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Mid-cent. White House Conf. on Children and Youth
Iowa Commission

Report of Com. on Community Facilities and Recreation

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OF THE STATE OF IOWA

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individuals and to clubs for study use, books are
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Borrowers are requested to return the books as
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COMMUNITY

FACILITIES



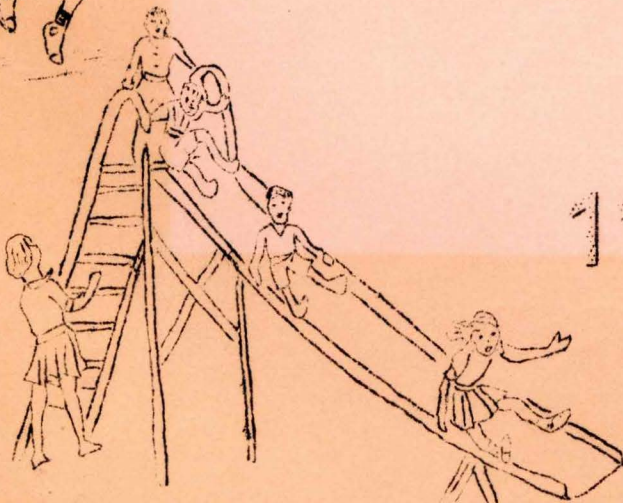
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RECREATION



IN IOWA



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1950



IOWA COMMISSION ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH
OF THE
MID-CENTURY WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

REPORT OF COMMITTEE
ON COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND RECREATION.

OCTOBER 10, 1950

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INTRODUCTION

This preliminary report of the Recreation and Community Facilities Committee necessarily presents fragmentary and incomplete findings. It is now clearly apparent that the final 1950 report of the Committee will fall far short of adequacy. But, significantly, the Committee feels that the very inadequacy provides the strongest stimulus to increased and improved recreation in Iowa in the years ahead.

Efforts to gather facts about recreation programs in Iowa uncover four fundamental problems:

1. There is no official State Department in Recreation as there are in Health, Education and Welfare, to accumulate state wide data on services and needs, to provide information and consultation services, to assist in developing coordination of services within and between communities.

2. Trained recreation leadership is lacking in most communities so that existing programs are the highly varied, independent developments of civic volunteer groups organized primarily for other than recreation purposes.

3. Existing public and private recreation agencies in Iowa are in the main, town or city organizations, functioning independently without adequate facilities for effectively coordinating their services.

4. Fifty-nine percent of Iowa people live in the open country or in towns of less than 1000, and an additional 5 percent in towns of less than 10,000. This dispersement of population makes adequate organization for and support of good recreation programs difficult.

In view of these extensive limitations, findings in the area of community facilities are too limited to be included in the report which will largely deal with recreation. Items of the report are:

1. Definition of Recreation.
2. Importance of Recreation opportunities for children and youth.
3. Existing Recreation programs in Iowa.
4. Per Capita costs of Recreation.
5. Study of Iowa's population.
6. Opinions on Recreation.
7. Conclusions.
8. Recommendations for action needed to increase and improve recreation.

DEFINITIONS AND IMPORTANCE OF RECREATION

Recreation may be defined most simply and comprehensively as leisure time activity that gives happiness. Those leisure time pursuits that do not give real happiness are by definition excluded. Recreation includes passive, social, mental, physical activities varying from simple enjoyment of nature to highly skilled and energetic athletics. It includes spectator enjoyment, crafts, hobbies, quiet and active games and sports, singing, reading, drama, conversation, dancing, camping, hiking, hunting, fishing—in fact all the things that people, young and old, do, singly or in groups, for fun.

Recreation values are universally recognized and utilized in the home in the development of babies and little children. But it is not so generally recognized that these developmental values of recreation continue undiminished through all of life and are particularly useful in periods of change and stress. In childhood and youth, the period of constant change and stress, recreation is an elemental necessity. A child in the very business of growing is learning new facts, meeting new situations, establishing his individual patterns of life and social adjustment. Recreation's contribution to individual growth and social adjustment can be only suggested in this report.

Security is the soil of growth. As we are happy, we feel secure. Games and play that give happiness also create security. Self-confidence and skill grow with achievement, however slight, in any recreation activity. And skill and self-confidence are vital personality factors needed in successful living. Playing with others develops group adaptations—sharing, acceptance of rules, carrying of responsibility, team work, leadership, recognition of common goals. All these patterns, learned in play, measure a man's social development. Truly, recreation builds the individual and social personality. In addition, recreation has one signal advantage over all other methods of development—children and youth want fun, and learning while playing is not resisted.

Other committees of the Iowa Commission on Children and Youth call attention to the recreation needs of special groups, with adapted programs and especially trained leadership. The children who are handicapped physically or mentally so that they cannot participate successfully with normal children are beginning to receive special consideration. Needs of children and youth in institutions are being met more adequately than a decade ago. Troop groups, camping and hiking, recreation directors, all play an important role in the normal development of dependent children in institutions.

EXISTING RECREATION RESOURCES

Iowa has many good recreation programs, varied and sound. While present reports are not wholly complete, they provide the general picture of Iowa services.

MUNICIPAL RECREATION. Sixteen cities have established, year-round city recreation departments. Serving all ages in all types of programs--playgrounds, skating, coasting, baseball, crafts, games, hobbies, dancing, swimming, etc., these departments are the backbone of any community's recreation.

EXTENSION SERVICE, IOWA STATE COLLEGE. Working largely through the County Extension personnel, the Extension Service of Iowa State College provides recreation, guidance and service to the rural areas of Iowas 99 counties. This service provides games, camping, social recreation, music, crafts, hobbies.

YOUTH GROUPS: Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Girl Scouts, 4-H and R.Y.P. Clubs, are active throughout the State. All organizations serve children and youth through organizing and supervising young people with their adult volunteer leaders. Activities are decided by the group, and range from play to civic service. Camping is an important part of these programs.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA serve boys 8 - 21 years. All 99 counties receive service from one of the 13 Boy Scout offices.

CAMP FIRE GIRLS serve girls 7 - 18 years. Through their Council structure, 28 counties are served and lone troops function in 22 additional towns.

GIRL SCOUTS, INC. serve girls 7 - 18 years. They have Council offices in 10 towns; lone Troops function in 185 additional towns.

