

CZECHS OF WISCONSIN AS A CULTURE TYPE

A thesis submitted to the Graduate School of
the University of Wisconsin in partial fulfill-
ment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor
of Philosophy.

by

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Date.....January 6, 1948 19....

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This thesis having been approved in respect to form and mechanical execution is referred to you for judgment upon its substantial merit.

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Chapter I

THE PROBLEM; THE SETTING; THE METHOD

The Cultural Problem

The individual of an ethnic group from abroad is readily recognized as being culturally different from the old-line American. The language he speaks, even though it is English, has different connotations. His attitudes and behavior with respect to matters of economy, education, politics and government, recreation, family and community generally differ from those which he finds in America.

The offspring of foreign-born immigrants, as a result of being born, reared and educated in the United States, displays greater cultural similarity to the old-line American than his parents but he is still different because of the combining influences of the ethnic family and community with the broader American culture. Each succeeding generation has wider relations with people not of its ethnic group. It becomes more and more like those people. Yet it remains unique in certain underlying cultural characteristics because of the combining forces of the ethnic derivatives in an American setting. It is as a new plant brought from a foreign country, crossbred with other plants and planted in a new soil. The combining of these forces results in a plant displaying not only characteristics of the original plant and the ones with which it was crossbred, but also the influence of the soil and climate.^{1/}

^{1/} A similar idea was expressed by Frederick Jackson Turner in The Frontier in American History, New York, 1921. pp. 3-4.

"Our early history is the study of European germs developing in an American environment... (in which) the wilderness masters the colonist. It finds him a European in dress, industries, tools, modes of travel and thought. It takes him from the railroad car and (continued next page)

In the State of Wisconsin, where a majority of the people are not removed from their European ancestors by more than one or two generations, ethnic background has played an important role in developing the present cultural complex. Rural Wisconsin displays many cultural characteristics similar to rural areas of European countries. In fact, for almost every European country there is a modified, diminutive, cultural counterpart of its rural area in Wisconsin.

The diversity of cultural patterns among these various nationality groups appears to be great. Many research and program workers with wide experience in the rural areas of Wisconsin, for example, have been impressed with the variability in such factors as land values, techniques of cultivation, production yields, tenancy, and other behavior patterns among ethnic groups in areas of uniform soil, vegetation, markets, etc. This fact led members of the Departments of Rural Sociology and Agricultural Economics to the hypothesis that nationality background was in itself a determining or crucial factor which accounted for socio-economic variations or differences between peoples in Wisconsin. From this assumption it was reasoned that the rural population of Wisconsin could be subdivided into relatively homogeneous cultural categories according to their nationality backgrounds. Thus an extensive survey locating and mapping the various nationality groups of the state was made.^{2/} This classification of the people according to their

1/ (continued from previous page) puts him in the birch canoe. It strips off the garments of civilization and arrays him in the hunting-shirt and moccasin ...before long he has gone to planting Indian corn and plowing with a sharp stick....In short, at the frontier the environment is at first too strong for the man. He must accept the conditions which it furnishes or perish and so he fits himself into Indian clearings and follows the Indian trails. Little by little he transforms the wilderness but the outcome is not the old Europe, not simply the development of Germanic germs....The fact is that here is a new product that is American."

2/ Cultural-Ethnic Backgrounds in Wisconsin, directed by George W. Hill, Department of Rural Sociology and Agricultural Economics, July 30, 1940, (unpublished manuscript). Also see Fig. I. The People of Wisconsin According to Ethnic Stocks, 1940.

nationality background led to the development of the culture type concept as distinguished from the idea of the culture area. And it is with the culture type concept that this study is mainly concerned.

The culture type is a taxonomic concept which emphasizes the classification of people with similar cultural behavior into homogeneous groups. The concept differs from the culture-area idea in its relative emphasis upon the type of characteristics being classified rather than upon the area or space involved in that classification. Whereas the culture-area idea assumes cultural homogeneity over contiguous areas based upon the classification of material traits,^{3/} the culture type approach places emphasis upon the classification of cultural behavior whether in contiguous or widely spaced areas.^{4/}

The Purpose:

The fundamental purpose of this study is to test, with respect to selected Czech groups of Wisconsin, the adequacy of ethnic or nationality derivation as the criterion upon which to base the culture type. The main hypothesis of the study is that the Czech groups under consideration, although widely separated by space and different with respect to time and pattern of migration, and with respect to soil types, topography, growing season, and other physical characteristics,^{5/} will be similar culturally.

A Finnish group with approximately the same physical environment as one of the Czech groups will be brought into the comparison as a control factor.

^{3/} Ralph Linton, The Study of Man, D. Appleton-Century Co., New York, 1936. p. 383.

^{4/} For a more detailed treatise of the Culture Area and the Culture Type concepts see the article by George W. Hill, "The Use of the Culture-Area Concept in Social Research," The American Journal of Sociology, Vol. XLVII, November 1, 1941. Also Walter Slocum's thesis, "Ethnic Stocks as Culture Types in Rural Wisconsin," Ph.D. dissertation, University of Wisconsin, 1940.

^{5/} Cultural similarity, with respect to cultural traits measurable statistically, will be defined as any comparison that does not display a difference greater than $p = .05$.

This will be done in order to determine whether or not Czech and Finnish groups, coming from areas where physical environment is similar, differ more culturally than the Czech groups do among themselves.

If the hypothesis is correct, the three Czech groups can be expected to fit into the general type of farming prevalent in the areas where each is located, which will make the three groups different with respect to general type of farming. But the manner of achieving the generalized patterns should be the same for all three groups. If this is true then the three Czech groups can be expected to display greater similarity in non-material than material cultural traits. The comparison between the Czech and Finnish groups, on the other hand, should show similarity with respect to material and dissimilarity with respect to non-material cultural patterns and values.

The Setting

Since Dr. Hill had postulated that disregarding such factors as time and pattern of migration, distance from markets, soil types, climatic conditions and topography, ethnic groups which were not physically contiguous but of the same nationality derivation constituted culture types, an attempt was made to select Czech groups which were fairly similar culturally up to the point of leaving the old country, but which were different with respect to the manner in which they arrived in their Wisconsin community and with respect to the areas in which they settled. This was done for the purpose of testing the strength of ethnic background as a cultural force in determining social and farming practices.

