

1952

A study to formulate a community plan for camping in the city of Cambridge, Massachusetts

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BOSTON UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

A STUDY TO FORMULATE A COMMUNITY PLAN FOR CAMPING IN THE
CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

A Thesis

Submitted by

Israel Silver

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the Degree of Master of Science in Social Service

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

The art of camping is as old as man. For thousands of years man has eaten, worked, and slept in the out-of-doors. The American Indians' life was one long "camp-out." The American Pioneers quickly adapted themselves to this mode of life. By 1870 as our country developed industrial and urban centers, and as people became crowded into cities, there seems to have developed a "reaction against city life and the acquisition of a real interest in camping and outdoor life."¹

Organized camping may be defined as an experience in group living which gives the individual an opportunity to participate in a "directed experience of living in a democratic out-of-doors setting."² Although camps are operated under different auspices, and use different types of programs, basically they are providing youth with an opportunity to grow and develop into better social beings through group living in a democratic setting.

It is difficult to establish the exact date of the first organized camp in the United States. In 1861 Mr. Frederick

1 Frank L. Irwin, The Theory of Camping, p. 3.

2 Welfare Council of Metropolitan Los Angeles, Camps and Campers in the Los Angeles Area, p. 2.

Gunn of the Gunnery School in Connecticut instituted a two-week camping period as part of the curriculum. A camp for "weakly" boys was established in 1876 by a Dr. Joseph Rothrock. At about the same time religious camping was started in Rhode Island by Reverend G. W. Hinckley. The period of 1881 to 1900 was the real development of organized camping. It was in this period that Ernest Balch established Camp Chocorua in New Hampshire. This camp was the model and beginning of the private camp movement in New England. Camp Dudley was established in 1885 to "demonstrate to this organization (New York State YMCA) the value of a summer camping program as a part of their year-round boys' program."³ This camp became the model for the development of other YMCA camps.

In 1888 Mr. and Mrs. Luther Gulick pioneered in a small way in camps for girls. In 1902 Miss Laura Mattoon established Camp Kehonka for girls at Wolfeboro, New Hampshire. The success of these ventures in camps for girls quickly spread so that in 1903 there came the establishment of Camp Barnard and in 1905 Camps Quonset and Aloha.

Agency camping started about 1872 with the operation of "fresh-air" homes in the country. About the turn of the century these became known as Fresh Air Camps and later developed into camps which stressed social, mental, and emotional growth as well as health and physical well-being.

³ Irwin, op. cit., p. 5.

It is estimated that "there are between twelve and fifteen thousand camps in operation, serving about three hundred fifty million campers - or approximately one child in ten of school age."⁴ This indicates a tremendous growth in camping in the United States. More recently there has been the development of public school camps and camps for children with special problems.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The request for the study was made by the President of the Board of Directors of the Cambridge Camping Association to the Cambridge Community Services which is the chest and community council of the city. The Cambridge Camping Association, whose purpose is to

provide camping experience for children of Cambridge whose parents could not afford to pay for it and next for those whose parents could pay a portion of the expense...to cooperate with agencies to send children for a longer period when the situation warranted it⁵

is a member agency of the Cambridge Community Services. The Board of the agency felt that in order better to carry out its function and better to serve the people in the community a study should be made of camping from the point of view of the total community rather than that of individual agencies.

4 Ibid,, p. 7.

5 Cambridge Camping Association, Inc., Unpublished report of the President of the Board of Directors, October, 1951, p. 1.

There is in communities a growing tendency to place camping services in the same position as other types of social welfare services. Agency camping was at one time considered part of an agency's program and was related to the needs of that particular agency. As camping developed it was recognized that many social values were inherent in a camping experience. The social benefits received through a positive camp experience are in many cases just as important as the benefits received through other specialized services in the community.

Through this study the writer has attempted to answer the following questions:

1. What camping facilities are being sponsored by Cambridge social agencies?
2. To what extent are the facilities being used by Cambridge campers?
3. To what extent are Cambridge campers using camping services which are sponsored by social agencies in Metropolitan Boston?
4. Can we look upon camping as a social welfare service and plan for this service from the point of view of the total community while still recognizing that it is also part of an agency's program?

SOURCES OF DATA

Data were collected through a questionnaire which was used as a guide in interviewing six people who are connected with agency camping programs in the City of Cambridge. Questionnaires were also sent to several large camps which are sponsored by social agencies in Metropolitan Boston.

This was done in order to give the writer a sampling as to the extent to which these facilities were being used by Cambridge campers.

Another source of data was the meetings of the Central Planning Committee, which were held once a month. At these meetings the writer and the committee members had an opportunity to analyze the data which had been collected and an opportunity was given to the committee to add information based on their experience.

SCOPE

This study is somewhat limited. It is focused primarily on the use of Cambridge agency camps by Cambridge campers during the summer of 1951 and also on the extent to which Cambridge children used camps which are sponsored by social agencies of Metropolitan Boston.

Through the study an attempt has been made to draw up a plan so that the camping facilities which are available will be geared to provide camping in terms of the total community rather than in terms of an individual agency. The study is a study of community organization as it relates to camp planning.

CHAPTER II

BENEFITS OF CAMPING

There is a growing concern among educators and social workers in this country that camping should be made available to all the youth of our country.

Camping as a type of experience should be made available to all youth of secondary school age, and to elementary school with certain limitations...it is essential that public schools be prepared to meet the needs and demands of the next few years.¹

This ideal that schools provide camping experience for our youth is far from being realized. It is a program to which most camp authorities subscribe, as they see the educational values in a camping experience. Some states have undertaken school camping and have proved the value of the combined school-camp experience. For the immediate future there is very little evidence that camping will be provided, on a large scale, by public funds. It will be the responsibility of private agencies through private funds to provide camping experiences for our youth.

The basic element of camping which is seen in all camping programs is that it provides an "outdoor setting and experiences that are indigenous to living in the out-of-doors."²

1 United States Office of Education, Camping and Outdoor Experiences in the School Program, Bulletin No. 4

2 Hedley S. Dimock, "Administration of the Modern Camp?," p. 29.

This is the indispensable characteristic of modern camping. The out-of-door setting lends itself to the development of being at home with nature, and provides a setting for the camper to gain knowledge and skill in self-sufficient living. In this setting the process and not the program is the important consideration. The process of living together in groups out-of-doors is usually the major focus of an agency's camp program.

Camp may be looked upon as an organized community which is controlled for educational and social purposes and processes. Throughout the camping movement it is seen that camping takes place in a controlled environment, an environment which exists only for the well-being, the happiness and the development of campers. The community process which takes place in camp is almost identical with the process which takes place in the home community. All functions of government such as housing, health, recreation, safety, etc., are found in simplified form in the camp setting. "Because of the relative simplicity and immediacy of the camp community, these basic functions can be currently visualized, participated in and shared by the camper."³ In this camp community the camper also has an opportunity to share in the informal aspects of community living. He learns to understand the purpose, aspirations, traditions and customs of his camp community.

³ Ibid., p. 29.

Another important value of camping is that the camper lives his total life, for the time being, in the camp. This can have a positive effect on the camper's development. Here he is able to live as a whole person away from the fast tempo of urban living. The continued relationships which he establishes in his camp group provide him with an opportunity for social growth through the group process. This social growth comes about through the give and take of group living and through the understanding and acceptance of him as an individual by a mature adult counselor. This provides a climate which is favorable to personality adjustment and development of the individual. The camper is absent, "from parent and other adults whom (he) is accustomed to depend."⁴ This helps the camper to achieve a proper emancipation which is a prerequisite to emotional maturity. The camp in a true sense can meet the emotional needs of the camper and through the group process can many times satisfy those needs.

In the out-of-doors camp setting the camper has an opportunity for experiences which are adventurous and novel. He has the opportunity to experience the forest, the lake and starlit skies. He learns to be dependent on nature, through growing and preparation of food, in building shelters and in learning ways of using natural resources. He has a real

4 Ibid., p. 30.

opportunity to develop, "a sense of at-homeness in the natural world and the art of outdoor living."⁵

Camp provides a setting in which the camper can learn the meaning of safe and healthful living. The camper learns how to take care of himself on hikes and canoe trips, he learns how to use axes and knives safely. Through activities such as archery, riding, boating, fire building and other woodcraft projects he acquires knowledge and skill in health and safety. These kinds of experiences have value for him in later life. Here again the value of the experience is not the activity but the growth and development of the individual which comes about through the process of the activity.

Through a camp experience the camper can develop interests and skills which he can use in adult life. He learns to develop an interest in activities which he can pursue during his later leisure time. He learns to become a participant rather than a spectator. This is extremely important in later life. So many people in our cities are infected with "spectatoritis" that it is important that camp inoculate the camper with interests which are active, creative and self-propulsive in character.

