

A STUDY OF
SOME PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL EFFECTS
OF THE DEPRESSION, 1930 - 1934

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Chapter 1.

INTRODUCTION.

1. Purpose.

The purpose of this study was to investigate some of the social and psychological effects of the economic depression, 1930 to 1934 inclusive, as revealed in the changed activities, interests, attitudes, and opinions of a selected sample of the population in the City of Brandon, Manitoba. An attempt was made to secure a typical cross-section of the population particularly of the middle class, that is, of the people who have borne the brunt of taxation and the support of social institutions while suffering reduced income.

2. Method.

The present study is based on a questionnaire containing sixty questions, many of them having several parts. (See Appendix D.) The questionnaires were distributed chiefly by senior students of social psychology and sociology at Brandon College, who were carefully instructed to select prospective respondents from different income levels, to solicit open-minded co-operation, to avoid suggesting answers and carefully to preserve the anonymity of the respondent. Only one response was accepted from a given household. A letter of introduction outlining the purpose of the study was included as part of the questionnaire. As responses were received they were coded, each sheet

being stamped to show sex, marital condition and approximate income of the respondent. A serial number was added to facilitate correlation and checking of ambiguous or unusual answers. Results for each part of each question were tabulated by code groups in order to manifest differences due to sex, marital condition and income. Significant differences have been preserved in tabulations and conclusions. In cases where no significant differences appeared results have been treated in summary form, question by question. Where possible, correlations between questions have been noted.

Respondents were grouped by income as follows:

(1) less than \$1000.00, (2) \$1000.00 to \$1499.00, (3) \$1500.00 to \$2499.00, (4) \$2500.00 to \$3499.00, (5) \$3500.00 and more. For convenience these groups will be spoken of, in the following pages, as the less than \$1000.00 class, and the \$1000.00, \$1500.00, \$2500.00 and \$3500.00 classes respectively.

3. Scope.

The investigation is related to citizens who have resided continuously in the City of Brandon since 1929. The study thus deals with a cross-section of an urban population of approximately 17,765 in the commercial centre of Western Manitoba. An attempt was made to limit the ages of respondents to between 35 to 55 years. This was done to avoid the affects of personal development and normal adjustment associat-

ed with youth and old age. With few exceptions these limitations were observed. In the exceptional cases there was good reason to believe that the persons answering the questionnaire were reasonably established in their adjustments prior to the depression period. The mean age of single men and women is 36.3 years, the men being .3 years younger than the women. The mean age of married persons is 46.4 years, the men being .2 years younger than the women.

Findings in the present study are based upon responses to 206 questionnaires representing people in 66 stated occupations. The number of occupations represented is probably greater on account of the fact that replies were received from 45 housewives who did not state their husbands' occupations. A summary of occupations represented is given in Appendix A. Analysis shows relatively few unskilled laborers. No attempt was made to secure responses from more persons in this class for the reason that they did not participate largely in the social and cultural life of the City. Furthermore their social activities are, in the best of times, at a minimum with the result that significant changes incident to the depression were not revealed in the questionnaires received from this class.

No attempt was made to secure a large number of responses from unemployed persons. A total of 862 individuals applied for relief in the city in 1934. The mean number receiving relief through the year was 570. No particular attention was paid to those who are unfortunately in this position

because unemployment constitutes a peculiar problem generally regarded as abnormal and already being studied from many angles. As it turned out 13.4 per cent. of the respondents (or their husbands) were unemployed in 1934. In order not to prejudice results respondents were not asked to state whether they were on relief.

Replies secured are classified in Table 1.

4. Limitations.

The value of a study of this kind depends first upon the adequacy of the sample. In view of the diversities in incomes and occupations and in sex and marital condition it is probable that a fair sample has been secured, representing in cross-section the average citizenry of Brandon. A number of responses received after the findings were summarized did not indicate any marked deviation from established norms. Additional replies in several groups would tend to strengthen the findings. At a number of points where questions applied to only a few of the respondents percentages given cannot be taken as indicating more than a rough general trend.

A possible source of error might lie in lack of sufficient care in filling out the questionnaires. This possibility does not weigh heavily, however, in view of the marked interest with which the questionnaires were received. In a number of cases respondents volunteered to distribute additional questionnaires and expressed interest in the project. Only

Table 1.

Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Respondents

by Sex, Conjugal Condition and 1929 Income.

Annual Nett Income 1929.	Single Women			Married Women			Single Men			Married Men			Total	
	No Income Group	% of Single Women	% of Gross Total	No Income Group	% of Married Women	% of Gross Total	No Income Group	% of Single Men	% of Gross Total	No Income Group	% of Married Men	% of Gross Total	No Income Group	% of Gross Total
Less than \$1000	16	44.4	41.0	7.7	6	16.7	9.0	2.9	4	11.1	16.0	1.9	10	27.8
\$1000 to \$1499	15	30.0	38.5	7.2	11	22.0	16.4	5.3	12	24.0	48.0	5.8	12	24.0
\$1500 to \$2499	8	11.4	20.5	3.8	21	30.0	31.3	10.1	8	11.4	32.0	3.8	33	47.2
\$2500 to \$3499					10	38.4	14.9	4.8	1	3.8	4.0	.5	15	57.8
\$3500 and more					19	73.1	28.4	9.1					7	26.9
Total	39	100	18.7	67	100	32.2	25	100	12.0	77	100	37.1	208	100

two questionnaires had to be discarded for evident failure to treat the matter seriously. In some cases certain questions were not answered, particularly if they required careful thought, but the remaining questions were treated with apparent care and intelligence. As the analysis proceeded a number of unforeseen correlations appeared which will be noted below and which tend to substantiate the conclusion that the answers were given frankly and honestly.

Certain psychological limitations are inherent in the questionnaire method. It is always a possibility that the verbal responses do not represent the real opinions of the respondents, and indeed may not correspond with objective facts. In the present study these difficulties are no doubt accentuated by the form of a majority of the questions which call for a comparison of activities in 1929 with those of 1934. It is evident that this procedure involves the danger of memory error. This danger was obviated as far as possible by stating the questions concisely with reference to objective activities so as to require simple and direct answers. The questions were arranged with the simpler and most objective first. Those requiring more personal and subjective answers were placed well down in the list so that they would be answered after an objective attitude and interest might be expected to have developed. In order to promote objectivity of responses care was taken to list questions in such a way as to separate those bearing obvious logical relationships to one another.

In any case precise truth in statement of fact is not as important in an investigation of this kind as is an honest record of opinion. Since the effects of the depression of interest in this study are psychological, it would appear that people's opinions as to the effects are more significant than the objective causes of the effects. In other words, from the present view-point what people think and feel is the significant thing. Whether or not their lives actually have been circumscribed in the manner and to the degree suggested by a comparison of the reported activities of 1929 and 1934, the responses may be taken to indicate changes of attitude and interest which are of real significance in present social adjustment.

It is true that the material obtained does not lend itself to precise quantitative treatment. The study is of necessity largely qualitative. There are, however, certain advantages in a dynamic study which records changes of interest, desires, satisfactions and compensations. It is not possible at present to reduce patterns of behaviour to a quantitative basis. Many attempts to evaluate personality on the basis of traits quantitatively measured fail to yield the total pattern of reaction which furnishes the key in understanding personality in changing life situations. It is probable that the method adopted here, involving a dynamic and genetic approach to psycho-social problems, yields conclusions more significant than a strictly quantitative procedure. Particularly is this

true with respect to the actual effects of enforced modifications in behaviour and the readjustment demanded by our changing social and economic environments.

Chapter II.

THE TIME INCIDENCE OF THE DEPRESSION.

1. Occupational Effects.

The present study does not attempt a cross-classification by occupation. The number included in the sample is not sufficiently large to warrant detailed statistical analysis. A summary statement of certain general findings relating to employment will however be of interest.

As noted above, 28, or 13.4 per cent. of the respondents (or their husbands) were unemployed in 1934. This group is made up as follows:

6 single women who received less than \$1000.00 yearly
in 1929

1 single woman whose 1929 income was between \$1500.00
and \$2500.00

1 single man of income between \$1000.00 and \$1500.00

6 married men less than \$1000.00

4 married men \$1000.00 to \$1499.00

9 married men \$1500.00 to \$2499.00

1 married man \$2500.00 to \$3499.00

Two persons who were unemployed in 1929 were employed in 1934. Both of these were exceptional cases, one a widow and the other a partially disabled war veteran. The average duration of unemployment reported (that is, the time elapsing from the beginning of unemployment to the end of 1934) was 2.3 years.

Twenty-one persons reported changes in occupation since 1929. These were almost without exception of a minor nature and do not seem to warrant further comment.

The depression has not affected hours of work as much as might be expected. Changes in hours per day may be tabulated as follows:

No change	114 cases	55 %
Radical changes due to unemployment	30 cases	14 %
Increase (averaging 1.9 hours)	6 cases	3 %
Decrease (averaging 3.1 hours)	23 cases	11 %
No report received	<u>35 cases</u>	<u>17 %</u>
Total	208 cases	100 %

When those who are unemployed are added to those whose working hours per day have decreased it is evident that approximately 25 % of the working population represented in this study have more leisure time than in 1929. In Chapter V we shall analyse the changes of recreational interests which may be related to this increase in leisure.

2. Effects of Depression on Income.

A summary of income reduction reveals that the single women suffered less in this respect than single or married men. The average income reduction for single women was 36.3 per cent., for single men 42.4 per cent., and for married men 42.9 per cent. A somewhat wider range is apparent in a comparison by income groups. Those whose income

was less than \$1000.00 in 1929 reported a mean reduction of 44.4 per cent. The \$1000.00 class fared better with a mean reduction of 37.3 per cent. Those who fell in the \$1500.00 and \$2500.00 groups suffered an equal reduction of 40.3 per cent. The largest reduction in income was experienced by those who in 1929 were receiving \$3500.00 and more. Here the mean reduction reported is 47.9 per cent. The mean for the entire group reporting was 41.7 per cent.

The amount and distribution of income reduction is of great economic interest and is of course basic to the whole depression psychology because reductions have been so general and extensive. However, the mere fact of reduction does little to explain in detail the psychological adjustments which have followed in its wake.

5. Date of Income Reductions.

The dates at which respondents suffered their first reduction in income are indicated by income groups in Table 2. The most significant fact brought out by this table is that it reveals a wide spread in the time incidence of first income reduction. The incidence in the less than \$1000.00 group was bimodal, modes appearing early in 1931 and also during the first half of 1932. In the next higher income group the mode fell between January and June 1932. First reductions for those with incomes of \$1500.00 and over show a significant scatter over a three year period, 1930-1932, the mode for each group being in

Table 2.

Date of First Reduction of Income.

Income Group	None	1929		1930		1931		1932		1933		1934		Total Answers
		July -Dec.	No	July -June	No	July -Dec.	No	July -June	No	July -Dec.	No	July -June	No	
Less than \$1000	1.2.2.	1.5.3.	5.11.5.	1.5.3.	6.23.1.	2.7.7.	3.11.5.	1.5.3.	6.23.1.	1.5.3.	2.7.7.	26.100	No	%
\$1000 to \$1499	..	6.13.6.	6.13.6.	2.4.5.	6.13.6.	1.2.3.	9.20.4.	1.2.3.	6.13.6.	..	6.13.6.	44.100	No	%
\$1500 to \$2499	..	7.11.3.	13.31.0.	11.17.7.	11.17.7.	4.6.4.	10.16.1.	3.4.3.	1.1.6.	..	2.5.2.	63.100	No	%
\$2500 to \$2999	..	3.12.5.	6.33.2.	1.4.2.	5.20.8.	1.4.2.	5.20.8.	..	1.4.2.	..	..	24.100	No	%
\$3000 and more	..	3.23.3.	7.33.4.	..	3.14.3.	..	4.19.0.	2.9.5.	..	..	..	21.100	No	%
Total	1.0.5.	23.13.4.	37.20.9.	13.6.5.	31.17.5.	9.4.5.	31.17.5.	7.4.0.	14.7.9.	1.0.5.	10.5.7.	177.100	No	%

1930. It is noteworthy that the \$3500.00 group reported the largest percentage of first reductions between January and June, 1930. Persons with higher incomes experienced salary cuts earlier than those in the lower income classes. In every class a larger proportion of reductions fell in the first half of the year, than in the latter half.

Clearly, however, the date of first reduction of income is not as significant in its psychological effects as is the period of minimum income which is summarized in Table 5. This table is interesting in showing that the 1934 income in most classes was the lowest since the beginning of the depression. It remains to be seen whether 1935 will show an improvement. For all classes under \$2500.00 the modal date of minimum income occurred in 1934. Incomes above \$2500.00 show a bi-modality, as many having reached the minimum in 1933 as in 1934. The reductions were longer delayed in the \$1000.00 class than in the others. Of this group 57.5 per cent. did not reach the minimum until 1934. In general the higher income groups suffered a reduction of income earlier than the lower income groups and (assuming that 1935 will show improvement) reached their minimum sooner.

4. Incidence of Worry.

In order to discover relationships between the period of greatest anxiety and reduction in income correlation tables were set up. The relationship between minimum income and worry

Table 3.

Income Groups	No	Date of Minimum Income.										Total
		Reduction.	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	Answers			
Less than \$1000	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %		
\$1000 to \$1499	1.3.1.	1.3.2.	1.3.2.	2.6.4.	3.9.7.	9.29.0.	15.48.5.	31.100				
\$1500 to \$2499	1.2.1.	.	.	3.6.4.	3.6.4.	13.27.6.	27.57.5.	47.100				
\$2500 to \$3499	.	.	2.2.9.	7.10.3.	13.26.5.	17.25.0.	24.35.3.	68.100				
\$3500 and more	.	.	2.7.7.	.	6.23.1.	9.34.6.	9.34.6.	26.100				
Total	1.0.5.	1.0.5.	5.2.6.	13.6.7.	34.17.6.	56.29.0.	93.43.0.	193.100				

is marked. For comparative purposes the incidence of greatest worry is revealed in Table 4. As in tables 2 and 3 the significant fact shown in Table 4 is the wide scatter of the time incidence of greatest anxiety. For income groups under \$1500.00 the mode falls in 1934. An equal number of persons whose income was in the \$2500.00 group reported worry in the last half of 1932 and in the fall of 1933. The highest income group recorded a wider distribution of worry, reporting equal percentages in the spring of 1931, the fall of 1932, and the spring of 1934. It is significant that over half of the replies received to question 42 from the highest income group could not be used either because the question was misread or the person was unable to state a single period of greatest worry. The answers not used gave evidence of a tendency toward continuous worry. Some of the respondents checked periods extending over two or three years and some actually placed a check in every half-year period.

5. Correlation of Date of Income Reduction with Date of Greatest Worry.

A detailed analysis of answers to questions 42, 44, and 45 reveals 13 cases where the period of greatest anxiety coincides with the first reduction in income, and 53 cases in which the co-incidence was between greatest worry and minimum income. The correlation between the later items is very marked and is presented in Table 5.

Table 4.
Date of Greatest Worry.

Income Group	No. Worry	1929		1930		1931		1932		1933		1934		Total
		July	-Dec.	Jan.	-June	July	-Dec.	Jan.	-June	July	-Dec.	Jan.	-June	
		No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	
less than \$1,000														
\$1,000 to \$1,499														
\$1,500 to \$2,499														
\$2,500 to \$3,499														
\$3,500 and more														
Total														







Correlation between Period of Greatest Worry and Date of Minimum Income.

Number of cases where

[illegible]

An interesting feature of this table lies in the fact that the relationship shown between date of worry and date of minimum income is such as would be expected if individual foresight were associated with station in life as revealed by income. Thus 66.8 per cent. of persons on the less than \$1000.00 level did not worry greatly until they reached their minimum income, and 11.1 per cent. worried during the preceding six months. In the next higher income group 12.9 per cent. worried most two years in advance of minimum income. Three years elapsed between the period of greatest worry and the date of minimum income in 12.2 per cent. of the cases in the \$1500.00 class. The mode for the \$2500.00 group fell six months in advance of the minimum. Persons on the highest income level whose period of greatest anxiety was reported, did not follow this tendency to as great an extent. This is probably explained by reason of a well founded feeling of security. Nevertheless 27.3 per cent. of them worried most a year before reaching the minimum income. This interval would be longer if the respondents noted above, who reported continuous worry, could have been included in the correlation. The \$3500.00 class was the only group in which no person experienced his greatest worry following the date of reaching his minimum income. These facts suggest that mental suffering, which was more prolonged for the higher income classes, tended to balance to some extent the deprivations of the lower classes. Unhappiness, for one reason or another, was the lot of almost

all of the respondents.

It would be interesting to speculate regarding the possible effect of a greater uniformity in the time incidence of income reduction. While such speculation would lead us away from the purpose of the present investigation, the following conclusion seems warranted. In all probability if the first reduction of income, or the minimum income, had been suffered by all groups, or even by the members of a given income group, at the same time, a much more serious panic would have resulted with untold social and political reverberations. That both the first reduction and the minimum income were scattered so widely, irrespective of income levels, may be considered an important factor in the peaceful adjustments which have in fact marked the depression years.

Chapter III.

THE EFFECT OF THE DEPRESSION

ON

HEALTH, MARRIAGE AND BIRTH RATE

1. Health.

Respondents were asked to report cases of serious illness since December 31st, 1929. A serious illness was defined as one which required the patient to remain in bed under a doctor's care. Injuries due to accident were excluded. Reports on personal and family illness are classified in Table 6.

Serious personal illness was reported by 22.1 per cent. of the cases. Single persons were freer from illness than married, the single men having a low record and the married women a relatively high record. However, difference in age may be a contributory factor of some importance particularly in the case of females. The mean age of married women was 46.5 years, or 8 years higher than that for single women. It is recognized that normal physiological changes adversely affect the health of women of ages between 40 and 50. Probably much of the ill health reported in this class is not directly due to the depression.

Serious illness in the family was reported by 63.1 per cent. of married persons. In both single and married classes those of lowest income reported the least illness.

