

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Subject	Page
Introduction-----	1
Scope and Method-----	1
Foreword-----	3
Chapter I Historical, Cultural and Racial Background--	4
a. Brief account of the settlement and development of Murray-----	4
b. Racial classification-----	11
c. Citizenship-----	14
d. Marital conditions-----	14
e. Cultural background-----	15
Chapter II How The People of Murray Make Their Living--	18
a. The chief industries-----	18
b. Merchandising and Trade, The influence of Salt Lake City on Trade in Murray-----	20
c. Agriculture. Who farms? What do they raise?----	23
d. Unemployment-----	24
1. percentage receiving relief-----	25
2. local agencies-----	25
3. Federal and State aid-----	26
Chapter III A History of The Municipal Government of Murray-----	28
a. Origin and development of the present system of government-----	28
b. The influence of political parties in Municipal elections-----	33
c. The part played by patronage-----	35
d. Costs of government-----	36
e. What representative citizens think of their city government-----	38
Chapter IV Recreational Life-----	42
a. Parks and playgrounds, municipally owned and operated-----	42
b. Supervision of parks and playgrounds-----	43
c. Organized recreation as fostered by groups-----	44
d. Public recreation, dance halls, theaters and billiard halls-----	46
e. Vice. Does it exist? Is prostitution a problem?--	48
Chapter V The part Religion Plays-----	52
a. The existing faiths, their membership and activities-----	52
b. Who goes to church?-----	54
c. The average man and his church-----	56

TABLE OF CONTENTS-continued

subject	page
Chapter VI Education-----	59
a. Organization and administration of Murray Schools	59
b. What is taught?-----	64
c. Adult education-----	65
 Chapter VII Health And Its Maintenance-----	 68
 Chapter VIII Housing-----	 74
 Chapter IX Crime And Delinquency-----	 86
a. Crime, extent of, efforts to combat-----	86
b. Juvenile delinquency, its occurence and methods of handling-----	 89
 Chapter X Determination of Social Status-----	 94
a. What determines social status in Murray?-----	94
1. Economic position-----	94
2. Racial inheritance-----	98
3. Political affiliation-----	100
 Chapter XI Social Planning-----	 102
a. Lack of early development-----	102
b. Need for future planning-----	104
c. The future, its problems and prospects-----	105
 Chapter XII Methodological Summary-----	 108

Appendix

Appendix A Statistical Tables-----	I to XI
Appendix B Photographs-----	I to VIII
Appendix C Maps-----	I to II

-Bibliography-

INTRODUCTION

AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE STUDY

The general purpose of this study is to make an analysis of contemporary social life in Murray, its population, its folkways and its institutions. It is hoped that the author has been able to portray a true picture of life in the community.

SCOPE AND METHOD

Most community studies have their limitations. The accurate coverage of every detail of the life of any community is a difficult and expensive task. This study must of necessity miss many details, several of which are extremely important.

The limits of the study in a territorial way are defined by the actual city limits of Murray.

Much of the material contained in this study is the result of observation and conversation. While objective facts and figures have been used whenever possible, an accurate cross section of community life must depend partially upon what the investigator sees and hears.

Difficulty was encountered in considering Murray as a unit when it is really part of a metropolitan area. Juvenile court records had to be carefully observed as to street and number; the designation of address as Murray was not always accurate from the viewpoint of this study.

Representative opinions were gathered in seemingly casual street corner conversations with selection only as to the occupation of the person being interviewed.

FOREWORD

This study was completed under the direction of Doctor Arthur L. Beeley to whom the author is deeply indebted for helpful suggestions and encouragement. The author also wishes to thank Dr. Owen F. Beal and Dr. John P. Gillin for their advice and guidance.

Grateful acknowledgment is also made to Mr. R. R. Rasmussen, Murray City Recorder, for the use of his book, A History of Murray, and also for his willingness and courtesy in making the municipal records of Murray available.

Thanks are due to the personnel of the juvenile court for permission given the author to examine their records.

The housing survey contained herein would have been impossible without the co-operation of the office of the Dean of Men and the assistance of N. Y. A. students.

To many others, students and associates, who have given helpful suggestions and encouragement, the author is deeply grateful.

CHAPTER I

HISTORICAL, CULTURAL AND RACIAL BACKGROUND

A. Brief account of the settlement and development of Murray.

The history of Murray begins very shortly after 1847 when Brigham Young and the Mormon pioneers entered Salt Lake valley and began settlement. These same pioneers were not content to confine their pioneering efforts to Salt Lake, but initiated colonization, which in the space of a few short years covered most of what is now the state of Utah.

It is not known who the first man to settle at the present site of Murray was, but it is well established that the plentiful land along Cottonwood Creek was an inducement which brought families from Salt Lake, and that there were six households located there in 1860 when James W. Cahoon and John Berger, two surviving pioneers arrived there.¹

The place where settlement first began was only a clearing in the ever present sage, which had been won by hardy human effort. To the east towered the Wasatch range with lofty granite peaks reaching into the sky. Near at hand Big Cottonwood creek worked its way to the

1. Rasmussen, R.R. A History of Murray, compiled 1936-
page 3.

Northwest, while the Jordan River wound a crooked course to the Great Salt Lake.

South Cottonwood, as it was known at that time, was for a few years a Mormon frontier settlement. As colonization advanced and industry entered, this ecclesiastical division became Murray, the semi-industrial city of mixed population.

The first homes in Murray were constructed of log and plastered with adobe. The logs were obtained from the nearby canyons and the adobe consisted of a mixture of clay and straw. Farming was the first and only industry. Tracts of land were claimed on the basis of "squatter's rights" and homesteading. Grain and hay were the principal crops and some livestock were kept.

Next to religious rites the Mormon settlers were interested in education and one of the first community efforts was the erection of a one room log schoolhouse and the hiring of a teacher. The school term was only of two months duration, but it lengthened as population increased and industry entered the vicinity.

The first settlers of Murray were very fortunate in having practically no trouble with the Indians. Significant of these friendly relations is the fact that no fort

was ever constructed in Murray or South Cottonwood. Many other Utah communities at this time were having Indian raids and had constructed forts for protection. The Indians camped on the Jordan River on their way to the hunting grounds at the head of the Bear River and they traded furs and horses for beads and trinkets.¹

In 1850 the first community organization was completed when the South Cottonwood Ward was formed with Andrew Cahoon as bishop. In the absence of Church building cottage meetings were held in homes.²

Transportation when judged by modern standards was slow and tedious. Roads were unsurfaced and muddy. A trip by wagon to Salt Lake and return required a full day's time. Today an automobile traveling over a six-lane concrete highway negotiates the same distance in fifteen minutes.

The scourge of crickets which visited Utah in the summer of 1862 plagued the fields of Murray and swept everything before it. The settlers rejoiced with the rest of the state when the sea gulls appeared, devoured the crickets, and saved the crops.

During the decade from 1870 to 1880 the smelter industry had its beginning in Murray. The first silver

-
1. Rassmussen, R.R. A History of Murray, page 23 - compiled 1936
 2. Ibid - page 17

bars ever shipped out of Utah came from the smelters operating in this locality. In the height of the metal boom during the 70's there was a total of six smelters operating in Murray. With the smelter industry came an increase in population and the change from a purely agricultural community to an industrial center. The composition of the population also changed. The early settlers had all been members of the Mormon Church and they were either native born Americans or Northern Europeans who had recently emigrated to America, most of them for the opportunity of affiliating with the religion of their choice. The smelters demanded a type of labor with which this Nordic strain was not familiar and which it did not choose to perform. Accordingly the Southern and Eastern European came to Murray and he is still an important element in the composition of her population. With the industrial population came the saloon and at one time this community tolerated 19 saloons. In 1911 the city became dry by ordinance and remained so until 1934 when the national prohibition amendment was repealed.¹

The railroad reached Murray in 1870. At that time it was known as the Utah Southern and had previously been constructed from Salt Lake to Ogden. The promise of the

1. Rassmussen, R.R. A History of Murray, page 121 - compiled 1936

metal industry and the establishment of the smelters made it advisable to extend the railroad to Murray.¹

It was not until 1880 that Murray received the name which it bears. At this time the increasing population made it necessary to establish a post office. Part of a store was designated as a post office and Eliah Murray, who was governor of Utah named the establishment Murray post office. This name was adopted by the community and it was later incorporated as a city under that title.²

The first artesian well was drilled in 1884. This was the fore-runner of many wells which furnish farms with an ample supply of irrigation water and supply an important part of the waters used by the inhabitants for domestic purposes.³

A movement which had as its purpose the consolidation of all the territory south of Salt Lake City into one school district was instrumental in influencing the citizens of Murray to establish their community as a City. The revenues from the smelters and the railroads was providing a financial fund which was considered ample for Murray to establish and maintain her own school district. Accordingly Murray was founded as a City in 1890. Since then she has maintained her own independent school system.

-
1. Rassmussen, R.R. A History of Murray, page 26 - compiled 1936
 2. Ibid - page 31
 3. Ibid - page 36

In 1902 she became incorporated as a city of the third class.¹

With the granting of a franchise to install and maintain telephones, which was granted to the Utah Independent Telephone Company on December 22, 1903, modern communication had arrived. Two years later a franchise was granted to J.P. Cahoon to install and maintain a water-works system.²

The addition of some property adjoining the existing city limits established a population of slightly more than 5,000 and Murray became a City of the second class June 13, 1905.³

In 1906 a fire department was established, a constitution and by laws approved and some equipment purchased. During the same year the construction of the city hall was completed.

The water system was purchased in 1910 and has been municipally owned and operated since that time. A sewer system was initiated at a similar time.⁴

The state law of Utah in regards to cities of the second class had been changed and now provided that the commission form of government should be established in all second class cities. In the election of 1911 this

-
1. Rassmussen, R.R. A History of Murray, p.p. 43 - compiled 1936
 2. Minutes of The Proceedings of The Murray City Council 1905
 3. Ibid - p.p. 17
 4. Rassmussen, R.R. Op. Cit., p.p. 136 - compiled 1936

was complied with and Murray elected a Mayor and two Commissioners to provide over its municipal affairs.¹

A power site was purchased in 1913 and a plant constructed. Several additions have been made since then as population and industry have required additional power.²

An extensive program of street improvement and sidewalk construction was carried on during 1919. In 1924 a tract of land was purchased as a site for a city park. Continual improvement has resulted in a park of which Murray citizens are justly proud.³

A white way lighting system was constructed in the business district along State street in 1926.⁴

The Utah Woolen Mills chose Murray as a site for one of its plants and completed construction in 1928. That same year a considerable extension to the sewer system was completed.⁵

The Utah Light and Traction Company had operated a street car line to Salt Lake City. The cars had been gradually replaced by buses and in 1933 the tracks were removed and bus service replaced the street car. The company now operates a fleet of buses which reach the business district of Salt Lake in twenty minutes.⁶

-
1. Rassmussen, R.R. A History of Murray, p.p. 136 - compiled 1936
 2. Ibid - p.p. 143
 3. Ibid - p.p. 161
 4. Ibid - p.p. 165
 5. Ibid - p.p. 186
 6. Ibid - p.p. 190

Today Murray is a thriving city of over 5,000 inhabitants. Instead of the sage and isolation which once prevailed there is now a satellite city in a growing metropolitan area. Habitation does not cease at her city limits. If it were not for the signs proclaiming that the end of the city had been reached one would hardly know when he left or entered the city.

The smoke stack of the smelter rises high above any other edifice and is significant of the fact that Murray is largely an industrial city. Her population, which she reported in 1905 as over 5,000, (if this figure is correct) remained practically static.

There is some discrepancy between the figure reported in 1905 and that reported in 1910 by the U.S. Census. The 1910 census reported a total of 4,059¹ while the certificate of population in 1905 listed 5,032 inhabitants.² Unless there was a considerable loss in population between 1905 and 1910, which had not been regained by 1920, the census figures are undoubtedly the most nearly correct.

B. Racial and National Classification.

What different nationalities are represented in the population of Murray?

The composition of the population of Murray reflects

-
1. Census of the United States, 1910
 2. Minutes of the proceedings of Murray City Council 1905

the influences of geographical location and industrial specialization. On the outskirts of the city are numerous farms, the inhabitants of which are mostly native white and typical of the usual rural Utah farm type. A few Japanese families occupy some of the farms and are engaged in truck gardening.

Most of the foreign born are grouped on the west side of State Street. They are typical of the Utah mining population in that their country of origin is usually located in Southern or Eastern Europe. Their primary occupation is the production and refining of metals and the location of a smelter at Murray accounts for their presence in the population. The white collar group and semi-skilled laborers are grouped in the area east of State Street. They are usually working in Murray or Salt Lake and in the latter instance commute to and from work.

Native whites are dominant in Murray. They represent 4,428 of the total population of 5,172 or 85.6%. 2,259 of these are males and 2,169 are females.¹

Inhabitants claiming native parentage number 2,519 while 1,127 have foreign parentage, and 782 are of mixed parentage.² No negroes were listed either in 1920 or

1. Tables I & II Appendix
2. Ibid

1930, but at the present time (1937) one Negro family is living in Murray and has been there for approximately two years.

In 1920, 78.8% were native white and 21.2% foreign born white.¹ 1930 shows an increase of 3.8% over 1920 for native whites. The percentage of foreign born whites has declined proportionately with the smelter industry. No figures are available for the 70's and 80's when the smelter industry reached its peak, but older inhabitants agree that there were more foreigners in Murray at that time.

England leads all other countries in contributing to the foreign white stock of Murray with 27.9% of the total number. Sweden is next with 22%, Denmark 9.1%, Norway 3.8%, Germany 3.6%, and Scotland 3.5% rank in the order named.²

For native whites of foreign or mixed parentage England again leads with 31.8%, Sweden is again second with 20.4%, Denmark third, 10.2%, Yugoslavia 6.2%, Scotland and Italy each 4%, Norway 3.7%, Germany 3.3% and Switzerland 3.2%.³

Foreign-born whites are distributed as follows:

-
1. Census of the United States, 1920
 2. Table I Appendix
 3. Table II Appendix

Sweden 26.5%, England 17.5%, Yugoslavia 11.6%, Italy 6.3%, Denmark 6.1%, Greece 4.7%, Germany 4.6% Norway 3.9%, and Switzerland 3.6%.¹

C. Citizenship.²

Males 21 years old and older in Murray numbered in 1930, 1,361. Of this number 992 were native whites, and 359 foreign born whites; a total of 228 have been naturalized, 29 have their first papers, 85 are aliens, 17 are unknown, and 10 belong to other races.

Females 21 years old and older total 1,283. Of these 952 were native whites and 324 were foreign born whites, 230 have been naturalized, 7 have their first papers, 70 are aliens, 17 are unknown, and 7 belong to other races.

D. Marital Conditions.³

Males 15 years old and over number 1,732. 647 or 37.4% are single, 998 or 57.6% are married, 70 are widowed and 17 are divorced.

Females 15 years old and over number 1,631. 436 of these or 26.7% are single, 997 or 61.1% are married, 180 are widowed and 18 are divorced. The total popula-

-
1. Table III Appendix
 2. Table V Appendix
 3. Table VI Appendix

tion of 5,172 was divided as follows: Males 2,653 or 51.0%, females 2,519 or 49%. The above figures demonstrate the facts that 1- the adult population of Murray is predominantly male. This can be accounted for in the better vocational opportunities afforded males, and that the smelter worker is in many instances unmarried and goes where employment is to be found. 2- A larger percentage of females 15 years and older are married than males of corresponding ages. 3- Nearly an equal number are divorced while more than twice as many females as males have lost their mates. This is largely due to the fact that the female outlives the male.

E. Cultural Background.

The Result of Historical Background and Racial Differentiation.

The culture of modern Murray developed in Europe long before actual settlement of the city. The Northern European, the Englishman and the Scandinavian came largely for religious and political freedom. The Southern and Eastern European came to benefit by the wage paid by American industry for his labor. The Northern European built a home and established a permanent

household. He farmed or entered business. The Southern and Eastern European accepted a low standard of living and poor housing facilities to labor in the smelters. When work slackened or ceased he was on his way to some other locality where there was a demand for his capital which was his ability as a laborer.

