

April 5, 1960

To: Vice President Frank L. Howley

From: Alfred de Grazia

Subject: Phone conversation March 25th with Commissioner Wilm.

Commissioner Wilm is friendly to our interests in setting up an experimental center for camping and outdoor recreation. He says that the general policy is not to alienate state land for purposes other than direct use by the public. He also said that this was not an irrevocable policy with the State any more than it was with the Interstate Palisades Park Commission. He indicated that at some point a bill might be drafted and introduced with the proper sponsorship in the legislature to lend state aid or land to the construction and location of our camp.

He did pass the responsibility for any site in the Palisades Park area over to the Commission and to Mr. Morgan. He said that we should clear the matter with Morgan and the Commission as far as we could and that from that point on, his agency's cooperation would be forthcoming. Therefore, I am going to talk with Morgan again, perhaps in the company of Carl Gustafson.

Dictated: March 25th

Transcribed: April 5th

File Recreation

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY



INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMUNICATION

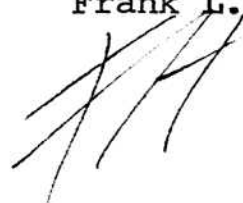
March 23, 1960

MEMORANDUM TO: Professor de Grazia

This memo looks good, but I think we are a little slow in moving. I think you will be interested in the enclosed booklet, "Now or Never" which has already been produced by the State of New York under the guidance of Commissioner Wilm. This is a well thought-out plan and, as you know, the legislation to implement it is now before the legislators in Albany. I think you had better push real hard and get to see this fellow, Wilm.

I talked to Bob Moses again in this general area, but we didn't come to grips with anything. I think, however, the outline of steps which we decided on ought to be done. There might very well be a place for our camp in the legislation which comes out for New York State.

Frank L. Howley



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THE RELATION OF OUTDOOR RECREATION TO CIVIL DEFENSE

Among government agencies, the policy of the Civil Defense component of the Office of Defense Mobilization is one of the most difficult to determine. During World War II, the orientation of Civil Defense seemed to be in the direction of mopping-up operations after an attack. Later an evacuation policy for the general population was considered, and at present some form of a shelter program, at least from fallout if not from blast effects, is being discussed. It may be easier, then, to attack this problem of the relationship of outdoor recreational resources to civil defense by asking how civil defense organizations can use such resources and how recreational resource planning and operations can draw upon existing and potential civil defense programs?

In the event of an enemy attack, there is no question that some form of dispersal of the general population will be undertaken. By their very nature, most outdoor recreational resources are located outside high population concentrations and would be ideally suited to receive considerable numbers of people from the cities if such resources were properly designed. A joint study of recreational and civil defense functions in outdoor resources development would be very fruitful. Such a study could be designed in terms of human and material resources of both groups.

In the field of material resources, in the event of some form of shelter program is inaugurated, multi-purpose shelters could be investigated. Such shelters would serve in peace time for recreational purposes, since they would include most of the facilities essential for survival. Rapid access also would be a factor in their location

and construction since in war time they must be reached in a minimum time period. The consequences for easy access for recreational purposes are obvious.

Moreover, auxiliary equipment now owned by civil defense would be very serviceable for recreational purposes. First aid and hospital equipment, water and food testing equipment, fire and rescue material, outdoor cooking and other survival equipment; all have obvious uses for recreational purposes. Much of this equipment would improve with use or at least be immediately available in reception centers when needed.

In the field of personnel, the advantages of a mutual relationship are again considerable. Training of various kinds for civil defense could be carried out in properly constructed recreational areas. Many of the skills essential for civil defense can be applied to recreational leadership and enjoyment. Knowledge of first aid, survival techniques, fire fighting, outdoor cooking, and the like increase both the effectiveness of the civil defense personnel and the pleasure to be derived from outdoor recreation. There is some talk of establishing a permanent cadre of civil defense workers in each state and region. Such a cadre could be enlisted to serve both the goals of civil defense and those of the Commission.

