DUTCH VILLAGE

Chicago -- A Volendam, Holland, fishing village, complete with Dutch-speaking inhabitants in wooden shoes and costumes characteristic of various Dutch localities, opened its gates to Fair visitors Saturday morning (June 2).

The village is located east of the Court of States on Northerly Island, and literally on Lake Michigan. The dike which protects the little colony from the rage of Lake Michigan is not just a picturesque "prop" but, as im Holland itself, is an actual necessity. The canal in the village is also real, and water running through it will float an actual, life-size, Holland cheese boat, which will supply genuine Edam cheese to the visitors.

The Mardi Gras comes but once a year, and so does the corresponding Dutch celebration, Kermis. In the World's Fair Dutch village, however, the Kermis celebration will be continuous, and not in just one spot, but throughout the village. Originally, "Kermis" was "Kerkmessen" and was essentially a religious festival, as was the Mardi Gras, but gradually the carnival spirit gained precedence until now hilarity is the sole key-note.

One of the folk dances included in the repertoire of the happy villagers is the "egg dance", which is so old in Holland that its origin and particular significance is no longer known. In 1557, Pieter Brugel, a Dutch artist of note, painted the "egg dance", but its existence previous to that sinks into the mists of Old World tradition. In this quaint rite, gaily attired village girls dance delicately around eggs, in elaborate imitation of fluttering hens.

(MORE)
DUTCH ALERCE

Chicago, October 26th, 1944.

Dear Mr. Holland,

I trust this letter finds you well. I am writing to bring to your attention a matter that has been on my mind for some time. In recent discussions with colleagues and friends, it has become apparent that there is a need for a more formal and comprehensive plan for the preservation of the area known as "the orange grove." It is my belief that this area has significant historical and cultural value.

I would like to suggest that we begin by conducting a thorough survey of the grove, assessing its current state and identifying any areas that require immediate attention. Following this, a plan could be developed for its ongoing maintenance and protection.

I understand that you may have concerns about the financial implications of such an undertaking. However, I believe that the long-term benefits for the community far outweigh the initial costs. Additionally, I am confident that with the support of the community, we can find a way to fund this project.

I look forward to hearing your thoughts on this matter and discussing further steps.

Yours sincerely,

[Name]

(End of letter)
Add 1 DUTCH VILLAGE

Other dances to be performed in the village are the spinning dance (a bride weaving wool for her wedding dress); the Dutch clog (representing the slow turning of windmills); the shoemaker's dance; and the Falota, which is a dance familiar to most Dutch-Americans.

Dutch chocolate parties, as customary in Holland as tea parties in England, will be a feature of the afternoons in the village.

N.C.

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A CENTURY OF PROGRESS
PUBLICY DIVISION
CHICAGO

PARKS

When you step into the handicraft exhibit of the Chicago Parks re-
creation centers in the States Building at the World's Fair you may think for a
moment that you are in Santa Claus's workshop. The variety of things that they
make is almost bewildering, ranging from model racing yachts with glittering
mahogany hulls six feet long, to a complete portable marionette theatre. Around
the walls are demonstration workshops, the boys and girls plying their tools with
concentrated interest.

Then you realize that this is modern, up-to-date Santa Claus,
equipped with power machinery and scientific knowledge, shown in the high technical
quality of the work. The products are, seemingly, those of skilled mechanics who
have let their imaginations run loose, creating the things that boys and girls dream
cf. Professional design and workmanship are running free in the play spirit. The
workers will tackle anything they think of. Here is a counterbalanced observatory
telescope, its 6x inch reflecting lens ground by the boys themselves.

They don't call them students or pupils in the park recreation
handicraft shops. They are "patrons of the parks." The patrons range from eight
to eighty years old, the great preponderance being boys and girls of high school
age or less. The only qualification required is interest in making something.
There is no expense. The parks provide the workshop, the tools, the materials and
expert technical instruction when needed.

Starting to go around the exhibits we may begin with amateur short-
wave radio station WELO. Background of the space is nearly a hundred official
licenses of amateur radio operators who are affiliated with this park station. The
station apparatus is set up and ready to send and receive messages from any part
of the world. The boys and girls made this equipment of odd parts and accessories
contrived and assembled in the park workshop. It is a competent piece of apparatus
and the boys who made it and operate it are all radio experts and resourceful enough
to set up a station out of almost anything anywhere.

