OFFICIAL MANUAL

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MILWAUKEE

1937 · · 1938

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Catholic Youth Organization

of the

Milwaukee Archdiocesan Union

Holy Name Society

225 East Michigan Street
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Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Nihil obstat:

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INTRODUCTION

In the fall of 1934, after much deliberation and much investigation into what was being done elsewhere, Archbishop Samuel A. Stritch formally launched a youth program for the Milwaukee Archdiocese. The present manual summarizes that program, unchanged in its fundamentals, but modified and elaborated by the collective experience of thousands of boys and leaders over a three-year period.

In launching his program, Archbishop Stritch had a two-fold purpose in mind. Primarily, he wished to promote the spiritual life of the boys and young men entrusted to his pastoral charge. Secondarily, he wished to deepen and enrich the material lives of his youth.

The program, which under his guidance was developed to achieve those aims, is significant in many regards. Not the least of these is its setting of affirmative objectives.

While it does not minimize the grave delinquency problem, unlike many programs with kindred aims, the Milwaukee C. Y. O. does not set out primarily to prevent or to correct the juvenile delinquent. It does not regard itself as a glorified reform school. Incidentally, and accidentally, it does deal with delinquency, but it is organized on the two-fold belief that the delinquent is in the small minority; and that the creation of a proper recreational environment will not merely achieve desirable outcomes for the non-delinquent totally apart from all matters of delinquency, but will at the same time prevent delinquency and do much to win back the boy who has been delinquent. Again, let it be insisted upon that the objective is not negative but affirmative. The pre-occupation is not with juvenile sickness, but with juvenile health. The principle is when youth is agreeably occupied in a healthy atmosphere, with clean companionship, and under interested and competent leadership, he will have neither the time nor the inclination to stray from the path of virtue.

In its religious outlook, a similar affirmative viewpoint can be found. The loss of faith among youth is most serious. A Catholic program might well be aimed to prevent this leakage in the Church. Worthwhile as that aim might be in itself, the C. Y. O. regards it as making too negative an approach.

It feels that affirmative effort is worthier; that much more can be accomplished by trying to bring boys and young men closer to the Church, closer to Her sacramental richness, initiating them into the sweet reasonableness of the Faith within them, than by merely creating barriers around. The latter process, it feels, produces weaklings; the former process, apostles. The Milwaukee C. Y. O. submits that it is these latter that are needed today, strong to do and to dare, to strengthen the lagging, counsel the ignorant, and save themselves. Again the objective is affirmative. The principle is that of so strengthening the youth in his Faith that he will not merely retain the Faith himself, but that he will go out and bring back those who have strayed, and preach the gospel to those who have never known Its consoling truths.

Nor does the Milwaukee C. Y. O. regard itself as primarily an anti-communistic organization, except in the sense that all Christian organizations must uncompromisingly turn their faces against atheistic communism. It feels that Christian self perfection issuing into virile action can still be made the most potent force in the world. Hence its orientation is inward; it warns its youths, it is true; it attempts to inform them in the Christian aspects of politics and economics; of human liberty and the human personality; but it aims to make the assault first upon the enemies in the ranks before essaying the broader field of battle. Again a most affirmative attitude. Instead of merely denouncing atheistic communism, it insists upon preaching a truly Christian democracy.

These generic and many other special aims the program of the Milwaukee C. Y. O. attempts to attain by a battery of activities specifically and reasonably adjusted to their achievement. A survey of this program should indicate quickly, that the majority of these activities have been assembled with the average boy in mind. From this fact arise the richness and variety of the program; it contains one thing or another to attract every boy. At the same time, it embraces things to do for boys at the extremes.

Another fact which deserves emphasis is the broad base of participation provided by the Milwaukee C. Y. O. program. In many of its predecessors and contemporaries in the field

of Catholic Youth Programs, the basis of participation was and is narrow; confined to contests, and to the selection of a few outstanding performers in a few fields of activity. The Milwaukee C. Y. O. program offers no such one-per-cent-of-eligible boys-and-youths-one-day-or-one-week-a-year activity. True, it does sponsor contests, leagues, and tournaments. But it regards these as being of secondary importance and interest, as means motivating more basic and general participation, as devices for dramatizing its activities.

The present manual is intended to present in condensed form a summary and a calendar of all the activities of the Milwaukee C. Y. O. for the activities beginning September 1, 1937, and ending August 31, 1938. It is intended for distribution to the parish and Divisional leaders of the organization. The manual was prepared by the Archidocesan Office, which is the servicing agency for the entire program.

THE CATHOLIC YOUTH ORGANIZATION

Name

The official name of this organization is The Catholic Youth Organization of the Milwaukee Archdiocesan Union Holy Name Society, Inc. It is commonly designated by its initials C. Y. O. It is the official organization for youth (boys and young men) in the Archdiocese of Milwaukee.

Organization

The organization is made up of parish societies, which are grouped into Divisions, all joined under the Archdiocesan Union.

Authority

The Archdiocesan Union and the Divisions are under the immediate supervision of the Most Reverend Archbishop and the executives appointed by him. The parish societies are under the supervision of the Pastor, Spiritual Director, and Senior Holy Name officers, and the executives chosen by them.

Age Divisions

The C. Y. O. is further divided into the *Senior C. Y. O.*, for members of the Senior Holy Name Society who are between the ages of nineteen and twenty-five years, inclusive; and the *Junior C. Y. O.*, for the members of the Junior Holy Name Society who are between the ages of thirteen or who are in the eighth grade of the primary school, and eighteen years, inclusive.

CHAPTER ONE

ORGANIZATION

THE PARISH SOCIETY

The Parish Society is basic. Membership in the Holy Name Society is an absolute requirement for participation in the C. Y. O. Program.

Leaders

The success of the parish C. Y. O. depends in great measure upon the quality of its adult leaders. These leaders are divided into two classes; Executive leaders or Directors, and Activity leaders or Coaches.

Executive Leaders or Directors

Number

The parish C. Y. O. has the following directors: Spiritual Director, Cultural Director, Hobby Director, Vocational Guidance Director, and Athletic Director. These Directors serve for both the Senior and Junior C. Y. O.

Qualifications

Directors must be members of the Holy Name Society. Naturally, because of their close contact with youth, they must be of outstanding character and pleasing personality. For success they must possess the ability to organize and direct, and must be interested in youth work, especially in the particular activity which they direct, although they need not be experts in this field. Finally, they must be able and willing to devote the necessary time to their work. This last is no less important than the other requirements.

Securing Directors

The importance of leadership in youth work makes it necessary that the best possible men be appointed as Directors. It is suggested therefore, that the Pastor, Spiritual Director, and Senior Holy Name officers study the entire parish roster and select those men who they believe qualified for the various positions. After a selection has been made, the Pastor or Spiritual Director should call these men to the rectory individually, explain the nature and requirements of the work, and ask them to accept. General or mass invitations for Directors ex-

tended at meetings are unsatisfactory. A personal invitation adds dignity and importance to the position. It must be emphasized that the Directors need not be experts in their particular activity. They are executives. Their work consists in planning, organizing, and delegating. The basic knowledge required for this can be gained in the *Leadership Training School.* It is important, too, that no pressure be exerted to force anyone to accept a position. Unless an individual is willing to assume the obligation freely, someone else should be chosen.

Retaining Directors

Directors have indefinite tenure of office. Successful execution of the program demands that the parish Directors be quasi-permanent. A constant change in leadership is a serious obstacle to success. Observance of the following rules by the Spiritual Director will help in the retention of the Directors.

1. Send the names of the Directors to the Archdiocesan Office so that they may receive directly all correspondence concerning their respective office.
2. Arrange a conference between your Directors and those of the Division.
3. Enroll the Directors in the annual *Leadership Training School.*
4. Have confidence in your Directors. Manifest this confidence and insist that the Society respect their authority.
5. Assist Directors to obtain sufficient help so that they can perform their duties without too great a personal sacrifice of time and effort.
6. Express the proper appreciation for the work which the Directors are doing. This appreciation should be manifested publicly as well as privately.
7. Use the merit system of awards as outlined on page 130. This offers the Directors another incentive to continue in their work. This merit system acknowledges both the excellence of the work performed by the Directors as well as the years devoted to the work.

Duties of Directors

Spiritual Director

The Spiritual Director, under the Pastor, is the chief executive of the parish C. Y. O. Specifically, he is in charge of all

religious activities, and all other activities of the organization are also subject to his approval. But he is not expected and should not do all the work himself.

1. He attends all Divisional meetings as well as the meetings of the parish C. Y. O.
2. He holds the funds of the Junior C. Y. O. in his name.
3. He signs all entry cards for inter-parochial and Archdiocesan activities.

Cultural Director

The Cultural Director plans and directs all cultural, educational, and social activities of the parish C. Y. O., and is responsible for them.

1. He secures the necessary activity leaders and coaches for the individual activities.
2. He keeps these coaches informed on their activities and duties, and receives reports from them.
3. He keeps the Society informed on all cultural, educational, and social activities of the organization.
4. Entry cards for inter-parochial activities are sent to him. He distributes these to the C. Y. O. members through the various coaches. These cards, properly signed, are returned to him, and checked by him to see that all eligibility requirements have been met. He then forwards the cards to the Archdiocesan Office.
5. He attends all Divisional meetings.
6. He submits reports on the cultural activities to the meetings of both the Senior and Junior C. Y. O. and to the meetings of the Senior Holy Name Society. These reports may be made either in person or through a written report submitted to the secretaries of these groups.

Hobby Director

The Hobby Director plans and directs the hobby program of the parish.

1. He promotes interest in hobbies.
2. He secures hobby speakers for the C. Y. O. meetings.
3. He arranges exhibits.

4. He conducts the parish hobby show and is responsible for the parish entries in the Archdiocesan Hobby Exhibit.
5. He assists the youth in joining the hobby clubs.

Vocational Guidance Director

The Vocational Guidance Director plans and directs the vocational guidance program of the parish.

1. He promotes interest in vocational guidance.
2. He arranges for vocational guidance speakers at the meetings of the C. Y. O.
3. He supplies the youth with guidance literature.
4. He promotes attendance at Divisional and Archdiocesan career conferences.
5. He arranges guidance tours.
6. He arranges personal interviews for such as desire them with the Divisional or Archdiocesan Director.
7. He attends all Divisional meetings.
8. He presents a report on the vocational guidance activities to the meetings of the Senior and Junior C. Y. O. and to the Senior Holy Name meeting. These reports may be made in person or through a written report submitted to the secretaries of these groups.

Athletic Director

The Athletic Director plans and directs all athletic activities of the parish C. Y. O., and he is responsible for them.

1. He secures the necessary coaches for the various sports.
2. He keeps the coaches informed on their respective activities and duties and obtains a report from them.
3. He keeps the Society informed on all athletic activities of the organization.
4. He receives all entry cards for inter-parochial activities. He distributes these cards to the C. Y. O. members through the coaches. These cards, properly signed, are returned to him and checked by him to see that all eligibility requirements have been met. He then forwards the cards to the Archdiocesan Office.
5. He secures, with the aid of the Spiritual Director, the facilities needed for practice.

6. He manages the finances of the athletic program, such as the purchase of equipment and the payment of franchise fees, with the permission of the Spiritual Director.
7. He attends all Divisional meetings.
8. He submits a report on the athletic activities to the meetings of both the Senior and Junior C. Y. O. and to the meetings of the Senior Holy Name Society. These reports may be made either in person or through a written report submitted to the secretaries of these groups.

Activity Leaders or Coaches

Special Leaders or Coaches serving immediately under the Director are necessary for the specific activities. For example, in athletics, there are separate Coaches for basketball, softball, track, football, and the like; in the cultural department, separate instructors or Coaches for oratory, debate, dramatics, and the like. These Coaches may serve for both the Senior and Junior C. Y. O., or separate Coaches may be appointed for each group and even for every team if that is deemed necessary and if a sufficient number of Coaches are available in the parish.

Qualifications

The Coaches must be members of the Holy Name Society. They must be older than the youths whom they direct. Their character must be such that they can command the respect of those whom they direct. For success, they must thoroughly understand the specific activity which they direct, and they must possess general leadership ability, and the ability to maintain discipline. Finally, they must be willing to accept their appointment and be able to devote the necessary time to the work.

Securing Coaches

The Coaches are appointed by the Spiritual Director and the other executive Directors of the C. Y. O. The method used for choosing Directors is recommended.

Duties of Coaches

1. The Coaches must be able to teach and coach the members in their respective activities.
2. They must attend all practices and rehearsals.

3. They must accompany the team or members whenever they engage in inter-parochial activity.
4. They must report all difficulties either to the Spiritual Director or to their respective Director and refer all disciplinary problems to him.
5. They must keep their respective Director informed at all times of their progress and must submit a complete report of their activities to him at the close of the activity.

The Officers

The Senior and Junior C. Y. O. each has its own group of officers. These officers are divided into two classes; Elective officers, and Appointive officers.

The Elective Officers

Number

The Elective Officers are a chairman, vice-chairman, secretary and treasurer.

Time for electing

These officers are elected in the month of May and hold office for one year.

Manner of electing

The officers are elected by the members of the C. Y. O. Any democratic method can be used. Nomination by a committee of which the Spiritual Director is a member is recommended.

Duties

The officers perform the duties which are usually attached to their respective offices. In addition to these duties, the chairmen of the Senior and Junior C. Y. O. represent their groups at the monthly Divisional meetings, and each presents a report of his activities at the meeting.

The Appointive Officers

Number

The Appointive Officers are the chairmen of the Membership, Attendance, Sick, and Entertainment Committees.

Time for appointment

These officers are appointed in May after the election and hold office for one year.

Manner of appointment

These officers are appointed by the elective officers of the Society together with the Spiritual Director.

General Duties of Appointive Officers

All chairmen appoint members of the Society to serve on their committees. The number of committee members depends upon the size of the Society. All chairmen report the activity of their committees to the Society.

Specific Duties of the Committee Chairmen

Membership Committee

To solicit new members and introduce these new members to the Society.

Attendance Committee

To keep an accurate record of the Communion and meeting attendance of every member. To call upon the delinquent members.

Sick Committee

To report all sick members to the Society and appoint the members to visit them.

Entertainment Committee

To arrange special features and entertainment for the Society.

Membership

Membership Recruiting

The ideal of the Milwaukee C. Y. O. is 100% membership of all eligible boys and young men in every parish of the Archdiocese. This ideal will be approximated only if the several parish societies make systematic efforts to recruit membership. While each parish is to some extent unique in its problems the following general suggestions should prove helpful.

1. The Membership Committee compares the Society roster with the parish roster and the secretary of the committee writes on a card the name and address and the age of every youth who is not a member of the C. Y. O.
2. The youth who are not members are then solicited to join the C. Y. O. This solicitation should be done in campaign manner by the members of the Membership Com-

mittee. This Membership Committee must be trained. They must know:

a. How to approach prospective members;
b. How to extend the invitation;
c. How to present reasons why the youth should belong to the C. Y. O.

3. On the Sunday previous to the actual campaign an announcement is made from the pulpit and if possible the sermon devoted to the C. Y. O.
4. Another excellent means of obtaining members is by personal contact with the Spiritual Director or the Pastor of the parish.

Membership Maintenance

It is not enough that members are brought into the group. In order that they may derive benefit from the program their membership must be retained. If a group has a large turnover the following four suggestions as a means of making a start toward membership stability should be used.

1. Keep a careful check on the activities of the members especially on Communion and meeting attendance.
2. Make personal contact with those who show signs of becoming delinquent.
3. Spread the responsibility of the Society as widely as possible and make provisions for all the youth to participate in the activities.
4. Use the merit system.

Dues

It is recommended that the members of the Junior C. Y. O. pay small monthly dues. The members of the Senior C. Y. O. comply with the dues regulation which governs their local Senior Holy Name Society. In some cases, they may be asked to pay an additional fee into their own C. Y. O. treasury.

Holy Communion and Meeting

1. The Senior C. Y. O. receives Holy Communion and attends the breakfast meeting with the Senior Holy Name Society. In addition to the breakfast meeting, the Senior C. Y. O. conducts its own business meeting. This meeting can be conducted on Sunday morning after the regular breakfast meeting, or on an evening during the week.

2. The Junior C. Y. O. may have its own Communion Sunday or it may receive Holy Communion with the Seniors. The latter is recommended. The Juniors do not attend the breakfast meeting, but conduct their own business meeting, preferably on an evening.
3. Both Junior and Senior C. Y. O. conduct their meetings some time during the week following the second Sunday of the month.

Suggestions for the Meeting

Planning

Good meetings seldom come about by chance. They are held in someone's head before they are held in the parish hall. A good way of planning a meeting is to have the C. Y. O. officers meet with the Spiritual Director and the activity Directors a few days previous to the meeting. At this preliminary gathering the activities of the meeting are determined upon, placed in a definite order, and scheduled for a definite time.

Perspective

Be brief and to the point in the business meeting. Business is for the Society and not the Society for business.

Order

Most parliamentary organizations provide some kind of order of business for their meeting. The following is suggested:

A Typical Meeting Outline

1. Call to order by the President.
2. Holy Name Pledge read by the Spiritual Director and repeated by the members.
3. Reading of the minutes of the previous meeting.
4. Reports of the committees.
5. Reports of the Directors—Cultural, Hobby, Vocational Guidance, and Athletic.
6. Unfinished business.
7. Reading of correspondence from Archdiocesan and Divisional offices.
8. New business. (It is suggested that a "stooge" be appointed in advance to present this new business and others to discuss the same.)

9. Introduction of speaker—a proper introduction of the guest speaker is important.
10. Address by speaker.
11. Expression of thanks by Society.
12. Presentation of the Spiritual Director. (Whenever a priest is presented to the Society, courtesy demands that he be received by the Society standing.)
13. Adjournment.

Practical Parliamentary Procedure

The following suggestions are made for a straight business meeting. Their order can be changed to suit individual needs. Their forms should never be changed.

For the Chairman

When the time comes for the business part of the meeting, rise, rap for order, and say:

"The meeting will please come to order."

Then when everyone is seated and quiet, say:

"The Secretary will please read the minutes of the last meeting."

At the conclusion of the reading say:

"If there are no corrections the minutes will stand approved as read."

If anyone suggests a correction, say:

"If there is no objection, the suggested correction will be made to the minutes."

Next say:

"The next business to come before the assembly will be the reports of committees."

Call on the chairmen of the standing committees first; then on the chairmen of the special committees. You can get a list of these committees from the constitution and the secretary. Have the list in front of you.

When the reports have been considered, then say:

"Is there any unfinished business to come before the meeting?" If there is, the secretary will tell you. Probably there won't be. Unfinished business consists of matters held over from the previous meeting. Deal with it in the same way as new business. After all unfinished business has been considered say:

"I have the following announcements and communications to read."

Now read whatever letters have been sent to the organization and whatever announcements are to be made. When this has been done say:

"Has any member an announcement he wishes to make?"

This is not a time for debate or for taking action on anything. An announcement is a brief statement of an unalterable or deter-

mined fact such as a picnic or a hike that has been decided upon.

Next say:

"We now come to new business. Is there any new business to be brought before the assembly?"

New business comes before the assembly in the form of motions. A member makes a motion by saying (for example): "I move that" (not "I move you," or "I make a motion that," or, "I make a move that") "we attend Holy Hour in a body."

No motion can be made unless the member gets the floor. He does this by rising and saying: "Mr. Chairman." Be sure that only one member has the floor at one time. You give him the floor by nodding to him, by calling him by name, or by saying, "Mr. Member."

Once a motion has been made, see that someone seconds it. A motion is seconded by a member saying "I second it," without rising or getting the floor.

After this let the members debate on the motion. Keep debate orderly. Give the floor to one person at a time. When debate lags say:

"Are you ready for the question?"

If there is no further debate say:

"The question is on (for example) attending Holy Hour in a body. All those in favor say, aye. All those opposed, no."

Always take both votes and always announce the result.

In this fashion go through the business of the meeting.

Sometimes members will not be satisfied with the original wording of a motion. In such a case they will move to amend it. Always remember that amendments deal with words only and must be voted upon before the motions to which they are offered are voted upon.

Sometimes members will want to stop debate on a motion. Then they should move the previous question.

This is done by rising, getting the floor, and saying, "I move the previous question." You say, after hearing a second, "The previous question has been moved and seconded. All those in favor will please rise and stand until counted. Be seated. All those opposed will please rise and stand until counted. Be seated." If the motion is carried (it takes a two-thirds majority) you will say, "The motion is carried," and immediately stop debate and take a vote on whatever business is before the meeting.

When there is no business before the meeting someone will rise and move that the meeting adjourn. If no one makes this motion, the chairman suggests it. When it has been made, say:

"All those in favor of adjourning say, aye," etc., as above. If the motion is carried the meeting is over.

Committees

To save the time of the assembly and to avoid long and tiresome business meetings, committees are used as much as possible. A committee is a small group of members of an organization appointed for some definite work. There are

two kinds of committees, standing and special. A standing committee is provided by the constitution and goes into office with each change of officers, and remains until new officers are elected. The standing committees for the C. Y. O. are: The Membership, Attendance, Sick, and Entertainment Committees. A special committee is appointed to do some special work.

Variety

Tireless repetition of the same business routine will drive the youth away. Try to put variety into each meeting. Special features can be used.

General Participation

Do not allow a few boys to run the meeting while the rest look on or do not come at all. Attempt to have all participate in the discussion.

Worthwhileness

Insist that something be accomplished at every meeting.

Promptness

Start on time and end on time. Stick to your schedule and do what you set out to do.

Note

The business meeting should be followed by a recreational program, like the low-organized game program, dramatic presentations, intra-mural athletic activities, and the like. It is also suggested that in addition to the regular business meetings, special social and cultural gatherings be held. Once a week is not too often. A parish club-room should be provided for the use of the youth, even if this has to be the parish hall. The youth cannot be invited to frequent it too often.

THE DIVISION

The Division, composed of a group of parishes within a definite geographical area, is the intermediary between the Archdiocesan Union and the parish societies. It functions primarily to stimulate and supervise activities in the parishes, and to promote and direct inter-parochial activities. Every Division has the following officers:

Executive Leaders or Directors

Number and Method of Appointment

These number six: The Spiritual Director who is appointed by the Most Reverend Archbishop; and five activity directors called the Organization Director, the Cultural Director, the Hobby Director, the Vocational Guidance Director, and the Athletic Director, who are appointed by the Archdiocesan Union in consultation with the Divisional Spiritual Director.

Tenure of Office

These officers are quasi-permanent, that is, they have no definite tenure, but they hold their office until they either resign or are replaced by new appointees.

Duties of Directors

Spiritual Director

Actively directs all religious activities in the district. All other transactions are subject to his approval.