Table 6.

Cases who reported illness 1930-34.

Personal			By Income Groups					
By Sex and Conjugal Condition			Personal			Family		
No.	%		No.	%		No.	%	
Single			Less than..					
Women	8.	20.5	\$1000			3.	8.3	7.
Married			\$1000 to					
Women	18.	26.9	\$1499			13.	26.0	18.
Single			\$1500 to					
Men	2.	8.0	\$2499			18.	25.7	34.
Married			\$2500 to					
Men	18.	23.4	\$3499			5.	19.2	17.
			\$3500					
			and more..			7.	26.9	15.
Totals	46.	22.1				46.	22.1	91.

In this table each person or family, who reported illness, is counted as one. No record is made of repeated periods of illness for the same individual or family.

This is explained perhaps by reference to the definition of illness. People of low income levels are not so ready to call upon a doctor for minor ailments, and no doubt suffered many unreported illnesses which had they occurred with those of higher incomes would have involved the services of a physician and been entered in the record.

The \$1000.00 class stands relatively high in personal, and highest in family, illness - a circumstance which may be a direct result of a low standard of living. In the highest class (\$3500.00 and more) personal illness was experienced by a higher percentage than in any other class. Family illness was, however, almost as low as in the lowest income group. The former may be related to age and perhaps to anxiety. The relatively better family health seems to derive from the age of the children, most of whom were in 1934 past the age of children's diseases. It may also reflect a higher standard of living.

It is unfortunate that no statistics are available by which a comparison can be made with conditions of health in the period preceding the depression. In the absence of such a basis of objective comparison resort was had to the opinion of the persons concerned. These opinions are presented in Table 7.

In general the respondents believed their health, and that of their families, approximately as good in 1934 as in 1929. So far as personal health is concerned the single women reported definite improvement. The married men consider-

Table 7.

Opinions regarding Relative Health
in 1934 as Compared with 1929.

By Sex and Conjugal Condition										By Income Groups									
Personal Health					Personal Health					Family Health									
As Good.	Not as Good.	Better.			As Good.	Not as Good.	Better.			As Good.	Not as Good.	Better.							
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.					

ed themselves to be in almost as good health. The married women were considerably worse, and the single men stand lowest in percentage of cases reported "Health as Good" and highest in number of cases reported "Not as Good". As suggested above, the health of the married women was probably affected by the menopause as a normal result of the age factor. An attempt will be made to explain the relatively poor health of the single men in the next chapter.

Analysis by income groups shows that those in the highest income levels reported marked improvement. Does this reflect a more hygienic mode of life enforced by income reduction? Those whose incomes fall between \$1500.00 and \$2499.00 suffered most but were followed closely by those receiving less than \$1000.00.

The family health of persons in the \$2500.00 group was most seriously affected, the larger percentage of ill health in the less than \$1000.00 class being offset by a larger number whose health was improved. The \$1000.00 group showed marked improvement and was followed in this respect by persons on the highest income level. A partial explanation of these findings may be found in the ages of the children involved. The mean age of children in the \$2500.00 class was 17.3 years. This was also approximately the mode. The relatively greater number whose health was poorer suggests the difficulty which faced adolescents in adjusting to depression conditions. As will be seen in Chapter VII a large number

of children in this class were not continuing their education and were unemployed. Worry arising from lack of economic prospects, necessary to normal development, and the difficulty experienced by children raised in families of seemingly adequate income in adjusting themselves to a lower standard may account for considerable ill health. The large number of cases of both poorer and better health in the lowest income group was probably due to the bi-modal character of the children's ages. Young children were no doubt subject to the ordinary run of children's diseases, while the majority of the older children were employed and apparently made a more or less satisfactory adjustment. The mean age for children in this group was 16.4 years. In the \$1000.00 class the mean age of children was 13.7 years. This is normally an age at which children's diseases have been outgrown, and it seems probable that the older children in this group were not as severely thwarted by inability to maintain standards as was the case in the \$2500.00 class. In the \$1500.00 class the average age of children, and the mode, both fell at approximately 14 years. The \$3500.00 class reveals a distinct bi-modality in children's ages (the average was 15.4 years). In the latter income group, however, the older children, even though unemployed, did not suffer as much from economic insecurity as in the case of those of lower incomes.

2. Marriage Rate.

Of 144 responses from married persons only six indicated marriage since 1929. Three of the reported marriages occurred where the 1929 income was below \$1500.00 and three where it was above that figure. Of the single persons responding 14 young men and 22 young women are estimated to have been of marriageable age during the period under consideration. [#] As will be apparent in Chapter IV a considerable number of these stated their predominant wish to be married. There can be no doubt that the depression has lowered the marriage rate and thwarted the marital ambitions of young men and women. This conclusion is corroborated by the vital statistics for Manitoba which reveal a drop from 7.8 marriages per thousand population in 1929 to 6.7 per thousand in 1933. Some of the social and psychological effects of this situation will be noted in Chapters IV and VII.

3. Birth Rate.

During the depression the birth rate in Manitoba radically declined. According to the Dominion Vital Statistics Reports there was a decrease from 21 per thousand population in 1929 to 18.4 per thousand in 1933. Unfortunately no direct comparison between these figures and the findings in the present investigation can be made. It should be noted that the preceding figures apply to the population at large whereas the present study deals with a selected group in which [#] Estimate made on the basis of age stated on questionnaires.

the birth rate would normally be much higher. Responses indicate that in 44 families where the mothers were of child-bearing age (estimated on the basis of the present age of offspring) only 29 children were born between December 31st, 1929 and December 31st, 1934. Strangely enough no marked differences appear in the percentage of children born during the depression to parents of various income levels. The \$3500.00 class had the highest birth rate, a fact which seems to substantiate the conclusion that security was an important factor in determining the size of family during this period.[#] The birth rate has, of course, been generally affected by reason of deferred marriages.

[#] Authorities in the United States are worried by the fact, brought out by recent investigations, that the birth rate of people on relief is high and is apparently rising. This situation is associated with security of a different sort.

Chapter IV.

WISHES -

THEIR SATISFACTION AND FRUSTRATION.

Any study of the psychological effects of changing social environments must give attention to motives as they operate in the behavior of individuals. Human motives are, however, so many and various that it is necessary, in an investigation of this kind, to reduce them to a few major types. For this purpose the four-fold classification of wishes, first proposed by Thomas, and adopted with slight modification by Folsom and other social psychologists, will serve our purpose. We are not now concerned with the theory of the dependable motives (Woodworth's term), but must adopt some general names for the major patterns of action observable in the behavior of persons who are the dynamic centers of social activity. Four questions were arranged to elicit information regarding the effects of the depression on motivation. Where feasible the responses have been grouped under the headings suggested by Thomas: viz.,--the desires for new experience, for security, for response, and for recognition. The statements entered by the respondents are given in abbreviated form, in appendix B. The appendix also indicates the way in which they were classified.

One of the questions required only a "Yes" or "No" answer; viz.,- the question "Are you, because of the depression,

more irritable than formerly". Responses to this question are classified in Table 8.

A majority of the respondents considered themselves more irritable, and placed the blame for this on depression conditions. Further it appears that the men were more irritable than the women. Tabulation according to marital condition reveals that the single persons suffered more from "nerves" than married persons. By income levels, those whose income was less than \$2500.00 reported considerably more irritability than those of higher income. The single women recorded the smallest increase in irritability, married women stand at the mean for all groups, and men, single and married, recorded considerably more irritability than either single or married women. The reports on this question may not be strictly comparable. It is probable that men are more ready to admit irritability and ill health than women.

To explain this general irritability, self-recognized or assumed in behaviour, a closer analysis was made. For this purpose 3 additional questions were inserted. One related to annoyances, a second to helps, comforts, or inspirations (that is, satisfactions) and a third to wishes. Results of these questions are presented in tabular form. The tables provide a basis for analysis of the problem relating to motives as a whole, and bring out certain general correlations.

Table 8.

Opinions as to Relative Irritability
in 1934 as Compared with 1929.

Sex and Conjugal Condition..	More Irritable In 1934		No More Irritable In 1934	
	No	%	No	%
Single Women	16	41	23	59
Married Women	15	63	9	37
Single Men	38	59	26	41
Married Men	48	67	24	35
All Women	54	52	49	48
All Men	63	65	33	36
Single Persons	31	49	32	51
Married Persons	86	45	106	55
Married Persons under \$2500	60	69	27	31
Married Persons \$2500 and over	26	53	23	47
Total	117	59	82	41

Table 9 presents a summary of the annoyances to which the respondents attributed first importance. Table 10 gives a summary of secondary and tertiary annoyances. Sources of greatest satisfaction are summarized in Table 11. Predominant and other wishes (reported on the assumption of sufficient income to gratify them) are classified in Tables 12 and 13.

A survey of tables 9 and 10 reveals a large preponderance of annoyances as coming under the heading of insecurity. As shown in Appendix B a number of persons replied in terms of lower income, lack of money, etc. These replies missed the point of the question and failed to state in what respects reduced incomes were hardest to bear. It may safely be assumed, however, that the great majority of persons who so reported, if they had answered in greater detail, would have admitted the fear of insecurity. So great was this factor that it was deemed advisable to depart from the four-fold wish theory originally in mind in the classification of annoyances. The latter, of course, represent thwarted desires.

As shown in Appendix B insecurity, as here used, includes lack of necessities, insecurity and unsuitability of employment, unemployment, debts, inability to save, loss of insurance, etc. It is noteworthy that men registered a feeling of insecurity much more generally than women. This fact apparently reflects the heavy economic responsibility of men in our culture and the burdens pressing upon them because of

Table 9.

Summary of Greatest Annoyances
(First Choice)

Annoyances Classified	Single Women		Married Women		Single Men		Married Men		Total Persons		Total Persons		Total Women		Total Men		Grand Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Economic Insecurity	10	55.6	20	54.1	12	66.7	39	68.4	22	61.0	59	62.8	30	58.8	51	68.0	81	62.3
Commercial, Industrial					1	5.6	3	5.3	1	2.8	3	3.2			4	5.3	4	3.1
Political					1	5.6	1	1.7	1	2.8	1	1.0			2	2.7	2	1.5
Domestic and social	2	11.1	12	32.4			7	12.3	2	5.6	19	20.2	10	19.6	7	9.3	21	16.1
Personal, Psychological	6	33.3	5	13.5	4	22.2	7	12.3	10	27.8	12	12.8	11	21.6	11	14.7	22	16.9
Total	18	100	37	100	18	100	57	100	36	100	94	100	51	100	75	100	130	100

Interpretation - 10 Single Women reported Economic Insecurity as their principle source of worry. These represent 55.6 per cent. of the responses from single women.

Table 10.

Summary of other annoyances.
(Second and Third Choices)

Annoyances Classified	Single Women		Married Women		Single Men		Married Men		Total Single Persons		Total Married Persons		Total Women		Total Men		Grand Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Economic Insecurity	10	43.5	29	43.9	13	39.4	41	48.8	23	42.6	70	46.6	39	43.3	54	46.5	93	45.5
Commercial, Industrial					3	9.1	4	4.8	3	6.6	4	2.7			8	6.9	7	3.4
Political					2	6.1	6	7.1	2	3.7	6	4.0			8	6.9	8	3.9
Domestic and Social	4	17.4	17	25.8	4	12.1	13	15.5	8	14.8	30	20.0	21	23.6	17	14.7	38	18.7
Personal, Psychological	9	39.1	20	30.3	9	27.2	20	23.8	18	33.3	40	26.7	29	32.6	29	25.0	58	28.5
Total	23	100.	66	100.	33	100.	84	100.	54	100	150	100	89	100.	116	100	206	100

Interpretation - 10 Single Women reported Economic Insecurity as the secondary source of worry. These represent 43.5 per cent. of the responses from single women.

Detailed lists of annoyances from which these summaries were compiled are given in Appendix B.

the depression.

Only a minor number of commercial, industrial, and political grievances were reported by men, and none by women. They include harder work due to decreased staff, refusal of companies to shorten hours and relieve unemployment, etc., and in the political field high taxes, the Wage Tax, government interference in business, etc. On the whole, it is surprising that so few respondents listed annoyances in these categories. Certainly there is no evidence of deep concern in these fields. With the exception of two or three instances reports gave no indication of radicalism.

Women out-numbered men two-to-one in reporting domestic annoyances. These include domestic friction, inability to educate children, and (contributed largely by school teachers) the disrespect and irresponsibility of youth, etc. More annoyances in this class appear in the second and third than in the first choices. Married women reported over twice as large a proportion of annoyances as single women. Annoyances reported by married men exceeded those of single men to almost the same extent. It is apparent that married women felt the affect of reduced income in the sphere of their greatest interest and responsibility, the home.

Annoyances classified as personal and psychological include lack of social outlets, noise, talk of hard times, dependence, inability to travel, curtailed holidays, inability to give, to realize ambitions, to marry, etc. Annoyances of

this type were reported by single men and women over twice as frequently as by married people in the category of first choices; and approximately 25 per cent. more frequently in second and third choices. The incidence of annoyances of this class was heaviest among single women and declined in importance for single men, married women, and married men in the order named.

One obvious but interesting fact emerges from tables 9 and 11 the latter of which deals with satisfactions experienced during the past five years. In general, those activities were regarded as of greatest help, comfort, inspiration, etc. which satisfied the most thwarted wishes. Except in the responses of single men, work, religious faith, and other activities classed as satisfactions of the wish for security, closely parallel the percentage of annoyances listed as insecurity. Consequently whatever ministered to personal security was, in a majority of cases, reported as the greatest help. In numerical order work stands well in the lead, and is followed by personal religious faith, faith in prosperity, political and economic faith, philosophic attitude, etc. (See Appendix B.)

In the case of single men annoyances associated with a thwarting of the desire for response predominate. In other groups insecurity is the source of most frequent annoyance. An attempt will be made to explain this fact under the discussion of wishes. Married persons report a greater proportion of satisfactions in security than single. The latter stood some-

Table 11.

Summary of Satisfaction.

Satisfactions Classified	Single		Married		Single		Married		Total Single		Total Married		Total		Total		Grand	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Security	36	54.6	52	59.8	13	30.2	61	55.6	49	45.8	113	58.2	98	59.3	74	49.3	162	53.0
Response	17	25.7	22	25.3	17	39.5	35	31.8	34	31.8	57	29.4	39	25.8	52	34.7	91	29.7
Adventure	13	19.7	11	12.6	11	25.6	13	11.8	24	22.4	24	12.4	24	15.9	24	16.0	48	15.7
Recognition			2	2.3	2	4.7	1	0.9									3	1.6
Total	66	100	87	100	43	100	110	100	107	100	194	100	151	100	150	100	306	100

Interpretation - 56 single women reported security as their principle satisfaction. These represent 54.6 per cent. of the responses from single women.

Detailed lists are given in Appendix B.

what higher than the former in the satisfaction of the desire for response, and almost twice as high in satisfactions associated with the wish for adventure. The list of response satisfactions includes the church, friends, a happy home, civic associations, lodge, dancing, etc. Under the heading of adventure reading is followed by hobbies, sports, study, music, etc.

In both annoyances and satisfactions the desire for recognition received negligible notice. As shown below this wish was indicated in 17 per cent. of cases on the assumption of ability to satisfy the wishes made. We may assume therefore, that the failure to mention the thwarting of this desire means that the lowering of standard was relatively uniform. This supposition is borne out by the facts given above on income reduction. In cases where the desire for recognition was unusually thwarted, it was evidently less fundamental than the wishes for security and response.

While the greatest frustration occurred in the wish for security it is evident that other wishes were also suppressed. (See tables 12 and 13.) Security of course is fundamental but, in the case of married men, it does not rank high among first wishes. The reports show that conjugal condition influences the type of wishes expressed; e.g. the principle wish was for security with 44 per cent. of married persons (both sexes) and with only 16.9 per cent. of the single. As shown in Appendix B, the leading items listed under security are pay-

Table 12.

Summary of Predominant Wishes.

Wishes Classified	Single Women		Married Women		Single Men		Married Men		Total Persons		Total Married Persons		Total Women		Total Men		Grand Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Security	4	11.1	14	23.7	6	26.1	44	61.2	10	16.9	58	44.6	18	19.1	50	53.2	68	36.2
Response	13	36.1	19	32.2	10	43.5	13	18.3	23	39.0	32	24.6	31	33.0	23	24.5	55	29.2
Adventure	13	36.1	14	23.7	2	8.7	4	5.6	15	25.4	18	13.9	27	28.7	6	6.3	32	17.1
Recognition	6	16.7	12	20.4	5	21.7	10	14.2	11	18.7	22	16.9	18	19.2	15	16.0	33	17.5
Total	36	100	59	100	23	100	71	100	59	100	130	100	94	100	94	100	188	100

Interpretation - 4 Single Women reported the predominant wish for Security. These represent 11.1 per cent. of the responses from single women.

Detailed lists of wishes are given in Appendix B.

Table 13.

Summary of Other Wishes.
(Second and Third choices)

Wishes Classified	Single		Married		Single		Married		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Security	10	17.0	23	20.2	8	20.5	36	27.1	13	18.3	59	23.9	33	19.1	46	26.4	77	22.3
Response	14	23.7	33	28.9	10	25.6	32	24.0	24	24.5	65	26.3	47	27.2	42	24.1	89	25.8
Adventure	28	47.4	38	33.4	13	46.2	47	35.4	46	47.0	85	34.4	66	38.1	65	37.4	131	38.0
Recognition	7	11.9	20	17.5	3	7.7	18	13.5	10	10.2	38	15.4	27	15.6	21	12.1	48	13.9
Total	59	100.	114	100.	39	100.	133	100.	93	100	247	100	173	100.	174	100.	345	100

Interpretation - 10 Single Women reported secondary or tertiary wishes for security. These represent 17 per cent. of the responses from single women.

