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The Young People Speak: High School Boys and Girls of Richmond Express Their Opinions on Working Conditions and Recreation

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THE YOUNG PEOPLE SPEAK

**High School Boys And Girls Of Richmond Express
Their Opinions On Working Conditions
And Recreation**

**A Thesis
Submitted to the Department of Sociology
Utah State Agricultural College**

**In Partial Fulfillment
of the
Requirements for the Degree of
Master of Science**

By

Roy A. West

May, 1931

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ENGLISH BOND

The writer acknowledges indebtedness to
Dr. Joseph A. Geddes,
Head of the Department of Sociology,
Utah State Agricultural College.

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Preliminary Statement

Purpose of the Study.- The purpose of the study here reported was twofold: (1) to ascertain the nature and extent of gainful employment and the hazards to health in such occupations among boys and girls of high school age (14-18) and; (2) to inquire into the recreational and leisure-time activities of boys and girls.

The Area Studied.- The area within the incorporated village of Richmond, was selected for the study.

Scope of Study.- The study was made with 47 boys and 53 girls who attend the North Cache High School. This includes the entire group, with the exception of 7. A period of one year commencing January 1, 1930, was covered by the study.

The social aspects given consideration were: (1) working opportunities, working conditions, hazards to health and; (2) recreational activities of movies, dances, use of automobile, competitive games and sports and, reading.

Method.- The data were gathered by visiting the homes of the boys and girls. Schedules covering working conditions and recreation were filled out with the aid of both young people and their parents. The latter co-operated in a very splendid way in making possible the appointments with their sons and daughters. Numerous personal interviews were also held. Personal observations of many of these students in the class room have supplemented this material.

1 Work

Farming Offers Advantages.- A rural community, such as Richmond, has certain advantages during a period of depression. Work on the farm continues in about the same quantity as in normal times. The income is greatly diminished, yet the farmers are not effected like the unemployed in the urban centers. There is work for all the family. Farming is more than a mere job, it is a mode of life.

During this study unemployment was wide-spread throughout the country. In Richmond there was no apparent idleness because this condition prevailed. The boys and girls were busy doing some kind of work. All of them did not have a full time job, neither did they work at a money-paying job. At the same time they felt they were assisting to make a living. There were a few who complained about the scarcity of jobs with pay.

Opportunities for Work.- The variety of jobs is limited for boys and girls in Richmond. Table 1 below indicates that 37 of the 47 boys studied were doing farm work and all 53 of the girls studied were engaged in house work. During the rush season 7 girls do farm work.

Table 1

Major Jobs And Length Of Working Day

	Total In Study	No. Farming	Average Hrs. Per Day	No. Working For Companies	Average Hrs. Per Day
Boys	47	37	8.5	6	8.5
Girls	53	7	8.0		

Table 1-Continued

	No. Doing House Work	Average Hrs. Per Day	No. Doing Chores	Average Hrs. Per Day	No. Doing Chores Only
Boys			31	2	4
Girls	53	6.0	5	3	

We might expect to find in a farming community, that the major work for boys would be farming and for girls house work; but at that the proportion is rather large due to the monopolization of the limited number of commercial jobs by older people.

There are three general merchandise stores, one drug store, one confectionary, one bank, an office for Utah Power and Light Company, a postoffice and a library in the town. But these companies employ matured men and women exclusively. This arrangement leaves no opportunity for boys and girls to obtain experience in such lines of work. Two of the boys working for companies were employed part time during school and full time during the summer months at two service stations. A short run of two weeks gave a few boys some experience working at the Pea Factory at Smithfield, six miles to the south. None were employed outside of Richmond during the summer, with the exception of the above case of a short period of employment at the Pea Factory.

The work at the Milk Factory is considered by the officials of the company, to be too strenuous for youth of high school age. Only one exception has been made since the factory began to operate. This case was a boy without father or mother or means of support. His work was of such a nature that overstrain was avoided. Preference is always given to married men who seek employment.

Length of Working Day.- Farming is in a class by itself when rated according to the hours per day devoted to the occupation. In support of this statement there were 51% of the boys who averaged 12 hours per day at regular farm work, including chores. Hours required for farm work, including chores, among the 51% are listed as follows:

Table 2

Number Working	Hours Per Day
1	15
3	13
10	12
5	11

When the average working day exclusive of chores, is considered for all the boys we get a normal working day of 8.5 hours. An additional two hours on the average are spent doing chores.

Two girls were strong competitors for what-ever honors may arise out of a long working day. Here is their record: Eight hours work in the field, 5 hours work at chores. When the girls were called on at 9:00 P.M., to fill out a schedule for this study, they were just coming in from milking a herd of cows. This report was received: " We have been at work since 5:00 A.M." Further they stated this was the usual length of their working day.

Dr. Arthur L. Beeley in his study of boys and girls in Salt Lake City gives the average working day and wages received for boys as follows:

Table 3

Summary Of Miscellaneous Types Of Gainful Employment Pursued By Salt Lake Boys During Summer Of 1928 1

Type Of Work	Approximate No. Of Boys Employed	Daily Hrs. Of Work	Wages
Shoe-Shiners	21	12	\$11.50 (per week)
Service-Station Helpers	50	8	15¢ (" hour)
Summer-Resort Attendants	250	9	\$70 to \$100 ("month)
Workers In Bottling Co's.	12	8-10	\$10 to \$16 (" week)
Caddies	300	4	\$1.00 to \$1.25 (" day)
Ice Cream Factory Workers	11	9	\$15.00 (" week)
Elevator Boys	28	8-9	\$30 to \$60 (" month)
Peddlers' Helpers	41	11	75¢ to \$1.25 (" day)
Ice Cream Vendors	30	9-12	45¢ to \$1.75 (" day)

The boys who worked at the shoe-shining job are the only ones in the group studied by Dr. Beeley who approached as long a working day as 51% of the boys in this study. It is to be noted further that 3 farm boys worked 13 hours per day, and 1-15 hours.

Wages.- Forty per cent of the 37 boys engaged in farming, receive regular wages. The boys report their wages per day as follows:

Table 4

Wages Received For Farm Work

Number Of Boys	Wages Received Per Day	Age
1	\$1.00	14
1	1.35	16
3	2.00	16-17
1	2.50	16
1	2.75	16
6	3.00	16-18
1	3.45*	17

*The last listed worked on a threshing machine.

1 Beeley, Arthur L., " Boys and Girls in Salt Lake City," 1929, p. 81.

The 14 boys listed in the table above, received an average wage of \$2.50 per day. All except 1 boarded and lodged at home.

Thirteen per cent of the boys in this study were employed by companies as follows:

Table 5
Wages Received From Companies

No. Employed	Name Of Company	Wages Received Per Day
1	Deseret News Boy	\$.77 (part time)
1	Utah Power and Light Co.	1.50 (50¢ per hr.) (part time)
1	Casper Merrill's Ice Cream Factory	1.80
1	Contractor	2.50
1	Utah Packing Co.	3.00
1	Auto Mechanic	4.50

Wages received by these boys compare some what unfavorably with the wages paid in Salt Lake City during 1928 as may be seen by comparison with Table 3. The median wage for the Richmond boys falling between \$2.50-3.00 per day, while the median wage for the Salt Lake City boys falls between \$2.80-4.00 per day.

Sixty per cent of boys working with their fathers on the farm receive no regular wage. The boys receive spending money, clothes, school expenses and other necessary supplies. This arrangement is not wholly satisfactory. A regular allowance would meet their approval much better.

The girls without a single exception, receive no wages.

Night Work.- Most of the night work consists in doing chores. Sixty-six per cent of the boys do chores. Fifty-three per cent of this group do chores following a long working day. Five girls or ten per cent do chores, but only three of them do night chores.

Night Work Limited.- Three boys worked at night during a two week period at the Pea Factory in Smithfield, one at Casper Merrill's Ice Cream Factory during rush hours. Two boys irrigate nights during the summer months. In another case when business is pressing a boy does night work in an auto mechanic shop.

Opportunities for Promotion.- Obviously farmers in Richmond have not organized the farm enterprise on a graduated plan or basis by which the boy advances gradually to greater responsibility and reward. Consequently the boys have not thought of farming as a vocation affording opportunity for promotion. The often repeated query flung back at the investigator by the boys: "What, promotion in farming?" Seems to be a serious indictment against the occupation. The expression itself indicates that in the minds of the boys is the lurking suspicion that farming is as yet only a poorly organized enterprise. Perhaps it is this situation which causes many boys to leave the farm to seek a vocation where there is an opportunity for promotion. Such a migration along with the attitudes which grow out of it not only drains rural communities of choice young people but also constitutes a bar to the development of a scientific agriculture.

The Movement Away From the Farm.- The answers to the query how long do you intend to stay with farming, revealed a tendency to leave the farm sooner or later. Thirteen per cent say they are going to follow it indefinitely; 8.5% until they graduate from high school; 8.5% until they complete college; and 61.5% are uncertain. Only 8.5% of the age group 14-18 have definitely decided to follow farming as a life's vocation. Where are the future farmers coming from?

The girls were reluctant to commit themselves concerning their future. But quite obviously they think house work is not very dignified. There were a number who said: " I just do house work". " I think house work is all right but I want to earn money". " I do not think there is much to it only a lot of hard work which you waste your energy on". " I work around home. I don't think much of it. I can't earn any money or learn much from it". " I just wash dishes". Evidently mothers have not been able to strongly inspire the girls with the art of house keeping.

This lack of organization in the vocation of agriculture is probably responsible, in part at least, for the young people's movement away from it. Until tasks are organized to provide for increasing rewards commensurate, with increase in responsibility, until hours are reduced to a reasonable basis, until wages are comparable to those obtainable elsewhere, young men will tend to move cityward. Vogt well states the educational aspect of this problem in his introduction to Rural Sociology:

" The traditional attitude of countrypeople to their own occupation has had much to do with young people's leaving the farm. The rural educational system has been influential in training young people away from the farm instead of for the farm. The people themselves have been ambitious to train their children, provided they were looking toward a high school or college education, for the professions or for business. Even yet in many rural districts the feeling is strong that the young man who returns to the farm after having attended college has not quite 'made good'. So long as the conventional thought of the country does not encourage persons with higher education to make the country their home and agriculture their occupation, a general tendency on the part of those who are interested in higher education to return to the country cannot be expected". 1

1 Vogt, Paul L., " Introduction to Rural Sociology," p. 148.

E. A. Ross says further:

" In rural America there are 111 men to 100 women, while in urban America there are only 100 men to 100 women. Forty-four per cent of our city dwellers are in the age group 20 to 44 years, but only a third of our country dwellers. No wonder the growing city throbs with energy and hope while the traits characteristic of the depleted countryside are deliberateness, reserve, and conservatism". 1

Social Contacts During Working Hours.- " Does your major job bring you into association with people whom you consider: (1) superior, (2) average, (3) inferior"? The response to this question was ready and complete. Thirty-six per cent of the boys consider that they are brought into association with superior people; 34% with average people and; 21% with inferior people. Nine per cent of the boys work with their fathers and did not associate with other men or boys. These were reluctant to rate the quality of contacts with their fathers and were released from doing so.

It is generally recognized that during this period in a boy's life it is particularly advantageous to have the association of a good father during working hours. This shows itself especially in the development of moral attitudes. In cases where the father has acquired real culture the boy is conducted into a rich store house of accumulated knowledge.

Fifty-six per cent of boys have their father's association while at work.

There were only 4% of boys rated their contacts, as a whole, while at work, as unwholesome. One boy said: " Yes, my contacts are unwholesome for the men and boys smoke, drink and swear."

1 Ross, E. A., " The Outlines of Sociology," p. 20.

This reveals on the whole a favorable condition. While this rating represents the boys opinion only, it is a remarkable testimony to the wholesomeness of agriculture as an occupation that only 4% regard their working contacts as unwholesome.

Working Hazards

Overstrain at Work.- Long working hours produce overstrain on unmatured boys and girls. To what extent the young people feel such a condition is revealed by the response given in Table 6.