A large amount of data concerning transportation, resources, population, available materiel, food and water, welfare activities, and the like has already been gathered in every State in the Survival Plans recently completed by the former Federal Civil Defense Administration. Such data could be used to assist the Commission in their recreational resources planning. It is strongly urged that

the Commission give further consideration to a joint study with OCDM, both from the point of view of the Commission's planning but also considering the considerable saving of research and operational funds which might result from such a study.

PRELIMINARY RECONNAISSANCE INTO:

- (1) MATERIALS AVAILABLE ON OUTDOOR
RECREATIONAL FACILITIES, NEEDS,
PLANS, AND PROGRAMS IN THE
GREATER NEW YORK CITY REGION:**

AND:

- (2) POSSIBLE AREAS OF RESEARCH OF
INTEREST TO THE NATIONAL
OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL RESOURCES
REVIEW COMMISSION.**

Prepared for

THE NATIONAL OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION

by

THE CENTER FOR APPLIED SOCIAL RESEARCH

New York University

October, 1950

**A SELECTED ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MATERIALS AND STUDIES
OF POTENTIAL INTEREST TO THE NATIONAL OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL
RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION IN THE GREATER NEW YORK
METROPOLITAN AREA.**

The following bibliography has been classified and annotated in terms of those areas considered to be of greatest interest to the National Outdoor Recreational Resources Review Commission. A brief summary of the contents of each section is given at the beginning of that section together with some suggested uses for the materials. While the selection of the materials to be included is necessarily arbitrary, an effort has been made to present only those items which the Center for Research in Applied Social Science of New York University believes will maximize the use of the Commission's limited time.

After the selected bibliography has been presented, a residual listing of numerous items of potential interest to the Commission are given. These latter have varying utility; some may be of value in specific areas of research which the Commission may undertake at a later date. Very brief annotations will be made for certain of these items.

I. RECREATIONAL RESOURCES INVENTORIES IN THE GREATER NEW YORK METROPOLITAN AREA.

This section on inventory materials is divided into two parts. One part consists of those materials and studies which are strictly concerned with empirical data on recreational facilities, both actual and potential. These should be distinguished from written materials containing statements of policy as an integral part of the inventory presentation. An attempt is made to group these latter in a separate category. While some overlapping is present, the distinction seems to be a legitimate one.

A. Empirical Inventory Materials.

The New York region has perhaps one of the best recreational resources inventories anywhere in the United States. There is little doubt that at some stage of the Commission's investigations such materials will become pertinent. In the course of evaluating and recommending recreational policies and programs, some estimate of the supply component must be made. The availability of such materials for the New York area will permit the Commission's effort to be expended in fields other than data collection, at least insofar as New York is concerned.

It must be borne in mind that the residual list following the present selected bibliography contains supplementary inventory data. Furthermore, the relevant State and Local government and private agencies have readily accessible files containing recreational statistics and plans.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Tankel, S. B., "Recreation and Open Space in the New Jersey New York-Connecticut Metropolitan Region" New York, nimeo, 1960, 9p.

This is a description and overview of the Park, Recreation and Open Space project. The files of this project are probably the single best source of empirical data concerning outdoor recreation in the greater New York area. Unfortunately, these files have been compiled only in loose-leaf notebook form and must be consulted at the offices of the Regional Plan Association in New York City. The Commission is strongly urged to establish communication with the Regional Plan Association.

- a. Regional Plan Association - Park, Recreation & Open Space Inventory - File 1 - in file form - 1959
Compilation of major private recreation facilities in region. Includes size, attendance, etc. depending on type of facility.
- b. Regional Plan Association - Park, Recreation & Open Space Project, Open Space Inventory - File 2 - in file form - 1959
Inventory of some - most of smaller, private facilities. (Those which attract only locally - less complete than File 1) Same information as File 1 where available including type of recreation offered.

- c. Regional Plan Association - Park, Recreation & Open Space Project, Open Space Inventory - File 3 - in file form - 1959

Inventory of large private holdings not (primarily) used for recreation. In particular, large estates, colleges, swamps, etc. An attempt is made to ascertain who owns them.