These two dominant cultures have mingled together but have never been assimilated. The Southern and Eastern European is still a transient element in the population, he still occupies the poorer homes and sells his labor to industry. His presence, plus the attitudes of the others toward him, has accounted for the economic division of the city into "East Side" and "West Side." State Street running north and south is an economic and cultural division as well as a sectional one. It must be understood that State Street does not represent a line of exact cleavage. Some Southern Europeans are to be found on the East Side, and many of Northern European heritage live west of State Street; however both of these conditions are the exception rather than the rule. The children of these groups attend the same schools and play together when school is not in session. There is no discrimination shown by exclusion from the motion picture theater or the transportation buses. The evidences of

the failure of assimilation are best demonstrated by the comparison of the general dwelling areas of the groups. It does not seem to disturb the East Side resident to know that sewer connections are absent from most streets on the West Side. It has not seemed to disturb him that housing facilities west of State Street are uncomfortable, inadequate and unsanitary.¹

One might expect to find considerable resentment against West Side conditions by the inhabitants, but they are usually accepted as inevitable. It is impossible to estimate the misunderstandings and the maladjustments which could be directly traced to this lack of cultural integration, but ample evidence exists to prove that they are present.

A more thorough understanding of the problems peculiar to each group, together with a systematic attempt at solving them would result in a community capable of growth and advancement.

1. Table XI Appendix

CHAPTER II

HOW THE PEOPLE OF MURRAY MAKE THEIR LIVING

A. The chief Industries, their Importance to the Life of the Community.

In 1930, three hundred of the total employed population of 1700 were laboring in the metal industries.¹ Today (1937) this same industry employs approximately the same number of men as it did in 1930 and still remains the most important industry in the community.

The 1700 employed persons represented 32% of the total population of 1930; 1,394 of these were males which was 52.6% of the total male population. Employed females totaled 306, or 12.1% of the total female population.²

Wholesale and retail trade ranked second in numbers with a total of 221 employed persons. Agriculture was third with 197 and the building industry ranked fourth with 103.³

Around these four major industries the financial life of Murray virtually turns. The metal industry which is the plant of the American Smelting and Refining Company, is the largest and most important industry. When the smelter is running on a part-time basis and especially when it is closed, the other industries feel an immediate

-
1. Table #7 Appendix
 2. Ibid - computed by the Author
 3. Ibid

effect. Retail trade becomes slack, agriculturists are not able to find a ready market for their products and the building industry has no demand for supplies to build and repair.

The smelter is truly the industrial foundation upon which employment in Murray rests. Undoubtedly most communities comparable to Murray in size have one all-important industry. The smelter industry has exerted even a greater influence on Murray than is usually observed because of the uncertain nature of employment in the industry.

Murray, which at one time was supported by a half dozen smelters, has seen the industry subside until only the one remains.

Thus a city which gave promise of attracting a large population for industrial purposes has grown very slowly and faces the future with the probability of a practically static population.

The operation of the smelter a fractional part of the year has resulted in a transient population. The smelter worker, who usually has no property, is not able to tide himself over during periods of unemployment and leaves when the smelter closes to seek employment elsewhere.

He does not feel secure in purchasing a home or even planting a garden, or keeping a milk cow. His entire capital is his pay envelope and when that ceases he must move to another vicinity or depend on charity if the period of unemployment lasts longer than his meagre savings. Some smelter workers have remained in the community year after year through repeated periods of employment and idleness. The result has been an acceptance of a standard of living so low that the average worker prefers to migrate rather than accept it.

The author considers 1930 to be a fairly representative year. At that time the metal industries were still in operation and the damaging effects of the depression had not yet reached Utah. Significant of this fact is that the number of men employed in the metal industries was the same as it is at the present writing. (1937)

B. Merchandising and Trade, The Influence of Salt Lake City on Trade in Murray.

Retail trade, which is the second largest industry,¹ concerns itself with supplying the wants and needs of Murray citizens. Grocery stores are the most numerous retail trade agencies, there being a total of six estab-

1. Table #7 - Appendix

lishments dealing exclusively in groceries and three department stores, which carry a line of groceries. These three department stores are typical of the town store which is rapidly disappearing. They display a variety of articles ranging from farm implements to ladies' ready-made dresses. Murray citizens do much of their buying in Salt Lake City. A fifteen-minute drive by automobile takes them into the heart of the shopping district of the larger city where the range of choice is naturally much greater. Certain commodities such as groceries are usually purchased at home, while clothing and furniture are more apt to be purchased in Salt Lake City.

In a survey of 257 homes to obtain estimates of the amount of income spent in Salt Lake and the article or purpose the expenditure was made for, all but 34 homes reported at least a part of the income spent in Salt Lake City. A total of 115 homes reported an expenditure in Salt Lake of approximately 1/4 of the family income, 48 reported approximately 1/2, 43 reported approximately 3/4 and 17 reported practically all of their income was spent in Salt Lake.¹

Clothing outranked all other Salt Lake City purchases, being mentioned 214 times, food ranked next at 48, furn-

1. Table #8 - Appendix

iture was listed 42 times, recreation 35 times, building supplies and general equipment items 15 times, and education 6 times.¹

Significant in view of the above figures is the fact that there is no men's or ladies' exclusive clothing store in Murray; some clothes are sold by the department stores, but the volume of trade does not justify calling clothing sales an important part of department store sales.

The survey revealed the tendency for a larger percentage of east side residents to spend a part of the family income in Salt Lake than residents of the west side, 112 of a total of 119 or 94% of east side residents spend a part of their income in Salt Lake, while 111 of a total of 138, or 80% of west side residents spend a part of the family income in the nearby city.² It also revealed a total absence of definite, written family budgets.

Several national chain store organizations have units in Murray and one furniture company which operates in Northern Utah cities has a store there. It is doubtful if any stores other than chain grocery stores will be established in Murray in the immediate future. As transportation and roads continue to improve, residents of Murray will undoubtedly follow the customs of other satellite

1. Table #8 - Appendix
2. Ibid

cities and purchase clothing and other articles in the nearby larger city.

C. Agriculture - Who Farms? - What Do They Raise?

Surrounding Murray are a number of farms, the owners and operators of which form the third largest group in her employed population.¹ These farms are mostly of the truck garden variety and raise a variety of vegetables and berries. Here are to be found the few oriental families who have rented land and are raising celery, lettuce and cabbage on an intensive basis.

Sugar beets are a popular crop and peas are the most often raised of other field crops. Sugar beets raised in Murray are taken to the Midvale sugar factory and peas are vined and canned at the Rocky Mountain Packing Corporation plant which is located on 48th South Street, west of State Street. Grain and hay crops are rare and when found are usually sufficient only for family and livestock consumption. Pasture land is not abundant and the only dairying in Murray is for private consumption or for the sale of a few quarts of milk to neighbors.

The farmer in Murray, unless he is engaged in intensive truck gardening, usually depends on his farm as the

1. Table #8 - Appendix

foundation of the family income but supplements it with other work whenever possible. Some few farmers have employment at the smelter, others seek occasional labor jobs or attempt to get on the W. P. A. rolls.

The only profitable farming in Murray is truck gardening type. Land is too expensive for large farms and extensive operation. The fact that all land is not suitable for truck gardening and that some farmers do not care to engage in the hard labor necessary for this type of farming probably accounts for the number of farmers who seek additional employment to maintain a standard of living.

D. Unemployment.

1. Percentage Receiving Relief.
2. Local Agencies.
3. Federal and State Aid.

In a consideration of unemployment and relief in Murray the author found a centralization of relief administration in the Salt Lake County Department of public welfare which has removed relief as a local problem. It is not the purpose of this chapter to present arguments for or against such centralization but the fact that it is no longer a problem of local concern is very apparent.

No one in Murray could give even an estimate of the number of people in his community on relief nor could he guess whether families on relief were increasing or decreasing. In answer to all of the author's questions he was given to understand that relief was controlled by the county and that local authorities had nothing to do with it.

Reports from the county Welfare Department and the District W.P.A. office for April 1937 revealed a total of 237 families receiving government assistance. Based on an estimate of 1000 families in Murray, this represents 23.7% of all families in Murray,¹ 120 were receiving direct relief and 117 or 11.7% of all families in Murray were on W. P. A. rolls.

No figures as to distribution were available from the W. P. A. office but the county Welfare Department reported that of the total of 120 families on direct relief, 96 or 80% resided west of State Street.

2. Local Agencies

Local agencies have practically ceased their relief activities since the entrance of the Federal government into the relief program. The exception to this is the L. D. S. Church, which is making a vigorous effort to remove its members from government relief rolls through

1. Computed by the Author

its Church Security program. The program at present is not sufficiently organized to be fairly judged. So far no members have been removed from government relief rolls, and the aid given has been in addition to that granted individuals and families by the County and Federal governments. From the beginning of the Security program in 1936 until March 1st, 1937, the three Murray L. D. S. wards had expended a total of \$826.05 for relief purposes. It should be stated in defense of the program of this church that it employs social workers who cooperate with the County and State relief officials.¹

The other churches in Murray give assistance only in very small amounts and to individual cases among their membership.²

The Service Clubs, namely the Lion's Club, Murray Women's Club and the American Legion concern themselves with some charity, largely at Christmas time, and by assisting the blind and underprivileged children of World War Veterans.

3. Federal and State Aid

As was mentioned previously in the chapter, Federal and State agencies provide practically all relief in Murray. The city is a part of several county districts

-
1. Reports of Murray 1st Ward, Murray 2nd Ward, and Grant Ward - L.D.S. Church
 2. Chapter V

under supervision of the Salt Lake County Welfare Department which distributes direct relief. W. P. A. for Murray is administered by the District W.P.A. office located in Salt Lake City. Inasmuch as Murray was not a separate district for either W. P. A. of the Salt Lake County Welfare Department, it was necessary for Welfare and W. P. A. officials to find and tabulate those who resided in Murray city limits.

Relief in all forms should decrease in Murray with continued business improvement. The smelter gives promise of operating on a full-time basis for at least some time to come. In addition they plan to employ additional help on property improvement during the summer of 1937.

CHAPTER III

A HISTORY OF THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT OF MURRAY

I. Origin and Development of The Present System of Government.

Municipal Government in Murray had its origin in the organization established by the Mormon Church. As the earliest settlers were Mormon pioneers who had migrated to Utah for religious reasons, their first consideration of government was naturally Church government. The area now occupied by the municipality was first known as South Cottonwood, and the organization of the South Cottonwood Ward with its Bishop, his Counsellors and other Church Officials, formed the first rudiment of city government.¹

It was not until 1880 that the settlement recognized the need for a government other than that administered by the Church, although this desire did not manifest itself into organization until some 20 odd years later when the first agitation for organization began. It was at this time that the city received its name which it bears at the present time. Eliah Murray who was then the Territorial Governor of Utah, had the honor of having the settlement named after him.² Mrs. Fanny Alice Jones Godfrey, a life-long resident of Murray, describes it at this time as being a "dirty little place," with only two

-
1. Rassmussen, R.R. A History of Murray - compiled 1936 - page 12
 2. Ibid - page 23

small stores or trading posts and many saloons. The appearance of the saloon in Murray is worthy of mention in that it portrays the influx of a population not belonging to the Mormon Church, the resultant lessening influence of the Church, and the need for a government other than that sponsored by the Church. This influx was in large measure due to the establishment of the smelter industry, and a general influx of people who were aware of the economic possibilities which the natural resources of Utah afforded.

During the latter part of the 19th Century, governmental authority was almost nil in Murray, the development of the smelter industry, the prosperity, and the growth of population furthered the need for some definite organization and this sentiment finally crystallized in 1902.¹

From the accounts of early settlers there was a comparatively small amount of crime and disorder. The most serious offenses noted were a few cases of horse stealing, the unpardonable sin of that age. These were handled by a posse of citizens who apprehended the criminal, dealt with him according to their own ideas, and returned the property to its rightful owner.²

-
1. Rassmussen, R.R. A History of Murray - compiled 1936 page 31.
 2. Ibid - page 29.

Sentiment for incorporation was by no means unanimous. It is hard to conceive of the reasons for opposition unless some of the inhabitants did not wish the increase of taxation or considered the nearby government of Salt Lake City as sufficient for their needs. The only reason stated in the petition against incorporation, which was drawn up on the same day as the petition for incorporation, was that a careful check of population had not been made. This petition bore the signatures of eighty-two taxpayers. The petition for incorporation was signed by 127 inhabitants and was presented September 7, 1902. Due to the fact that no affidavit of population was filed, the petition had to be re-filed on September 18. On September 24, 22 of the signers of this petition asked that their names be withdrawn from the approval for incorporation.¹

On the 18th day of November 1902 an election was held to decide for or against incorporation. Two hundred ninety four taxpayers were in favor of incorporation while 255 were against it. The election was thus carried in favor of incorporation, and on November 25, 1902, Murray was designated as a city of the third class. Notice of incorporation was published in The Salt Lake Tribune of January 3, 1903,² with a certified population of 2456.

1. Rassmussen, R.R. A History of Murray - compiled 1936 page 32.

2. Salt Lake Tribune, January 3, 1903.

The elected officials consisted of a mayor, five city councilmen, a recorder, a treasurer, a justice of the peace, and a marshall.

One of the first problems encountered by the newly formed government was the abatement of dust which teams and wagons raised in clouds as they proceeded along the streets. The housewives of Murray banded together and petitioned for a settlement of this problem and the sprinkling of streets was commenced in the summer of 1903.¹

In the early history of many Utah cities, franchises were granted to private firms to establish systems and to furnish water and electric power. In 1905 a franchise was granted to J. P. Cahoon to install and maintain a water works system in Murray. On December 12, 1905 another franchise was granted to The Progress Company to set poles, string wires, and furnish electric power.²

The problems of water and power which were settled by the franchises granted were the main problems which confronted and were dealt with by the city council form of government which existed from January 3, 1903 until the year of 1911. During this period the site for the City Hall was purchased.³

-
1. Rassmussen, R.R. A History of Murray - page 45
 2. Ibid - page 48
 3. Ibid - page 53

On June 13, 1905 a considerable tract of property was annexed and incorporated within the city limits. This was accomplished at the request of citizens dwelling within this tract and served to swell the territory and population of Murray.¹

The population was at this time recorded as 5,036 and on the 20th of June 1905, Murray was designated as a city of the second class.²

With the purchase of hose carts the Fire Department was organized in 1906. This department has grown from its cart-pulling volunteer group to a modern, efficient, fire-fighting force equipped with the latest fire control apparatus. An extensive sidewalk paving enterprise was conducted during 1908 and 1909 which resulted in paving of all sidewalks of the more important streets.³

Electric light and power has undergone the transition from the franchise granted to the Progress Company to the modern plant which is municipally owned and operated. Many of the mayors and commissioners of Murray have been primarily concerned with the establishment of the municipal power plant, and items concerning its construction, cost, and operation, dominate the minutes of the City Commission. One grave problem which

-
1. Rassmussen, R.R. A History of Murray - page 65.
 2. Ibid - page 67.
 3. Ibid - page 74.

had to be solved was the excess load on the power system during the daytime when the machinery at the smelter was in operation. This was cared for by a diesel unit established in 1931 which makes the Murray Light and Power System modern and complete.¹

The water system is also municipally owned and operated and residents rightfully boast that the water, obtained from artesian wells and piped directly to their homes, is as pure as any to be found. Both municipal systems of water and power were constructed through the sale of bonds on which the city is paying at the present time.

In 1911 the city commission form of government was established and a mayor and two councilmen were elected. These, together with the city auditor, who is an elected official; the city recorder, the chief of police, the city treasurer, and the city attorney who receive office by appointment, form the governing body of Murray today.

II. The Influence of Political Parties in Municipal Elections.

The two major political parties have never had tickets in the field under their direct sponsorship and a study of election results together with opinions of

1. Rassmussen, R.R. A History of Murray - page 131.

residents leads one to believe that municipal elections in Murray are comparatively free from the influence of the major political parties. The nominees in the first election of 1902 ran on ballots designated as The Citizen's Ticket and The Non-partisan Party.¹ Since that time the Independent Ticket, The Citizen's Ticket, and more recently The Socialist Ticket have dominated the elections. The Socialist ticket has polled a very small number of votes and is undoubtedly the nearest approach to an example of national party domination, although its supporters deny any such connection. The opinions of citizens concerning the influence of national political parties varied from the expression that they exerted no influence to the directly opposite opinion that they dominated every election. The only safe course for forming an opinion lay in the examination of party names and election results, from which the conclusion was drawn that there is a very small influence exerted by either of the two major parties and only a small amount exerted by the Socialist party.

In general the conduct of municipal elections in Murray, in which efficient officers have been given repeated terms of office, sets an example to many other

1. Rassmussen, R.R. A History of Murray - page 40.

Utah municipalities. It is interesting to note in this connection that there has been an absence of graft and in general an efficient conduct of office which undoubtedly have been furthered by non-partisan elections.