The process of democratic group and community living is an important aspect of camp life. Through the socialization that takes place in the small cabin group there is an

5 Ibid., p. 31.

opportunity for the camper to develop attitudes and habits which are conducive to the democratic way of life. The camper learns to respect other people, their feelings and attitudes. He learns to accept his part of the work and to become responsible for carrying it out. He achieves a sense of security in this social environment which helps him to develop a mature, confident outlook on life. He learns to act in the group situation so that the greatest good for the total group is achieved.

CHAPTER III

CAMBRIDGE AND COMMUNITY PLANNING

Cambridge, Massachusetts

The city of Cambridge is known as "The University City" and as an "Industrial City." This city of 120,676¹ people is very near the center of the Metropolitan District of Boston. It is bound on the south by the Charles River and Brighton section of Boston, on the west by Watertown and Belmont, on the north and east by Arlington, Somerville and Charlestown. The city, which has an area of 6.535 square miles,² had its beginning in the early 1600's.

The original town of old Cambridge was contained in a small section of what is now known as Harvard Square. By 1635 approximately eighty-five families had settled in this area. This small section was known as Newtowne and was settled by a Puritan congregation under the inspired leadership of Reverend Thomas Shepard. It was Reverend Shepard's leadership and the respect for him as a minister which brought Harvard University to Cambridge. It was the General Court which ordered Harvard University to be established and "to be at Newtowne and that Newtowne shall henceforth be called

1 Census.

2 Cambridge Directory, 1946. p. 22.

Cambridge."³ These early Cambridge settlers were homogeneous in thought and spirit. They were of English stock and had very few social distinctions. During the first hundred years of the settlement of Cambridge the prosperity of the community steadily increased, but the population remained nearly stationary. Although much was happening politically and industrially during the first half of the eighteenth century, the main centers of Cambridge interests were the church and the college.

Much of the early history of Cambridge is tied up with the history of Harvard University. This university was founded for the specific purpose of training ministers, "that the Commonwealth may be favored with knowing and understanding men, and the church with an able ministry."⁴ From its beginning in 1636 up to about 140 years before the War of Independence it supplied the schools of the greater part of New England with teachers. It sent to every parish in Massachusetts a minister, who had a certain amount of scholarship, a belief in culture and a collection of books, other than those on theology. The influence of the University was felt in every section of New England.

For many years after the Revolutionary War, Cambridge was a town with no special distinction, with the exception

³ Samuel A. Eliot, A History of Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1913. p. 15.

⁴ Ibid., p. 22.

of the scholastic atmosphere which lay about the college. The chief event of the closing years of the eighteenth and the opening years of the nineteenth centuries was the development of the eastern section of Cambridge. Much of this change came about through the building of the West Boston Bridge, which altered the topography and which attracted newcomers to the area. As newcomers arrived there was much real estate speculation. Leading in this speculation and somewhat responsible for the development of this area was Mr. Andrew Craigie. He received title to large tracts of land and this speculation turned out well for him, as it was these tracts of land which provided sites for the incoming industries. As industries moved in, the population of East Cambridge rapidly increased. In comparison with this, the older part of the town around Harvard Square saw very little change.

Between 1840 and 1845 the population had nearly doubled, and with this sudden growth in numbers there had been an almost equal increase in the town valuation. A government which was suited to a community of a few thousand people found it difficult to function and meet the needs of a population of over twelve thousand.⁵ There was much rivalry between "the port," "the point," and old Cambridge. Many of the people of old Cambridge were unwilling to be taxed for the building of schools and streets in the newer part of town. No one section

5 Ibid., p. 117.

could control the town meeting. After much tension and complaining, and after old Cambridge had attempted to become a separate town, a city form of government was inaugurated on May 4, 1846.⁶

The new city government was under the leadership of its first mayor, James D. Green. As the city government organized police and fire departments and constructed roads, and as houses were built on the areas which separated the three sections of the city, a community feeling more and more superseded the old feeling of rivalry. Within twenty years in the place of three villages there was a united, busy suburban city with many diversified industries, abundant public spirit and an intelligent, progressive population. The cause for this phenomenal growth was attributed to "proximity to Boston, the reputation and growth of the University and the availability of the city as a manufacturing center."⁷ The whole city shared in the general prosperity of the Metropolitan District of Boston, and the early development of a transportation system gave Cambridge a good start. Many of the leading merchants and professional men of Boston made their homes in Cambridge. This was done so that their families could enjoy green lawns and gardens, where the schools were well conducted and the

6 Ibid., p. 117.

7 Ibid., p. 121.

various activities of the University provided unusual opportunities for education, recreation and social enjoyment.

In recent years in the eastern part of the city the combined facilities for railroad and water communication proved peculiarly favorable to great manufacturing plants. This added industrial expansion has not superseded the educational institutions of Cambridge. Industry is, however, pressing education as the most prominent characteristic of the city.

It must be kept in mind that industry in Cambridge is not new. Here was operated the first printing press in the colonies, the beginning of a great publishing industry. The first center passenger coach was produced in Cambridge. It is estimated that at the present time Cambridge has more than five hundred establishments employing thirty-four thousand people.⁸ As already noted, this industrial expansion has brought with it a tremendous increase in population. In the past fifty years the population has increased from 91,886 in 1900 to 120,676 in 1950. This increase has also brought with it an expansion in real estate development and home building and accounts for the expansion of the northern section of the city.

Educationally Cambridge ranks very high. It has a fine public school system which has twenty-five schools and two high schools. In connection with the school system it should

⁸ Cambridge Directory, 1946. p. 23.

also be noted that there are ten parochial schools in the city. Cambridge has also an extensive public library system. This system has one main library and seven branches. Not only is Cambridge the home of Harvard University, but it is the home of other fine and prominent colleges. Here is located Massachusetts Institute of Technology which was founded in 1865 with headquarters in Boston. In 1916 this institution moved to its present site in Cambridge and occupies a group of the finest buildings of their kind in the world.⁹ Located in Cambridge is Radcliffe, a well known women's college, founded in 1879. Also located in this city is the Sargent School of Boston University. Altogether there are forty-one private schools, colleges and academies in Cambridge with a student body of more than 30,000. This undoubtedly establishes Cambridge as one of the leading educational centers of America.

Although Cambridge is a leading industrial and educational center, it does not lead in the area of recreation. One hundred years ago much of the land in Cambridge was still farm land and pastures. At that time recreation was no problem. As the city has grown, industries, stores, apartment houses and other residences have replaced the farm lands and pastures. Outdoor spaces once used for play have decreased, and the industrialized city has brought with it heavy automobile and truck traffic, making play areas ever more essential.

9 Ibid., p. 24

There is also a need to provide recreation facilities all the year round, not just during the spring and summer months.

Recreation for all ages is needed; it should not be confined to the youth of the city. There is indication the city is going to have to provide more recreational facilities for its citizens, to bring what they have up to standard, and to take care of the increased population.

According to the minimum recreation standards the city of Cambridge should have approximately 330 acres of land in use for intensive recreation use. At present the city has only 119 acres used for intensive recreation.¹⁰ The city has five large play fields which are suitable for mass activity and baseball. Located within the city are eight playgrounds; many are properly located adjacent to school buildings. There are also six acres of tot-lot space providing several areas for small children's play. The city has approximately fifty-eight acres of parks. There are two swimming beaches and a swimming pool, built by the Metropolitan District Commission, plus a nine-hole golf course. Added to this are the voluntary recreational and group work agencies which are all located in one section of the city.

Cambridge Community Services

The Cambridge Community Services was formed by the merger of the Cambridge Community Federation, which was concerned

10 City Planning Board, Recreation in Cambridge, p. 7.

primarily with fund raising, and the Cambridge Community Council, which was a planning and coordinating agency. These two functions are still the concern of the Cambridge Community Services. Generally speaking the responsibility and purpose of the Cambridge Community Services is:

to promote social welfare by encouraging cooperation and community planning among the citizens of Cambridge and among its civic, health, recreational and welfare agencies and departments of government.¹¹

Not only does the agency have the responsibility of conducting the annual fund raising, campaign but it also has the responsibility of:

(1) fact finding - laying an adequate factual foundation for sound planning and action; (2) program development; (3) establishment and improvement of standards; (4) coordination and facilitation of inter-group relationships; (5) education and public relations; and (6) enlistment of adequate public support and participation.¹²

The work of social planning and coordination is done through a system of divisions and committees that are organized around the fields of service. Each division is composed of agency representatives and other individuals who have a special interest in a particular field of service. The fields of service around which divisions are organized are health, family and child care, youth and leisure time, and fund

¹¹ Cambridge Community Services By-laws, April, 1951. Article I, Section (a).