Detailed lists of these wishes are given in Appendix B.

ment of debts, savings, insurance, to own one's home, necessities, clothes, etc. In all other wishes single men and women stand higher than married, the figures being 39 per cent. compared with 24.6 for response, 25.4 per cent. compared with 15.9 for new experience, and 18.7 per cent. compared with 16.9 for recognition. A sex division of first choices shows that men expressed the wish for security almost three times as frequently as women. Women were approximately 25 per cent. higher than men in wishes for response, and over four times as high for adventure. They also showed a slightly higher proportion of wishes for recognition. As classified here, the wish for response includes the desire to educate one's family, benevolence, to help one's relatives, marriage, etc. Adventure, or the desire for new experience, means travel in an overwhelming majority of cases. Associated with travel is the desire for automobiles and holidays. Good literature ranks next and is followed by the desire for a radio, leisure, etc. Recognition includes improvement of the home, education for one's self, etc. Among second and third wishes the desire for security is expressed even less frequently than in the first choices. In these wishes adventure, mainly travel, stands out in every group, being reported in 47 per cent. of the wishes of single persons and 34.4 per cent. of married. The desire for response was expressed least with 26 per cent. for the combined groups.

There is definite evidence that people felt the wear and tear of the depression, and that if they had been assured

of security they would have sought satisfaction of other wishes, particularly for response and for new experience. Security of course is relative to the general standard of the community, but no amount of security is sufficient to fully satisfy the individual. The depression produced a wide-spread sense of frustration affecting people's lives in several, if not all, of their major desires.

A particular problem arising from the depression is evidently confronting the single men and women. They stood much higher than married persons in personal and psychological annoyances. Their satisfactions were diversified, response leading in the case of single men. Their greatest wishes were predominately for response, and include 13 cases (12 single men and 1 single woman) who frankly expressed the desire to marry. These factors are associated with the frequent admission of increased irritability which was particularly marked in the reports of single men and the expressed opinion of the single men that their health was considerably poorer than at the beginning of the depression. This association constitutes undeniable evidence of the effect of postponed marriage incident to the depression. No doubt, to many, the desire to marry and the economic inability to do so was one of the most serious effects of the prevailing economic situation. Had the age limit of respondents been set lower, and responses secured from a number of single young men and women in the twenties this evidence would probably have been more striking. On the basis of

reports received it is apparent that the single men were more seriously affected in this respect than were the single women. This may be accounted for by the fact that the single women respondents were largely employed women able to maintain themselves, and not burdened with the problem of economic responsibility for homes of their own. Probably the men find it as easy to support themselves but in more cases share in financing the parental home and are frustrated in the desire for economic independence upon which to establish their own homes.

In any case deferred marriage is a fact which may have wide-spread social effects quite unrevealed in the present data. Whether these years have affected any fundamental trend in our mores by facilitating or retarding post-war changes, cannot be concluded from this study. The chances are, however, that depression conditions resulting in a lack of prospects among young men and women of establishing their own homes has hastened the redefinition of values which has been in evidence for a generation. To what extent the home may be permanently affected, and how far our sex mores have actually changed, in the attitudes and practices of unmarried young men and women, must be left at present largely to conjecture.

Chapter V.

SHIFTING INTERESTS AND COMPENSATION.

The question dealt with in this Chapter has a three-fold implication. The first relates to shifts of interest due to necessarily curtailed expenditure, the second to compensation for wishes frustrated, and the third to the use of increased leisure. The first and third implications arise from facts noted in Chapter II; the second was discussed in Chapter IV. Increased leisure is reported by 29 unemployed persons, and by 23 employed persons who recorded a mean decrease in working time of 3.1 hours per day. As far as frustration is concerned, a majority of the respondents reported more irritability and with few exceptions annoyances were listed. The preceding section on wishes likewise reveals more or less clearly recognized frustration of considerable proportions in the primary motives of individuals. In view of this evidence we may expect changes in interests, recreations, and avocations to have resulted from the depression. Present interests and recreational activities may be regarded as having served as compensations to a greater or less extent.

1. Changes in Recreational Activities.

The marked geographical regression, which will be discussed in Chapter VI, coupled with the wish to travel, discussed in Chapter IV, reveals a serious thwarting of normal

recreational activities. A decrease is revealed also in some forms of commercialized amusement. Theatre attendance is summarized in Table 14. The figures show that 46 per cent. of the respondents were of the opinion that they attended shows less frequently in 1934 than in 1929, while only 15 per cent. reported more frequent attendance. Nine individuals reported having stopped attending entirely. For all groups the combined number who reported frequent attendance (i.e., more than once a week) decreased 5 per cent.; the number who reported regular attendance (once a week) decreased 3 per cent., and the number who reported occasional attendance increased 8 per cent. In frequent and regular attendance the single men recorded the greatest decrease, - 9 per cent. in the former and 23 per cent. in the latter, with 61 per cent. of the cases reporting less frequent attendance than at the beginning of the depression. Married men followed with a 5 per cent. drop for those who reported frequent attendance. Some 50 per cent. of married men attended fewer performances in 1934 than in 1929. The number of married women who reported frequent attendance declined 5 per cent. as with the married men. Although the number of regular attendants showed no decrease, 41 per cent. of all married women were of the opinion that they attended the theatre less frequently in 1934 than in 1929. Single women revealed the least decline, there being a 3 per cent. decrease in both frequent and regular attendance, and 33 per cent. of the total indicated attendance less often

Table 14.

Frequency of Theatre Attendance, 1929 and 1934
with Percentage Change.

Attendance Frequency	1929		1934		Cases Reporting Change in Frequency		
	No	%	No	%		No	%
Single Women							
Frequent	2	6.	1	3.	More	7	20
Regular	5	14	4	11.	Less	12	33
Occasional	28	80	30	86.	Same	17	47
Total	35	100.	35	100.		36	100
Single Men							
Frequent	3.	14.	1	5.	More	1	4
Regular	7	32	2	9	Less	14	61
Occasional	12	54	19	86	Same	8	35
Total	22.	100.	22	100.		23	100
Married Women							
Frequent	6.	10.	3	5.	More	12	19
Regular	6	10	6	10	Less	26	41
Occasional	47	80	48	85	Same	25	40
Total	59.	100.	57	100.		63	100
Married Men.							
Frequent	5.	8.	2	3.	More	10	14
Regular	7	10	6	10	Less	39	52
Occasional	56	82	53	87	Same	28	34
Total	68.	100.	61	100.		75	100
Single Persons							
Frequent	5.	9.	2	3.	More	8	14
Regular	12	21	6	11	Less	26	44
Occasional	40	70	49	86	Same	25	42
Total	57.	100.	57	100.		59	100
Married Persons							
Frequent	11.	9.	5	4.	More	22	16
Regular	13	10	12	11	Less	65	47
Occasional	103	81	101	85	Same	51	37
Total	127.	100.	118	100.		138	100
Total Women							
Frequent	8.	8.	4	4.	More	19	19
Regular	11	12	10	11	Less	38	38
Occasional	75	80	78	85	Same	42	43
Total	94.	100.	92	100.		99	100
Total Men							
Frequent	8.	9.	3	4.	More	11	11
Regular	14	15	8	10	Less	53	54
Occasional	68	76	72	86	Same	34	35
Total	90.	100.	83	100.		98	100
Grand Total							
Frequent	16.	9.	7	4.	More	30	15
Regular	25	13	18	10	Less	91	46
Occasional	143	78	150	86	Same	76	39
Total	184.	100.	175	100.		197	100

Interpretation - "Frequent" indicates more than once a week; "Regular" indicates once a week; "Occasional" indicates less often than once a week. Changes in Frequency refer to more or less attendance in 1934 than in 1929.

than formerly. In general men reported a greater decrease than women, and married persons than single. It is evident that the theatre did not serve as compensation to as great an extent as before the depression.

Other more or less commercialized recreations may be discussed at this point. (See Table 15.) A decline of 51.2 per cent. is recorded in the number of persons who attended dances and, on balance, 49.2 per cent. of those who danced in 1929 stated they danced less frequently in 1934. The number who participated in Winter sports declined 58.6 per cent. and on balance 45.7 per cent. of those taking part in 1929 did so less frequently in 1934. Similar declines occurred in athletic games, including golf; corresponding figures for all respondents being 28.6 per cent. and 14.3 per cent. respectively. Among single men the declines were 22.2 per cent. and 44.4 per cent.; for married men, 50 per cent. and 14.3 per cent. respectively. The extreme decline for married men was probably caused, to some extent, by increasing age. While married women showed a decrease in the number of participants (9.1 per cent.) those who participated appear to have played more frequently.

In addition some more private recreations showed a decline in popularity. Participation in debating, public speaking, and dramatics decreased 24.5 per cent. and on balance 26.4 per cent. took part less frequently. In this connection the disorganization of the Brandon "Little Theatre"

16.4 per cent. danced more and 65.6 per cent. less. On balance, 49.2 per cent. danced less.

Table 15.

Number who reported Hobbies and Recreations in 1929 and 1934

with Numerical and Percentage Change.

Sex and Marital Groups	1929	1934	Gain		Loss		More	Less	Same	Gain		Loss	
			No.	%	No.	%				No.	%	No.	%
Winter Sports													
Combined Total	59	38			21	35.6	7	34	18			27	45.7
Dancing													
Combined Total	61	42			19	31.2	10	40	13			30	49.2
Debating, Public Speaking, Dramatics.													
Combined Total	53	40			13	24.5	14	26	14			14	26.4
Active Music													
Combined Total	47	35			12	25.5	18	23	9			5	10.6
Athletic Games (including Golf)													
Single Women	14	10			4	28.6	6	8	3			2	14.3
Married Women	11	10			1	9.1	6	4	5	2	18.2		
Single Men	27	21			6	22.2	4	16	7			12	44.4
Married Men	50	25			25	50.0	5	51	6			26	52.0
Bridge and other Social Games													
Women	64	69	5	7.8			26	16	23	10	15.6		
Men	78	78					32	21	51	11	14.1		
Neighborhood Visiting													
Combined Total	121	109			12	9.9	35	30	46	5	4.1		
Knitting and Fanciwork													
Women	121	125	4	3.3			48	27	50	21	17.4		
Passive Music													
Women	47	55	8	17.0			25	6	22	19	40.4		
Men	58	59	1	1.7			20	16	22	4	6.9		
Reading													
Combined Total	169	171	2	1.2			68	26	78	42	24.3		
Wood Work, Art Work, Metal Work, Collecting													
Single Persons	18	23	5	27.8			12	5	10	7	38.9		
Married Persons	23	25	2	8.7			11	8	8	5	15.0		
Gardening													
Combined Total	96	115	19	19.8			58	16	44	42	43.8		
Miscellaneous													
Combined Total	9	18	9	100			13		2	15	144.0		

Interpretation of Table 15. -- 59 respondents engaged in Winter Sports in 1929 and 38 in 1934. The loss of participants in 1934 compared with 1929, was 21. These represent 35.6 per cent. of the 1929 participants. Of all participants 7 reported increased participation, 34 reported decreased participation and 18 reported equal participation. There was thus a loss, on balance, of 27 participants who engaged in the sports less frequently in 1934 than in 1929. These represent 45.7 per cent. of the respondents who participated in 1929.

may be noted, probably as a result of inability to finance productions owing to depression conditions. Active participants in music declined 25.5 per cent. and on balance there was a moderate decline in extent of participation.

None of the above recreations apparently compensated in any marked degree for the psychological difficulties encountered in the depression. The same was generally true of neighborly visiting. For this activity a decline of 9.9 per cent. in participants was reported but there was on balance a gain of 4.1 per cent. among those who continued to visit. As will be shown in Chapter VI friendly circles were narrowed and personal correspondence showed no increase.

By way of contrast, a number of activities received more attention, and would seem to have served in greater or less degree, to satisfy wishes or to compensate for frustration. Bridge, and other social games, are reported to have increased 7.8 per cent. in women participants, and on balance showed a gain of 15.6 per cent. in participation (i.e., the number who played more was greater, and

the difference between the number who played more and the number who played less amounts to 15.6 per cent. of those who participated). No change was recorded in the number of male participants but a gain of 14.0 per cent. is reported in frequency. Women did more needlework (knitting, fancywork). This type of activity no doubt ministered to the desire for response, and possibly also to that for recognition. The gain recorded was 3.3 per cent. in participants, with a gain of 17.4 per cent. in frequency. Women also led in increased interest in music to which they were passive listeners. A marked gain of 17 per cent. was reported among women who enjoyed this recreation with a gain of 40.4 per cent. reporting more time given to enjoying music. Corresponding figures for men were 1.7 per cent. and 6.9 per cent. This increase is, of course, related to the greater use of the radio which will be discussed in the next chapter. Reading showed very slight gain in participants. Two persons reported an interest in reading in 1934 which was lacking in 1929. More significant is the fact that approximately 40 per cent. reported that they read more in 1934 than in 1929 and only 15 per cent. read less. Some of the implications of this fact will be suggested in Chapter VI.

A larger gain was reported in activities which can be listed more definitely as hobbies. Wood work, art work, (carving, painting, etc.) metal work and specimen collecting of one sort or another, when combined showed a marked increase

among single persons and a fair gain among married. The former recorded an increase of 27.8 per cent. in the number engaged in hobbies, and a 38.9 per cent. gain in the shifts of interest in this type of activity. Married persons reported 8.7 per cent. and 13 per cent. respectively. The increase in gardening was even greater. In this hobby all groups combined recorded a gain of 19.8 per cent. in gardeners, and a gain of 43.3 per cent. in gardening. (Calculated as for social games above). A small miscellaneous group includes other activities, reported by 18 persons, such as handicrafts, fishing, hunting, swimming, boys' work, and poultry raising.

No doubt these hobbies were motivated to some extent by utility. Never-the-less they furnished a wholesome outlet and tended to satisfy some of the fundamental wishes. Hobbies appealed strongly to some single men and women. Probably they combined satisfactions of the desires for adventure, recognition, and response in different degrees. It would appear unfortunate that manual dexterities for personal satisfaction lost caste in the years prior to the depression. It is questionable whether the more passive and intellectualized recreations brought as great fulfillment under depression conditions.

Summarizing, we may state that travel, theatre going, dancing, winter and summer sports, active participation in music, forensic, dramatic and manual activities, and

neighborly fellowship, all showed a decline during the depression. Bridge, and other social games showed a gain followed in the order of increasing proportionate gain by needlework, listening to music, reading, manual hobbies, and gardening, all of which received more attention than formerly.

2. Changing Interests.

An examination of recreational activities reveals signs of change in personal interests but a further analysis is necessary to indicate more fully the nature of the attitudinal modifications. As will be pointed out in Chapter VI the attitudes of a number of people have changed, and in a way which bespeaks some promise of a more wholesome social mindedness.

An interesting question arises as to the extent to which the Church contributed to the amelioration of depression conditions. This question will be discussed in Chapter VII but in order to complete the present analysis the figures are given here. (See Table 16). Church attendance showed a decrease during the depression. The reported drop was 4 per cent. in regular and 3 per cent. in occasional church goers. In 1929, 9 per cent. of the respondents did not attend at all. This figure rose to 16 per cent. in 1934. The decrease was relatively greater with married persons than with single. Single men reported 28 per cent. who

Table 16.

Church Attendance in 1929 - 1934

Sex and Marital Group	Total Responses	Special Occasions Only		Occasional Only		Regular (At least once a Sunday)		No Attendance		Cases reporting change in frequency															
		1929 1934		1929 1934		1929 1934		1929 1934		More or less Same															
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%												
Single Women	39	18.8		2	5	12	31	7	18	23	59	20	51	4	10	10	26	6	17	8	23	21	60		
Married Women	67	32.2		1	2	3	5	14	21	12	18	47	70	46	68	5	7	6	9	8	14	15	25	36	61
Single Men	25	12.0		1	4			8	32	8	32	10	40	8	32	6	24	9	36	4	22	5	28	9	60
Married Men	77	37.0		5	7	2	3	28	37	30	39	40	51	36	47	4	5	9	11	13	19	17	25	39	56
Total	208	100.0		7	4	7	4	62	30	57	27	120	57	110	53	19	9	34	16	31	17	45	25	105	58

Interpretation - 2 single women attended church on special occasions only in 1934. These represent 5 per cent. of the responses received from single women. Similarly with occasional, regular and no attendance. Under causes reporting change in frequency, 6 single women were of the opinion that they attended more in 1934 than in 1929. These represent 17 per cent. of the responses received from single women regarding change in frequency of attendance.

attended less frequently, with 22 per cent. who attended more frequently, 8 per cent. no longer attended regularly and 12 per cent. had discontinued entirely. Corresponding figures for single women were 23 per cent. less, 17 per cent. more, 8 per cent. no longer regular, with 13 per cent. fewer attending occasionally, and 16 per cent. who had stopped entirely. The same trend is apparent among married men, of whom 25 per cent. reported less frequent attendance, 19 per cent. more, 4 per cent. no longer regular, and 6 per cent. discontinued. Married women also reported a falling off in church attendance. The figures are 25 per cent. less, 14 per cent. more, 3 per cent. no longer regular, and 2 per cent. discontinued. On the whole a fairly marked decrease in church-going is indicated. We must conclude, therefore, that instead of providing active compensation for depression difficulties the church was less relied upon than in more prosperous years.

An interesting shift of interests is revealed in some other material to be discussed in Chapter VII which will deal with institutionalized forms of community life. In anticipation of this discussion we may point out that there was a general curtailing of interest in most men's organizations including service clubs, the Board of Trade, lodges, discussion clubs, athletic clubs, and the Canadian Club. It is probable that the reason for the decrease of active interest in these organizations was primarily financial. Memberships were dropped because men could not afford to keep them up. Prob-

ably also, the promoters of these clubs were too much concerned in keeping the wolf from the door to devote time and energy to the active promotion of their normal functions. Never-the-less there is evidence, in the decline of these institutions, that they were not considered essential when a curtailment was necessary.