III. The part played by patronage.

It is very difficult to determine the exact extent of patronage. Undoubtedly it has played a part and yet it has not been of sufficient dominance to arouse public interest and excite criticism. Many appointments have been made by the various Mayors accompanied by the statement that the political beliefs of the appointee were unknown, but their efficiency was generally recognized. The present incumbents emphatically deny any scheme or part played by patronage, stating that they do not know the political status of their appointees and do not care to. On the other hand a few people were contacted who stoutly maintained that political affiliation was the only basis for eligibility. Whether or not these represented disappointed office seekers or not is hard to determine. Undoubtedly a prospective office holder in Murray needs to show some activity in promoting the cause of the

elected official who is to become his superior. In a city the size of Murray where the establishment of Civil Service has not as yet received consideration, the prime concern is one of efficiency in office. Patronage is only an evil when inefficiency results. Judged on the basis of records, the conduct of office in Murray has been marked in general by efficiency and we can thus conclude that patronage has not reached the point where it is playing a part, detrimental to the conduct of good government.

IV. Costs of Government.

It is not the purpose of this study to consider the costs of government from a comprehensive viewpoint. A brief comparison with expenses and revenues of other municipalities of the state having approximately the same population will be made.

From the Financial Statistics of State and Social Governments for the year 1932 we find 16 other cities in Utah ranging in population from 2,500 to 8,000 had an average per capita revenue of \$18.81 as compared with a per capita collection of \$25.52 made in Murray. Per capita government costs in the same 16 Utah cities averaged

\$20.15 while costs in Murray were \$23.40 per capita. Bonded indebtedness per capita in Murray was \$62.84 while it averaged only \$31.98 in the 16 other cities.¹ It must be remembered in connection with the figures on capital indebtedness that Murray's high figure resulted from the fact that a new power plant had been constructed in 1931 and during the same year some improvements were made at the city hall, both of which required an increase in the bonded indebtedness of the city.

From the view point of this study the figures quoted are worthy of consideration only as a means of determining if Murray has the necessary revenue to provide properly for the social needs of her citizens. It will be readily seen from the above figures that she is as well or better prepared in this respect than her sister communities of comparable size in Utah.

A careful examination of the budgets and actual expenditures of the years from 1926 to 1932 inclusive,² fails to reveal any expenditure for supervised recreation. It is ironic to note that the financial needs of the city jail and the police are provided for but recreation must shift for itself. Thus it would seem that the officials and the general public are more interested in controlling

1. Financial Statistics of State and Local Governments - 1932 - page 1814.

vice and crime than they are in preventing it as far as possible by means of organized and supervised recreation. True, some expenditures have been made for the material benefit of the city park, but the establishment of a park in and of itself does not mean that recreation of the proper kind will follow. Rather, an unsupervised park may become an area of vice and crime itself.

A further consideration of recreation will be made in a later chapter.

V. What Representative Citizens Think of Their City Government.

The opinions quoted below are the result of an attempt to sample the opinions of people representative of occupational groups. It is not to be expected that these opinions will necessarily be correct or unbiased. Their purpose is to reveal the extent of civic information, civic indifference, and to reveal any glaring criticisms, the presence of graft or some other intolerable condition.

The amount and character of civic indifference is amazing even to one prepared for it. It is safe to conclude that the quality of government in Murray is more the result of chance and the efficiency of those elected to office than that of a spirited public interest

in governmental affairs.

The opinions of the people contacted are listed below. The interpretation of them is a matter the reader must decide for himself. It is interesting to note that in no one of them was an exact picture of the government of Murray given.

"The Government of Murray could be run more efficiently and at a lower cost. I know, because I've had experience. Those fellows (the officials) are afraid to cut down for fear of losing votes, and they're right. That's the way I lost out." This was gathered from the owner of a mercantile establishment.

A housewife said, "The city government could be improved. It certainly falls short when it comes to recreation."

A high school teacher stated, "We have a fairly good government. The present city commissioners are quite able and interested men. The police department is efficient and sanitary and health conditions are good. There has been no graft. We lack supervised recreation."

From a W. P. A. Worker, "I suppose it is all right. The commissioners are trying but they don't have enough money."

A high school student, "We should have supervised recreation. Last year some of us met with the Mayor about the tennis court but it didn't do any good. A truck was parked on the court and no one could play there all summer. The city officers are too close with the money."

A farmer, "We have a dictatorship in Murray, one man has all the say as to who will work and who won't. We'll have to move out unless they treat us like they do the rest. Our best sheep was stolen and the officers wouldn't even look for it. Someone bumped into my car and they didn't do anything about that either. The police force in this town is no good."

A Service Club president, "Our government is as good as any town in Utah. Any one kicking about it should go somewhere else."

Smelter worker, "I don't care anything about the government. They can do anything they want and spend as much money as they please. It's none of my business."

Business woman, "I've heard a lot of praise and a lot of criticism. The things we need most are some improvements around the city, but I don't know how we'll ever get them."

Professional man, "Our greatest need is for the people to be interested. Our officers won't do anything unless the people themselves are interested."

Service Station attendant, "There is a lot of room for improvement. The best men do not run for office, and the officers appoint their friends and relatives. We need a good civil service system."

Welfare worker, "Our government is quite efficient. It is much better now than it used to be. We have a lot of things which should be changed but it will take lots of time."

It is the conclusion of this study that government in Murray has not been conspicuous for its efficiency or its graft. In other words it has not been sufficiently good or bad to arouse public interest. The officials and people of Murray need to make of their government a dynamic force which will establish such facilities not only to prevent vice and crime but which will add to the moral, physical, and mental welfare of the community.

CHAPTER IV

RECREATIONAL LIFE

- A. Parks and Playgrounds Municipally owned and Operated
- B. Supervision of Parks and Playgrounds
- C. Organized Recreation as Fostered by Groups
- D. Public Recreation, Dance Halls, Theaters, Billiard Halls
- E. Vice, Does it Exist? Is Prostitution a Problem?
- F. What the Average Citizen thinks of Conditions in His Community.

A. Parks and Playgrounds in Murray consist of a municipally owned city park and a playground at each of the three elementary schools. The city park is located on the east side of State Street near 50th South. It is almost directly east of the slag dump of the American Smelting and Refining Company and its lawns and flowers present a decided contrast to the lifeless, black pile of waste.

The park is beautifully situated and has many modern improvements. It has ample space for games and picnics, well graded automobile drives, a tennis court, and a baseball diamond. A stream of running water winds through the park, the banks of which have been lined with rock. Several artistic bridges span the creek at different points.

Near the front gate is a steel flagpole with a cement base.

Few parks in cities comparable to Murray in size offer as natural sites for a park. Few are improved as well or taken care of in such a commendable manner.

The playgrounds at all three elementary schools have equipment which has been purchased by the Board of Education. The equipment consists of swings, teeter boards, and chute the chutes and trapeze bars. There is an abundance of playground space at all three buildings.

B. Supervision and Direction for Parks and Playgrounds.

Supervision and direction of the city park is not provided. After having provided such an excellent park and made such a commendable beginning, it is apparent that Murray is missing an opportunity by not providing supervised recreation. Other Utah cities, Kaysville for example, provide for year-round supervision of recreation. In Murray the park remains the playground of those who choose to celebrate as they wish. In the winter skating is not provided nor organized groups conducted on coasting and skiing trips. Thus the young people of Murray are forced to leave their community to find recreation where they can.

It seems to the author that Murray is in dire need of a well managed year-round recreational program. Such a program properly conducted would go far in developing a better community spirit, breaking down antagonistic feelings existing between groups, and preventing vice and delinquency. The school playgrounds are amply supervised during the small amount of time devoted to physical education classes during school hours. They do not have this supervision after school hours, on Saturdays, or during summer vacation.

Murray has the material, equipment and space for an excellent recreational program. This is very commendable and is due to the foresight of her citizens and officials. However, she has only gone half way. The rest of the program is yet to be accomplished. It is far the more important of the two.

C. Organized Recreation as Fostered by Groups.

The L. D. S. church, the Baptist, the Catholic and the Methodist Churches, together with the schools are the leaders of organized group recreation. Each church attempts to provide recreation for its members. The Catholic Church, through its Catholic Youth Organization,

provides for participation in basketball and base ball. Methodists and Baptists have socials, dances and canyon parties at intervals.

The L. D. S. church provides a well rounded recreational program through its Young Men's and Young Women's Mutual Improvement Association. Each of the three wards has a basketball team, presents a series of plays, conducts public speaking contests, and enters into dances and contests with other wards and larger ecclesiastical divisions. The Gold and Green Ball of this organization is an event looked forward to by its members. Each ward holds an annual ward reunion to which all members are invited.

All three wards are provided with recreation halls where dances and other entertainments may be held. The Grant Ward has a tennis court for ward members to use.

The Murray High School, during its school term, is a center of social activity for young people and to a certain extent, older members of the community. The annual Junior Prom and the graduation dance are social highlights of the year. The basketball and football games provide entertainment for many citizens as well as students. May Day, which is sponsored by the elementary

schools, is an outstanding community event.

The churches and schools provide opportunity for recreation and entertainment during the Winter months but fail immeasurably during the Summer. As one young lady expressed herself, "There just isn't anything doing in Murray in the Summer. We have to go to Salt Lake to have any fun."

The Lion's Club, Murray Women's Club, and the American Legion¹ have no definitely planned recreational program but do provide some recreation for their members, consisting largely of monthly luncheons, card parties and dances.

D. Public Recreation, dance Halls, Theaters and Billiard Halls.

Murray is unique for a city of its population in that it has no public dance hall. The DeLano Club has a small floor where so called "Taxi Dances" are held. These are not public gatherings as no set time is reserved for dancing. It may be done at any time except Sunday, providing one has a nickel to deposit in the player piano.

That the high school gymnasium is considered inadequate for public dances was demonstrated by the agitation in the Spring of 1937 for the High School Junior Prom to

1. Reports of presidents of clubs to author.

be held elsewhere. The majority of Murray's young people dance at the Cocoanut Grove Ballroom in Salt Lake City, with an occasional trip to the Old Mill in Cottonwood Canyon, when opportunity and financial circumstances afford.

Murray does not have any building adequate for a community gathering. The high school auditorium is barely large enough for the high school student body and on such occasions as high school graduation exercises, tickets are issued, and many who would like to attend are forced to remain away because of the lack of space. The community is badly in need of a civic auditorium.

There is only one theater in Murray which has a seating capacity of 600. Most of the pictures shown there are either of the less popular variety, or if they are popular pictures, Salt Lake City motion picture theaters have shown them several weeks in advance of the time they are shown at Murray. The most popular shown from the standpoint of attendance are "Westerns" and musical comedies.¹

The building conforms to all fire regulations, having an automatic fire extinguisher above each projector, pump type fire extinguishers in the projector room, and

1. Report of Theater owner.

exit doors properly marked, opening outward and equipped with automatic locks.

Billiard halls, of which there used to be a number, have shown a rapid decline and only two are in existence at the present time. A rather elaborate set of rules govern the regulations of billiard halls. A license fee of \$12.00 per year is charged for each table, they may operate from 8:00 A.M. to 11:00 P.M. on week days, but must remain closed on Sundays.

No girls may be employed and no person under 21 years of age is supposed to be admitted. There must be no booths, soft drinks may be sold, and the hall must not be in a basement. The windows must be clean so that the inside is visible from the outside.¹ The two billiard halls serve as gathering places for men before and after working hours. Especially is this true of smelter employes who are working night shift.

E. Vice - Does it Exist? Is Prostitution a Problem?

As most of the arrests in Murray are made on grounds of drunkenness and disorderly conduct,² it is apparent that some vice exists. There are, however, no establishments where gambling is permitted, either openly or other-

1. Revised ordinances of Murray City - 1936 - page 298.
2. Table #12 Appendix

wise, and prostitution is not a problem. No regular houses of prostitution exist in Murray, which is rather unique in light of the fact that part of her population is similar to the population of other Utah mining cities, where prostitution is a publicly, if not legally, recognized institution. This may be accounted for by the proximity to Salt Lake City, where prostitution can be found. It was the general consensus of opinion of a number of citizens with whom the author talked that persons seeking prostitutes much prefer to go to Salt Lake, where their identity is more easily obscured. Certain women in Murray, the author was informed, can be "propositioned" but they do not make a regular practice of prostitution, do not solicit, and are not managed by madams or pimps. Due to the fact that there are no hotels or rooming houses in Murray, prostitution in places of this type is of course impossible.

It can be generally concluded that the person wishing to indulge in vice usually goes to Salt Lake City rather than to remain in Murray where his neighbors are too well aware of his actions.

F. What the average citizen thinks of conditions in His Community.

The author found on questioning citizens at random concerning moral conditions in their community a general optimism which was not wholly justifiable. This optimistic viewpoint might possibly arise from one of three causes; namely, community pride, lack of knowledge and general indifference. It is the opinion of the author that the latter cause is responsible in a majority of cases. Civic indifference seems characteristic of satellite cities whose main arteries are topped by large centers, and Murray is no exception to this rule. Be that as it may the author presents the opinions merely as he heard them. They were given freely and were obtained through conversation after an explanation of their use, and the assurance that the name or identity of the person would not be disclosed.

City Official: "The best I have seen in any town; have been on my job for sometime and haven't heard any complaints."

Druggist: "I think they are exceptionally good."

Teacher: "I have only been here three years but I think they are very good."

Farmer: "Have lived in Murray all my life and think the moral conditions are good."

Railroad Engineer: "I only stop in the town occasion-

ally but I haven't seen or heard anything out of the way."

Nightwatchman: "I think they are much better than they were a few years ago."

Store Manager: "All right so far."

Lady Teacher: "I have taught here for several years and I think moral conditions in Murray are better than in the neighboring towns."

Automobile Salesman: "Better than I thought they would be."

Service Station Operator: "Except for a few people, moral conditions are good enough to suit me."

Church Leader: "The moral conditions in our community have improved one hundred percent since I was a young man. I don't think we can be beaten by any other community of our size."

CHAPTER V.

THE PART RELIGION PLAYS

A. The Existing Faiths, Their Membership and Activities.

The majority of people in Murray are members of the Latter Day Saints Church; of the 5,172 persons listed by the U.S. Census in 1930,¹ there are at present 2,951, or 57% who are members of the Mormon Church.² Of all those listed as belonging to any church (3,452) 85.4% claim membership in the Mormon faith.

If affiliation with a church can be used as a criterion, Murray is a religious city. Three thousand four hundred and fifty two of her citizens, or a total of 66.7% of the 1930 population belong to some religious organization.

The four other churches existing in Murray claim a total membership of 401. These are divided as follows: Methodist 24, Lutheran 35, Baptist 72, and Catholic 270. Thus all other denominations exclusive of Latter Day Saints claim only 14.6% of all Church members.³

The L. D. S. church supports a program of activities which dominates the recreational life of the city. Paramount among its recreational activities are those sponsored by its youth organizations, the Young Men's and the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association. These organ-

-
1. Census of the United States - 1930
 2. Ward records, Murray First Ward, Murray Second Ward, Grant Ward.
 3. Reports of Rev. Schuldheiss - Lutheran, Rev. Buchanan - Methodist, Rev. Payne - Baptist, Father Freegard - Catholic.

izations jointly sponsor the Gold and Green Ball, an annual dance, and a series of plays staged during the winter months. They also sponsor the Road Show which is a series of acts or skits presented in all the wards of the stake. Ward dances are held at regular intervals while Ward reunions are held in each of the three wards once a year.

While the organization of the L. D. S. Church in Murray consists of three divisions known as the Murray First Ward, Murray Second Ward, and Grant Ward, they will be considered as a unit in this report.

The Lutheran Church reports that it does not attempt any recreation and states that its 35 members can be considered nothing more than a missionary post.¹

The Methodist Church considers its Sunday School exercises as its greatest source of recreation, with an additional, limited amount of dramatic activity.²

The Baptist Church of Murray has no set recreational program but plans it according to the season of the year. In the winter group socials are conducted, while camping and canyon parties are sponsored during the summer.³

Members of the Catholic Church point to the Catholic Youth organization as their recreational organization.

-
1. Report of Rev. Schuldheiss - Murray Lutheran Church
 2. Report of Rev. Buchanan - Methodist Church of Murray
 3. Report of Rev. Payne - Baptist Church of Murray

This group engages in an extensive program of basketball, rivaled in extent only by the "M" Men's organization of the Mormon Church. Baseball and boxing are also organized on an intra-church competitive basis. Catholic women are entertained at socials, while the church membership as a whole participates in outings and dances.¹

Who Goes To Church

While 1,820 of Murray's population are not enrolled as church members, it is well to remember that this number includes children of all ages. In the case of the Mormon Church children cannot become members until they have reached the age of eight years. If this is kept in mind it can be concluded that affiliation in some church is an established folkway in Murray.