Table 6

Do You Feel Overstrain At Your
Major Job?

	Regularly	Frequently	Occasionally	Never
Boys	2 (4%)	3 (6.4%)	16 (34%)	26 (53.6%)
Girls	-	2 (4%)	14 (26.4%)	35 (69.6%)

Young people of high school age are just a little reluctant to state they feel overstrain at work. They are full of energy and often do not notice the effects of long hours of hard work. The problem of overstrain is a very serious one however. With all the inventions of labor saving machinery still the days labor does not seem to have been lightened. Professor Catlin says:

" Civilized man works harder than the savage because he wants more. Overstrain is one of the most common and fundamental evils of modern life. It is so prevalent in America as to have given rise to the term " Americanitis". Professor Fisher thinks that the great majority of our population, even including children, is suffering partial disability from undue fatigue.

Fatigue is known to be due to the presence of toxic substances in the system; and if these are allowed to remain and accumulate they cause permanent impairment of the bodily organism, besides increasing the susceptibility to germ diseases. The prevalence of fatigue accounts for much of that nervous irritability and imperfect functioning of the vital organs which is known as neurasthenia; and, in combination with the intemperance in eating and drinking that often accompanies it, it explains in large measure the increasing liability of people of middle age to degenerative organic troubles, such as Bright's disease, diabetes, nephritis, heart disease, and arteriosclerosis". 1

During the spring planting, and harvesting farmers usually work from twelve to sixteen hours a day. ² Such a day is far too long for a growing boy. But the season is short and every effort is put forth to finish the job while the weather permits.

Accidents.- Very few accidents are listed as a result of working during the year. Four accidents were reported. A horse fell on a boy spraining his ankle. He was unable to work for a week. A hayrack tipped over on another boy, but he was not seriously hurt. In another case a boy received a cut on the arm. The news boy feels he has a right of way while delivering papers. One evening as he was riding up the side walk, on his horse, a boy failed to remove himself from the side walk. This frightened the horse and the news boy was thrown to the ground with a resulting loss of a week's work.

While accidents were relatively few during the year studied the problem of accidents is nevertheless of considerable importance in agriculture. Carl Taylor says:

" Because the persons injured by accidents in the occupation of farming do not suffer the

1 Catlin, Warren B., " Labor Problems," pp. 80-81.

2 C./F., Taylor, Carl C., " Rural Sociology," p. 72.

loss of their jobs and become public wards, because there are some other occupations which are far more dangerous than agriculture, and because farm accidents happen individually and do not result in some great catastrophe, we are liable to conclude erroneously that accidents contribute very little to the ill health of farm people. As a matter of fact, the occupation of farming stands about midway in the list of occupational accidents". 1

Vogt holds farming to be somewhat more hazardous:

" However, this experience as to fatal accidents does not tell the whole story. The seriousness of the accident situation on the farm is indicated by the attitude of the accident insurance companies. Nine "types of risk" are given: select, preferred, extra preferred, ordinary, extraordinary, medium, extra medium, hazardous, extra hazardous". The farmer is classed in the hazardous risks, the next to the most hazardous". 2

Sickness.- Health conditions during the year have been good. Only three boys reported sickness had prevented them from continuing regular farm work. One boy was sick for 60 days; the other two were sick for only half a day each.

With the exception of two cases the girls were in sufficient good health to continue regularly at work. The two girls previously referred to, who worked 13 hours a day, were ill for 12 days each.

Water supply.- Some definite idea concerning the water supply in rural America may be drawn from the survey made by L. L. Lunsden, surgeon of the United States Public Health Service. He states that of 51,544 farm homes surveyed there were 68% of the homes in which the water supply used for

1 Taylor, Carl C., " Rural Sociology," p. 342.

2 Vogt, Paul L., " Introduction to Rural Sociology," p. 164. See also United States Dept. of Labor, " Bureau of Labor Statistics," March 1915, p. 29.

drinking and culinary purposes was obviously exposed to potentially dangerous contamination from various sources.¹

Realizing such a condition existed in rural communities, it was of interest to inquire into the water supply of Richmond. Every home visited in this study had access to the public water system. The system was installed in 1910, with an original cost of \$15,000. Since then an additional \$20,000 has been spent.

Wooden pipes are used to bring the water from springs in Cherry Creek Canyon. The line is two and one-half miles from town. All springs from which water is obtained, have coverings, to prevent pollution. A sample of water is sent to the Board of Health at Salt Lake City each month for testing. Only once in the last three years has a negative sample been obtained. This source of pollution was checked as soon as it was discovered. A leak in the main line caused the difficulty.

The charges are reasonable: \$4.00 per year for first tap in private home, additional tap \$.75; bath tub \$1.00 each; water closet \$1.00. If another family lives in the same house a charge of \$4.00 is made.

With such a water supply in Richmond our greatest concern was where to the boys obtain drinking water while working in the field. The findings were: 15 obtained water from the public water supply; 9 from common drinking cup (water was carried from public water supply); 6 from the ditch and; 13 otherwise; which means from an open spring in most cases.

1 Sims, Newell Leroy, " Elements of Rural Sociology," p. 408.

A real achievement will have been accomplished when farm hands no longer use the common drinking cup. There is danger in drinking out of an irrigation ditch, which comes in contact with various kinds of pollution. Neither are open springs free from unsanitary conditions. The lurking danger however is not sensed as long as people enjoy comparatively good health as is true in Richmond.

Dust.- Various occupations are considered hazardous because of the excessive amount of dust which the employees have to inhale while at work. Farming is not free from dust. Preparing the soil for planting, plowing, harrowing, leveling, drilling seed, stacking hay and threshing grain are among some of the jobs which furnish their share of dust.

Only 4 boys out of 47 interviewed felt that they inhale an excessive amount of dust. Perhaps more were injured from dust than the boys recognize.

Eating Lunch.- Occasions arise on the farm when a lunch is carried to provide food at the noon hour. To what extent the boys were provided with a place to wash, with towel and soap when lunching in the field was inquired into. Seventy-seven per cent of them were provided with these conveniencies. Perhaps if some of the Pharisees were present they would accuse the other 23% with breaking the tradition of: "eating with unwashed hands".

Working With Wet Feet.- Employees in some occupations have to work with feet wet almost continually. It is during the irrigating season that farmers work with wet feet. Forty per cent of the boys feet were wet occasionally and 32% seldom.

None felt that their health had been impaired. If the sun is shining, it is rather delightful to get in the water while irrigating, but if it is cloudy and cold it is not so invigorating. Working long hours with wet feet cuts down resistance and reduces vitality.

Crossing Railroad and Public Highway.- In order to reach work there are 42.5% of boys that cross the Inter-Urban track, railroad track or state highway. A large percentage cross all three. This condition should be kept in mind when we give the percentage of each which cross the following: 32% cross the Inter-Urban track, 36% the railroad track and, 35% cross the state highway. During the year of study no accidents have occurred, but serious accidents have happened. There were 10.6% and 4% of boys reported that no warnings were given at the Inter-Urban and railroad tracks respectively, at the point where they cross. Such warnings are found at certain crossings but not at all of them.

Unsafe Farm Animals.- Numerous accidents and injuries are caused on the farm because farmers work with farm animals which are not safe. Insurance companies are concerned with this possibility of accidents.

Twenty-two per cent of the boys considered their work hazardous because of unsafe animals. Two of the girls said: "our milk cows are unsafe". However no accidents were reported during the year of survey.

Conclusions and Recommendations on Work

1. The variety of jobs is limited for boys and girls in Richmond.

2. The working day, for 51% of boys, is too long for boys of high school age.

3. Sixty per cent of boys working with their fathers on the farm receive no regular wage.

4. Farming organized on a graduated plan or basis would afford the following advantages as a vocation:

(a) The boy would advance gradually to greater responsibility and rewards.

(b) Money payments given for services rendered would enhance interest.

(c) A definite schedule of working hours as far as conditions will permit would make an organization of leisure-time activities possible.

(d) Time to enjoy recreation without feeling the job is being neglected would react favorably on the job itself.

5. Only 8.5% of boys in the age group (14-18) have definitely decided to follow farming as a life's vocation.

6. There is too much of a tendency for the young people to leave the farm.

7. Fifty-six per cent of boys have their father's association at work.

8. Only 4% of boys rate their contacts, as a whole, while at work, as unwholesome. Obviously boys of Richmond are not thrown into the association of low grade transient laborers to any serious extent.

9. There were 44.6% of boys and 30.4% of girls who feel overstrain while at work. The harmfulness of overstrain, on unmatured boys and girls, has not received enough emphasis in our health programs.

Recreational Activities

I Movies

Movie Offerings in Richmond.- The months selected for the study were February, April, May, and July. During the first part of the year (1930), motion pictures were shown on Wednesday and Saturday nights. The movie on Wednesday was discontinued in March because it was unprofitable to continue with such a small crowd. During February there were eight movie offerings, while in April, May and July only four a month were given.

Behavior in Opera House.- A large percentage of the crowd which attend the movies is composed of children under 13 years of age. This group monopolize the front seats and stage a real performance before the movie starts. One evening one of the boys brought his dog inside to amuse the crowd. The boy's yelling and the dog's barking made a contribution, unexcelled by any talkie. In addition a bat appeared to excite the boys in a merry chase. The pursuit continued from the stage to the main floor and back again until the bat disappeared. Even the presence of adults arriving before the movie started failed to bring order, which came however with the showing of the film.

The dog and the bat was an unusual scene. The yelling, pulling hair, running, wrestling and pushing each other out of seats occurs regularly. This brief description is given because it has an effect upon the attendance of the boys and girls of

high school age.

Attendance at Movies.- Excessive attendance at movies is not a problem in Richmond. Table 7 gives the movie attendance in Richmond and outside of Richmond during the period of study.

Table 7

Attendance Per Month At Movies At Richmond
And Outside Of Richmond

	At Richmond				Outside Of Richmond			
	Feb.	April	May	July	Feb.	April	May	July
Boys	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.5
Girls	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.8	2.1

Table 7-Continued

Total Attendance				
	Feb.	April	May	July
Boys	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.9
Girls	1.1	1.1	1.5	2.9

We have an average attendance of boys at picture shows per month in Richmond and outside of Richmond of 1.5 for February; 1.5 for April; 1.7 for May and, 2.9 for July and, for girls 1.1 for February; 1.1 for April; 1.5 for May and, 2.9 for July.

This table reveals a low average attendance when compared with a study made by Clarence A. Perry in 1922, including boys and girls of high school age. The survey was made in 200 high schools over various parts of the United States and included 37,500 students. An attendance record at movies over a four week period gave an average of 4.9 for boys and 4.2 for girls. The western section of the United States had an average at-

tendance of 5.0 for boys and 4.3 for girls.¹

Dr. Arthur L. Beeley found the average attendance for downtown movies was 4.1 per month in Salt Lake City.²

The students are conservative in going to movies. The attendance would be increased if desirable movies were more accessible. When young people go to Logan the cost becomes an economic problem.

Time Going to Movies.- It requires on the average of 15 minutes to go to the movies, in Richmond, and 15 minutes to return home after the show. Seventy per cent of the boys and girls walk to and from the movies.

Increased Attendance.- There are 60% of boys and 62% of girls who do not desire an increased attendance at movies in Richmond. Yet there are 78% of boys and 85% of girls who wish for more opportunities to attend movies outside of Richmond. Twenty per cent of boys and 15% of girls are not interested in any kind of movies, but they go occasionally when asked.

Hinderances to Attendance.- A list of reasons are given why the movies are not attended in larger numbers in Richmond.