- d. Regional Plan Association - Park, Recreation & Open Space Project, Inventory - File 4 - in file form - 1959
Inventory of all county & state facilities in metropolitan region but available for weekend use i.e., Catskill mountains. Is complete - includes, where available the following information:

(1) land use (2) date(s) (3) what paid for land (4) number of acres (5) type of development (how much water, trees, etc.) (6) attendance total 1957 (7) attendance peak day 1958 (8) mode of transportation by percentage total 1957 (9) mode of transportation by percentage peak day 1958 (10) percentage of people engaged in different activities total 1957 and peak 1958 (11) jurisdiction (12) number of picnic tables, ball fields, etc.

- e. Regional Plan Association - Park, Recreation & Open Space Project Inventory - File 5 - in file form - 1959

Inventory of all municipal park holdings (playgrounds, etc.) including public school property - total site and playground area.

94% of population of region covered

70% of municipalities of region covered

**Includes presently undeveloped property "earmarked"
for recreation use.**

- f. Regional Plan Association - Park, Recreation & Open Space
Project Inventory - File 6 - in file form - 1959
Inventory of golf courses, public and private. Also,
history of golf courses, including those now defunct
over past several (20) years. Size, number of holes,
attendance.**
- g. Regional Plan Association - Park, Recreation & Open Space
Project Inventory - File 7 - in file form - 1959
Inventory of boating facilities in region - private and
public. Size of each. Also includes any planned
development of new facilities or extension of old ones.**
- h. Regional Plan Association - Park, Recreation & Open Space
Project Inventory - File 8 - in file form - 1959
Inventory of coastline. Possible sites for beaches and
boat areas.**
- i. Regional Plan Association - Park, Recreation & Open Space
Project Inventory - File 9 - in file form
Amount of undeveloped land includes projection of develop-
ment based on present trends.**
- j. Regional Plan Association - Park, Recreation & Open Space
Project Inventory - File 10 - in file form - 1959
Inventory of auto registration - projection based on
percentage trends.**

k. Regional Plan Association - Park, Recreation & Open Space Project Inventory - File 11 - in file form - 1939
Ten selected parks - large sized includes some beaches - considered "typical" of types of large parks.

Survey of attendance figures for study of same and projections.

2. Clawson, Marion, "Statistics on Outdoor Recreation", April, 1958, Resources for the Future, Inc.; Washington, D. C., 165 p.

This major source of data is a comprehensive compilation of statistics on outdoor recreation. Sometimes split into region. However, "availability" of data limited comprehensiveness because of limited data on non-public facilities. Trends are discussed. Land acreage distribution, facilities, expenditures, personnel, "supply of outdoor recreational opportunity", attendance, duration of visits, demand and contribution of recreation to local and total economy among subjects discussed and illustrated through statistics.

3. Manner, Lee F., et al, "Regional Survey of New York and its Environs; Volume V; Public Recreation
1938; New York, Regional Plan of New York and its Environs,
256 tables available: RPA

Study of Parks, Playgrounds and other outdoor recreation facilities.

Major sections on:

- a. The problem of Public Recreation & the Growth, Distribution and Extent of Open Spaces in the Region.
- b. The Use, Space Requirements and Opportunities for Extension of Recreation Facilities.

- c. Special studies of facilities and areas.
- d. Foreshore and rights in land under navigable waters in the New York Region.

4. Woerlus, Edward S. & Son, Inc., "Suffolk County Recreation Study": September 1956, Huntington, New York, 43p & appendix of 108p.

Inventory of public owned lands; recommended standards for recreational facilities; analysis of existing parks and playgrounds; plan for integrated county-wide park system; suggested plan for administration and financing the recreation program.

Appendices - lists of municipally owned and school owned lands and state parks location, description, facilities, topography, etc.

5. Automobile Club of New York, "Week-End Holidays", 1955
American Automobile Association, New York, 48p, available
Regional Plan Association.

Includes parks and recreational areas in metropolitan region; maps.

6. Department of Parks, New York City, "Recreational Facilities for New Yorkers", 1957, New York City, 32p, available
Regional Plan Association.

Listing.

7. Director of the Bureau of the Budget, "Land & Water Resources of the New England-New York Region", Washington, D.C., 1957,
Photographs, maps, tables, charts.

8. State Planning Bureau, "Public Park and Recreation Land in Northeastern New Jersey", Trenton, 1958, 26pp, tables, maps.
Compilation of relevant data.