Next is the wood working shop. Nothing crude about this. A placed reads "Progress has made obsolete the use of hand tools. Machinery takes the drudgery out of craftsmanship." Here are a power-driven band saw, circular saw, jointer, jigsaw, two lathes, drill press and two work benches. Two boys and a recreation instructor are making a cabinet for one of the exhibits.

Recreation Instructor is the title of the group of teachers. They are specially trained for this work and are skilled mechanically in almost any kind of a job but their work is not to set a boy a task and say "it must be done this way." On the contrary they only interfere when a worker needs a tip and are not above accepting ideas from the ingenious boys.

The quilt exhibit is in an appropriate setting of Victorian chairs and rockers with a fireplace that was built by a dramatic group as a stage "property." There is a standard, full-size quilting frame, built in the wood shop. A block quilt is being made and women visitors are invited to saw in a block and sign it in indelible ink. At the end of the Fair the names will be drawn by lot and one of the signers will get this quilt.

Needlepoint, batik dyeing, rug weaving, making of hammered metal jars, trays and lampshades are shown in an adjoining exhibit of girls' work.

Women's leather pocket books, elaborately tooled, carved, colored, fitted with zipper fasteners inside are in the leather shop. Belts, bill folds and photograph frames are other products. A young man in white flannel steps into the space and shows the instructor a seal bill-fold almost finished. He wants to know how to turn the corner in the workmanlike way.

"A good deal of this work is done at home," says the instructor. "They come to the parks and work a while, then take the job home and work on it until they come to where they need some special tool or need help. Girls take purses away to work on while they are on vacation. Here is one." He spreads out a sheet of leather cut into an odd shape and shows how it folds together to form the compartments of a purse. "I am to check this pattern for one of the girls and see if the
gusetts come in right. Some of the boys become good workmen. We don't try to give complete vocational training but if they wish to go to work in a leather shop they are ready to take jobs."

Inventing and making table and floor games has been carried to a high point in one of the parks recreation shops. In the exhibit are elaborate board games, such as four-handed checkers and intricate games in which the pieces are golf tee pins of different colors. There are also wall games that can be played by bouncing golf balls or soft rubber balls. This park shop supplies field houses throughout the park system with games for the meeting and recreation rooms.

The workmanship of the boards is exquisite inlay of colored woods and bakelite. This brings up one of the most important aspects of the recreation handiwork work in the parks. This particular shop is in the Pullman district where many skilled workmen are enjoying forced leisure. A number of them have taken the opportunity to work on their hobbies in the shops. As a result the other workers have had the most expert instruction, the teachers have learned a great deal from these past masters in inlay and marquetry, and the work of the shop is distinguished.

"It has been a demonstration," says the Exhibit Director, "that workers will find something interesting to do with their leisure. Apparently shorter hours of work are to be a factor in life from now on. This development of the possibility of development of hobbies and of the outlet for ingenuity and inventiveness that comes from work done in the play spirit is probably the beginning of one of the most useful fields of the recreation centers."

Benefits of the mixture of skilled professionals with the boy and girl patrons is seen in the mural paintings that surround the front of the hall. These paintings, obviously professional work, were executed by decorators with time on their hands. Boys and girls in the shops helped on the designs and the enlargements and worked on parts of the finished paintings.
Masks for pageants and for use as decorations are made over clay molds. Some of the masks are grotesques and others are character and portrait masks done with real feeling by the boy and girl sculptors. A group is working on a large illuminated transparency for a "Venetian Night" float. The design is a Chinese dragon eight feet long. The heavy cardboard is fastened on a board background and the workers are cutting it out in readiness for the painting and mounting of transparent colored panels behind it.

The telescope has been mentioned. Its equatorial mounting and balance weights are contrived of threaded pipes which were machined in one of the park shops. An ingenious invention by an eight year old boy is a kite "nose-sensor" which croeps up a kite string to a stopper. At touch of the stopper a tripper releases a weighted parachute. The apparatus is demonstrated by a test with a kite string and an electric fan, the test also having been devised by the boy in working out the details of the tripper. Thora is an exhibit of photography. Dark rooms, printing and enlarging apparatus, retouching, coloring and other requirements of a complete photographic studio are included in one shop. Visiting lecturers from city commercial photographic plants teach the "park patrons" the fine points of modern photography.