1 Perry, Clarence Arthur, "The Attitude of High School Students Toward Motion Pictures," p. 13

2 Beeley, Arthur L., "Boys and Girls in Salt Lake City," 1929, p. 14.

Table 8

Reasons For No Greater Attendance At
Movies In Richmond

	Lack Of Money	No Way To Go	Parental Opposition	Dislike For Movies	Other Reasons
Boys	13	-	3	14	17
Girls	11	4	3	22	13
Total	24	4	6	36	30

There were 28% of boys and 21% of girls who said: " We do not have the money to attend the movies oftener". The investigator saw many a disappointed look on the faces of these boys and girls. In some cases the money was available, but it was with held by parents. Seven per cent of the girls were not permitted to go alone, neither were they provided with a way to go. Opposition is voiced by 6% of the parents to attendance at movies. Thirty per cent of the boys and 41% of girls disapprove of the motion pictures in Richmond.

Under "other reasons" for not attending the movies more frequently 42% of boys and 26% of girls said: " Too many noisy kids". This was the chief objection. The second important one was: " Too few young people attend the movies". They frankly opined they were not thrilled with the association of "noisy kids". A few grumble because, "the seats are too hard". A preference was given for the talkies, which the Richmond movies were unable to supply.

Dissatisfaction With Types of Movies Shown.- The type of movies shown in Richmond does not measure up to the standard demanded by the young people.

Table 9

Extent Of Dissatisfaction With Local Pictures
As Compared With Pictures Shown
In larger Communities

	At Richmond		Outside Of Richmond	
	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Satisfied	Dissatisfied
Boys	26	20	43	4
Girls	18	36	52	1
Total	44	56	95	5

Fifty-six per cent voice their dissatisfaction with the type shown in Richmond, while 95% like those shown at Logan. The talkie is a great factor in their preference.

Helpfulness of Movies.- The constructive benefits derived from movies have received little attention until recently. Mary Allen Abbot in a study made by the Horace Mann School, of Columbia University, makes this comment:

" Teachers and parents have shown little disposition to study the movies in any systematic way. They either regard them with uncritical condemnation or equally uncritical indulgence, or even indulging while they condemn. Still less have they examined into the reactions of young people, to see whether movie-attendance was a mere dissipation or an incitement to intelligence and discrimination". 1

The Richmond young people indicated their choices of different types of pictures on the basis of helpfulness by designating first choice with 1, second choice with 2, third choice with 3, etc. The results of their estimates are shown in the following tables.

1 " School Children and the Motion Pictures," National Board of Review Magazine, Vol. III, No. II, November, 1928, p. 6. Study made by Horace Mann School, Teachers College, Columbia University.

Table 10
 Helpfulness Of Different Types Of
 Movie Offerings

Types Of Offerings	1st Choice		2nd Choice		3rd Choice	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1. Travel scenery	11	9	3	8	6	5
2. Accomplished manners	-	2	8	9	11	4
3. Gardening information	-	-	-	-	3	-
4. Good Humor	10	8	5	4	4	9
5. Good taste in house furnishings	1	1	-	4	2	2
6. Ready, apt use of words in conversation	2	2	-	4	7	6
7. Appropriate facial expressions including gestures of hands, arms, and shoulders	1	4	2	2	5	4
8. Integrity to civil law	2	1	2	-	3	1
9. Good taste in dress	-	3	6	9	-	3
10. Superior architecture	1	1	1	1	2	2
11. Educational information	13	16	6	4	5	2
12. Excellence in the use of language	2	4	10	8	5	3
Total	43	51	43	51	43*	51*

*Note. 4 boys and 2 girls gave no rating.

The boys' choices in order of their importance show:

Table 11

Results Of Rating And Types Of Movie Offerings
Of 43 Richmond Boys

Rating	Type Of Offering	No. Of Choices
1	Educational information	13
2	Travel scenery	11
3	Good humor	10
4	Ready, apt use of words in conversation	2
4	Integrity to civil law	2
4	Excellence in the use of language	2
7	Good taste in house furnishings	1
7	Appropriate facial expressions	1
7	Superior architecture	1
0	Accomplished manners	-
0	Gardening information	-
0	Good taste in dress	-

The girls' choices in order of their importance show:

Table 12

Results Of Rating And Types Of Movie Offerings
Of 51 Richmond Girls

Rating	Type Of Offering	No. Of Choices
1	Educational information	16
2	Travel scenery	9
3	Good humor	8
4	Appropriate facial expressions	4
4	Excellence in the use of language	4
5	Good taste in dress	3
6	Accomplished manners	2
6	Ready, apt use of words in conversation	2
7	Good taste in house furnishings	1
7	Integrity to civil law	1
7	Superior architecture	1

The boys' and girls' choices combined in order of their importance show:

Table 13

Results Of Rating And Types Of Movie Offerings
Of 94 Richmond Boys And Girls

Rating	Type Of Offering	No. Of Choices
1	Educational information	29
2	Travel scenery	20
3	Good humor	18
4	Excellence in the use of language	6
5	Appropriate facial expressions	5
6	Ready, apt use of words in conversation	4
7	Integrity to civil law	3
7	Good taste in dress	3
8	Accomplished manners	2
8	Good taste in house furnishings	2
8	Superior architecture	2
0	Gardening information	-

With interest we note that 30% of boys and 31% of girls rate educational information as the most helpful; 25% of boys and 17% of girls place travel scenery second; while 23% of boys and 15% of girls rate good humor as third.

Excellence in use of language and accomplished manners receive a very low rating in the "first choice", but they are rated highest in the "second choice" column. Direct contact with those in this study gave a strong impression that emphasis is placed on information as a source of helpfulness. Those phases which called for stimulation in the formation of habits were listed lowest. For example: note how low in helpfulness are the movie offerings in: integrity to civil law, excellence in the use of language, ready, apt use of words in conversation, accomplished manners, etc.

Positive helpfulness in a vast variety of educational fields constitutes a possibility that is only beginning to be genuinely

appreciated. Dr. Joseph J. Weber makes this statement:

" With the advent of the movies has gradually dawned the realization that this new invention, which is now in its glory as a medium for entertainment, may have a far more serious destiny as a medium for education and social reform" 1

Clarence Arthur Perry made a similar conclusion, in 1923, at the end of his study.

Harmful Aspects of Pictures.- Many are of the opinion that pictures present serious behavior problems. Without data it becomes a loose indictment to say, the movies are the cause of crime. The effort to learn what the opinion of the young people of Richmond is concerning harmful aspects, was made by requesting them to list in the order of harmfulness to them the following aspects of movie programs:

Table 14

Rating Of Boys And Girls On The Harmful Aspects Of Pictures

Harmful Aspects	First Rating		Second Rating		Third Rating	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1. Little opportunity for self-expression from audience	3	3	3	3	5	7
2. Over-emphasis of sex	14	10	6	7	7	7
3. Over-use of sensational material	5	7	6	7	6	6
4. Disrespect for law and officers	5	6	8	4	7	9
5. Granting of social rewards to unworthy characters	1	1	5	7	3	6
6. Failure to develop behavior patterns for young people suitable to normal mental, moral and religious development	5	10	4	8	3	6
7. Excessive use of slang	7	9	8	9	5	7
8. Unwarranted success of villain	3	5	3	6	7	3
Total	43	51	43	51	43	51

1 Weber, Joseph J., "Motion Pictures and Character Formation," (March, 1928) National Board of Review Magazine, p. 5.

The boys indicate the order of harmfulness arising from various aspects of pictures as follows:

Table 15

Rating Of 43 Richmond Boys On The Harmfulness Of Pictures

Rating	Harmful Aspects	No. Designating
1	Over-emphasis of sex	14
2	Excessive use of slang	7
3	Over-use of sensational material	5
3	Disrespect for law and officers	5
3	Failure to develop sound behavior patterns for young people, etc.	5
6	Little opportunity for self-expression	3
6	Unwarranted success of villain	3
8	Granting of social rewards to unworthy characters	1

The girls indicate the order of harmfulness arising from various aspects of pictures as follows:

Table 16

Rating Of 51 Richmond Girls On The Harmfulness Of Pictures

Rating	Harmful Aspects	No. Designating
1	Over-emphasis of sex	10
1	Failure to develop sound behavior patterns for young people, etc.	10
3	Excessive use of slang	9
4	Over-use of sensational material	7
5	Disrespect for law and officers	6
6	Unwarranted success of villain	5
7	Little opportunity for self-expression	3
8	Granting of social rewards to unworthy characters	1

The boys and girls indicate the order of harmfulness arising from various aspects of pictures as follows:

Table 17

Rating Of Richmond Boys And Girls On
The Harmfulness Of
Pictures

Rating	Harmful Aspects	No. Designating
1	Over-emphasis of sex	24
2	Excessive use of slang	16
3	Failure to develop sound behavior patterns for young people, etc.	15
4	Over-use of sensational material	12
5	Disrespect for law and officers	11
6	Unwarranted success of villain	8
7	Little opportunity for self-expression	6
8	Granting of social rewards to unworthy characters	2

Over-emphasis of sex leads the group. It is the older boys who lead in expressing such a rating. The early appeal of sex may lead to sex delinquency. It would be worthwhile to know to what extent older groups feel that such over-emphasis is aggravating the problem of sex delinquency. Davis, Barnes and Others have this to say:

" We have noted, a close relationship between many forms of commercialized amusement and sex. One has only to make a careful study of the moving-picture industry to be convinced of that fact. Chicago was the pioneer city to introduce the censorship of pictures; they were to be rejected only for being "immoral and obscene". In 1919 the Chicago board examined over 8,000,000 feet of film, rejecting seventy pictures entirely and eliminating 110,834 feet from pictures which were passed. Yet it must be remembered that these same pictures go freely throughout the United States unless they are stopped by other censors.

The National Board of Review, which has been financed by the moving-picture owners, sent out in 1921 a questionnaire to eight hundred leading theater owners throughout the country. Only sixty-four replies, from the managers of one hundred and four theaters, were received, but of these one-half replied that "the sex element in the pictures was too large" and only twenty-three

answered that it was not. Carl Laemmle, President of Universal Film Manufacturing Company, says:

Several weeks ago I published a straight-from-the-shoulder talk entitled, "Which Do You Want?" asking the exhibitors of America whether they preferred clean, wholesome pictures or smutty ones. Instead of discovering that ninety-five per cent favored clean pictures, I discovered that at least half and maybe sixty per cent want the pictures to be risque, which is a French way of saying "smutty".¹

Slang seems to be acquired very easily from the movies.

It is used there in such an attractive way that the young people feel clever in adopting it. Is there a possibility that the movies could make the accepted usage just as attractive?

Disrespect for law and officers receives a third rating. Many of the boys and girls made statements similar to this one: "How can we help having disrespect for law and officers when we see so much of it in the movies". Prohibition violations are a very common thing in the movies. We cannot develop any great respect for law as long as the audience laughs when they see heroic movie characters drinking. Many pictures seem to create tolerance for drinking. Young people see repeatedly scenes pictured in Mexico, surrounded by the atmosphere of gambling and drinking. They see our American troops, in France, indulging in intoxicating drink. The humorous aspects of drinking create a spirit of tolerance and fail to arouse disgust.

Over-emphasis of sensational material probably does not harm the average American. But growing children who do not

¹ Davis, Barnes and Others, "Introduction To Sociology," pp. 771-72.

have recourse to extended experience and young people who have not reached emotional stabilization may be seriously injured. During a very sensational movie, emotions may tend to become excited to a harmful extent. Some of the girls said: "We become very excited during some shows and feel very fatigued afterwards". C. A. Perry found that 26% of boys and 28% of girls voiced a dislike for over-sensational pictures. 1

Stimulation Toward Interest in Life.- Pictures may stimulate or discourage a wholesome interest in life. The development of a satisfactory philosophy of living by young people is necessary to the formulation of clear cut ideas on the type of life or career that is to emerge within the limits prescribed by this philosophy. Stimulation of interest in the manifold reactions of cultured highminded people to the varying unique conditions that arise in a changing world, assists by the very concreteness of the material in adding to the richness of a chosen career. Are the movies rendering such encouragement? The young people of Richmond were asked to indicate the extent to which "you feel that the movies are helping you to build the type of life you are interested in?"