On the other hand, such organizations as the Citizens Welfare League, community clubs, Christian Associations, and Hospital Aid, all showed a gain in the number of contributors. The Citizens Welfare League was outstanding in this respect, as it was in the gain in active workers. These facts reveal a quick human sympathy on the part of many citizens who, while discontinuing or decreasing many of their habitual activities and interests, responded to the needs of others in a way which showed a relatively great increase in benevolence. A total of 56 wishes were expressed in terms of distinctly benevolent interest. There is no evidence that the years of economic stress increased the purely egoistic desires. On the contrary, broader and more objective interests probably resulted in less self-centred attitudes than were revealed under more prosperous conditions. This conclusion seems to find support in the increased interest of women in clubs which had community, national and international horizons.

In summary it may be stated that while some of the reported changes in interest tended to promote egoistic satis-

factions, there is ample evidence for a belief in the growth of interests of broader social significance. Passive music was no doubt largely enjoyed as compensation. Bridge and other social games were likewise compensatory, both of these being on a rather individualistic basis of response. Manual hobbies involving self-expression represented realistic adjustments of interest largely from an individualistic viewpoint. On the other hand the decreased reading of fiction, of theatre going, of interest in the stock market, and even of church attendance, may all have shown a gradual substitution of realistic attitudes for dereistic tendencies. This conclusion is supported by evidence from reports of maintained interest in general news (as reflected in newspapers and magazines), in the increased attention to articles dealing with current socio-economic and political problems, to international affairs, and to religion and in the lively interest manifested in local welfare work.

3. Attempts at Direct Compensation.

As direct attacks upon the depression we may note the courses of study which will be discussed in the next chapter. Probably they were not more important than formerly, and in fact there is no evidence that more people were attempting to improve themselves than in the pre-depression period. The large number who gave "hard work" as their chief satisfaction, and the closer attention which many were

forced to devote to business and professional life, in order to survive in a keenly competitive struggle to some extent indicate attempts at direct compensation. So wide-spread was the depression situation, however, that no amount of additional effort on the part of the individual in a given locality could be expected to off-set its affects in any great degree. Direct compensation cannot, therefore, be looked upon as an altogether adequate type of adjustment.

4. Conclusions.

That the changes in activities and interests discussed above were in part valuable adjustments to changing conditions cannot be doubted. The types of interests which showed increase relate particularly to the satisfaction of the wish for security which suffered most frustration. They involved moreover certain elements ministering to the desire for response and for new experience. As interests which developed during the depression they probably reflected less superficial and excited satisfactions than those of pre-depression years. Their sobering affect may perhaps be looked upon as an antidote for the abnormal stimuli of the boom period. To this extent the adjustments of interest resulting from the depression may be regarded as wholesome reactions.

It is evident that in many cases the recreational outlets were regarded as inadequate and unsatisfactory.

Hence the array of wishes discussed in the preceding chapter. It must be recognized, however, that persons are typically wishful. It might in fact be questioned whether the average individual experienced a greater number of unsatisfied desires in 1934 than in 1929. Desires seeking fulfilment may have been fewer and possibly had a tendency to become simpler as the depression was prolonged. The important point is that for many individuals the unsatisfied wishes became more fundamental.

If subsequent conditions soon permit an improved standard of living, no permanent redefinition of social standards and values may appear. But if the economic situation does not show general and steady improvement such a redefinition will inevitably be made. Superficially human wishes can and will be modified. Fundamentally the deep-seated desires of men and women abide and tend to find their satisfaction on whatever level is available. Much of the annoyance of the past five years has probably been the result of a conflict between prosperity habits and depression means of wish fulfilment. Individual adjustment is being made in a majority of cases. It will continue increasingly to be made if necessary. If the adjustment demanded is to a lower standard we shall unavoidably enter upon a period of regression of which but little psychological evidence exists at present.

Chapter VI.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND SOCIAL REGRESSION.

The questions discussed in this chapter were designed to elicit information as to whether the depression had resulted in a narrowing of the contacts open to respondents. The subject naturally divides itself into two parts, first the geographical limitation revealed in lessened travel, and second, a study of the problem of intellectual and emotional contacts revealed in reading, use of the radio, correspondence, etc.

1. Geographical Regression.

Questions 9 to 11 dealt with ownership of automobiles, and question 12 to 14 with travel by train or automobile.

Responses to question 9 (see Table 17) showed that 55 per cent. of the total respondents owned cars in 1929. Of these, 50 per cent. owned the same car in 1934. Automobiles purchased since 1929 represented 35 per cent. of the 1929 total ownership. These figures indicated a decrease in car ownership of 14 per cent. from 1929 to 1934 (8 per cent. loss for total respondents.). The ratio of loss was three times greater among single women, and one and one-half times greater among single men as among married persons. No marked

Table 17.

Ownership of Automobiles, 1929-1934 with Percentage by Sex and Conjugal Groups

	Owned Auto : in 1929	Did not own auto in 1929.	1929 Owners : who owned same auto in 1934	Bought auto : since 1929	Owned auto : in 1934	Loss in : ownership:
	No. : %	No. : %	No. : %	No. : %	No. : %	No. : %
Single	9 : 24	29 : 76	3 : 33	3 : 33	6 : 67	3 : 33
Women	11 : 44	14 : 56	4 : 36	5 : 45	9 : 82	2 : 18
Men	93 : 65	50 : 35	50 : 54	32 : 34	82 : 88	11 : 12
Married	113 : 55	93 : 45	57 : 50	40 : 35	97 : 86	16 : 14
Persons	24 : 92	2 : 8	18 : 75	7 : 29	25 : 104	1 : 4
one Group						

Interpretation - 9 single women reported ownership of an automobile in 1929. These represent 24 per cent. of responses from single women. Similarly 3 single women owned the same car in 1934. These represent 33 per cent. of those who owned cars in 1929. Percentage of those who bought cars during the depression period and owned cars in 1934 we based on number, in each group, who owned automobiles in 1929.

differences appeared in income groups with the exception of those who received \$3500.00 and more. In this class a much larger percentage owned cars in 1929 and retained possession of the same car. While the highest class was relatively low in new cars purchased it was the only one which showed a gain (4 per cent.) in 1934 ownership as compared with 1929.

While loss in ownership was significant it did not necessarily reflect the use made of cars for pleasure (private and non-business trips). Consequently a question was inserted bearing on this point. Responses indicated a marked falling off in the use of automobiles. Only 67 per cent. of the single women, 40 per cent. of the married women, 30 per cent. of the married men and 27 per cent. of the single men stated that they drove as much for private reasons in 1934 as in 1929.

A similar tendency is apparent in responses to question 12 which requested an opinion as to the frequency of pleasure trips without reference to car ownership or means of transportation. In all classes the same tendency was reported (see Table 18). This loss was greatest in the case of single men, and almost as great for married men. The percentage decrease for men was almost three times that for single women, and married women recorded only a negligible decrease in the number of trips taken in 1934 as compared with 1929.

Table 18.

Comparative Frequency of Pleasure Trips.
1929 and 1934.

	1929		1934		Relative Frequency 1934 compared with 1929.	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Single Women						
Frequent	4	15	2	8	More	5 : 19
Occasional	20	77	18	69	Less	11 : 43
None	2	8	6	23	Same	10 : 38
Total	26	100	26	100		26 : 100
Single Men						
Frequent	4	22	1	6	More	1 : 6
Occasional	13	72	10	55	Less	14 : 77
None	1	6	7	39	Same	3 : 17
Total	18	100	18	100		18 : 100
Married Women.						
Frequent	17	37	16	34	More	9 : 20
Occasional	26	57	20	42	Less	19 : 41
None	3	6	11	24	Same	18 : 39
Total	46	100	47	100		46 : 100
Married Men.						
Frequent	22	41	6	11	More	5 : 10
Occasional	27	50	33	61	Less	34 : 64
None	5	9	15	28	Same	14 : 26
Total	54	100	54	100		53 : 100

Interpretation - 4 single women reported frequent pleasure trips in 1929. These represent 15 per cent. single women respondents. Of these 2, or 8 per cent., reported frequent trips in 1934. 5 single women reported more pleasure trips in 1934 than in 1929. These represent 19 per cent. of responses from single women.

In response to the question whether the respondents took more or less, or the same number of trips in 1934 (regardless of whether they were listed as frequent, occasional, or none) the same effect was noticeable. Of single men 77 per cent. reported less, of married men 64 per cent. of married women 41 per cent. and of single women 43 per cent. The percentage of those who reported more trips in 1934 was three times as great for single women as for single men, and twice as great for married women as for married men. In this respect single and married women are approximately equal. With reference to income levels the married women in groups \$2500.00 and \$3500.00 are outstanding showing practically no decrease.

In view of the reduced railway fares operative in 1934 question 14 asked for a comparison of the number of trips by train in 1934 and in 1929. It appeared that in 1934 36 per cent. of single women travelled more by train. This figure compares with 19 per cent. of married women, 17 per cent. of married men and 9 per cent. of single men. No marked differences were revealed as between the different income groups, but in general those whose income was above \$1500.00 travelled more than those of smaller income.

Geographical regression was even more marked when comparison was made between the length of the longest trip for private reasons reported for 1929 and 1934 respectively. The mean length for 1929 varies with income levels from two

or three hundred miles in the case of those whose income was less than \$1000.00 to some three thousand miles for the \$3500.00 class. From our viewpoint however, the significant data are the percentage differences between 1929 and 1934 for each group. These are given in Table 19. An examination of this Table shows that regression was marked in the less than \$1000.00 income group, and that the distances travelled by persons in all groups with the exception of married women were shorter in 1934 than in 1929 by 24 to 66 per cent. In the case of married women the mean distance was greatly affected by the longer trips of the \$3500.00 class. Of groups of respondents who showed a decrease, this was greatest for married men. Married women showed a slight increase. This evidence consistently supports the conclusion that one of the effects of the depression was to keep people nearer home than formerly. In view of this fact it is not surprising that so many expressed the desire to travel (see Chapter IV). The geographical regression noted in this section clearly indicates a thwarting of a very popular expression of the wish for new experience. This motive received only partial compensation in the shifts of recreational interests noted in the preceding chapter. Some of the increased irritability recorded in Chapter IV was no doubt dependent upon the inability of people to seek adventure in travel. While it is doubtful if modern travel, in the sense implied in this discussion, has any far-reaching affect upon

Table 19.

Relative Length of Longest Trip for Private Reasons
Percentage difference based on 1929 mileage.

Income Group	Single Women	Married Women	Single Men	Married Men	Total
Less than \$1,000	57 % shorter	60 % shorter	84 % shorter	88 % shorter	66 % shorter
\$1,000 to \$1,499	22 % shorter	36 % shorter	36 % shorter	37.7 % shorter	29 % shorter
\$1,500 to \$2,499	52 % shorter	26.6 % shorter ¹	9.4 % shorter	56 % shorter	46 % shorter
\$2,500 to \$3,499		30 % shorter		53 % shorter	43 % shorter
\$3,500 and more		28.6 % longer ²		58 % shorter	24 % shorter
Total	39 % shorter	3.4 % longer	42 % shorter	56 % shorter	

1. This figure excludes one person who did not travel in 1929 but took an extensive trip in 1934.
2. This figure is raised unduly by three cases of extensive trips taken in 1934. The remaining cases show more or less decrease.
3. This figure excludes one person who did not travel in 1929 but took an extensive trip in 1934.

the intellectual horizons of the travellers, it certainly brings relief from monotony, and the stimulus of new experience. During the period under discussion it seems not to have contributed to psychological provincialism which will be treated under the next heading.

2. Psychological Regression.

This section deals with personal-social contacts, first on a more personal basis as revealed in the use of telephones, in friendships, and in personal correspondence, and second in the wider relationships of study, reading, and the radio.

A. Personal Contacts.

A drop in residence telephones amounting to 24 per cent. was reported. None of the single women, a majority of whom probably lived in boarding houses, lost the use of telephones. Single men reported a loss in 24 per cent. of the cases; married persons of less than \$1500.00 income, 27 per cent.; and those of income over \$2500.00 a decrease of 6 per cent. A social consequence of the loss of residence telephones was revealed in an interesting correlation suggested between loss of telephones and loss of friends and acquaintances. This is shown in Table 20. While the numbers involved are too small to warrant confidence in the exact mathematical relationship discovered, there is no doubt that

Table 20.

Association between loss of telephones and loss of friends.

: :Lost	: Lost	: Did not	: Did not	: No phones:	: No phones:	: Gained :
:Phones	: phones	: lose	: lose	: lost	: did not	: phone :
: and	:but not	: phones	:phones and	: friends	: lose	: did not :
:friends	:friends	: but lost	:did not lose:		: friends	: lose :
:	:	: friendsg	: friendsg	:		:friends :
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
: No :	% :	No :	% :	No :	% :	No :
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
: 22 :	67 :	11 :	33 :	20 :	26 :	83 :
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
: 74 :	19 :	32 :	40 :	68 :	2 :	100 :

Of those who had telephones in 1929 and retained them, 26 per cent lost friends during the depression, while of those who had telephones in 1929 and lost them 67 per cent lost friends. If we assume, on the basis of the first figure that of a controlled group of 100 who retained telephones, 26 would lose friends, and that of a typical group of 100 who did not retain telephones, 67 would lose friends, we may infer that in $67 - 46 = 41$ cases the loss of friends would be associated with the loss of telephones. In other words, when telephones were lost the incidence of loss of friends was $67/26$ times the incidence of loss of friends when telephones were retained. The incidence of loss of friends when telephones were lost being $67/100$ and the incidence of loss of friends when telephones were retained being $26/100$, we infer that the increase of $41/100$ in frequency of loss of friends was due to loss of telephones or intimately associated factors; i. e., 61 per cent. of losses of friends may be attributed to losses of telephones or associated factors. (Probable error, by Bernoulli's formula, 4). Causes not associated with the loss of telephones would account for 39 per cent. of the total loss of friends. This figure corresponds very closely with the 33 per cent. for persons who did not have telephones at the beginning or during the period, but never-the-less lost friends.

loss of telephone tended strongly to involve a decreased range of friendships.

When the circle of the respondents' friends and acquaintances was considered without relation to other factors, a decrease of 33 per cent. was reported for the aggregate of all classes. The decrease was smallest in the case of single women where it amounted to 16 per cent. Single men reported a decrease a decrease two and one-half times larger. The figures for married persons of less than \$2500.00 income, approximately equalled those for single men. Married persons in classes \$2500.00 and more reported almost twice as great a decrease as single women.

Reports on personal correspondence showed so little change during the period under investigation that a detailed tabulation is omitted. No significant differences were apparent on the basis of income. The least change was shown by single women who reported no change in 76 per cent. of the cases, and approximately equal numbers "more" and "less". Single men on the other hand showed a moderate decrease (54 per cent. same, 13 per cent. more, and 33 per cent. less). This was probably not a purely depression effect and may have reflected a curtailment of long distance contacts for a number of personal reasons. The depression may have contributed to the loss of friends by preventing face-to-face renewal of friendly contacts at intervals. Married persons agreed in reporting no change in the number of friends in approximately 70 per cent. of the cases, with twice as many "less" as "more".

B. Broader Social Contacts.

While face-to-face contacts were probably little affected by the depression it is important to recognize the fact that the character of these contacts is determined, at least as far as public opinion is concerned, by indirect social stimuli which tend to obliterate space and time. If these broader forms of social inter-communication were seriously curtailed the character of opinion in primary and local derivative groups would certainly change rapidly and provincialism would be rampant. We therefore give attention to contacts mediated through courses of study, magazines, newspapers, and books, and also to the more rapid and direct inter-communication by radio.

(1) Courses of Study.

In response to question 28 which referred to studies undertaken with a view to improving the respondent's position, there is evidence of some serious work on the part of 21 per cent. of the total. Courses of study were reported by one-third of single women, 25 per cent. of single men, 22 per cent. of married men, and 10 per cent. of married women. In the case of single persons in the \$1000.00 income class the proportion was 50 per cent. The types of study included 19 business courses (bookkeeping, salesmanship, stenography, etc.), 15 cultural courses (Grade 12 and liberal arts subjects taken extramurally and in summer schools), and 5 professional courses (correspondence

courses in engineering, etc.). Two men reported a serious study of politics. It is impossible to say whether the amount of participation in such studies was normal or sub-normal. No comparative data are available for pre-depression years. Perhaps the single men and women in the \$1000.00 income class were spurred, by the depression, to improve their standing and, in general, fear of unemployment may have stimulated greater interest in, and attention to, business by employed men and women. With the exception of the cultural courses, which in fact serve as bread-and-butter studies for school teachers, there is not much expectation of broader social values arising from the studies recorded. They do, however, reveal a practical and intellectual interest on the part of one-fifth of the respondents which should have tended to mitigate mental stagnation in their cases.

(2) Reading.

Of more psychological interest is the fact that newspaper reading showed little apparent change in the five year period. The local daily lost 5 per cent. of former subscribers among single women, and 12 per cent. among single men. Married persons recorded approximately an equal number of subscribers. With reference to other dailies no drop is reported by single women and 12 per cent. by single men. Rather surprisingly married persons of income under \$1500.00 showed very little decrease, while over \$1500.00 there was a reported de-

crease of 10 per cent. The situation with respect to weekly newspapers showed no significant change. We may conclude that the respondents considered themselves to have had almost as good an opportunity of keeping abreast of the news of the day in 1934 as before the depression. No significant trend toward provincialism is apparent from the findings.

Questions referring to magazines and periodicals throw light on a less transient, yet flexible, type of social inter-communication. As far as subscriptions were concerned, 1934 showed a total decrease of 23 per cent. as compared with 1929. Single women reported approximately twice as heavy curtailment as married persons. The decline in subscriptions recorded by single men was less than half that of single women. By income groups the decreases ranged from 12 per cent. in the \$3500.00 class to 42 per cent. in the less than \$1000.00 class. The \$2500.00 class, however, (with 29 per cent.) showed more reduction than the \$1500.00 group (18 per cent.). The data from which these conclusions are derived are given in Table 21.