Background of Czech Migration to Wisconsin:

Migration of the Czech people to Wisconsin was stimulated by numerous factors. One of the most important of these was the social system prevailing in Bohemia during the nineteenth century. At the Battle of White Mountain in

1620, the Czechs lost their independence and for three centuries they lived under the dominant and oppressive ^{6/} Hapsburg regime. The liberties of the people were curtailed and an attempt to Germanize the population was made. The nineteenth century saw a rebirth of their Slavism and the beginning of the struggle which culminated in the attainment of independence in 1918. To the Czech of the nineteenth century, his country was a land of great natural beauty, with forests and mountains, rivers and plains, and it had traditions of better days and great glories achieved in the past, during the time of Charles IV and Master Jan Hus. This consciousness of greatness in the past served to keep alive the Czech culture and to feed a spirit of nationalism, but glorious traditions produce little bread. Under the social system of the day, the German nobility and clergy owned most of the best land, while the great mass of the people were condemned to a life full of hard work with little material or social gain. Some of the Czechs were able to secure good land and live a life of comparative ease and comfort but these were few. There was no such hope for the vast majority. About the only escape or hope of improving their situation during the nineteenth and the early part of this century was migration.

A large proportion of the Czechs who migrated came to the United States, and of those who came, most of them were peasants. "A peasant is something quite different from anything that we know in America. On the one hand he is a link in a chain of family inheritance and tradition that may run back for centuries, with a name, a posterity, and a reputation. On the other hand, he is confessedly and consciously an inferior. It is part of his world that there should be a God in heaven, and masters (Herrenschaften, Pani) on the earth."^{7/}

^{6/} This term is used to express the point of view of the Czech.

^{7/} Emily G. Balch, Our Slavic Fellow-Citizens, New York, 1910, p. 42.

In Bohemia there were three types of peasants, the "sedlak" (farmer) who usually owned from 25 to 100 acres of land and a comfortable farmhouse; the "chalupnik" (cottager) who owned 5 to 25 acres of land and lived in a small cottage (part of his time was usually spent in the employment of the sedlak) and the "nadenici" (day-laborer) who owned no land and lived in tiny cottages on the farm of a "sedlak" or the noblemen, for whom they worked.

The immigrant heads of the families selected for this study, the farm owners, farm renters, and part-time farmers shown in Table 1 were all essentially from the "chalupnik" or cottager class. The "sedlak" was too comfortably fixed to want to leave his homeland, while the casual or day-laborer normally was too poor even to think of emigration. But the cottager was in a position where it was very difficult to make a decent living, while at the same time he was in possession of some property which could be sold or given in security in order to raise money necessary for the journey.

Table 1 - Occupational Classification in Homeland of the Immigrant Heads^{1/}
of Czech Groups I, II, III Combined.

| Classification | Number | Percentage |
|------------------|------------|------------|
| Farm owner | 64 | 46 |
| Farm renter | 4 | 3 |
| Part-time farmer | 18 | 13 |
| Casual laborer | 30 | 22 |
| Skilled or other | 22 | 16 |
| Unknown | 33 | 0 |
| Total | 171 | 100 |

^{1/} Immigrant head refers, in the most direct lineage, to the forefather of the head of the family interviewed who left Europe. Some of the immigrant heads were so young when they left Europe that they were not yet established in an occupation. In these cases, the occupations of their fathers were listed.

There was a smattering of skilled and other workmen who found their way to Wisconsin. Every Czech rural community needed a blacksmith, a shoemaker and

a school teacher. Many of them also had their tailor, baker and "Sokol" leader, and some of the communities were fortunate enough to attract a doctor.

Because of the rigid class structure and the lack of economic opportunities under the Austrian rule, many Czechs left their home country for the United States in order to better themselves socio-economically. That this is true of those who came to Wisconsin is shown in Table 2 below. Ninety-six percent of the families of the three Czech groups studied reported that the immigrant heads had left Czechoslovakia in order to better themselves socio-economically.

Table 2 - Migration Motive of Immigrant Heads of Czech Groups I, II, and III Combined.

| Motive | Number | Percentage |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Socio-economic | 151 | 96 |
| Religious | 3 | 2 |
| Socio-economic and religious | 3 | 2 |
| Unknown | 14 | 0 |
| Total | 171 | 100 |

The Czechs who came to Wisconsin started arriving shortly after 1850 and continued until the beginning of the first World War (see Table 3). Those who came first settled in the richer agricultural regions of the East Central and Southern parts of the state. The latter groups went to the only part of the state remaining unsettled, namely the Northern cut-over region.

The Czechs who settled in Wisconsin came from essentially the same old

8/ Sokol was an organization brought from Czechoslovakia which geared its activities to the spirital, patriotic and physical development of its members. It is discussed more in detail in Chapter II.

9/ Kenneth D. Miller, The Czecho-Slovaks in America, Doubleday, Doran, (Czech language), New York, 1922. pp. 22-23.

Table 3 - Year Immigrant Heads of Czech
Groups I, II and III Combined left Europe

| Year | Number | Percentage |
|--------------|------------|------------|
| 1850-1869 | 69 | 43 |
| 1870-1889 | 41 | 26 |
| 1890-1909 | 43 | 27 |
| 1910-1929 | 6 | 4 |
| Unknown | 12 | 0 |
| Total | 171 | 100 |

world cultural situation. This was not altered even though one of the groups left the homeland as much as 50 years earlier than another. Although there were many changes in Czech culture in Europe between 1850 and 1915, those changes did not materially affect the "chalupnik" or cottager class farmer. The "Chalupnici" of 1900 to 1915 were living and working in about the same manner and under the influence of about the same cultural values as their fathers, grandfathers and great grandfathers.

Thus it might be said that relatively speaking control in the study was achieved over one important factor for which control was desired, namely, cultural homogeneity in the old country. The other controls which were concerned with the time and pattern of migration, and climatic and geographical characteristics, and for which dissimilarity among the three groups was desired, are discussed in the following section.

The Areas Studied:

The groups selected for study, which will be referred to throughout the study as Czech Groups I, II and III, and the Finns of Price County were the Czechs of Richland and Vernon Counties (Group I); the Czechs of Price County (Group II); the Czechs of Kewaunee and Manitowoc Counties (Group III); and the Finns of Price, Lincoln, and Oneida Counties

(Finns of Price).^{10/}

Czech Group I: The Czechs who settled in Richland and Vernon counties migrated to the United States during the period 1850 to 1910, the mean year of migration being 1871. Table 4 gives the time distribution.