Church membership however does not necessarily mean active participation in Church affairs and it becomes necessary to establish a standard of church participation. For the purpose of this study, attendance at Sunday morning services was deemed the most accurate measure of church activity. This service while not termed Sunday School in all cases, appealed to and attracted the members of all age groups. Payment of tithing, which is sometimes

1. Report of Father Freegard - Murray Catholic Church

used as a measure of participation in the L.D.S. church was not considered a reliable criterion for this consideration, as its use would exclude a large number of members of that church who are regular in attendance at church services and are considered active church members.

The L. D. S. Church with its largest percentage of members, ranked lowest in percentage of active members, having only 1,172 active of 2,951 actual members, or a percentage of 39.7. The other four denominations had an average of 92% of their members active. Catholics with 100% were highest while Methodists with 83.2%, Baptists 75%, and Lutherans 71.4% active, ranked in the order listed.¹

It may be safely concluded that the Mormon Church with its dominant membership cannot maintain the degree of unity and activity found in the other denominations. Lutherans, Baptists, Methodists, and Catholics, finding themselves among such an overwhelming majority of Mormons are likely to consider themselves outsiders in the general scheme of things and accordingly to more closely identify themselves with their own particular denomination. Their church represents to them not only the opportunity for religious worship but social participation as well.

1. Percentage computed by author.

The handling of relief and charity has been more fully covered in a previous chapter. It will suffice to mention here that at the present time the L. D. S. Church is making an organized effort to care for all of its members who are on government relief rolls. As yet the objective has not been reached but it is too early to judge the results of the program.

The Catholic Church maintains a central relief agency in Salt Lake. The Murray Catholic Church maintains membership in a branch of the Catholic Women's League which is associated with the Community Chest.¹

Individual cases among Baptists are referred to Salt Lake County relief headquarters although individual help is extended in a few minor cases.²

The Methodist Church has no definite relief program or policy. Co-operation is extended to civil authorities on cases and some help is given in individual cases.³

The Lutheran Church has done nothing as yet concerning the relief problem.⁴

The Average Man and His Church

The average man in Murray is a member of one of the existing churches. His attendance percentage is only

-
1. Report of Father Freegard - Murray Catholic Church
 2. Report of Rev. Payne - Baptist Church of Murray
 3. Report of Rev. Buchanan - Methodist Church of Murray
 4. Report of Rev. Schuedheiss - Murray Lutheran Church

44.6% and his contribution less than that, but his name is on the church roll.

Judged by church membership, Murray is a religious community, for whereas 57% of her population are church members, only 46% of the total U. S. population in 1926 were members of any denomination and in 1926 82.6% of the population of Utah was affiliated with some Church. That Murray, while dominantly Mormon, is not as much so as the average for the state of Utah is shown by the figures listing 57% of the total population of Murray as Mormons in 1937, while the 1926 census of Religious Bodies gave 69% of the state population at that time as being members of the Mormon Church.¹

In the above comparisons it has been necessary to compare the present (1937) religious population of Murray with the religious Census of Utah and the United States in 1926. Inasmuch as the figures are used only as comparisons it is logical that the ratio of religious membership to population in Utah and the United States has not materially changed since 1926.

While the Church provides the average man in Murray opportunity for religious worship, amusement, and recreation, it could do much more.

1. Bureau of The Census, Religious Bodies - 1926.
Vol. I Summary and Detailed Tables - page 258.

A Council of United Churches in Murray or the presence and influence of the churches in a Community Council could do much to improve social conditions and promote the general welfare of the citizens of Murray.

As long as juvenile delinquency exists,¹ as long as a majority of the inhabitants of the "West Side" are victims of inadequate housing and sanitary facilities,² as long as there is a total lack of supervised and wholesome recreation for the youth of Murray,³ the possibilities of improvement by united church action are unlimited.

It is not enough that the churches are supplying opportunity for worship and a part-time recreational plan for their members; the needs of Murray are greater than that. The basic role of the church may be spiritual welfare, but spiritual welfare can only be built on the foundation of mental, moral and physical welfare.

The churches of Murray by united action could promote these essentials better than any other community group.

-
1. Chapter IX - Table #15 - Index
 2. Chapters VII and VIII - Table #11 Index
 3. Chapter IV

CHAPTER VI

EDUCATION

A. Organization and Administration of Murray Schools.

The city of Murray has its own school district separate and apart from any outside control except that exercised by the State Board of Education and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The district consists of the territory within the city limits of Murray. Elementary students of the district receive instruction in three grade schools, namely, Bonnyview, Arlington and Liberty. In these three schools, grades one to six inclusive are included and each school is presided over by a principal who devotes part of his time to teaching and part to supervision. The platoon system is a feature of the elementary schools and during the past two years special emphasis has been given to instruction in art, music, literature and physical education. Regular classes in Library Reading are given and most students read enough books to qualify for the State Reading Circle award.

During the past two years steel fire escapes have been installed at two of the elementary schools.¹ The third school, which is a two-story structure as yet, has

1. Twenty first Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Utah (1936) Page 102.

no provision for a fire escape. School libraries have been established in every elementary school and each school is also provided with physical education equipment purchased by the Board of Education.

A school nurse visits each school three days a week making examinations and recommendations concerning the health of the students. This phase of the health program is also carried into the homes by the nurse who visits all children absent from school as a result of illness.

Secondary school instruction is provided by the Murray High School in which grades seven to twelve, inclusive, are housed. Grades seven to nine, inclusive, comprise the junior High School in which 403 students were registered in 1935-1936. The Senior High School comprises grades ten to twelve, inclusive, and reported an enrollment in 1935-36 of 312 students. The total 1935-36 enrollment for the district was 1,464, of which 749 were in the elementary grades and 715 were in the Junior and Senior High.¹ There is no separation of administration for the Junior and Senior High. Some teachers instruct in the Junior High only, and others teach both Junior and Senior High school subjects. A principal who teaches two classes per day presides over both the Junior and Senior High.

1. Twenty First Report of The Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Utah - 1936 - Page 201.

In general, the buildings housing educational facilities are adequate but are of older design and in some instances, badly in need of improvements. Rest rooms in all four buildings are old fashioned in design and in case of the boy's rest room at the High School, is inadequate in size and is not kept in a clean and sanitary condition. The portion of the High School which was constructed first has no fire escape and is not of fire proof construction. The main hall is dark and presents a serious heating problem during cold weather. The stairways are narrow and so crowded that one way traffic has to be maintained to avoid extreme congestion.

The administration of the Murray School district is cared for by a board of education elected as provided by state statute, a superintendent of schools chosen by the board, and a primary supervisor, also chosen by the board. The administration is aided and assisted by a school physician, a school nurse, and a part time co-ordinator. The superintendent of schools also serves as the clerk of the board of education. Murray is unique in this respect in that it is one of the few districts in the state where the superintendent performs the function of clerk of the board. Murray District is also unique in that it is the

only district in the state not providing transportation of some sort.¹ The district is so compact that only a very small percentage of the school population lives past the legal limit of 2.6 miles. The number of these is so few that it has not been necessary to provide transportation or to pay students for providing their own.

During 1934 the school levy was eleven mills. In 1935-36, after a considerable collection of back taxes, the levy was reduced to ten mills.² During this period the school term was held to thirty-six weeks as against a state average of thirty-five.³ All contract obligations were met and the schools were operated on a pay-as-you-go policy.⁴

In 1934-35 no land purchases were made, no new buildings constructed, and only \$94.00 was spent for additions to old buildings.⁵

The per capita cost of instruction in Murray was \$38.03 in 1935-36, as compared with a state average of \$43.84 for the same period. The assessed valuation per child in 1935 for the district was \$2,609.00 as compared with the state average of \$3,524.00. Operating costs in Murray were \$51.07 while the state average was \$60.81.⁶

Salaries of teachers and principals fell consistently

-
1. Twenty First Report of Supt. of Public Instruction - page 227.
 2. Ibid - page 217
 3. Ibid - page 210
 4. Ibid - page 102
 5. Ibid - page 188
 6. Ibid - page 241

below the state average during 1935-36, except in one instance.

A comparison of the average salaries in Murray with the state average is made in the following table:¹

<u>GRADE LEVEL</u>	<u>MURRAY</u>		<u>STATE AVERAGE</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Elementary	\$1000.00	\$949.00	\$919.66	\$1006.08
Junior High	1169.98	990.33	1270.93	1268.07
Senior High	1340.46	986.11	1433.38	1289.93

H.S.Prin. (Murray) - \$1775.00

In average daily attendance for 1935-36 Murray had a percentage of 86.5 compared with a state average of 89.²

All High School teachers, with the exception of one, have their equivalent of a bachelor's degree. Two have completed requirements for master's degrees and the majority of the faculty is engaged in further study during the summer months. Improvement of scholastic training among elementary teachers has been regular and steady.

In 1935-36 a total of forty full-time teachers and one half-time teacher was employed. The total gross enrollment for the school year being 1535 resulted in a load of 37.9 pupils per teacher.³ When it is taken into consideration that the grade school principals spend part of their time in supervision and administration and that the high school principal taught only two classes per day, the actual

-
1. Twenty First Report Supt. of Public Instruction - page 225.
 2. Ibid - page 209
 3. Computed by the Author.

pupil per teacher load must have been somewhat above this figure.

B. What is Taught

The curriculum of the Elementary schools provides for instruction in the traditional subjects, namely language, reading, spelling, penmanship, geography, history and arithmetic. In addition all three schools provide classes in library reading, music, art, physical education and health instruction.

The Junior High School provides for a continuation of the traditional subjects together with the addition of auto mechanics, shop, domestic science and domestic art, art work, music, and physical education.

Senior High School students are offered courses in art, biology, business, home living, domestic art and science, shop work, auto mechanics, American History, modern problems, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, bookkeeping, typewriting, shorthand, English, physical education, civics, modern history, speech, physiology, chemistry and physics. An L. D. S. seminary located in a dwelling house south of the high school shops, provides instruction in Old Testament, New Testament, and Church History and Doctrine. The last-named course is the only one of the three which does not carry regular high school credit.

The auto mechanics and shop departments are well equipped and have been highly successful in training boys for work in the mechanical arts.

No provision is made for evening school, or part time school.

C. Adult Education

The 1930 census of the United States listed a total of 71 persons or 1.8% of the population of Murray 10 years and older as being illiterate.¹ This is noticeably above the state average of 1.2. In 1935 the Superintendent's report gave one person between the ages of ten and seventeen as not being able to read and write.² Thus it is apparent that most of the illiterates in Murray were people of adult years. It would logically follow that there is a very definite need in Murray for adult education. In addition to the percentage of illiteracy the percentage of foreign born (Chapter I) would indicate a need for Americanization instruction.

At the present time no provision is made for adult education. During 1934-35 adult classes were held under the sponsorship of the Works Progress Administration. These were not successful enough to warrant their continuation during 1936-37. In the opinion of the Superintendent of

-
1. Fifteenth Census of the United States - 1930 - Volume II Population - page 1229.
 2. Twenty First Report of Supt. of Public Instruction - page 200.

schools, lack of publicity, and inadequate and poorly trained teachers, were the chief causes of failure.

The Murray school system has made progress in the past few years, but further progress depends upon the adoption of a far-seeing policy by the administration. Since it is a well known educational fact that a district retains teaching ability in direct proportion to its expenditures, it is inconceivable that Murray will be able to maintain an efficient teaching staff on a par with surrounding districts and the state average, when its wage scale is far below that for the state. In view of this fact and the fact that Murray is in need of a building and school plant modernization program, the wisdom of reducing the tax levy from eleven to ten mills is doubtful.

In view of the number of cases of delinquency reaching the Juvenile Court,¹ and considering the fact that the average daily attendance of the enrollment is 86.5% as compared with a state average of 89%,² it is apparent that Murray is in need of a carefully planned and well administered guidance program. The services of the coordinator, who is employed on a part time basis at a salary of \$300.00 per year, are not sufficient for the needs of the district. Guidance is almost totally lacking in both

-
1. Table #14 - Appendix
 2. Twenty First report of the Supt. of Public Instruction - 1936 - page 209.

the elementary and secondary schools. One teacher in the high school is given a period for this work, but this amount of time has proven to be insufficient. More damaging than this is an apparent lack of sympathy and understanding of a guidance program by administrative officials.

It is inconceivable that the citizens of Murray are primarily interested in cheap education. If Murray schools are to maintain a standard of efficiency comparable to surrounding districts and to the average for the state, Murray citizens will have to pay an amount proportionate to their ability to do so.

A general dissatisfaction of teaching personnel as evidenced by repeated teachers' meetings from which the Superintendent was barred, (1937) is not indicative of conditions which are apt to produce an efficient school system. Murray schools have advanced but salary adjustments and building improvements must be made if the schools are to remain a vital force for community betterment.

CHAPTER VII

HEALTH AND ITS MAINTENANCE

The chief difficulty in obtaining accurate health statistics for Murray City lies in the fact that its city limits are in reality only a subdivision of a larger metropolitan area. Many babies whose parents are residents of Murray are born in hospitals or at the homes of friends and relatives in the surrounding communities. Conversely, many babies see the first light of day in Murray but never reside there. The Cottonwood Maternity Home with its established reputation attracts expectant mothers from a considerable portion of the surrounding territory. These items should be kept in mind when interpreting the vital statistics which are included in this chapter. While the figures are not exactly accurate they represent the most accurate compilation which can be obtained.

The figures and statements in this chapter which pertain to Murray City are the results of the report of the Murray Board of Health for 1936, and were compiled and given to the author by Dr. Mildred Nelson, Health Officer for Murray City.

In 1936 there were 476 live births and 9 still births registered, or a percentage of 98.14% live births as against

1.86% still births. The live births per 1000 population numbered 95.2, this figure being computed on the basis of the 1930 census. Of this total of 485 registered births, 240 were males and 245 females, or 49.48% for males and 50.52% for females. A total of 452 or 93.2% of these births occurred at the Cottonwood Maternity Home, while 33 or 6.8% were in homes.¹

Included in the 485 recorded births were four pairs of twins, one pair a boy and a girl, premature and born at home, one pair a boy and a girl, one pair boys, and one pair girls, all born at the Cottonwood Maternity Home. To date all of these twins are alive and well.²

Sixty deaths occurred in 1936, this rate being 10.87 per 1000 population. A total of 114 deaths were registered but only 60 of these actually occurred within the city limits of Murray.³

It should be clearly understood that statistics of the kind quoted above are somewhat inaccurate and cannot be used for comparative studies. Even a most careful interpretation of them sheds very little light on the actual state of health in Murray. The birth rate is excessively high because of the presence of a maternity home in Murray and the absence of such facilities in the smaller adjacent

-
1. Report of the Murray Board of Health - 1936
 2. Ibid
 3. Ibid

towns.

An examination of the number of contagious diseases reported reveals that there were 212. Of these 114 were Scarlet Fever, 66 Small Pox, Measles 20, Mumps 5, Whooping Cough 4, Chicken Pox 2, and Diphtheria 1. Only one death occurred which was due to complications following Scarlet Fever. The epidemic of Scarlet Fever reached its peak in January when 31 cases were reported.¹

Murray has no general hospital facilities. The Cottonwood Maternity Hospital has a capacity for accommodation of 35 mothers and babies. The number of nurses varies from 6 to 8 according to the number of patients in the hospital. No nurse is employed who is not a graduate of a standard nursing school. The majority of the patients in this hospital come from the small communities surrounding Murray, especially those farther south which are not near the hospitals in Salt Lake.

There are three Drug Stores in Murray, each of which fills prescriptions and also sells various brands of patent medicines. The druggists were loath to make a distinction between regular medicine and patent medicine and as a result the author was able to get only an estimate of the total amount of medicine of all kinds sold.

1. Report of the Murray Board of Health - 1936

This amounted to \$19,000.00 for all three stores. The percent of this amount which was patent medicine can only be estimated.

Six registered physicians are practicing in Murray; five of these are engaged in general practice while the other specialized in children's diseases.

Three dentists have offices in Murray. They report that the average set of teeth which they are called upon to treat is in poor condition. All three are unanimous in agreeing that there seems to be a widespread neglect of dental care. Two stated that they believed this neglect was due to lack of money, fear, and lack of education concerning the care of the teeth. One dentist stated that people spent all their money on automobiles and neglected their teeth.