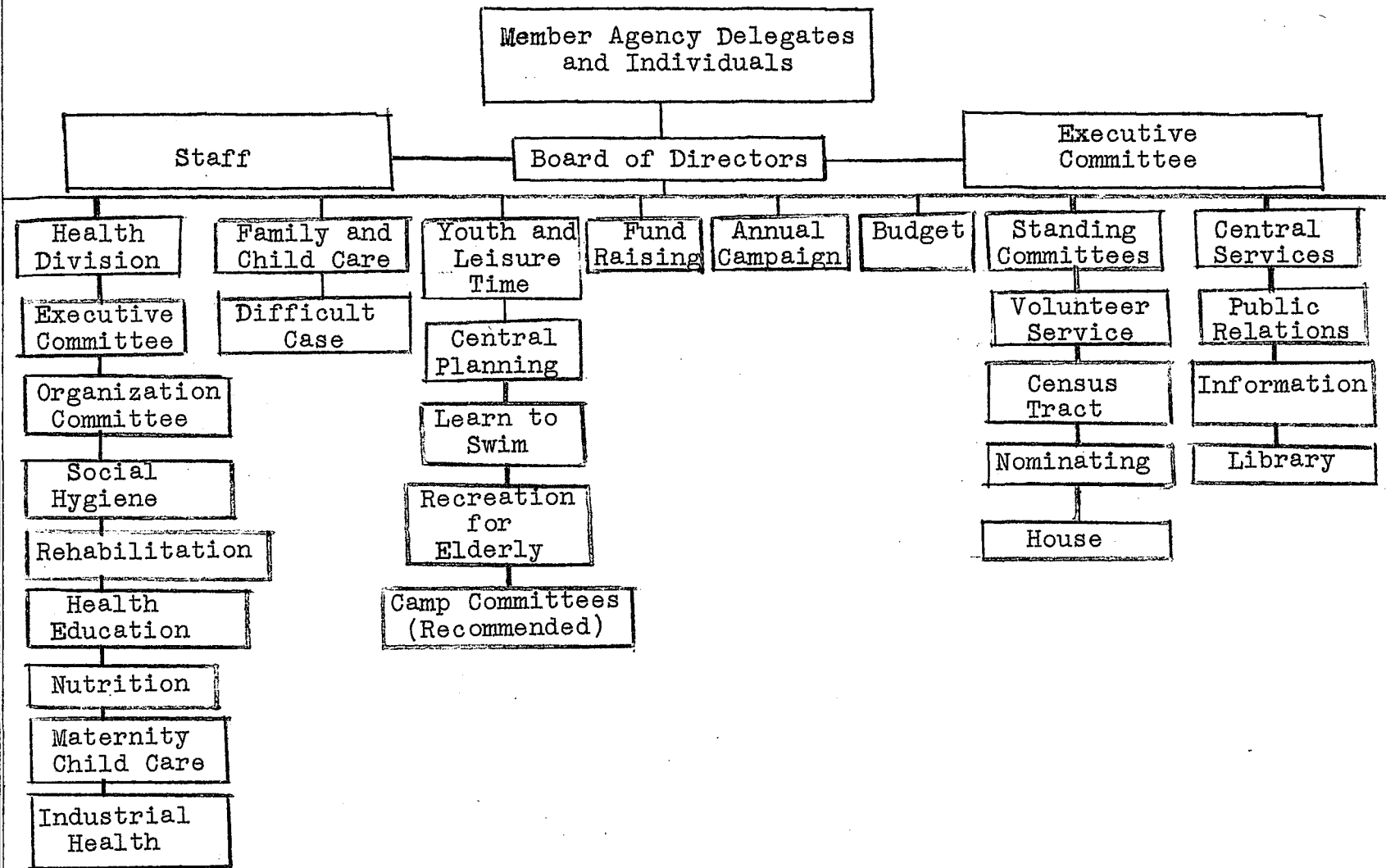
¹² Arthur Dunham, "The Community Organization Worker," Proceeds National Conference of Social Work, 1948. p. 163.

raising. Added to these divisions are the executive committee, which functions between board meetings, and the budget committee, whose function is to consider and decide on all matters pertaining to the allocation of available funds to financially participating members. The council section of the Cambridge Community Services also maintains and provides common services which are available to agencies and individuals in the community. These common services are the volunteer service bureau, public relations, information and a library service.

The membership of the Cambridge Community Services is made up of organizations, groups and individuals who are interested in the social welfare of the Cambridge community. They must have a desire to participate in promoting the purposes and objectives of the Cambridge Community Services and are usually elected to membership. There are three classes of membership. One type is the voluntary organizations, whether or not they receive funds from the Cambridge Community Services. Another is the tax-supported agencies, or governmental agencies. The third type of membership is the interested individuals within the community who have a concern for the community welfare, but who are not connected with any social welfare organization or agency.

The Cambridge Community Services has a full-time staff of four. The executive director is responsible for the agency as a whole. He is also campaign director during fund raising

and has the responsibility of coordinating and planning in cooperation with the various divisions. He is responsible for the agency's building and is available for consultation with the member agencies. Working with him in the area of planning is an administrative assistant, who works closely with the various divisions and committees. She is responsible for the records of the agency and helps to plan and coordinate all of the services and meetings which take place among the various divisions and committees. The agency is fortunate in having a public relations man on the staff. He is responsible for publicizing not only the agency and the services it provides, but also the services of the member agencies, and for keeping before the public eye the work of the voluntary health and welfare agencies. The fourth full-time staff person is a bookkeeper whose time is spent primarily with the chest function of the agency.



STRUCTURE OF THE CAMBRIDGE COMMUNITY SERVICES

CHAPTER IV

CRITERIA FOR COMMUNITY PLANNING FOR CAMPING

Community organization for social welfare, that is, the conscious planning for social service in a community, has become one of the basic methods in social work. This method of social work has taken its rightful place along with social case work and social group work. Generically speaking, community organization occurs whenever a group of citizens recognizing a need band together to see that the need is met.¹ When a community recognizes a need and through inter-agency or group action attempts to satisfy that need in relation to the total community, then it may be said that community social planning is being done. Since the concern is with people and their needs, and since in community organization the underlying consideration is of the resources which are maintained to satisfy those needs, it is imperative that good social planning, through community organization, be established in order to meet those needs effectively through existing agencies. Many times where the indicated needs of the community are not satisfied by the existing resources, it is the responsibility of the community, through community organization, realistically to provide resources to satisfy those needs.

1 Russell H. Kurtz, "Community Organization for Social Welfare," Social Work Year Book, pp. 19.

As one studies the development of camping, either in private or in agency camping, it is readily seen that camping has developed in a "laissez-faire" atmosphere. The traditional pattern of this has been the individualistic approach to camping. Agencies have thought of camping in terms of their own needs rather than of the needs of the total community. Many times camping resources just grew without any relationship to need or to existing resources. Community organization in the area of camping has been sadly neglected in many of our large communities. This shortcoming in community organization is, in the writer's opinion, due not to lack of interest in the community, but primarily to camping itself. Since the beginning of organized camping there has been much change in the objectives of camping. As we look back on this development we see camping passing through three stages: the recreational stage, the educational stage, the socially oriented and responsible stage.² As camping became socially oriented and responsible there was:

an awakened social consciousness of a new sense of being part of a community's life, and a recognition of the camp's responsibility and accountability to the community.³

² Hedley S. Dimock, "The Summer Camp Today and Tomorrow," Survey Mid-Monthly, May, 1944, p. 187.

³ "The Seminar in Perspective," Camping and the Community, p. 4.

With this awareness of the responsibility of camping to the total community and through the interests of community planning agencies and camping associations, there are beginning tendencies to think of camping in terms of the total community.

Not only are communities thinking in terms of camping needs for all the people of every age, sex, economic and cultural background - but also in terms of resources and how they might be secured and better utilized to satisfy this need.⁴

The planning and integrating of camp services in a community should not be done in a vacuum. To be most effective the planning of camping facilities on a community-wide basis should be done according to some plan which is guided by definite principles and objectives. Community camping can become more than inter-camp cooperation, and can be moved to a higher level of community organization and planning through the use of such principles.

The following set of principles of community planning for camping were recommended at the Camp Seminar held at George Williams College, March 13-15, 1942.

1. Some form of organization representative of camping interests is essential to the achievement of any measure of community planning for camping.
2. The camping interests of every city should engage in inter-agency planning to extend camping opportunities for needy groups.

4 Ramona Backus and Roy Sorenson, "Camps and other Community Agencies," Camping and the Community, 1942, p. 11.

3. Inter-agency camp planning should encourage the largest possible year-round use of camping facilities.
4. Community planning for camping should encourage the development of newer forms of camping, such as youth hostels, day camps, use of undeveloped sites by groups providing their own leadership, and work camps as a related part of the community's total program of recreation.
5. Community planning for camping requires that some inter-agency body be responsible for assembling community camping statistics.
6. The continual formulation and reformulation of camp standards and desirable practices should be a responsibility of local camping associations and committees.
7. Camp directories should be prepared and made widely available to the community.
8. Camps should cooperate in as many areas as possible.
9. Some method of central financing of camping is essential to assure effective planning to meet community needs.⁵

5 Ibid., pp. 12-18.

CHAPTER V

The Camping Study of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Method:

As stated before the request for the camping study was made by the Cambridge Camping Association in a letter sent to the President of the Board of Directors of the Cambridge Community Services. In the letter requesting the study, the President of the Board of the Cambridge Camping Association, asked for "a complete survey of the camping needs of Cambridge children to determine the best way the Cambridge Camping Association can serve the children of Cambridge."¹ This request was presented to the Board of Directors of the Cambridge Community Services who voted to accept the request and asked the Youth and Leisure Time Division to undertake the study. The Central Planning Board, which is a fact-finding sub-committee of the Youth and Leisure Time Division, was asked by the Division to carry out the study. The writer was assigned to work with the Central Planning Committee and to undertake the fact-finding portion of the study.