Table 28

Stimulation In Building A Type Of Life

	Very Highly Stimulating	Highly Stimulating	Fairly Stimulating	Un-Stimulating	Harmful	No Rating
Boys	3	7	27	8	1	1
Girls	2	8	32	6	2	3
Total	5	15	59	14	3	4

1 Perry, Clarence Arthur, "The Attitudes Of High School Students Toward Motion Pictures," p. 41.

Eighty-two per cent of boys and girls feel that movies are more or less helpful in building a type of life, while only 15% are unstimulated in their interest. But 1 boy and 2 girls, or 3% rate the movies harmful to the real interests of life. Such an expression as this made by a number is worth noting: "Our ideas and ideals are so definitely fixed that a poor show does not effect us".

Maintaining of Ideals.- Are the movies building up the ideals and spiritual values of the race? No high type of civilization can be maintained without conserving these necessary supporting bulwarks of the social order. The replies of the young people of Richmond to the question: Do the movies help to keep your idealism sincere? Suggests that the movies are failing to function as an effective social agency in this field.

Table 19

Do The Movies Help To Keep Your Idealism Sincere?

Religion	Respect For Parents		Respect For Good Government		Respect For Social Welfare		Regard For Health		Square Deal		Courteous Conduct			
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No		
Boys	23	23	22	24	24	22	16	30	18	28	25	21	23	23
Girls	11	39	23	27	13	37	19	31	7	43	15	37	26	24
Total	34	62	45	51	37	59	35	61	25	71	38	58	49	47

Forty-five per cent only are assisted in their respect for parents; 49% in courteous conduct; 38% in desire for a square deal; 37% in respect for good government, 35% in respect for social welfare; 34% in a favorable attitude towards religion

and, 25% in maintaining health. Many said: " Movies have no influence on my ideals". Perhaps a greater influence is being exerted upon the ideas and ideals of the young people by attendance at movies than they realize. In any case the failure of the movies to function more positively is a serious indictment.

Encouraged to Break Law.- Two girls and nine boys, or 11% report that frequently movies encourage them to break the law, if they could only escape as cleverly as the villain. One boy answered: " I'll say they do". The great majority of both boys and girls reported that they were not influenced in favor of law breaking by the movies. However 11% influenced negatively may later result in serious social consequences. Continued repetition of such influences may be expected to break down moral fibre.

Dr. Joseph J. Weber concludes at the end of his study:

" A diet of sex sugar or too much war meat may give the coming generation moral diabetes or nephritis, or a diet of pictures lacking in the vitamins of elevating thought and idealism may result in moral malnutrition. The trouble is that while any particular picture does not deprave a human being much, week after week and year after year it will succeed in doing it; however, by the laws of physical existence a person can not be anywhere else and see a good picture if he is occupied in seeing a bad one". 1

Effect upon Religious Beliefs.- Tolerance of other people's religious beliefs produces a sympathetic understanding. The movies are assisting in removing ignorance and misunder-

1 Weber, J. J., " Motion Pictures and Character Formation," National Board of Review Magazine, March, 1928, p. 8.

standing. The young people were asked to rate the influence of movies on religious toleration.

Table 20

Influence Of Movies In Promoting Respect
For The Religious Beliefs
Of Other People

	Very Influential	Fairly Influential	Un- Influential	No Rating
Boys	8	31	8	-
Girls	6	32	12	4
Total	13	63	20	4

A more broadminded attitude in regards to other people's religious beliefs has been experienced to a high degree, by 13%. Sixty-three per cent more have been stimulated favorably, while 24% have received no stimulation through pictures.

" The National Board of Review is co-operating with the producers to prevent pictures which offend the religious beliefs of any person, creed or sect or ridicule ministers, priests, or recognized leaders of any religious sect, and also which are disrespectful to objects or symbols used in connection with any religion". 1

Educational Aspects.- A few of the general aspects relating to the educational life are given consideration: What influence does the movie have on your educational life? A summary is given.

1 Lathrop, Chas. E., " The Motion Picture Problem," p. 26.

Table 21
Influence On Educational Life

	High Degree		Average Degree		Low Degree	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1. Are you inspired to be more efficient in your school work.	9	13	31	30	7	10
2. Are you encouraged to attend college.	23	24	14	23	10	3
3. Is your respect for school authorities strengthened.	15	18	23	25	9	10

These findings indicate that 22% of the group are inspired to a high degree to be more efficient in school work. The movies are encouraging in a very stimulating fashion 47% to attend college. There appears to be great educational worth growing out of the use of pictures. For as yet, we have not found any means of stimulating 47% of high school students to attend college, not sufficiently to get them there. Thirty-three per cent have their respect for school authorities strengthened above the average. Many of these rating under "low", in the above table, are not interested in movies. Under the first heading in Table 21-School stimulation-17% rate low, in the second-Encouragement to attend college-13% rate low and, in the third-Strengthening of respect for school authorities-19% rate low.

Thirty-five per cent hold the opinion that the athletic side of school life is over-emphasized in the movies.

Adopting Standards of Dress and Manners.- There is a real opportunity to imitate the dress and manners of movie characters. Yet many of the young people do not do so.

Table 22

Adoption Of Standards Of
Dress And Manners

Do you adopt movie standards of:	Dress		Manners	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Boys	25	22	25	22
Girls	20	33	22	31
Total	45	55	47	53

The boys are willing to admit that 55% adopt either standards of dress or manners. The girls are not so willing to imitate with 37% in the affirmative for dress and 41% for manners. While the percentage unaffected may seem large, it is probably nevertheless true that no other single agency is exercising as important an influence.

Unearned Wealth.- The movies do impress some people with the idea they can gain wealth without putting forth the necessary effort. Pictures are often shown of young men or young women "floating" into unearned wealth. This question was asked: Do you see in the movies "Cinderella's" floating into unearned wealth which impress you, that you can gain the same advantages?

Table 23

Impression On Gaining Unearned
Wealth

	Frequently	Seldom	Never
Boys	4	20	21
Girls	6	26	17
Total	10	46	38

We would expect among dreaming youth to find a few who were anticipating unearned wealth. Ten per cent have such dreams frequently, 46% seldom and, 38% are immune. A serious condition would result if the young people really became earnest in the belief that "the world owes me a living". The movies distort many of the fundamentals of normal living. An objection has been raised by the young people because this condition prevails. They want things that are "real life scenes". Problems are solved so easily in the pictures. Young people realize that problems do not solve themselves.

Patterns for Imitation.- The movies afford ample patterns for imitation and suggestion. It is from such patterns that youth learn new activities which they copy through imitation. A few of the aspects which were rated as furnishing such patterns are listed as follows:

Table 24

Impersonation Of Effective Movie
Character Delineation

	Frequently		Seldom		Never	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Hand gestures	5	8	16	16	26	29
Shoulder hunches	6	6	8	14	33	33
"Hula" movements	1	3	10	12	36	39
Walking activities	3	11	18	17	26	25
Facial expressions	4	7	24	15	19	31

Hand gestures by movie characters are imitated by 13% frequently and 32% seldom; shoulder hunches 12% frequently and 22% seldom; "hula" movements 4% frequently and 22% seldom; walking activities 14% frequently and 35% seldom; and facial expressions 11% frequent-

ly and 39% seldom. Fifty-nine and four-tenths per cent claim to never imitate movie characters. At that can one point to another single agency that is providing imitation patterns for over 40% of the young people?

Help in Over-coming Undesirable Habits.- The movie impresses ideas so effectively that undesirable traits or habits may be over-come. Information concerning the extent to which individuals are assisted in eliminating eccentric mannerisms and habits of action and thought was sought for in Table 25.

Table 25

Assistance Of Movies In Over-coming Undesirable Traits And Manners

	Highly Effective		Fairly Effective		Of No Assistance	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
"Hick" manners	14	19	22	20	11	14
Peculiarities in dress	12	23	21	19	14	11
Gossip	12	16	16	16	19	21
Narrow opinions	15	17	21	27	11	9
Racial hatreds	15	18	17	23	15	12

The avoiding or over-coming of "hick" manners is rated high by 33%, average by 42% and, low by 25%. Peculiarities in dress are made apparent in a high degree to 35%, average 40% and, low 25%. Gossip becomes offensive to 28% in a highly stimulating fashion, 32% average and, 40% low. Narrow opinions become a hindrance to broadmindedness to a high extent among 32%, 48% average and, 20% low. Racial hatreds are expelled by knowledge to a high degree among 33%, 40% average and 27% low.

The social horizon is being enlarged by the use of movies. The effective portrayal of undesirable customs and manners are thrown upon the screen so that large groups receive stimulation to discard their peculiarities. The boys and girls are introduced into many of the refined fields of culture. This gives them the opportunity to choose between the low grade and the high type of living. Such opportunities were unknown to earlier generations.

The movie can give suggestions with reference to undesirable habits and manners in such a way that no room is left for argument or critical remarks. This is one great advantage the movie has over personal instruction. Young people like to see the desirable thing in action or picture.

Among the group there were 85% who desired to attend the Capitol Theatre in Logan. Forty-two per cent chose the Grand Theatre in Logan.

Conclusions and Recommendations on the Movies

1. Attendance at movies is not excessive among this group when compared with other groups as indicated in various studies.
2. Richmond does not furnish the type of pictures that 60% of boys and 62% of girls are interested in seeing.
3. Insufficient means prevents 24% of the group from attending movies as frequently as they desire.
4. Orderly conduct before the movie program starts would increase the attendance of young people in Richmond.
5. Educational possibilities are not being fully realized by the movies. Ethical ideals and standards involving spiritual social values are not greatly strengthened by the movies.
6. Over-emphasis of sex in the movies is a problem demanding a solution through censorship.
7. Only a very small per cent of the young people of Richmond feel that they are being stimulated to break the law, by the movies.
8. Constructive help from the movies in eliminating undesirable eccentricities in speech, dress, habits of thought and action and in bringing about a fuller participation, far exceeds the harmful aspects of the movies in the minds of the group.
9. There are approximately 45% of the group who acknowledge they imitate movie stars in dress and manners.
10. In order to develop a greater appreciation for high grade pictures information regarding the better class of pictures should be made accessible to young people through the school, the church and other welfare agencies.

II Dances

Dancing as Recreation.- Dancing conducted in the proper manner affords a very pleasant evening of entertainment for young people. Very little effort is required in order to start a dance, because those participating do their part when the musicians play. The ease with which a dance can be put over often leads to neglect of the social atmosphere. Those who are interested in the commercial end of dancing give little or no consideration to the social outcome.

In the minds of many adults there is the suspicion that dancing is "wreck-reation" instead of recreation for the young people. Youth should be consulted before such harsh criticisms are made. They speak through this study upon the various aspects of dancing.

Attendance at Dances.- Dancing is decidedly popular among the young people included in this study. From the expressions of the group it is the form of recreation they enjoy most. The boys and girls feel that any normal person should enjoy dancing. Yet there are a few who fail to participate. The proportion who attend dances in the home town as contrasted with those held elsewhere is indicated in Table 26.

Table 26

Number Who Attend Dances

	At Richmond		Outside Of Richmond	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Boys	38	9	29	18
Girls	48	5	30	23
Total	86	14	59	41

According to the findings in this study it is apparent that dancing is more popular in Richmond than in Salt Lake City. A comparison with Dr. Beeley's study shows that 73.3% of boys between the ages of 12-18 years, did not attend ward dances and, 84.7% did not attend public dances.¹ While in this Richmond study only 19.1% of boys did not participate in the dances in Richmond and, 38.3% did not go to dances outside of Richmond. Thus four out of five attended dances at home and two out of three attended outside of Richmond. Among the girls there were 9.4% who did not attend dances in Richmond and 43.4% who did not attend outside of Richmond.

Table 27

Attendance At Dances Per Month
Of Those Who Attend

	At Richmond				Outside Of Richmond			
	Feb.	April	May	July	Feb.	April	May	July
Boys	2.1	1.8	3.0	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.8	2.0
Girls	2.2	1.7	2.8	2.0	0.6	0.6	1.0	2.0

¹ Beeley, Arthur L.; "Boys and Girls in Salt Lake City," 1929, p. 14.