9. Westchester County Department of Planning, "Recreation Facilities in Westchester", 1956, White Plains, New York
61 pages, mimeo.

Large, complete, survey of facilities; heavily illustrated. Includes:

- a. Recreation standards for county for general, playground playfield, totlot, small park, large recreation park, and specialized facilities.
- b. An inventory of all public outdoor recreation facilities and certain private ones.
- c. An assessment of adequacy of existing public recreation facilities.
- d. An outlining of "next steps" to be taken with discussions on:
 - (1) The responsibility for recreation (i.e. what strata of government)
 - (2) Planning for recreation

An excellent survey.

10. Harvard University, Regional Plan Association, "The New York Metropolitan Region Study" 9 vols., Harvard University Press - in progress - 1959-60.

A large scale study supported by Rockefeller and Ford to "detect the main forces shaping economic and population patterns in the area and to project probable developments". Nine volumes in preparation, each of book length, to be published in 1959-60 and presently in manuscript form. Possible addition of two more volumes. The NYMRS describing the "objectives and procedures to be pursued is available in mimeograph form from the Regional Plan Association in New York, 14 pp.

- a. Chinitz, Benjamin, "Freight and the Metropolis" (for NYMRS) target 1960, available (mimeo draft) RPA
Analysis of impact of changing methods of freight transportation
Open economic development of New York region.
- b. Hall, Max, ed., "Made in New York", (for NYMRS), target 1959
available: proof form (gally) RPA.
Case studies in metropolitan manufacturing. "Study of factors affecting the location of three urban industries: women's apparel, printing and publishing, and electronics.
- c. Handlin, Oscar, "The Newcomers", (for NYMRS), target 1959
available: (page proofs) RPA
"Negroes and Puerto Ricans in a changing Metropolis". Analogies to other historical immigrants to New York.
- d. Hoover, Edgar M. and Vernon, Raymond, "Anatomy of a Metropolis" (for NYMRS), target, 1959, available: proof form RPA.
"The changing distribution of People and jobs withinRegion". Includes chapters on "Space vs. Access". "Who Lives Where and Why", "Spread of the People", "The Jobs, the People and the Future" and others.
- e. Lichtenberg, Robert M., "One Tenth of a Nation", target 1960
Regions' development in competition with the rest of the nation.
- f. Robbins, Sidney M., Scott, Ira O., Terleckyi, Naster E.
"Money Metropolis" (for NYMRS), target 1960, available: mimeo draft RPA.
Factors influencing the area's concentration of financial institutions and its future as the national money capital.
- g. Segal, Martin, "Wages in the Metropolis" (for NYMRS) target 1960, available: mimeo draft RPA.

The labor market of the region as an influence on the location of industries - effect of the wage structure.

- h. Vernon, Raymond, "Metropolis 1985" (for NYMRS) target 1980 available: (mimeo draft) RPA.

Synthesis and elaboration of entire NYMRS ¹⁷⁷formulated projections for region's economic and population development to 1985.

- i. Wood, Robert C., "1400 Governments" (for NYMRS), target 1980 Response of "local governments to economic and population changes within the region, and corresponding results of their actions."

B. Recreational Resources Data Incorporating Policy Considerations

~~Considerable investigation of recreational resources has been~~ done based upon policy considerations. Analogous to the economic concept of efficiency, outdoor recreational resources adequacy has often been measured in terms of goals. Some of the following materials contain not only opinions as to the present sufficiency of recreational facilities, but also estimate future trends and requirements. The use of such data for the Commission is almost self-evident. Even though estimates of present and future needs may be based upon ad hoc propositions or inadequate or unscientific study, nevertheless such estimates and their bases should assist the Commission in the direction of needed research. Moreover, the planners and opinion leaders here represented will have much to do with the implementation of the Commission's policy and program recommendations.

- 1. Mandel, Joseph D.

"A Long Range Plan of Recreation for the Village of Suffern, New York", unpublished , 1953 New York University 230 pp. maps, tables, charts.