4-H and R.Y.P. Clubs serve 45,000 rural boys and girls, 10 - 21 years through 2500 local 4-H Clubs supervised by 5,000 volunteer leaders. 4,000 young men and women, 18 - 30 years are served by 76 County R.Y.P. Clubs. Extension Service of Iowa State College sponsors program with U.S. Department of Agriculture, County Farm Bureaus cooperating.

CENTRAL ASSOCIATIONS: Young Men's Christian Associations and Young Women's Christian Associations provide a sports, fun, skills, camping, coed, civic service, religious program for boys, girls, youth, and young men and women.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS serve boys from 9 to 17; young men from 18 to 30, men of all ages. Associations are established in 19 towns. In addition, through three Y.M.C.A. regional staff members, Y.M.C.A High School programs are functioning throughout the State.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS furnish teen age girls and young women year round programs and girls from eight years up summer camping programs. Associations are established in 17 counties and in addition the Iowa District Y.W.C.A. is giving service to Y-Teen programs in 58 Iowa towns.

SETTLEMENT OR COMMUNITY HOUSES provide all types of recreation and group work programs to all ages in their particular neighborhoods. Seventeen centers are operating in six towns. In addition to these strongly established centers, 65 houses are in operation throughout the State. (a) Many of these centers came into existence during World War II as Youth Centers. In a 1944 survey, 313 such centers

were operating or being planned. (b) Unfortunately many centers were short-lived for without guidance of trained recreation personnel, the enthusiasm of youth and sincere interest of older citizens did not become team work.

PROGRAMS UNDER RELIGIOUS AUSPICES: Salvation Army, Volunteers of America, Churches.

SALVATION ARMY CORPS operate recreation programs including athletics, crafts, dramas, music, camping, particularly for children and teen agers. Twenty-one such centers function in 19 Iowa towns.

VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA sponsor club groups and instructional classes for children. One center is operating in Des Moines.

CHURCHES: Reports of church recreation activities are wholly inadequate. Extended study of the extent and range of these services is the responsibility and challenge of the Committee. It is known that much of small community recreation centers in the Church and this picture of Iowa recreation is grossly incomplete without information as to the number and character of these services.

PRIVATE MUNICIPAL RECREATION PROGRAMS: In addition to the established Municipal departments, survey of 38 counties, 58 towns reporting, reveals that 51 towns have voluntary community recreation programs and 7 towns have no program. (c) Fourteen of the programs are year-round and 37 only provide summer recreation. The list of agencies and groups sponsoring these activities is significant. Twenty different sponsoring groups were named: Schools 21; Commercial Club 9; City Council 8; American Legion 7; Lions Club 4; Y.M.C.A. 4; Chamber of Commerce 3; Community Chest 3; Civic Committee 2; Park Board 2; Recreation Board 2; Youth Committee 2; Churches 1; Coordinating Council 1; Fire Department 1; Playground Committee 1; Recreation Club 1; Service Club 1; V.F.W. 1; Women's Club 1. And of even more significance, is the evidence of community coordination given in sponsorship. Twenty-six programs were sponsored by a single group; 12 by 2 different groups; 5 by 3 groups and 2 by 4 groups. The communities that are receiving part support from tax money are clearly moving ahead to city recreation programs.

CAMPING is a vital part of Iowa's recreation, giving campers the unique experience of really living together 24 hours--democracy in action. In a 1949 survey of Iowa camps, it was found that 175 different camps provided 627 weeks of camping to 60,817 Iowans. In addition, 29 State-owned parks provide 17 tent and trailer camping spots and 10 over night cabins.

FACILITIES FOR RECREATION

SCHOOLS provide playgrounds, equipment, personnel, evening use of school buildings. School busses may be used for carrying pupils to swimming pools. Music, forums, dramatics, athletics are

integral parts of the educational program. As a community looks toward beginning or expanding its recreation program the school is a primary local assistance resource.(d)

PARKS. Local and State Parks are another vital resource in recreation. Information has not yet been compiled on local parks. But Iowa has 103 State parks, reserves, monuments, recreation areas, covering 37,767 acres. There are 20 natural lakes, 19 artificial lakes in these parks; 21 parks are on major streams. The parks are located in 54 of Iowa's 99 counties and are easily accessible to all residents. The average distance is 25 miles, maximum 50 miles. All parks have shelter buildings and 19 lodges are available for public use of parties, and social gatherings. Parks have picnic tables, fireplaces, water supply, 100 miles of foot trails, 110 miles auto roads. Twenty-one parks have concessions operating boat rentals, bathing beaches, refreshments.(d)

STATE CONSERVATION COMMISSION. Fishing and hunting provide much family and youth recreation. Iowa has 100 areas covering 100,000 acres but finds this acreage inadequate. The commission maintains a steady soil and wild life conservation program. (d)

STATE TRAVELING LIBRARY. Two hundred ninety thousand books were circulated in 1948. Four thousand one hundred and thirty of the individuals served had no other library service available. The Library provides books on all recreation topics and books just for reading happiness--recreation.(d)

LOCAL LIBRARIES. There are 361 public libraries, serving 215 towns over 1000 population and 146 towns under 1000 population. The smallest town served by a tax-supported library has only slightly over 100 persons. Only 38.8 percent of the incorporated towns and cities in Iowa have public libraries. Only about 55 percent of the state's population lives in these communities.

In addition, there are 60 association libraries, sponsored by voluntary organizations. Eleven of these are in towns over 1000 population and 49 in smaller towns. A 1950 survey by Women's Clubs reported on 218 libraries, which had nearly 2½ million books. In many communities these libraries served as a meeting place for children and youth to enjoy a reading period or a story hour. The survey also showed that efforts are being made to integrate the library with community needs and facilities, and to improve facilities by the use of the State Traveling Library, and by the exchange of books, magazines and pamphlets with surrounding communities.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA. Through its annual summer conference on physical education, its annual one-act play contest, its Film Chautauquas, the University gives training to recreation leaders. It gives much recreation through its broadcasts of sports programs and through its Film Library of 6,000 prints. (d)

IOWA RECREATION WORKSHOP ASSOCIATION. The Association was organized in 1944 at Ft. Dodge to provide leadership training sessions for volunteer and professional recreation workers in Iowa. The war prevented further Workshops until 1947, but since then two Workshops have been held annually, the spring Workshop out in the State, the fall one in Des Moines as a most central location. The tenth Workshop was held in September. "Doing recreation" is the keynote. As leaders do crafts, play games, lead singing, work puzzles, square-dance themselves, they learn the real "know-how of recreation leadership. Attendance has totaled 3,324 at the training courses. One hundred fifteen different civic groups and recreation agencies in 136 towns (69 counties) have sent their workers for training. The Association is wholly a voluntary one, supported by its \$1.00 membership fee and contributed services of persons interested in recreation. Persons attending need not be Association members.(d)

GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE ON RECREATION. September 29, 1949, Governor William S. Beardsley called together the first Iowa Governor's Conference on Recreation. The purpose of the Conference was to secure more effective coordination of Iowa's recreation resources that they might better serve Iowa's people--conserve Iowa's human resources. The State Department whose work relates to recreation reported on their programs in this regard. The Conservation Commission Department of Public Instruction, State Traveling Library, Extension Service of University of Iowa, Extension Service of Iowa State College, Iowa Development Commission, Iowa Aeronautics Commission, Municipal Recreation Departments in Iowa, Iowa Recreation Workshop Association gave reports. (d) It was the first time these representatives had met together and the benefits of the meeting were so evident that Governor Beardsley called a second Governor's Conference on Recreation on 9-28-1950. This year's program focused on strengthening recreation in Iowa and brought together a panel of representatives from little towns, big towns, county seat towns, rural areas, who discussed how they started, developed and maintained recreation programs in their towns.

COST OF RECREATION

Any sound consideration of recreation in Iowa must eventually refer to its costs. Again recreation has signal advantages. For in all kinds of recreation the costs are greatly reduced by the many volunteers, men and women, who help carry on the program, getting their own recreation through supervising youth or teaching skills. But volunteers are not enough--from these enthusiastic workers themselves comes a most urgent demand for the guidance and service of full time trained recreation staff members, for adequate facilities and program supplies. Staff members, gymnasiums, swimming pools, camps, balls, bats, cost money. Thirty-one cities throughout the country study these costs biennially and in analysis of their 1948 expenditures, exclusive of costs of parks operations, the national average city cost of recreation program was found to be \$2.92 per capita. There was great variance, Baltimore spending \$4.80 per capita and Oklahoma City \$1.30. Most frequently the cities were expending

between \$2.50 and \$3.00. Des Moines, the only Iowa city making the study, fell within this group, spending \$2.49 per capita. Of this amount, 58¢ comes from taxes; 76¢ from fees paid by people using recreation services; 31¢ from sales and other agency earnings; 84¢ from Community Chest and other contributions.(e) In the light of the national average and Des Moines' experience it is safe to accept \$2.50 per capita as the likely amount needed in any community to secure a reasonable program. However, it must be recognized that these are only operating costs and capital outlays will entail more. While this \$2.50 per capita may sound large, broken down into spending money it is less than . 5¢ a week, a very modest amount.

POPULATION STUDY

The real crux of recreation in Iowa lies in the location of Iowa people--the distribution of population in open country, small towns, cities, and in the population by counties. The one-third of the population living on farms, 919,501, is best serviced, for Iowa State College Extension Staff and County Farm Bureau agents provide extensive and varied programs in all counties. Unquestionably all farm people are not participating in these programs to their greatest benefit, but the facilities and program are established.

Town populations, big and little do not fare so well. Yet two-thirds of Iowa's population, 1,690,247, live in its 938 big and little incorporated towns.(f) Only 16 of Iowa's 23 towns over 10,000 have municipal programs--the basic recreation service. And these town programs are wholly limited to city jurisdiction. The 169 smaller towns in the 15 counties in which these cities are located naturally receive no services. Boy Scouts function in 99 counties but do not give service in all towns in the counties--town coverage ranging from 50 percent to 90 percent. Camp Fire Girls provide programs in 28 counties but fall short of service to all towns in these counties. Girl Scouts are active in 9 counties and lone Scout troops are set up in 202 additional towns--about one fourth of Iowa's towns. The Y.W.C.A. is active in 53 counties but only in 74 towns. The Y.M.C.A. also functions in a large number of counties but a limited number of towns. And complete Association programs are limited to 19 towns for the Y.M.C.A., 17 for the Y.W.C.A. Eighty-three Community Centers serve only 71 towns, less than 8 percent of the total towns in Iowa. Twenty-four Salvation Army Centers are limited to 21 towns. Privately supported Municipal recreation programs are available only in 51 towns in 38 counties and three quarters of these programs function only in the summer months.

The foregoing figures are based on too small returns to be accurate. Although total reports will smooth out some figures, the general picture will not be too greatly changed. A study of 67 towns ranging in population from 215 to 176,954, still too incomplete for reporting, shows scant recreation in towns below 1000 population. Services begin to appear in towns of 5,000 or over. This is not surprising, but it is of vital importance. For 717 Iowa towns, 76 percent of all the towns in Iowa, are under 1000 population, and about

11 percent of Iowa's population 277,244 people live in these towns, approximately 58,000 of them children and youth between 9 and 21 years.(f) Figured as a part of small town population these children do not stand out, but added together, they appear as a vital sector of Iowa's future citizenry. When it is noted that another 172 towns with population of 252,045, some 53,000 between 9 and 21 years, are under 5,000, Iowa's need for recreation services is self-evident.

In all, approximately 111,000 children and youth, 9-21 years, 20 percent of all this age group in Iowa, are growing up in towns under 5,000 with little organized recreation. Since proper recreation is an essential element in development of healthy personality this lack must be overcome. The remaining 49 towns of 5,000 or over population, have a total population of 1,060,867 or 40.6 of the State total. As population intervals rise, services increase but there is evidence that greater coordination of services is needed and that many children are not being served. Intensive analysis must be completed before accurate statements can be made on the needs of these towns. In brief, a general review of population groups in relation to recreation services shows clearly that Iowa's small towns are the areas that need primary consideration and action.

Before leaving the question of population, a particular problem needs to be noted. The recommended figure of \$2.50 per capita would only raise \$2500 in a community of 1,000, \$750 in a town of 300. Even towns of 5,000 could raise only \$12,500. These are small sums to provide trained recreation personnel and other program costs. Probably few small communities can be urged now to employ a full time trained worker. Possibly county recreation units might in the future offer some solution but this pattern will grow slowly. The immediate possible method for a large number of small communities to secure needed recreation services at little cost is through volunteer or untrained workers' direction of the local program under the guidance and help of a State Recreation Department.