Health measures in Murray are administered by the board of health, which at the present time consists of a physician, the city Mayor, and the chief of the fire department. The members are appointed by the city commission and serve without pay, their term is unlimited and is concluded by resignation. The board is directly responsible to the State Board of Health, and operates according to the rules and regulations established by the latter body. A

school nurse and a school physician co-operate with the board in the matters of immunization, isolation, and quarantine. The lack of funds has been, and is a serious curtailment to the activities of the Board.¹

In the removal of the garbage dump which was located on State Street, the Board and the Murray Lions Club feel that they have eliminated a source of contagion.²

The public swimming pool, which was formerly filled with ditch water, is now supplied with water from an artesian well. This supply is purer than the one formerly used, but recent tests made of the water in the pool still reveal a high percentage of bacteria. Lack of regulation and supervision permits people to enter the pool without first taking a shower. This, in the opinion of the health officer, is largely responsible for the high bacteria count.³

Sewage disposal is a problem which is largely unsolved; many homes and entire streets on the west side of State Street are not connected with the city sewer system. Open privies are numerous on the West side and are even to be found at scattered intervals on the East Side. Many houses empty their sewage in ditches or on the surface of the ground. In a few cases houses containing inside toilets still dispose of sewage, including human excrement, by

-
1. Statement of Health officer to the Author.
 2. Report of the Murray Board of Health - 1936
 3. Ibid

emptying it into a shallow ditch or upon the surface of the ground.¹ Sewage disposal together with adequate screening and disinfection of privies are problems which Murray must solve before she can consider herself as providing the maximum amount of protection for her citizens. Under the present conditions Murray citizens have no assurance that they will not be the victims of a contagion of water-borne diseases.

Smelter smoke, which was formerly considered a menace to health and to agricultural crops, has been diminished by the application of scientific research. Higher smoke stacks have been constructed and the smoke goes through several burning processes which practically consume it. These improvements have been made possible by the agricultural research bureau of the American Smelting and Refining Company.²

The slag dump of the smelter which covers a large area near the center of the city, while occupying valuable land and creating an undesirable view, is not detrimental to health.³

-
1. Chapter VIII - Table #11 - Index
 2. Report of Ag. Research Bureau of the Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co. - 1936
 3. Statement of Health officer - Dr. Mildred Nelson, to Author - 1937.

CHAPTER VIII

HOUSING

The housing study from which this chapter is prepared was completed on the basis of a sampling of the dwelling houses in Murray. A spot map was followed closely and every fourth house was surveyed. An earnest effort was made to make the study as accurate as possible by keeping account of the addresses of the homes surveyed and by repeated calls when the occupants of the designated houses were not at home. The author expected a total of approximately 250 homes to be surveyed, basing this expectation on the 1930 census of 5,192 individuals and an allowance of approximately five individuals per family, one fourth of this number of families would have been 250. Actually 257 houses were surveyed and the number of individuals per family was 4.3 for both the east side and west side of the city. In general, families living on the west side of State Street are larger but there are also more single occupants of houses there and this factor brought the average down equal to that of the east side. A total of seven of the houses on the west side were occupied by single individuals while only four individual occupants were found on the east side.

Housing ordinances of the city provide for fire

protection in the case of buildings of two or more stories, these ordinances require wells and floors to be of fire-proof construction and such dwelling houses or buildings to be provided with a metal fire escape.¹ Proof that these ordinances are not strictly enforced seems evident when one of the grade school buildings and the High School building are not provided with fire escapes, in spite of the fact that they are both two-story structures.

The east side of State Street and east to the city limits was surveyed as a unit and the west side of State Street and west to the city limits was surveyed as another separate unit. The two divisions are compared on the basis of the results of the survey.

The casual observer could hardly fail to notice a definite contrast in the type of dwellings in the two sections. The west side is characterized by frame houses, most of them lacking paint, many without running water and the majority with no toilet facilities in the house. A very few are connected with the city sewer system and some dump the sewage on the surface of the ground, usually in the back yard. In a few cases where toilets were found in the home, the sewage still found its way to the surface of the back yard.

1. Revised Ordinances of Murray City 1936 - page 217.

In general, the east side is characterized by homes of better construction, well painted structures are quite frequent, and lawns and flower gardens more common. The majority of homes are either connected with the city sewer system or dispose of their sewage in septic tanks or cess-pools. One area located on the east side has housing conditions approximating those of the west side but it is an area situated near the smelter, which makes it undesirable for dwellings.

The occupants of the west side are largely members of the lower income groups. Smelter workers, W.P.A. laborers and others with low incomes are forced to live "below the tracks" and in the area surrounding the smelter and the slag dump. In the area south of the smelter and west of State Street, housing conditions approach the general average of the east side. The east side attracts the "white collar class," and those who commute to and from work in Salt Lake City. Dentists, lawyers, doctors, and the majority of those engaged in retail trade are able to afford the higher rents and better conditions of the East Side. A very conscious attempt is made by members affiliated with these groups to avoid living on the west side and especially the social stigma attached to the areas surrounding the smelter and "below the tracks."

Renters of homes are more numerous on the west side than on the east side. Thirty five percent of houses surveyed on the west side were occupied by renters while only 29 percent of those on the east side were renting.¹ This can be accounted for by the fact that the smelter workers are largely transient and rent houses in an area where dwellings are not well kept or well constructed, and where the rental fees are comparable to their incomes. Conversely, landlords do not feel justified in making improvements where the return on the investment would be low and where the probability of rent depends largely upon whether or not the smelter is operating.

The American Smelting and Refining Company, in 1911, constructed a number of houses for its employees. This group of dwellings is known as Community Center, and at one time maintained a club house where entertainments were held. The windows of the club house are now boarded up and some of the houses are unoccupied. The occupants pay a rental fee when they are employed but need not pay rent when the smelter is closed. Plots of ground are available and the company has plowed the ground for gardens without expense to the occupants. It is not within the scope of this study to analyze the experiment at Community Center;

1. Table #11 Appendix

it is mentioned here merely to illustrate the fact that smelter officials realize the housing problem faced by their employees and attempted to meet it. Community Center would be an interesting study in itself.

Too much reliability cannot be placed on the exact classification according to appearance. The survey was completed by three different individuals and while each did his best to conform rigidly to standards outlined by the author before the study was initiated, it perhaps was only human unconsciously to set up certain subjective standards for certain areas. Thus, after a score of unpainted, disorderly homes had been visited and one suddenly blundered upon a dwelling exhibiting even a bowing acquaintance with a paint brush, it was very apt to be ranked good or very good, when technically it might have only been fair or poor. If one were permitted to dwell on generalities the home which had a poor appearance outwardly and inwardly was usually crowded, without toilet facilities and sanitary sewage disposal. In general, where the occupants of the house were owners it was better kept and better constructed than the house occupied by renters.

A brief statistical summary of the tables contained in the appendix¹ will serve as an overview of housing in Murray and illustrate the comparative differences between

1. Table #11 Appendix

the east and west side.

One hundred and nineteen houses were surveyed on the east side compared with one hundred thirty eight on the west side. A total of fifty seven of those on the east side were classified as being in "good" condition, eleven were "poor" and one was "very poor." The west side had forty five "good," twenty three "poor" and two "very poor." Seventy-one percent of houses on the west side were of frame construction and twenty one percent were brick, while fifty four percent of houses on the east side were brick and thirty-nine percent were frame.

A bare majority of houses on the east side which were occupied by renters were owned by landlords residing outside of Murray, while thirty-three of a total of forty-seven on the west side were owned by landlords residing in Murray.¹

Toilet facilities in houses were found in seventy-seven percent of east side dwellings and forty-four percent of west side dwellings. City sewer connections were found in forty-two percent of east side houses and in only six percent of those on the west side. Twenty-nine percent of east side houses disposed of sewage in septic tanks, 1.17 percent used cesspools, twelve percent emptied it on the surface of the ground and .03 percent run it into an open ditch. Thirty-

1. Table #11 Appendix

three percent of west side houses have septic tanks, sixteen percent have cesspools, five percent use open ditches and thirty-eight percent empty it on the surface of the ground.¹

Families consisting of three individuals occurred most frequently on the east side while families of four were most frequent on the west side. The largest family, fourteen members, was found on the west side. The largest east side family consisted of eleven members.²

Houses containing four rooms were most numerous on the west side while five room dwellings were found most often on the east side. One ten-room house was located on the west side and one containing twelve rooms was the largest of any surveyed on the east side.³

The majority of houses on both sides of town were connected with the city water system. On the east side eighty four percent enjoyed this convenience, while seventy eight percent of west side houses were so equipped. In the cases where the houses were not connected with the municipal water system, wells supplied the inhabitants. The majority of these wells are of exceptional depth. None was found fifty feet deep or less and most of them were over one hundred and fifty feet. The deepest one found had a depth of three hundred and eighty feet.⁴ In many instances

-
1. Table #11 Appendix
 2. Ibid
 3. Ibid
 4. Ibid

occupants of the houses did not know the depth of the wells which were furnishing their water supply. The extreme depth of the wells in Murray can be accounted for by the depth of the water table, and the necessity of drilling that deep before striking water.

West side houses are more crowded than those of the east side. Houses west of state street had .97 persons per room while east side houses had .83 persons per room.¹ These figures were computed on the basis of the total number of rooms in the house and the total number of individuals living in the house, dining rooms, kitchens, and bath rooms were all included in the total.

The following seven houses were chosen as examples because they are representative of groups. An attempt was made to include a representative of the best housing conditions, the poorest, some as near as possible to a hypothetical average, and one typical of the single males living on the west side.

Example A. A weather-beaten frame house located on the west side of town approximately sixty feet from the tracks of the D. & R. G. Railroad. The occupants are nominally renters of the home although rent has not been paid for several months. Fourteen family members are housed

1. Table #11 Appendix

in the three small rooms, one of which is a kitchen. There is no toilet in the house, and no running water. Dish water, bath water, etc. are emptied in the yard. The father is a W.P.A. laborer, the mother is still of child bearing age and evidence points to a further increase in the size of the family. The household and yard present pictures of filth, squalor and misery. The yard is lower than the surrounding ground and is a mud hole in stormy weather. This household is an example of extreme conditions but several other homes in the vicinity approached it in wretchedness of condition.

Example B. is a better type west side home, typical of those found north and south of the smelter-railroad district. It is a brick house and is neat and well kept. The occupants are owners of the house. There are seven individuals in the family and the house contains ten rooms. There is running water in the house, supplied from the city water system. An inside toilet is available, which empties sewage into the city sewer. The yard has a good lawn and some flowers.

Example C. is occupied by a single male who is a smelter worker. The house is of frame construction. It is in fair condition but needs painting. The occupant rents the house.

It has four rooms, has no toilet and no running water. A well 310 feet deep supplies culinary water. An outside privy and the well are approximately fifty feet apart. Dish water and bath water are emptied on the surface of the ground in the same yard. The house is located near the railroad tracks on the west side.

Example D. portrays a problem of sewage disposal which is not infrequent in Murray. It is a brick house and is in fairly good condition. The house contains five rooms and is occupied by a family of seven. The house is supplied with city water. There is a toilet in the house but the sewage, including human excrement, is emptied into an uncovered, shallow ditch. This ditch then runs into the street and children play on its banks. In other similar cases sewage was emptied on the surface of the ground in the back yard or a vacant lot nearby.

Example E. is a brick house on the east side which is in good condition. The occupants (seven in number) own the home which contains seven rooms. There is running water in the house but no toilet. The source of the water supply is a well ninety-eight feet deep. Drainage from the sink is emptied into a nearby swamp.

Example F. is typical of the better type houses on the

east side. It is of brick construction and is in very good condition. The yard contains a well kept lawn and flower beds. The occupants own the house which is a five-room structure. There are five individuals in the family. The house has an inside toilet, is connected with the city water system and the city sewer system.

Example G. is representative of extreme uncrowded housing. It is occupied by three persons and contains eleven rooms. It is of brick construction and is very well kept. There is a toilet in the house and it is connected with the city water system and the city sewer system. The head of the household is a professional man and ranks among the richest men of the city.

It is apparent from the above examples and figures that Murray is faced with a severe housing problem. The foundation of the problem is the low wage paid the smelter worker and other common laborers and the uncertain nature of smelter employment. The housing of the smelter employee is a problem too severe and complicated for solution by individual landlords. The American Smelting & Refining Company realized this problem and attempted a partial solution by the establishment of Community Center. This project failed largely because the average smelter employee

is not able to pay a rental fee of \$20 per month and also because it is not the tendency of the smelter worker to remain when the plant shuts down even though he obtains free rent. The average smelter worker is transient and under conditions of plant shutdown moves on to some other locality.

It is apparent also that financial status determines location of residence in Murray. The more financially able are located on the east side of town or near the northern and southern city limits bordering State Street. The farther down the financial scale the head of the household is, the nearer the family residence to the railroad tracks and the slag dump of the smelter.

Unless some government agency engages in a miniature slum-clearing project and provides comfortable and sanitary housing at a cost within reach of the unskilled laborer and smelter worker, unsanitary, inadequate and crowded housing conditions are certain to persist in a well-defined circle surrounding the smelter, the slag dump and the railroad tracks.

CHAPTER IX

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

A. Crime, extent of, efforts to combat, policing in Murray.

The outstanding inferences to be drawn from a study of the offenses known to the Murray City police from 1932 to 1936 are: the almost total absence of any serious crime, and the large proportion of arrests for traffic violations and drunkenness. A total of 788 offenses were known to the police during these five years. Of this number 573 or 73% of the total offenses were traffic violations and 145 or 18% were for drunkenness. These two comprised a total of 718 cases or 91% of the total number of known offenses.¹

There were no cases of murder, rape, larceny or auto theft. One case of robbery, 3 of burglary, and 9 of aggravated assault were the serious crimes known to the police during this period. Indecent exposure occurred 3 times and the destruction of public property was detected a like number of instances. It is interesting to note that the cases of indecent exposure were all committed by the same person, who is regarded as a desirable citizen to the extent that he has never been jailed for his conduct. After the usual admonishment he was again set free.²

The rate of offenses was 30.4 per 1000 population per year, based on the United States Census of 1930.

1. Table #12 Appendix
2. Ibid

The disposition of the 788 offenders was as follows: 605 or 76.8% of the total number paid fines, only 21 or 2.66% were committed to jail, 72 cases or 9.13% were dismissed, a like number received suspended sentences, and 18 or 2.30% were turned over to the Salt Lake County authorities.¹

The small number of offenders jailed and the fact that Murray is only a short distance from Salt Lake City might lead one to believe that Murray would have no jail facilities. The outworn County system of conflict and duplication is demonstrated in Murray City by an 8-celled jail. The building is situated in the rear of the City Hall and is typical of the usual American jail construction. It does however differ from some of the more antiquated models by having running water and toilet facilities in each cell. No jailer is employed, the police officer on duty at the time taking care of the tasks ordinarily performed by a jailer. No attempt is made to feed offenders at the jail; at meal time they are taken to a local cafe, and are then returned to their cells. Work or recreation in any form is not provided and offenders must "stew in their juice" until the termination of sentence. It can be seen that over-crowding, which is a major problem at many jails is not present

1. Table #13 Appendix

at the Murray City jail. During 1936 the greatest number of offenders confined at any one time was two.¹

Police officers are appointed by the mayor and city commissioners. No special training is required of them, they do not acquire any civil service rating and are subject to discharge when new city officials are elected. At the present time (1937) four full-time officers are employed, two on duty during the daytime and two at night. The police department owns a prowl car which patrols the city at regular intervals. It is not radio equipped, and the officers cannot communicate with each other except by telephone.²

In comparison with other Utah cities having less than 10,000 inhabitants, Murray ranks 8th in the number of police department employees per 1000 inhabitants, and is below the average for all 13 cities.³

Murray has .8 employees per 1000 inhabitants, Helper is first with 1.5, the average for all 13 cities is .9 and Tooele ranks lowest with .6 employees per 1000 inhabitants.⁴

No thought has been given to crime prevention. This is startling in view of the over-sized jail and the employment of four full-time police officers. Apparently Murray citizens are determined to control crime but have not given

-
1. Murray City Police Records - 1936
 2. Report of Chief of Police, Murray - 1937
 3. Table #14 Appendix
 4. Ibid

any serious consideration to its prevention.