Table 27-Continued

Total Attendance

	Feb.	April	May	July
Boys	1.7	1.5	3.0	3.3
Girls	2.6	2.1	3.7	4.0

While a far larger percentage of boys attend dances in Richmond than in Salt Lake City, they do not go appreciably oftener. In Dr. Beeley's study 868 boys attended ward dances on the average of 2.0 per month and 510 boys attended public dances on the average of 2.7 per month. Compared with this, the Richmond boys attended during the months of May and July 3.0 and 2.3 respectively, at Richmond and, 0.8 for May and 2.0 for July outside of Richmond.

This comparison indicates that boys in Salt Lake City and Richmond attend in larger numbers the ward dances than the public dance halls. Such a condition should encourage those who are endeavoring to direct the dances in various wards.

There were 3 girls who attended 9 dances in the month of July and, 1 boy attended 13 dances during the same month. With the exception of these four the departure from the Richmond average of 3.3 dances for the month of July for boys and 4.0 dances for girls is not great.

Dance-hall Preferences.- Fifty per cent of young people prefer to dance at the Opera House in Richmond where many ward dances are conducted; 14% at the ward dance halls; 14% at the North Cache High School; 20% prefer public dances; and 2% barn dances. The barn dances are popular during the summer months.

The above expressions indicate that the majority of the group would rather dance in Richmond than go to public dance halls in other towns. This indicates community solidarity. Local recreational leaders are obviously to be congratulated on the favorable attitude toward home dances. These favorable reactions provide a basis for further improvement.

Going To and From the Dances.- There are 20.8% of girls who walk to and from the dances in Richmond with a girl friend or girl friends without other chaperonage. One of these girls reported it required one-half hour to reach the dance and 2 hours to return home. In another instance one-half hour was needed to reach the dance and one and one-half hours to return home. When young girls are returning home at 2:00 A.M., in the morning unchaperoned, there are justifiable reasons to discourage such a practice. The majority of the 20.8% of the girls who go unchaperoned return home within a reasonable length of time. But even this does not justify the practice. Girls of this age should be surrounded with the safe-guard of proper protection while returning home after a dance.

Among the boys 18.4% walk to and from the dances in Richmond. Two of these boys have a walking record-it required 2 hours for them to return home after a dance. If they are enjoying good company this may not be objectionable, but if they are occupied otherwise it is.

Use of Intoxicating Drink at Dances.- A great surprise came when facts revealed that drinking of intoxicating liquors was so prevalent at the dances. If only a few boys and men saw the use and effects of intoxicating drinks the problem

would not be so serious. But the use of liquor has become so general that the girls and ladies are permitted to see the offensive conduct of those who are drinking or drunk. The question was asked: Do you see any people who are drunk or have been drinking at the dances?

Table 28
Frequency With Which Drinking
Is Seen

	In Richmond			Outside Of Richmond		
	Frequently	Seldom	Never	Frequently	Seldom	Never
Boys	25	13	0	20	9	0
Girls	38	10	0	19	10	1
Total	63	23	0	39	19	1

Are we growing tolerant? When young people attend the dances in Richmond, 65.8% of boys and 71.7% of girls frequently see people who are drunk or have been drinking. The remaining group see such conditions seldom. Without an exception they all see intoxicated people attending the dances. There is a similar condition existing at the dances outside of Richmond, for 70% of boys and 63.3% of girls frequently see people using or under the influence of intoxicating drink. There is only 1 girl who has never seen such conditions at dances out of Richmond. Some of the boys said: "She must be blind".

Information received by a questionnaire from students representing the north end of Cache County confirmed the findings in Richmond. Those who attend dances see people using or that have been using liquor. This condition is of-

fensive to the majority of girls and to many of the boys.

The question may be raised: Are the high school students using intoxicating drink? A group of 18 boys voted in the presence of the investigator that in their opinion about 25% of the boys were non-users. Such statements as followed during the interview lead to a questionnaire being submitted to 182 boys and 217 girls attending high school. Two questions were asked: Do you drink beer or wine? Do you drink whisky? The results are summarized in the table below.

Table 29

The Use Of Intoxicating Drinks
Among High School Students

	Do You Drink Beer Or Wine?			Do You Drink Whisky?		
	Frequently	Seldom	Never	Frequently	Seldom	Never
Boys	2%	54%	44%	1%	12%	87%
Girls	-	17%	83%	-	3%	97%

The above information reveals that 56% of boys use or have used beer and wine, and 13% use or have used whisky. Seventeen per cent of the girls have used beer or wine and 3% have used whisky.

Do the young people respect the conduct of those who use intoxicating drink? Only 1% of boys say they respect the conduct of a person who uses whisky, while 7% admire the conduct of those who drink beer or wine. Among the girls 8% respect the conduct of people who drink beer and wine and only 1% respect

*Note. Frequently-once a week. Seldom-once a month.

the conduct of those who drink whisky.

A number of boys were asked for suggestions on how they would solve the problem of drinking at dances. With one voice they said: "Get the fellows who are peddling it". Is this a challenge to enforce prohibition? Can society permit the peddlers of liquor among young people to go unapprehended?

Proper Introduction to Dancing Partner.- There is a tendency for young people to dance with any person regardless of former acquaintance with them. It is a practice to avoid a proper introduction to a partner in dancing. This practice may lead to boys and girls taking up with a total stranger who may not have respectable moral standards. How prevalent this practice is among young people is given below.

Table 30

Dancing With Partner Without Proper Introduction

	Frequently	Seldom	Never	No Rating
Boys	4	28	7	8
Girls	9	26	15	3
Total	13	54	22	11

Among this group there are 10% of the boys who dance frequently without a friendly introduction; 70% dance seldom and, only 20% never so dance. The girls are compelled to wait for a chance to dance. There are 18% willing to dance frequently with a young man without being introduced to him, 52% dance seldom with him and, 30% never violate the demand of conventional etiquette in this way. We hope the above condition will not be-

come as serious as Dr. Bogardus reports in certain dance halls in Los Angeles: A boy worker says of these halls: " The best part about these dance halls is you don't have to know anyone to get along. And you can come in when you want to and go when you want. And you can get acquainted with the ones you want to know, and you can leave the others alone and they let you alone".¹

In a small town most of the young people know each other. This affords a real protection for young people from irresponsible transient strangers. A protection which their poor introduction practices does not give.

The Effect of Dancing on Attitudes.- The effect of dancing on attitudes toward standards of right conduct is worthy of consideration. Recreation in all of its phases should be constructive to the social well-being of society or at least it should not be destructive. In a small measure we can see what the young people think of dancing as it effects their attitudes. This question was asked: Do you think dancing strengthens your attitude with respect to better home life, higher morality, and participation in religious life?

1 Bogardus, Emory S., " The City Boy and His Problems," p.61.

Table 31

The Effect Which Dancing Has
Upon Attitudes

	Better Home Life			Higher Morality			Participation In Religious Life		
	High	Ave.	Low	High	Ave.	Low	High	Ave.	Low
Boys	10	24	5	12	24	3	4	25	10
Girls	9	33	8	9	29	12	5	24	21
Total	19	57	13	21	53	15	9	49	31

*Note. 8 boys and 3 girls of the total group gave no rating.

The boys rate a higher per cent of help coming from dancing than do the girls. There are 25.7% of boys who think they have their attitudes strengthened, to a high degree, with respect to better home life, and only 18% of girls. The great majority rate the influence on home life attitudes only average with 61.5% of boys and 66% of girls giving such ratings. We find 12.8% of boys and 16% of girls expressing a low rating. Again we find 30.8% of boys influenced by dancing to a higher morality; only 18% of girls give a similar rating. When the "low" influence on morality is considered, 24% of girls and only 7.7% of boys are influenced to a low degree by dancing. A lower rating by the girls may partly be explained. The girls are more sensitive to conditions which fail to measure up to their standard of moral conduct. With the boys they become accustomed to seeing departures from the highest type of moral conduct and are not so easily offended.

Dancing does not have such a high influence on participation in religious life as was found in better home life and

higher standards of morality. The "high" rating is below half for both boys and girls and the "low" rating is increased to double or over. Apparently young people do not see any connection between dancing and participation in religious life. There appears to be a need for a broader horizon in the lives of the boys and girls toward a vital religious life. The idea that religion is going to church is too narrow. A higher type of life will be reached when young people see the influence of religion effecting all their activities in life.

The Dance as a Favorable Mating Bureau.- The dance holds favorable possibilities as a mating bureau. The young people of Richmond have not caught the vision however. A question mark appeared very prominently on the faces of those interviewed when they read this statement: Rate the adequacy of the dance as a favorable mating bureau. When the statement was explained there seemed to be no difficulty in rating.

Table 32

Rate The Adequacy Of The Dance As A Favorable Mating Bureau

	High	Average	Low	No Rating
Boys	4 (10.2%)	29 (74.4%)	6 (15.4%)	8
Girls	4 (8%)	35 (70%)	11 (22%)	3
Total	8 (9%)	64 (72%)	17 (19%)	11

Evidently the young people are not thinking very seriously about mating bureaus from their reactions. Only 10.2% of boys and 8% of girls have really found the dance an asset in a high

degree for mating purposes. When the remaining group arrive at more matured years they will probably see better mating possibilities in the dance. Why not make of the dance a more favorable place for young people to meet and form the proper sort of friendships?

The Dance as a Contributor to Moral Delinquency.- The young people admit that undesirable things happen in and around the dance halls. When the group come to rate the dance as a contributor to moral delinquency they repeatedly stopped and asked: What does it mean? After the term moral delinquency had been explained this often repeated remark was made by the girls: "I do not want Mother to know everything I do at the dance". This statement seems to give evidence of a gap between youth and their parents. If the dance is widening the gap to any serious extent, it is worthy of our attention. Are moral standards being undermined by the dance? A few of the young people think so.

Table 33

Rate The Dance As A Contributor To
Moral Delinquency

	Highly Demoralizing	Somewhat Demoralizing	But Little Demoralizing	No Rating
Boys	4 (10.2%)	27 (69.3%)	8 (20.5%)	8
Girls	2 (4%)	30 (60%)	18 (36%)	3
Total	6 (6.7%)	57 (63.1%)	26 (30.2%)	11

While the boys and girls differ somewhat in their judgment on the influence of the dance on morals a considerable proportion of both, 10.2% and 4% respectively rate the dance as a highly

demoralizing agency. A much larger number, 69.3% of boys and 60% of girls think it is somewhat demoralizing; while a smaller, yet a substantial proportion 20.5% and 36% respectively think it has some degenerative influence but not of a decided character. Practically all list it as a demoralizing agency but they vary in their opinion regarding its influence.

Some of the young people seem to sense the undesirable qualities of the dance to a very great extent, yet they do not know how to improve conditions. The young people express a desire that the adults should assist in making the dance a more wholesome place of recreation.

There are a few who think the dance is highly "over-sexed". Davis, Barnes and Others in their Introduction to Sociology have this to say: " The dance is undoubtedly heavily over-sexed".¹

Dr. Bogardus gives a few samples of such conditions in Los Angeles. Here is what one of the research workers reports:

" Dancing was simply disgusting in its lasciviousness. I had visited some of the lowest dance halls and dives in Europe, but never saw a worse exhibition of putrid dancing than last Saturday night at the 'X' ".²

The brief studies that have been made on dancing tend to confirm the idea that dancing is highly over-sexed. The role of sophisticated conduct does not necessarily coincide with the high standards of manly and womanly deportment to be expected of cultured people but it does outlaw the crude, the unsightly, the obscene. The dances of the present need to be made somewhat more wholesome by a greater emphasis, on accepted forms of social intercourse, on appropriate and enlightening ball

1 Davis, Barnes and Others, " Introduction to Sociology," p.773.
2 Bogardus, E. S., " The City Boy and His Problems," p.79.

room conversation and on the elementary virtues that have increasingly characterized man in his slow climb from savagery.