Table 4 - Year Immigrant Heads of Czech Group I Left Europe

| Year | Number | Percentage |
|--------------|-----------|------------|
| 1850-1869 | 30 | 50 |
| 1870-1889 | 26 | 43 |
| 1890-1909 | 4 | 7 |
| Unknown | 7 | 0 |
| Total | 67 | 100 |

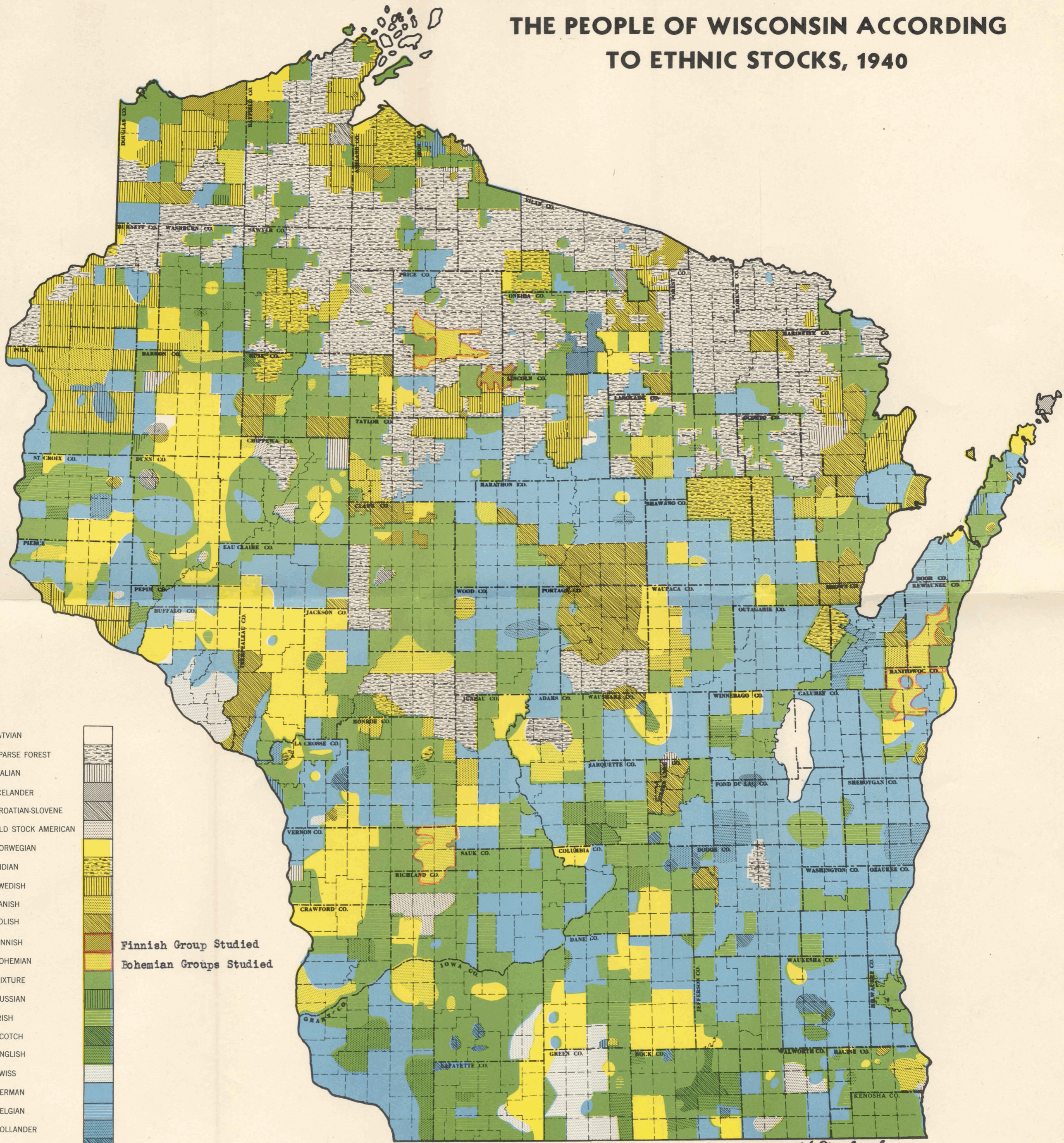
The pattern of migration of Group I to the Wisconsin community (see Table 5) was of a direct nature. Most of the immigrants came in response to the encouragement of an immigrant who had located a desirable area in which to live and who wanted his Czech relatives and friends about him. Yuba, where a closely-knit and solid Czech community was early founded, was the point from which the Czechs expanded into the Richland and Vernon county agricultural lands. The community was founded and continued to grow made up

Table 5 - Pattern of Migration of Czech Group I Immigrant Heads

| Pattern | Number | Percentage |
|-----------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Direct to present community | 55 | 96 |
| To industrial area first | 2 | 4 |
| Unknown | 10 | 0 |
| Total | 67 | 100 |

^{10/} See map Figure I for the location of the groups studied. Note: the setting for the Finns of Price will be discussed under Chapter III, "Inter-Ethnic Group Comparison" and, consequently, is not treated under this section.

THE PEOPLE OF WISCONSIN ACCORDING TO ETHNIC STOCKS, 1940



Finnish Group Studied
Bohemian Groups Studied

Census data and other public and private records were used in delineating the nationality areas. In some localities the indicated nationality group might include all of the residents; in those areas where two or three groups were present, the one clearly in dominance was indicated. Where no single group appeared dominant, the area was placed in the "mixed" category. The complete pattern shows clearly how every major European nationality group has contributed to the building of Wisconsin.

Ed. Mayland
© G. W. Hill

of people who had common cultural ties due not only to nationality derivation but also to common social experiences and kinship relations. This tended to create community participation and solidarity which minimized the personal difficulty of adjustment to the larger Wisconsin society. ^{11/}

Although the immigrant heads of Czech Group I had ranged in occupation in the old country (see Table 6) from skilled workmen to casual laborers and farm owners, their motive for migrating to the Wisconsin community was to farm (see Table 7). Ownership of land was considered important to nearly all occupational classes in Bohemia and Moravia as a means of attaining social status and stability. If one was a farmer, his status increased as the amount of land owned increased. If one was a skilled workman or professional, his status over others in the same field increased with the ownership of land.

Table 6 - Occupational Classification in the Homeland of Immigrant Heads Czech Group I.

| Occupation | Number | Percentage |
|------------------|--------|------------|
| Farm owner | 24 | 57 |
| Farm renter | 1 | 3 |
| Part-time farmer | 1 | 2 |
| Casual laborer | 8 | 19 |
| Skilled or other | 8 | 19 |
| Unknown | 25 | 0 |
| Total | 67 | 100 |

^{11/} Robert J. Kutak, The Story of A Bohemian-American Village, Louisville, Kentucky, Standard Printing Company, 1933. Kutak compares Czech migrants in Chicago with Czech migrants in a small rural community of Nebraska with respect to adjustment to social and economic pressures in the United States. He concludes that although the Czechs of the rural reea were longer in making the adjustment it was less violent and disruptive to the personality. He attributes this essentially to the fact that the rural Czechs had greater group solidarity and primariness with less stringent outside pressures than the Chicago Czechs.