Modern methods of transportation have destroyed the practical value of a Murray jail. Offenders, who are usually tried immediately, could be housed in a lockup room and those few given jail sentences could be taken to the Salt Lake County jail. However, in view of the fact that the Salt Lake County jail provides no facilities for work, recreation, or segregation of offenders, those few persons incarcerated in the Murray jail are undoubtedly less unfortunate than their fellow beings confined in the cells of the county jail.

The Murray jail, situated only a few feet from a hard surfaced highway over which automobiles travel to reach Salt Lake City in fifteen minutes, is symbolic of a system of government which has failed to keep pace with modern methods of transportation. How unfortunate it is that the sponsors of the Murray jail did not possess the foresight to build instead, the beginnings of a civic auditorium, or donate the money to the cause of supervised recreation. These projects would have aided in preventing crime and delinquency and made need for a jail even less than at present.

B. Juvenile Delinquency, Its Occurrence and Methods of Handling.

Juvenile delinquents in Murray come under the supervision of the Juvenile court of the third judicial district of Utah. This court has jurisdiction over cases involving juveniles in Salt Lake, Tooele, Summit, and Dagget Counties. The court is supervised by and responsible to the Juvenile Court Commission of Utah.

From 1932 to 1936 inclusive, 125 cases of delinquency originating in Murray were brought before the court, 89 of these were boys and 36 were girls. During this period 5 cases of dependence and neglect were handled by the court. Truancy was the offense occurring most often, 25 boys being apprehended for this act and 24 girls charged with the same offense. Theft ranked next with a total of 42 cases, and ungovernable came third with 10. Four percent of all Murray juveniles coming before the court were committed to the State Industrial School at Ogden. The rate of delinquency per 1000 population per year was .0048. The rate of dependency and neglect per 1000 inhabitants per year was .0019.¹ A total of 83 cases were juveniles residing west of State Street and 47 were of cases residing east of State Street.² This figure includes the five cases of dependency and neglect disposed of by the court.

By way of comparison a total of 4690 cases of delinquency

-
1. Table #15 Appendix
 2. Map #2 Appendix

occurred in the entire third judicial district during the same period from 1932 to 1936 inclusive. This was a rate of .0034 per 1000 inhabitants as compared with .0048 for Murray. Six hundred cases of dependency and neglect occurred or a rate of .0054 as compared with .0019 for Murray. One hundred and sixty eight were committed to the State Industrial School or a percentage of 3.5% as compared with 4% for Murray. As in Murray theft and truancy were the offenses committed most often, and boys greatly exceeded girls in numbers appearing before the court.¹

Very significant is the geographical distribution of delinquency in Murray, nearly twice as many cases occurring on the West Side as on the East Side.² The housing conditions found on the West Side³ undoubtedly have great bearing on the number of delinquencies occurring there. An improvement of environmental conditions on the West Side would materially reduce the occurrence of delinquencies there.

The above figures demonstrate:

1. that Murray in the period from 1932 to 1936 inclusive had more juvenile delinquency per 1000 inhabitants than her neighboring cities and towns.⁴
2. that the large majority of the cases of Juvenile

-
1. Table #16 Appendix
 2. Map #2 Appendix
 3. Table #11 Appendix
 4. Tables #15 & 16 Appendix

delinquency in Murray occur among juveniles residing west of State Street.¹

3. that a larger percentage of Murray's juvenile delinquents were committed to the State Industrial School than the percentage committed from the third judicial district, indicating that juvenile delinquency in Murray from 1932 to 1936 inclusive was of comparatively more serious nature than delinquency in neighboring cities and towns during the same period.²

In the light of the above conclusions it is apparent that Juvenile delinquency, dependency and neglect, in Murray are serious problems which if solved will require public interest intelligently applied. In further consideration of the facts that Murray has no supervised recreation, that she has no public dance halls, except that at the High School, no indoor swimming pool, no public skating rink, only one municipal tennis court which was not in serviceable condition during 1936,³ it would seem that these items properly provided and supervised would be a beginning in the prevention of juvenile delinquency in Murray.

As long as the juveniles of Murray must attend dances, skating rinks, and other places of public amusement in Salt Lake City or some other surrounding community, their recrea-

-
1. Map #2 Appendix
 2. Tables #15 & 16 Appendix
 3. Chapter IV

tional activities are likely to be poorly supervised. As long as Murray children are the victims of poor housing facilities and live in overcrowded dwellings,¹ they will have to seek a larger percentage of their recreation outside the home.

Control of crime and delinquency, after their occurrence, is amply provided for in Murray. Prevention has not as yet permeated the public mind to the extent that it has succeeded in getting anything worthwhile accomplished.

1. Table #11 Appendix

CHAPTER X

DETERMINATION OF SOCIAL STATUS

A. What Determines Social Status in Murray?

Murray is similar to other small American communities in that one's social status is rather firmly fixed even before his birth and that each person in the community has the social status of every other person firmly fixed in his mind. Some few arise above this fixed level others fail to maintain the level to which they were assigned, but most people fit into their role and remain there.

1. Economic position

Economics plays a large part in the determination of social status. The level in the economic scale determines the place of residence, which further limits or fixes social status.

Family A. were well respected members of the community a few years ago. At that time Mr. A. was in the grocery business and was doing well. Mrs. A. took a prominent part in church activities of the L. D. S. church and was organist for the Relief Society in her ward. Adverse financial conditions came and the A's were forced to move from the East Side to the West Side, where they now reside. Work was not available and Mr. A. after an attempt at trucking accepted

relief. The social status of the A Family declined simultaneously with their financial misfortunes and their resulting move to the area near the railroad tracks. Mrs. A. ceased her church activities entirely and now spends her evenings at beer parlors in town. The children are unkempt and are shunned by the other children at school. The general attitude of the community, and especially Mrs. A's former associates in the church, is that the A's are shiftless, worthless, and not worthy of any kind of help.

The smelter worker who accepts a low income must also accept residence in the undesirable district and an unimportant level of social status.

Family B. is of foreign origin. Mr. B. came from Austria some twenty-odd years ago and has been an employee of the American Smelting and Refining Company ever since that time. He has been with them during prosperous times and has hung on doggedly during periods when the plant was closed. Mrs. B has been dead many years and left the rearing of one boy and three girls to the inefficient management of Mr. B. The home of the B's is in the very shadow of the slag dump of the American Smelting and Refining Company. The house is very poorly furnished, the only modern article being a radio, which can be heard at any hour of the day. Mr. B. is unable

to work because of ill health due to continual contact with smelter fumes, he did not work the required number of years to receive a pension, and he has been unable to get on the relief rolls. The B's suffer the double handicap of being poor and being of foreign origin. The girls have been wards of the juvenile court and are victims of a general opinion that they are immoral. Although subsequent examination under the direction of the juvenile court proved the falseness of this rumor, most Murray citizens refused to believe the testimony of the physician concerned. The list of unbelievers included school authorities which made a difficult school situation, even more difficult. Mr. B has been promised an early consideration of his pension and the B's are hoping for better things. Their hopes must be more than realized to raise an almost hopelessly submerged social status.

The smelter official is a citizen of esteem and importance. His status is one much desired, he is in the vernacular "a big shot."

The head of the household of family C is a smelter official. He is a prominent member of the Lion's Club and is frequently mentioned in a Murray Eagle as having said this and that at various functions where his opinion has

been solicited as a speaker. Mrs. C. is an officer in the Murray Women's Club and entertains extensively at her home on the East Side. The C's annual vacation trip is an event of community interest and has included visits to the Eastern part of the United States, and Europe. The children attend the local schools until they graduate from high school. At school they have been consistent favorites and have served as officers of the student body of the Murray High School. After graduation they plan to enter some large University either on the West Coast or in the East. The home of the C's is elaborately furnished and they are the owners of two automobiles.

Business men in Murray enjoy a status which identifies them as prominent citizens.

The D's have an electrical business in Murray. Mr. D. is well respected and is prominent in civic affairs. Their home is nicely furnished and they own an automobile. The children attend the local schools where they have consistently edited school publications. It is a family tradition that the boys of the family shall fulfill a mission for the L. D. S. Church and attend the University of Utah. The girls also attend the State University.

Family E. lives on a small farm near the city limits.

The farm is too small to maintain a sufficient standard of living on an extensive basis and the E's do not farm on an intensive basis because they are not of foreign extraction, and only "foreigners" in Murray farm intensively. Mr. E. has helped maintain the family by working single-handed and with his horses at various odd jobs, lately he has resorted to employment with W. P. A. The two older boys attend the State Agriculture College where they are studying dairying and veterinary science. The completion of these courses will give them a status considerably above that achieved by their father but not as high as that enjoyed by the professional class. The home is very moderately furnished and the schooling of the two sons is obviously a strain on the family budget. At school the two boys "batch" and derive some income from work on the college farm.

2. Racial Inheritance.

The person of social prestige is not apt to be foreign-born and especially not of Southern European Extraction. The general consensus of opinion in Murray is that "foreigners are only good for smelter work."

The status of the Negro in Murray is even below that of the Southern European.

Family F., a Negro family, is the only family of that

race residing in Murray. The F's entered Murray two years ago, shortly after a hasty departure of a member of their own race. The departed Negro had been involved in a statutory offense against two white girls. He was taken near the Jordan River by a group of citizens, a rope was tied around his neck and thrown over the limb of a tree. He was then lifted off the ground several times, but after begging for his life and promising to plead guilty to the charge and leave town he was released. He did plead guilty and was sentenced to the state prison. It is interesting to note that a white man who is a professional man in Murray was charged with the same crime against the same girls. He plead not guilty and as yet the trial has never been completed. The professional man still maintains his office on State Street. The F's entered Murray under the blight of the actions of their fellow man. They have sent their children to the public schools and a member of the family played on the high school basketball team last year. They live in one of the poorer sections of Murray which surrounds the smelter. Their children play among themselves. Mrs. F. states that the reason for this is that she does not want her children to associate with the neighbors who are "poor white trash," but the reason for the lack of association is

probably just the opposite. The F's attend public entertainments including the local motion picture theater, but they are outsiders in the general scheme of things in Murray.

Family G. is an Oriental family. They reside on the outskirts of Murray where they rent a farm and engage in intensive farming of the truck garden variety. They live in a shack which is constructed largely of tin and scraps of sheet iron. They accept a very low standard of living and offer serious competition to the white farmers who cannot compete with their industry and living standard. All members of the family work in the field. The children attend public schools, but play only with other members of their own race. While it is generally admitted that the G's make plenty of money, they are not spoken of in respectful terms, being referred to as "those so and so Japs."

3. Political Affiliation.

Although local politics are not sharply divided along national party lines,¹ political affiliation with the dominant national party brings added prestige. Especially has this been true during the past few years when employment has been scarce, and government relief projects have been in charge of persons affiliated with the dominant national political party.

1. Chapter III

Family H. owns a small farm on the west side of State Street. Mr. H. is a prominent member of the Democratic Party and has had direct charge of most of the work projects in Murray. Mrs. H. is not a member of any women's clubs in Murray. She states that she is not interested in clubs and does not care to join them, although she does take a prominent part in local and state politics. Mr. H. was practically unknown until the inauguration of the P. W. A. and other government work agencies. Since that time he has become one of the most important persons in Murray, especially from the viewpoint of the W. P. A. laborer who depends upon relief labor for his livelihood. Political prestige has added to the social status of the H. family.

If the peak of social status could be estimated in Murray it would be enjoyed by a person or persons who possessed the advantages of economic wealth, native white parentage, political affiliation with the dominant party, and active membership in the dominant religion. The "blue bloods" of Murray have most, or all of these advantages.

CHAPTER XI
SOCIAL PLANNING

- A. Lack of in Early Development
- B. Need for future planning
- C. The Future, its Problems and Prospects

A. Lack of Planning in Early Development

Evidence seems to indicate that the founders of Murray were not fully aware of its future possibilities. In fact it does not appear that very much serious consideration was ever given to future growth. Murray, like Topsy, "just grewed."

The stranger has difficulty in locating addresses. Main Street, which was originally intended to be the main street of the city, begins rather feebly at the northern city limits and runs to 45th South. There it ceases, but it still remains the point from which east and west numbering is continued. State Street, which is a continuation of one of the principal streets of Salt Lake City, is the actual main street of the town and the point from which street numbering could logically begin. It is possible that Murray expected to be a part of Salt Lake City and her citizens continued State Street and Main Street south from Salt Lake with those hopes in mind.

The presence of farm land on the outskirts, together with a lack of street planning, has produced many winding streets and lanes which twist and turn or end abruptly. These small streets and lanes are quite numerous and residents of the city are very often unable to direct the stranger to his destination.

Vine Street, which runs east from State Street and is one of the most important residential streets, in contrast to 48th South and 45th South and other streets running east from State Street, runs in a southeasterly direction following the winding course of a small stream. Planning in the better residential section on the east side has been made difficult by reason of a lack of earlier foresight.

Two outstanding landmarks testify to the lack of early planning. A slag dump located west of Main Street near the brick yards, and the slag dump of the American Smelting and Refining Company cover much valuable land and detract from the desirability of the surrounding land. The slag dump near the brick yard is in a section of the city which is very sparsely settled and where the land is not considered very valuable. It is evident however, that the presence of this huge amount of slag has detracted from the normal value of the surrounding land.

The slag dump of the American Smelting and Refining Company presents even a much more serious problem. Its northern extremity extends practically into the business district. In fact, the business district has retreated northward before the slow advance of the slag heap and the abandoned buildings where once was a flourishing business district supply mute testimony to the increasing desirability of the business district farthest removed from the smelter.

When the smelter industry entered Murray it was considered an industrial triumph over surrounding communities which had offered inducements of free land for the location of a smelter.¹ At that time no thought was given to restricting the privileges of an industry which might forsake the community and locate elsewhere. Hence the slag dump was extended with no attempt at restriction. Today it covers several acres of ground, detracts from the appearance of Murray, and encourages around its edges undesirable housing conditions.

B. Need for Future Planning

Murray is badly in need of definite community planning for future growth and development. Streets should be straightened and new ones created on a planned basis. The

1. Rassmussen, R.R. A History of Murray - compiled 1936 - page 28

extension of Main Street to the south city limits or a renumbering with State Street as the focal point would make house numbering more systematic and the location of addresses easier.

The slag dump near the brick yard and the one on State Street should be removed. The American Smelting and Refining Company which has solved the problem of smelter smoke control, can most certainly remove a slag dump which contains material suitable for road-building.

A fine beginning has been made in the development of a city park. To this beginning should be added supervised recreation.

C. The Future, its Problems and Prospects

Murray faces the future with a number of vexing problems to be solved. She faces these problems with a natural handicap due to geographical location. Being near the center of Utah's closes approximation to a metropolitan area and occupying the position of a small satellite city, her interests gravitate towards the larger center. It is even more important then, that her citizens become aware of her problems and determined to find their solution.

This study has attempted to point out accomplishments and deficiencies of Murray from a sociological standpoint.

It is the conclusion of the author after practically a year of investigation and research, that Murray is deficient in a concept of her sociological problems. The civic indifference which exists there, together with an attitude of over-optimistic self satisfaction, will not solve her problems. There is definite need for intellectual honesty, a fair consideration of existing problems, and an industrious application of remedial measures.

Murray, in cooperation with governmental and industrial units, must improve the housing conditions of the west side or suffer the consequences of disease, delinquency and mal-adjustment.

Murray needs a more enlightened educational policy. The present system of low wages and the attempt to operate on an economic basis which mars efficiency can not produce the most desirable educational results. Much could be done in the way of furthering this policy by a properly organized and administered adult education program. The educational system of Murray has failed entirely in this respect.

The future of Murray presents by no means a discouraging outlook. She has the people, individually and collectively, capable of solving her problems. With the further southward expansion of Salt Lake City, she can even look forward to the increasing number of people who will want to reside

in the city limits of Murray and commute to and from work in Salt Lake City. This additional population, however, will not be apt to settle where streets are unplanned, where city sewer connections are not available and where poor housing conditions exist.

Finally, these problems cannot be solved by individual action or by post-mortem back fence conferences. Their solution and the resulting progressive Murray community will require earnest, united community effort.

CHAPTER XII
METHODOLOGICAL SUMMARY

Individuals are graced with traits which when viewed in the whole are termed personalities. Communities may not have personalities but they do have distinctions, modes, and manners which when observed together set them apart from other communities.