Organization Director

In co-operation with the Spiritual Director, supervises the organization of new branches, the recruiting and maintenance of members in the branches, the attendance at monthly Divisional meetings, and the attendance at Divisional and Archdiocesan demonstrations.

Cultural Director

Promotes the cultural activities in the Division and in every parish of the Division. He calls periodic meetings of the parish Cultural Directors and discusses with them ways and means of promoting the program. He plans and directs the inter-parish or Divisional cultural activities.

Hobby Director

Promotes the establishment of Divisional Hobby Clubs, and secures, through the Archdiocesan Office, instructors for

them. He also secures the necessary rooms and meeting halls for the Divisional Hobby Clubs. He arranges a Divisional hobby show at least once a year.

Vocational Guidance Director

Promotes the vocational guidance and career work within the Division. He arranges for periodic vocational guidance conferences for the youth of the entire Division.

Athletic Director

Promotes the athletic activities in the Division and in its parishes. He calls periodic meetings of the parish Athletic Directors and with them discusses ways and means of promoting the program. He plans and directs the inter-parish or Divisional athletic activities.

Board of Advisers

The parish Spiritual Directors of the C. Y. O. and the presidents of the Senior Holy Name Societies of the Division compose the Board of Advisers.

Duties

The Board of Advisers approves the annual budget and all other expenditures of the Divisional C. Y. O.

Officers

Number

The officers of the Division are: a chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, and treasurer. The chairman and treasurer are members of the Senior C. Y. O. The vice-chairman and secretary may be members of the Junior C. Y. O.

Manner of Election

These officers are elected by the Divisional delegates, that is, by the chairmen of the Junior and Senior C. Y. O. of every parish within the Division and the chairmen of the various Divisional clubs. (Certain activities are promoted on a Divisional club basis. These clubs are conducted like a parish Society and have their own officers. These officers hold the rank of parish Society officers.) Any democratic form of election can be followed. Nomination by a committee, of which the Divisional Spiritual Director is a member, is recommended. In this election, every parish casts but one vote. If the two delegates disagree, they can divide their vote, each having the right to cast one-half of a vote.

Time of election

These officers are elected in the month of September, and hold office for one year.

Duties

These officers perform the duties which are usually attached to their respective offices. The chairman is a member of the Archdiocesan Council. The Secretary sends a notice at least one week prior to the meeting to everyone who is expected to attend the monthly Divisional meeting. He shall also submit to the Archdiocesan Office a complete report of all Divisional activities.

Membership

Every parish is represented in the Division by the following members, who are required to attend the monthly Divisional meetings: The Spiritual Director, the President of the Senior Holy Name Society, the Chairmen of the Junior and Senior C. Y. O. and the Cultural, Hobby, Vocational Guidance, and Athletic Directors. The parish Coaches are also urged to attend the meetings.

Meetings

Divisions hold at least one meeting per month. This meeting is held during the week following the first Sunday of the month.

Voting

Every parish in the Division enjoys one vote in all business voted upon by the Division. Financial matters are decided by the Board of Advisers; the election of officers by the delegates (chairmen of the Junior and Senior C. Y. O. and chairmen of the Divisional Clubs); all other business is decided by the general assembly.

CHAPTER TWO

THE LEADERSHIP TRAINING SCHOOL

THE GENERAL COURSE

The curriculum of the Leadership Training School is designed to acquaint the volunteer leaders with the scientific background of a youth program; to explain by means of demonstrations and discussions the content of the C. Y. O. Program; and to demonstrate methods of promotion and execution. The Course is given in non-technical language but incorporates sound pedagogical principles. It is conducted by authorities on the various topics.

The Course is intended for those actively engaged in directing the C. Y. O. Program, such as Spiritual Directors, Directors, Coaches, and the officers of the C. Y. O., and also for those who are interested in becoming leaders.

Fees

The Registration Fee for the Course is $1.00; including the Banquet, $2.50.

Certificates

A certificate in Youth Leadership is awarded to those who regularly attend the lectures and receive a satisfactory grade in the examination.

Place

The Course is conducted in the auditorium of the Marquette University Medical School.

Time

School opens on October 11 and is conducted on nine successive Monday evenings. There are two fifty-minute periods each evening, the first beginning at 7:45 P. M.

The Curriculum

October 11

I. *Youth of Today*—(How does modern youth think, act and behave?)

II. *Guiding Modern Youth*—(An explanation of the principles of youth guidance.)

October 18

III. *The Directors of the C. Y. O.*—a lecture and demonstration.

IV. *The Coaches*—a forum discussion and demonstration.

October 25

V. *Recruiting C. Y. O. Members*—a demonstration.

VI. *Maintaining the Membership of the C. Y. O.*—a dialogue.

November 1

VII. *Planning a C. Y. O. Meeting*—a lecture and demonstration.

VIII. *A Model C. Y. O. Meeting*—a demonstration.

November 8

IX. *The Study Club in the C. Y. O.*—a lecture.

X. *The Study Club Technique*—a demonstration.

November 15

XI. *The Cultural Program in Action*—a lecture and demonstration. (The purpose of a Cultural Program, the content, how to promote interest in the program, how to coach for participation in the program.)

November 22

XII. *Hobby and Hobby Clubs*—a forum discussion, demonstration, exhibit.

November 29

XIII. *The Athletic Program in Action*—a lecture and demonstration.

XIV. *Examination on entire course.*

December 6

Banquet — *Presentation of Certificates* — Hotel Pfister.

XV. *The Parent and the C. Y. O.*

XVI. *The Volunteer Leader and the C. Y. O.*

XVII. *The Priest and the C. Y. O.*

INSTITUTE ON VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

The ultimate success of vocational guidance in the C. Y. O. Program depends largely on the quality of leadership found in the parishes and Divisions. Unless leaders and other parishioners are reasonably informed on the essentials of the vocational guidance program, they are attempting to do the impossible thing of directing youths over paths with which they themselves are unacquainted; the blind will be trying to lead the blind.

The C. Y. O. Institute on Vocational Guidance trains leaders for vocational guidance activities. It is conducted by authorities on the various topics. Demonstrations, exhibits, informal discussions, and possibly field trips will accompany the usual lectures. While this Institute is offered primarily to stimulate intelligent leadership in the parishes and Divisions, it is also of profit to others. Spiritual Directors will find in it a means of acquainting themselves with this new activity, and of improving the incidental guidance which they invariably are called upon to do. Men and young men, particularly those interested in personnel or managerial work, should find the Institute an asset to their own vocational success. All should find in the discussions a means of broadening their understanding of and sympathy for youth who are striving to adjust themselves to a complex occupational world. Probably nothing which is done in vocational guidance this year will be more significant for the success of the program ten years hence than how many attend the Institute on Vocational Guidance.

Fees

The Registration Fee for the Course is $1.00. This includes study outlines and pamphlet literature distributed during the Course.

Certificate

A certificate in Vocational Guidance Leadership is awarded to those who regularly attend the lectures and receive a satisfactory grade in the examination.

Place

The Institute is conducted in the auditorium of the Marquette University School of Speech.

Time

The Institute opens on October 21, and is conducted on six successive Thursday evenings (Thanksgiving evening excepted). There are two fifty-minute periods each evening, the first beginning at 7:45 P. M.

October 21

The Curriculum

I. *Recent Occupational Trends*

(Occupations that are gaining in importance: Reasons. Occupations that are decreasing in importance: Reasons. Some new occupations.)

II. *Recent Employment Trends*

(Occupations in which there is overcrowding: Reasons. Occupations in which there is a demand: Reasons. "Making" jobs.)

October 28

III. *How to Study Occupations*

(What to look for when studying an occupation. Sources of occupational information—books, pamphlets, etc. Field trips, interviews, motion pictures, radio, etc.)

IV. *Demonstration Talk on Some Occupation*

November 4

V. *How to Study Individuals*

(Differences in ability, interests, etc. Differences in requirements of different types of work. The importance of fitting individual characteristics to occupational requirements.)

VI. *Demonstration of Tests and Forms Used in Studying Individuals*

November 11

VII. *Training for an Occupation*

(The importance of training. Trade schools, vocational schools, business colleges, correspondence schools, etc. Training for the professions.)

VIII. *The Apprenticeship System in Wisconsin*

November 18

IX. *Where and How to Look for Work*

(Employment agencies, advertisements, letters of application, interviews, etc.)

X. *Demonstration of Right and Wrong Methods of Interviewing an Employer*

December 2

XI. *The Vocational Guidance Program for 1937-1938.*

XII. *Examination on the Content of the Institute.*

CHAPTER THREE

THE ACTIVITIES

Primarily the C. Y. O. is not an organization but a program, and hence activities are its chief concern. Its object is to get its members to do things. This doing serves a two-fold purpose. In the first place, it enriches the spiritual and material life of the doer. In the second, it aids him in occupying his leisure time constructively.

In its scheme of organization, the C. Y. O. makes the parish the basic unit. It insists on breadth of participation, on getting as many youths into as many activities as possible. It uses inter-parochial competition not as an end in itself, because such competition is necessarily restricted to the more proficient few, but as a means of arousing the interest and motivating the participation on a parochial basis of the less proficient or unproficient many. This idea is so fundamental to a proper understanding of the C. Y. O. Program that it bears strong repetition. The center of interest in the program lies in the development of intra-mural activities. All activities included in this program have been grouped under one or another of the following seven general divisions: Religious; Cultural and Educational; Hobbies; Social; Vocational Guidance; Athletics; Recreational (low organized games).

THE RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

The C. Y. O. is basically religious. The Holy Name Society, which forms its foundation, is a confraternity of the Church, with very specific objectives and definite obligations, and enriched with special Indulgences. In order to gain the indulgences, the local Director in a parish must keep a register in which the names of the members are inscribed. The register is simply a well-bound blank book. Any one may inscribe the names of the members in the register, provided the Director affix his signature to each page. The members of the Holy Name Society can gain the following Plenary indulgences: On the day of enrollment, for those who, with true contrition for their sins, have confessed and communicated. On the second Sunday of each month, for taking part in the procession in honor of the Holy Name, which indulgence may be gained on any other Sunday if the procession be transferred to it. Once a month, on any day at will, for those who spend half or quarter of an hour daily in mental prayer. At the moment of death, for those who have confessed with true sorrow, and received the blessed Eucharist. Decree of the Congregation of Indulgences, August 3, 1898. A plenary indulgence for all members of the Holy Name Society when they take part in official Holy Name parades wearing the Society's official button or badge. For other indulgences refer to Official Holy Name Pocket Manual, pages 133-140.

The C. Y. O. aims to aid boys and young men to grow to the stature of Christ. Religion is the motive power and final objective of all the activities which are embraced in the program. The program aims to make religion a vital part of the life of youth—such an integral part that he will take it with him into his home, his recreation, and his work. The whole atmosphere of the program is religious. Beyond this informal religious content, however, the C. Y. O. embraces a number of formal personal and corporate religious activities.

Personal Religious Activities

1. Perseverance in daily prayer.
2. Regular participation in the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass.
3. Frequent reception of the Sacraments.
4. Clean and reverent speech and thought.

5. The observance of all promises contained in the Holy Name Pledge.

Corporate Parochial Activities

1. The recitation of the Holy Name Pledge at all Communion Masses and meetings.
2. The monthly corporate Communion.
3. The use of the *Lives* of the Saints which are sent to the Spiritual Director each month by the Archdiocesan Office. These *Lives* are intended to promote sanctity in the boys and young men by interesting them in the heroes of the Church and by arousing their desire to imitate these heroes. Saints are chosen who make pre-eminent appeal to youth or such incidents are culled from the lives of other saints as will both interest and edify. An effort is made not to lose humanity in spirituality. These men of God are presented as human beings with human nature and all that goes with human nature—human desires and interests and human faults to be overcome with the aid of Divine Grace. These *Lives* may be used in various ways.
   a. They may be read at the C. Y. O. meeting by someone prepared beforehand to read.
   b. They may be used by the Spiritual Director as the basis of his talk.
   c. They may be passed into the hands of the youth themselves.
   d. A live Society can convert any of the *Lives* into a one-act play without much trouble.
   e. Two or three of the members may study the write-up and present it as a dialogue.
   f. However the *Lives* are used, it should be with preparation so as to get the fullest benefit from the presentation.
4. An annual Triduum in honor of St. John Bosco, patron of the C. Y. O.
5. An annual day of Recollection.
6. Corporate attendance at the October Rosary devotion and Holy Hours.
7. Participation in the all-night vigil on Holy Thursday.

Corporate Divisional and Archdiocesan Religious Activities

1. Each Division conducts a public religious demonstration or rally four times a year. The following types are suggested:
   a. A rally in some Church of the district on a Sunday afternoon or some evening. The following program is traditional: A sermon, the Holy Name Pledge, Litany of the Most Holy Name, and Benediction.
   b. A rally conducted in a parish hall with a lay speaker on some vital Catholic topic followed by Benediction and Pledge in the church.
   c. A pilgrimage to some shrine like Holy Hill, the Chapel in the Woods at St. Francis Seminary, or a pilgrimage to a number of churches.
   d. A triduum conducted in some central church.
   e. A day of Recollection.
   f. Corporate Communion of all Societies in some central church followed by a breakfast meeting.
   g. A field Mass for the summer activity.
   h. A Holy Hour service.
   i. A religious play like a Nativity or Lenten play.
2. Participation in the Holy Name Society's Mass of Thanksgiving celebrated on Thanksgiving morning.
3. Participation in the celebration of the Patronal Feast of the Most Holy Name.

THE CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The C. Y. O. Program aims to assist youth in building a permanently satisfying life, a life which is warmly human and deeply spiritual. In addition to the religious content, therefore, it emphasizes those activities which tend to contribute to and perfect the cultural and intellectual life of youth. Besides this, the cultural and educational program is justified by a number of practical and utilitarian reasons, such as the following:

1. It contains many momentarily engrossing things that afford valuable training for adult life.
2. To many youths one or several or all of the cultural activities will appeal as will none of the other elements of the program.
3. An adequate youth program must be capable of filling *all* the leisure time of the youth. It must not spend its usefulness in the few hours of the month devoted to group exercises or to highly organized activities. The cultural and educational program does provide activities which can be carried on in the home.
4. It embraces activities which can be carried out by parishes lacking gymnasia and athletic equipment.

The present cultural and educational program contains these activities: Study Clubs, Debates, Oratory, Interpretation, Dramatics, Literary Work, and Music.

Study Clubs

The study club is a Senior C. Y. O. activity. Its importance is beyond question. Many controversial issues, especially in matters social and economic, are everywhere being discussed in newspapers and periodicals, in homes, in factories, in offices, on street corners. The intelligent Catholic youth cannot escape the problems themselves or their discussions. It is important, therefore, that he should think deeply concerning them. It is equally important that he be able to think straight. It is necessary that he be given a rich background of facts, and that he know the Catholic position on these problems in order that he may himself possess the truth and then, from this possession, assume a leadership over others.

As a means of providing backgrounds, stimulating thought, and making this thought dynamic through language, the study club is virtually indispensable. It is a convenient means for giving theoretical backgrounds; its discussions translate this background into the living experiences of its members; its continuity permits it to make new application of old theory as needs arise.

While the study club is a "classy" activity appealing to the elite, one must not suppose that it cannot be popular. In the diocese of Great Falls, a rural diocese, for example, there are single parishes of only four or five hundred families with more than fifty study clubs each; similar reports are numerous. The success of the Communist groups in this work demonstrates how interested the ordinary working man is in knowing about the major economic, moral, political, and social problems confronting the intelligent citizen in these times. There is not a single valid reason why the young men in the C. Y. O. should not be able to conduct hundreds of active and fruitful discussion study clubs.

Definition and Description

There are various kinds of study clubs; some are lecture clubs consisting chiefly of listeners, others are the so-called discussion study. The latter is more practical for the C. Y. O. program. The discussion study club aims directly at joint discussion. It is small, eight or ten members to a club at most, in order to promote general discussion. It is better to have several of these small clubs in an organization than one large one. One member acts as a leader—he sets the time and place of meetings, and attends to other arrangements such as chairs and lights. He is not the professor lecturing to the rest of the group, but acts as a sort of informal chairman, calling the attention of the group when they wander away from the main theme being discussed, softening heated arguments, and the like.

Each member of a study club must have the text and outline of the matter to be discussed. Many excellent pamphlets, covering a broad range of material, are available from the N. C. W. C., Paulist Press, Queen's Work Press, America Press, and other Catholic publishers. The usual procedure is to have one member read aloud a portion of the lesson,

and then have others continue until the entire assignment has been read. Discussion of the questions following the assignment will bring out the essential points of the lesson and point the way to discussion pro and con. Experienced people insist that no study club can function properly that meets less than once each week. It is a wise thing to schedule a fall session of ten or twelve weeks and a similar period in the spring. Obviously it would be very difficult to run study clubs consecutively fifty-two weeks of the year.

Whenever reports or papers are called for, it is essential that they be brief and to the point. Mere re-hashing of encyclopedia articles is fatal to the enthusiasm and interest of a study club group.

School

The Archdiocesan Office maintains a school for study club leaders which is conducted every Friday night from November 12 to March 25 inclusive. The practical technique of operating clubs is thoroughly discussed and demonstrated. The Archdiocesan Office also supplies study outlines, leaders' manuals, and lists of reference material.

Debate

Debate is a Senior and Junior C. Y. O. activity. It is made part of the Milwaukee C. Y. O. program because:

1. It provides opportunities for training in the investigation of public questions.
2. It provides opportunities for training in public speaking.
3. It provides opportunities for training in co-operative thinking.
4. It provides opportunities for the development of leadership. (The Milwaukee C. Y. O. believes that the spoken word is a potent and almost indispensable factor in such development.)
5. It provides a means whereby audiences can receive information on questions of the day.
6. It builds character by teaching co-operation, self-control, socialized activity and the like.

Definition and Description

Debate is discussion pro and con on a pre-determined fixed subject, conducted according to definite rules.

In the C. Y. O., the debates are each comprised of six speakers, three affirmative and three negative. Each speaker is given five minutes in constructive speech and three minutes in rebuttal.

Promoting Interest

1. Get a group of selected young men and present a demonstration debate on some up-to-the-minute subject. Avoid all dullness of presentation. Make the speeches short.
2. Take any who want to come to a high school or college debate. There will be debating in your neighborhood. You might even invite some high school or college debaters to debate before your group. Warn them to make their speeches short and interesting.
3. Explain to the boys what debate is. Tell them what is meant by affirmative and negative, by a proposition, by rebuttals, by proof. When you have explained some of these words you will have done much to awaken interest. People do not like and are not interested in what they do not understand.
4. Show how frequently people argue and how important, therefore, skill in argument must be.
5. Give debaters at least as much public favor as you give athletes.
6. Get interested yourself and do not hesitate to express your interest.
7. Use debate and discussion as a frequent method of adding interest to your meetings. Give many boys a chance to appear. You will find that many who do not volunteer are merely waiting to be drafted. They are eager to escape from their public speaking limitations but are reluctant to take the initiative.

Suggestions for Coaching

1. Conduct tryouts—possibly after much informal debating at meetings—to determine the squad that will represent the parish.
2. Arrange a special meeting night for these. Talk over the question. Argue about it. When they begin to ask questions then let them begin to read.

3. When they have read and have taken notes then assign your members to one or the other side. Now they should begin to assemble arguments behind their respective stands on the proposition. Be sure they prove the proposition by means of sub-points and the sub-points by reasoning or by quoting authority.
4. When the cases have been set it is always a good idea to have young debaters write speeches, even though they do not memorize them.
5. Let them practice speaking both constructively and in rebuttal. If the teams debate against each other the practice will prove doubly valuable.

Competition

Broad participation in this activity is desirable, but in order to stimulate interest and to test the ability of the individual members, Divisional leagues are conducted, and an Archdiocesan Tournament is sponsored. Regulations governing this competition are listed on page 103.

Question

The question for the 1937-1938 debate season is:

> RESOLVED: That the several states should amend their constitutions to provide for unicameral legislatures.

Literature

1. On the theory and art of debate:

   There are dozens of books on this subject and more are being constantly produced. Ask the librarian in any library.

   Foster, *Argumentation and Debating,* Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

   Winans and Utterback, *Argumentation,* Appleton Century Company, New York.

   Summers, *Contest Debating,* H. W. Wilson Company, New York.

2. On the question:

   Reference Shelf, H. W. Wilson Company, 950 University Avenue, New York.

Oratory

Oratory is a Senior and Junior C. Y. O. activity. It has been included in the C. Y. O. Program because:

1. It is a leadership activity, with functions similar to those listed under *Debate*.
2. Power over the spoken word can become a source of great personal satisfaction.
3. The preparation of a speech is excellent training in composition and affords opportunity for achieving thorough acquaintance with the subject matter of the oration.

Definition

An oration is a serious speech delivered to a serious audience on an occasion of some moment and on a subject of some dignity.

Promoting Interest

1. Tell the youth something about great orators. Get anecdotes. Tell them something about fine speakers you have heard. Tell them, using concrete instances, of people you have known who have become successful largely because they were able to talk. Tell them how the enemies of the Church rely on the spoken word.
2. Invite an outstanding speaker to one of the meetings. At the following meeting discuss him.
3. Give the youth brief information on what makes a good speech. Here are some clues. A good speech gets results. It "packs a wallop." It sells what it tries to sell, or in other words, it accomplishes its purpose. It has a beginning, a middle, and an end. The beginning prepares the audience for what is to come; the middle makes the point; the end concludes gracefully, generally by summarizing. When young men understand that there is nothing very mysterious about speech making or speeches, they are much less inclined to be afraid of attempting an oration.
4. Show some real interest yourself.

Suggestions for Coaching

1. Select those young men who are interested in speaking and conduct a class for them.

2. Begin by analyzing a good simple speech so that the young man may see concretely the elements of a good speech.
3. Assign subjects to all members of the class on which to write orations.
4. Have them read their orations slowly in the presence of the class. Let them outline the orations. Gradually wean them from the manuscript. See that they look at the imaginary audience, talk to it in a tone loud enough to be heard, and talk with everything they have. Do not be too critical. Let them feel free.
5. The secret of success in oratory is practice and more practice—especially practice in facing audiences. Try to find groups who are willing to be entertained by your youth.
6. Do not bother too much about the theory of voice, gesture, and the rest. Make sure your boy understands the meaning of what he is saying. Then help him to "let himself go."

Competition

This activity is for all Senior and Junior C. Y. O. members in the parish, but in order to stimulate interest and to test the proficiency of the individual members, an annual contest is sponsored. Regulations governing the contest are listed on page 101.

School of Speech

The Union offers a ten weeks course in speech for those who seek a more thorough training in this work. This is a fee course. The cost per semester is Five Dollars. The course is conducted at Marquette University School of Speech. It opens on January 11, 1938.