OPINION SURVEYS ON RECREATION

That Iowa people, youth and adults, are aware of Iowa's recreation needs is evidenced by opinionnaires and surveys.

The Youth Opinionnaire, answered by youth from 16 to 21 years of age and a few from 21 to 25 years, in various groups throughout the state during the summer of 1950, has been tabulated on 816 returns, 619 of which made some statement about recreation lacks in the home communities in answer to the question: "What recreation facilities have you found lacking in your community?" Approximately 73 percent of the boys and 79 percent of the girls mentioned some definite needs, and about 13 percent of the boys and 9 percent of the girls stated that nothing was needed. The balance did not answer the question. Significantly, the schedules from farm youth and those in recreation association clubs indicated a smaller percent of needs than did other groups in all but the largest cities.

Less than one-fifth of the youth from cities over 15,000 population indicated any recreational lacks, and most of those were

concerned mainly with accessibility of the existing facilities to their immediate neighborhood, and wanting a larger number of resources. A few had individual interests which they could not satisfy, as for wrestling and boxing, golf, horseback-riding.

About 37 percent of all the recreational needs mentioned appeared on about one-fourth of the schedules, those from towns of 500 to 2,500 population. The rural schedules, about 18 percent of the total, accounted for one-fifth of the mentions of needs. The 375 schedules from communities under 2,500 included only 13 statements that nothing was needed.

The most commonly mentioned need was for a place where young people can gather to have some fun, where they can have a varied program of activity, hobbies, and learning something useful. Twenty-eight percent asked for such facilities. Many said they wanted to play pool where liquor was not sold and where they would have wholesome surroundings. The second choice was for swimming pools or swimming instructions; next, playgrounds, parks, and organized outdoor activities; then bowling and tennis, dances and dance halls designed to meet the needs of minors.

The opinion of youth that recreation of a constructive sort, with leadership to organize it is needed, is forcefully indicated by the fact that recreation rated near the top as a major training lack in small communities, particularly those from 500 to 2,500 population. The education question was "What kinds of training that you would like to have are lacking in your community?" Small town youth said it was club experience with leadership; some mentioned they would like to have the kind of training that 4H, Scouts, "Y" groups, Future Farmers, etc., get. Others said they would like to learn how to work with groups of young children as in parks and on the playgrounds. Such items as personality training, social grace and poise, personal culture, advice on problems of dating and boy-girl relationships, debating, dramatic experience, public speaking, appeared a number of times. Some out-of-school youth said that the only recreation facilities in their small towns were at the public school from which they were barred. Others still in school pointed out the limitation of facilities in small schools. Girls said they wanted a place to get together and talk their problems over with others.

An example of the need for training in social experience was reported from a small college, which draws many students from small communities, who have to earn their way. A mature woman who returned for additional education was asked by a group of young students to give them some help with social problems. They met at her apartment to discuss problems of dating, giving parties, social manners in general, and they entertained under her supervision. This informal club was very popular, with both men and women.

Answers indicate that some youth believe the churches of their community do not understand their desire for "good clean fun", or that adults are not concerned about recreation lacks, which some youths think forces them into undesirable places or to go to other

towns for recreation. Some youths said that created a "fast driving problem". One girl said, "Recreation does not rank high in a lot of citizens minds"; or, "There is no place to meet for recreation and the older people of the town do not back recreation".

A comment from a young man living in a city with a recreation program aptly describes its values to him: "We have excellent facilities in our city; they have facilities for swimming, golfing, tennis, baseball, football, and they have a recreation center where you can learn useful hobbies." And a girl from a smaller town said: "They have roller skating, but some of us would rather swim."

Where youths spend their leisure time supports their indication that in smaller communities they do not have access to a planned program of interest to them. One hundred and twenty-five boys and 15 girls said they spent a major portion of their free time in taverns and pool halls, both illegal places for the age group which was the subject of this survey. Only 34 boys and one girl lived in cities over 15,000 population. Eighty-three boys and 95 girls reported spending a major portion of their time on the street or riding around with pals; of these, only 38 boys and 7 girls were from cities of the first class. The lack of constructive recreational outlets for out-of-school youth is also apparent. Of 84 youth, 45 boys and 39 girls, who reported they were no longer attending school, 21 boys and three girls stated they frequented taverns and pool halls and 22 boys and 10 girls spent their time in the undefined activity of street corner visiting and car riding, most of them from smaller communities. Nine of 15 girls and 65 of the boys who chose taverns and pool halls were in the delinquent group.

Women's Clubs Survey: Reports from 94 counties showed some 82 youth centers were in operation, although now without difficulties. A number had been abandoned, some of the reasons given being: lack of interest, lack of leaders, unsupervised rowdy behavior, etc. There was considerable evidence of volunteer efforts to provide more adequate facilities for young people. The reports were 9 to 1 in favor of some type of recreational facilities for the communities. Parks and picnic grounds were more available than swimming pools, tennis courts, supervised play space, art and craft workshops. The relationship between varied and guided recreational programs and successful adjustment of young people was stressed by many in this survey. Inadequate recreation facilities and supervised programs were mentioned as conditions fostering delinquency.

SUMMARY

In conclusion, this report finds that:

1. Towns below 5,000 population have great difficulty in securing adequate recreation services;
2. Ninety-four and seventy-six hundredths percent of Iowa towns, 889, have less than 5,000 population;

3. Twenty percent of Iowa's people and of Iowa's youth live in these towns;
4. Iowa's greatest recreation needs exist in these small towns;
5. Trained recreation leadership which can assist volunteer workers in these communities is the outstanding lack that must be remedied;
6. While the Iowa Recreation Workshop Association and the Governor's Conferences on Recreation have been the most encouraging developments in the past five years in the training of volunteer leaders in these small communities, these volunteer efforts cannot meet Iowa's needs.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Therefore, the Committee on Community Facilities and Recreation recommends that:

- I. Iowa create an official State Recreation Board as a separate governmental department to:
 1. Serve as a clearing house for recreation, gathering ideas and experiences from all possible sources and disseminating them to interested individuals;
 2. Provide trained personnel to assist communities with recreation surveys;
 3. Provide on the spot assistance in getting a recreation program started;
 4. Assist communities in securing more effective use of existing recreation facilities;
 5. Furnish advice on specific programs or problems through correspondence or consultation;
 6. Publish a Recreation Bulletin explaining recreation programs, activities, and instructing leaders in the planning of such activities;
 7. Cooperate with all State Departments, Commissions and private agencies that may be directly or indirectly connected with recreation.
- II. The Iowa Recreation Workshop Association, including all public and private recreation agencies and civic and State groups interested in recreation, extend its leader training programs and its coordinating efforts in the field of recreation.
- III. The Committee on Recreation and Community Facilities in conjunction with the Iowa Recreation Workshop Association

continue its study of Iowa's recreation services and needs in order to secure a complete picture.