At the first meeting of the committee it was thought advisable to add to the committee several people who were engaged in operating agency camps. It was felt by the committee that

¹ Letter from President of Board of Directors, Cambridge Camping Association, to President of Board of Directors of Cambridge Community Services, May 3, 1951.

this was important, because whatever recommendations or suggestions might evolve from the study would probably have to be implemented by people working in the field of agency camping.

In this kind of study it is important that ground work be laid, as the study progresses, for implementation of recommendations. This has been kept in mind by the writer as he worked with the committee and with individuals. Their thinking and planning had to be part of the study so that they would realize that they were a vital part of the total study.

The committee was composed of lay and professional people. All of the group work agencies in Cambridge which are operating resident camping were represented on the committee. This included a settlement house, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. Also represented on the committee were representatives of the Family Service and Public Recreation Department. The lay people were in all cases board members of various social agencies. The membership of this committee numbered thirteen and met once a month from October, 1951, through April, 1952. It was most difficult to arrange a time to have all of the committee members at each meeting, but those who did attend the seven meetings took an active part in the discussions and deliberations. It was their discussion and thinking which have been incorporated into the final findings of the study.

The writer spent about two days a week from October through March acquainting himself with the community and the

various social welfare services which are being carried on in the community. It was also necessary to establish a relationship with the members of the committee and with the various agencies that are operating camps. All of the fact finding had first to be done by the writer and this material sifted and presented to the committee in such form, that they could analyze the facts and reach some kind of group agreement as to what the facts indicated.

At the second meeting the committee felt that there was a need for them to know more about the Cambridge Camping Association. They were interested in knowing how the agency had its beginning, what its function was and how this function has changed. They felt that this material would give them a base upon which they could better discuss the agency and its work. The next responsibility put upon the writer was in the area of fact finding. The committee wanted data on the camping facilities which are sponsored by Cambridge social agencies and information as to how these facilities were used in 1951 by Cambridge campers. The committee was also interested in sampling some of the large camps which are sponsored by social agencies in Metropolitan Boston to determine the extent to which these camps were being used by Cambridge campers.

It is worth noting that although the request for the study was made by the Cambridge Camping Association to find out how they could best serve the children of Cambridge, it was evident from the beginning that the committee was concerned

for the total camping situation rather than in the interest of any one specific agency. From the start the committee carried on its discussions in terms of the total community and the relationships existing between the agency camps and the community. Also at the outset it was decided to limit the study to camps and agencies which are members of the Cambridge Community Services. This was done realizing quite well that some of the children are attending private camps. Emphasis was to be upon camps and agencies receiving financial support from the Cambridge Community Services. The committee also limited the study to resident camps, that is, to camps where the child is kept for at least five days. There are several camps which provide facilities for short-term camping -- that is, overnight and week-end camping. Other agencies are operating day camp programs. It was felt by the committee that to study these latter facilities and how they were used would make the study long and drawn out. The committee suggested that short-term and day camping might be studied at a future date.

Cambridge Camping Association:

The Cambridge Camping Association had its beginning in 1910 as the Committee on Country Outings, which was a summer program of the East End Union. The purpose of this program was to provide summer outings and picnics in the country and at the seashore for needy women and children on Cambridge.

As part of this program the committee also provided car and boat tickets so that families could enjoy picnics away from the city. Some of the activities during the first year included a children's picnic at Sharon Heights to which one hundred children were taken in seventeen cars, an annual picnic at which six hundred people were present, and provision of short-term vacations for two hundred and thirty-one women and children. This entire program was carried out under the supervision of the superintendent of the East End Union. In 1911, because of the illness of the superintendent, the East End Union had to close temporarily; this necessitated the hiring of a special worker to carry out the committee's objectives.

As the work of the committee increased and as the values of camping were recognized, the functions and policies of the committee changed. Because of this the name was changed to Country Week and eventually to Cambridge Country Week. As part of its new function the agency provided fewer and fewer picnics and outings, concentrating its efforts on providing vacation periods for mothers and children at private country and seashore homes. In 1920 for the first time the agency used organized camps. At this time the agency placed twenty-two boys in various camps. This established a new policy for the agency. From here on their services to mothers decreased and their services to children increased, so that in 1922 the agency provided vacations in country homes and camps for two hundred and eight children and only eight mothers.

The practice of providing camping experiences for more children and for fewer mothers continued until 1930 when the agency decided to provide camp placement for children only and to place them in camps rather than in private homes. This change of policy was encouraged by the availability of Camp Lumowaki, which was located at Brattleboro, Vermont. The Director of this camp worked out a plan with Cambridge Country Week so that all of the children were sent to Camp Lumowaki. The boys usually went during the first four weeks and the girls during the last four weeks. This practice of using only one camp continued until 1941 when Camp Lumowaki was no longer available, and henceforth the agency began to place children in various camps according to the camper's individual needs. This was an attempt to place the child in a camp which was geared to satisfy his needs and interests. It was the beginning of the recognition, on the part of the agency, that camping can be a social welfare service, and that some children need a particular camp setting and program to satisfy indicated need, and that it is important also to give the child an opportunity to get the most from a camp placement.

In 1941 the agency underwent a re-organization which seemed to be aimed at reaching out into the community. There was a small beginning of providing a camping service based on the total community rather than on referrals made by the case and group work agencies. As already mentioned, the agency was at this time using various camps depending on the child's needs

and interests. The agency now established a camp information and placement service for those parents in the community who were able to pay a fee for their children's camping experience.

There was also an attempt to make Country Week a clearing house for all Cambridge camping services. In connection with this function the agency established a camper index. This was aimed at eliminating duplication by recording all children who attended Cambridge agency camps. In the writer's opinion this change of function and policy is significant. This was the first attempt to coordinate and integrate the camping services of Cambridge. It was an attempt to look at camping in terms of the total community and to gear a program so that camping would become more and more a social service offered to the people of the community.

Up to 1939 the agency had operated independently, soliciting its own money and receiving most of it through the efforts of its Board of Directors. In 1939 the agency joined the Cambridge Community Federation. As a member of the Federation it no longer had to raise its own money, but depended upon the Federation for a major part of its budget. In 1942 the agency became an incorporated body and legally changed its name to Cambridge Camping Association. The policies, services and functions were to remain the same as the former organization, but the Board felt that the new name more clearly described the functions and services of the agency.

Camp Massapoag:

Camp Massapoag is owned and operated by the Cambridge Y.M.C.A. The camp is located on Lake Massapoag which is near the towns of Groton and Dunstable, Massachusetts. The camp is thirty-six miles from Cambridge. It is directed by the Y's Boys' Secretary, who is a member of the full-time staff. This gives the program continuity so that there is a possibility of carry-over from the camp program to the city program with those boys who are Y members.

The camp is operated during the months of July and August, which provides four two-week periods. This is arranged so that boys may stay for one or more two-week periods. With the present facilities the camp can house 105 campers at any one time. In 1951 the camp had a total of 206 different campers; of this total, 69 were Cambridge campers. The camp is for boys between the ages of seven and fifteen.

In 1951 forty-two campers received some kind of subsidy or full campership. The amount of subsidy which a boy received depended upon the need and the economic situation of the family. In most cases the subsidy was for a two-week period and in some cases of extreme need, boys were subsidized for four weeks. In 1951 twelve boys were referred by three different agencies and in each case the referring agency subsidized the boy's stay at camp. These referrals were by case work agencies and a hospital.

It should be noted that the Cambridge Y.M.C.A. also serves the towns of Arlington, Lexington, Belmont and part of Waltham. These towns are adjacent to Cambridge and do not have Y.M.C.A. facilities. Because of this many of the campers attending Camp Massapoag live in these towns. Although not living in Cambridge, they are actually members of a Cambridge agency.

The camp program is not prepared to take care of boys who have severe health or behavior problems. Because of this several boys had to be refused admission in 1951. In every case the camp director tries to accept boys who in his opinion will make the best adjustment to group living and who will receive the maximum benefits from a camp experience. It was also pointed out by the director that several boys were refused because of age. In 1951 the Y had a demand to provide camping for boys six years of age. Because it was felt that these boys were too young for their existing program, boys of this age were referred to the Y's Day Camp program.