Literature

Any good textbook on public speaking can be used. The following are recommended:

Sarett and Foster, *Basic Principles of Speech,* Houghton Mifflin Company, New York.

Lamers and Smith, *The Making of a Speaker,* Bruce Publishing Company, Milwaukee.

Shurter, *The Rhetoric of Oratory,* The Macmillan Company, New York.

Interpretation

Interpretation is a Junior C. Y. O. activity. It is made a portion of the C. Y. O. program because:

1. It offers opportunity for training in the arts of the platform.
2. It gives opportunity for the cultivation of an art that gives pleasure to its possessor and to others as well.
3. It serves to introduce the participant to the technique of the intimate appreciation of literature.

Definition

By interpretation is meant the reading of artistic selections. Formerly it was called "elocution."

Promoting Interest

1. Explain to the boys what interpretation is. Tell them that common reading is reading for ideas alone; that interpretative reading makes them feel as well as understand. Show them the difference. Read a poem and then read a want ad. You do not have to be an actor to do this.
2. Get someone who reads well to read before the boys. Be sure that the reading is not sissified, or artificial, or mawkish. Make it brief and interesting.
3. Give reasonable public recognition to this activity and to those who wish to participate in it.
4. Show some interest yourself.

Suggestions for Coaching

1. Choose a selection with a particular boy in mind.
2. Have him thoroughly master this selection by looking up all unfamiliar words and allusions; examining the title; reading something about the author and finding the occasion that provoked the writing (for some selections at least); making an outline of the ideas, marking phrase groups, indicating speakers, and the like.
3. Then let him practice before you. Do not interrupt too much. Make him visualize an audience and get his message to them by use of his voice, his facial expression, and his whole body. Try to make him avoid artificiality.
4. Interpretative readers will improve by reading before audiences. Arrange to have your boys give frequent ap-

pearances before your C. Y. O., the Senior Holy Name Society, and the Home and School Association. Let them be put on the programs for parish celebrations. In a word, get them audiences wherever and whenever you can. If you limit this activity to a few boys who appear in a single contest you are not making full use of the opportunities it affords. The same holds true for the other cultural activities in which the competitive element is used to create interest.

Competition

Broad participation in this activity is desirable. An annual contest is sponsored in order to stimulate interest and to test the excellence of the participants. Regulations governing the contest are listed on page 102.

Literature

Clark, *The Interpretation of the Printed Page,* Row, Peterson, and Company, Chicago.

Woolbert and Nelson, *The Art of Interpretative Speech,* Crofts and Company, New York.

Doxee, *Practical Teacher of Public Speaking,* Bruce Publishing Company, Milwaukee.

Dramatics

Dramatics are a Senior and Junior C. Y. O. activity. Dramatics are stressed in the C. Y. O. program for the reason that:

1. They constitute one of the most absorbing leisure-time activities. In them the mechanical crafts unite with the arts of expression. Thus the appeal of dramatics is broad.
2. They are a means of bringing entertainment to many who do not actively participate.
3. They are a powerful agent for propaganda.
4. They constitute a rich source of culture.
5. They are an agent for the development of speech powers.
6. They teach valuable lessons in social co-operation.
7. They can incidentally be used to provide revenue for other worthy causes.

Divisions

Dramatics are divided into non-competitive general dramatics and competitive one-act plays.

General Dramatics

The non-competitive general dramatics include all forms of histrionics; the drama, one-act play, dialogue, minstrel, amateur night, talent night, and the like. There are parochial and divisional activities.

Parochial

Dramatics are primarily parochial activities, intended to fill the leisure time of those interested in the presentation and to offer wholesome recreation and entertainment for all the members of the C. Y. O. and for the parish.

Divisional Activity

The Divisional general dramatic activity consists of a Divisional Dramatic Club. Membership is open to all active members of the C. Y. O., irrespective of age. The Divisional Dramatic Club promotes and develops the dramatic talent of the C. Y. O. members. This dramatic club represents a Divisional Little Theatre. As such, it provides instruction as well as actual practice in stage craft, make-up, and acting. The Club meets once a week in some central hall of the Division. The Archdiocesan Union provides the coaches for the Divisional Clubs. The Clubs have their own officers. The officers of the Clubs perform the same duties as the parish C. Y. O. officers and the chairmen represent their Clubs at the Divisional meeting. These Clubs present plays as a Divisional activity. They may also present them for the benefit of individual parishes in the Division.

Promoting Interest

The very fact that non-competitive dramatic activity as indicated above may range from the simplest home-made dramatic brevities prepared with slight attention to costume and scenery to elaborate full length plays on the parish stage makes it difficult to offer specific suggestions for promoting interest. It may be stated, however, that, wherever possible, use should be made of the dramatic instinct. Meetings are livened, lessons are vividly brought home and opportunities for rich participation are offered by the frequent scheduling of short plays. Boys like to write their own plays, and to this

the *Lives* of the Saints, sent out monthly, might lend themselves very well. They like to dress in costume however deficient in art. They like to make their own scenery. To give them expensive equipment in these things is frequently to deprive them of the joy of creation. In this matter from the standpoint of the participants the process is a great deal more important than the product. The ideal, especially for the older group, is a well equipped parish stage with workshop attached, for the presentation of frequent private and public performances. Such an activity will probably have to be undertaken jointly with the parish young women's organization. (See also below under the *One-Act Play.*)

Parish groups would do well to consider the staging of religious plays in the spirit of the Middle Ages when whole communities united to make public professions of faith through the drama, each of the several occupations making its contribution to it. When under competent direction, there are united the skills of carpenters, painters, seamstresses, salesmen, executives, each serving as best he may, with the skills of those competent in arts peculiar to the theater, then indeed is a religious play truly a parish activity. The sponsoring of such a play is a splendid project for the C. Y. O. There is no difficulty whatever in arousing interest in it.

Suggestions for Coaching

See below, under *One-Act Play.* For small home-made dramatizations be sure not to let a false desire for artistic perfection interfere with the fun.

Literature

There are many books dealing in detail with all phases of play production. The following are typical:

Selden, *The Players Handbook,* Crofts and Company, New York.

Dean, *Little Theatre Organization and Management,* Appleton-Century Company, New York.

Crafton and Royer, *The Process of Play Production,* Crofts and Company, New York.

One-Act Play

For inter-parochial competition, the C. Y. O. limits dramatics to the One-Act Play. It is a Junior C. Y. O. activity.

Definition

A One-Act Play is defined as a plotted dramatic presentation which is continuous; that is, is not interrupted by a curtain.

Promoting Interest

The dramatic impulse is so universally prevalent from childhood to old age that it is not difficult to arouse interest. Everyone wants to act—to be someone else and somewhere else for a brief time. Occasionally timid persons may shy from public appearances. If you drag these people into your performance you will be rendering them real service. For the others:

1. Announce your play. Tell them what it is about. Describe the settings. Perhaps read fragments.
2. Tell them how much real fun they can get out of acting or working on the stage.
3. Show some enthusiasm yourself.

Suggestions for Directing

1. Pick out your play; read through it carefully noting the characters, age, appearance, type, the demands for scenery, and the plot sequence.
2. Hold your tryouts for the cast.
3. Get together your cast, read for memory, working the action as the reading progresses.
4. Now take your play on the stage. See that your characters talk naturally to one another and that they move around naturally as they talk.
5. Meanwhile work with another group in getting the stage ready.
6. Let everyone feel that while you expect results and serious work, in anticipation of these the whole process is good fun which you are also enjoying.

Competition

An annual contest is conducted. Regulations governing this contest are listed on page 104.

Literature

Lists of One-Act Plays can be secured from the following concerns: Longmans Green and Company, 221 East 20th

Street, Chicago, Illinois; Catholic Dramatic Movement, Mapleton, Wisconsin, via Oconomowoc, Wisconsin; Samuel French, 911 West 7th Street, Los Angeles, California; T. S. Denison and Company, 623 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois; Walter H. Baker Company, 178 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.; The Wetmore Declamation Bureau, 1304 S. Newton Avenue, Sioux City, Iowa; The Macmillan Company, 65th Avenue, New York; The D. Appleton-Century Company, 353 Fourth Avenue, New York; The Dramatic Publishing Company, Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois; The Queen's Work Press, St. Louis, Missouri.

Literary Activities

The Literary activities are the Divisional Literary Club, Essay, and Short Story Writing.

Divisional Literary Club

The Divisional Literary Clubs are for the members of the Senior C. Y. O. These Clubs meet at least twice a month to discuss literature—particularly current—to promote good reading, and to encourage writing with a view to publication. Directors for these Clubs are supplied by the Archdiocesan Office. Officers are elected by the members. Active membership in the parish C. Y. O. is a pre-requisite for participation in the Divisional Literary Club.

Suggestions for the Conduct of a Club

1. Keep the classroom atmosphere out of the Club as much as possible. It is the function of the Director to suggest, to stimulate, to supervise, and to guide, but not to dominate, to give lectures, or to assign homework.
2. Keep the Club from degenerating into a business organization. Make the necessary business meetings as brief and informal as possible.
3. Encourage creative writing. Let the members bring their own compositions to the meetings and read them. Be sure that all criticism is constructive and not personal and carping. Offer inexpensive awards to those members who secure publication. Offer a semi-annual award to the member receiving the largest number of rejection slips. Require each member to write each month at least one letter to a newspaper. There are plenty of things to write about, and

once a young man has seen his comments in print he will never thereafter be the same.

4. Vary the programs. On occasions, conduct meetings in the members' homes. Hold social meetings at which refreshments are served. In good weather you might meet outdoors, possibly for the reading of literature dealing with nature. If drama is discussed produce fragments of it. Hold occasional debates or discussions. Time spent on planning programs for interest is never wasted.
5. Use devices such as Club book plans, joint purchasing, joint subscribing, to put good books and magazines in the hands of the members. Much can be done by submitting requests for selected book purchases to the public libraries.
6. Encourage devices for disseminating whatever is gained to non-members of the Club. Make Club members available for brief book reviews and the like to parish and school organizations.
7. Sponsor a Divisional paper. Appoint editors from among the Club members. Encourage all to write news items and feature stories. Arrangements to mimeograph the paper can be made with the Archdiocesan Office.

Essay Writing

Essay writing is a Junior C. Y. O. activity. It is made part of the C. Y. O. program because:

1. By stimulating interest through awards and by awarding excellence, it tends to develop Catholic writers and in this fashion contributes to Catholic culture.
2. Because leadership frequently is dependent in part at least upon the vigorous use of the written word, writing has value as a leadership activity.
3. The writing of an essay is an excellent means of stimulating thought on a subject.

Definition and Description

By an essay is meant a brief, informal, personal presentation of a subject. It is distinguished from a treatise, which is detailed, formal, impersonal. Each year the C. Y. O. selects an essay subject which it feels is both timely and interesting. The general subject for the season 1937-1938 is the North-

west Ordinance. For the several age classifications this subject has been narrowed as follows:

"The History of the Northwest Ordinance" (Group A).

"The Makers of the Northwest Ordinance" (Group B).

"The Northwest Ordinance in its Application to Catholics" (Group C).

Promoting Interest

1. Tell the members of your organization exactly what is wanted of them. They are to write a composition giving their viewpoints on the subject of the Northwest Ordinance.
2. It might be profitable for you to have the members of your organization discuss this subject either in open meeting, or by means of a panel discussion, or by means of a group discussion on the part of those who are especially interested. Anything that will remove unfamiliarity will increase interest.
3. Give due announcement to the prizes and give reasonable public approval to those of the parish group who compete.
4. Read a brief essay to the group.
5. Show interest and enthusiasm yourself.

Suggestions for Instructing

1. Awaken interest.
2. Solicit the co-operation of the English teachers of the boys.
3. Be willing to talk over the content with the boys. But DO NOT DO THE WRITING. Adult's work handed in in place of boy's work wrongs the boy and does an injustice to the other contestants.
4. Get each contestant to prepare a rough draft of his paper. Then urge him to clean up this draft. Be sure that the final essay:
   a. Has a single subject and deals with one phase of this subject. You can test this singleness by putting the whole content of the essay into a single sentence;
   b. Makes the point it sets out to make;
   c. Hangs together so that each sub-point leads to the next;

d. Has a definite introduction and conclusion;

e. Is neatly written or typed. It is good training for young people to learn to prepare clean manuscripts.

Literature

1. On essay writing. Any text dealing with English composition will supply enough general information to enable one to put an essay together. The rule for essay writing is: "Get some material, get a viewpoint, and write down your ideas." You do not need a special treatise about the form of the essay to do this much. More you will not want to do.
2. On the subject. Thwaits, *Wisconsin,* Houghton Mifflin, Boston.

   America, Volume IV (Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Americanization Department).

   Wilson, *History of the American People,* Documentary Edition, Volumes V and VI, Harper and Bros., New York.

   Barrett, *Evolution of the Ordinance of 1787,* Putnam, New York.

Short Story Telling and Writing

Short Story telling and writing is a Senior C. Y. O. activity. It is made part of the C. Y. O. program because:

1. It offers an effective means of introducing young writers to the art of fiction. The development of Catholic fiction writers must be a major function of any program to raise the level of Catholic culture.
2. It serves as an introduction to a technique that gives pleasure to its possessor and may be used as a profitable avocation or even vocation.
3. It is a valuable means of motivating toward power over the written word. This, as noted above, has implications for leadership.

Definition

A short story is a brief prose narrative, primarily imaginative, which by means of the adhesion of every part to one central purpose renders a coherent and interpretative account of some phase of action or mood.

Promoting Interest

1. Ask the young men to read some well written short stories.
2. Encourage the young men to tell stories, or to write out and read stories. The interest in plotted narrative is so universal that little need be done to awaken interest in the form. All of us like to tell our experiences, real or imaginary. In the earlier stages, until reticence has been broken down, it might be a good plan to have the young men re-tell stories they have read.
3. Don't get technical or use classroom methods or sure-fire professional formulae. You will kill interest by surrounding the story telling or writing process with a great many rules.

Suggestions for Instructing

1. Awaken interest as suggested above.
2. Encourage the first feeble efforts. Praise beyond merit if necessary.
3. For contest short stories, get the contestants to pick some kind of plot—something must happen, although it need not generally be anything unusual, to arouse interest in the opening paragraph and then to keep up suspense by delaying the complete satisfaction of this interest until the last. See that the story is told in a straight line with a minimum amount of doubling back on itself and of irrelevancies. See that it moves, that its progress is not clogged with long-winded descriptions or explanations. See, too, that its characters talk and act like the people they are supposed to be and that enough backgrounds are put in to make the story seem reasonable. See that the story ends when the interest that was created in the opening paragraph is satisfied.
5. Be sure that the final draft is neatly prepared.

Literature

There are many books on short story technique. Among the more valuable are:

Bennet, *Weaving the Short Story,* R. R. Smith, New York.
D'Orsey, *Stories You Can Sell,* Harper, Stone and Baird, Los Angeles.

Law, *Stories of Today and Yesterday,* Century Company, New York.

Music

The musical activities of the C. Y. O. are conducted through Divisional Music Clubs and include choruses and bands.

Music has been included in the program of the C. Y. O. because:

1. Its appreciation is one of the keenest of the aesthetic pleasures and makes for a fuller development of life.
2. Its performance is an art which contributes to the appreciation of the performer and gives him a skill by which he can satisfactorily occupy leisure hours and by which he can afford pleasure to others.
3. The social performance of music as in choruses and bands teaches valuable lessons in social co-operation.

Divisional Chorus

All C. Y. O. members of the Division, who are in good standing in their own parish societies, are eligible for membership in the Divisional Chorus. The Chorus rehearses once a week in some central parish hall or meeting room in the Division. The directors of the Choruses are furnished by the Archdiocesan Office.

Divisional Band

All C. Y. O. members of the Division, who are in good standing in their own parish societies, are eligible for membership in the Divisional Band. The Band rehearses once a week in some central parish hall or meeting room in the Division. The directors of the Bands are furnished by the Archdiocesan Office.

Divisional Chorus and Band Clubs

Divisional Choruses and Bands are conducted as Clubs within a Division. Each Club has its own officers. They hold the same rank and perform the same duties as parish officers. The chairman represents the Club at the Divisional meeting.

THE SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Social activities are a definite part of any comprehensive youth program. The normal youth is interested in and seeks social life. Besides supplying harmless amusement and recreation, a planned social program fits youth for society by teaching him to act co-operatively with others, and thus prepares him for his state in life. Adolescence is an important period of re-adjustment. It is the transition period between the gang age when the child lives in a society of his own choosing and making, and maturity when he lives in an adult society which is determined by tradition and convention. The youth must gradually be introduced into the niceties of this society, and must learn to live co-operatively with the other members if he wishes to succeed in life. The principal social activities of the C. Y. O. program are Group Projects, Social Gatherings, and Dances. The Recreational Program which is considered a separate department of the C. Y. O. is properly a social activity.

Group Projects

Group projects are activities for the Junior C. Y. O. They are intended to fill leisure hours not otherwise occupied and to teach the youth to work in harmony with others. The success of this work brings social approval which the adolescent seeks. It is an introductory activity.

Conducting Project

The group project can be undertaken by the entire Society or committees can be formed and special phases of the work assigned to each group. The Society may adopt one project for the entire year, or a new project may be chosen for each month. Several projects may be undertaken simultaneously by the Society and each separate project assigned to a distinct committee.

1. Give everyone a job and make everyone feel that his contribution is important and appreciated. Sometimes the group projects will appeal to the rare boy who is untouched by the remainder of the program. The group project is a flexible activity. Plan it to meet the needs and interests of as many boys as possible.
2. Remember that the deepest fun in the group project comes from the social satisfaction of working together. Ac-

cordingly, even in projects in which there is a decentralization of activity, use devices for vividly suggesting the social oneness. Send boys out in pairs rather than alone. Have the entire group gather frequently for the making of reports and the laying of further plans. When the group is together, even working, use community singing, or cheering, or refreshments, as means of building group solidarity.

3. Do not allow group projects to drag. Plan them in advance in outline form at least, have all necessary materials at hand when the workers report, be ready to assign jobs or to call for volunteers to do specific things, arouse interest, stimulate psychological drive by putting everybody to work, and finish the job before the interest has a chance to sag.
4. The leaders, particularly the Spiritual Directors, should mingle and even work with the boys, without sacrificing authority to familiarity. It is fun for young people to do what their elders consider fun to do.

Projects

Community projects—Assist in community drives, safety campaigns, fire prevention, and the like.

Church projects—Repair and clean church premises and equipment; assist in parish drives and census; help at parish festivals and bazaars; present plays and entertainment for the parish.

Charity projects—(Note: These activities must be conducted under the guidance of and in co-operation with the parish St. Vincent de Paul Society). Collect and repair toys for Christmas distribution; distribute Christmas baskets; collect old clothing, paper, and the like for the St. Vincent de Paul Society; present programs in hospitals and institutions.

Catholic Press project — Promote the *Catholic Herald-Citizen;* sell Catholic papers, especially the *Catholic Herald-Citizen* on street-corners; collect Catholic magazines and books, and distribute them to the poor, hospitals, and institutions; collect books for a parish library; promote sale of Catholic periodicals in public news stands; distribute Catholic pamphlets and periodical literature in offices, at factory gates, and public places.

Mission projects—Collect stamps for the missions; distribute mite boxes for Lenten or other special alms; organize study clubs to learn more about the missions.

Social Gatherings

Social gatherings are attractive activities for the Junior C. Y. O.

Suggested types of social gatherings

A social gathering may be made part of a diversified program or may constitute the entire program for an evening. Social gatherings may take the following forms: parties, particularly seasonal parties at times such as Christmas or Hallowe'en; picnics; hikes; song-fests, or, more commonly, community singing; mock trials; mock elections; game evenings; stunt nights; amateur nights; shows; movies; home made circuses. In connection with some of these, it might add to the sociability to serve lunch which can be furnished by the Society or brought along by the members.

Some rules for hikes

1. Determine upon a definite day and place for the hike. Get permission from the owner or proper authority to use the place. Don't trespass. The place should be within reasonable distance—a hike means coming home as well as going out—and should afford good drinking water and adequate facilities for play.
2. Have the boys secure the permission of their parents. Tell the boys what they should bring along, when and where they should meet, and at what time they will return.
3. Get adequate supervision for the hike.
4. Start promptly. If the hike is on Sunday or a holy-day, check Mass attendance.
5. Permit no loitering either coming or going. This injunction does not call for lock step or military formation.
6. When the objective is reached get into your planned program. Do not permit independent roving and mete out summary justice for destruction of property. The entire group should swim at one time and the boys should be paired as a safety measure.
7. Before the time for departure comes put the grounds in

at least as good a condition as they were when you arrived.

8. See that the boys go promptly to their homes on their return.

Dancing

The C. Y. O. program encourages adequately supervised dancing as an activity for the Seniors for the following reasons:

1. Dancing conducted under proper auspices serves to bring together young men and women in a social way and thus may become a factor leading to courtship and ultimately to marriage. There might be less mixed marriages if more opportunities to meet together were supplied to Catholic young men and women.
2. Dancing supplies occasion for the cultivation of good manners and social graces.
3. Dancing, properly indulged in, is a pleasant leisure-filling activity.
4. Dancing is fundamentally satisfying in as much as it gives expression to the innate impulse of rhythm.

HOBBIES AND HOBBY CLUBS

Hobbies are a Senior and Junior C. Y. O. activity. A hobby is something in which a person is so greatly interested that he wants to think about it, speak about it, discuss it, do something about or at it every spare moment at his disposal. While, in a general way, every activity of the C. Y. O. can be considered as a hobby, the formal hobby program is limited to creative or handicraft hobbies.

The cultivation of hobbies is a very important activity of the C. Y. O. Hobbies enrich the life of youth by creating new interests, and by furnishing worthwhile occupation for leisure time. Many hobbies possess vocational guidance value and assist in determining careers. The appeal of the hobby lies in the fact that it satisfies native instincts. Hobbies are fun; they are entertaining, engaging, and stimulating. They are genuinely worthwhile.

Means of Promoting Hobbies

1. Through lectures and demonstrations by experts, and by arranging exhibits either at the parish, school, or at the C. Y. O. meeting. The Archdiocesan Office is prepared to supply men to give lectures and demonstrations.
2. Through forming parish hobby Clubs; that is, through allowing five or more C. Y. O. members with similar interests to unite for the cultivation of a hobby. These Clubs meet at the homes of the members. The club-members display their handicrafts from time to time and explain their hobby at C. Y. O. meetings.
3. Through the Divisional Hobby Club, where boys of an entire Division with similar hobby interests meet.

The Divisional Hobby Club

These Clubs meet once every two weeks under the guidance of a competent director who instructs and supervises their work. Directors are supplied by the Archdiocesan Office. Each Club has its own officers. The number of Clubs in a Division depends upon the hobby interests of the youth. In those hobbies where there is not a sufficient number of boys in one Division to warrant an expert director, the members of two or more Divisions are combined into one Club. Active participation in the parish C. Y. O. is demanded for membership in the Divisional Hobby Club.