Table 7 - Motives for Migration to the Wisconsin Community of
Czech Group I Immigrant Heads

| Motive | Number | Percentage |
|--------------|-----------|------------|
| Came to farm | 55 | 96 |
| Lumbering | 1 | 2 |
| Other | 1 | 2 |
| Unknown | 10 | 0 |
| Total | 67 | 100 |

The area in which the Czechs of Group I located was dissected and rugged. The main valleys were incised 200 to 500 feet below the general level of the ridges which averaged almost 1,300 feet above sea level. The sides of the valleys were steep, often with precipitous limestone escarpments at the edge of the uplands, and were generally wooded. Even the main valleys were quite narrow, the Coon Creek and Kickapoo River bottoms being only about a half mile wide. The main ridge tops were generally level or rolling and averaged between one-half to one mile in width.^{12/} It is a type of topography which places limits upon the utilization of machinery in the farm operation.

The area, although isolated at one time because of the rugged topography, is now readily available to urban and industrial areas through an extensive highway network and a mainline railroad.

Vernon County, in which a major proportion of Czech Group I is located, had 11.9% of its population classified as urban in the 1940 Census. Richland County, in which some of the Czech Group I families lived, had an urban population of 21.4% in 1940. A large number of the Czechs from both counties did considerable trading in Richland Center which is a city of 4,364. It was estimated that in the area of Czech Group I^{13/} around 70% of the soils were good

^{12/} Vernon County, Wisconsin, "Agricultural Statistics, Bulletin No. 202, County Series No. 18, p. 3.

^{13/} Ibid., p. 5.

to excellent agricultural land insofar as fertility was concerned. The growing season or frost free days of the year ranged from 120 to 130 days.^{14/} The average size of farm for the Czech area was approximately 135 acres with an average value per acre of about \$45.^{15/} Practically all of the farmers were engaged in dairying and the big red barn and adjoining silo were the two most common features of the farm landscape.

The farms of the area were located either on the ridge tops or in the valley bottoms. The upper sides of the valleys, whether wooded or not, were usually used for pasture as were poorly drained fields adjacent to the streams in the valley bottoms. Level or rolling ridge tops were cultivated. Valley fields not subject to overflow nor too far up the steep valley slopes were tilled. Hay was grown on the steeper slopes, corn and oats on the more gentle. Since erosion control had become a general practice, many of the fields were strip-cropped and plowed along the contour of the hills. Winding ridge roads disclosed new patterns at almost every turn and made this region one of the more scenically attractive in the state.

Czech Group II: The Czechs of Price County migrated to the state much later than either of the other Czech groups included in the study. A majority of them left the Old Country between the years 1890 and 1909, the mean year of migration being 1900. (See Table 8).

The pattern of migration was of an indirect nature (See Table 9). Approximately 80% of the immigrant heads, upon arrival in this country, went to the industrial area of Chicago and Milwaukee where they lived for a period of 10 to 15 years. They had a strong desire for land so that after this

^{14/} Ibid., Figure 3.

^{15/} Ibid., p. 9.

Table 8 - Year Immigrant Heads of Czech Group II Left Europe

| Year | Number | Percentage |
|--------------|-----------|------------|
| 1850-1869 | 1 | 2 |
| 1870-1889 | 4 | 8 |
| 1890-1909 | 38 | 78 |
| 1910-1929 | 6 | 12 |
| Unknown | 2 | 0 |
| Total | 51 | 100 |

Table 9 - Pattern of Migration of Immigrant Heads of Czech Group II

| Pattern | Number | Percentage |
|--------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Direct to community | 4 | 8 |
| To industrial area first | 40 | 80 |
| To other farm area first | 6 | 12 |
| Unknown | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 51 | 100 |

period in the city and after saving a little money they started looking around for farms. Land was readily located because of an active sales program for disposal of the northern cut-over lands. Czech land agents, playing upon the fellow feelings of their countrymen and upon their strong desire for land, sold a considerable number of "cut-over" farms to Czechs in Chicago and Milwaukee. Most of these Czechs purchased their respective farms "sight unseen," so they knew nothing of the kind of land they were getting or of its accessibility to markets. Although they had been informed that the land surrounding their farms would be or had been sold to other Czechs, they were unknown to them individually.

When the Czechs of Price County reached their farms and learned of the poor quality of the soil, of the inaccessibility to markets and community

services, and of their strangeness even among other Czechs, they felt swindled and despondent. This initial attitude, bolstered by continual difficulties encountered in farming sub-marginal land, tended to have a disrupting influence upon community participation and solidarity.

The diversity of occupational background of immigrant heads in the home country was greater among the members of this group than among those of the other two groups studied. As Table 10 indicates, 27 and 19% of the total were "casual laborers" and "skilled or other" respectively. These data give a slightly distorted picture, however, because most of the migrants falling under the classification of "casual laborers" were actually engaged in agriculture in Czechoslovakia.^{16/} Thus if the immigrant heads were to be classified

Table 10 - Occupational Classification in Homeland
of Immigrant Heads of Czech Group II

| Occupation | Number | Percentage |
|------------------|-----------|------------|
| Farm owner | 23 | 48 |
| Farm renter | 2 | 4 |
| Part-time farmer | 1 | 2 |
| Casual laborer | 13 | 27 |
| Skilled or other | 9 | 19 |
| Unknown | 3 | 0 |
| Total | 51 | 100 |

according to occupation into agricultural or non-agricultural categories, Czech Group II immigrants came from agricultural pursuits in about the same proportion as the immigrants of the other two groups.

^{16/} During the early part of this century there was considerable population migration in Czechoslovakia. It was mainly of two types; (1) peasants leaving the rural for the urban areas of Czechoslovakia; and (2) peasants immigrating from the rural areas of Czechoslovakia for other countries. Very few laborers left the urban areas of Czechoslovakia to migrate to other countries. See report by H. Böker and F. W. Von Bülow, *The Rural Exodus in Czechoslovakia*, International Labor Office, Geneva, 1935.

The motive for migration to the present community was the same for nearly all the immigrant heads of Czech Group II. Ninety-eight percent of them went to Price County to farm.