Oyster Harbor Caddy Camp:

Oyster Harbor Caddy Camp is owned by the Oyster Harbor Bountry Club which is located in Osterville, Massachusetts. This is in the Cape Cod section of Massachusetts. By agreement with the Oyster Harbor Country Club the camp is operated under the supervision of the Cambridge Y.M.C.A. The camp seems to serve two purposes: first, it provides a wonderful opportunity for boys to receive a work and camping experience;

secondly, through the caddy camp, members and guests of the country club are assured good caddies. Oyster Harbor is not a camp for boys who otherwise could not afford to attend a summer camp. It is a camp where a boy has an opportunity to earn and to develop desirable work habits through caddying. Along with his responsibilities as a caddy, the camper also has an opportunity to participate in the usual camp program.

The camp is directed by a high school teacher-coach who has had many years of camping experience. He is not a full-time agency staff member but is employed by the agency for the summer months. The camp is operated from the end of June through Labor Day in September. This time is divided into two periods, one being the month of July and the other the month of August. The camp can house eighty campers at any one time. In 1951 the camp had 103 different campers; of this total, fifteen were Cambridge campers. From this bit of information it is evident that many of the campers stayed for the entire summer and very few of the 1951 campers were from Cambridge.

Another positive feature of the camp is the opportunity which it provides for the boy to earn his camp fee. Campers are employed by the members and guests of the country club and are paid at the rate of \$1.50 for the 18-hole course. The money that the caddy earns is credited to his account and each week the camp withdraws from the caddy's account the \$14.50

which is the camp fee. In every case the boy has an opportunity to earn enough money to pay for his stay at camp and in most instances the caddy is able to have a surplus at the end of the summer.

In 1951 the camp received two referrals, one made by a case work agency and the other by a group work agency. It so happened that both referring agencies were outside the area served by the Cambridge Y.M.C.A. Here, as at Camp Massapoag, because of the function of the Y, many boys came from Belmont, Arlington, Lexington and part of Waltham. Because of the nature of the work, the camp accepts only older boys, the age range being thirteen to eighteen.

Camp Weetamoe:

Camp Weetamoe is owned and operated by the Cambridge Girl Scout Council. It is 120 miles from Cambridge, Massachusetts, on Lake Ossipee, in the foothills of the White Mountains in New Hampshire. In terms of area this camp is the largest of all Cambridge agency camps. The camp has an area of one hundred acres and adjacent to it is another one hundred acre tract of state forest which is available for camp program. This large area provides the campers with opportunities for swimming, boating, canoeing, mountain climbing, camp craft, etc. The camp program is closely integrated with the in-city Girl Scout program so that in many cases there is carry-over of summer experiences into the girl's home environment. The

camp director is also executive director of the Cambridge Girl Scouts so that there has been continuity between the in-city program and the camp program.

The camp has a capacity of 120 girls. In 1951 the camp had 266 different campers; of this total 105 were Cambridge girls. The camp administration has established three different camp fees, depending upon the status of the girl. Girls who are Cambridge Scouts are charged \$17.00 per week; girls who are Scouts living outside of Cambridge are charged \$21.00 per week; and girls who are not Scouts are charged \$24.00 per week. It was explained to the writer that the administration is able to operate a better camp for Cambridge Girl Scouts by having Scouts outside of the community and non-Scouts pay a higher fee. Another aspect of this sliding scale is that the low fee of \$17.00 per week tends to encourage Cambridge girls who want to go to Camp Weetamoe to become Scouts. When the camp was built it was deliberately made large so that non-Scouts and Scouts living outside of the community could be accommodated.

The camp is operated for eight weeks, there being four two-week periods. Campers may attend camp for one two-week period, but they are encouraged by the camp administration to stay for at least two periods, since this allows for a more complete adjustment to camp living and a more inclusive program. All girls attending camp attend as members of a troop.

If a girl is referred by an agency she is first placed in a troop and attends as a troop member.

In 1951 twenty-four Cambridge Girl Scouts were either partially or fully subsidized. Much of this subsidy was provided through the generosity of the Frederick E. Weber Charities which gave the camp \$320. This sum was applied to the general camp fund and subsidy was given as needed. In many cases the troops and the troop committee raised their own subsidy funds and they decided what amounts should be given and on what basis. Usually such funds were used for troop subsidy.

A feature of the camp program which should be mentioned is the Counselor Exploration Group. This gives Girl Scouts between the ages of sixteen and eighteen an opportunity to better their interest and fitness for camp counselor work in a three-year training program. During the first two years the girls pay the regular camp fee and are given the opportunity to take part in the regular camp program plus special training in working with younger girls. Campers who successfully complete these two years and show themselves to be fitted for further leadership work with children are allowed in the third year to become members of the Apprentice Counselor Group. Through this group the girls are able to earn their camp tuition by assuming responsibilities as counselors-in-training and are given an opportunity to work with directors and staff to round out their experience. In 1951 eight campers were able to take advantage of the Apprentice Counselor Group.

Camp Newton:

Camp Newton is operated by the Margaret Fuller House, which is one of five settlement houses in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The camp is located in Warner, New Hampshire, and is directed by the headworker of the settlement house. Being a neighborhood camp, it serves both boys and girls and charges a very small fee. In 1951 the established fee was \$6.25 per week for children under twelve years of age, and \$7.75 for children over twelve years of age. Because of the low fee, which is arrived at by gauging the economic need of the neighborhood and by a realization of the families' social need, the camp is heavily subsidized.

Although the area of the camp is ten acres, adjacent to it are state and national forest preserves. These preserves are used, with permission, by the camp, with the result that much of their program flows over into these areas, giving them ample program space.

The camp is operated for ten weeks, there being five two-week periods. This provided opportunities for 139 different campers to have a camping experience in 1951. All of these campers were from Cambridge and came from the neighborhood which is served by the settlement house. The capacity of the camp at any one time is thirty-eight. Although this camp is heavily subsidized, many of the campers did not pay the established camp fee, though that fee was low. In 1951,

of the 139 different campers who attended the camp, sixty paid the full fee, sixty were partially subsidized, and 19 were fully subsidized.

It should be noted that the agency also helped provide in 1951 a camping experience for twelve boys who were referred to Agassiz Village, which is operated by the Burroughs News-boys' Foundation. All of these campers were subsidized by the Margaret Fuller House which received the subsidy funds from proceeds of the Cambridge Dinner Dances.

Camp Quinapoxet:

Camp Quinapoxet is owned and operated by the Cambridge Council of Boy Scouts. The camp is located in West Rindge, New Hampshire, and has an area of thirty-five acres and, like some of the other Cambridge agency camps, it is adjacent to state and town forests which provides about one thousand acres for additional camp use. The camp is directed by the executive director of the Cambridge Council of Boy Scouts who is a full-time staff member. As is the usual practice in Scout camps, it is required that each camper be a registered Boy Scout and a member of a troop; in most cases, he attends camp with his troop.

With the present facilities the camp is able to house 150 campers at one time. In 1951 the camp provided opportunities for 306 Scouts; of this total, 232 were Cambridge Scouts. At the present time the Council is seriously

considering adding more facilities in order to provide beds for 30 more campers. If this plan materializes, the camp will be able to accommodate 180 campers per period.

In most cases the troops provide their own camp fee which is \$16.00 per week per Scout. In 1951 the camp did receive special subsidy funds from the Republican Club and from the Kiwanis. These funds were added to the camp's general operating funds and subsidy was provided for individuals and troops as needed.

The camp is operated by the Cambridge Council of Boy Scouts during the month of July, there being two two-week periods. In many cases the troops and individuals stayed for two periods and in a few cases some individual Scouts stayed for one week. The Cambridge Council of Boy Scouts has an agreement with the Norumbega Council of Boy Scouts which provides for the Norumbega Council to rent the camp for the month of August. During this month Scouts who are members of the Norumbega Council are allowed to attend. It was stated by the director of the camp that the demand for camping by the Boy Scouts of Cambridge is adequately handled during the month of July. Rather than allow the camp to remain idle during the month of August, the facilities are used by the Norumbega Council of Boy Scouts. The director also pointed out that with promotion and publicity it might be possible to use the camp for six weeks, but he seriously doubted whether the

Cambridge Council of Boy Scouts could fill the camp for the entire summer. The renting of the camp also provides a source of income which is used for capital expenditures, thus improving the camp and providing better facilities.

Although the camp does not have an organized program of restricted activity for Scouts who have medical or social problems, they are able to work out a program of limited activity on an individual basis as needed.

Red Barn:

The Red Barn is a very small camp which is operated by the Cambridge Y.W.C.A. The camp is located in Marshfield, Massachusetts, and is lent to the agency by an interested friend. It is directed by a full-time staff member whose specific responsibility is with teen-age girls. The camp is able to house only eighteen girls at any one time. In 1951 thirty-three teen-age girls attended camp; of this number sixteen were Cambridge campers.