Over-emphasis on sex may further be minimized by avoiding:

- (1) over-crowding while dancing, (2) over-sensational music, (3) the use of intoxicating drink, and (4) unlighted premises surrounding the dance hall. A solution of the problem would safe guard the moral standards of many young people. There are too many who fall into the pit-falls of indecent moral living because they are undirected.

The Dance as a Contributor to Criminal Delinquency.- There is a disposition on the part of the young people to disapprove of law violaters. They look upon the situation with a good deal of seriousness.

Table 34

Rate The Dance As A Contributor To Criminal Delinquency, Such As Stealing Cars, Violation Of Eighteenth Amendment, Etc.

	Contribution High	Contribution Average	Little Or No Contribution	No Rating
Boys	3 (7.7%)	17 (44.3%)	19 (48%)	8
Girls	5 (10%)	13 (26%)	32 (64%)	3
Total	8 (8.9%)	30 (33.7%)	51 (57.5%)	11

The girls rate the influence of the dance higher as a contributor to criminal delinquency than do the boys, with 10%, while boys give a rating of 7.7%. Yet 64% or the large majority of girls think the dance has but little or no influence on criminal delinquency, as compared with 48% of the boys expressing such an opinion. In part this may be explained.

Those girls who happen to keep company with boys who are of a reckless nature see and hear the boys talk about "getting by" without being caught. The large majority of girls, many of whom go in groups without escorts, have a better choice of associations and do not become antagonized to such a great extent. It is true that all the boys and girls who attend dances in Richmond see violators of the prohibition law. Yet at the same time they are not willing to condemn dancing because of a few violators.

Improving Manners.- The dance offers constructive assistance in improving manners. The meeting of young people in the dance hall affords opportunities for improving such forms of behavior as bearing, deportment, posture, forms of dress, and etiquette. Certain it is that the atmosphere surrounding most Utah dance halls involving good dancing floors, pleasing music and general participation by all young people, provides a fine opportunity to play satisfactory personality roles.

Table 35

Rate The Dance As A Means Of Improving Manners

	High	Average	Low
Boys	14 (32%)	20 (55.2%)	5 (12.8%)
Girls	20 (40%)	23 (46%)	7 (14%)
Total	34 (38.1%)	43 (48.6%)	12 (13.3%)

There are great possibilities in the dance when 38.1% say that it helps to a high degree to improve their manners. We have a comparatively small group of 13.3% who think the dance

helps to a small degree. This condition is highly favorable. The young folks conduct themselves with very little supervision and at the same time constructive help is furnished them. Why not make greater use of the dance as an agency for cultural attainment?

Development of Personality.- Young people become social beings as they express themselves in the group. It is important at this age in life to have association with other people. By this social contact boys and girls develop a certain way of behavior with the group. Is the dance a practical school for youth to develop a personality? The group give their opinions as to the value of dancing on personality development.

Table 36

Rate The Dance As A Practical School
For The Development Of
Personality

	Highly Effective	Fairly Effective	Of Low Effectiveness	No Rating
Boys	16 (41%)	19 (51.3%)	4 (10.3%)	8
Girls	23 (46%)	22 (56%)	5 (10%)	3
Total	39 (43.8%)	41 (53.9%)	9 (10.1%)	11

Almost half or 43.8% of the group think the dance is highly effective in the development of personality, 53.9% fairly effective, and 10.1% of low effectiveness. It is gratifying that so large a per cent would rate the dance highly effective in the important task of personality development. Each boy or girl plays a role in the social group. This

one thing must be born in mind that an individual plays different roles. A boy will respond in his behavior differently at a dance than he will in a Sunday School class. But it is important that these various roles be played for the total of them make the man.

Whether the boys and girls are conscious of it or not they are developing personality traits at the dance. Their habits are undergoing a change as they express themselves in the social group. The manners or the modes of conduct by which persons approach each other and deal with one another are certainly influenced in dancing. Forms of dress are given serious consideration by young people. It has been said that: "When we change our dress we change our role and are no longer the same personality".¹

While dress stands out as an outer symbol of personality, ethical standards distinguish the inner man or woman. Persons are measured by the principles they hold, the moral qualities they reveal in attitude and conduct. The dance offers one of the most practical schools in which to reveal moral qualities. As they are expressed and meet the approval of the group moral fibre strengthens. Principles which are opposed to societies welfare will be discarded under a proper environment.

¹ Krueger and Reckless. "Social Psychology," p. 368.

Conclusions and Recommendations on Dances

1. There are 86% of the young people of Richmond who attend dances.
2. The majority of the group studied prefer to dance in Richmond where the dances are under the supervision of the L. D. S. Mutuals.
3. Twenty per cent of girls go to and from dances unchaperoned.
4. The entire group studied see people drunk or under the influence of liquor when they attend dances.
5. The problem of drinking at dances is considered serious by the high school students themselves.
6. Dancing without a proper introduction with strangers at dances, is too prevalent among girls in Richmond. Eighteen per cent of the girls dance frequently with strangers without any introduction and 72% do so infrequently.
7. Dancing on the whole has a favorable influence on young people's attitudes effecting better home life.
8. There are 10.2% of boys and 4% of girls who rate the dance as highly contributory to moral delinquency. Practically all of them think it exercises some demoralizing influence.
9. The dance as a contributor to criminal delinquency is rated high by approximately one-tenth of the young people, and average by one-third of them.
10. Dancing is assisting approximately 40% of the young people studied to improve manners and develop personality in a highly effective degree, and practically all of them somewhat.

11. The problem of over-emphasis of sex in dancing may be partly solved by avoiding: (1) over-crowding while dancing, (2) over-sensational music, (3) the use of intoxicating drink and, (4) unlighted premises surrounding the dance hall.

III Use Of Automobile

The Automobile Increases Social Contacts.- Social relations have become more complex with the development of faster means of travel. Before the introduction of the automobile a person seldom made a trip over fifteen to twenty miles a day only on special occasions, but now it is a common thing to make visits one-hundred to one-hundred and fifty miles away from home. In the horse and buggy days the circle of friends was in a very small area and most of them were known intimately.

Our use of the automobile affords opportunity of making more desirable social contacts in a shorter period of time. Young people can drive in from the country and keep in touch with current urban ways of acting and dressing. No longer is the country boy or girl singled out as being odd or having "hick" manners. This social barrier has been broken down.

With rapid means of travel there are greater possibilities for social contacts both in number and quality. Dr. Taylor enumerates the advantages of the automobile in the following way:

- " 1. It ties the country and town together and makes of them one integral community.
2. It makes possible business and social gatherings.
3. It enlarges the community. In doing so it is incidentally slowly eliminating many of the smaller social and business centers of isolated sections.

1 C./F., Gillin and Others, " Social Problems," p. 34.

4. It makes all rural affairs more 'up to date'. Entertainments no longer have to be stereotyped and simple because of talent being restricted to a small group. The audiences are assured because of the good roads and automobiles. The amount of energy required to attend such occasions is much less because of the ease and quickness of the automobile trip.

5. The farmer has a different social status because of the automobile, although the presence of a few people in rural communities who cannot afford automobiles may serve to set up slight caste relationships within local neighborhoods. The fact that the farmer can own a powerful, beautiful, and highpriced automobile gives him and his family a standing in the eyes of town people which it was never his pleasure to hold until the coming of the automobile era". 1

Along with the wider and more extended use of the automobile should come ideas and ideals that safeguard the social and economic welfare of our communities. Without such ideals there may come a serious break down in moral standards that will shake the very foundation of our social well-being. Perhaps the use of the automobile has revealed some of our cumbersome ways of living and acting. At the same time it should awaken a greater sense of responsibility in using a more rapid means of communication.

Use of Automobile Requires New Adjustments.- Our young people have come into society and been taught the same standards of conduct that existed in the horse and buggy days. We may grant the majority of these standards are good. But what about the complex adjustments that are necessary today, as compared with former days? Often in our hasty judgment over the acts of young people we fail to consider that perhaps they are facing conflicts without proper assistance. There is a lag in

1 Taylor, Carl C., "Rural Sociology," p. 153.

our cultural adjustment to our rapidly improving means of communication. When we bring up the lagging cultural fields, we shall have less difficulty in making adjustments in a complex changing world.

Number of Automobiles Owned.- Some of the more objective aspects of the automobile have been given consideration in this study. The number of cars owned by fathers of the boys and girls are reported as follows: eighty-one per cent owned automobiles and 19% did not. With such a majority of boys and girls having access to the use of cars, the remaining group are not greatly handicapped with out them. They have access to cars occasionally through their friends. Most of the cars are in good condition as indicated by the age of the 85 cars which were owned.

Table 37

Age Of Automobile And Number Owned

1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	Over 4 yrs.
22	15	20	15	13

Twenty-five per cent of the automobiles owned are less than 1 year old; 17% are under 2 years; 23% under 3 years; 17% under 4 years and; 15% over 4 years old. This seems to indicate that about 25% of the total cars owned are purchased new each year. The average car is used 4 years. This represents a large investment in keeping up to date with new cars.

Use of Automobile.- Parents have a problem to solve when they have an automobile. They are under the necessity of deciding upon the use their children may make of the car. Not

only does the social outcome of using the auto need consideration, but the cost of operating it. The liberality of the parents of Richmond in permitting the young people to use the automobile is shown in the following table.

Table 38

Access And Extent To Which The Automobile Is Used

	Anytime	Occasionally	Not At All	Ave. Use Per Week
Boys	9	28	10	1.1
Girls	3	17	33	1
Total	12	45	43	

Four of the 9 boys who may use a car anytime own a Ford. This leaves only 5 boys and 3 girls who can use their father's car any time they desire. Occasionally 3 out of 5 of boys and 1 out of 3 of girls are permitted to use the automobile. There are 1 out of 5 boys and 3 out of 5 girls who are not favored with any personal use of the car. This fact must be kept before us that 15% of these boys and 22% of the girls do not have automobiles at home. Those who have access to an automobile use it on the average of about once a week. The four boys who own a Ford make use of it almost every evening to go for joy rides or other forms of recreation.

From the above facts we can draw the inference that parents do not turn their boys and girls loose with their automobile any time they want it. Restrictions are made on the majority of the group. There seemed to be very little complaint coming from the boys and girls because this con-

dition prevailed.

Specific Restrictions In Use Of Automobile.- Two boys or 4% have been restricted in the use of their father's automobile because of careless driving. One of these same boys and another one have misused the cars to such an extent that their privileges have been limited. One girl gives the same reason for not being permitted to drive. There are three girls and one boy who over-use the automobile and consequently they have been restricted in its use.

Court Experience.- Although observers note relatively frequent violation of traffic regulations, only 2 girls or 4% among the group studied have had a court experience arising out of their use of an automobile. These 2 girls failed to stop when they came to the main highway. The mother, in both instances, paid the fine for she was present with her daughter. If the girls are not safe with their mothers, where will we find better company for them?

The boys do not report any experience in court. Perhaps it would be unwise to say they never violate traffic regulations.

Accidents While Using Automobile.- There are many accidents caused from using automobiles throughout the state and nation. The Richmond young people must be careful drivers or have been very fortunate during the last year. There were 3% of the group who had accidents. One boy was in two accidents, another boy and girl had one accident each. No serious results were reported. This appears to be an exceptional record during the year when so many accidents have occurred elsewhere. Commendation is due the young people here. Accidents constitute

an increasingly serious menace to society.

Adherence to Traffic Regulations.- The young people in Richmond do not think they are perfect car drivers for this is the way they rate themselves:

Table 39

Regard For Traffic Regulations While
Driving Automobile

	Perfect Adherence	75 Per Cent Adherence	50 Per Cent Adherence
Boys	20 (52.6%)	16 (42.1%)	2 (5.3%)
Girls	14 (58.7%)	7 (29.1%)	3 (12.2%)
Total	34 (55%)	23 (37%)	5 (8%)

Among the group there were 52.6% of boys and 58.7% of girls who try to give perfect adherence to traffic regulations; 42.1% of boys and 29.1% of girls keep seventy-five per cent of them and; 5.3% of boys and 12.2% of girls respect the law enough to keep only fifty per cent of them.