If this study has any claim to distinction it lies in the attempt of the author to portray a picture of Murray as a community. Murray has manners and customs peculiar to herself, her claim to distinction may be attributed to any or all of the following characteristics:

1. She is the offspring of pioneer stock, and is still dominated in numbers by the descendants of the Mormon pioneers who cleared the sage and braved Indian perils to worship as they desired. Due to her proximity to valuable mineral deposits she has seen the entrance of the smelter industry and the influx of the foreign born. This influx and its resulting clash of cultures first exhibited itself in the establishment of several saloons, and the prolonged controversy over their existence which finally resulted in abolishment. This clash exhibits itself today in the sharp division of the

community into East Side and West Side and the conclusion that the West Side with its inadequate housing facilities is good enough for "foreigners."

2. Murray has seen fit to establish a government patterned after a model found in many American cities. She has not seen fit to establish civil service qualifications for her official family. A representative sampling of her citizens fails to reveal an intelligent interest in the conduct of government within her city limits.

3. The early settlers of Murray saw the necessity for an educational system and laid a foundation. The present educational structure has no doubt exceeded the hopes of the most visionary pioneer, but an over zealous interest in economy has resulted in an educational policy not in keeping with the growth of Murray or commensurate with her educational needs and her capacity for progress.

4. Delinquency occurs at a rate in advance of surrounding communities, and as yet no constructive program has been advanced for its prevention.

5. Crime is considered purely on a local basis, when the observer must conclude that its origins and

results extend far beyond the city limits.

6. Murray is a satellite city; as she grew, Salt Lake City grew faster and absorbed many of the functions usually assigned to a community. As transportation facilities increased, Murray citizens went to the larger center for leisure time activities. There is no public dance hall in Murray; there is not apt to be one as long as Salt Lake City offers large dance halls and nationally famous orchestras. There is only one motion picture theatre in Murray, Salt Lake has many larger and capable of showing more up-to-date pictures. The tourist would not care to stop in Murray for the night when a fifteen-minute drive would take him to Salt Lake. Hotels would not be apt to be crowded in Murray; there are none in the community.

7. Vice in the form of gambling or prostitution does not flourish in Murray; public opinion is too well acquainted with the actions of the average Murray citizen, and Salt Lake City offers opportunities for participation in vice with the chances of detection much lessened.

Any survey of a community conducted largely by one person, and which is accomplished within the space of a

year must of necessity miss things of vital importance. The author rather hastily threw nets of observation and investigation over Murray; some problems were missed, some were uncovered and dealt with; still others were observed but time prevented consideration. Some student may in the future choose Murray as his site for study. If such be the case, the author hopes that his effort brings him an amount of pleasure equal to the quantity this study has given the author, and suggests the following problems for his consideration:

1. Community Center, the smelter industry's housing experiment.
 2. Analysis of the incomes and expenditures of three hundred smelter employees.
 3. Influence of the American Smelting and Refining Company on the social, economic, and political life of Murray.
 4. Per capita consumption of liquor and ration of arrests for drunkenness in Murray as compared with other Utah cities.
 5. Social status in Murray as determined by mention in the community newspaper.
-

6. Annual turnover of teaching personnel in Murray city schools, its causes and effects.

7. The social, economic, and environmental backgrounds of Murray delinquents.

APPENDIX A
STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE NUMBER 1

¹FOREIGN WHITE STOCK BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, BY SEX, FOR MURRAY,
UTAH, 1930

Country of Origin	Total			
	Number	Per cent distrib.	Male	Female
Total	2,608	100.00	1,366	1,242
England ²	730	27.9	380	350
Sweden	574	22.0	279	295
Denmark	237	9.1	109	128
Yugoslavia	199	7.6	122	77
Italy	120	4.6	74	46
Norway	98	3.8	51	47
Germany	95	3.6	48	47
Scotland	91	3.5	46	45
Switzerland	87	3.3	46	41
Greece	75	2.9	47	28
Wales	62	2.4	35	27
Canada	37	1.2	22	15
Finland	33	1.3	18	15
Irish Free State	32	1.2	19	13
Austria	23	0.9	9	14
Netherlands	21	0.8	15	6
Northern Ireland	9	0.3	5	4
Russia	5	0.2	4	1
Australia	4	0.2	3	1
Mexico	3	0.1	2	1
France	3	0.1	1	2
All other	70	2.7	31	39

1. Courtesy United States Bureau of the Census
2. Arranged in order by the Author

TABLE NUMBER 2

NATIVE WHITE OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE, FOR MURRAY,
UTAH, 1930¹

Country of Origin	Total			
	Number	Per cent distrib.	Male	Female
England ²	608	31.8	316	292
Sweden	389	20.4	194	195
Denmark	194	10.2	92	102
Yugoslavia	118	6.2	72	46
Scotland	76	4.0	38	38
Italy	76	4.0	48	28
Norway	71	3.7	37	34
Germany	63	3.3	34	29
Switzerland	62	3.2	31	31
Wales	50	2.6	29	21
Greece	42	2.2	21	21
Irish Free State	27	1.4	16	11
Finland	17	0.9	8	9
Netherlands	16	0.8	13	3
Austria	16	0.8	5	11
Northern Ireland	6	0.3	3	3
Mexico	3	0.2	2	1
Australia	3	0.2	3	--
Russia	2	0.1	2	--
France	1	0.1	1	--
All other	42	2.2	18	24
Total	1,909	100.0	1,001	908

1. Courtesy United States Bureau of the Census.
2. Arranged in order by the Author.

TABLE NUMBER 3

FOREIGN WHITE STOCK, FOREIGN-BORN WHITE, FOR MURRAY, UTAH

1930¹

Country of Origin	Total			
	Number	Per cent distrib.	Male	Female
Sweden ²	185	26.5	85	100
England	122	17.5	64	58
Yugoslavia	81	11.6	50	31
Italy	44	6.3	26	18
Denmark	43	6.1	17	26
Greece	33	4.7	26	7
Germany	32	4.6	14	18
Norway	27	3.9	14	13
Switzerland	25	3.6	15	10
Finland	16	2.3	10	6
Scotland	15	2.1	8	7
Wales	12	1.7	6	6
Canada	10	1.4	4	6
Austria	7	1.0	4	3
Netherlands	5	0.7	2	3
Irish Free State	5	0.7	3	2
Russia	3	0.4	2	1
Northern Ireland	3	0.4	2	1
France	2	0.3	--	2
Australia	1	0.1	--	1
All other	28	4.0	13	15
Total	699	100.0	365	334

1. Courtesy, United States Bureau of the Census

2. Arranged in order by the Author

TABLE NUMBER 4
 COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION FOR MURRAY,
 UTAH, 1930¹

Subject	Murray
Sex, Color, etc.	
Total Population	5,172
Male	2,653
Female	2,519
Native white	4,428
Male	2,259
Female	2,169
Native parentage	2,519
Foreign parentage	1,127
Mixed parentage	782
Foreign-born white	699
Male	365
Female	334
Negro	--
Male	--
Female	--
Other races	45
Per cent native white	85.6
Per cent foreign-born white	13.5
Per cent Negro	--
1920: Total population	4,584
Native white	3,613
Foreign-born white	970
Negro	--
Per cent native white	78.8
Per cent foreign-born white	21.2
Per cent Negro	--

1. Courtesy United States Bureau of the Census

TABLE NUMBER 5

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION FOR MURRAY,
 UTAH, 1930¹

Subject	Murray
Citizenship	
Males 21 yrs. old and over	1,361
Native white	992
Native parentage	425
Foreign or mixed parentage	567
Foreign-born white	359
Naturalized	228
First papers	29
Alien	85
Unknown	17
Negro	--
Other races	10
Females 21 yrs. old and over	1,283
Native white	952
Native parentage	444
Foreign or mixed parentage	508
Foreign-born white	324
Naturalized	230
First papers	7
Alien	70
Unknown	17
Negro	--
Other races	7

¹Courtesy, United States Bureau Of The
 Census.

TABLE NUMBER 6

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION FOR MURRAY,
 UTAH, 1930¹

Subject	Murray
----- Marital Condition -----	
Males 15 yrs. old and over	1,732
Single	647
Married	998
Widowed	70
Divorced	17
Unknown	--
Per cent single	37.4
Per cent married	57.6
Females 15 yrs. old and over	1,631
Single	436
Married	997
Widowed	180
Divorced	18
Unknown	--
Per cent single	26.7
Per cent married	61.1

¹Courtesy United States Bureau Of The Census.

TABLE NUMBER 7

PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS,
BY SEX AND INDUSTRY GROUPS, FOR MURRAY, UTAH - 1930¹

Industry Group	Total	Male	Female
All industries	2 1,700 = 32.7% of total pop.	1,394 = 52.6% of male pop.	306 = 12.1% of female pop.
Metal industries, except iron & steel ³	300	294	6
Wholesale & retail trade, except autos	221	154	67
Agriculture	197	191	6
Farmers (Owners and Tenants)	111	110	1
Farm managers and foremen	3	2	1
Farm Laborers	82	78	4
Wage workers	66	64	2
Unpaid family workers	16	14	2
Building industry	103	103	--
Other extraction of minerals	84	83	1
Other professional and semi pro. service	81	35	46
Other manufacturing industries	72	55	17
Laundries, cleaning & pressing shops	69	22	47
Other domestic and personal service	62	25	37
Industry not specified	60	57	3
Other food and allied industries	59	46	13
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	55	51	4
Steam and street railroads	43	41	2
Iron and steel industries	38	37	1
Automobile agencies and filling stations	32	30	2
Hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, etc.	28	11	17
Garages, greasing stations, etc.	27	27	--
Telegraph and Telephone	23	13	10
Clay, glass, and stone industries	22	22	--
Recreation and Amusement	15	11	4
Independent hand trades	13	7	6
Automobile factories and repair shops	10	10	--
Banking and brokerage	10	7	3
Insurance and real estate	10	6	4
Other trade industries	9	7	2
Coal mines	9	9	--
Chemical and allied industries	9	9	--
Paper, printing, and allied industries	8	8	--
Postal service	7	5	2
Other transportation and communication	7	7	--
Clothing industries	6	--	6
Construction and maintenance of streets	5	5	--
Forestry and fishing	4	4	--
Bakeries	2	2	--
Slaughter and packing houses	--	--	--

1. Courtesy United States Bureau Of The Census.
2. Computed by The Author
3. Arranged in order by the Author

TABLE NUMBER 8

ESTIMATE OF AMOUNT OF FAMILY INCOME SPENT IN SALT LAKE CITY¹

Locality	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	all	Total
East Side	7	64	21	23	4	119
West Side	27	51	27	20	13	138
Total	34	115	48	43	17	257

¹Compiled from survey of 257 Murray homes, estimates made by members of household.

ITEMS PURCHASED IN SALT LAKE CITY¹

Locality	Clothing	Food	Furniture	Recrea- tion	Bldg.Sup. & Gen.Equip.	Educ- ation
East Side	107	9	33	9	9	0
West Side	107	39	9	26	12	6
Total	214	48	42	35	21	6

¹Compiled from survey of 257 Murray homes, items named by members of household.

TABLE NUMBER 9

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION FOR MURRAY,
 UTAH, 1930¹

Subject	Murray
Illiteracy	
Total 10 yrs. old and over	3,985
Number illiterate	71
Per cent illiterate	1.8
Per cent illiterate in 1920	6.4
Native white	3,259
Number illiterate	20
Per cent illiterate	0.6
Foreign-born white	698
Number illiterate	50
Per cent illiterate	7.2
Negro	--

¹Courtesy United States Bureau Of The Census.

TABLE NUMBER 10

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION FOR MURRAY,
UTAH, 1930¹

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Murray</u>
<hr/>	
School Attendance	
<hr/>	
Total 7 to 13 yrs. inclusive	880
Number attending school	853
Per cent attending school	96.9
Total 14 and 15 yrs.	253
Number attending school	248
Per cent attending school	98.0
Total 16 and 17 yrs.	251
Number attending school	216
Per cent attending school	86.1
Total 18 to 20 yrs. inclusive	349
Number attending school	121
Per cent attending school	24.7

¹Courtesy United States Bureau Of The Census.

TABLE NUMBER 11

HOUSING SURVEY MURRAY 1937¹

ITEM	ACTUAL NUMBER					PER CENT					TOTAL
	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor	V.G.	G.	F.	P.	V.P.	
A - APPEARANCE											
1 - East Side	18	57	32	11	1	15	47	26	9	.8	119
2 - West Side	30	45	38	23	2	21	32	27	16	1	138
3 - Totals	48	102	70	34	3	X	X	X	X	X	257
B - CONSTRUCTION	Brick	Frame	Cement	Stucco	Adobe	B	F	C	S	A	
1 - East Side	65	47	0	6	1	54	39	0	5	.8	119
2 - West Side	30	99	4	5	0	21	71	2	3	0	138
3 - Totals	95	146	4	11	1	X	X	X	X	X	257
C - OWNERSHIP	OWNERS		RENTERS			OWNERS		RENTERS			
1 - East Side	85		34			71		29			119
2 - West Side	91		47			65		35			138
3 - Totals	176		81			X		X			257
D - RESIDENCE OF LANDLORDS	MURRAY		OTHER THAN MURRAY			MURRAY		OTHER			
1 - East Side	16		18			47		53			34
2 - West Side	33		14			70		30			47
3 - Totals	49		32			X		X			81
E - TOILET FACILITIES	INSIDE HOUSE		OUTSIDE PRIVY			INSIDE		OUTSIDE			
1 - East Side	92		27			77		23			119
2 - West Side	61		77			44		56			138
3 - Totals	153		104			X		X			257
F - SEWAGE DISPOSAL	City SEWER	SEPTIC TANK	SESS POOL	DITCH	SURFACE of GROUND	C.S.	S.T.	C.P.	D.S.	O.G.	
1 - East Side	51	35	14	4	15	42	29	11.7	.3	12	119
2 - West Side	9	46	23	7	53	6	33	16	5	38	138
3 - Totals	60	81	37	11	68	X	X	X	X	X	257

1. Results of Survey of 257 houses.

TABLE NUMBER 11 continued

HOUSING SURVEY MURRAY 1937¹

ITEM	ACTUAL NUMBER										PER CENT				TOTAL
	CITY SYSTEM					WELL					CITY		WELL		
G - SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY	CITY SYSTEM					WELL					CITY		WELL		
1 - East Side	98					21					84		16		119
2 - West Side	109					29					78		22		138
3 - Totals	207					50					X		X		257
H - DEPTH OF WELLS	Unknown	50 ft. & Under	100 ft. & under	Over 150 ft.		U.	50	100	150						
1 - East Side	11	0	3	7		52	0	14	33						21
2 - West Side	8	0	3	18		27	0	10	58						29
3 - Totals	19	0	6	25		x	x	x	x						50
I - SIZE OF FAMILY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	TOTAL FAMILIES
1 - East Side	4	23	27	18	19	10	9	4	2	2	1	0	0	0	119
2 - West Side	7	21	24	29	23	17	9	1	4	1	1	0	0	1	138
3 - Totals	11	44	41	47	42	27	18	5	6	3	2	0	0	1	257
J - NUMBER OF ROOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	TOTAL ROOMS
1 - East Side	0	5	15	30	31	19	10	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	602
2 - West Side	0	8	30	45	27	14	9	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	610
3 - Totals	0	13	45	75	58	33	19	6	2	3	2	1	0	0	1212
K - INDIVIDUALS PER FAMILY					L - PERSONS PER ROOM										
1 - East Side					4.3					1 - East Side					.83 plus
2 - West Side					4.3					2 - West Side					.97 plus
M - SIZE OF HOUSE MOST FREQUENT i.e. Rooms					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th						
1 - East Side					5	4	6	3	7						
2 - West Side					4	3	5	6	7						
N - SIZE OF FAMILY MOST FREQUENT i.e. Individuals					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th						
1 - East Side					3	2	5	4	6						
2 - West Side					4	3	5	2	6						

1. Results of Survey of 257 houses.

TABLE NUMBER 12

OFFENSES KNOWN TO MURRAY CITY POLICE --- 1932 to 1936 Inclusive¹

Nature of offense	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny \$50 & over	Theft Under \$50	Auto Theft	Drunkness & Disorder	Traffic violation	Gambling	Breaking City Ordinances	Destroying public property	Indecent exposure	All others	Total
Frequency of Occurrence																
Year 1932	0	0	1	2	0	0	11	0	27	249	0	2	0	1	0	293
1933	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	37	68	1	5	0	0	0	116
1934	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	50	79	0	12	2	0	0	150
1935	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	10	91	0	1	0	1	0	109
1936	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	21	86	1	7	1	1	0	120
Total	0	0	1	9	3	0	22	0	145	573	2	27	3	3	0	788
² Percent of Total	0	0	.12	1.14	.36	0	2.87	0	18.	73.	.24	3.42	.36	.36	0	99.87%

AVERAGE NUMBER OF OFFENSES PER YEAR ----- 157.6

AVERAGE NUMBER OF OFFENSES PER 1000 POPULATION PER YEAR ----- 30.4³

1. Murray City Police Records 1932 to 1936 Inclusive.
2. Percentages figured to nearest decimal.
3. Based on U. S. Census of 1930.