Archdiocesan Hobby Exhibit

The Archdiocesan Office conducts an annual exhibit or show in order to:

1. Give the youth an opportunity to display publicly their skill and to place their work in competition with that of other youths.
2. Promote hobby interest among those who have not yet adopted a hobby, and to encourage every boy and young man to develop a hobby. Special hobby exhibits are also held by the parishes and the Divisions.

The Archdiocesan Hobby Exhibit is a competitive display of all hobby work fostered by the C. Y. O. The regulations governing the Hobby Exhibit are given on page 109.

Literature

Recreation—a monthly magazine published by the National Recreation Association, New York.

Leisure—a monthly magazine published in Boston.

Jackson, *Hobbies for Boys,* J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Lampland, *Hobbies for Everybody,* Harper and Bros., New York.

The Hobby Program

While it is planned ultimately to have the C. Y. O. program as extensive as the major hobby interests of the members, the present formal program is limited to the following classes of hobbies: Collecting, Model Building, Home Work Shop, and Art.

Collecting

Collecting as a hobby gives pleasure because it satisfies the acquisitive instinct. It is profitable because collections gathered at small cost frequently prove valuable. It is educational because it leads to study regarding the objects collected. It develops artistic skill because these objects demand artistic arrangement if the collection is to give the fullest satisfaction. The C. Y. O. recommends collecting as a valuable leisure time activity. Officially it makes an effort to sponsor the following types of collections: Stamps, Autographs, and Botanical and Zoological Collections.

Stamp Collection

There is romance in stamps. To turn the pages of a stamp album is to dissolve time and space. History, geography, art, drama, and adventure all are wrapped up in the humble postage stamp.

Materials Needed

Album

A loose-leaf album is recommended. A convenient album of this type can be made from an inexpensive loose-leaf binder, preferably one having three rings, and containing either blank or quadrilled pages. The pages in such a binder are readily interchangeable and thus can be made to fit any changes or additions that are later to be made in the collection.

Hinges

Stamps are never glued to the album page, but are mounted on stamp hinges, consisting of small pieces of glassine paper. These hinges are folded, moistened on both sides, and then applied to both stamp and page. In this way, the stamps are securely affixed yet are removable at will.

Tongs

Stamps are never picked up or handled with the fingers, because the oil of the skin soon soils them. A stamp tong or tweezer is used instead to assure a better preservation of the specimen.

Stamps

Finding the stamps is the biggest, yet the most enjoyable part of stamp collecting. Old letters in attics and trunks are a fertile source. Foreign stamps can be secured by purchasing mission mixtures at stamp stores. Trading duplicate stamps with other collectors increases one's collection. The United States Government maintains a department where many stamps no longer on sale at local post offices are sold at face value plus return postage. Drop a postcard to The Philatelic Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., giving your full name and address and asking for the list of available collector's stamps. The address of a similar department of the Canadian Government is, Philatelic Section, Financial Branch, Post Office Department, Ottawa, Canada. Only unused stamps are sold by these departments.

Arrangement

The stamps are usually arranged according to country. Interesting specialty collections may be obtained by collecting and mounting together ships, birds, animals, buildings, religious and commemorative stamps issued by the various countries. The collection may be decorated or illustrated. Always choose stamps that are in the best condition available. If possible avoid placing faded, torn, or heavily cancelled stamps in your collection. Meter markings used by large companies are not regarded as stamps although government envelopes, post card stamps, and postage due stamps are regarded as such.

Catalogues

Advanced collectors usually provide themselves with a catalogue which lists and even illustrates almost every stamp issued. With such a book one can learn to what year, country, and issue a stamp belongs, what it commemorates, and what its approximate value may be.

Literature

Kimble, *How to Collect Stamps,* Grossett and Dunlap, New York.

Stamps—Description of United States Stamps, Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Price 25c. (This publication may be obtained by writing to your Congressman.)

Butler, *The Young Stamp Collector's Own Book,* Bobbs-Merrill, New York.

Devereux, *The Stamp Collector's History of the United States* (Blue Ribbon Book).

Rothschild, *Stories Postage Stamps Tell,* G. P. Putnam Sons, New York.

Periodical Literature, *Stamps,* H. L. Lindquist, New York City.

Autograph Collections

Autograph collections consist of the signatures of well-known and famous people. Having an autograph of a person is the next best thing to having acquaintance with the person. Autograph collecting is an easy and inexpensive pastime, particularly if your tastes do not run to obscure signers of the Declaration of Independence or Kings four hundred years

dead. Interesting collections can be made of the signatures of local notables, of members of athletic teams, distinguished visitors, lecturers, singers, writers, actors, or of the stars of the local radio station. In collecting autographs it is well to collect with a single idea in mind rather than at random. Autographs are mounted in a loose-leaf binder and classified according to the field of achievement for which the individuals are known.

How to secure autographs

1. By meeting the people whose autographs are sought and asking them to sign.
2. By writing such people and requesting their signature. When writing, a stamped return envelope is enclosed.
3. By purchase.
4. By exchange of duplicate signatures with other collectors.

Literature

Madigan, *The Lure of Autograph Collection,* Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York.

Jolline, *Rambles in Autographs,* G. P. Putnam Sons, New York.

Botanical Collections

Botanical specimens reveal the nature interest of the collector. In addition to offering good wholesome outdoor recreation, the project of collecting and classifying botanical items touches upon the field of nature study. It is educational, revealing, and interesting.

Specimens

Botanical collections consist of wood, bark, leaves, blossoms, fruit, plants, and flowers.

Arrangements

These specimens are mounted on wooden boards or frames in an orderly fashion. A complete explanation of the specimens is given with each item, showing the research and study involved. An interesting exhibit can be made by collecting and mounting together the bark, wood, leaves, blossoms, and fruit of a single specimen.

Literature

W. W. Bailey, *Botanical Collectors Handbook,* G. A. Bates Co., Salem, Mass.

Botanical Fine Art Weekly, G. H. Buck and Co.

Zoological Collections

There is a certain appeal of adventure—of search and chase—in the gathering of zoological specimens. The materials for the cultivation of this hobby fill the great world of nature that surrounds us. As a result interesting and valuable collections may be made at very little cost.

Specimens

Zoological specimens consist chiefly of beetles, butterflies, and moths.

Localities

These specimens can be found in any woodland, marsh, or countryside. A few days spent on the farm will supply the collector with a large variety of exhibits.

Killing the specimens

Specimens are usually killed with chloroform. A cyanide bottle is sometimes used, but great precautions must be taken since it is a very deadly poison.

Arrangement

These specimens are mounted on wooden boards or frames. They are fastened with ordinary pins.

Literature

Publications of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Textbooks on Zoology.

Model Building

The universal interest in model building springs as much from the desire to possess something of miniature excellence as it does from the creative instinct which makes the average boy or man take pleasure in making things. Model building teaches the crafts of the home workshop; it broadens the mental horizon, particularly when the models are miniatures of things distant in place or time or fact. It sharpens the powers of observation.

Classification

The C. Y. O. classifies model building under two categories, Model Airplanes and Model Boats.

Model Airplanes

We live in an age of man made wings. The daily papers are filled with the news of the world of aviation, of thrilling flights, of broken records, of hazardous ventures, of scientific achievement that belittles gravity and makes man and metal soar.

The youth of today is fired with the thrill of this conquest of the air. He too builds his craft—in miniature it is true—and in this way he shares the knowledge and the adventure of his elders. His hobby carries him out of the workshop to the airport where he studies the latest designs in ships; it takes him to the library where he reads of the feats of inventors and aviators; it takes him to the open fields where he flies his model. It is a consuming interest.

There are several kinds of model airplanes: Solid Scale, Flying Models, and Built-up Scale. Regular kits for the manufacture of these may be purchased.

Literature

Day and Vincent, *Miniature Aircraft,* Leisure 683 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Much information regarding the building of models can be found in the following magazines:

Model Airplane News, Jay Publishing Company, New York.

Popular Aviation, Popular Aviation Publishing Company, Chicago, Ill.

Flying Aces, New York.

Aero Digest, New York.

Model Boats

Akin to the interest in model airplanes is the interest in model water craft. Here the romance lies in the salty flavor of the sea that comes to the maker of the miniature boat.

Classification

Model boat building includes sailing boats, yachts, steamers, and power boats. The materials for model boat building are usually purchased in kits.

Literature

Cavileer, *Model Boat Building,* The Bruce Publishing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Horst, *Model Boats for Juniors,* The Bruce Publishing Co.

Horst, *Model Sail and Power Boats,* The Bruce Publishing Co.

The Home Workshop

The home workshop, because of its proximity to the hearth, offers many attractions to the youth who likes to make things. It converts the spare corner of the basement into a veritable home manufacturing center from which issue many useful and many decorative articles. Not the least of its advantages is its convenience. Here one can go at odd moments and in the friendly atmosphere of well used tools and odds and ends of things find calm pleasure in the handicrafts.

Classification

Under home workshop activities, the following are classified: Metal Work, Tin Work, Leather Work, Wood Work, and Bows and Arrows.

Metal Work

Although the working of metals is among the oldest of the arts its appeal to the craftsman has lost none of its freshness. Metal working fascinates as much because the objects created have permanence as because they have great utility and beauty. Many of the creations of the metal workers can be used in the home and thus become a source of pride to him.

Classification

Metal work embraces articles made of copper, brass, bronze, aluminum, and pewter.

Objects which can be made

An innumerable amount of practical objects can be fashioned from these materials. Among the more popular are the following; lamps, candlesticks, letter openers and desk sets, bonbon dishes, bowls and vases, tankards and drinking cups and mugs, plates and platters of various kinds, ash trays, brackets, cigarette boxes, tobacco boxes, bracelets and ornaments, book ends, door knockers, mail and match boxes, weather vanes, and the like.

Tools needed

Ball-peen hammer, mallet, tin snips, wood forms, stakes, and planishing hammers.

Literature

Lukowitz, *Interesting Art Metal Work,* The Bruce Publishing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Petersen, *101 Metalworking Projects,* The Bruce Publishing Co.

Ballinger, *Elementary Wrought Iron,* The Bruce Publishing Co.

Tin Can Work

Tin can work is a preliminary stage of real metal work. It is very popular because of the inexpensiveness of the materials that are used.

Objects which can be made

The same objects that are made with other metals can also be made of tin.

Tools and Materials needed

Empty tin cans, can opener, hammers, mallets, tin snips, and wood blocks.

Literature

Lukowitz, *55 New Tin Can Projects,* The Bruce Publishing Co.

Leather Work

There are few young men who would not like to have a half dozen things which they themselves could make out of leather in a home workshop. In the simplicity and ease with which leather can be worked lies no small part of its appeal for the amateur craftsman.

Types of leather used

Calfskins and split cow hides are generally used, and, in some cases, soft suede leathers.

Objects to be made

Bill folds, brief cases, purses, belts, hat bands, knife cases, knife and ax sheaths, moccasins, arm braces, arrow quivers, coin purses, book covers, and the like.

Tools and Materials needed

Leather punches, mallets, fasteners, embossing punches, leather, and leather bindings.

Literature

Biggart, *Leathercraft and Beading,* Camp Fire Outfitting Co., New York.

Mickel, *Leather Work,* Manual Arts Press, Peoria, Ill.

Griswold, *Handicraft,* Lester Griswold, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Snyder, *The Leathercraftsman,* Worcester, Mass.

Wood Work

Wood working as a leisure time occupation for the home has been given much impetus by manual training classes in schools. By means of it an endless variety of objects can be produced. Wood working is a hobby that once cultivated is seldom relinquished. No better recommendation can be wanted for it.

Classification

Wood working is divided into Scroll Saw Work, Architectural Building, Carving, and Furniture Making.

Scroll Saw Work

Scroll saw work takes its name from the saw used in the work. Wooden toys of all sorts, and odds and ends like shelves, and magazine racks, are made.

Tools and Materials needed

Basswood or pine is generally used for the material. The tools are hand or power scroll saw, hammer, brads, glue.

Architectural Models

While it is not new, the building of architectural models has recently seen a tremendous growth in popularity. This hobby makes for an appreciation of design in building; it awakens interest in the men and movements that created homes and cathedrals; it informs the eye and adds to the joy of living. The model builder need not confine himself to construction of a single model. The history of the architectural changes of American living quarters from the earliest log cabins to the modernistic residences of today can be traced in wood by the model builder. Or he may find pleasure in constructing models of the living quarters used in different countries. These projects are all alluring and interesting.

Carving

The art of carving can be traced from the dawn of civilization. Most boys love to whittle. The whistles and pipes whittled in youth often lay the foundation for artistic and

sculptural carving in later life. Pictures and emblems can be portrayed in wood by the skillful carver. The work, though it requires application, is not difficult.

Tools and Materials needed

Oak wood, walnut, mahogany, or even basswood are used.

Knives, chisels, and gouges are the required tools.

Literature

Sowers, *Wood Carving Made Easy,* The Bruce Publishing Co.

Furniture

The hobby of furniture making does not necessarily require anything but hand tools. However, in the home where a father is equipped with a few of the popular power machines, the art of furniture making will readily take root. Tables, chairs, desks, cupboards, bookcases, and the like are all popular articles made.

Literature

Kernow, *Easy to Make Toys,* The Bruce Publishing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Wright, *Toys Every Child Can Make,* The Bruce Publishing Co.

De Vette, *100 Problems in Woodwork,* The Bruce Publishing Co.

Milton and Wahlers, *Course in Wood Turning,* The Bruce Publishing Co.

Shaver, *Furniture Boys Like to Build,* The Bruce Publishing Co.

Shea and Wenger, *Colonial Furniture,* The Bruce Publishing Co.

Lukowitz and Madsen, *Problems in Furniture Design and Construction,* The Bruce Publishing Co.

Califf, *Permanent Bird Houses,* The Bruce Publishing Co.

Bows and Arrows

Archery, once the sport of kings, is being rapidly revived as a popular hobby through the making of bows and arrows. Equipped with a few basic tools and materials, the hobbyist can produce excellent bows and arrows.

Materials needed

Lemon wood or hickory staves, birch shafts, linen thread, glue, and feathers.

Tools needed

Scraper, spokeshaves, fletcher, and file.

Literature

Hunt and Metz, *The Flat Bow,* The Bruce Publishing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Decker, *Bows and Arrows for Boys,* The Bruce Publishing Co.

Stemmler, *The Archery Workshop,* L. E. Stemmler Company, Queen's Village, Long Island, N. Y.

Art

Under the art hobbies are classified photography, pen and pencil drawings, painting, and clay modeling.

Photography

In almost every American home pictures are taken, developed, and printed, and thus the hobby of photography is practically universal. Anyone who cultivates this hobby should remember, however, that it can be developed with great profit and pleasure beyond the rudimentary stage at which it is generally practiced into a fine art which is akin to painting and which offers inexhaustible opportunities.

Classification

The hobby of photography in the C. Y. O. program includes:

1. Taking the picture.
2. Developing and printing the picture.
3. Enlarging the picture.

Literature

How to Make Good Pictures, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York.

Pen and Pencil Drawing

Pen and pencil drawing offers a variety of interest to the up and coming young artist. It is the type of hobby that can be practiced at no cost beyond a few cents for materials.

Drawing paper, even the best of it, is relatively cheap, and the garden variety of pens and pencils serves very well for the beginner.

Literature

Books on pencil drawing:

Guptil, *Sketching and Rendering in Pencil,* Pencil Point Press, publishers.

Johnson, *The Technique of Pencil Drawing,* Pitman Publishing Company.

Remis, *Drawing in Lead Pencil,* Birchman Publishing Company.

Books on ink drawing:

Lutz, *Practical Pen Drawing,* Charles Scribner's Sons.

Painting

Painting is another of those artistic hobbies wherein talent is the primary qualification. To a youth gifted in this art, it offers a world of pleasure and wholesome recreation.

Literature

O'Hara, *Making Water Color Behave,* Minton-Balch.

Droust, *A Manual in Water Color Drawing,* Frederick Warren.

A. T. Laurie, *Simple Rules for Painting in Oils,* Winston and Newton.

Parkhurst, *The Painter in Oil,* Lathrop Co., Boston, Mass.

Clay Modeling

Clay modeling is a preliminary hobby for the youth interested in sculptoring. It is a personal hobby wherein the individual artistry of the modeler is the sole guide. Clay modeling usually takes for its subject figures and statues. The clay can be purchased from any art store.

THE VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE ACTIVITIES

Vocational guidance is commonly defined as any help given to an individual in choosing, preparing for, entering upon, and progressing in an occupation. There are a number of important reasons for including vocational guidance in the C. Y. O. program.

1. Many Catholic youths will not have adequate vocational guidance unless it is part of the C. Y. O. program. In fact, many will have no vocational guidance whatever. It is true that various agencies such as service organizations, schools, libraries, industries, and the press are carrying on guidance activities. Still there are many youths who are not reached at all, or whose individual problems are not touched by such programs.
2. Often the guidance that is given is not based on a sound consideration of values. Seldom does one see in ordinary guidance programs adequate consideration of motives other than financial; seldom are the religious vocations mentioned at all; seldom are youths impressed with their obligation to utilize their time and their talents for other than selfish purposes. If youths are already being reached by vocational guidance programs, much can be done in our program by overcoming present weaknesses.
3. Guidance relating to religious vocation is most effective when youths have already been made "guidance-minded." Boys and young men who have been stimulated to think of their future; who have been helped to formulate a sound conception of success; who have formed the habit of analyzing their abilities, their interests, their opportunities, and their responsibilities—these youths are much more ready to give intelligent consideration to the religious vocation than are those who have been living only in the present.
4. The typical activities of the C. Y. O. guidance program offer excellent opportunities for group guidance on the religious vocations. There are boys and young men, too reticent to seek individual counsel regarding the religious life, who welcome an opportunity for such advice when it is less conspicuously given.
5. Assistance given to the youth in the solving of their vocational problem arouses gratitude and loyalty. If the

Church, through its youth program, really becomes a force in solving one of youth's most perplexing problems, the choice of an occupation, the loyalty and friendship toward the Church is immeasurably increased.

6. The C. Y. O. program must be as broad as the needs of youth. No program can satisfy this principle and not recognize a need so basic as that of helping youth to plan and make adjustments for their life's work.

The Scope of Vocational Guidance

The Importance of a Correct Vocational Choice

Sooner or later a young man must answer certain questions: For what type of work am I best fitted? What fields of work offer the best opportunities? Where should I train for the occupation of my choice? How and where should I seek employment? How may I make progress on the job? Through what occupation can I best serve my God and my fellow man? These are but a few of the serious questions which normally confront a youth before he is twenty-five. Upon the answers to such questions hinge, to a large extent, the future pattern of a young man's life. For, when he chooses his occupation he goes a long way toward determining the answers to other questions: Will he work primarily with ideas, with persons, or with things? Will he work in the open air, in a factory, or in an office? Will he be able to maintain his health, physical and mental? Will he be able to work during the entire year, or just during certain seasons? Will he be an asset or a liability in his community? Will his home life be agreeable? Will he be a happy, upright citizen? One's occupational life is intimately tied up with all of these problems. Work is not everything in life. In fact, what one does during his leisure is equally as important as what he does during his working hours. But, unless a person has a career about which to integrate his leisure-time activities, they are usually empty, sterile, and quite meaningless.

Evidences of Lack of Guidance

Ideally a choice of a life's work should be made only after a careful study of one's abilities, interests, and opportunities. This choice should come only after the individual has studied a number of different occupations, and it should be based on a sound analysis of values. From the upper grades on, boys

and young men should be studying themselves and the occupational world, and should be testing tentative occupational choices for relative values. Then the choice of an occupation becomes a *process,* as it should be, and not an *act,* as it too often is.

One may observe, in everyday life, many violations of those steps and principles. Some boys and young men are not even thinking seriously about their future work. Some who have chosen their work have done so on questionable bases. Many are rushing to certain "popular" occupations, and are avoiding less spectacular but more promising fields of work. Some are victims of vocational "quacks" and unethical advertising. Many are seriously endangering their possibilities for service and happiness by inactivity or by misdirected activity of one kind or another. Human resources, far more precious than natural resources, are being wasted, because youth are too young and inexperienced to make their choices and adjustments unaided. A positive program to help youth solve these problems is the answer.

Specific Aims of Vocational Guidance

Formerly vocational guidance activities centered about the *act* of helping a person find a job. Now a broader interpretation is given to the work. The following specific objectives reveal this broader outlook on the process of vocational guidance:

1. To help the individual to develop a sound philosophy regarding vocational success and its place in individual and social welfare.
2. To develop in the individual an appreciation of his responsibility for developing his natural gifts, and for utilizing them for social as well as for individual welfare.
3. To develop in the individual a realistic optimism regarding the occupational opportunities of the future.
4. To counteract the influence of "quacks" who offer short cuts to the solution of guidance problems.
5. To develop in the individual a habit and a sound method of analyzing occupations.
6. To acquaint the individual with pertinent information regarding occupations and occupational trends.

7. To develop in the individual a habit and a sound method of analyzing his own abilities, interests, and opportunities.
8. To assist the individual in ascertaining his greatest liabilities, interests, and opportunities.
9. To assist the individual to secure information relative to the available training facilities for the occupation of his choice.
10. To assist the individual to utilize effectively the employment agencies of his community.
11. To assist the individual in adjusting himself to an occupation, or in the re-choice of an occupation.
12. To develop in the individual an interest in and a knowledge of the literature of vocational guidance.
13. To make more meaningful and effective the education of those individuals who are now in school.

What Vocational Guidance Is Not

A clear understanding of the scope of guidance is essential for those who engage actively in the work. Thus far the approach to the scope of vocational guidance has been positive, i. e., through showing what vocational guidance is. Another approach is through showing what vocational guidance is not.

1. Vocational guidance is not dictation. Final choices must be made by the individual himself. The purpose of guidance is to help individuals to help themselves.
2. Vocational guidance is not a panacea which provides suitable work for every individual who wants it. Many occupational problems of youth may be attributed to national weaknesses which are primarily economic, or social, or political, or educational. Vocational guidance directors must face conditions as they are. Reform is another problem.
3. Vocational guidance is not an exact science. Human behavior can never be predicted with the same accuracy which characterizes prediction in the physical sciences. However, we can predict vocational success with considerable accuracy. We can improve upon mere chance in determining whether or not a person can succeed in a certain occupation, or in a certain training program.