- (a) Report of Survey of Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs, 9-50.
- (b) Group Work and Recreation Committee Survey, Iowa Welfare Association 4-44.
- (c) Survey of Iowa Municipal Recreation Executives Association 6-50.
- (d) Governor's Conference on Recreation, 9-29-50.
- (e) Expenditures for Community Health and Welfare, 31 Urban Areas, 1948, Community Chests and Councils of America, Inc.
- (f) Preliminary Report 1950 Census, Department of Vital Statistics, Iowa State Health Department.

TABLE I
IOWA MUNICIPAL RECREATION DEPARTMENTS

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>TOWN</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>TOWN</u>
Blackhawk	Cedar Falls	Marshall	Marshalltown
	Waterloo	Polk	Des Moines
Cerro Gordo	Mason City	Pottawattomie	Council Bluffs
Clinton	Clinton	Scott	Davenport
Dubuque	Dubuque	Story	Ames
Hamilton	Webster City	Wapello	Ottumwa
Johnson	Iowa City	Webster	Ft. Dodge
Linn	Cedar Rapids	Woodbury	Sioux City

TABLE II
PRIVATE MUNICIPAL RECREATION PROGRAMS IN IOWA

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>TOWN</u>	<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>SPONSOR</u>
Appanoose	Centerville	Recreation Activities most of year	Lions Club, Community Chest
Buena Vista	Storm Lake	Year Round 1 Playground	Civic Comm., Park Board
Butler	Parkersburg	Summer Playground, Band Concert, Winter Skating Rink	
Carroll	Coon Rapids	Summer Playground	Commercial Club
Cherokee	Cherokee	Summer Playground	Taxes, Commercial Club
	Marcus	Summer Playground	
	Osceola	Swimming Only	Coordinating Council
Clay	Spencer	Year Round Program	Y.M.C.A.
Decatur	Leon	Limited Program	School, Commercial Club
Des Moines	Burlington	Summer Playground	Y.M., School Board
	Danville	Summer Playground	
Dickinson	Spirit Lake	Small Summer Program Winter Ice Skating	City, Commercial Club School District
Floyd	Charles City	Summer Program	Schools, Y.M.C.A.
	Rockford	Summer Program	School, Town Community Chest
Franklin	Hampton	Summer Program	Playground Committee
	Sheffield	Ball Diamond, Indoor Gym Program	
Grundy	Rembeck	Summer Program	Recreation Board
Hardin	Ackley	Summer Program	Recreation Club
Henry	Mt. Pleasant	Summer Playground	City Council
	New London	Summer Program	School Board
Ida	Holstein	Summer Program Swimming Pool	American Legion Chamber of Commerce
	Ida Grove	Summer Playground	Community Chest
Lee	Ft. Madison	Summer Playground	High School
	Keokuk	Summer Playground	School
Lyon	Rock Rapids	Summer Playground	City, Commercial Club School District
Monona	Onawa	Summer Recreation	Chamber of Commerce
Monroe	Albia	Baseball	American Legion
Muscatine	W. Liberty	Summer Playground	Youth Service Committee
O'Brien	Hartley	Year Round Recreation	Recreation Council
	Sheldon	Summer Playground	School
Osceola	Sibley	Summer Playground	Recreation Council

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>TOWN</u>	<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>SPONSOR</u>
Palo Alto	Emmetsburg	Year Round Recreation	Chamber of Commerce
Plymouth	Akron	Summer Playground	Board of Education Commercial Club American Legion
	LeMars	Year Round Recreation	Board of Education
	Remsen	Summer Playground	Youth Committee
Pocahontas	Pocahontas	Summer Playground Skating Rink in Winter	City
Polk	Elkhart	Summer Playground	Commercial Club
	Grimes	Year Round Activities	American Legion, School
	Runnels	Swimming Soft Ball	Lions Club
	W.Des Moines	Year Round Program	School, Women's Club Lions Club, Y.M.C.A.
Ringgold	?	Year Round Program	
Sac	Odeboldt	Year Round Program	School, Town, Legion Fire Department
	Sac City	Summer Playgrounds	City
Scott	Bettendorf	Year Round Program	Civic League
	Blue Grass	Year Round Program	American Legion, School
	Walcott	Summer Playground	Commercial Club
Sioux	Orange City	Summer Recreation	School, American Legion
	Sioux Center	Summer Recreation	School
Warren	Indianola	Year Round Program	Schools, Churches
Webster	Gowrie	Summer Playground	Service Club
Woodbury	Correction-ville	Year Round Program	Park Committee, V.F.W. Lions Club

TABLE III
IOWA BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA COUNCILS

<u>HEADQUARTERS</u> <u>COUNTY</u>	<u>OFFICE</u>	<u>COUNTIES IN COUNCIL</u>
Blackhawk	Waterloo	Blackhawk, Bremer, Buchanan, Chickasaw, Fayette, Grundy, Howard, Winneshiek
Cerro Gordo	Mason City	Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, Floyd, Franklin, Hancock, Mitchell, Winneshiek, Worth, Wright
Clinton	Clinton	Clinton, Johnson
Des Moines	Burlington	Des Moines, Henry, Lee, Louisa
Dubuque	Dubuque	Allamakee, Clay, Delaware, Dubuque
Johnson	Iowa City	Iowa, Johnson, Washington
Linn	Cedar Rapids	Benton, Jones, Linn
Polk	Des Moines	Boone, Dallas, Guthrie, Hardin, Jasper, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Polk, Poweshiek, Story, Tama, Warren
Pottawattomie	Council Bluffs	Adair, Adams, Audubon, Carroll, Cass, Crawford, Fremont, Harrison, Mills, Monona, Montgomery, Page, Pottawattomie, Ringgold, Shelby, Taylor, Union
Scott	Davenport	Cedar, Muscatine, Scott
Wapello	Ottumwa	Appanoose, Clarke, Davis, Decatur, Jefferson, Keokuk, Lucas, Mahaska, Monroe, Van Buren, Wapello, Wayne
Webster	Ft. Dodge	Buena Vista, Calhoun, Cherokee, Clay, Dickinson, Emmett, Greene, Hamilton, Humboldt, Ida, Kossuth, O'Brien, Osceola, Palo Alto, Plymouth, Pocahontas, Sac, Sioux, Webster
Woodbury	Sioux City	Woodbury