TABLE NUMBER 13

DISPOSITION OF OFFENDERS KNOWN TO MURRAY CITY POLICE--
 1932 to 1936 Inclusive¹

Dispos- ition	Fined	Jail Sentence	Case Dismissed	Suspended Sentence	Turned over To County	Total
1932	228	5	43	12	5	293
1933	83	3	5	20	5	116
1934	110	8	4	26	2	150
1935	94	3	3	5	4	109
1936	90	2	17	9	2	120
Total	605	21	72	72	18	788
Percent of Total	76.8	2.66	9.13	9.13	2.30	100.02 ²

¹Murray City Police Records - 1932 to 1936 Inclusive

²Percentages figured to nearest decimal.

TABLE NUMBER 14

NUMBER OF POLICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES

UTAH CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS, 1935

¹UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS, VOLUME VII #2

CITY	Average Number of Employees	Number of Employees per 1,000 inhabitants
Helper	4	1.5
Richfield	4	1.3
Nephi	3	1.2
Eureka	3	1.
Price	4	1.
Bingham Canyon	3	.9
Park City	4	.9
Brigham City	4	.8
Murray	4	.8
Springville	3	.8
American Fork	2	.7
Logan	7	.7
Tooele	3	.6
	Average Number of Employees for all 13 Cities = 3.6	Average for all 13 Cities = .9

¹Uniform Crime Reports 1935, Volume VII Number 2.

TABLE NUMBER 15

CASES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY FOR MURRAY, UTAH 1932 to 1936 Inclusive¹

Classification	1932			1933			1934			1935			1936			TOTALS		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
Auto Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Burglary	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Holdup	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Theft	2	0	2	10	8	10	8	0	8	16	0	16	6	0	6	42	0	42
Malicious Mischief	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Traffic	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	3	1	0	1	5	0	5
Truancy	13	4	17	2	6	8	1	5	6	3	4	7	6	5	11	25	24	49
Running Away	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	3	3	0	2	2	1	0	1	2	6	8
Ungovernable	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	4	5	6	4	10
Sex Offense	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
Injury To Person	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor & Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
T O T A L S	17	4	21	18	7	24	15	10	25	23	6	29	16	9	25	89	36	125

Population of Murray, Utah 1930-----5,172.

Total Cases of Delinquency ----- 125

Total Dependent & Neglected ----- 5

Total Committed to S. I. S. ----- 5

Percent Committed to S. I. S. ----- 4%

Rate of Delinquency per 1000 pop. .0048

Rate of Dependency & Neglect per 1000 pop. .0019

Geographical Distribution of Delinquency, Dependency & Neglect:

West side of State Street ----- 83

East side of State Street ----- 47

¹Juvenile Court Records - Third Judicial District of Utah - 1932 to 1936

TABLE NUMBER 16

CASES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY FOR THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT, 1932-1936 INCLUSIVE¹

Classification	1932			1933			1934			1935			1936			TOTALS		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
Auto Theft	48	0	48	47	0	47	31	0	31	28	0	28	25	0	25	179	0	179
Burglary	73	4	77	78	2	80	89	2	91	75	2	77	44	0	44	359	10	369
Holdup	7	1	8	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	10	2	12
Other Theft	264	19	283	362	24	386	339	14	353	361	18	379	235	13	248	1561	88	1649
Malicious Mischief	128	7	135	115	2	117	116	1	117	90	1	91	79	1	80	528	12	540
Traffic	63	4	67	28	2	30	62	3	65	128	8	136	145	6	151	426	23	449
Truancy	80	62	142	193	91	284	69	37	106	66	48	114	75	33	108	483	271	754
Running Away	35	17	52	23	14	37	29	14	43	24	22	46	6	9	15	117	76	193
Ungovernable	16	25	41	15	24	39	21	24	45	19	16	35	15	23	38	86	112	198
Sex Offense	12	20	32	14	20	34	15	16	31	14	14	28	18	21	39	73	91	164
Injury to Person	10	1	11	9	3	12	7	1	8	8	1	9	4	0	4	38	6	44
Liquor & Drugs	6	5	11	7	9	16	12	0	12	7	4	11	8	2	10	40	20	60
Other	34	2	36	8	3	11	9	3	12	7	2	9	8	3	11	66	13	79
T O T A L S	776	167	943	899	194	1093	802	115	917	827	137	964	662	111	773	3966	724	4690

Population of 3rd Judicial Dist. 1930 - 213,453

Total Dependent & Neglected - - - - - 600

Percent committed to S. I. S. - - - - - 3.5

Rate of Dependency & Neglect per M. Pop. .00054

Total cases of delinquency - - - 4,690

Total committed to S. I. S. - - 168

Rate of Delinquency per M. Pop. - .0034

¹Juvenile Court Records - Third Judicial District of Utah - 1932 to 1936

APPENDIX B
SNAPSHOTS



Slag dump of the American Smelting and refining Company
(view from State Street)



Slag Dump of the American Smelting and Refining Company
(west side view)



Old Slag Dump near northwestern city limits



Home near slag dump of the American Smelting and Refining
Company



Home of smelter worker on State Street with slag dump in immediate background



Former business district on State Street now largely Abandoned due to advance of slag dump



Partial view of American Smelting and Refining Plant
Murray, Utah.



Japanese farm house, typical of Oriental dwellings on the
outskirts of Murray. The occupants of this shack are en-
gaged in truck gardening.



View in Murray City Park. A well improved project with excellent possibilities for supervised recreation.



Farm home near Murray city limits.



Murray City Hall, Murray, Utah.



Murray City jail-eight cell capacity.



Main building, Murray High School.



Bonnyview Grade School, Murray, Utah.



Latter Day Saints Seminary building
Murray, Utah.

An example of a failure of church leadership in a community which is badly in need of better housing and building construction.



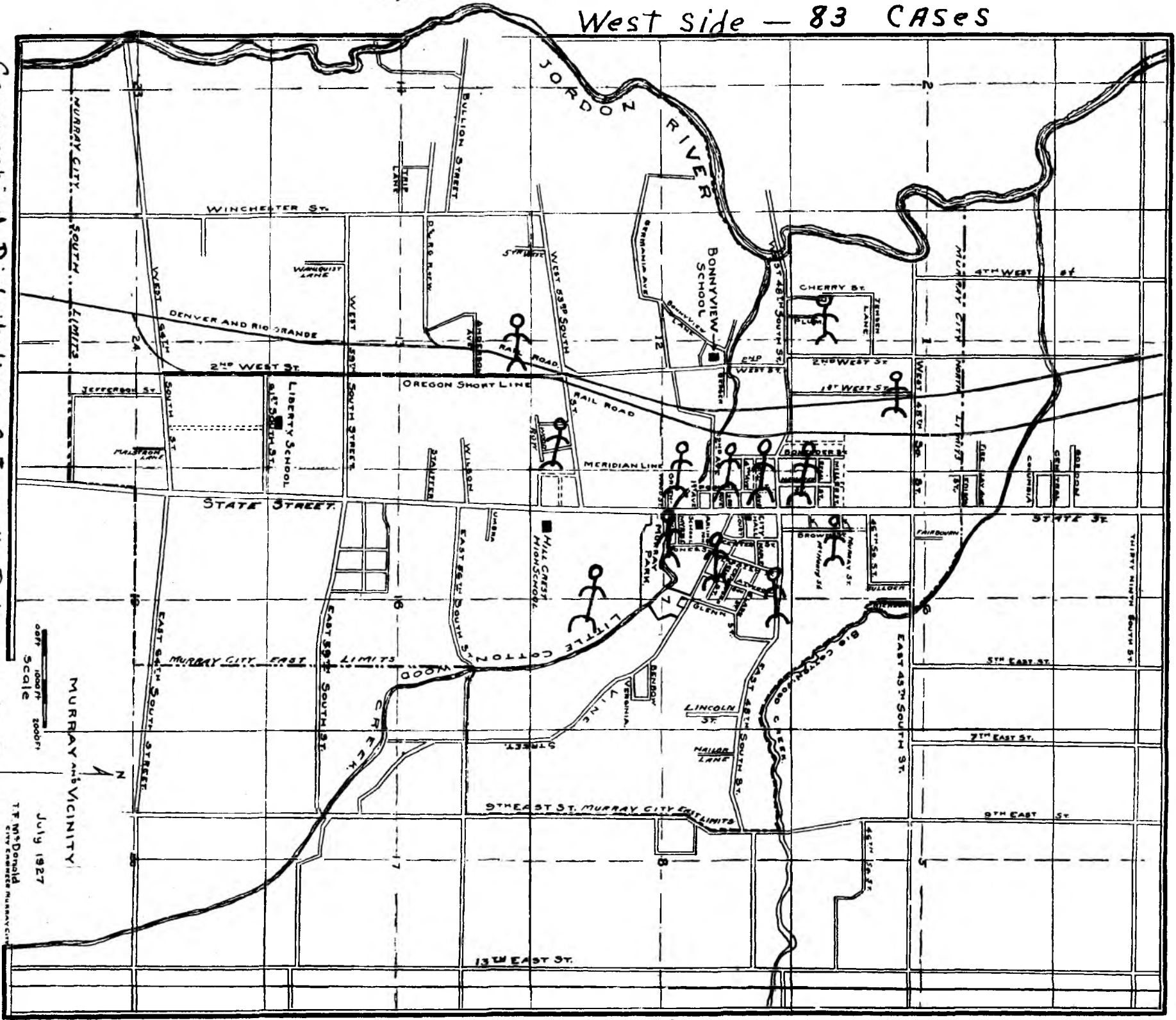
Rear view of Arlington Grade School, Murray, Utah. With slag dump of American Smelting and Refining Company in background.

APPENDIX C
MAPS

Each Figure (stick figure) Represents Approximately 10 Cases

West Side - 83 Cases

MURRAY CITY and VICINITY
MAP # I



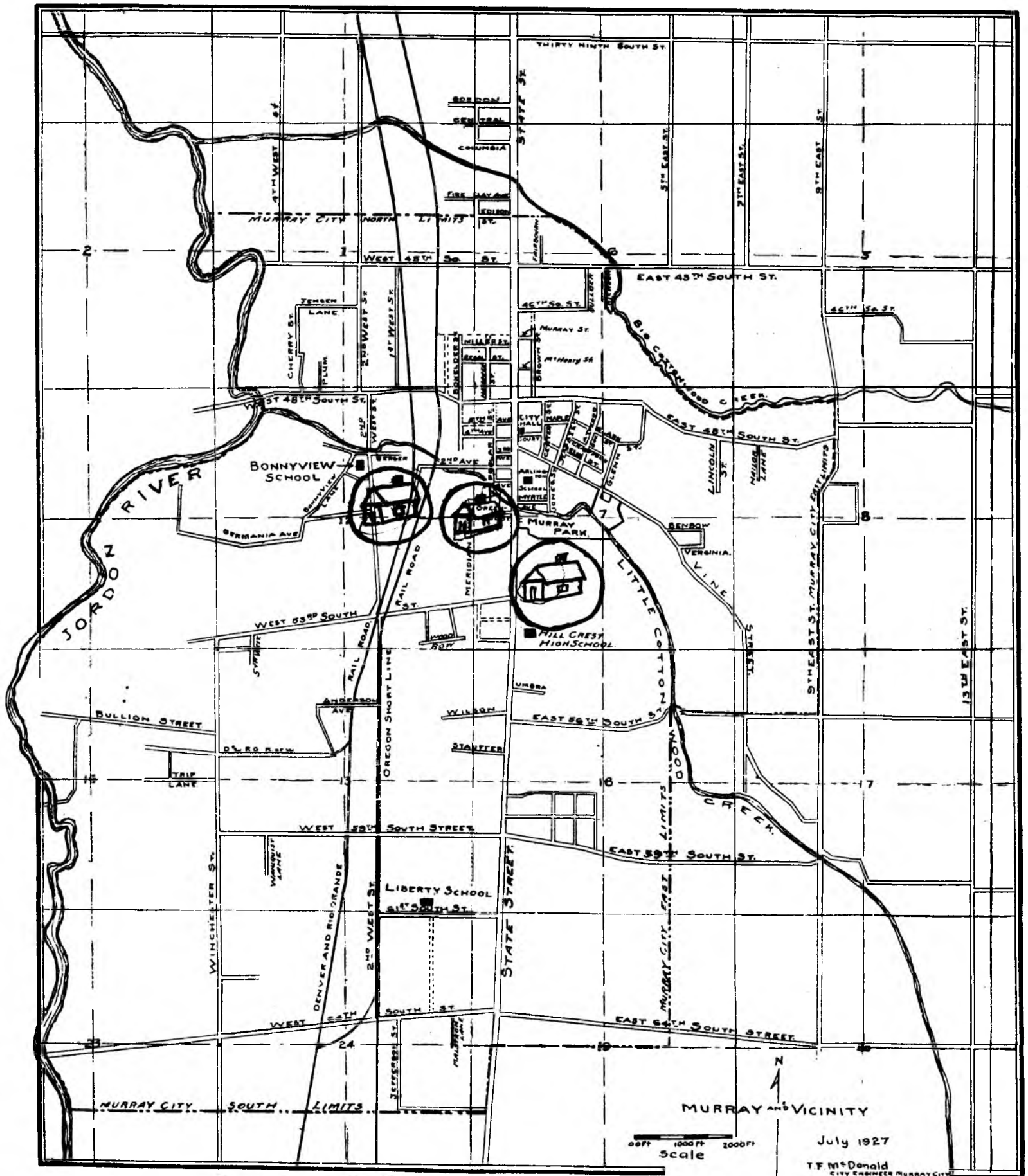
East Side - 47 Cases

Each Figure (stick figure) Represents Approximately 10 Cases

Geographical Distribution of Juvenile Delinquency, Dependency and Neglect for Murray, Utah. (1932 to 1938 inclusive)

MURRAY and VICINITY
July 1927
T. F. McDonald
CITY ENGINEER MURRAY CITY

MAP # II MURRAY CITY and VICINITY



Areas of Poor Housing - Murray, Utah



Address:

General appearance of home and surroundings

Construction of house.

1. Is occupant owner or renter of house? _____ . If renter,
in what city does landlord live? _____
2. Size of family _____
3. Number of rooms in house? _____
4. Is there a toilet in the house? _____
5. Source of water supply city or well _____ . If well, how
deep? _____
6. Is the house connected with the city sewer system? _____
If not, how is sewage disposed of? _____
7. Approximately what part of the family income is spent in Salt
Lake City? _____
8. In general what types of articles are purchased in Salt Lake?

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Ellwood, Charles A. - Methods In Sociology. Drake University Press, Durham, North Carolina - 1933
- Fifteenth Census of the United States - Volumes I and III
- Financial Statistics of State and Local Governments - 1934
U. S. Bureau of The Census
- Gee, Wilson Research in The Social Sciences
The MacMillan Company, New York - 1929
- Lynd, Robert S. and Helen M. Middletown
Harcourt Brace & Company, New York - 1929
- Rasmussen, R. R. A History of Murray
Compiled - 1936
- Religious Bodies - 1926 - Volume I Summary and Detailed
Tables. United States Bureau of The Census
- Statistical Abstracts of The United States - 1934
United States Bureau of The Census
- Twentieth Report of the State Superintendent of Public
Instruction - 1934-1935
- Twenty First Report of the State Superintendent of Public
Instruction - 1935-1936

RECORDS

- Minutes of The Murray City Council - 1902-1911
- Minutes of the Murray City Commission - 1911-1936
- Files of The Murray Eagle - 1890-1936
- Ward Records - Murray 1st Ward Y. M. and Y. L. M. I. A.,
Relief Society, and General Ward Records
- Ward Records - Murray Second Ward Y. M. and Y. L. M. I. A.,
Relief Society, and General Ward Records
- Ward Records - Grant Ward Y. M. and Y. L. M. I. A., Relief
Society, and General Ward Records
- Juvenile Court Records - Third Judicial District - 1932-
1936 Inclusive.

INDIVIDUAL REPORTS

Report of Rev. James L. Payne - Baptist Church of Murray

Report of Rev. E. L. Buchanan - Methodist Church of Murray

Report of Father Freegard - Murray Catholic Church

Report of Allen Schultheiss - Murray Lutheran Church