4. Vocational guidance is not new. There always have been individuals who realized that individuals differ, that occupational requirements differ, and that youth are too immature and inexperienced to plan their futures unaided. Undoubtedly there always have been sympathetic parents, priests, and teachers who interested themselves in adjusting boys and young men to the occupational world. While organized programs of guidance are largely a matter of the present century, incidental guidance is centuries old.
5. Vocational guidance is not completely separated from other types of guidance. Moral guidance, educational guidance, health guidance, and social-civic guidance are intimately related to vocational guidance.
6. Vocational guidance is not a substitute for Divine guidance. Many adults who are happily adjusted to their work attribute their good fortune to the Grace of God. The C. Y. O. vocational guidance program is one means of encouraging youths to co-operate with Divine Grace.

Some Principles of Guidance

Any one who participates actively in guidance work is constantly thrown back to fundamental concepts and principles. The following are statements on some fundamental outlooks in the field:

1. Vocational guidance is not an act; it is a process. It should be started early in the life of the individual, and should be continued until he is vocationally adjusted. There are, however, certain strategic points at which vocational guidance should be stressed. Some of these are:
   a. At the end of the compulsory school age.
   b. On entrance to high school.
   c. On entrance to college, or some other educational institution.
   d. On graduation from high school.
   e. On graduation from college or some other educational institution.
   f. When transferring from one school to another.
   g. When considering withdrawing from school.
   h. When failing in school or at an occupation.

2. There are *permanent* and *transitory* aspects of vocational guidance. A discussion of what constitutes success is an example of the former; a discussion of what occupations are now overcrowded is an example of the latter. A good guidance program should maintain a balance between these two aspects. Over-emphasizing the permanent aspects will result in an impractical program; over-emphasizing the transitory may result in many individuals not having vision regarding the place of work in their lives.
3. Oftentimes the first choice made by an individual is unsatisfactory. A guidance program is concerned with re-choices as well as with initial choices.
4. Some individuals think that it is a reflection on themselves if they do not have definite vocational plans. The important thing is not whether or not a person has made a choice, but whether or not he is thinking about his vocational future and trying to reach a decision.
5. Individuals should have impressed upon them the fact that an indispensable requisite for vocational success is *character*. An employer may be willing to overlook weaknesses in training; few indeed will tolerate weaknesses in character.
6. Too much emphasis should not be placed on chance occupational interests which a young person may have. Often what is thought to be an interest turns out to be but a passing fancy, brought on by some accidental experience of the individual. There are real interests which should be considered. But care must be taken to ascertain whether or not apparent interests are real, and whether or not the individual in question cannot develop other interests if there is a conflict between his abilities, his interests, and his opportunities.
7. There is no short-cut to the study of an individual. Graphology, phrenology, physiognomy, and the like have little or nothing to contribute to the making of a wise vocational choice. Most workers engaged in those pseudo-sciences are interested primarily in the financial reward which they reap as the result of preying on credulous youth. There are tests which help in analyzing an indi-

vidual's strengths and weaknesses. But even they must be interpreted by one who is familiar with such measures.

8. We must not be deceived by the popular notion that every individual has *one* occupation in which he can succeed. Probably most of us could succeed at a large number of occupations. This does not mean that there are not certain *classes* of occupations for which the qualifications required are similar, or that some individuals cannot do better in some *types* of occupations than they can in others.
9. It is easier to predict negatively than positively. That is, it is easier to tell what an individual cannot do than what he can do. There is much room for service in the negative aspects of guidance alone.
10. A fundamental attitude that should be developed is that all honest, serviceable labor is honorable.
11. There is a tendency for individuals to think of their vocational choices only in terms of their own welfare. They should be made conscious of their social responsibilities as well.
12. Since times change so rapidly, occupational opportunities and requirements are far from stable. Many individuals are called upon in later life to make adjustments to changed conditions. Youth should expect this, and should prepare themselves for such conditions. The best training for this adaptability is a broad, liberal background of training.
13. An individual should not cease his studying of occupational opportunities because he thinks he has made his final choice. Often a rechoice is necessary, and the informed person will always meet such an emergency better than one who has lost interest in his occupational surroundings.
14. Some one has said that during one's working hours he makes a living, and during one's leisure hours he makes a life. This is undoubtedly an exaggeration, particularly for those who like their work. However, a vocational guidance program should not be a force toward accentuating the typical utilitarianism now too characteristic of American thought.

Guidance Activities

To formulate sound aims for a vocational guidance program is difficult but very important. To plan and execute activities which will lead to the attainment of those aims is even more challenging and interesting. A complete program cannot be formulated in advance, but the following activities can be successfully used in achieving the goals of vocational guidance. They constitute the present C. Y. O. vocational guidance program.

Individual counselling

Representatives of occupations are willing to make themselves available for individual conferences with those who wish to come for information and advice. This intimacy of relationship between boy and adult has possibilities for good in character development as well as in vocational guidance. Every parish has representatives of various occupations who can give counsel on their type of work. Directors should compile a list of these men, indicating the following information: occupation, name, address, telephone number, and most convenient hours for appointment. In occupations where no local representative is available, this service can be secured through the Archdiocesan Office.

Religious services

An important objective of the C. Y. O. guidance program is to train youth to pray for assistance in making their vocational choices. Arranging special religious services are an effective way of doing this. Some parishes set aside special weeks for this purpose.

Tryout and exploratory experiences

Many adult members of a parish are willing to allow boys to observe them in their work for a few hours each week. In some instances the youth can actually participate in some of the simpler aspects of the work being done, and can earn a small compensation. The personal nature of this activity is invaluable, particularly when the adult is really interested in youth. Essential to the success of this method is a leader who schedules hours, informs boys and adults on the purpose of the work, keeps records, and takes care of other details.

Talks by members

Self-activity is essential in any youth program. One means of encouraging this self-activity in vocational guidance is through having an individual or a committee study an occupation and report the findings at the C. Y. O. meeting. Reading of occupational literature, interviewing workers, and visiting places of work are used as means of gathering information. The actual report on an occupation should follow the outline found on page 82. Other topics, such as those found on page 80 may be reported on in like manner.

Talks by adults

There are, in most parishes, men who can make a contribution to guidance by discussing their particular work before a group. Employers, educators, and representatives of different occupations are suggested. This type of activity is easily administered. Leaders must guard against reports that are given without some study, or which do not follow an orderly method of presentation. When properly given, such talks are invariably successful. When carelessly prepared and administered, they are seldom worthwhile. The Archdiocesan Office co-operates with any individual who wishes to develop a talk on a guidance topic. Parish directors of guidance should make this service known to men whom they ask to speak, and they should hand prospective speakers copies of "Suggestions for Speakers" which may be obtained in quantity from the Archdiocesan Office. Special speakers can also be obtained through the Archdiocesan Office.

Reading guidance

If adequate reading materials on guidance are easily available, boys can learn much through reading. It is well worthwhile to provide a guidance shelf in a school library, or in some other central place, where these materials may be found without the usual searching. The use of public library facilities should be encouraged.

Study Clubs

Few topics are more suitable for study clubs than is vocational guidance. General topics can be discussed or particular occupations can be studied. Study outlines and lists of reference material can be obtained from the Archdiocesan Office.

Adequate reference material is an essential to this type of activity. The study club procedure as given on page 33 should be followed.

Guidance tours

Trips to industries, educational institutions, work projects, and the like are effective for acquainting individuals in a general way with a large number of occupations. These trips arouse interest which leads to further study. Certain precautions should be observed by those using this type of activity:

1. Groups should always be accompanied by some responsible adult.
2. There should be a discussion on what to observe previous to the actual trip.
3. During the tours, boys should be encouraged to ask sensible questions of the guide, and to note significant facts.
4. There should be a discussion of observations after the visit.
5. Care must be taken to maintain the good will of institutions and plants visited. Tours should be scheduled in advance, and the time elements rigidly followed. Boys should be cautioned against doing anything which might jeopardize future visits by others.

Moving pictures, slides

Films and slides related to guidance are available free, or for rental at a nominal fee. This method makes it possible to acquaint individuals with a broad sampling of occupations with a minimum of effort. Parishes with the necessary equipment are given assistance in selecting films and slides by the Archdiocesan Office.

Newspaper articles

A number of newspapers are now giving space to vocational guidance, either weekly or daily. Much information related to guidance can be collected and filed by one who is "guidance-minded." The C. Y. O. members should be encouraged to read this material and even to clip the same. These articles can be discussed at meetings.

Individual testing and counselling

Individual testing and counselling are very valuable, but difficult to carry on unless there is available a staff of trained

guidance workers. The Archdiocesan Office gives this service only to those boys and young men who are recommended by their parish Directors. A service can be rendered in parishes and Divisions by calling attention to any services of this nature which may be available in the community.

Contests

There is always a place in a youth program for an activity which challenges the competitive nature of youth. Essay contests, scrapbook contests, and booklet contests are possibilities in guidance work. These contests make it possible to correlate youth work with what is being done in the schools. They are a means of centering attention on problems which might otherwise go unheeded. The Archdiocesan Office conducts an annual Career Booklet Contest. Regulations governing this contest are given on page 112.

Correspondence service

Boys can get much information through corresponding with leaders in industry, in education, in guidance, and in specific occupations. Authorities are surprisingly co-operative in rendering this type of service to deserving boys.

Career conferences

A typical career conference consists of a general meeting and a number of sectional meetings. At the general meeting there are one or two talks on topics of general nature, such as "The Importance of a Correct Vocational Choice." The sectional meetings have to do with specific occupations or guidance problems. The magnitude of such events, the attraction of outstanding speakers, and the usual publicity all serve admirably to attract large audiences. The amount of information and inspiration possible from a career conference is incalculable, particularly if speakers are carefully selected and guided in the preparation of their talks. An auditorium and several classrooms are needed in carrying out this type of activity.

Radio broadcasts

Guidance through radio broadcasting has been widely used. Sometimes talks are on occupations, sometimes on related problems, such as "How to apply for a job." This approach has the advantages of convenience, speakers with authority,

and large audiences. Every year there are national programs on vocational guidance, which may be unknown to boys unless called to their attention. These broadcasts can be discussed by the members in a study club or at the meetings.

Placement service

Ultimately a guidance program should directly assist individuals in finding work. This type of service necessitates a staff of trained personnel workers. The C. Y. O. program cannot sponsor this complete service at the present time. It does assist members to use effectively the employment facilities now available. This service is conducted through the Archdiocesan Office.

Archdiocesan Activities

The program of activities sponsored by the Archdiocesan Office includes the following:

A series of radio broadcasts over station WTMJ.

An Institute on Vocation Guidance.

A Career Conference at Messmer High School on April 25, 1938.

A Career Booklet Contest.

A section on vocational guidance in the Holy Name section of the *Catholic Herald-Citizen.*

A testing and counselling service for a limited number of members specially recommended by Spiritual and Vocational Directors. Appointments may be made by calling the Archdiocesan Office.

A correspondence service for leaders and others wishing assistance. Communications should be addressed to the Archdiocesan Office.

A loan service for those wishing to borrow pamphlets on occupational information for a limited time only.

Miscellaneous services through special bulletins.

Divisional Activities

What activities are sponsored by Divisions will depend largely upon the needs and the leadership in each Division. Any one Division should not attempt more than three or four activities. The following activities, discussed fully in an earlier part of this section, offer possibilities:

A general Career Conference.

A Career Conference on a limited number of occupations.
Contests, essay, booklet, scrapbook, etc.
Forum discussions.
Talks by adults.
Religious services.

Parish Activities

As in the Divisions, the nature of guidance activities in particular parishes will depend upon needs and leadership. The minimum time allotment for guidance activities in each parish should be (a) the major part of at least two meetings, and (b) a minor part of at least three meetings. It is assumed that a great many boys from each parish will participate in Divisional and Archdiocesan activities such as radio broadcasts and Career Conferences. The following activities, described fully in an earlier section, are listed to assist parish leaders to select a few definite activities to sponsor during the year.

Talks by members	Tryout and exploratory experiences
Talks by adults	Vocational guidance through scouting
Individual counselling	Study clubs
Forums	Guidance trips
Religious services	Moving pictures, slides
Reading guidance	Newspaper articles

List of Topics for guidance programs

What is Success?
Present Employment Opportunities
How to Apply for a Position
How to Interview an Employer
How to Study Your Own Qualifications
How to Study an Occupation
The Cultural Benefits of Studying Occupations
Are There Opportunities for Youths?
Where to Find Information about Schools and Colleges
Crowded Occupations
Pseudo-Guidance: Phrenology, Graphology, Physiognomy, etc.
The Value of a Broad General Education
Why Plan One's Future?
The Cost of an Education

The Plight of Youth
Suggestions for Choosing a Career
The Money Value of an Education
Self-help for College Students
Scholarships
Legal Restrictions on Employment of Youth
Opportunities in . . . (any occupation; aviation, law, etc.)
Sources of Occupational Information
Occupational Information in Books of Fiction
What to Look for When Visiting an Industry
Are Tests Helpful in Choosing an Occupation?
Guidance in the Press (newspapers, magazines, etc.)
Why Men Succeed
Is it Necessary to Have an Occupational Choice in High Schools?
Make Yourself a Job
Are all Occupations a Service?
Present Economic Trends and the Future Occupational World
Are There Too Many Workers?
Apprenticeship in Wisconsin
Are Correspondence Courses of Value?

Suggestions for Speakers on Vocational Guidance

Talks to groups of young people by men in different types of work are widely used in vocational guidance work. Sometimes these talks are very successful, sometimes not so successful. The success of a particular speaker depends largely upon his approach. Therefore, the following suggestions are offered to those who plan to help the C. Y. O. through giving talks on guidance topics.

1. The speaker should acquaint himself with the vocational guidance program by reading the material on vocational guidance found in this manual.
2. The more a speaker knows about his topic, the more good he can do the boys to whom he talks. The Archdiocesan Office co-operates with speakers in finding literature on the occupations on which they intend to speak.
3. It helps greatly if speakers inform boys on where to find out more about the occupation discussed.

4. It is well to allow at least one-fourth of the total time for questions.
5. It is well to distribute one's time over the entire outline, in order that no important point will be neglected. Speakers should guard against the common habit of spending too much time on personal experiences which are not related to their topics.
6. Boys and young men are sometimes more difficult to talk to than are adults. If one holds their attention, it is to his credit. If one does not, perhaps the approach should be changed.

Suggested Outline for Speakers

1. What types of work are done by workers in this field?
2. What are possible advantages and disadvantages with regard to each of the following?
   a. Financial returns
   b. Regularity of employment
   c. Working conditions
      Hours of work
      Place of work
      Near home or away from home
      Associates
      Effect on health
      Nature of work
   d. Opportunities for growth
   e. Other advantages or disadvantages
3. What are the requirements of this occupation?
   a. Personality and character traits, health, etc.
   b. General education
   c. Special education (how obtained)
   d. Experience
   e. Other requirements
4. How does this occupation help one to be of service to society?
5. What is the demand for workers in this occupation?
   a. Opportunities in the past
   b. Present opportunities
   c. Probable future opportunities

General Works on Guidance

Selected Bibliography

1. Achilles, *Psychology at Work,* McGraw-Hill.
2. Allen, *Principles and Practices of Vocational Guidance,* McGraw-Hill.
3. Brewer, *The Vocational Guidance Movement: Its Problems and Possibilities,* Macmillan.
4. Brewer, *Case Studies in Educational and Vocational Guidance,* Ginn.
5. Cohen, *Principles and Practices of Vocational Guidance,* Century.
6. Davis, *Vocational and Moral Guidance,* Ginn.
7. Earle, *Psychology and the Choice of a Career,* London: Methuen and Co.
8. Edgerton, *Vocational Guidance and Counseling,* Macmillan.
9. Hatcher, *Guiding Rural Boys and Girls,* McGraw-Hill.
10. Hennrich, *Boy Guidance,* Benziger Brothers.
11. Husband, *Applied Psychology,* Harpers.
12. Jones, *Principles of Guidance,* McGraw-Hill.
13. Kitson, *The Psychology of Vocational Adjustment,* Lippincott.
14. Koos and Kefauver, *Guidance in Secondary Schools,* Macmillan.
15. Mardin, *Round Pegs in Square Holes,* Crowell.
16. Myers, *The Problem of Vocational Guidance,* Macmillan.
17. Neuberg, *Principles and Methods of Vocational Choice,* Prentice-Hall.
18. Proctor, *Educational and Vocational Guidance,* Houghton Mifflin Co.
19. Occupations: *The Vocational Guidance Magazine.* Published by the National Occupational Conference, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York.
20. White House Conference: Sub-committee on Vocational Guidance: *Vocational Guidance,* The Century Co.
21. *Vocational Guidance for Those Out of School* (Bulletin 1936, No. 18, IV). This pamphlet may be obtained by sending ten cents in coin to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Occupational Books

1. Bennett and Older, *Occupational Orientation,* University of Southern California.

2. *Occupational Index* (New York, National Occupational Conference).
3. Barrett, *What About Jobs?* George L. Hasseltine.
4. Bennett, *Occupations and Vocational Guidance: A Source List of Pamphlet Material,* H. W. Wilson.
5. Brewer, *Occupations,* Ginn and Company.
6. Cooley, Rodgers, and Belman, *My Life Work,* McGraw-Hill.
7. Crawford and Clement, *The Choice of an Occupation,* Yale University Press.
8. Greenleaf, *Guidance Leaflets,* Washington, D. C., Superintendent of Documents, 1931. 5 cents each. U. S. Department of the Interior, Office of Education publications.

   Each leaflet describes the nature of the occupation, opportunities, compensation, state examination requirements, educational requisites, where professional training is offered. Leaflets on the following professional occupations have been published: Art, architecture, chemistry and chemical engineering, civil engineering, dentistry, electrical engineering, forestry, home economics, journalism, law, librarianship, mechanical engineering, medicine, music, nursing, optometry, osteopathy, pharmacy, veterinary medicine.
9. National Occupation Conference. *Appraisals and Abstracts of the Available Literature of Various Occupations,* New York, National Occupational Conference.
10. Commonwealth Educational Research Bureau. *The Commonwealth Vocational-Guidance Monographs,* Commonwealth Book Company, Chicago, Ill.
11. Gardiner, *How You Can Get a Job,* Harper Bros., New York.
12. Institute for Research. *Careers,* Institute for Research, Chicago.
13. Parker, *Books About Jobs: a Bibliography of Occupational Literature,* American Library Association, Chicago.
14. Proffitt, *Private Proprietary and Endowed Schools Giving Trade and Industrial Courses,* United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.
15. Rosengarten, *Choosing Your Life Work,* McGraw-Hill, New York.

THE ATHLETIC ACTIVITIES

The C. Y. O. recognizes that athletics form an integral part of a comprehensive youth program. They contribute very directly to the physical welfare of youth and offer opportunities for mental, moral, and social development. Team games, rather than individualistic or purely competitive athletics into which no team work enters are emphasized, although the latter are also included in the program. Athletics are not overemphasized or made the be all and end all of the program. Athletics, when properly supervised, provide opportunities for:

1. Vigorous exercise of the primary muscles which is required for the proper physical development of the adolescent;
2. Development of respect for authority;
3. Promotion of a spirit of sportmanship and altruism, loyalty, courage, mental resourcefulness, coolness of temper, self-control, determination, co-operation, and fair play;
4. Promotion of clean language and correct bodily habits;
5. Wholesome entertainment and a congenial topic for conversation for contestants and spectators alike.

The present athletic program includes football, basketball, free throwing, swimming, wrestling, baseball, softball, tennis, track, bowling, table tennis, and horseshoe pitching. The intramural or parish, rather than the inter-parish or league, aspect of the various activities is emphasized. The rather universal knowledge of athletics, manifested by the wide participation, makes it unnecessary to give detailed information on the individual activities. Some important facts are re-asserted and literature listed which will help the coaches to gain a more thorough knowledge of the various activities.

Literature

Hammett, *Major Sport Fundamentals,* Chas. Scribner's Sons.

Griffith, *The Psychology of Coaching,* Chas. Scribner's Sons.

Griffith, *Psychology and Athletics,* Chas. Scribner's Sons.

Berry, *The Philosophy of Athletics,* A. S. Barnes & Co., New York.

Bickley, *Handbook of Athletics,* A. S. Barnes & Co., New York.

Murphy, *Athletic Training,* Chas. Scribner's Sons.

Football

Football is an activity of the Junior C. Y. O. It is a strenuous game and demands careful training and able coaching. The coach must thoroughly understand football and preferably have played it himself under a competent high school or college coach. A physical examination of all players is necessary. Local physicians are willing to render this service gratis.

Equipment

Football is an expensive sport. The dangers of physical injury are so great that no team should be allowed to take the field unless properly and fully equipped.

Practice facilities

Football fields in the various city and county parks are available and can be secured by applying to the City or County Recreation Departments.

Competition

Inter-parish leagues are conducted in this sport. The rules governing league competition are given on page 113.

Literature

Rockne, *Coaching,* Devin Adair Company, New York.

Lowman, *Practical Football and How to Teach It,* A. S. Barnes Company, New York.

Zuppke, *Coaching Football,* Bailey and Himes, Champaign, Ill.

Warner, *Football for Coaches and Players,* Stanford University Press, California.

Bachman, *Manual of Football,* Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kas.

Crisler, *Practical Football,* Whittlesey House, New York.

Basketball

Basketball is an activity for the Senior and Junior C. Y. O. It is perhaps the most popular sport at the present time in the Archdiocese of Milwaukee. It is a strenuous game although

it does not involve as much bodily contact as football. It is more exacting, however, upon the heart, and consequently, a physical examination of all players is necessary. For this reason, also, no youth should be allowed to play on more than one team, otherwise, there is possibility that he might be obliged to play two games in one day.

Coaching and Training

Basketball is a team sport and it demands competent coaching and conscientious training. Frequent practice is necessary. The coach must thoroughly understand the game and preferably have played it himself.

Practice facilities

Parishes without a gymnasium can rent one at a small cost from some neighboring parish, or secure the use of public facilities upon proper application. Arrangements for private facilities can be made through the Archdiocesan Office.

Competition

Inter-parish leagues are conducted in this sport. The rules governing league competition are given on page 115.

Literature

Meanwell, *Science of Basketball,* Democratic Printing Company, Madison, Wis.

Veenker, *Basketball for Coaches and Players,* A. S. Barnes Company, New York.

Allen, *My Basketball Bible,* Smith-Grieves Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Ruby, *Coaching Basketball,* Bailey & Himes, Champaign, Ill.

Lambert, *Practical Basketball,* Athletic Journal Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.

Free Throwing

Free throwing is an activity of the Senior and Junior C. Y. O. It is a phase of basketball and it permits those youths whose physical condition or whose skill will not permit them to engage in a regular league game to participate in at least one phase of the game and to match their skill with others. It is purely an individualistic sport.

Competition

Divisional and Archdiocesan tournaments are conducted in this sport. Rules governing this competition are given on page 116.