The camp is operated for six weeks, there being three two-week periods. The director felt that a longer stay was often desirable depending on the needs of the individual girl. When this was indicated the campers were encouraged to stay for a longer period of time. In 1951 there were only three referrals made to the agency. Of these three, one was accepted, the others being rejected because it was felt by the director that they would not benefit by the kind of informal

group living which the program provided. In considering girls for this kind of an informal group experience, the agency has a policy of accepting those "who are ready and eager to participate in an experience of group life."¹ The referred camper came through a case work agency which assumed the responsibility for the camp fee. All campers who attended the camp through the Y.W.C.A. were able to pay the established camp fee, which was \$16.00 per week; there was consequently no need for subsidy.

¹ Statement of Case Work - Group Work Policy,
Cambridge Y. W. C. A.

TABLE I
CAMPER CAPACITY AT ONE TIME

Name of Camp	Camper Capacity at One Time
Camp Quinapoxet	150
Camp Weetomoe	120
Camp Massapoag	105
Oyster Harbor Caddy Camp	80
Camp Newton	38
Red Barn	<u>18</u>
Total	511

Table I of the study indicates the camper capacity of each camp. Red Barn and Camp Newton are very small camps serving a relatively small number of campers. The small size is due to the kind of facilities that are available. These two camps are loaned to the agencies by interested friends. Red Barn is actually a barn that has been remodeled and is adequate for the number of campers who attend. Camp Newton was originally an old farmhouse and an old barn which have been made usable. Because of the limited size of the physical plants it is obvious that the capacity cannot be enlarged. To enlarge the capacity would mean an expenditure of funds on property that does not belong to the agency.

The camper capacity at Oyster Harbor Caddy Camp is set by the operators of the Country Club. It is set to provide caddying service for the members and guests of the Country Club.

It should be noted that Camps Massapoag, Quinapoxet and Weetamoe are owned by the sponsoring agencies. These three camps also have a large camper capacity. Each of these three camps, which were filled to capacity in 1951, does have room for expansion if cabin space is provided. At the present time the Camp Committee of Camp Quinapoxet is considering building more facilities to increase its camper capacity to 180. It should also be noted that because of the camp capacity the structure and organization of the large camps differ from that of the smaller camps. Red Barn and Camp Newton, because of the small number of campers, have a simple organization. The administration is not complicated and the program becomes an extension of the agencies' city programs.

At Camps Massapoag, Quinapoxet and Weetamoe, because of the large number of campers the structure, organization and programs are more formal. Here it is important that scheduling and closer supervision be maintained. The number of campers also makes administration more complicated. It is also necessary to hire additional program specialists to round out the program. The programs at Camp Quinapoxet and Weetamoe are directly related to the agencies' city program. Much of scouting is centered around camping and because of this many

of the skills and techniques which the boys and girls learn in the city scouting program are utilized in the camp setting.

TABLE II
USE OF CAMPS IN 1951

Name of Camp	Total No. of Campers	No. of Cambridge Campers	Per Cent of Campers from Cambridge
Camp Quinapoxet	306	232	76
Camp Weetamoe	266	105	40
Camp Massapoag	206	69	34
Camp Newton	139	139	100
Oyster Harbor Caddy Camp	103	15	10
Red Barn	<u>33</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>50</u>
Totals	1053	576	54

Table II shows how the various camps were used in 1951. The total number of campers who attended all six camps was 1053. Of this total approximately 54 per cent, or 576, were Cambridge campers. The percentage of Cambridge campers using the camps varied from a low of ten per cent at Oyster Harbor Caddy Camp to a high of one hundred per cent at Camp Newton. Camp Newton is operated by a settlement house and draws all of its campers from the neighborhood in which the settlement house is located. It should also be noted that the camp fee at Camp Newton is only \$6.50 per week. In spite of this low

fee many of the children who attend the camp are subsidized. Oyster Harbor Gaddy Camp provides a work-camp experience. It is set up for the older boy and provides a real opportunity for Cambridge boys.

Camp Massapoag, which is the Cambridge Y Camp, also serves boys from Arlington, Lexington, Belmont, and part of Waltham. Because of this Y policy, many of the campers are drawn from other communities. Another factor is that the camp does not require a boy to be a member of the Y in order to attend. Camps Quinapoxet and Weetamoe require that a boy or girl be a Scout in order to attend camp. Although Camp Weetamoe has a provision for non-Scouts, Scouts going to camp usually go with their troops.

Many of the campers going to camp stayed for more than the two-week period. If the two-week period were utilized it would have been possible to provide a camp experience for 2,040 different children. It may readily be seen that almost all the campers stayed for three and four-week periods. The number of Cambridge children who attended camp in 1951 was vastly below the number which could have been provided with a camp experience. By comparing the total number of campers who attended Cambridge camps with the number of Cambridge campers who attended, the conclusion may be drawn that for the present there are enough camp facilities available and that one of the main objectives for future years should be in the direction of making better use of existing facilities.

TABLE III
NUMBER OF CAMP DAYS

Name of Camp	Number of Camp Days
Camp Newton	70
Oyster Harbor Caddy Camp	63
Camp Massapoag	56
Camp Weetamoe	56
Red Barn	42
Camp Quinapoxet	<u>28</u>
Total	315

From Table III one can see that there is some variation among the camps as to the number of days the camps are operated. "To have camps opened for shorter than eight weeks for the use of their own agency during the summer might be considered poor investment of money in the camp and its equipment." Red Barn and Camp Quinapoxet are operated for six and four weeks respectively. If these two camps were to extend their camps to eight-week periods, they would be able to provide a two-week camping experience for 318 more Cambridge children. This would also be making better use of the existing facilities.

It should also be noted that Camp Quinapoxet is only operated during the month of July, while during the month of

August it is rented to another Boy Scout Council. This resource might be made available during the month of August to an agency within the Cambridge community.

Camp Newton uses its facilities to the utmost. This camp operates for ten weeks during the summer. Of all the agency camps this camp has the longest operating period and it appears to the writer that they are making the most of what they have.

TABLE IV
NUMBER OF SUBSIDIZED CAMPERS

Name of Camp	Number of Subsidized Campers	Number of Cambridge Campers	Per Cent of Subsidized Campers
Camp Newton	79	139	56
Camp Massapoag	42	69	61
Camp Quinapoxet	32	232	14
Camp Weetamoe	24	105	23
Red Barn	2	16	12½
Oyster Harbor Caddy Camp	<u>0</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>0</u>
Totals	179	576	31

The percentage of campers who were subsidized varied among the camps studied. Camp Newton, which had the lowest fee, had the largest number of subsidized campers. Percentage-wise they rated rather high. In 1951 Camp Newton served 139

different campers; of this number seventy-nine or fifty-six per cent, were subsidized. This is a reflection of the neighborhood from which the campers are drawn. Many of the families from which campers come are receiving either public welfare or Aid to Dependent Children. The lowest percentage of subsidized campers was at the Red Barn. It must be kept in mind that this is a camp for teen-age girls and many of them are working girls. In 1951 it served sixteen Cambridge girls; of this number, two, or 12½ per cent, were subsidized.

When one compares the number of Cambridge children who attend Cambridge agency camps with the number who are subsidized, one finds that thirty-one per cent are subsidized campers. In 1951 there were 179 children attending Cambridge agency camps who were subsidized; this total includes those who were partially subsidized and those who were fully subsidized.

The present sources of subsidy seem to be very limited. The only agency providing direct subsidy to Cambridge children with Community Chest funds is the Cambridge Camping Association. Most of the campers whom this agency subsidized in 1951 were placed in camps which were operated by Metropolitan Boston social agencies. The other sources of subsidy were Kiwanis, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., Frederick E. Weber Charities, Hyams Fund, Cambridge Dinner Dances, interested friends, and family and child care agencies. In Boy and Girl Scout camping,

it was found that some of the troops raised money for camping. These funds were used to subsidize the troops' own camp stay.

There is need for further study in the area of camp subsidy. Policies of the agencies vary regarding subsidy. Some agencies place all gifts and donations in the regular operating budget of the camp, and draw subsidy as it is needed. Others apply the subsidy directly to the campers. All but one of the camps receive indirect subsidy from the Community Chest. In those cases the director of the camp is a full-time agency staff member and his salary is taken from the agency's year round operating budget. This might be considered a subsidy. The salary of the director of Camp Massapoag is part of the camp's operating budget. All of this made the study of subsidy rather difficult. There were indications at the committee meetings that more could be done in raising funds with which to subsidize campers.

TABLE V
AGE RANGE

Name of Camp	Age Range*
Camp Massapoag	7-15
Oyster Harbor Caddy Camp	13-18
Red Barn	12-17
Camp Quinapoxet	11-17
Camp Weetamoe	10-16
Camp Newton	8-16

*See page

Table V shows the actual age range of the Cambridge campers who attended the various camps in 1951. It should be noted that only one eighteen-year-old boy attended Oyster Harbor Caddy Camp. Camp Weetamoe had nine campers who were seventeen years of age. This was the largest number of that age to attend any camp. It should be remembered that Camp Weetamoe has a special unit for teen-age campers and they also have a Counselor Exploration Group for teen-age Girl Scouts who show leadership ability.