The area in which this Czech group located was the central part of Price County (See Figure I). The City of Phillips which was the center of the Czech area as well as of Price County, had a first class highway and a freight railroad. A large number of Czech farmers, however, who constituted "the hinterland of Phillips," lived on second and third class roads which were impassable during certain seasons of the year. But even when they were passable, social and economic intercourse with others was limited because of distances and the sparseness of settlement. Approximately 18% of the population of Price County resided in urban areas in 1940.

The topography over the greater part of the Czech area was gently rolling with shallow depressions, often swampy, and low rolling swells were somewhat common. In general, the surface was of low relief with elevations ranging from about 1,450 to 1,700 feet above sea level. The soils of the area were derived primarily from the weathering of glacial drift deposited by the late Wisconsin ice sheet. There was considerable peat and muck which consisted of vegetable matter accumulated in poorly-drained depressions since glacial times. The predominant types of soil in the area were fine sandy loams. The soil generally lacked organic matter. This, combined with considerable erosion due to cutting off the forest and with the short growing seasons, which range from 100 to 110 days a year resulted in an area not too productive agriculturally. ^{17/} The average size of farm for the Czech area was approximately 90 acres with an average per acre value of about \$30. ^{18/} It was located

^{17/} Price County, Wisconsin, Agricultural Statistics, Bulletin No. 202, County Series No. 68.

^{18/} Ibid., p. 11.

within the northwestern dairy region ^{19/} with dairying being by far the most important type of farming and with oats and tame hay occupying most of the cropland. The area had many lakes and natural scenic attractions and was being developed for forest, game, and recreational purposes. It was already becoming a popular resort area.

Czech Group III: The Kewaunee and Manitowoc County Czechs migrated to that area between the years 1850 and 1910, the mean year of migration being 1863 (See Table 11).

Table 11 - Year Immigrant Heads of Czech Group III Left Europe

| Year | Number | Percentage |
|--------------|-----------|------------|
| 1859-1869 | 38 | 76 |
| 1870-1889 | 11 | 22 |
| 1890-1909 | 1 | 2 |
| Unknown | 3 | 0 |
| Total | 53 | 100 |

The pattern of migration was of a relatively direct nature. Approximately 90% of the migrants went from their homes in the old country directly to their present community in Wisconsin (See Table 12).

Table 12 - Pattern of Migration of Immigrant Heads of Czech Group III

| Pattern | Number | Percentage |
|--------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Direct to community | 46 | 90 |
| To industrial area first | 5 | 10 |
| Unknown | 2 | 0 |
| Total | 53 | 100 |

^{19/} Ibid., Figure 46.

Although Czech Group III immigrant heads differed from the others with respect to the proportion of farm-owners, farm-renters, part-time farmers, etc. in the homeland, it was approximately the same with respect to the proportion engaged in agricultural activities (See Table 13). Almost 100% of them went to their present area to farm.

Table 13 - Occupational Classification of Immigrant Heads of Czech Group III in the Homeland

| Occupation | Number | Percentage |
|------------------|-----------|------------|
| Farm owner | 17 | 36 |
| Farm renter | 1 | 2 |
| Part-time farmer | 16 | 33 |
| Casual laborer | 9 | 19 |
| Skilled or other | 5 | 10 |
| Unknown | 5 | 0 |
| Total | 53 | 100 |

The area in which Czech Group III families were located was in the North Central and South Central part of Manitowoc and Kewaunee Counties respectively (See Figure I). It was only 10 to 15 miles from the city of Manitowoc and approximately 110 miles from Milwaukee. Markets were easily accessible through an extensive network of highways, a railroad, and close proximity to harbors on Lake Michigan at Kewaunee, Two Rivers, and Manitowoc.

The topography generally was quite rough to rolling. The predominating soils in the area of Czech Group III were Miami and Kewaunee clay loams. The soil did not contain much humus and the surface had been severely leached. There was considerable gravel and some crystalline pebbles.^{20/} The growing season for the area ranged from 140 to 150 days.^{21/} The average size of farm

^{20/} Kewaunee County, Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, Bulletin No. 202, County Series No. 4, pp. 3-4.

^{21/} Agricultural Statistics, op. cit. Figure 3.

was approximately 102 acres with an average per acre value of about \$66.^{22/}
 The general type of farming was within the Eastern Wisconsin Cheese Area.^{23/}
 The heavy clay loam and clay soils together with the cool springs resulting from the proximity of the lakes made the area not too well adapted to corn. For these reasons, what corn was grown was mostly for silage. Small grains, on the other hand, did excellently. Almost every farm, as is the case with the other areas, was devoted mainly to dairying.

Summary Comparison of Czech Groups I, II, and III: It will be recalled that reference was made to the fact that the three Czech groups selected for study were selected on the basis of similarity in nationality derivation and cultural homogeneity in the Old Country and dissimilarity with respect to time and pattern of migration and the climatic and geographical characteristics of the areas in which they settled. It may be recalled that it was the contention of the study that groups of similar cultural and nationality background would, although conforming to the general type of farming in the respective areas, display homogeneity with respect to specific cultural patterns and techniques developed in pursuing that general type of agriculture. Table 14 gives a "thumbnail" summary comparison of the three Czech groups with respect to the factors considered in making the selections for the groups to be studied.

It will be noted from Table 14 that in only one case "Migration" was the comparison different than that desired. Even in this case, however, there was a radical difference between Group II and the others so that relatively speaking the comparison was as desired.

^{22/} Kewaunee County, op. cit., p. 5.
^{23/} Agricultural Statistics, op.cit., Figure 46, p. 21.

Table 14 - Summary Comparison of Czech Groups I, II, and III With Respect to Characteristics Considered Important as Determinants of Culture

| Characteristic | Czech Groups | | | Difference | | |
|--|--|--|-------------------------------|------------|---------|----------|
| | I | II | III | I - II | I - III | II - III |
| Nationality Origin of Head - Czech <u>1/</u> | 97.0 | 98.0 | 89.0 | Similar | Similar | Similar |
| Nationality origin of Wife - Czech <u>1/</u> | 89.0 | 86.0 | 88.0 | Similar | Similar | Similar |
| Classification in Homeland - Agriculturist <u>1/</u> | 81.0 | 81.0 | 90.0 | Similar | Similar | Similar |
| Mean Year Immigrant Head Left Europe <u>2/</u> | 1871 | 1900 | 1865 | Differ. | Differ. | Differ. |
| Migration Direct to Community <u>2/</u> | 96.0 | 8.0 | 90.0 | Differ. | Similar | Differ. |
| General type of Farming <u>2/</u> | Western dairy livestock area | N. W. dairy hay area | Eastern Wisconsin cheese area | Differ. | Differ. | Differ. |
| Soil Types <u>2/</u> | Heavy silt loam 60% Fine sandy loam 10% | Fine sandy loam considerable rock and gravel | Clay loam | Differ. | Differ. | Differ. |
| Topography <u>2/</u> | Rugged and dissected | Gently rolling to rolling | Rolling to rough | Differ. | Differ. | Differ. |
| Growing season <u>2/</u> | 120-130 days | 100-110 days | 140-150 days | Differ. | Differ. | Differ. |
| Urban population 1940 <u>2/</u> | 11.9 | 17.6 | 31.1 | Differ. | Differ. | Differ. |

1/ Characteristic for which similarity was desired.