Swimming

Swimming is an activity of the Senior and Junior C. Y. O. It is primarily an individualistic activity. Its principal drawback lies in the lack of adequate facilities. The public natatoria can be used for practice. Arrangements can also be made through the Archdiocesan Office for the use of private facilities.

Competition

Annual Archdiocesan and Divisional swim meets are conducted. The rules governing the meets are given on page 117.

Literature

Corsan, Sr., *The Diving and Swimming Book,* A. S. Barnes Company, New York.

Cureton, *How to Teach Swimming and Diving,* Association Press, New York.

Daviess, *Swimming: Its Teaching, Managing and Program Organization,* Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia.

Goss, *Swimming Analyzed,* A. S. Barnes Company, New York.

Wrestling

Wrestling is an activity for the Senior and Junior C. Y. O. members who are under twenty-two years of age. While it is a strenuous activity, it is considered a body building sport. It is a truism that while the boxer loses weight, the wrestler gains weight. Only amateur wrestling is tolerated in the C. Y. O. program. This is distinctly different from professional or hippodrome wrestling.

Coaching and Training

Coaching and training are important phases of this activity. The coach must understand thoroughly the rules of amateur wrestling. A physical examination of all wrestlers is necessary.

Facilities

Some parishes have their own mats. The various high schools offer training opportunities to their own boys during

their gym or after class periods. The Archdiocesan Office maintains training facilities with a competent instructor.

Competition

An annual Archdiocesan wrestling tournament is conducted. The rules governing the tournament are given on page 119.

Literature

Otopalik, *Modern Wrestling for the High School and the College,* Chas. Scribner's Sons.

Toombs, *How to Wrestle,* American Sports Publishing Company, New York.

Meyers, *Wrestling,* The Author, St. Louis.

Prehn, *Scientific Methods of Wrestling,* Bailey & Himes, Champaign, Ill.

Softball and Baseball

Softball and Baseball are activities of the Senior and Junior C. Y. O. The details of these activities are well known. The use of city and county park diamonds can be secured upon proper application.

Competition

Inter-parish leagues are conducted in this sport. The rules governing league competition are given on page 122.

Literature

Wardlaw, *Fundamentals of Baseball,* Chas. Scribner's Sons.

Charnley, *Secrets of Baseball,* O. Appleton Company, New York.

Ruth, *Babe Ruth's Own Book of Baseball,* G. P. Putnam Sons.

Berry, *Baseball Notes for Coaches and Players,* A. S. Barnes Company, New York.

Harris, *Baseball, How to Play It,* Fred. A. Stockes Company, New York.

Ruth, *How to Play Baseball,* Cosmopolitan Book Corporation, New York.

Track

Track is an activity for the Senior and Junior C. Y. O. It is a highly competitive and at the same time an individualistic

sport. It demands constant practice. The only available practice facilities are attached to high schools or colleges. Where the parish campus permits, some elementary facilities can be arranged at the parishes.

Competition

An Archdiocesan Track Meet is conducted. The rules governing this meet are given on page 124.

Literature

Wegener, *Track and Field Athletics,* A. S. Barnes Company, New York.

Jones, *Track and Field,* Chas. Scribner's Sons.

Olds, *Track Athletics,* A. S. Barnes Company, New York.

Robertson, *Modern Athletics,* Chas. Scribner's Sons.

Tennis

Tennis is an activity for the Senior and Junior C. Y. O. Tennis court facilities are quite generally available in public parks and playgrounds.

Competition

Divisional and Archdiocesan tournaments are conducted in this sport. The rules governing these tournaments are given on page 125.

Literature

Tilden, *The Art of Lawn Tennis,* George Doran Company, New York.

Wills, *Tennis,* Chas. Scribner's Sons.

Paret, *Mechanics of the Game of Lawn Tennis,* American Lawn Tennis, Inc., New York.

Beasley, *How to Play Tennis,* Doubleday, Garden City, New York.

Danzig, *The Racquet Game,* Macmillan Company, New York.

Minor Sports

In addition to the more highly organized games which quite generally are restricted to the proficient few, the C. Y. O. maintains a minor sport program. These minor sports might be termed recreational or social activities. They are Bowling for the Senior members of the C. Y. O., and Table Tennis and Horseshoe Pitching for the Junior members of the C. Y. O. These activities permit wide participation.

Competition

Divisional and Archdiocesan contests are conducted in these sports. The rules governing these contests are given on pages 114, 121, and 126.

THE RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

There are a great number of youth who are not interested in or who lack the ability to participate in the athletic and cultural activities, but who are looking for some recreation within the program. They are inclined toward what might be termed a more passive recreation rather than a highly active program. Many youths, too, prefer a variation from the very strenuous activities. It is to accommodate and attract all youth that a program of pure recreational activities is incorporated into the program. The recreational program is for the masses. The present recreational activities of the C. Y. O. include checkers, chess, and low organized games.

Checkers

Checkers holds a prominent place in the recreational field. It appeals to those youths interested in an activity that is passive in physical action but active in thought—an activity that calls for individual effort and prowess. It adapts itself to an after meeting entertainment and stimulates a clubroom atmosphere. A few checker boards distributed as a recreational and entertainment feature will attract players. The interest developed here spreads to the home and results in the carrying on of the activity within the shadow of the family hearth. To stimulate this interest the C. Y. O. places checkers in the competitive field.

Competition

Divisional and Archdiocesan contests are conducted in this activity. The rules governing these contests are given on page 127.

Chess

A game equally as popular as checkers but demanding more concentrated mental effort is chess. Strategy plays an important role in life. It is a wonderful asset to a young man. Chess develops and demands a unique type of strategy. While it is a recreational activity, it improves the powers of concentration. Like checkers, it lends itself to after meeting and clubroom entertainment. It attracts young and old alike and finds its way into the realm of home recreation. The field for chess is enlarged in the C. Y. O. by inter-parochial and Archdiocesan competition.

Competition

Divisional and Archdiocesan contests are conducted in this activity. The rules governing these contests are given on page 128.

Low Organized Games

The Low Organized Game program has universal appeal. It is for all; Senior and Junior; skilled and unskilled. It includes games, contests, relays, races, and meets which involve individual effort only. There are no stars. The more that enter into the spirit of the game the greater is the enjoyment and the more successful the activity. No team play is needed. No practice sessions are required. No expensive equipment is used. A willing and competent game leader is the only requirement for the successful conduct of this activity. This is an activity for after meeting entertainment in the parish hall or meeting room. It is also adaptable to public demonstrations and inter-parochial contests.

Materials

A complete packet of Low Organized Games can be secured through the Archdiocesan Office. This packet contains all rules and regulations governing the conduct of the games.

Assistance from Archdiocesan Office

The Archdiocesan Office sends to the parishes trained leaders to inaugurate this activity. This leader conducts a full session of games and instructs parish leaders in the routine.

Equipment

The equipment needed for the various games can be made at home. The Archdiocesan Office is equipped to sell this equipment at cost.

Hints to Leaders

1. Secure a copy of the Low Organized Game packet from the Archdiocesan Office.
2. Study the games carefully and have the information at your immediate disposal.
3. Plan your program ahead of time.
4. Allow only sixty seconds to teach any game or relay, then begin to play.

5. Never allow the interest in the game to lag. If it does, start a new game.
6. It is important to keep all the boys playing some game or other.
7. Gain the respect of the boys by model leadership, yet be a play leader among them, not above them.

Competition

Divisional and Archdiocesan mass meets are conducted in this activity. The rules governing these mass meets are given on page 128.

CHAPTER FOUR

REGULATIONS GOVERNING COMPETITIVE ACTIVITIES

AGE CLASSIFICATIONS

CLASS	AGE	DATE Fall and Winter Activities	DATE Spring and Summer Activities
Senior Class	For entrants who have not reached their 26th birthday on	Sept. 1, 1937	Mar. 1, 1938
*Minor Class	For entrants who have not reached their 22nd birthday on	Sept. 1, 1937	
Junior Class	For entrants who have not reached their 19th birthday on	Sept. 1, 1937	Mar. 1, 1938
Cadet Class	For entrants who have not reached their 16th birthday on	Sept. 1, 1937	Mar. 1, 1938

*Minor Class applies to Wrestling only.

Fall and Winter Activities

Cultural:
Oratory, Interpretation, Debate, One-Act Play.

Hobby:
Hobby Exhibit.

Athletic:
Football, Basketball, Free-throwing, Indoor Swimming, Bowling, Wrestling, Table Tennis.

Recreational:
Checkers, Chess.

Spring and Summer Activities

Cultural:
Essay, Short Story, Spelling, Arithmetic.

Hobby:
Model Airplane Flying.

Vocational Guidance:
Career Booklet Contest.

Athletic:
Baseball, Softball, Track, Tennis, Horseshoe Pitching.

Recreational:
Mass Meet.

Closing Dates for Entries for All Activities

Cultural Activities

Activity	*Classes*	*Age Date*	*Entries Close*
Oratory	Junior	Under 19 years on September 1, 1937	December 21
	Senior	Under 26 years on September 1, 1937	December 21
Interpretation	Cadet	Under 16 years on September 1, 1937	January 19
	Junior	Under 19 years on September 1, 1937	January 19
Debate	Junior	Under 19 years on September 1, 1937	January 25
	Senior	Under 26 years on September 1, 1937	January 25
One-Act Play	Junior	Under 19 years on September 1, 1937	March 3
Essay	Group A	Attendance in eighth grade or first year high school	April 9
	Group B	Sophomore and Junior years in high school or 15 and 16 years of age	April 9
	Group C	Seniors in high school and graduates or 17 and 18 years of age	April 9
Spelling and Arithmetic Contest	Cadet	Under 16 years on March 1, 1938	April 22
Short Story	Senior	Under 26 years on March 1, 1938	May 7

Hobby Activities

Hobby Exhibit	Cadet	Under 16 years on September 1, 1937	February 24
	Junior	Under 19 years on September 1, 1937	February 24
	Senior	Under 26 years on September 1, 1937	February 24

Note: Exhibits must be in the Archdiocesan Office no later than Friday evening, March 18, at 8:00 P. M.

Activity	*Classes*	*Age Date*	*Entries Close*
Model Airplane Flying	Junior	Under 19 years on March 1, 1938	June 9
		Vocational Guidance Activities	
Career Booklet Contest	Group A	Attendance in eighth grade or first year high school	April 25
	Group B	Sophomore and Junior years in high school or 15 and 16 years of age	April 25
		Athletic Activities	
Football	Cadet	Under 16 years on September 1, 1937	September 23
	Junior	Under 19 years on September 1, 1937	September 23
Bowling	Senior	Under 26 years on September 1, 1937	October 22
Basketball	Cadet	Under 16 years on September 1, 1937	November 26
	Junior	Under 19 years on September 1, 1937	November 26
	Senior	Under 26 years on September 1, 1937	November 26
Table Tennis	Cadet	Under 16 years on September 1, 1937	January 14
	Junior	Under 19 years on September 1, 1937	January 14
Free Throwing	Cadet	Under 16 years on September 1, 1937	February 11
	Junior	Under 19 years on September 1, 1937	February 11
	Senior	Under 26 years on September 1, 1937	February 11
Swimming (indoor)	Cadet	Under 16 years on September 1, 1937	March 18
	Junior	Under 19 years on September 1, 1937	March 18
	Senior	Under 26 years on September 1, 1937	March 18

Activity	*Classes*	*Age Date*	*Entries Close*
Wrestling	Junior	Under 19 years on September 1, 1937	March 24
	Minor	Under 22 years on September 1, 1937	March 24
Baseball	Junior	Under 19 years on March 1, 1938	April 26
Softball	Cadet	Under 16 years on March 1, 1938	April 19
	Junior	Under 19 years on March 1, 1938	April 19
	Senior	Under 26 years on March 1, 1938	May 11
Tennis	Cadet	Under 16 years on March 1, 1938	April 29
	Junior	Under 19 years on March 1, 1938	April 29
	Senior	Under 26 years on March 1, 1938	April 29
Horseshoe Pitching	Cadet	Under 16 years on March 1, 1938	May 20
	Junior	Under 19 years on March 1, 1938	May 20
Track	Cadet	Under 16 years on March 1, 1938	June 30
	Junior	Under 19 years on March 1, 1938	June 30
	Senior	Under 26 years on March 1, 1938	June 30
		Recreational Activities	
Checkers	Cadet	Under 16 years on September 1, 1937	November 9
	Junior	Under 19 years on September 1, 1937	November 9
Chess	Cadet	Under 16 years on September 1, 1937	November 9
	Junior	Under 19 years on September 1, 1937	November 9
	Senior	Under 26 years on September 1, 1937	November 9
Mass Meet	Cadet	Under 16 years on March 1, 1938	March 29

GENERAL ELIGIBILITY RULES

These General Eligibility Rules Govern All Competitive Activities

Membership in Holy Name Society

Each entrant must be a member in good standing of the Holy Name Society (Senior or Junior) of his own parish.

Entry Cards

1. Individual entry cards are required of every entrant in every Divisional and Archdiocesan competitive activity.
2. Each entry card must bear the entrant's own signature.
3. The entry card must be signed by the Spiritual Director of the Holy Name Society of the entrant's own parish to the effect that the entrant is a member in good standing of the Holy Name Society.
4. Each entry card, properly filled out and signed as required above, must be filed at the Archdiocesan Office, 225 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on or before the closing date for entries for each particular activity.
5. No entry cards will be accepted at any time following the closing date for entries.

Age Verification

Each entrant, in order that he may be eligible to participate in any Divisional or Archdiocesan competitive activity at any time during the entire season must have on file at the Archdiocesan Office, *on or before the closing date for entries,* an acceptable verification of his age.

Valid Age Verifications

1. A birth record, baptismal record, health department record, or register of deeds record is acceptable.
2. In unusual cases, *where none of the above types of records is available* (which only happens rarely), a sworn statement by one parent or legal guardian before a notary public or parish priest will be acceptable, *provided,* the document bears the legal or church seal and gives the place of birth and the names of the parents.

Forfeiture

A parish will forfeit all contests in which an ineligible contestant has participated (or signed the sign-up card in athletic

contests). In team contests no competitor is eligible unless his name appears on the team eligibility list for that activity.

Suspension

All ineligible contestants and all managers, coaches and directors who allow ineligible contestants to compete will be subject to suspension from C. Y. O. activities.

All individuals guilty of unsportsmanlike or ungentlemanly conduct on or off the scene of any contest will be subject to like suspension.

Participation

A contestant may enter only one class of competition and with only one team in any competitive activity. A contestant may not be shifted from one class to another or from one team to another after the closing date for entries in any competitive activity. Entrants in the track or swimming meets may enter events in their own age class and in a higher class as well, but may not enter the same event in two classes.

SPECIFIC RULES GOVERNING INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES

Cultural Activities

Oratory

Junior Contest—Under 19 years of age on September 1, 1937.
Senior Contest—Under 26 years of age on September 1, 1937.
Entries Close—December 21, 1937, at Archdiocesan Office.
Divisional Contests must be conducted no later than January 9, 1938.

Archdiocesan Contest—January 16, 1938.
General Eligibility Rules will apply.

Subject

The subject must be of current Catholic interest, like *Capital and Labor, The Church in Spain, Mexico, Germany, Communism, State Aid for Parochial Schools, The Catholic Press,* and the like.

Composition

The oration must be an original composition.

Length

Each entrant is limited to ten minutes speaking time.

Basis of Judging

Orations are judged on content, that is, the subject matter and its development; and on delivery, that is, on the poise, posture, voice, and the general effectiveness of the speaker.

Staging the Contest

1. *Parish Representatives*
   The parish cultural director is responsible for selecting the parish representatives. This selection must be made on or before December 21. Each parish is entitled to two representatives in the Junior contest, and two representatives in the Senior contest. Entry cards for these representatives must be sent to the Archdiocesan Office no later than December 21 (postmarked). It is recommended that the parish representatives be selected by means of a contest. This conest should be conducted before an audience. The breakfast meeting of the Senior Holy Name Society, a C. Y. O. meeting, or some parish gathering are suggested.

2. *Divisional Representatives*

The Divisional Cultural Director is responsible for conducting the Divisional contest and for sending the names of the Divisional representatives to the Archdiocesan Office. This contest must be held no later than January 9. The names of these representatives must be sent to the Archdiocesan Office no later than January 10. Each Division is entitled to be represented by two members in the Junior contest, and by two members in the Senior contest. It is suggested that the Divisional contest be conducted before an audience. The monthly Divisional meeting of the C. Y. O. or the breakfast meeting of some Holy Name Society within the Division are suggested.

Awards

In Archdiocesan Contest — medals to first, second, and third place winners in each class.

Interpretation

Cadet Contest—Under 16 years of age on September 1, 1937.
Junior Contest—Under 19 years of age on September 1, 1937.
Entries close—January 19, 1938.
Divisional contest must be held no later than January 30, 1938.
Archdiocesan Contest—February 6, 1938.
General Eligibility Rules will apply.

Subject

Any poem, play, or literary work may be interpreted. These selections must be memorized.

Length

Each entrant is limited to eight minutes speaking time.

Basis of Judging

The interpretations are judged on the degree of excellence shown by the speakers in making the thought and emotions of the author live.

Staging the Contest

1. *Parish Representatives*

The parish cultural director is responsible for selecting the parish representatives. This selection must be made on or before January 19. Each parish is entitled to two repre-

sentatives in the Cadet Contest, and to two representatives in the Junior contest. Entry cards for these representatives must be sent to the Archdiocesan Office no later than January 19 (postmarked). It is recommended that the parish representatives be selected by means of a contest. This contest should be conducted before an audience. The breakfast meeting of the Senior Holy Name Society, a C. Y. O. meeting, or some parish gathering are suggested.

2. *Divisional Representatives*

The Divisional Cultural Director is responsible for conducting the Divisional contest and for sending the names of the Divisional representatives to the Archdiocesan Office. This contest must be held no later than January 30. The names of these representatives must be sent to the Archdiocesan Office no later than January 31. Each Division is entitled to be represented by two members in the Cadet contest, and by two members in the Junior contest. It is suggested that the Divisional contest be conducted before an audience. The monthly Divisional meeting of the C. Y. O. or the breakfast meeting of some Holy Name Society within the Division are suggested.

Awards

In Archdiocesan Contest — Medals to first, second, and third place winners in each class.

Debate

Junior League—Under 19 years of age on September 1, 1937.
Senior League—Under 26 years of age on September 1, 1937.
Entries Close—January 25, 1938, at Archdiocesan Office.
Competition Begins—February 6, 1938, in Divisional Leagues.
Competition Ends—March 27, 1938, in Divisional Leagues.
Archdiocesan Tournament—April 3, 1938.
General Eligibility Rules will apply.

Subject

Resolved, that the several states should amend their constitutions to provide for unicameral legislatures.

Teams

Three debaters constitute a team. A parish may enter as many teams in the league as it desires.

Time

Each debater is restricted to five minutes in constructive argument, and to three minutes in rebuttal. The first affirmative opens the debate, and thereafter the speakers alternate. The first negative opens the rebuttals which are closed by the third affirmative.

Choice of Sides

The Divisional cultural director draws up a regular league schedule and assigns sides, each team defending each side an equal number of times.

Deciding Winner

Debates shall be judged by three competent judges. Their votes shall be scored as points for the teams. In a unanimous decision three points shall be scored for the winner and no points for the loser. A split decision merits two points for the winner and one for the loser. The team scoring the highest number of points during the league competition shall be declared the Divisional champion and shall represent the Division in the Archdiocesan tournament.

Principles of Judging

The judges shall without conference cast their ballots affirmative or negative, basing their decisions not on the merit of the question but solely on the merits of the debating. In reaching a decision they shall take into consideration the analysis of the question, including research, organization, and the like; the effectiveness of refutation; and the delivery, including composition and the physical and vocal elements of speech.

Awards

In the Archdiocesan tournament,—team trophies to first, second, and third place winners, and individual medals to the debaters of the same teams.

One Act Play

Junior Contest—Under 19 years of age on September 1, 1937.
Entries Close—March 3, 1938 at Archdiocesan Office.
Divisional contests must be held no later than March 20, 1938.
Archdiocesan Contest—March 27, 1938.
General Eligibility Rules will apply.

Entry Cards

Entry cards for each member of the cast must be filed at the Archdiocesan Office by the closing date for entries. In addition to this the parish must file the name of the play, a manuscript of the play, and the cast of characters.

Number of plays

Each parish shall be allowed to enter only one play in the Divisional contest.

Types of plays

The contest is restricted to one-act plays properly so-called. Cuttings from longer plays are not eligible.

Time limit

No play may exceed twenty-five minutes in length. No presentation can be interrupted by the closing of the curtain even momentarily, or the extinguishing of the lights.

Scenery

All plays are staged against a neutral colored background. Major properties such as tables, chairs, and the like, will be furnished. All other properties must be provided by the individual parish.

Make-up

For the Divisional contest, the parishes must furnish and apply their own make-up. In the Archdiocesan contest, a professional make-up man will be furnished.

Judging

All one-act play contests are judged by a panel of three judges. The judges of the one-act play contests, without consultation, rank the contesting plays according to their estimates of their respective performances. These rankings are then added together and that play which receives the smallest sum is the winner, subject to the exception, that any play which receives two firsts is thereby considered the winner regardless of its third ranking. In ranking the plays the judges consider the choice of the play as indicated by its suitability to the cast; the acting, both individual and ensemble; the directing, as expressed in grouping, tempo, and the like, and the staging as revealed in the use of costumes, properties, lighting, and the like. The estimates of the judges, while based on the

foregoing elements, are not to be distributed into specific percentages.

Determining Divisional winners

The Divisional cultural director is responsible for conducting the Divisional elimination, and for sending the name of the Divisional winner to the Archdiocesan Office. Each Division is entitled to one play in the Archdiocesan contest, and the name of the winning parish must be sent to the Archdiocesan Office no later than March 21, 1938.

Awards

In Archdiocesan contest,—trophies for first, second, and third place winners. Individual medals to members of the cast of the same.

Essays

The usual age classification is *not* followed in this activity. In its place, the contest is divided into the classes listed below:

Group A—Boys in eighth grade and Freshman year in high school.

Group B—Boys in Sophomore and Junior years in high school. (Boys not attending high school—15 and 16 years of age.)

Group C—Young men in Senior year in high school or those who have completed their high school education, but who are under the age of 19 on March 1, 1938. (Young men not attending high school—17 and 18 years of age.)

Entries Close—April 9, 1938, at Archdiocesan Office.

General Eligibility Rules will apply.

Subjects

Group A—*The History of the Northwest Ordinance.*
Group B—*The Makers of the Northwest Ordinance.*
Group C—*The Northwest Ordinance in its Application to Catholics.*

Length

Essays will vary in length according to group.
Group A will submit essays of 750 words or less.
Group B will submit essays of 1000 words or less.

Group C will submit essays of not less than 1500 words and not more than 2000 words.