A comprehensive survey and research. Methods: 10-day diaries; participation by author in community affairs; facilities survey done by observation interviews with local authorities. Results: Include both recommendations based on uncovered needs and standards with charts to measure "degree of achievement of standards". (A scholarly relevant work)

2. Niering, William A. (of Connecticut College), "Conserving Natural Resources of the Tri-State Metropolitan Region", 1959, at Regional Plan Association, New York City, in manuscript draft, 35 pages, for park, recreation & open space project.

Aimed towards conservation needs but also discussed in terms of certain types of recreation i.e. nature-watching, solitude in the open, etc.

3. Carl Stelling Associates, "Master Plan and Program for a County Park System - Morris County, New Jersey", Nov. 1957, New York City, 34 pages and appendix, available RPA library; includes several maps and charts.

Surveys existing facilities, suggests needed facilities and program for acquisition of same; specifies several steps to be taken and sites to be developed. Recommends standards, classifies types of parks, etc.

County notable for lack of park system at time.

4. Conference on New York Metropolitan Region Recreation, Recreation for 19,000,000 in 1975, Bear Mountain, May 8, 1958, 72 pages includes several maps. Available: RPA Library.

A series of papers, mostly of opinions concerning the history

and future of parks in the region and various segments of the region. Also, in general, a place for more parks. Prognostications shown in charts in front of book. "What is being done" in various sections is reported. Relation between park system and arterial highway system is stressed.

5. National Park Service, Department of the Interior, A report on the Seashore Restoration Area Survey of the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1955, Washington, D. C., 281 pages. Available: RPA.

Lists "Remaining Opportunities" in Metropolitan region (among others) and lists those of highest priority for purchase and development.

Highest priority: (1) Fire Island (2) Shinnecock Inlet

Next: (1) Plum Island (2) Gardiners Island

Other spots are mentioned as "available". Descriptions of areas accessibility, location, present use, and an analysis of status all included for each area. Existing federal and state seashore recreation areas in region are listed and length of shoreline given.

6. The New York State Council of Parks, "Metropolitan Park Needs", 19 pages

Analysis of park needs in New York City and area within 50 miles. Proposals for further development both specific and general.

7. Scarsdale Recreation Council, Survey of Scarsdale's Parks

March, 1958, 12 pages and appendix of 6, mimeo. Available:

RPA Library.

Surveys existing parks in Scarsdale and makes suggestions for location and extent of need for current and future additions.

70 pages, for the park, recreation and Open Space Project. Overview of needs for outdoor recreation, including sections on "Major factors affecting the demand" and the "use of outdoor recreation" Also, includes "summary of trends in past use and future trends, different types of recreation". Has a section on "special demand factors in the metropolitan region". Distinguishes four basic factors underlying demand:

- a. Population factors
- b. Per capita income growth
- c. Reduction in working hours
- d. Increased travel

Also, distinguishes four types of outdoor recreation areas:

- a. user-oriented or daily community areas.
- b. day-long areas
- c. Natural areas within or close to the metropolitan region
- d. resource-based areas.

Metropolitan region will be affected by how the reduction in working hours will take place - longer vacations or shorter day, etc.

Major conclusion: "It is almost impossible to buy too much land for outdoor recreation".

See Foote, Nelson H. and Myersch, Rolf, Allocations of Time

Among Family Members, mimeo, 1958, New York, 17 pages.

None describing an ongoing research of 48 families in Tarrytown, New York. Logs, diaries kept by wives on self and husband.

One class of behavior is "recreation". Analysis is not aimed at outdoor recreation or different forms of recreation other than the "general form".

3. Hendry, Charles E., "Recreational Needs, Resources and Planning in Rye, New York. Nov., 1955, New York City, mimeo, 49 pages, Available: EPA Library.

An evaluation of the recreational facilities needed by the community. Method: A questionnaire administered to all the students in public and private high schools in Rye and a group interview with students in one high school plus interviews in groups ~~and alone~~ with some 40 parents. All types of recreation including outdoor were within scope of study. Also, included was an evaluation of the communities' present recreational resources; private clubs, "yis", movies, bowling, included. Results of questionnaire pointed needs for "social meeting places" etc., but method is interesting. Relevant conclusions include needs for:

- a. Decentralized playgrounds
- b. Playfields (adult) - at least one
- c. Better transportation facilities to beach
- d. Baseball diamonds, a golf course (use of), use of tennis courts - and a given number of them, and a miscellaneous outdoor facilities specifically needed.