TABLE V
IOWA GIRL SCOUTS, INC., COUNCILS

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>TOWN</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>TOWN</u>
Blackhawk	Cedar Falls Waterloo	Dubuque	Dubuque
Cerro Gordo	Mason City	Polk	Des Moines
Clinton	Clinton	Pottawattamie	Council Bluffs
Des Moines	Burlington	Wapello	Ottumwa
		Woodbury	Sioux City

In addition there are lone Scout Troops functioning in 202 towns without affiliation with a Council.* Among them are:

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>TOWN</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>TOWN</u>
Adair	Greenfield	Des Moines	Mediapolis
Adams	Corning	Dickinson	Arnold's Park
Allamakee	Lansing, Waukon		Lake Park
Appanoose	Centerville, Mystic	Dubuque	Cascade
Benton	Belle Plaine, Mt. Auburn, Vinton	Emmett	Estherville, Ringstead
Blackhawk	Hudson, LaPorte City	Fayette	Arlington, Fayette, Oelwein
Boone	Boone	Floyd	Charles City, Nora Springs, Rockford
Bremer	Waverly	Franklin	Ackley, Hampton, Sheffield
Buchanan	Brandon, Independence, Jesup, Quasketon	Fremont	Riverton
Buena Vista	Albert City, Newell, Sioux Rapids, Storm Lake	Greene	Grand Junction, Jefferson
Butler	Shell Rock, Parkersburg	Grundy	Grundy Center
Calhoun	Lake City, Lohrville, Marion, Rockwell City	Hamilton	Ellsworth, Stanhope
Carroll	Carroll, Coon Rapids	Hancock	Britt, Garner, Klemme
Cass	Atlantic, Massena	Hardin	Eldora, Hubbard, Iowa Falls
Cerro Gordo	Clear Lake, Meservey, Thornton	Harrison	Logan, Missouri Valley, Woodbine
Cherokee	Cherokee, Marcus, Quimby, Washta	Henry	Mt. Pleasant, Rome, Winfield
Chickasaw	Nashua, New Hampton		
Clarke	Murray, Osceola	Ida	Galva, Holstein, Ida Grove
Clay	Spencer	Iowa	North English
Clayton	Edgewood, Elkader, Farmers- burg, Garnaville, Gutten- berg, McGregor	Jackson	Maquoketa, Miles, Sabula
Clinton	DeWitt, Grand Mound, Wheatland	Jasper	Baxter
Crawford	Denison	Jefferson	Fairfield
Dallas	Dawson, Dexter, Perry	Johnson	Iowa City, Solon
Davis	Bloomfield		
Decatur	Davis City, Lamoni, Leon	Keokuk	Keota, Sigourney, Webster, What Cheer
Delaware	Earlville, Hopkinton, Manchester	Kossuth	Algona, Swea City, Wesley

COUNTY

TOWN

Lee
 Louisa
 Lucas
 Lyon

 Madison
 Mahaska
 Marion
 Marshall

 Mills

 Mitchell
 Monona
 Montgomery
 Muscatine

 O'Brien

 Osceola

 Page
 Palo Alto
 Plymouth
 Pocahontas

Donnellson, Keokuk
 Morning Sun, Wapello
 Chariton, Russell
 Doon, Rock Rapids

 Winterset
 Oskaloosa
 Knoxville
 Gilman, Marshalltown,
 Melbourne
 Emerson, Glenwood,
 Silver City
 Osage, Saint Ansgar
 Onawa
 Red Oak, Stanton
 Muscatine, West Liberty

 Hartley, Sanborn,
 Shelton, Sutherland
 Sibley

 Essex, Shenandoah
 Graettinger
 Akron, LeMars, Merrill
 Pocahontas, Rolfe

COUNTY

TOWN

Polk
 Pottawattamie
 Poweshiek

Mitchellville
 Walnut
 Brooklyn

Sac
 Scott
 Shelby
 Story

Lake View
 Davenport
 Harlan
 Ames, Maxwell,
 Story City

Tama
 Taylor

Gladbrook, Traer
 Lenox

Union

Creston

VanBuren

Birmingham, Cantril,
 Farmington

Wayne
 Webster
 Winnebago
 Winneshiek
 Woodbury

Corydon, Seymour
 Ft. Dodge
 Forest City, Rake
 Calmar, Decorah
 Correctionville,
 Pierson, Sioux Center
 Fertile, Grafton,
 Hanlontown, Northwood
 Belmond, Clarion,
 Rowan

Worth

Wright

TABLE VI
SETTLEMENT HOUSES IN IOWA TOWNS

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>TOWN</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>TOWN</u>
Des Moines	Burlington (2)	Poweshiek	Grinnell (2)
Linn	Cedar Rapids	Scott	Davenport (2)
Polk	Des Moines (8)	Woodbury	Sioux City (3)

In addition there are some 65 other centers in Iowa towns according to survey of Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs. (List to be completed later)

TABLE VII
IOWA SALVATION ARMY CENTERS

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>TOWN</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>TOWN</u>
Blackhawk	Waterloo	Mahaska	Oskaloosa
Cerro Gordo	Mason City	Marshall	Marshalltown
Clinton	Clinton	Montgomery	Red Oak
Des Moines	Burlington	Muscatine	Muscatine
Dubuque	Dubuque	Polk	Des Moines (3)
Floyd	Charles City	Scott	Davenport
Jackson	Maquoketa	Union	Creston
Jasper	Newton	Wapello	Ottumwa
Lee	Keokuk	Webster	Ft. Dodge
Linn	Cedar Rapids		

TABLE VIII
CAMPING PROGRAMS IN IOWA

<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>NUMBER OF CAMPS</u>	<u>NUMBER OF CAMPING WEEKS</u>	<u>NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS</u>
Boy Scouts	14	116	22,356
Camp Fire Girls	4	32	3,916
Community Houses	3	9	861
Girl Scouts	13	76	3,552
Y.M.C.A.	12	102	8,251
Y.W.C.A.	6	44	4,616
Churches	14	132	10,315
4H & Rural	104	99	6,367
Young People			
Fraternal Org.	1	2	150
Health Agencies	4	15	433
	175	627	60,817