The greatest concentration of campers in 1951 to attend the above camps was between the ages of eleven and fourteen. Of the 576 Cambridge campers to attend the various agency camps in 1951, 311 or fifty-four per cent were in this age range.

TABLE VI
CAMP FEES PER WEEK

Name of Camp	Fees Per Week
Camp Massapoag	\$21.00
Oyster Harbor Caddy Camp	14.50
Red Barn	16.00
Camp Quinapoxet	16.00
Camp Weetamoe	17.00 *
Camp Newton	Under 12 6.25 12 and over 7.75

*Cambridge campers only

Girl Scouts from other communities \$21.00 per week

Non-Scouts \$24.00 per week

Table VI shows the variation which exists in the fees charged by the different camps. Camp Massapoag, which charges the highest fee, may be called a "break-even" camp. The camp budget is planned in such a way that the camp fee covers all the administrative costs, personnel, upkeep, outside the agency's year-round budget. The higher fee which the camp charges covers all of these costs. In the other camps some of the salaries of staff personnel are included in the agency's year-round budget. At the present time Camp Massapoag is considering increasing this fee to \$23.50 per week.

All of the camp fees include health and accident insurance and transportation to and from the camp.

The fee charged at Camp Newton seems to be out of line with the fees charged by the other agency camps. As was previously mentioned, Camp Newton is heavily subsidized and serves a poor economic area.

It is also interesting to note that two of the camps have the same fee and a third is within one dollar of it.

TABLE VII
 INFORMATION ON CAMPS CONDUCTED BY
 AGENCIES OUTSIDE OF CAMBRIDGE - 1951

Name of Camp	Total Number of Campers	Number of Male Campers From Cambridge	Number of Female Campers from Cambridge	Total Number of Cambridge Campers
Camp Wonderland	1,297	23	16	39
Camp Wing	895	17	0	17
Louise Andrews	651	14	11	25
Kiddie Camp	646	5	0	5
Agassiz Village	500	36	0	36
Camp Kingswood	420	1	2	3
Camp Lapham	347	0	16	16
Morgan Memorial Fresh Air Camp	311	4	4	8
Duxbury Stockade	300	6	0	6
Camp Dorchester	281	13	0	13
Camp Dennen	208	2	0	2
Camp Chebacco	198	2	0	2
Camp Andover	189	0	1	1
Camp Ousamequin	177	2	0	2
Camp Naomi	170	0	3	3
Camp Union	167	7	0	7
Camp Waldron	149	1	0	1
North Woods	134	1	0	1
Holiday House	129	0	2	2
Bonnie Bairns	<u>111</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
TOTAL	7,280	134	61	195

TABLE VIII

INFORMATION ON CAMPS CONDUCTED BY
AGENCIES OUTSIDE OF CAMBRIDGE - 1951

Age Distribution of Cambridge Children

Name of Camp	Under									
	8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Camp Wonderland	19	0	3	7	6	3	2	0	0	0
Camp Wing	0	4	7	2	2	0	1	1	0	0
Louise Andrews	0	0	2	1	3	6	8	3	2	0
Kiddie Camp	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
Agassiz Village	3	3	5	4	3	6	5	4	2	1
Camp Kingswood	Information not Available									
Camp Lapham	0	5	2	4	2	1	2	0	0	0
Morgan Memorial Fresh Air Camp	3	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Duxbury Stockade	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	0
Camp Dorchester	3	4	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Camp Dennen	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Camp Chebacco	Information not Available									
Camp Andover	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Camp Ousamequin	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Camp Naomi	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Camp Union	0	0	1	2	0	2	2	0	0	0
Camp Waldron	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Woods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Holiday House	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bonnie Bairns	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	29	19	28	27	20	23	27	12	4	1

At one of the committee meetings it was stated that many of the children of Cambridge were attending camps which are operated by agencies in Metropolitan Boston. The committee felt that to understand better the needs of the community and also to get a more complete picture as to the resources being used by Cambridge children, part of the study should be concerned with information as to how much these camps were used by Cambridge children.

The writer was asked to gather this information and to prepare the findings for the committee. From the start it was obvious that not every camp which is sponsored by a Metropolitan Boston agency could be studied. This would have involved more time than was available. It was also obvious that some of the small camps, particularly those sponsored by settlement houses, were serving a limited clientele. The writer felt that a generous sampling of some of the larger camps would give the committee a picture as to the amount of use that Cambridge children were making of these facilities. The Camp Finder of 1951, which was published by the Camp Committee of the United Community Services of Metropolitan Boston, was used as a guide in determining which camps to sample. In determining which camps to sample the writer did not limit himself to social agency camps, but also included camps operated by church groups.

Before sending the questionnaire to the camps decided upon for sampling, each sponsoring agency was familiarized

with the study, and the person filling out the questionnaire instructed as to the kind of material required. Sixteen different agencies sponsoring forty different camps were studied. Of the total number of agencies studied, fourteen answered the questionnaire. Of the forty different camps sponsored by these agencies twenty enrolled Cambridge children in 1951.

In each case the relative number of Cambridge children using the camps was rather small. Six of the camps account for 75 per cent of all the Cambridge children who attended the twenty camps. This was due primarily to the Cambridge Camping Association, as many children who attended these camps were subsidized and referred by this agency. It is also interesting to note that the large agency camps had more Cambridge children than the sectarian camps. In some cases camps operated by church groups did not have any campers from Cambridge. The director of one of the camps answering the questionnaire said that he was very sorry that the camp did not have any Cambridge campers in 1951. This indicated to the writer that this might be a good resource.

The number of campers served by the camps studied totaled 7,280. Of this total 195 or 2.6 per cent were from the Cambridge community. This is indeed a small percentage. The study also showed that more boys were served than girls. There seem to be two reasons for this. Most communities are more interested in boys' camping than in girls' camping and

there are more camping opportunities for boys than there are for girls.

The age distribution of the Cambridge campers using these camps is interesting. There seems to be an even distribution of campers from under eight years of age through thirteen, whereas the age distribution at the Cambridge agency camps was concentrated at the eleven, twelve, and thirteen-year old level. Many of the children attending the camps of the Metropolitan Boston agencies were from the age of ten down. In studying the findings it should be noticed that Camp Wonderland took thirty-nine Cambridge children in 1951 and of this number, nineteen were under eight years of age. From this sampling there is indication that parents of younger children want their children to receive a camping experience. In order to provide them with this experience they have turned in a small way to camps outside of the community. This was also borne out by statements of members in the committee meetings. The director of Camp Massapoag pointed out that he had to turn away many campers because they did not meet the minimum age requirement. He also said that there seemed to be a demand to provide camping for younger children.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In Chapter I the writer shows briefly how organized camping developed in the United States. From the beginning of organized camping there has been a general concern among the people in camping that camping can be a helping process. This helping process has been observed in all camping programs whether it was private or agency camping.

Briefly stated the study is aimed at the formulation of a community plan so that the existing camping facilities which are sponsored by Cambridge social agencies will be better used by Cambridge children. There is a need to involve the community in camp planning. While the study was progressing, there was much discussion at the committee meetings as to the benefits of camping as outlined in Chapter II. These benefits are almost identical as the benefits which a child receives from some of the other social welfare services in the community. Basically the child's total being is involved as he lives through a camp experience. This development is so important that it should be considered another social welfare service which the community has to offer its children.

Cambridge is a city that has had much experience in community organization and planning. Historically speaking community organization has taken place in the early settlement of old Cambridge. As the town grew, both industrially and

population wise, the citizens felt that better community organization and planning was needed. This led to the organization of a city form of government. As a city, sectional rivalry gave way to unity. Although at the present time there is some feeling between East Cambridge and old Cambridge, these sections are able to discuss their differences and take part in community planning through the Cambridge Community Services.

Camping is not a separate service. It does not operate apart from the social welfare services that are provided in the community. For camping to be effective it must be related first to the total program and services of the agency and secondly to the needs of the total community. To relate camping to the total needs of the community it is important that within the community there be some kind of an organizational structure. This structure should be organized on the community level, and should represent every segment of the community. It should also have the machinery with which to carry out the plans which are formulated.

Cambridge is very fortunate in having this kind of an organization in the Cambridge Community Services. As described before, this is a planning and coordinating community agency. It has the means by which it can interest and relate other fields of health, social welfare, and recreation to camping. This kind of a relationship would bring a wider community view and can be more effective in securing facilities, subsidies and readjustments of existing facilities.

Community planning for camping is as necessary as community planning for other kinds of social welfare services. To use the available facilities to a maximum it is important that camping here in Cambridge become everybody's business and not the business of a few individual agencies. Because there is an agency of this kind, community planning for camping can be effective in Cambridge. A totally new organization would not have to be set up to provide the mechanics for planning. As suggested the responsibility for camp planning could be placed in a committee of one of the already functioning service divisions.