4. New York State Recreation Conference, "New Service People Want", Scarsdale, nimeo, 1957, 11 pages, Available: NRA
28 Recreation Superintendents were asked what new services were instituted during 1956-57, who conducted it, who sponsored it, on what basis was the merit of the activity decided, will it be continued, where idea originated. Answers simply listed fully; some from NYNR (Yonkers, etc.)

III. RECREATIONAL MATERIALS RELATED TO YOUTH.

The paucity of material in the field of the relationship of youth to recreational activities, particularly outdoor recreation, suggests that any data which can be found in the area would be grist for the Commission's mill. The four studies which are cited use as materials diaries, budgets, time studies, questionnaires, interviews, and inventory materials. Unfortunately, the most recent of the studies dates from 1953, and one goes as far back as the depression days of 1933. However, both the study methods and

the findings should be serviceable for the Commission. It may be that a combination of the methods which produced the best results in the previous studies can be used to design a new study for the Commission.

1. The Catholic Youth Organization, Archdiocese of New York, "The Leisure-time Problems of Puerto Rican Youth in New York City" New York City, 79 pages, 1953, tables maps Available: NRA

Has chapter on leisure-time activities and interests.

Research questionnaire has questions on "what is available in your home - nearest playground - how often do you use - why don't you use it more often- have you been to various selected places - games you like to play - where do you play them - time budget of spare time for a given day and Saturday. Recreational equipment possessed including baseball and other outdoor sports equipment listed. Use of certain parks by % and total number by parish and total. Case studies of social group work being done. Conclusions:

- a. Physical facilities available are grossly inadequate.
- b. Even though the children have equipment, they cannot use it.
- c. Which accounts for large expenditures of time on "street play".

2. Harriott, Frank W., "A Community Serves Its Youth", New York, 1933, 223 pages, tables.

Done in Montclair, has "Daily Time Study", "Needs of Adolescents"

3. McGill, Nettie P. and Matthews, Ellen N., "The Youth of New York City, Macmillan, 1940, New York, 420 pages., tables.

Includes large section on leisure "community responsibility for recreation", "amount and uses of leisure",. Most information from interviews with children.

4. Robinson, Reginald, "The Leisure Time Activities of Public School Children from 10 to 18 Years of Age Attending Junior High School and Living on the Lower West Side of New York City", unpublished, New York University, 1936, 212pp.

Method: Diaries - 700-1,000 diaries for each of 4 days received
Section on outdoor activities which were very popular despite cold weather.

IV. LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE ACQUISITION AND USE OF RECREATIONAL RESOURCES.

In the policy proposals of the Commission, legal aspects will almost certainly be germane. Once more, the paucity of materials in the field is striking. However, the two cited studies are relatively comprehensive and cover the time period from 1915 to 1939. The Siegel study in particular should furnish the Commission with guide lines for specific studies in the area which it might care to examine. Past experience of Federal, State, and Local agencies is readily available to the Commission and has not been considered here.

1. Siegel, Shirley Adelson, "The Legal Aspects of Acquiring and Preserving Land for Parks, Recreation and Open Space in The New Jersey-New York-Connecticut Metropolitan Region", June, 1939, at Regional Plan Association, in manuscript draft, 105 pages, for the Park, Recreation and Open Space Project?

Overview of legal aspects. Sections on:

- a. Public usage and purposes; important legal concepts.
- b. Legal matters respecting land for parks or recreation
- c. Legal matters respecting other essential open space
- d. Taxes, (inducements for gifts, concessions)
- e. A suggested program for action

In general discusses zoning, methods of acquisition, restriction, of users, guarding established parks against encroachment, etc.