TABLE IX
IOWA YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>TOWN</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>TOWN</u>
Blackhawk	Waterloo	Marshall	Marshalltown
Boone	Boone	Muscatine	Muscatine
Cerro Gordo	Mason City	Polk	Des Moines
Clinton	Clinton	Pottawattomie	Council Bluffs
Des Moines	Burlington	Scott	Davenport
Dubuque	Dubuque	Story	Ames
Jasper	Newton	Wapello	Ottumwa
Lee	Keokuk	Webster	Ft. Dodge
Linn	Cedar Rapids	Woodbury	Sioux City
Mahaska	Oskaloosa		

In addition there are three regional Y.M.C.A. men working throughout Iowa organizing and servicing Y.M.C.A. units in communities that do not have an Association.* (List to be completed later)

TABLE X
IOWA YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>TOWN</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>TOWN</u>
Blackhawk	Waterloo	Mahaska	Oskaloosa
Boone	Boone	Marshall	Marshalltown
Cerro Gordo	Mason City	Muscatine	Muscatine
Clinton	Clinton	Polk	Des Moines
Des Moines	Burlington	Scott	Davenport
Dubuque	Dubuque	Wapello	Ottumwa
Jasper	Newton	Webster	Ft. Dodge
Lee	Keokuk	Woodbury	Sioux City
Linn	Cedar Rapids		

In addition the Iowa District Y.W.C.A. has organized and gives service to Y-Teen programs in the following towns:

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>TOWN</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>TOWN</u>
Adair	Fontanelle	Franklin	Ackley
	Greenfield	Fremont	Sidney, Tabor
	Orient	Jackson	Maquoketa
Adams	Corning	Jefferson	Fairfield
Appanoose	Centerville	Johnson	Iowa City
Audubon	Audubon	Lucas	Chariton
Benton	Belle Plaine	Madison	Earlham, Winterset
Blackhawk	Cedar Falls	Mahaska	Eddyville
Buchanan	Independence	Marion	Knoxville
Buena Vista	Storm Lake	Monona	Whiting
Butler	Allison	Monroe	Albia
Calhoun	Farnhamville	Montgomery	Red Oak, Villisca
	Lake City	Muscatine	Washington, W. Liberty
Cass	Atlantic	Page	Clarinda, Essex
Clay	Spencer		College Springs, Shenandoah
Clayton	Elkader	Pocahontas	Laurens
Dallas	Perry	Pottawattomie	Avoca, Walnut, Council Bluffs
Dickinson	Arnolds Park		
	Milford	Sioux	Orange City
Emmett	Estherville	Story	Ames
Fayette	Oelwein	Taylor	Bedford, New Market
	West Union	Union	Creston
Floyd	Charles City	Warren	Indianola
	Marble Rock	Wayne	Corydon
		Webster	Lehigh

TABLE XI
STATE PARKS UNDER STATE CONSERVATION COMMISSION

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>PARK OR AREA</u>	<u>NEARBY TOWN</u>
Appanoose	Sharon Bluffs	Centerville
Boone	Ledges	Boone
Buena Vista	Storm Lake	Storm Lake
Butler	Heery Woods	Clarksville
Calhoun	Twin Lakes	Rockwell
Carroll	Swan Lake	Carroll
Cerro Gordo	Clear Lake	Clear Lake
Clay	Wanata Preserve	Peterson
Clayton	Bixby	Edgewood
	McGregor Areas	McGregor
Davis	Lake Wapello	Drakesville
Delaware	Backbone	Strawberry Point
Dickinson	Okoboji Region, Gull Point, Mini- Wakan, Okoboji Inn Area, Pikes Point, Pillsbury Point	Arnold's Park
	Trapper's Bay	Lake Park
Dubuque	White Pine Hollow	Luxemburg
Emmett	Ft. Defiance	Estherville
	Okamanpedow	Dolliver
Fayette	Brush Creek	Arlington
	Echo Valley	West Union
Franklin	Reed's Lake	Hampton
Fremont	Waubonsie	Hamburg
Guthrie	Springbrook	Guthrie Center
Hancock	Pilot Knob	Forest City
Hardin	Pine Lake	Eldora
Henry	Oakland Mills	Mount Pleasant
Jackson	Bellevue	Bellevue
	Maquoketa Caves	Maquoketa
Johnson	Lake MacBride	North Liberty
Jones	Wapsipinicon	Anamosa
Kossuth	Call, Ambrose A.	Algona
Linn	Palisades-Kepler	Mount Vernon
Lucas	Red Haw Hill	Chariton
Lyon	Gitchie-Moniton	Larchwood
Madison	Pammel	Winterset
Mahaska	Lake Keomah	Oskaloosa
Monona	Lewis and Clark Preparation Canyon	Highway 65 Moorhead
Muscatine	Wild Cat Den	Muscatine
Palo Alto	Five Island Lake, Kearney Lost Island	Emmetsburg Ruthven
Polk	Walnut Woods	Des Moines
Sac	Blackhawk	Lake View
Sioux	Oak Grove	Harwarden
Taylor	Lake of Three Fires	Bedford
Van Buren	Farmington	Farmington
	Lacey-Keosauqua	Keosauqua
Warren	Lake Ahquabi	Indianola
Webster	Dolliver Memorial	Lehigh
Winneshiek	Fort Atkinson	Ft. Atkinson
Woodbury	Stone Park	Sioux City

TABLE XII

ANALYSIS OF IOWA'S POPULATION ACCORDING TO INCORPORATED TOWNS, 1950 CENSUS
(PRELIMINARY REPORT)