2/ Characteristic for which dissimilarity was desired.

Note: In the categories where it was possible to compute the statistical significance of the differences comparisons yielding $p = .05$ or less were termed "different" while those larger than $p = .05$ were termed "similar." If not otherwise specified in the caption all statistics in the table are percentages.

The Method

Although no claim can be made that the Czech areas selected for this study constituted a statistical sample of the Czechs in the state of Wisconsin, an attempt was made through purposive sampling methods to select representative areas. At the time of the study there were approximately 28 groups of Czechs of varying sizes, rather evenly distributed throughout the state (See Figure I). In selecting the three Czech groups an attempt was made to choose groups from the major physiographic regions of Wisconsin. They were selected as follows: Czech Group I from the non-glaciated; Group II from the cut-over; and Group III from the glaciated regions of the state.

Fairly refined statistical methods were used for sampling within each of the groups studied. A list of the Czech or Finnish families, ^{24/} depending on the nationality concerned, was procured from within each of the areas studied, and each family was classified according to the value of its land and buildings. A poisson or stratified sample, which was made up of 25% of the total families, was then taken from within each group. ^{25/} The number of families in each sample was as follows: 67 for Czech Group I; 51 for Czech Group II; 53 for Czech Group III; and 55 for the Finns of Price County. Although some of the interviewers declined to answer some of the questions, at least partial information was obtained for all the families. Thus, data on all the families drawn in the initial samples were used in the final analysis.

The field work ^{26/} was done during the fall of 1941 and the summer of

^{24/} A Czech family was defined as one whose nationality derivation was from the states of Bohemia or Moravia in Czechoslovakia and who was in the mind of the local residents and of the family itself a Czech-American family. Generation or length of time in this country was not important. Finnish families were defined in the same manner.

^{25/} See Appendix I for detailed description of method.

^{26/} The field work for the Czech groups was done by the writer, while that for the Finns was done by Dr. George W. Hill.

1942, with a schedule containing questions on family census, farm patterns, levels of living, and formal social participation.^{27/}

Logic of Analysis:

As was indicated earlier, the Czech groups selected for study were widely separated from each other and different with respect to such factors as soil type, topography, general type of farming, accessibility to markets, degree of urbanization, and time and pattern of migration. If it is found on the basis of statistical comparisons that these groups did not differ significantly from each other, then it can be concluded that at least with the Czechs of Wisconsin there is some justification for using nationality derivation as the criterion of classification for a "culture type."

Conversely, if the comparisons of the Czech groups yield significant differences, then it may be concluded that nationality derivation alone is not sufficient as a criterion of classification for a "culture type." If there are certain areas of culture where the Czech groups were different and others where they were similar, it will give some indication of the persistence quality of certain types of cultural factors. It may be found, for example, that the three groups were dissimilar with respect to material cultural traits while they were similar with respect to non-material characteristics.^{28/} This would indicate that non-material cultural factors adapt to their social and physical environment less readily than the material. It would also indicate that the Czechs could be called a "culture type" with respect to certain areas of culture but not with respect to all aspects of

^{27/} See schedule in Appendix. Note: Although the one section of the schedule was labeled "family census," it is felt that the information contained therein would be better described by the term "family composition." Thus, that section will be referred to hereafter as "family composition."

^{28/} No attempt was made to exhaustively list all the items of the material and non-material culture. Rather an attempt was made to select certain key indicators in both areas. It is felt, however, that the items of the schedule give a more adequate picture of the material than the non-material culture. This is recognized as a real weakness of the study (See the schedule in the Appendix).

culture.

Other available data which will give some indication of the relative influence of nationality derivation as opposed to physical environment as deterrents of culture are taken from the Finnish group already mentioned. The Finnish and Czech II groups were within a few miles of each other in the northern cut-over region.^{29/} Soil type, general type of farming, topography, length of residence in this country, etc., were essentially the same. If it is found that the comparisons of these groups with differing nationality backgrounds yielded greater similarity or homogeneity than within the three Czech groups, it can be concluded that they were more similar because of characteristics not attributable to nationality derivation. Conversely, if they displayed greater difference, then it will support the claim that nationality background is a crucial determinant of culture.

Statistical Techniques:

The information on family composition, farm patterns, formal social participation, and levels-of-living collected through the schedule mentioned earlier constituted the data upon which the inter-group comparisons were made. The statistical techniques used were simple comparisons of the group with another, item by item, using the test of significance of differences between means or proportions as the case demanded. In some categories where there were more than two rows (not columns) and the differences between the groups for the whole category could not be determined by inspection of the tests between proportions applied to the various rows, the Chi-square test was used. Analysis of variance was considered impractical because item-by-item comparisons were desired in order to determine in which specific areas the groups were culturally similar and, conversely, in which they were

^{29/} See Figure I, locating groups studied.

different. Thus, nearly all the comparisons were of a two-by-two nature which, in the case of analysis of variance, would have yielded only one degree of freedom. This would have resulted in too crude a measure for purposes of this study. Since simple sampling procedures within each of the groups were followed with considerable care, the data were considered refined enough to use Chi-square and tests of significance of differences between proportions and means.

Definition of Culture:

The most important concept to define and clarify for purposes of this study is the concept of culture. Once this is done, the concept of the Culture Type is simple since it purports to be only a technique of classifying people into groups similar in culture. This study will adhere to the concept of culture developed by Professor Redfield which has "reference to the conventional understandings, manifest in act and artifact, that characterize societies. The 'understandings' are the meanings attached to acts and objects. The meanings are conventional and, therefore, cultural insofar as they have become typical for the members of that society by reason of intercommunication among the members. A culture is, then, an abstraction; it is the type toward which the meanings that the same act or object has for the different members of the society tend to conform. The meanings are expressed in action and in the results of action from which we infer them. So we may as well identify "culture" with the extent to which the conventionalized behavior of members of the society is for all the same."^{30/}

Cultural pattern, cultural complex and other terms prefixed with the word culture will always have reference to aspects of "culture" as defined by

^{30/} Robert Redfield, The Folk Culture of Yucatan, The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1941, p. 132.