The number of subscribers is not an entirely satisfactory index of magazine reading, however, the reason being that there were evidences of borrowing and clubbing in the use of magazines. In fact a tabulation of magazines listed as read regularly shows a net loss of only 9.4 per cent. during the depression, as compared with a 23 per cent. reported decrease in subscribers. By single and marital groups the decreases in reading are roughly proportional to decreases in subscriptions.

Table 21.

Decrease in Magazine Subscriptions

Income Group	Single Women 1929	% Decrease	Married Women 1929	% Decrease	Single Men 1929	% Decrease	Married Men 1929	% Decrease	Total 1929	% Decrease
Less than \$1000	34	43	6	67	6	17	4	50	50	42
\$1000 to \$1499	42	33	25	52	12	8	15	7	94	33
\$1500 to \$2499	18	17	46	15	14	21	86	18	164	18
\$2500 to \$3499	17	17	23	3	48	34	63	29	29	29
\$3500 and more	92	9	36	17	128	12	12	12	12	12
Total	94	35	186	19	85	14	189	18	504	23

Interpretation - Single women of less than \$1000 income subscribed for 34 magazines in 1929. This number had decreased by 43 per cent. in 1934.

Table 22 classifies the magazines read regularly in 1929 and 1934 (see Appendix C for basis of classification). It is interesting to note that there was no change in the popularity of "home" magazines. The largest decrease was reported for scientific, technical, and trade journals. Religious periodicals showed the second largest decrease. Magazines wholly or in part fiction suffered a decrease of 15 per cent. That people faced the depression seriously rather than relying heavily on reading as an escape from reality is evidenced by the fact that the only class of periodicals which showed an increase in readers was the general non-fiction group (readers' digests, etc.) which deals largely with articles of current interest in the fields of politics, social problems, and scientific progress. This type of material was reported as read by 22 per cent. more persons in 1934 than in 1929. The very slight decrease recorded in newspaper reading also tends to confirm this conclusion. The tendency toward interest in current problems is stronger in single persons than in married.

A rough estimate of the reading of books was possible on the basis of questions 26 and 27 which unfortunately did not record books borrowed privately. Approximately 30 per cent. of the respondents secured books from libraries in 1929 (Brandon has no free public library.). This figure had decreased to 26.6 per cent. in 1934. With the exception of the married men all classes show a decrease, the largest being reported by the married women. The married men record an increase of 12 per cent.

Table 22.

Number of Persons regularly Reading Magazines of Various Classes
in 1929 and 1934 with Percentage Change.

	Single		Single		Married		Totals		Gain		Loss	
Type of	Women		Men		Persons							
Magazine	1929	1934	1929	1934	1929	1934	1929	1934	No.	%	No.	%
General												
(Fiction & Articles)	33	18	18	15	99	95	150	128			22	15
General (None)												
Fiction)	4	8	8	11	28	30	40	49	9	22		
Home	48	44	2	4	75	77	125	125				
Scientific,												
Technical												
and Trade	3	1	8	5	21	10	32	16			16	50
Farm	1	1			15	13	16	14			2	13
Religion	3	2	1	1	6	3	10	6			4	40
Miscellaneous	1	0	1	2	6	5	8	7			1	13
Totals	93	74	38	38	250	233	381	345	Net Loss 36 : 94			

Interpretation - 33 single women regularly read magazines which include fiction in 1929 and 18 in 1934. Figures are given similarly for single men and for married persons. The total loss of readers of this type of magazine when 1934 is compared with 1929 was 22. These represent 15 percent of the 1929 readers.

So far as purchase of books is concerned 75 respondents (56.4 per cent. of the total) reported having bought more books in 1934 than in 1929, the men being larger purchasers than the women. Probably the decreased reading of fiction discussed below was associated with less library borrowing. The greater purchase of books, however, tends to support the findings regarding reading in Chapter V where it was shown that reading increased during the depression.

Of course the nature of reading material is more significant than its quantity. The above discussion reveals no marked decline in the quantity of material available, and when taken in conjunction with the testimony of many who read more in 1934 than 1929 it is probably not particularly important. By way of attempting to discover shifts in reader-interest questions 30 and 32 called for a report on three general topics numbered in the order of interest for both 1929 and 1934. Results are presented in Tables 23 - 25.

It is noteworthy that married persons of income less than \$1500.00 showed an almost negligible shift of interest. Single persons and married persons of \$1500.00 income and more, revealed about equal shifting.

A detailed inspection of the tables and of similar data obtained for second and third choices shows some significant, and many minor, shifts of interest. Stock markets suffered the greatest loss. No single person reported the stock market as a first choice in 1934, and there was a loss of 67 per

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Slide in Reader - Interest
1929-1934.
(Single Persons - First Choice of Interest)

Reader-Interest 1034

[illegible]

Shirley in Reader-Interest
1929-1934.

Reader-Incident 1984.

[illegible]

Percent, based on 1929 total for each topic

Interpretation - See Table 23

cent. in reader-interest among married people. Second and third choices revealed a similar loss of 50 per cent. These results seem to indicate a marked, but perhaps temporary, change of attitude. That the depression created practical problems which change the interest of people generally is apparent from the trend away from fiction reading. Next to markets, fiction lost the primary interest of all married men and women of income over \$1500.00 and lost 67 per cent. in reader-interest in all groups combined. This interest also showed a drop of 16 per cent. in second and third choices for all groups. Like fiction, books or stories of travel lost the interest of single men and women to the extent of 67 per cent. and only negligible interest was shown by married men and women. Stories of this type lost interest slightly also in the second and third choices. Sports news showed a slight decrease in first, second, and third choices. Crime news, always an unimportant factor, was not affected.

Gains in interest were reported in trade and commerce where there was an increase of 50 per cent. in first choices and 18 per cent. in second and third. Religion showed an increase of 53 per cent. in first choices and a slight decrease in the other choices. Politics gained 50 per cent. first choices, but lost slightly in second and third. International affairs gained slightly in first choices and gained 12 per cent. in the others. Science was reported to have lost slightly in first choices but gained 20 per cent. in second and third

choices. Biography gained two first choices and two other choices, whereas it was not reported as of interest to any reader in 1929. Local news gained very slightly in all choices.

In summary it may be pointed out that the most marked shifts of interest were away from the stock market and fiction, and toward politics, trade and commerce, and religion.

(3) Use of Radio.

The radio provided important social stimuli and a number of questions were inserted regarding it. Ownership in 1929 and in 1934 is summarized in Table 26.

Table 26.
Numbers and Percentages Owning Radios
in 1929 and 1934
by Sex and Marital Groups.

Sex and Marital Groups	Total Responses	1929 Owners		1934 Owners		Percentage Increase on 1929 Ownership
		No.	%	No.	%	
Single Women	39	8	21	15	35.5	88
Single Men	25	11	44	16	64.0	45
Married Persons	145	81	56	123	85.4	51
Total	208	100	48	154	74.0	54

Interpretation - 38 single women responded to the question of radio ownership. Of these 8 or 21 per cent. owned a radio in 1929 and 15, or 35.5 per cent. were owners in 1934. These represent a gain in radio ownership, when 1934 is compared with 1929, of 88 per cent.

It will be noted that marked increases in ownership of radio were reported in all groups. They revealed a possibility of increased and broader contacts with modification of attitudes. This modification was probable, particularly in view of the fact that approximately 33 per cent. of the listeners recorded their first choice of program to include educational talks, sacred programs and political discussions. It may be assumed that increased ownership indicated increased use. This assumption is verified by the results obtained from question 20 and summarized in Table 27.

Clearly the use of the radio increased in all classes. The greatest increase was among married women, followed in order by single women, married men, and single men. Married women reported almost four times as many who listened more than those who listened less; single women almost six times as many; married men over twice as many; and single men just twice as many. Married women reported the largest percentage who were daily listeners in 1934 (64 per cent. were listeners, an increase of 65 per cent. over 1929). Of married men 50 per cent. were daily listeners in 1934, an increase of 9.4 per cent. over 1929. Single women, of whom 38 per cent. were daily listeners in the latter year showed an increase of 8.5 per cent. as compared with 1929. Few of the single men were daily listeners in 1934 (19 per cent.). They recorded an increase of only 6 per cent. in this respect from 1929.

Table 27

Comparison of use of Radios 1929 and 1934

Frequency	1929		1934		Comparative Use	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Single Women						
Occasionally	13	54	14	48	More	12 : 40
Regularly	5	21	4	14	Less	2 : 7
Daily	6	25	11	38	Same	16 : 53
Total	24	100	29	100		30 : 100
Married Women						
Occasionally	14	34	13	22	More	33 : 55
Regularly	4	10	8	14	Less	9 : 15
Daily	23	56	38	64	Same	18 : 50
Total	41	100	59	100		60 : 100
Single Men						
Occasionally	9	53	12	57	More	8 : 38
Regularly	5	29	5	24	Less	4 : 19
Daily	3	16	4	19	Same	9 : 43
Total	17	100	21	100		21 : 100
Married Men						
Occasionally	13	29	18	26	More	30 : 42
Regularly	12	19	17	24	Less	14 : 19
Daily	32	52	35	50	Same	28 : 39
Total	62	100	70	100		72 : 100

Interpretation - 13 single women listened to radios occasionally in 1929. These represent 54 per cent of the single women listeners. Similar figures for 1934 are 14 and 48 respectively. 12 single women reported more listening in 1934 than in 1929. These represent 40 per cent of the single women who reported a comparison of the time spent in listening in 1929 and 1934.

In order to check the possibility that listening to radio had resulted in a decreased use of the other common channel of long distance contacts this question was correlated with the report on reading with the following results. Of people who owned radios in both 1929 and 1934 and reported a change in reading 50.7 per cent. read more. On a similar basis the people who had bought radios since 1929 reported more reading in 85.7 per cent. of the cases. Similarly, those who did not own radios in either year reported increased reading in 89.3 per cent. of the cases. It is obvious that the radio has effected no serious curtailment of reading.

As in the case of reading, shifts in program-interest are more significant than quantity of listening. As with reader-interest, listener-interest shows only a negligible variation among married persons of less than \$1500.00 income. Unlike reader-interest, relatively little change occurred in listener-interest among single persons. Married persons of income \$1500.00 and more showed a more marked change but not quite as much variation as in reader-interest. Shifts of listener-interest as reported in first choice of program for this group is shown in Table 20. The following results appear from a detailed examination of this table and similar data for other groups and choices. Educational talks lost first interest in 36 per cent. of the 1929 total but gained in 7 per cent. of second and third choices. Classical vocal music lost slightly in first choice and 8 per cent. in others. Classical instrumental music remained unchanged in first choice but lost 8 per

Table 28.

Shifts in Listener-Interest
(Married Men and Women of Income \$1500. and over)
First Choice

Listener-Interest, 1934

TO →		FROM ←	
Popular	No.: %	No.: %	Popular Vocal Music
Vocal Music	2 : 100:	4 : 66:	Classical Vocal Music
Classical			Popular Instrumental Music
Vocal Music			Classical Instrumental Music
Popular Instrumental			Variety Hours
Classical Instrumental			Educational Talks
Variety Hours			Sports Broadcasts
Educational Talks			Sacred Programmes
Sports Broadcasts			Comedians
Sacred Programmes			Political Talks
Comedians			
Political Talks			

Per cent. based on 1929 total for each type of programme

Interpretation - See Table 23.

cent. in others. Comedians commanded approximately the same interest as in 1929. Sports broadcasts lost in 17 per cent. of recorded primary interest but gained 23 per cent. in second and third choices. Popular instrumental music lost 20 per cent. first choices but gained 22 per cent. in other choices. Popular vocal music was not affected in any choices. The largest gain was recorded for variety hours which increased by 50 per cent. in first choices but lost 10 per cent. in the others. Sacred programs gained 16 per cent. in first choices and lost 5 per cent. in the others. Corresponding figures for political talks were 12 per cent. gain and 9 per cent. loss.

It may be noted that in general the shift of listener-interest was not as marked as that of reader-interest. Sacred programs recorded the most marked gain among single persons. In contrast to this, among married persons of \$1500.00 income and more, variety hours gained most, sacred programs decreased in second choices, sports broadcasts gained in third choices, and in the same choice comedians lost in the reports of listener-interest.

C. Conclusion.

In concluding this section we may draw the general conclusion that the depression was responsible for little, if any, psychological regression. It is true that friendly contacts decreased. This comparative increase in more or less direct and personal isolation was not marked, however, and was

offset by an increase in broader, though less direct, contacts. Newspapers and magazines showed little loss of readers, and books were being read approximately as much. As was shown in Chapter V considerably more reading was being done in 1934 than in 1929. Added to this the greatly increased use of the radio. The choices in quality of reading and listening strongly suggested a broader and more objective interest on the part of the respondents. Fiction, sports, and markets showed a marked decrease; while politics, international affairs, trade and commerce, and religion, were as greatly increased. All of the latter tended to set the intellectual life and emotional attitudes on a broader social basis. Furthermore we must not lose sight of the considerable change in content of papers, magazines, and radio addresses during the period 1929 - 1934. No precise data are available but these may certainly be assumed to have followed public interest. Much space and time was devoted to articles dealing with world and national situations. The only magazines which showed an increase in readers were of this type. Taking all these factors together, the conclusion is warranted that geographic provincialism was not accompanied by narrower mental horizons; and further, that a wider social consciousness probably arose as a result of the problems presented during the period under investigation. If this be true the depression may appear in perspective as a valuable step in the development of a broad and objective social mindedness on the part of the citizens in this area.

Chapter VII.

INSTITUTIONAL EFFECTS OF THE DEPRESSION.

Heretofore the study has dealt with the depression chiefly as it affected the individual and his informal social associations. Institutions have been mentioned but no conclusions drawn regarding them. In this chapter attention is given to the discovery of the fluctuating values of some of the recognized institutions on the basis of membership, financial support, and active participation. Did the depression seriously affect the standing and functioning of any of the more formal types of human associations embodied in institutions? Changes of standing and function which may be discovered reflect a modification of interests and attitudes on the part of members. The value of institutions, as judged from the viewpoint of their demands upon the time and attention of participants, derives ultimately from the satisfactions they afford to the individuals concerned.

Certain institutions fundamental in our culture may be dismissed with a word as largely outside the field of inquiry. Thus no evidence was sought regarding a possible change in the institution of property although the whole study is based upon a decline in property values. Education in its institutionalized forms also escaped notice in this study. From other sources it was ascertained that the public schools

in Brandon have registered an increase of teen-age pupils. The current decline of elementary enrolment may, of course, be expected to continue for some years at least owing to decreased marriage and birth rates. So far as their major function is concerned there is no evidence of vital change in school administration and technique in spite of greatly curtailed expenditures.

The important institutions upon which the study has thrown some light are the home and the church. Discussion of these will be followed by a summary statement regarding a number of less inclusive organizations.

1. The Home.

We have already noted a decline in the marriage-rate. Attention was given to its effects upon single persons in Chapter IV. The probability was suggested of serious alteration of the standards of home life and sex mores if the present thwarting of the desire to marry should be long continued. It remains to note responses to several questions specifically related to the situation in homes already established. Family health was discussed in Chapter III. The number of children in families with children old enough to have stopped school, and their distribution with respect to pre-school age, school enrolment, employment, and unemployment is given in Table 29. Less than 2 per cent. of the children in these families were of pre-school age. A small percentage

Table 29.

Occupational Distribution of Children in 1934
by Family Income Groups.
(Only families with Post-School Age Children Included)

Nett Family Income	No. of Children	Pre- School Children		Children in School in 1934		Children Employed in 1934		Children Unemployed in 1934	
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Less than:									
\$1000	22	1	4.5	10	45.5	8	36.4	3	13.6
\$1000 to									
\$1499	34	3	8.8	12	35.3	10	29.4	9	26.5
\$1500 to									
\$2499	62			28	34.1	23	28.1	31	37.8
\$2500 to									
\$3499	45			22	48.9	13	28.9	10	22.2
\$3500									
and more	40			21	52.5	6	15.0	13	32.5
Total	223	4	1.8	93	41.7	60	26.9	66	29.6

Interpretation - 22 children belonged in families (some of whose children had stopped school attendance in 1934) of the less than \$1000 income class. Of these 1, or 4.5 per cent., was of pre-school age; 10, or 45.5 per cent., were attending school; 8, or 36.4 per cent., were employed in 1934, and 3, or 13.6 per cent., were unemployed in 1934.

was to be expected in view of the fact that the families were selected on the basis of having post-school age children. Approximately 42 per cent. of the children in the families under discussion were in school in 1934, 27 per cent. were employed, and 30 per cent. unemployed. All figures include both boys and girls. A larger proportion of children in families of less than \$1000.00 net income were employed than in those of higher income groups. The lower group reported 36.4 per cent. employed, while the proportion of children employed was 15 per cent. in the case of families whose income was \$3500.00 and more in 1929. It seems probable that an abnormally large number of young men and women were neither continuing their education nor finding gainful employment. If we estimate 50 per cent. of this group as young men it appears that 15 per cent. of the total children of families with post-school age children were unemployed. The problem of morale in this group thus appears to have been serious.

With reference to family dwellings responses indicated that 52 per cent. of all families studied lived in the same residence throughout the depression. For those whose income was over \$1500.00 the proportion was 58 per cent. and in the case of those whose income was below \$1500.00 only 38 per cent. Practically no change was reported in the average size of dwelling. 27 per cent. of the respondents considered their homes as well equipped and convenient in 1934 as in 1929.

58 per cent. expressed the belief that they were not as well housed; and 35 per cent. reported better accommodation. When these results are further analyzed we find that of persons below \$1500.00 income only 20 per cent. were as well situated with respect to household accommodation; 48 per cent. had poorer accommodation; and 32 per cent. better. Those of income \$1500.00 and over reported as good housing in 31 per cent. of the cases, poorer in 33 per cent., and better in 36 per cent. Little net change was thus apparent. Some were of the opinion that they secured better accommodation by moving, others that they were worse off by so doing.

There was very little evidence of crowding. Only eight respondents reported relatives living with them in 1934 who had separate homes in 1929.