Suggested action:

- a. Comprehensive legislation directed specifically to open space both on state and municipal levels but specifically on the metropolitan level. This should include zoning, formulation of standards for compulsory contribution of land by developers, etc.
 - b. A trio (one in each state) of land acquisition agencies could be set up.
 - c. Appropriate property tax policy should be formulated.
 - d. Development of programs of the various park commissions.
 - e. Statements of policy on encroachment of other public uses on park land, especially highways.
 - f. Within cities, advantage should be taken of already owned land and land which is tax delinquent.
2. Truxal, Andrew G., "Outdoor Recreation Legislation and Its Effectiveness", Columbia University Press, New York, 1930, 218 pages, illustrated maps.
- a. Summary of American Legislation for Public Outdoor Recreation. A study of the association between recreation areas and juvenile delinquency in Manhattan, 1930.

V. MISCELLANEOUS RECREATIONAL MATERIALS.

Among the 100 odd items which remained in the residue of the of the first selected bibliography, the following few have been chosen as perhaps holding the most interest for the Commission. Since the Commission has not as yet indicated its basic research orientation, the selection must be almost a random one.

1. Crandell, Richard F., "This Is Westchester: A Study of Suburban Living", Sterling, New York City, 1954, 240 pp. illustrated.

Interesting in general. Large section on "Westchester at Play".

2. Doctorow, Norman, "A Survey of the Research Done in the Field of Recreation at New York University Since 1923", unpublished masters thesis, 1947, 106 pages.

Fully annotated bibliography including "projects" done in class several of which are pertinent.

3. Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, "National Survey of Fishing & Hunting", 1956, Washington, D.C., U. S. Government Printing Office, 50 pages.

Money, time, etc. spent by people in hunting and fishing - among other breakdowns it is broken down by census region.

4. Lundberg, G. A., Kamarovsky, M., Melenerky, M. A., "Leisure: A Suburban Study", Columbia University Press, New York, 1934, 396 pages, illustrated maps.

Done in Westchester - not an experiment. Chapters on:

- a. "The Suburban Social Setting" (Westchester)
- b. The organization of leisure including outdoor, the park system, etc., and other leisure pursuits.

5. National Recreation Association, Research Completed in 195 X 1954-55, yearly publication, mimeographed.

Lightly annotated bibliography of research done in field of recreation that year.

SUMMARY

In summary, the number of items in each bibliographic section itself indicates the types of available data most suitable for the Commission's use. If it can be fairly assumed that one of the goals of the Commission is to set up outdoor recreational resources requirements in the general model of supply and demand functions, then

much relevant and competently compiled data concerning the supply function can be easily secured in the New York Metropolitan Area. It is highly probable that the unpublished files of the Regional Plan Association in themselves would be sufficient to provide all the essential facts for setting up one dimension of the model. In any event, the expense of time and funds by the Commission in this field should be minimal, at least in the New York area.

As to the demand function, an extended search of published and unpublished materials has thrown up only the relatively few citations which were given in the bibliography. Even these leave much to be desired if their use in a defensible scientific study is contemplated. Their principal utility for the Commission is in pointing out the success or failure of the methods used, and indicating the lacunae in this research field.

The selected bibliography was purposely kept at a minimum in the hope that it might be actually used in the Commission's research. The particular methods of employing the data depend, of course, upon the design of the specific study. Insofar as resources inventory data are concerned, the methodological problems are straightforward. The supply component might be set up in a classification by type of resource, access of resource, area of resource, material of resource, quality of resource, location of resource, amount of resource, type of public of resource, and so on. Indeed, resources inventories in the New York area are so complete that the type and amount of data available can largely be ignored in the design of a study. If in fact no published data exist in the desired field, it is almost a certainty that one or the other of the State or Local Agencies can supply the needed facts.

Methodological problems concerning the demand function present

a very different picture. Once again, the existing data can largely be ignored in study design, but this time not from plenty but from scarcity. Thus, methods should be related to the optimum design of the particular study and should not be circumscribed in the hope that available demand data can be incorporated. If needs and wants data are necessary, then any of several psychological, sociological, or even psychiatric methods and tools can be used. If leadership and decision-making functions are to be investigated, then sociometric techniques might be apropos. If recreation in relation to youth problems is the focus of a research, then the various interview, questionnaire, and projective methods should ^{be} set up. In any event, the limiting factors upon research study design for Commission purposes are very few, due either to the plenitude or scarcity of available data.