Towns Arranged According To Population	No. of Towns	% of Total	Total Population In Interval	% of Total Incorporated Population	% of Total State Population
1 - 99	43	4.58	3,090	0.18	0.12
100 - 199	140	14.92	21,056	1.24	0.81
200 - 299	140	14.92	34,641	2.05	1.33
300 - 399	101	10.77	34,961	2.07	1.34
400 - 499	85	9.06	37,520	2.22	1.44
500 - 599	66	7.04	36,175	2.14	1.39
600 - 699	47	5.01	30,266	1.79	1.16
700 - 799	42	4.48	31,239	1.85	1.20
800 - 899	32	3.41	28,161	1.66	1.08
900 - 999	21	2.24	20,135	1.19	0.77
1 - 999	717	76.44	277,244	16.40	10.62
1000 - 1999	108	11.51	148,960	8.81	5.71
2000 - 2999	31	3.30	73,979	4.37	2.83
3000 - 3999	20	2.13	69,983	4.14	2.68
4000 - 4999	13	1.38	59,123	3.50	2.26
5000 - 5999	10	1.07	54,418	3.22	2.08
6000 - 6999	10	1.07	65,757	3.89	2.52
7000 - 7999	5	0.53	38,158	2.26	1.46
8000 - 8999	1	0.11	8,302	0.49	0.32
9000 - 9999	0	0	0	0	0
1000 - 9999	198	21.11	518,680	30.69	19.87
10,000 - 19,999	9	0.96	131,546	7.78	5.04
20,000 - 29,999	4	0.43	102,774	6.08	3.94
30,000 - 39,999	3	0.32	94,118	5.56	3.61
40,000 - 49,999	2	0.21	94,851	5.61	3.63
50,000 - 59,999	0	0	0	0	0
60,000 - 69,999	1	0.11	64,354	3.80	2.46
70,000 - 79,999	2	0.21	145,733	8.62	5.58
80,000 - 89,999	1	0.11	83,993	4.97	3.22
90,000 - 99,999	0	0	0	0	0
100,000-199,999	1	0.11	176,954	10.47	6.78
10,000 -199,999	23	2.45	894,232	52.91	34.27
TOTAL INCORPORATED	938	100.0	1,690,247	100.00	64.77
TOTAL RURAL			919,501		35.23
TOTAL STATE			2,609,748		100.0

TABLE XIII

IOWA COUNTIES ARRANGED ACCORDING TO POPULATION, 1950 CENSUS

Counties	Population	No. of Towns	No. of Counties In Interval	Interval % of State Population
Total	2,609,748	934	99	99.9
Under 10,000	37,503	25	4	1.4
Adams	8,745	5		
Clarke	9,349	4		
Ringgold	9,511	12		
Davis	9,898	4		
10 to 20,000	912,837	497	59	34.9
Osceola	10,158	5		
Ida	10,704	5		
Louisa	10,878	9		
Van Buren	10,984	8		
	(42,724)	(27)	(4)	
Worth	11,033	7		
Audubon	11,575	5		
Wayne	11,709	8		
Monroe	11,788	5		
	(46,105)	(25)	(4)	
Lucas	12,065	5		
Adair	12,266	7		
Fremont	12,302	8		
Taylor	12,413	8		
Decatur	12,545	10		
Dickinson	12,746	9		
	(74,337)	(47)	(6)	
Humboldt	13,031	13		
Howard	13,105	6		
Madison	13,152	8		
Winnebago	13,439	7		
Grundy	13,680	9		
Mitchell	13,877	8		
	(80,284)	(51)	(6)	
Mills	14,040	7		
Emmett	14,100	6		
Lyon	14,747	8		
	(42,887)	(21)	(3)	
Hancock	15,079	8		
Guthrie	15,156	7		
Chickasaw	15,169	7		
Palo Alta	15,259	9		
Union	15,436	7		
Pocahontas	15,447	8		
Greene	15,586	7		
Montgomery	15,594	6		
Jefferson	15,672	6		
Iowa	15,838	6		
Shelby	15,904	11		
	(170,140)	(82)	(11)	
Franklin	16,287	10		
Monona	16,287	10		
Allamakee	16,353	6		
Keokuk	16,757	15		

Cedar	16,791	8		
Calhoun	16,793	12		
	(99,268)	(61)	(6)	
Sac	17,295	8		
Butler	17,327	10		
Delaware	17,709	12		
Warren	17,741	13		
	(70,072)	(43)	(4)	
Clay	18,031	9		
Cass	18,532	8		
Jackson	18,630	13		
Henry	18,687	10		
Bremer	18,843	7		
O'Brien	18,958	9		
	(111,681)	(56)	(6)	
Cherokee	19,031	8		
Poweshiek	19,261	9		
Jones	19,405	9		
Harrison	19,507	10		
Washington	19,521	9		
Wright	19,626	7		
Hamilton	19,636	8		
Appanoose	19,659	11		
Crawford	19,693	13		
	(175,339)	(84)	(9)	
20 to 30,000	427,356	206	18	16.5
Buena Vista	21,090	10		
Floyd	21,454	7		
Winneshiek	21,644	8		
Tama	21,646	12		
Buchanan	21,666	11		
	(107,500)	(48)	(5)	
Harden	22,189	11		
Clayton	22,490	18		
Benton	22,628	13		
	(67,307)	(42)	(3)	
Carroll	23,013	13		
Plymouth	23,237	11		
Dallas	23,658	14		
Page	23,858	11		
	(93,766)	(49)	(4)	
Mahaska	24,609	9		
	(24,609)	(9)	(1)	
Marion	25,880	10		
	(25,880)	(10)	(1)	
Sioux	26,085	13		
Kossuth	26,213	11		
	(52,198)	(24)	(2)	
Boone	27,904	10		
	(27,904)	(10)	(1)	
Fayette	28,192	14		
	(28,192)	(14)	(1)	
30 to 40,000	100,283	28	3	3.8
Jasper	32,235	11		
Muscatine	32,564	5		
	(64,799)	(16)	(2)	
Marshall	35,484	12		
	(35,484)	(12)	(1)	

40 to 50,000	360,219	77	8	13.8
Des Moines	42,047	5		
Lee	42,994	7		
	(85,041)	(12)	(2)	
Story	43,692	14		
	(43,692)	(14)	(1)	
Webster	44,117	12		
	(44,117)	(12)	(1)	
Johnson	45,541	10		
Cerro Gordo	45,648	9		
	(91,189)	(19)	(2)	
Wapello	46,744	6	1	
	46,744	(6)	(1)	
Clinton	49,436	14	1	
	(49,436)	(14)	(1)	
60 to 70,000	69,374	13	1	
Pottawattamie	69,374	13	1	
70 to 80,000	71,235	20	1	
Dubuque	71,235	20	1	
90 to 100,000	198,768	23	2	
Scott	99,192	15		
Blackhawk	99,576	8		
	(198,768)	(23)	(2)	29.5
100 to 110,000	207,163	31	2	
Linn	103,246	17		
Woodbury	103,917	14		
	(207,163)	(31)	(2)	
220 to 230,000	224,910	13	1	
Polk	224,910	13		

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