Concerning home furnishings reduced buying is evident from the following figures which cover the five-year period. Of a total of 144 married respondents 42 reported the purchase of bedroom, living room, or dining room furniture, 25 purchased electric washers, 19 electric ranges, 9 electric refrigerators, and 5 electric ironers. No doubt the purchases of electrically operated appliances was affected by the reduced rate for domestic light and power offered by the Manitoba Hydro Commission. Five pianos were purchased, some of them specifically designated as second-hand. It is interesting to note that distinctly more furnishings were bought in 1934 than in any other depression year; 1931 and 1930 stood second and third in this

respect. Four persons reported the sale or loss of furniture, four of radios, three of pianos, and one of an electric washer. Purchases were greatest, and losses least, in the \$3500.00 class, and vice versa in the less than \$1000.00 class.

A question of more immediate psychological interest relates to domestic friction as a result of depression strains. The reports are summarized in Table 30. Apparently but slight increase in friction was experienced between husband and wife (1 per cent.). A greater amount was reported as between parents and children (9 per cent.). The tabulation shows a net increase of friction, as between husband and wife, of 10 per cent. in families of less than \$1500.00 income and a loss in this respect of 3 per cent. in families whose income was over \$1500.00. No net change appeared in friction between parents and children of the lower income groups but 12 per cent. more is recorded in families of \$1500.00 income or over. From these figures it appears that families of lower incomes had more difficulty in adjusting the domestic effects of reduced income (as between husband and wife) than had families whose income was \$1500.00 and up. On the other hand, the difficulty of adjustment between parents and children was noticeably greater in homes on higher income levels. This adjustment was affected by the increasing age of children and the normal problems of adolescence but the figures tend to bear out our previous conclusion regarding family health. Probably children in the higher income groups were more accustomed to the satis

Table 30.

Domestic Friction - 1934 compared with 1929.

	Between Husband and Wife				Between Parents and Children			
	More	Less	Same	Net	More	Less	Same	Net
Income	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Groups	More	Less	Same	Net	More	Less	Same	Net
Less than \$1,500	27	5	17	3	10	6	18	6
\$1,500 and more	11	12	13	15	60	73	2	3
Total	10	16	18	15	83	69	1	1

Interpretation - Of married persons in the less than \$1000 income group who reported a comparison of friction as between husband and wife in 1929 and 1934, 5 persons reported more friction in 1934 than in 1929. These represent 27 per cent. of the number who reported less friction in 1934 than in 1929. Numbers and percentages are given similarly for those who reported less friction and the same. On balance (5 "more" minus 5 "less") 5 persons reported increased friction. These represent 10 per cent. of the respondents in this income group. Friction between parents and children is recorded similarly.

fraction of numerous wishes which because of depression conditions could no longer be satisfied. Consequently they would find adjustment more difficult. Particularly would this be true in relation to the economic outlook of post-school age children, a larger proportion of whom were unemployed among the families of higher income.

In the cases of people who moved, an interesting association appears between marital friction (husband and wife) and household accommodation. Six persons reported accommodation better and friction greater while only two reported better accommodation and less friction. On the other hand six individuals who moved into poorer accommodation reported less friction; while four whose accommodation was not as good experienced greater friction. There seems to have been a tendency toward greater friction where accommodation had improved and less friction where accommodation had become poorer. It may be suggested in this connection that parent morale improved in the case of persons who faced a critical situation together and made a realistic adjustment. Improved accommodation during the depression period probably signified a less realistic facing of economic problems, and resulted in increased friction caused by the strain of keeping up appearances; and perhaps also by the lack of co-operation between husband and wife in assuming the financial responsibilities of the household.

On the whole, families established before the depres-

sion seem to have weathered the storm fairly well. It is impossible to say how much of this sustained morale was due to a crisis psychology. Whether a loss of morale will appear if and when the depression lifts is a question. Judging from the experience of psychiatrists during the war, and by the fact that the depression years did not show an accelerated admission rate to hospitals for mental patients, we may expect that a cessation of the economic crisis will be followed by an increase in the number of persons who break down as a result of the strain undergone in the past 5 years. The same tendency may appear in many cases where no definite abnormality is manifested. As a result the morale of the home may suffer a more serious decline when economic conditions improve, than has been in evidence during the depression.

A more optimistic note may be sounded in concluding our discussion of the home. It was noted above (see Chapter IV) that married persons suffered less irritability than single. While suffering greater annoyances due to insecurity than single persons they were not so thwarted in the desire for response. In fact (next to church and friends) a happy home was given as the third source of greatest satisfaction in the response category. There was nothing to indicate that the depression had a serious disrupting effect upon already established homes. One may in fact venture the surmise that the depression, by providing opportunities for co-operation in a fundamental cause, while at the same time curtailing more superficial

interests, tended to stabilize established homes. It would be too hazardous to suggest that the same supposition applies equally to homes whose establishment was deferred by the depression.

2. The Church.

It is customary in religious circles to believe that periods of economic and national crisis witness a revival of religious interest. What was the effect of the critical period dealt with in this study on the churches of the city, and on religion interest in general? At the outset it is necessary to distinguish between the churches (the responses did not indicate any sectarian differences) and religious interest. We shall summarize first the findings regarding the church. A discussion of interest in religion will follow.

From 1929 to 1934 the churches made a gain of 4.3 per cent. in membership, on the basis of the persons represented by the 208 respondents (Tables 31 and 32). The increase was greatest in the case of single women. They were followed respectively by married women and married men. Single men reported an actual loss of 16.6 per cent. in membership. In the order of relative increase in membership among organizations included in the present investigation, churches occupy ninth place. In dealing with church membership, however, we must bear in mind the common custom of churches to carry "dead wood" on their rolls. Membership reports must be read in connection

with attendance records and other indications of interest.

It is only to be expected that under the economic conditions existing in 1930 - 1934 a net loss of 12.5 per cent. in financial contributors would be reported. This loss was distributed as follows: single men, 50 per cent., married men, 13.3 per cent. and married women, 12 per cent. These losses were offset slightly by a 9.5 per cent. increase in single women contributors. The number of individuals who were active in promoting church work was not changed in total, but a sex difference appeared. Single women recorded a gain of 5 per cent. and married women of 2.3 per cent. On the other hand, the number of single men interested in church activities decreased 14.3 per cent. and of married men, 3.7 per cent.

In their opinion as to the relative time given to church activities in 1929 and 1934, active workers reported an increase on balance [#] of 4.1 per cent. made up as follows: single women, 3.9 per cent., married women, 10.2 per cent., single men, 8.3 per cent. Married men reported a loss on balance of 2.5 per cent. It may be assumed that all who reported themselves as active in church work were fairly regular attendants. Declining interest on the part of a wider range of individuals was revealed in the findings regarding attendance in general discussed in Chapter V. Total respondents reported a decrease of 4 per cent. in regular attendance, and 3 per cent. in occasional attendance; while 7 per cent. more of the

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See footnote page 49.

total respondents did not attend at all in 1934 than in 1929. On balance, 8 per cent. reported less attendance in 1934 than in 1929, regardless of whether they considered themselves regular or occasional attendants in 1929. As a net result of these findings the conclusion seems unavoidable that general interest in the churches of the city declined during the 5 year period.

Other evidences of religious interest, however, showed an upward trend. Among the findings discussed in Chapter V was a shift toward religion on the part of both readers and listeners. Between 1929 and 1934, religion gained 58 per cent. in readers' first interest; and sacred programs, 16 per cent. in the first interest of listeners. This trend may be regarded as a normal expression of the wish for security in trying times. As was also shown (Chapter IV) a large number of persons found their greatest satisfaction in religion. Of the total satisfactions mentioned 17.5 per cent. were related to personal religious faith. Only 10.7 per cent. of the satisfactions named referred to the church. Neither religious faith nor the church afforded primary satisfaction to as many persons as found their chief satisfaction in work, which was registered in 27 per cent. of the cases. But 75 per cent. more of the respondents chose to list personal religious faith as of most help during the depression, than those who expressed their religious interest by mentioning the church.

Evidently interest in religion was not at high tide and the church suffered an even greater ebb. When this conclusion is associated with the trend toward realistic and objective social thinking seen above, it would seem to warrant the further conclusion that the church did not meet the needs of the people as vitally as might have been expected during a critical period of economic readjustment. The all too common tendency of religious leaders to condemn the people for lack of interest in higher values is probably beside the point. It may safely be assumed that during these trying years people would have welcomed any agency which was performing a vital service to their deeper needs. Apparently the churches did not succeed in adequately performing this function. It is beyond the scope of the present study to examine possible reasons for this fact. By way of explanation we venture to suggest that a reinterpretation of moral and social values was under way, and that the churches did not reinterpret their message and function in terms of current reality with sufficient rapidity to challenge a more significant and wide-spread interest. The depression apparently flung a greater challenge to the churches than they were able to make to the people.

3. Other Established Institutions.

In this section attention is given to a dozen or more additional and regularly recognized institutions in the community. We shall deal first with those which lost prestige.

A discussion of those whose value was enhanced will follow (see Tables 51 and 52 for more complete analysis).

Service Clubs declined in membership 30.8 per cent. among the respondents and 20.0 per cent. of those who were active in 1929 reported a cessation of active interest. The Board of Trade likewise suffered a decrease in membership and active participants. Membership declined 11.8 per cent., active promoters 45.4 per cent., and on balance 63.6 per cent. gave less time to the activities of this organization. The decrease reported for lodges and brotherhoods was somewhat less, amounting to 9 per cent. in membership, and 25.5 per cent. in active participants. The Men's Canadian Club showed a large drop in membership (53.9 per cent.) and a drop of 50.0 per cent. in active promoters. The Y.M.C.A. also showed a decrease on both counts, the figures being 29.4 per cent. and 30.0 per cent. respectively. Men's discussion clubs declined 9.1 per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively. The largest single loss was reported for Men's Athletic Clubs which declined 55.5 per cent. in membership and 69.2 per cent. in the number of active promoters.

The organizations which gained membership and promoters during the 5 year period include women's discussion clubs which show an unusual gain of 300 per cent. in membership and 66.7 per cent. in active workers. This gain was no doubt a result of the formation in 1934 of two discussion groups within the Women's Canadian Club. One of these groups studied inter-

Table 31.

Social Organizations and Clubs
Membership and Financial Contributors, 1929-1934 with Percentage Change

Sex and Marital Groups	Membership				Financial Contributors			
	No	No	No	%	No	No	No	%
	1929	1934	Gain	Loss	1929	1934	Gain	Loss
Service Clubs								
Men	26	18	:	:	8	30.8	21	15
								6:28.6
Board of Trade								
Men	17	15	:	:	2	11.8	10	7
								3:30.0
Lodges and Brotherhoods								
All Groups	67	61	:	:	6	9.0	38	30
								8:21.1
Canadian Clubs								
Women	14	15	1	7.1			4	4
Men	13	6	:	:	7	53.9	1	3
								2:200.
Christian Associations								
Women	21	23	2	9.5			19	19
								1: 5.6
Men	17	12	:	:	5	29.4	13	14
								1: 7.7
Discussion Clubs								
Women	2	8	6	300.			2	4
								2:100.
Men	11	10	:	:	1	9.1	5	3
								2:40.0
Athletic Clubs								
Women	5	7	2	40.			2	2
Men	18	8	:	:	10	55.5	11	5
								6:64.5
Community Clubs								
All Groups	14	18	4	28.6			11	10
								1: 9.1
Political Organizations								
All Groups	20	25	5	25.0			11	6
								3:27.3
Hospital Aid								
All Groups	23	27	4	17.4			29	30
								1: 3.5
Citizens' Welfare League								
All Groups	19	22	3	15.8			20	30
								10:50.0
Churches								
Single Women	29	31	2	10.7			21	23
								2:9.5
Married Women	50	53	3	6.0			50	44
								6:12.0
Single Men	12	10	:	:	2	16.6	12	6
								6:50.0
Married Men	48	50	2	4.2			45	39
								6:13.3
Total	138	144	6	4.3			128	112
								16:12.5
Children's Aid Society								
All Groups	38	39	1	2.6			33	33
Miscellaneous								
Women	17	20	3	17.6			9	6
								3:33.3
Men	14	11	3	21.4			5	3
								2:40.0

Interpretation - 26 men reported membership in a Service Club in 1929 and 18 in 1934. Thus a loss of 8 members was reported. These represent 30.8 per cent. of the 1929 members. 21 men reported financial contribution (apart from dues) in 1929 and 15 in 1934. Thus a loss of 6 contributors was reported. These represent 28.6 per cent. of the 1929 contributors.

Active Promoters and Comparative Time Devoted, 1929-1934, with Percentage Change

Interpretation - 20 men reported that they promoted the activities of Service Clubs in 1929 and 16 in 1934. Thus a loss of 4 men was reported. These represent 20.0 per cent. of the 1929 promoters. 9 men reported more time given to service club activities in 1934, than in 1929; with 10 giving less time and 4 the same time. On balance the loss is 1 man, who represents 4.3 per cent. of the men who reported the comparison.

national relations and the other, factors in Canadian national life. Women's athletic clubs gained 40 per cent. in membership and 50 per cent. in active participants. Community clubs, of which there are several in the City, recorded a membership gain of 28.6 per cent. but no gain in active workers. Political organizations increased 25 per cent. in membership and 14.5 per cent. in promoters. The Hospital Aid increased its membership by 17.4 per cent. but did not extend the range of its active participants. The Citizens Welfare League recorded considerable gain in both respects. Its membership increased 15.3 per cent. and its active workers 46.4 per cent. The Y.W.C.A. showed a moderate gain of 9.5 per cent. in membership with no change in active workers. The Women's Canadian Club gained 7.1 per cent. in membership and 25.0 per cent. in participants. The Children's Aid Society showed an increase of 2.6 per cent. in membership and 57.1 per cent. in active workers.

A miscellaneous group of organizations which were unfortunately omitted from the questionnaire showed an increase in male membership of 21.4 per cent. with a loss of 33.3 per cent. in active members. Women's organizations in this group increased in both membership and participants, the figures being 17.6 per cent. and 20.0 per cent. respectively. These miscellaneous organizations included for men, scouting, the Ex-Service Men's Club, the Manitoba Teachers Federation, the Male Voice Choir, the Canadian Legion, military organizations, and a dramatic society. Women reported membership in the

Graduate Nurses Association, the Teachers Federation, a Dramatic Club, the Art Club, the University Women's Club, the I.C.D.E., and the Red Cross.

In financial contributors the Service Clubs, Board of Trade, lodges, men's discussion clubs, athletic clubs, community clubs, political organizations and the miscellaneous group all showed losses. The Men's Canadian Club, the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., women's discussion clubs, Hospital Aid, and Citizens Welfare League all received money from more contributors in 1934 than in 1929. The last named was the largest beneficiary in point of the number of additional contributors. All of them of course experienced financial difficulties. Apparently, however, the organizations which functioned most directly in the alleviation of depression conditions in the community gained the interest of both men and women.

It is noteworthy that organizations that typically or entirely rely upon male support suffered a serious decline. Those composed largely of women tended, in general, to increase in membership and activity. This may have been related to the smaller increment of irritability reported by women. Probably such organizations as we have discussed served as compensation for travel and other common pre-depression activities. The increase in club membership among women may also have reflected a tendency on the part of men to curtail their own activities under economic pressure without a corresponding decrease on the part of women. No doubt in large part, the explanation

lies in the fact that men's organized activities ordinarily cost the participant more than similar activities for women which tend to emphasize cost less and active participation more.

4. New Organizations.

Brief mention should also be made of organizations formed during the depression. Membership in such organizations is reported by 24 respondents. (11 per cent.) This membership involves 28 per cent. of the single women, 9 per cent. of the married women, 8 per cent. of the married men, and 4 per cent. of the single men. The organizations included the Business and Professional Women's Club, School Principal's Wives' Club, the Unemployed Ex-Service Men's League, the Brandon Operatic Society, Winter Activities (an organization to help sustain the morale of the unemployed), a Political Economy class, a group who are assisting in the Canadianization of immigrants, and the Canadian Labor Defence League. Most of these may be described as direct attempts to deal with depression effects, some by the development of interesting avocations, some by political action, and the others by engaging in community welfare work. Organizations of this type were reported as actively promoted by 13 per cent. of the single women, 3 per cent. of the married women, 4 per cent. of the married men, and 4 per cent. of the single men, who together represent 5 per cent. of the respondents.

5. Conclusion.

It is, of course, too soon to predict the final effect of the depression on the above mentioned institutions. No doubt some of them modified their programs and perhaps their form, to meet changing conditions. Others languished but may be expected to revive as general economic conditions improve. Some may have served their day and consequently may be expected to continue their decline. It is doubtless to be anticipated that those institutions which flourished in a time of depression will show some decline in active public interest if and when the prevailing conditions are greatly improved. On the whole we may conclude that no vital and permanent changes in the institutionalized forms of behaviour are apparent in the area under consideration. This does not imply, of course, that significant trends are absent. It simply means that evidence is lacking to support the claim that the depression has affected important changes in trends which may come to light over a longer period of time.

Chapter VIII.

GENERAL CURRENT ATTITUDES.

Question 48 was inserted to secure a rough indication of current opinion regarding the economic outlook. No attempt was made to elaborate an attitude scale of equal steps. The five-part scale used served, however, as a rough index. The results are summarized in Table 33.

1. Meliorism.

Inspection of the table shows that a majority of the respondents were melioristic in their attitude; that is, they believed in the return of prosperous conditions within several years. This position was assumed by a majority (63 per cent.) of all groups whether classified by sex, marital condition, or income. The highest percentage appeared among single women and the lowest among single men. With reference to income groups the percentages in the less than \$1000.00 and the \$1500.00 classes were higher than the \$1000.00, \$2500.00 and \$3500.00 groups. The responses on the whole revealed a fundamental faith in the possibilities of Western Manitoba, and the anticipation of a return to "normal" conditions within a few years.