The young people are at least frank when they will confess they do not always live up to traffic laws. When they know the regulations, breaking them shows a tendency to disregard law. The facts above cited indicate some laxity in traffic observances. We wonder at the low rate of accidents as compared with a considerable disregard for proper regulations.

Driving While Intoxicated.- There were 13% of boys who have driven while under the influence of intoxicating drink. Three of these boys have committed this offense once, another one twice. The fifth boy has repeated it three or more times. From the reports received this boy is a constant violator of

the law, but seemingly has not yet been apprehended.

Use of Automobile for Recreation.- The young people find the automobile a great aid to increase their participation in various forms of recreation. They use the car for the following purposes.

Table 40

Recreational Use Of Automobile And
Average Number Of Rides
Per Month

Number			Kind Of Recreation	Average Rides Per Month
Boys	Girls	Total		
24	17	41	Going joy riding	3.8
19	9	28	Going to movies	2.5
20	8	28	Going to dances	2.5
16	3	19	Going swimming(during summer)	2.0
8	8	16	Going camping (" ")	2.0

The above table represents the extent the young people drive an automobile for the different forms of recreation. They may go many more times with their parents or some one older but the table gives their own use only. Less than 50% of the group use a car for joy rides and about 25% or less use it for the remaining list of recreational activities.

Conclusions and Recommendations on the
Use of the Automobile

1. Forty-two per cent of the automobiles owned in Richmond are comparatively new cars-under two years.
2. Parents in Richmond have obviously placed restrictions upon the use of the automobile by their children. A small proportion of young people have been restricted for careless driving or accidents.
3. Only 2 girls and no boys have had any court experiences arising out of their use of an automobile during the past year.
4. There were only 3% of the young people who had met with accidents during the year studied.
5. Approximately 45% of the young people who drive automobiles fail to adhere to all the traffic regulations.
6. Thirteen per cent of the boys who use automobiles have driven them while under the influence of intoxicating drink.
7. Less than one-fourth of the group studied drive a car for various kinds of personal recreation.

IV Competitive Games And Sports

Need of Recreation.- The rural community can be made more attractive for young people. A greater emphasis placed upon the home and social life will make the country much more inviting for youth. Perhaps farmers have looked at the material side of life so long that many of the worthy thoughts and purposes which make life worth living have been somewhat neglected. Cows, horses and pigs are not the most important products of the farm. There are fine boys and girls on almost every farm and too often they receive less attention than do pure bred animals.

During the period of youth there is special need for boys and girls to express themselves in wholesome play. The drudgery of house work for girls and long fatiguing hours for boys needs to be relieved by recreation. Youth will grow old all too quickly. A common sight during the summer is to see a young boy come in from a days work dusty, tired and looking like an old man. This boy is often too tired to enjoy the leisure awaiting him.

The Values of Play.- Much has been discovered regarding the physical, mental, social, and moral aspects of play. Dr. Taylor gives a brief summary of each. Under the physical values of play he says:

" It is known that: (1) Play is a tonic, in that it arouses the emotions and thus reacts on the nerves, muscles, and vital organs of the body. (2) It develops the body symmetrically, because all parts of the body are being used properly and in balance, where-

as much work specializes only a few muscles. (3) It quickens the senses, seeing, hearing, etc., and this quickened use of the senses becomes a part of one's habits all through life. (4) It develops co-ordinations, rhythm, and grace, as contrasted with the awkwardness and clumsiness so often characteristic of the rural person.

" The mental values arising out of play are: (1) the development of alertness, initiative, and quick decision; (2) the development of enthusiasm, joy, and optimism; (3) the development of precision, courage, and skill, and thus a trust in one's own capacity. All of these are values, which, if built into a child, will take him far in life, and many of them are not furnished by any other activity of childhood except through play".

" The social values of play include: (1) it develops community interest; (2) it develops co-operative technique, through team play, and in organizing and promoting play; (3) it develops leadership; (4) it develops community loyalty back of community teams; (5) it develops capacity to associate, through bringing people in enlivened contact with each other and in groups".

" The moral values of play are three: (1) it develops self-control, self-confidence, presence of mind, determination, and courage, all of which are the very fibres of personal morals; (2) it develops recognition of the rights of others, altruism, fairness, and even self-sacrifice, all of which are the heart of social ethics; (3) it develops enthusiasm, aspiration, zest, and joy, which are no small part of religion itself". 1

Place to Play.- Before^a rural community can successfully enjoy the values of play outlined by Dr. Taylor, there must be provisions made for play.

The Park School in Richmond is provided with 2.4 acres for a play ground and in addition use is made of the baseball field across the street. There are 274 pupils enrolled in the school.

The North Cache High School is provided with 12 acres.

1 Taylor, Carl C., " Rural Sociology," pp. 351-53.

but only about 7 acres is used as a playground. There are approximately 700 students attending school.

Standards for playgrounds have been developed. There were recommendations made to the Utah White House Conference (1931), on spaces for playgrounds as follows:

" Minimum of four acres for 600 children with 200 square feet increase per child over 600 for Elementary School groups. For Junior and Senior High School: Minimum size-six by ten acres. Large schools from fifteen to twenty acres.

Parks and Playgrounds (publicly owned)
One acre for every 1000 population". 1

The Park School space for playground meets the above standard. North Cache High School has the required acreage for a playground, but uses a portion of it for farming.

Playground Equipment.- One tennis court is provided near the Park School and one at the North Cache High School. The high school is provided with equipment to play football, basketball, track, volley ball, horseshoes, and tennis. The boys are provided with more facilities for play than the girls.

Participation in Recreation.- The young people of Richmond have a variety of games and sports they enjoy. Participation in recreation of all the boys and girls is a worthy aim. However this has not been accomplished as indicated below.

1 Sprague, Joama H.

Table 41

Summary Of Participation In Recreation Of
47 Richmond Boys As Compared With 121
Village Boys In Missouri 1

Type Of Recreation	Richmond		Missouri	
	Total	%	Total	%
Dancing	38	81	39	32
Swimming	38	81	96	79
Football	36	77	65	54
Hiking	36	77	85	70
Horseback Riding	35	74	-	-
Tennis	34	72	56	46
Fishing	31	66	72	59
Basketball	31	66	90	74
Hunting	30	64	99	82
Checkers	27	57	95	79
Horse-shoes	26	55	76	63
Reading	23	49	78	64
Broadjump	23	49	62	51
Cards	19	40	88	73
Wrestling	19	40	-	-
Hockey	16	34	45	37
Pole Vault	15	32	33	27
Billiards	14	30	16	13
Dramas	14	30	-	-
Golf	9	19	-	-
Crokinole	9	19	28	23
Concerts	8	17	-	-
Croquet	7	15	76	63
Darebase	5	11	-	-
Readings	4	9	9	7
Chess	3	6	12	10
Volley Ball	3	6	49	40
Boating	3	6	45	37
Recitals	1	2	-	-

1 Morgan, E. L., and Burt, Henry J., "Community Relations Of Rural Young People," p. 22.

Table 42

Summary Of Participation In Recreation Of 53
 Richmond Girls As Compared With 135
 Village Girls In Missouri 1

Type Of Recreation	Richmond		Missouri	
	Total	%	Total	%
Dancing	48	91	77	57
Reading	41	77	112	83
Hiking	39	74	93	69
Horseback Riding	37	70	-	-
Cards	37	70	84	62
Checkers	32	60	96	71
Tennis	27	50	29	21
Swimming	27	50	65	48
Baseball	20	38	86	64
Volley Ball	19	36	45	32
Dramas	17	32	-	-
Horse-shoe	13	24	34	25
Basketball	13	24	96	71
Readings	12	23	-	-
Concerts	11	21	80	59
Golf	9	17	-	-
Recitals	7	13	26	19
Broadjump	6	11	31	23
Football	4	8	7	5
Fishing	3	6	-	-
Crokinole	2	4	34	25
Hunting	1	2	-	-
Chess	1	2	3	2
Darebase	1	2	59	44

1 Morgan, E. L., and Burt, Henry J., "Community Relations Of Rural Young People", p. 23.

One type of recreation which satisfies the desire for socialibility is ranked highest by the young people. Dancing affords such social contacts. There are 86% of the group who enjoy this phase of recreation. This is the nearest to 100% participation in any single recreational activity.

The boys enjoy recreation which gives expression to their desire for activity, conflict and mastery. Such activities as swimming, football, hiking, horseback riding and tennis are participated in by approximately three-fourths of the boys.

On the average the Richmond boy's participation in recreation is somewhat lower than the boys of Missouri. Only in dancing, swimming, football, hiking, tennis, fishing, pole vault, billiards and in giving readings do the Richmond boys have greater activity. There is a similar condition prevailing among the Richmond girls and the Missouri girls. The Richmond girls have a greater participation in dancing, hiking, cards, checkers, tennis, swimming, volley ball, football and crokinole.

Recreation which affords opportunity for cultural advancement is ranked comparatively low among the boys. For illustration there are only 30% who take part in dramas, 17% in concerts, 9% in giving readings, and 2% in music recitals. There is an opportunity in this field of expression for increased activities.

There is an objectionable feature in the choice of 30% of boys. This group frequent the pool hall where they play billiards. The undesirable part is not the playing of billiards, but the environment in which it is played. The pool hall in Richmond is filled with tobacco smoke when there is a crowd

present. Vulgar and profane language is used by those who frequent this place. Boys who go there must tolerate such conditions.

The girls as a whole tend to participate in recreation that requires less physical activity than do the boys. Reading occupies the attention of 77% of girls as compared with 49% of boys. Playing cards is engaged in by 70% of girls, while only 40% of boys participate.

A higher percentage of the girls express themselves in the more refined types of recreation than do the boys. There are one-third of the girls who take part in dramas, one-fourth in giving readings, one-fifth in concerts, and one-eighth in giving musical recitals.

The young people appreciate opportunities to express themselves in various forms of recreation. The L.D.S. Mutuals are to be commended for furnishing some of the more refined types of recreation. The North Cache High School also gives similar opportunities. These agencies are in a favorable position to sponsor a recreational program that will increase the participation of young people.

Recreation Attended for Entertainment.- There is a wide spread recognition that people are departing more and more from participation in recreation in favor of mere entertainment. It is common to see football stadiums crowded to watch twenty-two men play football. The crowd plays football from the sidelines. Other games are played in a similar fashion.

Among high school students the spirit of entertainment over physical participation is noticeable. Students attend some of the competitive games and sports in large numbers as indi-

cated below:

Table 43

Types Of Recreation Attended For Entertainment
By 53 Girls And 47 Boys Of Richmond

Type Of Recreation	Total % Boys	Type Of Recreation	Total % Girls
Football games	44 94	Football games	52 98
Basketball games	43 92	Basketball games	51 96
Track meets	43 92	Movies	51 96
Movies	43 92	Dramas	49 92
Baseball games	39 83	Baseball games	41 77
Boxing	30 64	Track meets	35 66
Dramas	27 57	Readings	32 60
Wrestling	26 55	Concerts	32 60
Tennis games	25 53	Recitals	26 50
Readings	21 45	Tennis	22 42
Concerts	19 40	Golf	11 21
Recitals	7 15	Boxing	2 4
Pool Hall	7 15	Wrestling	1 2
Golf	4 9		
Volley ball	2 4		

Football games entertain 96% of the young people, and basketball games 94%. These games furnish the major entertainment at the Morth Cache High School. While these games are being played there is a very fine spirit of sportmanship manifested by the students. The football games which are played in the fall do a great deal to unite the students into a social group. If it were not for these games it would require much

longer to produce solidarity in the student body.

The girls seek cultural forms of entertainment in larger numbers than do the boys. Dramas are attended by 92% of girls, while 57% of boys attend. Concerts and recitals are enjoyed by 60% and 50% of girls as compared with 40% and 15% of boys respectively.

The above types of entertainment are accessible in limited numbers, in Richmond. The opportunity to introduce young people into the more refined forms of recreation is neglected. A higher type of social life is possible by elevating the entertainment of a community.