Large and elaborate aquariums are products of another "club" project. When any group decides to go in for a project like this the patrons and the group instructors make a study of the subject and gather the materials, in this case consisting of sheet metal, glass, chiefly from broken automobile windshields, and piping. The job is organized and they go to work.

The model airplane exhibit is impressive. It is hard to believe that small boys could execute such finished models. An impressive exhibit is a finished, practicable, non-carrying glider made in the shops.

This glider was approved and licensed by the Department of Commerce. One of the instructors is a licensed glider pilot. He taught a group of six to fly in this glider and it has been flown for two years. As a result two more
The Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce have been working closely together to develop a comprehensive food and fiber policy that will ensure a stable and abundant supply of food for the American people.

One of the key components of this policy is the establishment of a national food security system, which includes a network of federal and state agencies responsible for monitoring food production and distribution, as well as coordinating efforts to address food scarcity and surpluses.

This system is designed to ensure that all Americans have access to affordable and nutritious food, regardless of their economic status or location. It also aims to promote the growth and development of the agricultural sector, while protecting the environment and preserving natural resources.

To achieve these goals, the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce have been working with other government agencies, as well as private sector partners, to implement a range of initiatives and programs. These include investments in research and development, support for small and medium-sized farms, and initiatives to increase access to healthy food in underserved communities.

Ultimately, the goal of this food and fiber policy is to ensure that all Americans have the opportunity to enjoy a healthy and fulfilling life, free from the threat of hunger and malnutrition. By working together, we can achieve this vision and build a more resilient and sustainable agricultural system for generations to come.
gliders were built and there are now three glider clubs in the park recreation groups and twenty-six park club members are qualified gliders.

Bird houses are an obvious project for park handicraft work. The houses shown in the exhibit are illustrations of the application of new architectural ideas. An authoritative book, issued by the park system, on the design and making of bird houses is one of a series printed by the boys and girls in one of the park print shops. Its title is: Bird Houses of Today, Leisure Hobby Series, South Park Commission, Chicago.

The model yachts are one of the most striking exhibits. Methods of building the hulls by different methods - the completely planked hull, built on frames like an actual yacht, the "bread and butter" built-up hull and "dug out" hulls from solid timber blocks, are illustrated. Marconi-rigged racing sloops with mainsails eight feet tall are in the show. The park system has provided a model yacht racing basin at 51st street and the lakeside. The yachts are scientifically rigged with self-steering equipment. The triangular course regattas are real sporting events, as no model-yacht racer needs to be told. A year may be required in building one of these large racors, which, of course, is the property of the builder, as is everything that the patrons make.

Dolls, the heads made from plaster molds in papier mache, in character types, national types and conventional models are dressed in various costumes, national, historical and modern.

Marionettes for the marionette theatre are made from the practical stage standpoint. The most highly-finished type of stage marionettes are made with joints both in limbs and body that exactly reproduce the action of the human body.

The dramatic groups in the park recreation work are represented by a stage on which the boy and girl dramatic clubs give rattling, dynamic shows twice daily.

The portable marionette theatre has framework of iron pipe,
Perks - 6

roadily demountable, so that the stage, the marionette “cast” of characters, the electric light switchboard, all the properties for the production and the crew of artists who manipulate the marionettes, the electric light engineers, some shifters and other workers in the elaborate marionette plays can all be transported on one truck. The theatre was designed and built by the boys and girls in the park shops and is equal to any professional standard.

The exhibit is chiefly that of the South Park System. High point to which recreational handicraft has been carried in the South Park System is due to years of specialized effort, the benefits of which will accrue to the entire Chicago parks system under the unification act passed by the recent legislature.

The entire city system has 195 field houses in which recreational handicraft might be carried on. How much athletics has been stressed is shown by the fact that Chicago has 35 athletic fields with 50 outdoor and five indoor tracks. There are 58 gymnasiums of which 61 are large enough for basket-ball games. There are 148 baseball diamonds, 12 handball courts, 15 hockey rinks and 566 tennis courts, 36 outdoor and 11 indoor swimming pools and 10 golf courses.

In the South Park system the average number of active workers in the handicraft shop has been 200 in each of its 21 field houses - more than 4,000 possible Edisons or Henry Fords happily at work that is play to them.