2. Pessimism.

14 per cent. of the respondents asserted that conditions would never be as good as they were, and 5 per cent.

expressed the opinion that things were going from bad to worse with the result that next year would be the hardest yet experienced. Single men constituted the largest percentage in both the moderate and extreme pessimistic expressions. In contrast single women recorded the lowest percentage in both of these opinions. Married women were relatively high in moderate pessimism but lowest in extreme pessimism. Married men were slightly more pessimistic.

Comparison by income groups shows that \$2500.00 and \$3500.00 classes shared equally in recording the largest number of pessimistic opinions with the \$3000.00 class leading in extreme pessimism. The \$1000.00 class stood next, followed by the \$1500.00 group. Those whose income was less than \$1000.00 recorded moderate pessimism but stood second in extreme pessimism. In general these results correspond to the absolute size of income reduction, and the prevalence of worry in the upper income levels. It is probable also, that the higher income ^{groups} reflected a more intimate acquaintance with economic responsibilities.

3. Optimism.

Only an insignificant number expected conditions to return to normal within a year, but with the exception of the two upper income groups a larger number expressed an optimistic opinion (that within a few years times would be better than ever) than the number of those who tended toward pessimism.

In the expression of optimistic opinions the single women were outstandingly confident. This fact corresponds to their record of better health, and lack of irritability and anxiety. The results seem to reflect an absence of anticipation of economic responsibility for home life and less thwarting of response wishes. Married women recorded approximately as many optimistic as pessimistic responses. Men, both single and married, show slightly less optimism than pessimism. Single men revealed a considerable scatter with 50 per cent. melioristic, 28 per cent. pessimistic, and 22 per cent. optimistic. This scatter probably reflected the current situation and differing prospects of the respondents. The relatively high percentage of pessimistic attitudes may be explained by reference to the preceding analyses of health, annoyances and wishes, as attributable largely to the inability to assume the financial responsibility of establishing a home.

4. Conclusion.

The melioristic and optimistic positions combined accounted for 81 per cent. of the total responses; 19 per cent. showed a pessimistic tendency. In how far this expression of opinion reflected normal human hopefulness and wishes it is impossible to say. The Westerner typically is adventurous, and the incorrigible optimism commonly characteristic of a pioneer community is still reflected in the attitudes of the people of the district. To some considerable extent, however, the general

current attitude may have reflected a degree of realistic perspective. Western Manitoba has experienced previous depressions and adverse crop conditions which have of course affected trade and commerce in the City of Brandon. These periods have been succeeded by years of increased prosperity. People in middle life, and older, assume that the cycle will complete its turn as in the past. The causes and ramifications of the depression beginning in 1929 are beyond the comprehension of the average citizen, but in most cases slight evidences of returning prosperity were looked upon as signs which justified a steady faith in the economic and cultural possibilities of the country.

Chapter IX.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

On the basis and within the limitations of the present study certain conclusions may be stated in summary form regarding the psychological and psycho-social effects of the depression in the City of Brandon. Care will, of course, be needed in generalizing from the findings but they are probably paralleled by similar trends in other urban centres, particularly in Western Canada.

In the first place it should be recalled that reduction of income was very widespread and approximated an average of 40 per cent. The time incidence of both first reduction and minimum income showed wide scatter; but the depression gradually deepened in the city with the largest proportion of minimum income appearing in 1934. Anxiety was closely associated with minimum income and in most cases either coincided with or slightly preceded the date when minimum income was reached. This association indicates that the psychological depth of the depression was spread among different individuals over a period of 5 years with the consequence that the need of greatest adjustment was faced by a relatively small and heterogeneous minority at any given time. This is probably the explanation of the poise and general lack of fundamental social and political disturb-

ance and grievance which characterized the depression years.

1. Individual Effects.

Individual and social effects of an economic crisis are of course reciprocal and inseparable except for purposes of analysis. This investigation has concerned itself primarily with the effects of the depression as revealed in the changed activities and attitudes of individuals. With this viewpoint in mind, an attempt will now be made to summarize the conclusions, first as to individual effects, and later as to the impact of the depression upon social manifestations of individual interests.

A. Psychological Effects.

The physical health of the respondents was not adversely affected except in the case of single men, and possibly also among adolescents. On the other hand mental health showed distinct signs of strain. There was evidence of increasing irritability and of many annoyances. The frustration of fundamental wishes was marked. It applied primarily to the wish for security, and secondarily to the desires for new experience and response. satisfactions experienced during the 5 year period tended in general to fulfil those wishes which met with the greatest frustration. This was particularly true of the wishes for security and for response. None of the wishes were adequately satisfied. There was evidence of increased indivi-

dual isolation, of greatly decreased travel, and curtailed enjoyment of commercialized amusements. These losses found some compensation in private recreations, personal hobbies, reading, and listening to broadcasted programs. In general the isolation noted was accompanied by an enlarging of the field of interest. Interests tended to change from superficial escapes to a more fundamental facing of reality. Human wishes may indeed have been fewer and simpler than in more prosperous years but they were more fundamental. An interesting correlation was noted between foresight and anxiety. In general, there was evidence that the less foresight the individual exercised the more actual want he suffered. Individuals with greater foresight normally experience a greater range of possible satisfactions associated with superior ability and station in life. Under the conditions which prevailed during the period of this investigation, however, superior foresight was accompanied by anxiety and increased pain resulted from the frustration of desires. The relative amount of suffering experienced by people on various income levels is an open question. Whether by greater insight or by reason of having been habituated to a higher standard of living, those in the higher income levels probably suffered as much mental strain as those who found themselves much closer to actual want. No evidence appeared of any serious break in morale during the period under consideration, but quite possibly such an effect may appear in some cases when the present strain is past.

B. Men's Burden During the Depression.

Because the depression affected married and single men differently we shall treat them separately. Married men seem to have suffered the brunt of the strain of economic responsibility and insecurity during the period. While the depression had little adverse effect on their health they suffered more from general irritability. Their wishes were predominantly for security. Evidently they of necessity kept their noses to the grind stone more or less continuously. For them the depression period was characterized by a marked decrease in social activities, recreations, and travel. Their reading increased and so did their use of the radio. In general they were more pessimistic than their wives, and seemed to feel the strain of attempting to make both ends meet more than did other members of the family.

Single men recorded a greater decline in health than any other group. They also reported marked irritability with many personal and psychological annoyances. In their case insecurity was accompanied by a general frustration of the wishes for response and new experience. They recorded the greatest decrease of any of the groups in amusements. They also suffered the largest decrease in travel, in number of friends, and in personal correspondence. Their available reading matter apparently decreased, and they reported the least increase in the enjoyment of the radio. As a partial compensation they showed a considerable increase in the devel-

opment of hobbies, and fairly marked shifts of interest in reading and radio broadcasts. Single men also fell below the other groups in melioristic and optimistic outlook and recorded more pessimism than single women or married persons. Taken together these facts force one to the conclusion that the single men suffered more ill effects from the depression than did any other group of respondents. In their case economic insecurity meant also the thwarting of prospects for financial advancement and the establishing of normal married life.

C. Women's Burden During the Depression.

Women returned divergent reports concerning their health, the single women testifying that they were in considerably better health than they were at the beginning of the period, and the married women finding themselves in poorer health. In all probability increasing age was the significant factor in the case of the latter. Women, both single and married, reported considerably less irritability than men. Their irritability was increased however, as a result of the depression. The married women carried a heavier burden of domestic responsibilities and suffered many annoyances in this field. Single women were outstanding in the large number of personal and psychological annoyances experienced. Single and married women reported only one-third as many wishes for security as did men. There was less decrease in their social activities,

and indeed a considerable increase in their social organizations. They were not denied amusements to the same extent as the men. They travelled relatively more than men in comparison with the pre-depression period. They experienced less decline in the number of their friendships and in the amount of correspondence. Women also reported a greater increase in the enjoyment of radio programs. Their general outlook was more optimistic than that of the men. All of these evidences support the conclusion that women in all probability did not feel the personal impact of the depression in as broad and complex a sphere as did men. If this be denied, it must be maintained that women made more successful adjustments. In any case they did not reveal evidence of having suffered as many ill effects from the depression as did the men.

2. Effects on Social Psychology.

The experience of individuals consists very largely in the inter-play of social responses and social stimuli. The psychology of the individual cannot be understood fully without reference to the social institutions in which individuals have embodied their mutual interests, and through which they strive to fulfil their wishes. Some attention was therefore given to certain institutional effects of the depression, which may now be summarized.

A. Institutional Effects.

Little change was observed in established homes. The birth-rate declined, a fact which perhaps indicated a frustration of the desire for children on account of the economic difficulties of maintaining standards of living. Despite possible frustration on this score, only a slight gain in domestic friction occurred. It is true that in homes of families whose annual income was \$1500.00 or more increased friction between parents and children was reported. Part of this increase was no doubt a result of the normal increase in the childrens ages, and part reflected the difficulties of adolescents in adjusting to the thwarted wishes and cloudy future which obscured their horizon. In general, however, there is evidence that the home was a source of real satisfaction. Married persons reported less irritability and personal annoyance than single. Probably existing homes were more firmly established than before the depression as fundamental circles of interest for husband and wife. But a marked deferment of marriage on the part of prospective home-makers occurred. No evidence appeared to suggest an answer to the question whether for unmarried young people, the fact of deferred marriage indicated more than a suppressed desire to establish a home; or whether their conception of home life and their attitude toward it was fundamentally changing.

The churches of the city failed to hold as great

an interest for many individuals as formerly. The decline was not as marked, however, as in some of the less inclusive organizations, particularly of business men. Women found an outlet for their response and adventure motives in growing social organizations. Welfare societies challenged the attention of the more fortunately placed citizens in an endeavour to meet the needs of those less fortunately situated. Whether the trends which have appeared in this study are in any sense permanent only the future can tell.

B. Social Consciousness.

It is noteworthy that married men and women of income less than \$1500.00 annually recorded very little change in interests, activities, or attitudes. Shifts, some of them fairly important, were reported by single persons, and by married persons whose family income was \$1500.00 a year or higher. In general the evidence supports the conclusion that the depression period produced a realistic attitude on the part of many citizens who frankly faced their own difficulties, and those of the community at large. Little tendency to lay the blame for depression conditions at the feet of any individual, group, or system appeared in the evidence. Most of the responses indicated an honest endeavour to make the best of the prevailing situation. The increased interest in welfare work and the disuse of various types of escape from reality have been noted. By and large, a more realistic and ob-

jective social consciousness was found to be developing in the minds of individuals as a result of increased facilities of communication and an increased understanding of human relationships under depression conditions.

C. The General Outlook.

In personal attitudes a majority of the respondents were melioristic and hopeful. Even among the one-fifth who tended to be pessimistic in their outlook there was no evidence of desperation or anything approaching a panic.

In view of this fact it is impossible to predict at this date what lasting effects in the attitudes and associations of people may derive from the economic stress of the last 5 years. It is a reasonable assumption, however, that little marked change will result if conditions show early and genuine improvement. Modifications of a moderate nature are being demanded in order to assure individuals of more equitable prospects for realizing normal personal ambitions. These promise to be reflected in governmental policies and legislation. If the economic situation does not improve it may be taken for granted that the fundamental desires of individuals will find their satisfaction in institutions and customs modified in a manner better calculated to satisfy the dependable motives of the individuals concerned.

APPENDIX A.

Summary of Occupations.

The following summary of occupations reported by respondents to the questionnaire is given to indicate the adequacy of the sample selected. Forty-five housewives did not state their husbands occupations but there is good reason to believe that they were well diversified, and would in all probability add to the variety of occupations listed. The following list is given roughly in the order of frequency.

Housewives	63
Clerical (Office) Bookkeepers, Bank Clerks	23
Teachers, School Principals	16
Business executives, Managers, Proprietors	15
Business Miscellaneous	7
Travellers, Salesmen	7
Carpenters	6
Retail Clerks	6
Nurses	6
Mechanics, Machinists	5
Physicians, Dentists	5
Truck drivers, Teamsters	5
Painters, Paperhangers	4
Stenographers	4
Farmers	3
Foreman, Stock Managers, Floor men	3
Hospital attendants	3
Laborers	3
Postal employees	3
Accountants	2
Boarding Housekeepers	2
Civil Servants	2
Insurance salesman	2
Locomotive engineers	2
Stationary engineers	2
Railway employees	2
Seamstresses	2
Shoemakers	2
Barbers	1
Butchers	1
Car-men	1
Contractors	1
Dispatchers	1
Domestics	1
Electricians	1
Electrical engineers	1

APPENDIX A.

Summary of Occupations. (Continued.)

Expressmen	1
Janitors	1
Matron and Superintendent	1
Motormen	1
Shippers	1
Trainmen	1
Warehousemen	1
Yardmen	1

APPENDIX. B.

Summary of Annoyances, Satisfactions and Wishes.

Responses to questions 40, 47, and 41 are listed below to indicate how the classifications used in the text were made. Respondents answered in their own words. These have been abbreviated, but essential meanings have been preserved.

I. Annoyances.

1. Economic Insecurity.

Reduced income	28
Lack of necessities	21
Lower standard of living	20
Insecurity or unsuitability of employment	20
Unemployment	19
Lack of money	15
Debts	9
Inability to save	9
Insecurity of business	7
Social insecurity	6
Loss of insurance	6
Hopelessness of economic situation	5
Unemployed relatives	5
Insecurity of income	4
Futility of working under present conditions	2
Lack of appreciation by relief recipients	2
Decreased value of fixed assets	1
Inability to collect pay	1
Reminders of being on relief	1
People taking advantage of the depression	1
Blaming women for creating unemployment	1

2. Commercial and Industrial.

Harder work due to decreased staff	3
Refusal of directors to shorten hours and relieve unemployment	3
Profiteering by big business	1
Labor exploitation	1
Fines for breakage on job	1
Replacement of men by incompetents	1
Unfair distribution of railway employment	1
Night work	1
Effort to give employment on reduced revenue	1

APPENDIX. B.

Annoyances. (Continued.)

3. Political.

High taxes and wage tax	2
Government interference in business	2
The government	1
Government waste	1
Government graft	1
Faulty economic system	1
Communists	1

4. Domestic and Social.

Domestic friction	12
Inability to give children education and cultural advantages	7
Lack of prospects for children	7
Disrespect and irresponsibility of youth	6
Family extravagances and family responsibilities	4
Household depreciation	3
Waiting meals	2
Inadequate provision for family	2
Mending worthless clothes	2
Lack of domestic help	1
Curtailed Christmas giving	1
Independence of youth	1

5. Personal and Psychological.

Lack of social outlets	11
Noise	10
Talk of hard times	9
Dependence	6
Inability to travel	6
Curtailed holidays	4
Inability to give	4
Inability to realize ambitions	3
Lack of promotion	2
Inability to marry	2
Climate	2
Tardiness	1
Failure to comply with instructions	1
Letters to papers	1
Broken appointments	1

APPENDIX. B.

Annoyances. (Continued.)

Church fees	1
Being misjudged	1
Being snubbed	1
Attempts of others to be high-brow	1
Advice givers	1
Increasing age	1
Unwarranted optimism	1
Bridge playing for money	1
Lack of books	1
Stupidity of average citizen regarding recovery	1
Physical disability	1
Unbusiness-like meetings	1

The annoyances listed above so generally relate to insecurity that it seemed inadvisable to classify them according to the theory of four wishes. On the latter basis 250 may be classed as insecurity (of which 48 may perhaps involve frustration of the wish for recognition), 50 as unsatisfied response, 16 as thwarted desire for recognition, and 12 as thwarted desire for adventure.

II Satisfactions.

1. Security.

Work	85
Religious faith	54
Faith in prosperity	13
Political and economic faith	5
Philosophic attitude	3
Successful adjustment	1
Financial security	1
Good health	1
Hope of economic change	1

2. Response.

The church	55
Friends	16
Happy home	12
Civic associations	5
Lodge	4
Dancing	3

APPENDIX. B.

Satisfactions. (Continued.)

Bridge	2
Clubs	2
Children	1
Radio Sermons	1
Young peoples' work	1
Y.M.C.A.	1

3. Adventure.

Reading	15
Hobbies	11
Sports	4
Study	3
Music	3
Recreation	2
Walking	2
Varied interests	2
Entertainment	1
Art work	1
Gardening	1
Politics	1
Advanced ideas on social and economic conditions	1
Occasional change of work	1
Taking each day as it comes	1
Personal housekeeping in place of boarding	1

4. Recognition.

Comparing self with less fortunate	2
Success of children	1
Sense of humour	1
Singing	1

III Wishes.

1. Security.

Pay debts	30
Savings	28
Insurance	22
Own home	20
Necessities	11
Clothes	10
Own furnishings	6

APPENDIX. B.

Wishes. (Continued.)

Household supplies	5
Pay mortgage	5
Financial independence	2
Buy farm	2
Medical attention	2
Regain home	1
Home comforts	1
Domestic privacy	1
To live as in normal times	1
Steady income	1
Old age security	1

2. Response.

Educate family	40
Benevolence	29
Help relatives	16
Marry	13
Social service	12
Religious benevolence	11
Help finance family	3
Cultural advantages for children	3
Prospects for children	2
Move back home	2
Medical attention for children	1
Change of climate for sick wife	1
Telephone	1
Provide income for son	1
Church work	1
To become social worker	1
To teach young people	1
Help young people who have talent	1
Promote sports for young people	1
Provide rural homes for delinquents	1
Establish community centres for new Canadians	1
Help eliminate graft	1

3. Adventure.

Travel	93
Automobile	19
Holiday	14
Literature	9
Radio	4
Leisure	3
Hobbies	2
Study	2

APPENDIX. B.

Wishes. (Continued.)

Sports	2
More food variety	2
Pleasure	2
Instructive amusement	1
Magazines	1
Theatre	1
Piano	1
Art objects	1
Pictures	1
Gardening	1
Horticultural experiments	1
Aviation	1
Move to city	1
New occupation	1
Eight-hour day only	1
4. Recognition.	
Improve home	43
Education (self)	15
Improved standard of living	4
Establish business	4
Domestic help	3
Feed and clothe family better	3
Dress better	2
Better social position	2
Independent living quarters	2
Luxuries	1

APPENDIX. C.