Redfield.

Limitations of the Study:

Since the cultural comparisons made in this study are largely of a statistical nature, the study is limited in the extent to which it is able to measure culture. Many of the more potent aspects of culture passed down from one generation to another are ideals and values with which the individual looks upon life. Customs and traditions expressed overtly may change readily but, long after they are gone, certain basic values passed down through cultural heritage may remain.^{31/} It is sometimes difficult to attach a statistical measure to these covert values. In fact, there is no scientific way of measuring covert behavior except through its verbal and overt manifestations. Although the data available for this study will give a limited picture of overt behavior which may be considered the counterpart of covert or subjective feelings, it does not follow that a proportional amount of the subjective is thus expressed. If cultural values are released overtly they are measurable through these overt manifestations but if they are released covertly through psychological adjustment, they are not measurable unless there is some verbal or overt accompaniment to their adjustment.

A further limitation of the data is the fact that the objective data chosen as a measure of cultural patterns and values may not properly reflect the crucial elements upon which the separate culture types are based. There is always this danger when the study of a culture is approached with a set schedule, unless the individual or individuals making the study have a thorough "pre-knowledge" of the culture concerned. In this case, the writer did not have that knowledge of the Czech groups brought into the study. And since a comparison of one group presumed to be a culture type with another presumed to be of a different culture type was desired, some kind of schedule

^{31/} Ralph Linton, Acculturation of Seven American Indian Tribes. New York, D. Appleton-Century Company, 1940.

which would obtain comparable data was necessary. ^{32/}

Although this study will follow the approach of making categorical or item-by-item comparisons among the various ethnic groups, it is realized that this is not, unless carried one step further, entirely a satisfactory approach. Although it is natural and convenient to deal with, the culture of any particular group in terms of separably denotable entities - this form of work pattern, that religious custom, the possession of these items, the non-possession of those, etc., - it is the integration of these separable elements with each other that characterizes the culture of that group. In other words, culture may be described not simply as an aggregation of separable elements but as an organization of those elements. Thus in making item-by-item comparisons between groups, it is essential to be concerned with the within-group organization of those items. Although this is accomplished to some degree in this study, it is not done to the degree desirable because of the extensive areas and materials covered, and the fact that although the writer is intimately acquainted with some of the groups, he is not with others.

^{32/} This study of the Czechs was only one of several such studies of ethnic groups in process by members of the Rural Sociology Department at the University of Wisconsin at that time. Dr. George W. Hill has studied a number of Finnish groups and Professor John R. Barton Several Danish groups. It was desired to get information that would be comparable. Thus the same schedule was used for all the studies.

Chapter II

WITHIN ETHNIC GROUP COMPARISONS

Czech Family Composition - A General Analysis

Before going into the comparison of one Czech group with another, a general analysis of certain characteristics of family composition will be presented in order to lay a background against which inter-group, item-by-item comparisons can be made and interpreted. No attempt will be made to give a complete cultural description of the Czech family in all its aspects. Although it is realized that this would be desirable from the point of view of conveying greater understanding of "Czech culture" as such, the purpose of this study was to ascertain through the comparison of one group with another, differences and similarities between selected Czech groups in order to determine if in reality a Czech culture type did exist in the State of Wisconsin. It was felt that this could be accomplished by analyzing and comparing selected key indicators of family composition. Thus certain traits which were measurable statistically formed the basis for the analysis.

The general discussion on family compositions (also those on "the farm," "levels-of-living" and "formal social participation") will represent as near as possible the norms of the three Czech groups combined. There will be some difficulty in this because the three groups vary considerably on certain traits. Also there is a tendency when dealing with "norms" to deal with each trait as if it were either totally sanctioned by the culture or totally rejected when, in reality, there are a good many marginal traits or values which may be socially approved or accepted but which have alternatives. There are even cultural traits which are socially unhonored but nevertheless

tolerated. A valid construct or general analysis must deal with such cultural traits in terms of the relative rigidity with which they are adhered to on the part of the people concerned. Doing this represents in fact the "norms" of the group.

The mean number of children for the Czech family, based on the combined data for the three Czech groups studied, was approximately four. The mean age of those children 15 years and over, which represented over 61% of all the children, was approximately 29. In terms of the normal family, this was a rather old group of children.

The age of the children may be explained in part by the fact that the heads in a large number of families were already rather old, many of them being grandfathers and great-grandfathers. Heads who would normally have retired by the time the study was made were still acting in the capacity of head of the family and manager of the farm, because as a result of the depression years, it had been difficult to save money for retirement. It was the intent of these older heads, in most cases, to retire as soon as the farm enterprise was again established as a going concern. The form of retirement for many of them would be through a "bond-of-maintenance" type of arrangement.

The bond-of-maintenance was a form of social and economic organization which was brought over from the old country. It was not, however, exclusively Czech. Other nationality groups and particularly those coming from Central and Northern European countries followed it to some extent. It was an arrangement, sometimes informal and sometimes legally formalized, whereby parents transferred the farm to one of their children taking in part payment a contract for maintenance or support.

Under a bond-of-maintenance the son, usually, and his wife agreed to care for the parents as long as either survived. They agreed to furnish a

house or, more generally, lodging in the farm dwelling. In legalized bonds the rooms which the parents used freely or exclusively were frequently mentioned. Meals or provisions were specified as were care in sickness, medicine, transportation, funeral and burial expenses, and usually some cash grant to the parents or other children. The performance by the grantor was assured through a mortgage taken on the property by the grantee. In case the terms of the contract were not met, the mortgage became due on short notice.

Bonds of maintenance provided a retirement annuity for the parent or parents. Since they were drawn mostly in kind, they provided for a specified standard of living regardless of changes in prices. Furthermore, they provided a method of paying the children for the care of the parents.