Community planning for camping is a relatively new venture in community organization. At the present writing there is not much literature on this aspect of community planning. In the past camping has been thought of as a part of an agency's program and in many cases unrelated to the needs of the total community. As camping became a social welfare service and as this service is planned for through community organization, we see an awareness on the part of agencies in the community to think of camping not only in terms of the agency's program but also in terms of the total community. The writer has included Chapter IV because it is the only set of criteria he could find pertaining to community planning for camping. All types of planning need guideposts so that the planners can keep themselves focused. As more communities take part in

community planning for camping, the writer feels that the criteria which has been included will be improved upon.

In undertaking the study of camping in Cambridge some of the indicated criteria was used. It was felt by the committee that since this was the first time that this kind of study was being undertaken, the study should not attempt to go into material and areas of camping, such as day camping, camp standards, camp financing, etc., until the community has had a satisfying experience in one aspect of community planning for camping; namely, the better use of existing facilities by Cambridge children. It was felt by the committee that if this area of planning was successful then they would feel free and secure to go into other areas.

Chapter V describes the method and findings of the study. It is from this material that the writer was able to present to the committee recommendations which will involve the community in camp planning.

Although camping programs under different auspices vary considerably, basically they offer to boys and girls a supervised experience in democratic living in an out-of-doors setting. It is this experience in democratic living that provides a base for all camping programs. Because of this common denominator it is important that camp planning be aimed at meeting the needs of the total community rather than the uncoordinated needs of individual agencies. It is evident from the findings that the camping picture is far from complete.

Many questions and problems were raised in committee meetings and in individual conferences that if studied would give the community a better understanding as to the need for camping and how that need is being met.

The following recommendations are based on the findings of the study plus the discussions that took place at the committee meetings.

1. At the present time (1951) there are enough camping facilities to take care of the indicated demand. In 1951, 1,053 campers attended camps sponsored by Cambridge agencies. Of this, 576, or fifty-five per cent were Cambridge campers. Because of this finding, new camping facilities should not be considered by the community until the present facilities are more fully used by Cambridge campers.

2. It is recommended that the immediate aim of the community be focused at attracting more Cambridge children to Cambridge camps.

3. It is recommended that more use be made of camps which are sponsored by social agencies of Metropolitan Boston. The findings indicated that very few Cambridge children used these facilities. To make more use of these facilities, which are available, it is suggested that some Cambridge agency be charged with the responsibility of contacting the directors of these camps and attempt to set up some kind of plan so that these facilities can be better utilized.

4. It is recommended that a Camping Committee be established which would function as a sub-committee of the Youth and Leisure Time Division of the Cambridge Community Services. This would put camping in its rightful place, along side other social welfare services. It would also provide a group primarily concerned with planning for camping and to implement the recommendations of this study.

5. There is a great need for coordination in the area of obtaining campership funds. It is recommended that the Camping Committee give special consideration to this area and that a plan be devised so that the community can participate in a united campership fund raising effort. This effort should be aimed at groups and individuals within the community who it is felt would give to this kind of specific fund.

6. That the Cambridge Camping Association, Inc., continue to operate in 1952 in approximately the same manner as in 1951. For the next year, consideration be given to expanding its functions to include activities delegated to the Camping Committee as well as the maintaining of a master file of Cambridge children attending agency camps, promoting additional funds for scholarship camping and acting as a clearing house for the sources of these funds, and serving as an information center on all non-profit camping available to Cambridge children.

7. From the study it is indicated that the arrangement that exists between the Cambridge Council of Boy Scouts and the Norumbega Council be left as it is for the present. In

the future, as the demand for camping increases, it is recommended that this arrangement be carefully studied, and if the Cambridge Council of Boy Scouts does not have a need for their facilities during the month of August, the community should seriously consider making the facilities available to non-Scout Cambridge campers under the direction of another member agency of the Cambridge Community Services.

8. From the study there seems to be a wide variation in camp fees. To attract more children to use the present facilities consideration should be given to equalizing these fees. A somewhat balanced fee would be better understood by the community. For example, Camp Massapoag might well consider a downward revision of their camp fee which is \$21.50 per week. Camp Newton might consider an upward revision of their camp fee which is \$6.50 per week.

9. Oyster Harbor Caddy Camp provides a wonderful opportunity for Cambridge boys to enjoy a work and camp experience with no expense to the community or to their parents. This opportunity to Cambridge boys should immediately be made known to Cambridge parents and boys. It is recommended that:

- a. Application for Oyster Harbor Caddy Camp be given to schools, group work agencies, parent-teachers associations, etc. This would place the responsibility of filling the camp on the total community rather than on just one agency.
- b. A special program be arranged for boys in senior and junior high schools, either through classroom or assembly, presenting to them the opportunities and values of this kind of an experience. Use of pictures - movies - discussions - questions and answers.

- c. Ministers, rabbis and priests should be informed of this opportunity and should be included in the recruiting of applicants.
- d. It is recommended that similar procedure be used to promote the fuller use of Cambridge camp facilities by Cambridge campers.

10. Those camps which do not operate at least eight weeks during the summer months should seriously consider extending their camp periods up to eight weeks or making their facilities available to agencies within the community who do not have camping resources but whose membership groups would benefit from a camp experience.

In conclusion the writer is happy to state that some of the above recommendations have been acted upon by the Cambridge Community Services. Recently the Youth and Leisure Time Division voted to establish a Camp Committee whose primary function will be to act as a clearing house on all matters pertaining to community camping. The committee has undertaken a publicity campaign to make the people of Cambridge conscious and to promote camping for Cambridge children. Through the Cambridge Camping Association plans are being made so that the camping resources which are available in Metropolitan Boston will be better utilized by the children of Cambridge. The writer feels that community planning for camping has started in Cambridge and that more and better camping in any community will only come through better planning.

Approved:

Richard K. Conant

Richard K. Conant

Dean

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A P P E N D I X

TABLE IX

CAMBRIDGE COMMUNITY SERVICES

Central Planning Committee

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF CAMBRIDGE CAMPERS-1951

Age	Camp Massapoag No. of Campers	Oyster Harbor Caddy Camp No. of Campers	Red Barn No. of Campers	Camp Quinapoxet No. of Campers	Camp Weetamoe No. of Campers	Camp Newton No. of Campers	Total
7	3						3
8	12					29	41
9	9					26	35
10	15				20	27	62
11	15			52	15	26	108
12	6		1	71	14	11	103
13	5	3	1	66	15	10	100
14	3	6	5	23	17	7	61
15	1	4	7	14	9	2	37
16		1		5	6	1	13
17			2	1	9		12
18		1					1

CAMBRIDGE COMMUNITY SERVICES

Camp Questionnaire---1951.

Date: _____

Name of Camp _____ Location _____

Name of agency sponsoring camp _____

Address of Sponsoring agency _____

Camp director's name _____ Member of full-time staff _____

Is camp owned by agency? _____ Area of camp (acres) _____

Full camper capacity _____ No. of campers in 1951 _____ No. of Cambridge campers _____ Sex of campers _____ No. of camper beds _____

Could more beds be added with present facilities? _____ How many _____

Age of campers ()5,, ()6, ()7, ()8, ()9, ()10,
()11, ()12, ()13, ()14, ()15, ()16.

Cambridge Campers only.

Length of camp period, Max. _____ Min. _____ No. of camp days _____

Established camp fee _____ No. who paid full fee _____

No. who paid part fee _____ No. who received full campership _____

Can campers earn camperships? _____ How many can come on this basis? _____

What are the sources of subsidy? _____

Do subsidized campers stay for the maximum period? _____

If not how long _____ No. of children who applied who were not accepted for camp _____ Reasons for not accepting children for camp _____

No. referred from other agencies _____ Names of agencies _____

Do outside groups use camp during the regular camp season _____

if so, to what extent _____

Is camp operated all summer? _____

Name of person supplying information _____

January 7, 1952

Dear

The Cambridge Community Services is undertaking a study of the camping needs of Cambridge children. Since many of our Cambridge children have gone to camps other than those sponsored by Cambridge agencies, we are asking these camps to fill out the enclosed questionnaire and return it immediately to Cambridge Community Services, 53 Church Street, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts.

In filling out the questionnaire, please bear in mind that items 5, 6, 7, and 8 apply only to Cambridge children who were at camp in the summer of 1951.

Your cooperation on this project will be very helpful to the Committee undertaking this study.

Sincerely yours,

Israel Silver
for the Committee

IS:hf

Date _____

1. Name of Camp _____ Location _____

2. Name of Sponsoring Agency _____

3. Address of Sponsoring Agency _____

4. Total number of campers in 1951 _____

5. Total number of campers from Cambridge in 1951 _____

a. Number of Boys _____ b. Number of Girls _____

6. Ages: Under 8 (), 8 (), 9 (), 10 (), 11 (),
12 (), 13 (), 14 (), 15 (), 16 (),
Over 16 ().

7. If campers were referred by an agency, will you please
list the referring agencies:

8. (a) Number of partial or full camperships given by your
agency to Cambridge Children _____

(b) Number of Cambridge children receiving full or partial
subsides from other agencies _____

Name of Person supplying information _____