There is an opportunity awaiting qualified leadership to redirect our recreation into the field of participation instead of mere entertainment. We have become excited over watching a few play and leave the values of play to them. No one would be satisfied to watch a few men enjoy a dinner. Neither should we be content to let the physical, mental, social and moral values of play go to others. Greater participation in play is the need of every community. There are communities devoting much time and money to the development of playgrounds where people can play. All would do well to consider this problem and give it a fair solution.

Conclusions and Recommendations on
Competitive Games and Sports

1. The physical equipment for play is very limited in Richmond.

2. Participation in various forms of recreation in Richmond is somewhat lower than in Missouri among high school boys and girls.

3. Competitive games and sports have a far larger percentage who attend for entertainment than who participate.

4. Football and basketball games are attended for entertainment by approximately the entire group.

5. Participation in the more cultured forms of recreation is low as compared with participation in the physical activities.

6. A recreational program properly supervised would afford: (1) a larger participation in all forms of recreation, and (2) proper emphasis on the more cultural forms of recreation.

V Reading

Access to Reading Material.- Richmond is favored in having a public library which is supplied with books and periodicals. The library was built by a donation of \$8,000 from Andrew Carnegie. The building was opened for public use October 20, 1914. There are 4,252 books and complete volumes of magazines for adults, and 1,312 books and complete volumes of magazines for children in the library at the present time. A list of the current magazines in the library are:

Magazines

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. American Boy | 14. Popular Science |
| 2. American Magazine | 15. Review of Reviews |
| 3. Boy's Life | 16. Scientific American |
| 4. Child Life | 17. St. Nicholas |
| 5. Good Housekeeping Magazine | 18. World's Work |
| 6. Hygie | 19. Forum |
| 7. Ladies Home Journal | 20. Scribners |
| 8. Life Magazine | 21. Journal of Home Economics |
| 9. Literary Digest | 22. Relief Society |
| 10. National Geographic Magazine | 23. Improvement Era |
| 11. Nature Magazine | 24. The Instructor |
| 12. Outlook | 25. Utah Genealogical and
Historical Magazine |
| 13. Parents Magazine | 26. Utah Educational Review |

Use Made of the Library.- There are 25 or 53% of boys and 30 or 74% of girls who use the library in Richmond. Those who take advantage of this privilege do so on the average of: two and one-half hours per week for boys, and three and one-third hours per week for girls. The hours spent reading in the library are only a proportion of the use made of the reading material. Books and magazines are taken home in large numbers. During the year 1930 there were circulated 9,238 books for adults and 5,654 books for children. The majority of the books read by the young people are obtained from the Richmond library. There were 23 boys who read 288 books during 1930 and 39 girls who read 549 books during the same period. This gives an average among those who read of over 12 books per boy and over 14 books per girl for the year. This does not include the books they were required to read in school. The majority or 51% of boys have not voluntarily chosen to read a book during the year. Only 26% of girls did not have a reading record of at least one book.

A few of the group read a large number of books. The boys have the following record: One read 100 books; one-50 books; and two-30 books each. The girls have a larger record: One read 100 books; one-88; one-50; one-40; three-30 each; one-25; one-24; one-22; and one-20. This is an exceptional reading record.

The girls and boys do most of their reading during the summer time. It appears that a few read almost steadily during the school vacation.

Time Occupied in Reading.- The boys spend on the average of two and three-fourths hours per week reading books; while

the girls average six and one-fifth hours. The average time per week reading magazines is given as follows: two hours for boys and two hours and one-fifth for girls. Reading newspapers per week has an average of: three and one-half hours for boys and three hours for girls. The boys read on the average a total of eight and one-fifth hours per week, while the girls have a higher average of eleven and three-fourths hours.

This is a favorable report for time occupied in reading. A more desirable condition would prevail if all the boys and girls were represented.

Newspapers Read.- A list of the newspapers and the number who read them are listed below.

Table 44

List Of Newspapers And The Number Of Young People Who Read Them

Name Of Paper	Boys	Girls
Deseret News	27	38
Salt Lake Tribune	21	18
The Daily Herald	33	37
Logan Journal	17	25
Denver Post	4	2

The Cache Valley Herald has the highest percentage of readers, and the Deseret News second. The extensive campaign that the Cache Valley Herald has been making is perhaps responsible for the larger number of readers.

Appeal of the Newspaper.- The various sections of the newspaper have a variety of appeals for the young people. They are not all interested alike. What one appreciates and enjoys another may dislike. The table below represents their likes

and dislikes.

Table 45

Preferences Rated On Various Sections Of The
Newspapers By 37 Boys And 42
Girls Of Richmond

Section Of Newspaper	Preferences			
	First Choice		Second Choice	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
World events	10	11	8	9
Local happenings	7	9	5	14
Athletics	9	2	9	5
Funny page	10	15	9	5
Society	-	4	1	5
Church	1	1	2	3
Farming	-	-	3	1
Total	37	42	37	42

The Funny section has the most appeal for the young people as a whole. The boys give the same preference for the Funny section and World events, while the girls favor the Funny section over World events, but only slightly. Boys are not interested in Society news according to their rating for they place it last. The girls have not reached sufficient maturity that they are greatly interested in Society news. It is surprising to find that boys and girls who live in a farming community are not interested in Farm news enough to give it some first ratings. The section devoted to Church news is not looked upon with a great deal of favor when the first choices are made. The sections of the newspaper in order of importance to the boys are: (1) Funny page, (2) World events, (3) Athletics, (4) Local happenings, (5) Church news, (6) Farming and, (7) Society news. The sections of most interest to

the girls are: (1) Funny page, (2) Local happenings, (3) World events, (4) Society news, (5) Athletics, (6) Church news, (7) Farming.

Choice of Magazines.- There is a large variety of magazines subscribed for in Richmond. The magazines and numbers of each subscribed for are listed in Table 46.

Table 46

Name Of Magazines And Number Of Each Found
In Homes In Richmond

Name Of Magazine	No.	Name Of Magazine	No.
Improvement Era	43	Mother's Home Life	2
The Instructor	10	Farm Journal	11
Motion Picture	1	People's Popular	2
Relief Society	11	Photo Play	1
Farm Bureau	16	Country Home	1
Children's Friend	8	Saturday Evening Post	3
Ladies Home Journal	13	Etude	2
Farm Life	5	National Geographic	4
Hoard's Dairyman	6	Delineator	3
Needlecraft	2	Cosmopolitan	1
Literary Digest	9	Lion	2
American	7	Railroad Magazine	1
Mc Calls	7	Woman's Home Companion	1
Boy's Life	4	Good House Keeping	2
Physical Culture	3	Legion	1
Colliers	3	Utah Educational Review	1
Country Gentleman	20	Geographical	1
Ladies' Home Companion	1	Farm and Fire Side	1
Utah Farmer	22	Holstein-Friesian	1
Liberty	2	Dairy Farmer	1
Woman's Home Journal	2	Home Garden	2
Every Day Life	4	Readers Digest	1
Modern Priscilla	2	Pictorial	1
Western	2		

The Improvement Era is in the homes of 43% of the group.

Magazines which are subscribed for in any considerable number are in three general groups: Church, farm and home. Those with ten or more subscribers are: Improvement Era 43, Utah Farmer 22, Country Gentleman 20, Farm Bureau 16, Ladies Home

Journal 13, Farm Journal 11, Relief Society 11 and, The Instructor 10. The majority of magazines are subscribed for in small numbers. This impression is left after looking over the list of reading material, that the people of Richmond are not reading articles written by the leading scholars. There is a tendency to avoid the more scientific discussions of the day. A few people in a rural community who can appreciate and interpret the more advanced type of thinking would assist greatly in lifting the type of culture to a higher level.

Clubs to Promote Reading.- Young people can be offered the right kind of assistance and be introduced to the better class of literature. Too often they are permitted to select their own reading material without any high grade direction. After they make their choice, then they are criticized for reading low grade stories.

The majority of young people of Richmond would like to be directed in their reading habits. There were 49% of boys and 74% of girls who would like to belong to a Reader's Club. Yet only 1 boy and 2 girls belong to such an organization.

It is encouraging to observe the desire for guidance. This desire on the part of young people gives a promising field for adults who are qualified for leadership.

Contribution of Reading.- Some recognition has been given to the influence that reading has upon young people's attitudes and ideals. There are those who draw their conclusions regarding a person's character from what he reads. Youth are conscious that the material which they read does make some contribution to the attitudes and ideals they form toward

life. They express their opinions in Table 47.

Table 47

Contribution Of Reading To Boy's And Girl's
Attitudes In Certain Fields

Contributions Made To:	Contribution High				Contribution Average				Little Or No Contribution			
	Boys No.	Boys %	Girls No.	Girls %	Boys No.	Boys %	Girls No.	Girls %	Boys No.	Boys %	Girls No.	Girls %
Better home life	14	32	25	48	29	66	27	52	1	2	-	-
Higher edu- cation	14	32	32	61	29	66	19	37	1	2	1	2
Participation in religious life	13	30	12	23	29	66	36	70	2	4	4	7
Patriotic citizenship	17	40	13	25	26	60	37	71	1	2	2	4
Dealing justly with your fellows	29	66	24	46	15	34	27	52	-	-	1	2

According to the young people's rating on their reading there seems little room for alarm. They think that little or no harm is resulting from the books and magazines they read. There are one-third of the boys and one-half of the girls who feel that the reading they do is making a high contribution to their attitudes which influence better home life. The remaining proportion rate the contribution average with the exception of 1 boy or 2% who is little influenced. About the same rating is given for the influence on higher education among the boys, but about two-thirds of the girls rate the

contribution high, and over one-third average, with only 1 girl placing the influence low.

Participation in religious life and patriotic citizenship have a decidedly lower rating by the girls than the previous aspects mentioned. The contribution drops 25% and 35% respectively. Among the boys the influence which reading has on participation in religious life remains about the same as given above, while patriotic citizenship reaches 40% as a high contribution.

The boys give a remarkable testimony to their reading when two-thirds of the group state the contribution is high in dealing justly with their fellows.

These ratings suggest that the young people of Richmond are not stooping to the low type of reading that some indulge in. There is so much of the cheap, vulgar material that falls into the hands of youth. Proper protection to the ideals and attitudes of our boys and girls needs to be given. The low grade material that is so easily accessible in all communities is a serious problem. Dr. Bogardus found conditions in Los Angeles by a few workers as follows:

" The part that cheap magazines play in the lives of many boys and girls is large. They are read for their sexually suggestive jokes.***

These newspapers which play up the diseases of society in lurid and exciting headlines are creating distorted views of society in young minds. The newspaper that depicts a robbery or murder, showing where the offender stood when shot, is putting dangerous pictures into minds of youth".

Cheap magazines are reported as having the following re-

sults by a Los Angeles police worker:

" Four couples up in the mountains traced their misconduct to reading 'smutty magazines'. In one city they have recently legislated seventeen magazines off the news stands because of their demoralizing effect upon boys and girls". 1

Many other similar reports could be given, but this will indicate there is a real problem in some communities.

1 Bogardus, Emory S., " The City Boy and His Problems," pp. 82-83.

Conclusions and Recommendations on Reading

1. There were 53% of boys and 74% of girls who use the Richmond library.

2. The boys and girls who read books at all, read on the average 12 books and 14 books respectively, outside of required school readings for the year.

3. The majority or 51% of boys did not read a book, that was not required, during the year, while only 26% of girls did no book reading.

4. The boys average 8 hours per week reading and the girls over 11 hours.

5. The sections in the newspaper have an appeal to boys and girls in order of importance as follows: (1) Funny page 25, (2) World events 21, (3) Local happenings 15, (4) Athletics 11, (5) Society news 4, (6) Church news 2 and, (7) Farming none.

6. A variety of magazines are subscribed for in Richmond. Preferences are shown for the following types: (1) Church, (2) farm and, (3) home.

7. There were 49% of boys and 74% of girls who would like to belong to a Reader's Club.

8. A large per cent of young people think the type of reading they are doing is making a high contribution to social attitudes.