Manuscript

The essays must be written clearly, preferably typed, on one side of the sheet, and the sheets fastened at the top. The group designation must be placed on the top right-hand corner.

Identification

On the back of the last sheet of the essay, the writer must securely fasten a sealed envelope containing a properly filled out and signed entry card.

Procedure

The parishes are allowed an unlimited entry. All essays must be submitted directly to the Archdiocesan Office. They must be postmarked no later than April 9, 1938.

Judging

The essays will be judged according to their literary value and upon the general worthwhileness of ideas. Handwriting will not be an item of the judging, but neatness is strongly recommended because of its effect on the judges.

Awards

Group A—First place—one year high school scholarship and gold medal. Second place, silver medal. Third place, bronze medal.

Group B—First place—one year high school scholarship and gold medal. Second place, silver medal. Third place, bronze medal.

Group C—First place—one year scholarship at Marquette University and gold medal. Second place, silver medal. Third place, bronze medal.

Short Story

Senior Contest—Under 26 years of age on March 1, 1938.
Entries Close—May 7, 1938, at Archdiocesan Office.
General Eligibility Rules will apply.

Subject

The plot must be original. It may be a true story or fiction.

Length

A short story must contain not more than 2500 words.

Manuscript

The manuscript must be clearly written, preferably typed on one side of the sheet, and the sheets fastened together at the top.

Identification

On the back of the last sheet, the writer must securely fasten a sealed envelope containing a properly filled out and signed entry card.

Procedure

The parishes are allowed an unlimited entry. All short stories must be submitted directly to the Archdiocesan Office. Stories must be postmarked no later than May 7.

Awards

First place—A one year scholarship to Marquette University, or a selection of books, and a gold medal.

Second place—Silver medal.

Third place—Bronze medal.

Spelling and Arithmetic Contest

Cadets—Under 16 years of age on March 1, 1938.

Entries Close—April 22, 1938.

Divisional Contest—Must be conducted no later than May 6.

Archdiocesan Contest—May 13.

General Eligibility Rules will apply.

Rules

The contest will consist of a written test of words and problems. General study lists can be obtained from the Archdiocesan Office.

Judging

Contest will be judged on accuracy and time needed to complete the test.

Awards

In Archdiocesan Contest—Medals will be awarded to first, second, and third place winners.

Hobby Activities

Archdiocesan Hobby Exhibit

Cadet Class—Under 16 years of age on September 1, 1937.
Junior Class—Under 19 years of age on September 1, 1937.
Senior Class—Under 26 years of age on September 1, 1937.
Entries Close—February 24, 1938, at Archdiocesan Office.
Exhibits must be delivered to the Archdiocesan Office no later than 8:00 P. M. March 18, 1938.
Archdiocesan Exhibit—March 21, 22 and 23, 1938.
General Eligibility Rules will apply.

Identification

An identification tag containing the name, age, and parish of the exhibitor must be attached to each exhibit.

Awards

Trophy to parish scoring the highest number of points in the exhibit. Trophy to parish having the largest number of exhibitors. Merchandise awards to the individual exhibitors winning first, second, and third place in each hobby group and in each class of the group.

Stamps

This is an exhibit of frames and not of albums.

Collections are mounted on cardboard or wallboard frames 24x36 inches, with glass or cellophane protection.

Classification

1. United States Stamps (new, used, pre-canceled, commemorative, and the like).
2. Foreign (general, any country).
3. Specialty or Miscellaneous (airmails, special deliveries, ship stamps, religious stamps, animal or bird stamps).

Entries can be made in one, several, or in all classifications. The entries must belong to the personal collection of the exhibitor.

Autographs

The exhibit is again one of selection and not of albums.

The selection must be mounted on 24x36 inch frames and protected by a glass or cellophane covering.

Basis of Judging

1. On the value or the interest of the individual autograph. An autographed letter signed is rated higher than a mere signature.
2. The significance of the collection as a whole. A collection unified by a common theme is considered of more interest than a mere aggregate of signatures.
3. Neatness of the mounting.
4. The size of the exhibit.

Botanical and Zoological Specimens

Exhibit must be mounted on wooden boards or frames.

Basis of Judging

1. Completeness of the collection.
2. Neatness of the arrangement.
3. Explanations that are given.

Model Airplanes

Solid Scale Models—for *Cadets* only.

1. Models must have solid wings, fulselage and tail.
2. Models may have any wing span.

Built-up Scale Models—for *Juniors* and *Seniors.*

1. Models must be of built-up construction.
2. Models may be of any wing span.
3. Models must be of exact scale in every detail.

Basis of Judging

1. General workmanship and accuracy.
2. Covering and finish.
3. Fidelity to scale.
4. Amount of detail.

Model Boats

All types of Model Boats are eligible.

Basis of Judging

1. General workmanship and accuracy.
2. Covering and finish.
3. Fidelity to scale.
4. Amount of detail.

Home Work Shop

Separate exhibits will be conducted in *leather work, scroll saw work, architectural modeling, furniture, metal work* and *tin can work.*

Basis of Judging

1. Design.
2. Workmanship.
3. Detail.
4. Usefulness.

Bows and Arrows

This exhibit includes complete sets and separate exhibits of bows and arrows.

Basis of Judging

1. General usefulness.
2. Accuracy.
3. Design.
4. Workmanship.
5. Detail.

Art

Pen and Ink Drawings are combined in one exhibit. Painting is a separate exhibit.

Basis of Judging

1. Value of idea.
2. Accuracy in copying original.
3. General excellence of work.

Model Airplane Flying

Juniors—Under 19 years of age on March 1, 1938.
Entries Close—June 9, 1938, at Archdiocesan Office.
Archdiocesan Contest—June 18, 1938.
General Eligibility Rules will apply.

Events

Glider Event

For all wood gliders of twenty inch span or less.

Outdoor Commercial Event

All models shall be of N. A. A. specification. The wing area must be from 150 square inches to 200 square inches. Model must be R. O. G. and wheels must be 1½ inches in

diameter or over. Rubber motor must be enclosed and minimum area of the maximum cross section of the fuselage must correspond to the formula $\frac{L2}{100}$ where the L equals the over-all lengths of the fuselage.

Flying Scale Event

Models to be flying scale not over thirty-six inch wing span.

Single Stick Tractor Event

Wing area must be from 150 to 200 square inches. A model of the stick type has a body composed of a single stick or open framework. Models using tubes to enclose the motor and not up to fuselage rules are classed as stick models. Only one propeller and one set of rubbers may be used on this model.

Vocational Guidance Activity

Career Booklet Contest

The usual age classification is *not* followed in this activity. In its place the contest is divided into the classes listed below:

Group A—Boys in eighth grade and first year in high school.

Group B—Boys in sophomore and junior years in high school. (Boys not attending high school—15 and 16 years of age.)

General Eligibility Rules will apply.

Entries Close—April 25, 1938, at Archdiocesan Office.

Nature of Booklets

The booklet may be on any occupation or field of occupations (medicine, carpentry, civil engineering, farming, dentistry, and the like).

Booklet Content

1. Information in essay form not to exceed 1,200 words in length.
2. Any other material (pictures, graphs, clippings, and the like) which will add to the value of the booklet.

Manuscript

It must be clearly written (preferably typed) and should follow somewhat the outline referred to below. Sheets should be bound in an appropriate cover and the Group A or B designated on the top right hand corner of the cover.

Identification

On the back of the last sheet of the booklet the writer will securely fasten a sealed envelope containing a properly filled out and signed entry card.

Judging

The booklets will be judged according to their originality and literary merit, and their general worthwhileness of ideas. Hand writing will not be an item in the judging, but neatness is strongly counselled.

Awards

Medals to the winners of first, second, and third place in each Group.

Suggested Outline for Career Booklet

1. See suggested outline for vocational guidance speakers as given on page 82.
2. Why I plan to enter this occupation, or, Why I do not plan to enter this occupation.
3. Sources of information for this booklet (show authors and titles of books, pamphlets, and magazines. If interviews were used, include names of persons interviewed).

Athletic Activities

Football

Cadet League—For players under 16 years of age on September 1, 1937.

Junior League—For players under 19 years of age on September 1, 1937.

Entries Close—September 23 at Archdiocesan Office.

Play Begins—October 2-3 in Divisional leagues.

Play Ends—November 7 in Divisional leagues (including playoffs of ties).

Archdiocesan Tournament—Starting week-end following conclusion of Divisional play, but not later than November 13-14. Open to winners of regularly organized Divisional leagues.

Seventeen Players or more must be entered to constitute a team.

General Eligibility Rules will apply to all league or tournament games.

Football Rules

National Collegiate Athletic Association (not High School Rules). *Exception*—Quarters will be of ten minute duration.

Franchise and Forfeit Fees

All teams must meet the franchise and forfeit fees set for the league or Division in which they play.

Awards

In Archdiocesan Tournament—Team trophy to winning parish in each class.

Bowling

Senior Class—For bowlers under 26 years of age on September 1, 1937.

Entries Close—October 22 at Archdiocesan Office.

Divisional Leagues Open—On or after November 1.

Divisional Leagues Close—March 20.

Archdiocesan Tournament—March 27 (tentative).

Tournament Teams—The winning team in each of the regularly organized Divisional leagues will be eligible for the Archdiocesan tournament.

Five-Man Teams—Leagues will consist of five-man teams. No Archdiocesan singles competition will be conducted this year.

General Eligibility Rules will apply for Divisional and Archdiocesan leagues.

Unlimited Entry

Teams may enter as many bowlers as they may care to, but a bowler who was not entered on October 22 is eligible to bowl in any Divisional or Archdiocesan game. Where a parish has two or more teams the members of each team must be

specified by the closing date for entries and no shifting of members may be made after the closing date for entries.

No Cash Prizes

There shall be no cash prizes competed for or received in C. Y. O. leagues.

Awards

In Archdiocesan tournament—Team trophies to parishes placing first, second, or third. Medals to five members of the same teams.

Basketball

Cadet League—For players under 16 years of age on September 1, 1937.

Junior League—For players under 19 years of age on September 1, 1937.

Senior League—For players under 26 years of age on September 1, 1937.

Entries Close—November 26 at Archdiocesan Office.

Play Begins—December 11-12 in Divisional leagues.

Play Ends—February 27 in Divisional leagues (including playoffs of ties).

Archdiocesan Tournament—March 5 to 13.

Eight Players or more must be entered to constitute a team.

General Eligibility Rules will apply to all league or tournament games.

Basketball Rules

National Collegiate Athletic Association (not High School Rules). *Exception*—Quarters will be of 8 minute duration in all classes, 1 minute between quarters, 10 minutes between halves.

Franchise and Forfeit Fees

All teams must meet the franchise and forfeit fees set for the league or Division in which they play.

Players Must Participate

In three or more regularly scheduled C. Y. O. basketball league games this season in order to be eligible to play in the Archdiocesan Tournament.

Tournament Teams

Winners of the regularly organized Divisional leagues will be eligible for the Archdiocesan tournament.

No Entry Fee

Will be charged to teams entering the Archdiocesan tournament.

Forfeit Fee

A substantial forfeit fee (to insure appearance) will be charged each team entering the tournament. This fee will be returned if the team appears for all their tournament games with a full team on time.

Awards

In Archdiocesan tournament—Team trophies to parishes winning first, second, or third places in any of the three classes. Medals to the members of the same teams. Medals to five players picked on the all tournament teams in the three classes.

Free Throwing

Cadet Class—For players under 16 years of age on September 1, 1937.
Junior Class—For players under 19 years of age on September 1, 1937.
Senior Class—For players under 26 years of age on September 1, 1937.
Entries Close—February 11 at Archdiocesan Office.
Divisional Eliminations must be held between February 20 and March 4, inclusive.
Archdiocesan Championships—March 19 (tentative).
General Eligibility Rules will apply for Divisional and Archdiocesan contests.

Rules

For *Divisional* and *Archdiocesan Contests.* Cadet entrants will take 25 throws. Junior and Senior class entrants will take 35 throws. In case of ties the contestants so tied shall again take the number of throws required for their class.

First Place Winners

In each class in each divisional elimination are eligible to compete in the Archdiocesan championships. Only free throwers who so qualify in regularly organized divisional elemina-

tions are eligible to compete in the Archdiocesan championships.

Awards

In Archdiocesan championship—Medals to first, second, and third place winners in each class.

Swimming (Indoor)

Cadet Class—For swimmers under 16 years of age on September 1, 1937.
Junior Class—For swimmers under 19 years of age on September 1, 1937.
Senior Class—For swimmers under 26 years of age on September 1, 1937.
Entries Close—March 18 at Archdiocesan Office.
Divisional Meets must be held between March 25 and April 4, inclusive.
Archdiocesan Meet—April 9 (tentative).
Swimming Rules—Amateur Athletic Union.
General Eligibility Rules will apply for Divisional and Archdiocesan meets.

Swimming Rules

Amateur Athletic Union.

Archdiocesan Qualifiers

Winners of first places in all events in Divisional meets qualify to compete in those events in the Archdiocesan meet. Only swimmers who so qualify in regularly organized Divisional meets are eligible to compete in the Archdiocesan meet. They may compete only in the events in which they have qualified.

Events

The following events will be held, and held in the order given below, in Divisional meets and in the Archdiocesan championship meet.

Cadet Class

1. 50 Yards Breast Stroke (or 40 yards in 20 yard pools).
2. 50 Yards Back Stroke (or 40 yards in 20 yard pools).
3. 50 Yards Free Style (or 40 yards in 20 yard pools).
4. Diving
   a. Compulsory Dives—Plain front dive, running; Backward dive.

b. Optional Dives—2 dives, no restrictions, except that neither of the required dives may be duplicated.

5. 75 Yards Individual Medley Swim (or 60 yards in 20 yard pools)—Breast Stroke, Back Stroke, Free Style.

Junior Class

6. 200 Yards Free Style Relay—4 men (or 160 yards in 20 yard pools).
7. 100 Yards Breast Stroke.
8. 50 Yards Free Style (or 40 yards in 20 yard pools).
9. 220 Yards Free Style.
10. 100 Yards Back Stroke.
11. 100 Yards Free Style.
12. Diving
    a. Compulsory Dives—Plain front dive, running;
       Backward dive;
       Backward jack-knife;
       Front dive with half twist, running.
    b. Optional Dives—4 dives, no restrictions, except that none of the required dives may be duplicated.
13. 75 Yards Individual Medley Swim (or 60 yards in 20 yard pools)—Breast Stroke, Back Stroke, Free Style.

Senior Class

14. 100 Yards Free Style.
15. 150 Yards Back Stroke (or 140 yards in 20 yard pools).
16. 220 Yards Breast Stroke.
17. 220 Yards Free Style.
18. Diving
    a. Compulsory Dives—Plain front dive, running;
       Backward dive;
       Half gainer, running, straight or pike;
       Backward jack-knife;
       Front dive with half twist, running.
    b. Optional dives—5 dives, one from each of the following groups:
       1. Forward dives.
       2. Backward dives.
       3. Gainer dives.

4. Cutaway dives.
5. Twist (screw) dives.

19. 400 Yards Free Style Relay—4 men.

Scoring

Archdiocesan Meet—Four places (including relays) will be scored in each event as follows: Firsts, 5 points; seconds, 3 points; thirds, 2 points; fourths, 1 point.

Divisional Meets—5 for firsts, 3 for seconds, 1 for thirds.

Parish championship will be decided on the combined score of the three classes.

Special Entry Cards

Are required for this sport. Kindly make application for same to the Archdiocesan Office.

Three Events

Swimmers are limited to entering three events (including relay). These events must be noted on the entry card. No changes in events may be made after the closing date for entries.

Awards

In Archdiocesan meet—Team trophy to winning parish. Medals will be awarded for first, second, and third places; ribbons for fourth places in all events (including relays).

Wrestling

Junior Class—For Wrestlers under 19 years of age on September 1, 1937.

Minor Class—For Wrestlers under 22 years of age on September 1, 1937.

Entries Close—March 24 at Archdiocesan Office.

Archdiocesan Tournament—April 2-3. (Tentative.)

General Eligibility Rules will apply.

Weight Classes

Junior Class

106 lbs. and under	145 lbs. and under
112 lbs. and under	155 lbs. and under
118 lbs. and under	165 lbs. and under
126 lbs. and under	175 lbs. and under
135 lbs. and under	Heavyweight (unlimited)

Minor Class

112 lbs. and under	155 lbs. and under
118 lbs. and under	165 lbs. and under
126 lbs. and under	175 lbs. and under
135 lbs. and under	Heavyweight (unlimited)
145 lbs. and under	

Rule Books

Copies of the C. Y. O. Wrestling Rules will be sent without charge to any parish spiritual or athletic director who makes a request for same to the Archdiocesan Office.

Stripped Weight

Athletes must enter their approximate stripped weight on their wrestling entry card. All wrestlers will be officially weighed by C. Y. O. officials on the day of the tournament.

Length of Bouts

Bouts shall be eight minutes in length, except under certain conditions specified in the rules.

Bout Scoring

A fall immediately terminates a bout, except in a "split period" bout (fully explained in C. Y. O. rules). When the outcome of a bout is not determined by a fall the following scoring system decides the winner of the bout:

1. Bringing the opponent to mat and going behind, 5 points.
2. Getting out from underneath and going free, 3 points.
3. Getting out from underneath and going behind at once, 5 points.
4. Aggressiveness on mat (only once in each bout), 1 point.

Elimination

The Archdiocesan tournament will be run on an elimination basis. However, the two defeated semi-finalists in each weight class will wrestle for third place.

Team Scoring

First place in each weight class shall count 5 points, second place shall count three points, third place shall count one point. One additional point shall be scored for each bout won on a fall throughout the tournament. The parish championship will

be decided on the combined points of the Junior and Minor classes.

Weight Allowance

No overweight is allowed.

Amateur Wrestling

All contests will be held strictly according to amateur rules. All contestants using professional tactics will be immediately excluded from the tournament.

Ring

The mat will be on the floor and not on a platform. There will be no ropes.

Awards

Team trophy to winning parish. Medals will be awarded for first, second, and third places in all weight classes.

Table Tennis

Cadet Class—For players under 16 years of age on September 1, 1937.
Junior Class—For players under 19 years of age on September 1, 1937.
Entries Close—January 14 at Archdiocesan Office.
Singles only.
Divisional Tournaments must be held between January 22 and February 13, inclusive.
Archdiocesan Tournament—February 19-20.
General Eligibility Rules will apply for Divisional and Archdiocesan tournaments.

Rules

U. S. Table Tennis Association.

Elimination Tournaments

Divisional and Archdiocesan tournaments will be strictly eliminational. Two out of three games to decide each match.

First Place Winners

First place winners in each class in each divisional tournament are eligible to compete in the Archdiocesan tournament. Only players who so qualify in regularly organized divisional tournaments are eligible to compete in the Archdiocesan tournament.

Awards

In Archdiocesan tournament—Medals to first, second, and third place winners in each class.

Baseball (Hardball)

Junior League—For players under 19 years of age on March 1, 1938.
Entries Close—April 26 at Archdiocesan Office.
Play Begins—May 7 in Divisional leagues.
Play Ends—June 20 in Divisional leagues.
Archdiocesan Tournament—June 25-26.
15 Players or more must be entered to constitute a team.
General Eligibility Rules will apply to all league and tournament games.

Baseball Rules

Official Baseball Rules adopted by the National and American Leagues. *Exception*—Games will be less than 9 innings when game is not completed in specified time allotted for game.

Franchise and Forfeit Fees

All teams must meet the franchise and forfeit fees set for the league or Division in which they play.

Tournament Teams

Winners of the regularly organized Divisional leagues will be eligible for the Archdiocesan tournament.

No Entry Fee

Will be charged to teams entering the Archdiocesan tournament.

Forfeit Fee

A forfeit fee (to insure appearance) will be charged each team entering the tournament. This fee will be returned if the team appears for all their tournament games with a full team on time.

Awards

In Archdiocesan tournament — Team trophy to winning parish.

Softball

Cadet League—For players under 16 years of age on March 1, 1938.

Junior League—For players under 19 years of age on March 1, 1938.

Senior League—For players under 26 years of age on March 1, 1938.

Entries Close—CADET and JUNIOR class—April 19, at Archdiocesan Office. SENIOR class — May 11, at Archdiocesan Office.

Play Begins—CADET and JUNIOR class—April 30-May 1 in Divisional leagues. SENIOR class—May 21-22 in Divisional leagues.

Play Ends—CADET and JUNIOR Divisional leagues on June 19 (including play-offs); SENIOR Divisional leagues on July 31.

Archdiocesan Tournament—CADET and JUNIOR class—June 25-26. SENIOR class—August 6-7.

15 Players or more must be entered to constitute a team.

General Eligibility Rules will apply to all league and tournament games.

Softball Rules

Official Rules of Softball as approved by the Joint Rules Committee. NOTE—12 inch, smooth-seam (in-seam) ball—60 foot base lines—40 foot pitching distance—10 players—no team can start game with less than 10 players—7 inning games. EXCEPTION—Where conditions demand, 12 inch out-seam ball, 45 foot base lines, 37 foot 8½ inch pitching distance will be permitted.

Franchise and Forfeit Fees

All teams must meet the franchise and forfeit fees set for the league or division in which they play.

Tournament Teams

Winners of the regularly organized Divisional leagues will be eligible for the Archdiocesan tournament.

No Extra Fee

Will be charged to teams entering the Archdiocesan tournament.

Forfeit Fee

A forfeit fee (to insure appearance) will be charged each team entering the tournament. This fee will be returned if

the team appears for all their tournament games with a full team on time.

Awards

In Archdiocesan tournament—Team trophy to the winning parish in each of the three tournaments.

Track

Cadet Class—For athletes under 16 years of age on March 1, 1938.
Junior Class—For athletes under 19 years of age on March 1, 1938.
Senior Class—For athletes under 26 years of age on March 1, 1938.
Entries Close—June 30, at Archdiocesan Office.
Archdiocesan Meet—July 9 (tentative).
Unlimited Entry is permitted from any parish.
General Eligibility Rules will apply.

Track Rules

Amateur Athletic Union.

Events

Cadet Class

100 Meters Run
200 Meters Run
400 Meters Run
800 Meters Run
Running High Jump
Running Broad Jump
Putting 8 lb. Shot
Pole Vault

Junior Class

100 Meters Run
200 Meters Run
400 Meters Run
800 Meters Run
1500 Meters Run
110 Meters High Hurdles
200 Meters Low Hurdles
1500 Meters Walk
Running High Jump
Running Broad Jump
Running Hop, Step and Jump
Putting 12 lb. Shot
Throwing the Discus
Pole Vault

Senior Class

100 Meters Run
200 Meters Run
400 Meters Run
800 Meters Run
1500 Meters Run
110 Meters High Hurdles
200 Meters Low Hurdles
1500 Meters Walk
Running High Jump
Running Broad Jump
Running Hop, Step and Jump
Putting 16 lb. Shot
Throwing the Discus
Pole Vault

Scoring

Four places will be scored in each event as follows: Firsts, 5 points; seconds, 3 points; thirds, 2 points; fourths, 1 point. Parish championship will be decided on the combined score of the three classes.