Classification of Magazines Read.

Magazines were classified roughly for convenience, as indicated below. They are listed in the order of subscriptions reported.

Home.

Chatelaine
National Home Monthly
Canadian Home Journal
Good Housekeeping
McCall's
Pictorial Review
Ladies Home Journal
Delineator
Women's Home Companion
Western Home Monthly
Canadian Home Monthly
Vogue
Canadian Home
Women's Journal (Eng)
People's Home Journal
Fashion Journal
Women's Magazine
Needlecraft

General
Fiction and Articles.

McLean's
Liberty
Saturday Evening Post
Canadian Magazine
Colliers
Cosmopolitan
American
Red Book
Detective
Blue Book
Harpers
The Worker
Physical Culture
Canadian Pictorial

General
Non - fiction.

National Geographic
Readers Digest
Literary Digest
Toronto Saturday Night
Canadian Geographic
Atlantic Monthly
Illustrated London News
Canadian National
Current Affairs
Weekly News
Legionary
Labor
Echoes
Sporting News
N.W. Review
Magazine Digest
Geographical Survey
Review of Reviews
New York Times
World's Digest
The Statesman
The Rotarian
Asia
Time
World Wide
Russia Today
Geographic Journal

Religious.

New Outlook
Western Baptist
Missionary Monthly
Sunday Companion
Ave Maria
Unity
Sentinel
Missionary Review

APPENDIX. C.

Magazine Classification. (Continued.)Scientific, Technical
and Trade.

Popular Mechanics
 Canadian Nurse
 Manitoba Teacher
 Popular Science
 National Defense Quarterly
 Fireman and Engineers Magazine
 Western Grocer
 School Progress
 Marine World
 Glass Hive
 American Bee Journal
 Builders Age
 Modern Hospital
 Hospital Management
 Canadian Aviator
 System Office Appliance
 The Bookseller
 Electrical Engineer
 Science and Mechanics
 Gardening Chronicle
 Chemical Age
 Radio News
 Power Machinery
 Railway Age
 Better Homes and Gardens
 American Homes and Gardens
 Canadian Homes and Gardens

Farm.

Country Guide
 Family Herald and Weekly Star
 North West Farmer
 Grain Growers Guide
 Country Gentleman
 Free Press Prairie Farmer

Miscellaneous.

Punch
 Mayfair
 Daily Mirror
 National
 Humorist
 Ballyhoo
 Listener
 Sketch
 R and M World
 Weekly Mirror

APPENDIX D

The Questionnaire on Which the Study Was Based

INFORMATION SOUGHT FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES

By C. F. Richards, Brandon College

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Please remember that this information is ANONYMOUS. You are NOT asked to give your name or address. No attempt will be made to discover or reveal your identity. Your answers will not be made known. Nothing but general averages will be published. You are asked to give HONESTLY AND CAREFULLY the information needed. Please answer all questions which apply to you.

PART ONE

1.

<u>Women</u>	:	<u>Men</u>
a. I am a <u>single</u> woman ()	:	c. I am a <u>single</u> man ()
b. I am a <u>married</u> woman ()	:	d. I am a <u>married</u> man ()

Please make a check mark (✓) in the space above which applied to you.
2. How old were you at your last birthday? Yrs.
3. What was your occupation in 1929?
 Please state in detail. For example: Railway fireman, retail clerk, merchant (grocer); teamster; public school teacher; housewife, etc.
 (If you are a married woman please state your husband's occupation in addition to your own.)
4. If you have changed your occupation since 1929, please state Present
occupation and year of change
 (Please state in detail) (Year)
5. Were you, or if you are a married woman, was your husband unemployed in 1934? If so, when were you or he last employed?
 (Yes or No) (Month) (Year)
6. How many hours a day did you, or if you are a married woman, your husband
 a. work (when at work) in 1929?
 (Average No.)
 b. How many hours a day did you, or if you are a married woman, your husband
 work (when at work) in 1934?
 (Average No.)
7. Did you suffer a serious illness (requiring you to stay in bed under a doctor's care)? (Please do not include injuries due to accidents.)
 in 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934
 (Please use check (✓) for "yes" and a dash (-) for "no" in each space.)

APPENDIX D

Questionnaire (cont'd.)

8. Was your general health as good in 1934 as in 1929?
(Yes or No or Better)

9. Did you own an automobile in 1929?
(Yes or No)

If so, do you still own it?
(Yes or No)

10. Have you bought an automobile since 1929? If so, when?
(Yes or No) (Year)

11. Did you drive as much for pleasure in 1934 as in 1929?
(Yes or No or Same)

12. How many trips did you make for private reasons (pleasure, holidays, hunting, etc.) away from your municipality?

	(A)	(B)	(C)
	In 1929	In 1934	More or Less in 1934
	(Yes (✓) or	Yes (✓) or	than in 1929?
	No (—)	No (—)	(More or Less or Same)
a. Frequent	:	:	:
b. Occasional	:	:	:
c. None	:	:	:

(Please answer by making a check mark (✓) in the space for each year (columns A and B) which represents how many trips you made. Make a dash in the other spaces to show they do not apply to you. Write "More" or "Less" or "Same" in column C opposite check marks in columns A and B.)

13. How long was the longest trip you took (for private reasons) in
1929? In 1934?
(Miles) (Miles)

14. Did you take more trips by train in 1934 than in 1929?
(Yes or No)

15. Did you have a telephone in your residence in 1929? In 1934?
(Yes or No)

16. Did you write personal letters to friends living outside of Manitoba?

	(A)	(B)	(C)
	In 1929	In 1934	More or Less or Same
	(Yes (✓) or	(Yes (✓) or	in 1934 as in 1929
	No (—)	No (—)	
a. On special days: (once a year)	:	:	:
b. Occasionally (two or three times a year)	:	:	:
c. Frequently (once a month or oftener.)	:	:	:

(Please indicate your answer in the same way as in question 12.)

APPENDIX D

Questionnaire (cont'd.)

17. Do you think the years of depression have narrowed your circle of friends and acquaintances?
(Yes or No)

18. Did you own a radio in 1929?
(Yes or No)

19. Have you bought a radio since 1929? If so, when?
(Yes or No) (Year)

	(A)	(B)	(C)
20. Did you listen to the radio?	In 1929	In 1934	More or Less or Same:
	Yes (✓) or	Yes (✓) or	in 1934 than in 1929:
	No (—)	No (—)	
a. <u>Occasionally</u>			
b. <u>Regularly</u> (to cer-			
tain programmes at			
regular times, once			
or twice a week)			
c. <u>Daily</u>			

(Please indicate your answer in the same way as in question 12.)

21. Did you take the local daily paper in 1929? In 1934?
(Yes or No) (Yes or No)

22. Did you take any other daily paper in 1929? In 1934?
(Yes or No) (Yes or No)

23. Did you take a weekly newspaper in 1929? In 1934?
(Yes or No) (Yes or No)

24. How many magazines or periodicals did you subscribe for in 1929?

25. Please name the magazines you read: in 1934?

In 1929	In 1934
(Regularly)	(Regularly)
(Occasionally)	(Occasionally)

26. Did you read books from a library regularly in 1929? In 1934?
(Yes or No)

27. Did you buy more books to read in 1929 than in 1934?
(Yes or No)

28. Have you, or if you are a married woman, has your husband taken any special training or course of study, since Dec. 31st, 1929, to improve your standing in your present position or to secure a better position?
(Yes or No)

APPENDIX D

Questionnaire (cont'd.)

29. If you answered "Yes" in question 28, what kind of training or study did you take?

30. Check in the following table the three topics you were most interested in reading about in each year: (✓)

	In 1929	In 1934
a. Sports		
b. Politics		
c. Stock Market		
d. Crime News		
e. Trade and Commerce		
f. International Affairs		
g. Religion		
h. Local News		
i. Scientific Invention & Discoveries		
j. Fiction		
k. Biography		
l. Travel		
m. Other topics (please list)		

31. Check in the following table the three kinds of programme you were most interested in hearing on the radio in each year: (✓)

	In 1929	In 1934
a. Popular Vocal Music		
b. Classical Vocal Music		
c. Popular Instrumental Music		
d. Classical Instrumental Music		
e. Variety Hours		
f. Educational Talks		
g. Sports Broadcasts		
h. Sacred Programmes		
i. Comedians		
j. Political talks		

32. Please place numbers (1, 2 and 3) in the spaces checked above (in Questions 30 and 31) to indicate first, second and third choice in each year.

33. Did you go to shows?

	(A)	(B)	(C)
	In 1929	In 1934	More or Less or Same
	Yes (✓) or	Yes (✓) or	in 1934 than in 1929
	No (—)	No (—)	
a. Occasionally			
b. Regularly (once a week)			
c. Regularly (More than once a week)			

(Please indicate your answer in the same way as in question 12.)

34. Did you attend church?

	(A)	(B)	(C)
	In 1929	In 1934	More or Less or Same
	Yes (✓) or	Yes (✓) or	in 1934 than in 1929
	No (—)	No (—)	
a. On special days (Christmas, Easter, Etc.)			
b. Occasionally (on Sunday mornings)			
c. Regularly (on Sunday mornings)			

(cont'd. next sheet)

APPENDIX D

Questionnaire (cont'd.)

34. (Cont'd.)

	(A)	(B)	(C)
Did you attend church?	In 1929	In 1934	More or Less or Same
	Yes (✓) or	Yes (✓) or	in 1934 than in 1929
	No (—)	No (—)	
d. Occasionally (on			
Sunday evenings)			
e. Regularly (on			
Sunday evenings)			

(Please indicate your answer in the same way as in question 12.)

35. What community or social organizations or clubs did you support?

	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
Were you	Did you con-	Did you give	Did you give	
a member?	tribute money	time to pro-	More or Less	
	(apart from	note the act-	time to these	
	dues)?	ivities of	organizations:	
		these organ-	in 1934 than	
		izations?	in 1929?	
(Yes (✓) or	(Yes (✓) or	(Yes (✓) or	(More or Less	
No (—)	No (—)	No (—)	or Same.)	
In 1929	In 1934	In 1929	In 1934	
a. Church				
b. Y.M.C.A. or				
Y.W.C.A.				
c. Political				
Organizations				
d. Hospital				
e. Citizens'				
Welfare League				
f. Children's				
Aid Society				
g. Community Club				
h. Service Club				
i. Lodge or				
Brotherhood				
j. Board of Trade				
k. Canadian Club				
l. Discussion Club				
m. Athletic Club				
n. Others				
(Please name)				

(Please indicate your answer in the same way as in question 12.)

36. Have you joined any new clubs, associations or community undertakingssince 1929? If so, what are such organizations
(Yes or No)called? What is their purpose?
(Name)

.....

APPENDIX D

Questionnaire (cont'd.)

37. Have you been active in promoting new organizations (mentioned in question 36)?

.....
(Yes or No)

38. What hobbies or recreations did you indulge in?

	(A)	(B)	(C)
	In 1929	In 1934	Did you spend More or Less time at these hobbies or recreations in 1934 than in 1929?
	(Yes (✓) or No (—))	Yes (✓) or No (—)	(More or Less or Same)
a. Athletic games			
b. Gardening			
c. Dancing			
d. Active music (singing or play in which you took part)			
e. Passive music (Radio or Phonograph to which you listened.)			
f. Bridge (or other card games)			
g. Neighborly visiting for conversation			
h. Wood work (cabinet making, carpentering)			
i. Collecting (stamps, natural specimens, etc.)			
j. Debating, Public Speaking			
k. Dramatics (plays, pageants)			
l. Art work (carving, painting, metal work, etc.)			
m. Reading			
n. Table games (chess, checkers, etc.)			
o. Winter sports			
p. Golf			
q. Knitting			
r. Fanciwork			
s. Others (Please list)			

(Please indicate your answer in the same way as in question 12.)

39. Do you think that, owing to the depression, you are more irritable than formerly? -- That is, do you find things getting "on your nerves" more now?

(Yes or No)

APPENDIX D

Questionnaire (cont'd.)

40. If you think things annoy you more than before the depression, please list the worst three. (Remember that your answer is anonymous. Your candid answer will help to show just why a lower income is hard to bear.) Please avoid general statements and give particulars. State in the order of importance, the most annoying first:

1.
2.
3.

41. If, by answering this question candidly, you could increase your income as much as you would like, how would you spend the extra income?
(This question is based on the belief that decreased income due to the depression has prevented you from doing some things you would very much like to do. Your answer should show frankly what they are. Remember no one will know what you answer.)
Please state three things, in order of importance, you would most like to do:

1.
2.
3.

42. Check the period in: 1929 : 1930 : 1931 : 1932 : 1933 : 1934 :
which you were most: Jan- July: Jan- July: Jan- July: Jan- July: Jan- July:
anxious or worried: June Dec : June Dec : June Dec : June Dec : June Dec :
over your financial: : : : : : :
outlook.

(This question has nothing to do with actual causes for worry. Please indicate by check mark (✓), when you felt most worried regardless of causes.)

43. Check in the following table the amount of your annual net income before the depression (in 1928 or 1929). (If married, please check net family income.)

: \$0 - 499 :	\$500 - 999 :	\$1000 - 1499 :	\$1500 - 2499 :	\$2500 - 3499 :	\$3500 & over :
: : :	: : :	: : :	: : :	: : :	: : :

44. When did you or, if a married woman, your husband suffer the first reduction in income?
(Year, and month if possible)

45. In what year did you have the lowest income since 1929?
(Year)

46. How much lower was your income in 1934 than in 1929?
Dollars or per cent

47. What sort of thing has been of most help (that is, comfort, inspiration) to you in your personal difficulties due to the depression? (For example: a hobby, political or civic associations, the church, hard work, personal religious faith, etc.etc.) Please answer in your own words:

.....
.....

APPENDIX D

Questionnaire (cont'd.)

48. Check the statement in the following list which you believe to be nearest the truth:
- a. Western Manitoba will be back to normal next year. ()
 - b. Times have changed and conditions will never be as good as they were in Western Manitoba. ()
 - c. It will be several years before conditions are as good as they were in 1927 - 1929. ()
 - d. Things are going from bad to worse. Next year will be the hardest yet ()
 - e. In a few years we shall have better times than ever before in Western Manitoba. ()

PART II

Additional questions for married men and women.

49. Were you married in, or previous to, 1929?
(Yes or No)
50. If married since 1929, please state year
(Year)
51. Please place numbers in the following table to give the requested information:
- | | :1929 | :1930 | :1931 | :1932 | :1933 | :1934 | : |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|
| a. Number of children in your family in the year | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| b. Number of children in your family in school in | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| c. Number of children in your family who were <u>gainfully</u> employed in | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
52. How old was your oldest child at last birthday? Youngest?
(Years) (Years)
53. How many members of your family required a doctor's care (please do not include care of injuries due to accidents) in:
1929.....1930.....1931.....1932.....1933.....1934.....
54. Was the general health of your family as good in 1934 as in 1929?.....
(Yes or No or Better)
55. Did you live in the same residence in 1934 as you did in 1929?
(Yes or No)

APPENDIX D

Questionnaire (cont'd.)

56. If you lived in a different residence in 1934 than you did in 1929, please give the following information:

a. How many rooms did your family occupy in 1929?
(Number)

b. How many rooms did your family occupy in 1934?
(Number)

c. Was your 1934 residence as well equipped and convenient as your 1929 residence?
(Yes or No or Better)

57. Did you have married sons or daughters or other relatives living with you in 1934 who had separate homes in 1929? How many?
(Yes or No) (Number)

58.

Check any of the following articles which have been added to your home since Dec. 31st, 1929: (✓)

	(check)	Year Bought
Electric washer	:	:
" ironer	:	:
" range	:	:
" refrigerator	:	:
Bedroom suite	:	:
Dining room suite	:	:
Living room suite	:	:
Other important articles of furniture (Please list)	:	:

59.

Check any of the following articles which have been removed (sold, worn out & not replaced, etc.) from your home since Dec. 31st, 1929:

	check
Piano	:
Radio	:
Electric washer	:
" range	:
" Refrigerator	:
Other important articles of furniture (Please list)	:

60. Do the members of your home get along as well together as before the depression? In other words, is there more or less friction between husband

a. and wife now than in 1929?
(More or Less or Same)

b. Is there more or less friction between parents and children now than in 1929?
(More or Less or Same)

Please read through the questions again to be sure that you have answered all of them as accurately as possible. Answers should be given in the manner indicated in each case in order to avoid misunderstanding.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH INDEED

Kindly fold the questionnaire as before and SEAL IT IN THE ENVELOPE in order that it may be delivered anonymously by the bearer.

APPENDIX D

An Introductory Letter which Accompanied the Questionnaire.

Dear Sir or Madam:

Most of us hate the very word depression. We are eagerly looking for the corner we must turn before good times can be enjoyed again.

We all know, or think we know, that the years since 1929 have been very trying ones. We have some general ideas about it. But who can say just how the depression has actually affected the rank and file of us, people in different occupations and ways of living?

It is in an attempt to get at least a partial answer to this question that the accompanying questions have been prepared. You have been selected as one of some three hundred people who are being asked to answer the questions. As a result it is hoped that some fairly precise and accurate information may be obtained regarding the social effects of the depression.

It is only by summing up the honest answers of a number of representative citizens that scientific information of this nature can be obtained. Your cooperation will help greatly to insure this result. We therefore sincerely hope that you will take the time necessary to fill out the questionnaire. In doing so you will be taking part in a scientific undertaking which will add to our knowledge of the actual state of affairs and which at the same time may prove helpful in stimulating efforts to prevent a recurrence.

The bearer of this letter will be glad to explain the questions if necessary. Your answers should be private, however, and the questionnaire sealed in the envelope before it is given back to the bearer. The envelopes will be delivered to me unmarked so that I shall have no means of knowing whose answers I am reading.

With thanks for your kindly cooperation, and trusting that you will find the questions of considerable interest, I am

Sincerely Yours,

C. F. Richards

Brandon College.