Four of the field houses are equipped with complete machinery plants. In those the heavier jobs or those requiring a large amount of parts and pieces are roughed out and the parts distributed as they are required by the other shops, in which the work is chiefly by hand. A complete print shop with equipment for spraying is in one of the parks. The print shop has a power press taking work 10 x 18 inches, a 7 x 10 hand press, 100 cases of type with full equipment for composition and a bindery. Here the parks "Leisure Hobby Series" of handicraft manuals are set up and printed by the patrons.

By the twenty-one field house recreation centers in the South Park system forty-two salaried instructors are employed, a man and a women teacher in each recreation shop. This teaching staff is composed of class leaders who are
graduates of manual training teaching courses but the directors of the park system lay stress on the special training of those teachers in the park's own Handicraft Institute. The Institute meets twice a year for intensive study. It is not a school open to graduates in vocational and recreational handicraft teaching, but is within the park system and is confined to its own staff.

Research of the department has resulted in the preparation of the first complete bibliography of handicraft books evaluated as to completeness and practicability of texts and plans. The department's own publications set a standard in these respects.

The method of organizing club groups to work on any kind of project is as informal as all the other relations between the teaching staff and the patrons. Some patron expresses a desire to work on a project—such as a radio cabinet. The recreational handicraft leader then gets up a club of six or ten patrons with a similar interest. Bulletins in the park field house, announcements at neighborhood meetings and in neighborhood publications soon get the club formed.

Shop work hours in the field houses are from 3:30 to 6 in afternoons and 7 to 10 evenings. Attendance by the club members averages twice weekly. Just before exhibitions of finished jobs the workers may come every day and work until lights out. There are no vacation periods. The shops go on the year round. They furnish opportunity and means for the development of the creative and inventive spirit, giving it the recognition and the fine equipment for exercise that the perfectly equipped baseball diamonds and gymnasiums give to the physical side of life.

AP

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A Century of Progress
Publicity Division
Chicago

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

REVIEW

Chicago-----Fifteen thousand persons, the world's largest moving picture audience, saw the first international preview of a motion picture ever presented, at the Lagoon Theater of A Century of Progress Monday (July 30) night. The picture was King Vidor's new film epic, "Our Daily Bread", a study with the back-to-the-land movement as its central theme.

Klieg lights, cameras grinding upon distinguished guests, searchlights sweeping the sky, carpets of deep red plush laid at the entry aisles, and other effects created an atmosphere that even Hollywood could not have bettered.

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Chicago-----Farmers will be doubly entertained the first two days of Farm Week, which opens August 11 at the World's Fair, by the overlapping of the Chicago week celebration. These two days will be the biggest days of Chicago week, too, with the grand finale on Sunday, August 12, the 101st anniversary of the incorporation of the city. On this day state and city officials will be present to take part in the anniversary celebration. There will be a huge parade, pageant and fireworks display and in addition many other special free attractions which may be enjoyed by the farmers at a cost of only 50 cents gate admission to the exposition grounds.

The fireworks display planned as a climax to Chicago week festivities will be the largest and most colorful ever staged.

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Chicago-----Entries for the World's Fair radio audition will close at midnight August 11 it was announced today (July 31) by (MORE)
Add 1 REVIEW

Delos Owen, of the Fair's Events Division, who handles the administrative details of the contest. More than 4,000 entrants have already filed their applications and the large number of voices to be heard may necessitate an extension of time to allow the preliminaries to be run off.

The contest, which started several weeks ago, has attracted national wide interest, for it is the first genuine attempt to find radio talent among people who listen to the voices through their radio sets. Never before have the ordinary run of folks had a chance to enter into a contest of this type with valuable prizes donated by the daily newspapers and A Century of Progress. The National Broadcasting company is offering a chance to broadcast over a coast to coast network to the winners as their part in the awards.

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Chicago—Three judges, a nationally known orchestra leader, Buddy Rogers, a radio network executive, Henry Selinger, and Chicago's leading music publisher, Fred Forster, today (July 31st) started the task of selecting the winners of the Beach Midway song contest at the World's Fair.

The contest to find the best songs typifying the spirit and gayety of the World's Fair Midway closed last night (July 30) and due to the large number of entries the judges have asked for a week in which to name the winners. The selections of the judges will be made public Aug. 6, from the stage of the Court of States and the Lagoon Theater.

WJB

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