Special Entry Cards

Are required for this sport. Kindly make application for same to the Archdiocesan Office.

Three Events

Athletes are limited to entering three events. These events must be noted on the entry card. No changes in events may be made after the closing date for entries.

Awards

Team trophy to winning parish. Medals will be awarded for first, second, and third places; ribbons for 4th places, in all events.

Tennis

Cadet Class—For players under 16 years of age on March 1, 1938.
Junior Class—For players under 19 years of age on March 1, 1938.
Senior Class—For players under 26 years of age on March 1, 1938.
Entries Close—April 29, at Archdiocesan Office.
Singles only.
Divisional Tournaments must be held between May 21 and July 10, inclusive.
Archdiocesan Tournament—July 16-17 (tentative).
General Eligibility Rules will apply for Divisional and Archdiocesan tournaments.

Rules

U. S. Lawn Tennis Association.

Elimination Tournaments

Divisional and Archdiocesan tournaments will be strictly eliminational. Two out of three sets to decide each match.

First Place Winners

In each class in each divisional tournament are eligible to compete in the Archdiocesan tournament. Only players who

so qualify in regularly organized divisional tournaments are eligible to compete in the Archdiocesan tournament.

Awards

In Archdiocesan tournaments—Medals to first, second, and third place winners in each class.

Horseshoe Pitching

Cadet Class—For players under 16 years of age on March 1, 1938.

Junior Class—For players under 19 years of age on March 1, 1938.

Singles only.

Entries Close—May 20, at Archdiocesan Office.

Divisional Tournaments must be held between May 28 and June 5, inclusive.

Archdiocesan Tournament—June 11-12.

General Eligibility Rules will apply for Divisional and Archdiocesan tournaments.

Rules

National Horseshoe Pitchers' Association. (40 foot court.)

Qualifying Round

In Divisional and Archdiocesan tournaments—Each contestant will pitch 100 shoes in the qualifying round. He will pitch alone on the court, throwing two shoes and walking. His total score will be the sum of ringers and single points made, counting all shoes within six inches of the stake. He must throw according to the regulation pitching rules. The SIX HIGHEST SCORES (determined in the qualifying round) will play a round robin, each pitching the other players one 50 point game. The player with the most games won at the end of the round robin will be declared the champion.

First and Second Place Winners

First and second place winners in each class in each divisional tournament are eligible to compete in the Archdiocesan tournament. Only pitchers who so qualify in regularly organized divisional tournaments are eligible to compete in the Archdiocesan tournament.

Awards

In Archdiocesan tournament—Medals to winners of first, second, and third places in each tournament.

Recreational Activities

Checkers

Cadet Contest—Under 16 years of age on September 1, 1937.
Junior Contest—Under 19 years of age on September 1, 1937.
Entries Close—November 9, 1937, at Archdiocesan Office.
Divisional Contests must be held no later than November 21, 1937.
Archdiocesan Contest—December 5, 1937.
General Eligibility Rules will apply.

Rules

1. One parish representative in each class represents the parish in the divisional contest.
2. The divisional winner of each class represents the division in the Archdiocesan Contest.
3. The tournament will be a round-robin. Each player plays one game with each and every other contestant. The winner of each match is credited with two points, while both contestants score a point in the event of a tie or draw. The contestant who has the greatest number of points at the end of the contest shall be declared the champion. In the event of a tie, a play-off is necessary.
4. Boards are placed so that the bottom left-hand corner square is black.
5. Checkers are placed on the black squares.
6. Each player plays alternately with black and white checkers—the black checker must be first to move at the opening of every game.
7. A play is made and completed when a player properly moves one of his men across the line and releases hand from checker.
8. A huff or blow does not constitute a play.
9. A player has the right to huff, compel the take, or allow the checker to remain on the board, as he thinks proper, when his opponent fails to jump.
10. A draw is declared when neither player can force a win or jump after forty moves of his own.

11. A player moving a single checker into his opponent's king row to be crowned cannot move the checker again until his next turn.
12. In any dispute, players must abide by the decision of the referee.

Awards

In the Archdiocesan contest—Medals to first, second, and third place winners in each class.

Chess

Cadet Contest—Under 16 years of age on September 1, 1937.
Junior Contest—Under 19 years of age on September 1, 1937.
Senior Contest—Under 26 years of age on September 1, 1937.
Entries Close—November 9, 1937, at the Archdiocesan Office.
Divisional Contests must be held no later than November 21, 1937.
Archdiocesan Contest—December 5, 1937.
General Eligibility Rules will apply.

Rules

1. The tournament will be a round-robin. Each player plays in the divisional contest.
2. The divisional winner of each class represents the division in the Archdiocesan contest.
3. The tournament will be a round-robin. Each player plays one game with each and every contestant. The winner of each match is entitled to one point, while in the event of a draw, each player is entitled to one-half point. The contestant who has the greatest number of points at the end of the tournament is declared the champion. In the event of a tie, a play-off is necessary.
4. All other play is governed by the Rules and Regulations of the American Chess Code.
5. In any dispute, players must abide by the decision of the referee.

Awards

In the Archdiocesan contest—Medals to first, second, and third place winners in each class.

Archdiocesan Mass Meet

Cadet Meet—Under 16 years of age on March 1, 1938.

Entries Close—March 29, 1938, at Archdiocesan Office.

Divisional Mass Meets must be conducted no later than April 8, 1938.

Archdiocesan Mass Meet—April 22, 1938.

General Eligibility Rules will apply.

Events

A Mass meet consists of the following four events:

1. Basketball throw—backward, overhead.
2. Stick the peg.
3. Round the bases relay.
4. Standing broad jump.

Rules

1. Six men constitute a team.
2. All six men must compete in all four events.
3. The parish team winning the divisional mass meet represents that division in the Archdiocesan Mass Meet.

Scoring

1. The best team score in any event receives 100 percent.
2. Other teams score percentage in proportion to winning team.
3. The team having the highest percentage wins the meet.

Awards

In the Archdiocesan Meet—Trophies to the first and second place teams.

CHAPTER FIVE

AWARDS

The prevailing system of awarding only successful competition in certain activities is psychologically unsound. The program which limits its awards to successful contestants says, in effect, to the winners: "You have done a good job, here is your reward, you are finished." Such a recognition is a graduation and not a commencement. It fails to challenge the gifted individuals, and to the less fortunate it lacks all appeal. Restricting awards to the competitive activities serves to overemphasize a phase of the program which is, at most, a dramatization of the whole program. Worse than this, it fails to promote, and perhaps even discourages, a broad participation.

The Purpose of Awards

In addition to the prizes offered to successful contestants in competitive activities, the C. Y. O. has developed a merit system. By means of this system it aims:

1. To confer merited public recognition upon certain noncompetitive activities in its program.
2. To encourage all members to take part in all the program.
3. To make public acknowledgment for active service by leaders.
4. To make public acknowledgment of exceptional services to the C. Y. O. or to Catholic youth whether these take the form of active leadership, or of exceptional contributions in thought, or inspiration.

Types of Awards

All awards made by the C. Y. O. are divided into three classes:

1. Activities awards (for members).
   a. Membership awards.
   b. Achievement awards.
2. Service awards (for leaders).
3. Honorary awards (for special service).

Honor Night

All awards are conferred publicly at Divisional and Archdiocesan Honor Nights.

The Divisional Honor Nights are held once a year, in the

month of January. At these Honor Nights the two and three year membership awards, and the awards of merit and excellence, are conferred. In order that the fullest results may be obtained from the award system it is strongly urged that members, including boys who are not recipients, and their parents, be prevailed upon to attend.

Annually, at one of the large public functions of the C. Y. O. or of the Milwaukee Archdiocesan Holy Name Society, the major awards are conferred.

Membership Awards

Membership awards are conferred on those who have served satisfactory membership as follows: two years; three years; five years; ten years. Satisfactory membership is taken to mean:

1. Attendance at eight regular monthly Communions a year, unless excused for a good reason by the Spiritual Director.
2. Attendance at five regular monthly meetings a year.

The membership awards are as follows:

Two year award, an inscribed certificate;

Three year award, a certificate and the privilege of wearing a bronze button;

Five year award, a certificate and the privilege of wearing a silver button;

Ten year award, a certificate and the privilege of wearing a gold button.

The two and three year membership awards are conferred at the Divisional Honor Night; and the five and ten year awards at the Archdiocesan Honor Night.

How to Keep Membership Records

In order that the membership awards may be fairly and justly conferred, it is necessary that attendance records be accurate. Accordingly, the following suggestions are made:

1. Secure special master record cards from the Archdiocesan Office. The Spiritual Director keeps these cards in his possession.
2. Pass out attendance cards at Communion (obtainable at the Archdiocesan Office). The secretary then transfers the attendance record to the master record cards which remain in possession of the Spiritual Director.

3. In the event of the transference of a member from one parish to another, the Spiritual Director of the first parish sends, upon request, the card directly to the Spiritual Director of the second.
4. In a similar way, the record of attendance at monthly meetings is transcribed to the master record cards.

Method of Applying for Membership Awards

The application for membership awards is a duty incumbent upon the Spiritual Directors of the several branches. These shall submit, prior to December 1 of any year, the names of those eligible for the several membership awards for the twelve-month period ending on the preceding September 1. Application blanks for these awards are obtained from the Archdiocesan Office and returned thereto.

Achievement Awards

The achievement awards are conferred upon the C. Y. O. members who receive the following points:

Award of Merit, an inscribed certificate, for 50 points.

Award of Excellence, a certificate and the privilege of wearing a bronze button, for 150 points.

Award of Distinction, a certificate and the privilege of wearing a silver button, for 300 points.

Grand Award, a certificate and the privilege of wearing a gold button, for 500 points.

How to Keep Achievement Records

In order that Achievement Awards may be fairly and justly conferred, the following recommendations should be observed:

1. Every activity director keeps accurate records of all participants in his activities. This record indicates length of participation, type of participation, and, in the case of competitive activities, success in participation.
2. The records in Divisional and Archdiocesan activities are sent by the Archdiocesan Office to the parish Spiritual Director in August each year.
3. Once each year, preferably in late August, the parish Directors meet with the Spiritual Director and compile the master record.
4. These record cards are kept in possession of the Spiritual Director.

Method of Applying for Achievement Awards

The same procedure as outlined on page 132 for Membership Awards applies to Achievement Awards.

Scoring System for Achievement Awards

Parish Participation

General—Ten points are annually awarded to members who participate in at least six different types of activities during the year. These six activities must represent three fields of endeavor (cultural, hobby, vocational guidance, athletic, recreational, or social).

Special Points

Participation in study clubs	5 points	(per session)
Essay Contest	3 points	
Short Story Contest	5 points	
Career Booklet Contest	5 points	
Officers and Standing Committee Chairmen	2 points	(annually)
Exhibiting in Archdiocesan Hobby Show	1 point	

Divisional Participation

Active membership in Literary Club	10 points	(annually)
Active membership in Hobby Clubs	2 points	(annually
Active membership in Dramatic Club	8 points	(annually)
Active membership in Chorus or Band Clubs	5 points	(annually)
Officers in Division	4 points	(annually)

Successful Competition in Divisional Activities

In individualistic activities—Oratory, Interpretation, Spelling, Arithmetic, Tennis, Free Throwing, Checkers, and Chess:

First place winners, 7 points; Second place winners, 5 points; Third place winners, 3 points; Fourth place winners, 1 point.

In Swimming Meet (for each event)

First place winners, 3 points; Second place winners, 2 points; Third place winners, 1 point.

In Table Tennis and Horseshoe

First place winners, 3 points; Second place winners, 2 points; Third place winners, 1 point.

In team activities—One-Act Play, Debate, Football, Basketball, Softball, Baseball, and Mass Meet—the following points will be awarded to every member of the team:

First place winners, 5 points; Second place winners, 3 points; Third place winners, 1 point.

In Bowling

First place winners, 3 points; Second place winners, 2 points; Third place winners, 1 point.

Successful Competition in Archdiocesan Activities

In individualistic activities — Oratory, Interpretation, Spelling, Arithmetic, Hobbies, Career Booklet, Wrestling, Free Throw, Tennis, Checkers, Chess:

First place winners, 15 points; Second place winners, 10 points; Third place winners, 5 points; Fourth place winners, 3 points.

In Track and Swimming Meet

First place winners, 7 points; Second place winners, 5 points; Third place winners, 3 points; Fourth place winners, 1 point.

In Table Tennis and Horseshoe Pitching

First place winners, 7 points; Second place winners, 5 points; Third place winners, 3 points; Fourth place winners, 1 point.

In Essay and Short Story Contests

First place winners, 20 points; Second place winners, 15 points; Third place winners, 10 points; Fourth place winners, 5 points.

In team activities—One-Act Play, Debate, Football, Basketball, Softball, Baseball, Mass Meet—the following points will be awarded to every member of the team:

First place winners, 10 points; Second place winners, 7 points; Third place winners, 4 points; Fourth place winners, 2 points.

In Bowling

First place winners, 6 points; Second place winners, 4 points; Third place winners, 2 points; Fourth place winners, 1 point.

Service Awards

Service Awards for active leadership shall be conferred upon Divisional and Parish Directors and Coaches for one year, two years, five years and ten years of service.

The Service Awards shall take the following form:

One year award, an inscribed certificate.

Two year award, a certificate and a bronze button.

Five year award, a certificate and a silver button.

Ten year award, a certificate and a gold button.

Special Service Awards for longer periods shall be conferred at the discretion of the executive committee of the C. Y. O.

Method of Applying for Service Awards

The same procedure as outlined on page 132 for Membership Awards applies to Service Awards. For Divisional leadership awards the Divisional Spiritual Directors will apply to the Archdiocesan Office.

The five and ten year membership awards; the three, five, and ten year leadership awards; and the Award of Distinction and the General Award are retroactive to September 1, 1934.

The Honorary Award

The *Honorary Award of Distinguished Service* to Catholic youth is, upon unanimous vote of the Executive Council of the C. Y. O., given to such Catholic men, both clerical and lay, who have rendered exceptional and outstanding service to the cause of Catholic youth by their contribution of time, support, active leadership, or of such other nature as the Executive Council deems worthy of the honor. The recipient of this award is elected a life member of the Archbishop's Club. The symbol of the award is an emblem of the C. Y. O. suitably engraved and affixed to a ribbon banded with green and white. This decoration is to be worn at all formal public Holy Name Society or C. Y. O. functions. Together with a certificate stating the basis of the award it is conferred with a solemn public ceremony.

CHAPTER SIX

THE CALENDAR

September

10. Meeting—Division Two.
13. Meeting—Division Four.
23. Football entries close.

October

2. Football play begins in Divisional Leagues.
3. Football play begins in Divisional Leagues.
4. Meeting—Division One.
4. Meeting—Division Three.
4. Meeting—Division Four.
4. Meeting—Fond du Lac Division.
6. Meeting—Division Five—Racine.
7. Meeting—Division Six—Kenosha.
8. Meeting—Division Two.
11. Leadership Course opens.
18. Leadership Course.
21. Vocational Guidance Institute opens.
22. Bowling entries close.
25. Leadership Course.
28. Vocational Guidance Institute.

November

1. Leadership Course.
1. Divisional Bowling Leagues open.
4. Vocational Guidance Institute.
7. Football play ends in Divisional Leagues.
8. Meeting—Fond du Lac Division.
8. Leadership Course.
9. Checker and Chess entries close.
10. Meeting—Division One.
10. Meeting—Division Three.
10. Meeting—Division Five—Racine.
11. Vocational Guidance Institute.
11. Meeting—Division Four.
11. Meeting—Division Six—Kenosha.
12. Study Club School opens.
12. Meeting—Division Two.
13. Archdiocesan Football Tournament.

November

14. Archdiocesan Football Tournament.
15. Leadership Course.
18. Vocational Guidance Institute.
19. Study Club School.
21. Divisional Checker and Chess Tournaments.
22. Leadership Course.
25. Mass of Thanksgiving.
26. Basketball entries close.
26. Study Club School.
29. Leadership Course.

December

2. Vocational Guidance Institute.
3. Study Club School.
5. Archdiocesan Checker and Chess Tournament.
6. Meeting—Fond du Lac Division.
6. Banquet—close of Leadership Course.
8. Meeting—Division One.
8. Meeting—Division Three.
8. Meeting—Division Five—Racine.
9. Meeting—Division Four.
9. Meeting—Division Six—Kenosha.
10. Study Club School.
10. Meeting—Division Two.
11. Basketball play begins in Divisional Leagues.
12. Basketball play begins in Divisional Leagues
17. Study Club School.
21. Oratorical entries close.

January

3. Meeting—Division One.
3. Meeting—Division Three.
3. Meeting—Division Four.
3. Meeting—Fond du Lac Division.
5. Meeting—Division Five—Racine.
6. Meeting—Division Six—Kenosha.
7. Study Club School.
7. Meeting—Division Two.
9. Feast of the Most Holy Name.
9. Divisional Oratorical Contests.
11. Speech Course opens.

January

14. Study Club School.
14. Table Tennis entries close.
16. Archdiocesan Oratorical Contest.
18. Speech Course.
19. Interpretation Contest entries close.
21. Study Club School.
25. Speech Course.
25. Debate entries close.
28. Study Club School.
30. Divisional Interpretation Contest.
31. Patronal Feast of St. John Bosco.

February

1. Speech Course.
4. Study Club School.
6. Debate Leagues open in Divisions.
6. Archdiocesan Interpretation Contest.
7. Meeting—Division One.
7. Meeting—Division Three.
7. Meeting—Division Four.
7. Meeting—Fond du Lac Division.
8. Speech Course.
9. Meeting—Division Five—Racine.
10. Meeting—Division Six—Kenosha.
11. Study Club School.
11. Free Throwing entries close.
11. Meeting—Division Two.
15. Speech Course.
18. Study Club School.
19. Archdiocesan Table Tennis Tournament.
20. Archdiocesan Table Tennis Tournament.
22. Speech Course.
24. Hobby entries close.
25. Study Club School.
27. Basketball play ends in Divisional Leagues.

March

1. Speech Course.
3. One-Act Play Contest entries close.
4. Study Club School.
5. Archdiocesan Basketball Tournament.
6. Archdiocesan Basketball Tournament.

March

7. Archdiocesan Basketball Tournament.
7. Meeting—Division One.
7. Meeting—Division Three.
7. Meeting—Division Four.
7. Meeting—Fond du Lac Division.
8. Archdiocesan Basketball Tournament.
8. Speech Course.
9. Archdiocesan Basketball Tournament.
9. Meeting—Division Five—Racine.
10. Archdiocesan Basketball Tournament.
10. Meeting—Division Six—Kenosha.
11. Archdiocesan Basketball Tournament.
11. Study Club School.
11. Meeting—Division Two.
12. Archdiocesan Basketball Tournament.
13. Archdiocesan Basketball Tournament.
15. Speech Course.
18. Hobby Exhibits must be at Archdiocesan Office.
18. Swimming entries close.
18. Study Club School.
19. Archdiocesan Free Throw championships (tentative).
20. Divisional One-Act Play Contest.
20. Divisional Bowling Leagues close.
21. Hobby Exhibit.
22. Hobby Exhibit.
23. Hobby Exhibit.
24. Wrestling entries close.
25. Study Club School closes.
27. Debate Leagues close in Divisions.
27. Archdiocesan One-Act Play Contest.
27. Archdiocesan Bowling Tournament (tentative).
29. Mass Meet entries close.

April

2. Archdiocesan Wrestling Tournament (tentative).
3. Archdiocesan Wrestling Tournament (tentative).
3. Archdiocesan Debate Tournament.
4. Meeting—Division One.
4. Meeting—Division Three.
4. Meeting—Division Four.
4. Meeting—Fond du Lac Division.

April

6. Meeting—Division Five—Racine.
7. Meeting—Division Six—Kenosha.
8. Divisional Mass Meets.
8. Meeting—Division Two.
9. Essays must be submitted to Archdiocesan Office.
9. Archdiocesan Swimming Meet (tentative).
14. Maundy Thursday Vigil.
19. Softball entries for Cadet and Junior classes close.
22. Archdiocesan Mass Meet.
22. Entries close for Spelling and Arithmetic contests.
25. Vocational Guidance Career Conference at Messmer High School.
25. Vocational Guidance Career booklets must be submitted to Archdiocesan Office.
26. Baseball (hardball) entries close.
29. Tennis entries close.
30. Softball play for Cadet and Junior classes begins in Divisional Leagues.

May

1. Softball play for Cadet and Junior classes begins in Divisional Leagues.
2. Meeting—Division One.
2. Meeting—Division Three.
2. Meeting—Division Four.
2. Meeting—Fond du Lac Division.
4. Meeting—Division Five—Racine.
5. Meeting—Division Six—Kenosha.
6. Meeting—Division Two.
6. Divisional Spelling and Arithmetic contests.
7. Short Stories must be submitted to Archdiocesan Office.
7. Baseball (hardball) play begins in Divisional Leagues.
11. Softball entries for Senior Class close.
13. Archdiocesan Spelling and Arithmetic contests.
20. Horseshoe Pitching entries close.
21. Divisional Tennis Tournament begins.
21. Softball play for Senior Class begins in Divisional Leagues.
22. Softball play for Senior Class begins in Divisional Leagues.

June

6. Meeting—Division One.
6. Meeting—Division Three.
6. Meeting—Division Four.
6. Meeting—Fond du Lac Division.
8. Meeting—Division Five—Racine.
9. Meeting—Division Six—Kenosha.
9. Model Airplane Flying Contest entries close.
10. Meeting—Division Two.
11. Archdiocesan Horseshoe Pitching Tournament.
12. Archdiocesan Horseshoe Pitching Tournament.
18. Archdiocesan Model Airplane Flying Contest.
19. Softball play in Cadet and Junior Classes ends in Divisional Leagues.
20. Baseball (hardball) play ends in Divisional Leagues.
25-26. Archdiocesan Baseball (hardball) Tournament.
25-26. Archdiocesan Softball Tournament for Cadet and Junior Classes.
30. Track entries close.

July

9. Archdiocesan Track Meet (tentative).
10. Divisional Tennis Tournament ends.
16. Archdiocesan Tennis Tournament (tentative).
17. Archdiocesan Tennis Tournament (tentative).
31. Softball play for Senior Class ends in Divisional Leagues.

August

6. Archdiocesan Softball Tournament for Senior Class.
7. Archdiocesan Softball Tournament for Senior Class.

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