The son and wife, or daughter and husband, who granted a bond-of-maintenance to their parents were also paying in part for their farm in this way. With the death of the grantee, the covering mortgage on the farm was automatically cancelled unless there were contingent provisions, such as payments to brothers and sisters.^{1/}

Formally legalizing the bond of maintenance was an adaptation to American conditions. In Czechoslovakia there was no need of such formal legality. Society was more rigid and every child knew what was expected of him in the way of supporting his parents and every parent knew his obligations with respect to his children. Children of Czech derivation in Wisconsin became aware of the difference between the way in which they treated their parents and the "American" way. In this country, "Parents were not supposed to be a burden" and "Grandparents inhibited the freedom of young parents in rearing

^{1/} Kenneth H. Parsons and Eliot O. Waples, Keeping the Farm in the Family, Research Bulletin 157, Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Wisconsin, September, 1945. Here the bond of maintenance is discussed as a means of retaining farm ownership.

their children." Thus, under the Czech-American informal bond of maintenance, if any irritations or misunderstanding developed, it was easy for the children to slacken their responsibilities to the "old folks" by falling in line with the "American" way. It was found that the likelihood of misunderstanding was reduced if bonds were written in specific detail since a written statement could always be turned to for verification of earlier agreements. Thus, more of the Czech families began formally legalizing the bond of maintenance.

Although it was still the ideal or goal among Czech parents of Wisconsin, because of old-world patterns and the great value placed upon land, to help establish their children in farming, it was not done by all families. Only 45% of the Czech families reported materially helping to set up their children in farming. In most cases the aid given was a "bond of maintenance" type.

Although more than half of the families reported giving no aid in setting up their children in farming, it nevertheless remained a desirable goal to be achieved in the mind of almost every Czech family. The fact that some families did not adhere to this ideal, however, did not socially ostracize them. If they did adhere they had fulfilled their duty in the mind of the Czech community and of themselves.

The family was the center of much of the leisure time activities in the Wisconsin Czech community. This may have been due to the fact that considerable emphasis was placed upon conversation and eating as important leisure functions. Much the same as in the old country, their favorite dish was pork, sauerkraut, and potato dumplings with "kolace"^{2/} and coffee for dessert. "Put all of these together before a Czech and he is in paradise" was a stock statement made by many of the families. These dishes required a high degree of

^{2/} A fruit bun or roll.

skill and many hours of work so that the great time-consumer of the Czech housewife was food preparation. With few exceptions she had not yielded her culinary art and duties to the restaurant or the baker. The women were proud of their hospitality and cooking. Thus, there was considerable entertainment in the Czech home. After a meal, everyone would sit around and talk with farming, politics, affairs of friends and neighbors and "tomfoolery" being the main subjects of conversation.

Much of the visiting was done between families who were related. One family would "pack up" all the children and drop in on another farm family or on relatives in nearby towns. On such occasions the visiting family would be treated to coffee and "kolace" and might even be asked to stay for dinner. In any case, they would have a "wonderful" visit, colored by arguing and bickering and joking.

Since conversation was so prevalent a leisure time activity, one of the marks of distinction was to be a clever and intelligent conversationalist. The man who excelled with these characteristics was oftentimes the informal leader of the community. In order to increase one's abilities in the respected art of conversation, it was customary among the Czechs to do considerable reading. One of the main interests in reading was to follow political developments and personal affairs in the community. Fifty-eight percent of the families reported taking one or more daily newspapers and 95% reported one or more weekly papers. Six percent of the families reported taking one or more foreign language papers. This, in a sense, belied their interest in the language, since only 10% of the families reported no use of the Czech language. Fifty percent of the families indicated a rather intense use of the language since it was used not only in their homes between parents and children but also between children and their friends.

The Czech language was an important tool of socialization in the Czech community. In the family visits and lodge parties, from the youngest to the oldest, there was a constant run of Czech and English conversation. Many of the jokes were told in a combination of English and Czech, in order to carry fine meanings that were lost if told wholly in English.

The "bond of maintenance" discussed earlier was a potent force in perpetuating the language. Normally, the little children were under the constant care of grandparents until school age. Thus many children learned Czech as soon, if not sooner, than English.

Traditionally, the Czech has been proud of the educational attainment of his people. To the Czech perhaps the greatest individual that Czechoslovakia has produced is Jan Amos Komensky, known to the English speaking world as Comenius. His contributions to the theory of mass education were utilized in many parts of the world and his inspiration has guided the Czech people. Universal and compulsory education had been the law in Bohemia even when the early settlers were coming to Wisconsin. The effectiveness of this educational system was partially attested to by the fact that the illiteracy rate among the Czech immigrants has been very nearly the lowest among all groups that have entered the United States.^{3/}

Education was not important, however, as a means in itself. Those immigrants who stressed it strongly and who were ready to make every sacrifice to see that their children remained in school did so, not so much because they valued education for itself, but because they considered it a means to a better life.

^{3/} Annual Reports of the Commissioner General of Immigration. As an example of their literacy, in 1914-15, among the 17,662 Czechs admitted to the United States, there was a rate of literacy of 98.9%.

The history of schooling in most of the Wisconsin Czech groups was one of early vicissitude and later triumph. The generations passed through a cycle - the pioneers arriving in the New World with a fairly good European education and a realization of its importance - the children going somewhat unschooled in a rough country, sacrificing cultural values to the demands of the land - and the children's children coming again in time into the educational heritage of their Bohemian forefathers. The new learning, however, was American in method and content and was a potent force in transforming old-world values into new.

The mean number of grades completed by the children 15 years of age and over was approximately 10. This is a fairly accurate measure of educational attainment for the life time of the group since 94% of these same children were out of school with only 6% still attending.

Fifty-seven percent of the children were married and of this group 54% had married spouses of the same nationality. This represented considerable breakdown of ethnicism over the previous generation since 88% of the family heads included in this study had Czech wives.

Although it was not against the mores or values of the Czech to marry outside of his own group, it was usually considered best if he married within his group. It was believed that a spouse of the same nationality would fit into the local social situation with greater ease and that there would be less conflict in "ways of doing things." It was a practice socially preferred but one that had acceptable alternatives.

Sixty-seven percent of the children over 15 years of age had left home at the time of the study. Although a large number of these had left the community to go into such occupations as manufacturing (21%); domestic service (7%); and the trades (4%); a large proportion of them had remained in the

community to farm. Forty-seven percent of the children were reported to have farming as an occupation.

Although the Czechs had a strong family pattern and liked to have the children remain at home or on a nearby farm, they also had respect for economic excellence. Thus, if economic opportunities for the children did not exist in the home community, there was sanction for them to leave in order to seek a livelihood by means other than farming.

Czech Groups I, II, and III Compared:

Table 15 presents a statistical comparison of Groups I, II and III with respect to data available on family composition. It will be noted that of the 13 categories in the table only two of them display differences which are not significant. These are the "mean grades completed by children 15 years or over" and the "proportion of children married." A third category, "families taking foreign language papers," shows no significant differences but since the data for this are incomplete, it cannot be counted.

The similarity in educational attainment would seem to indicate that the three groups had maintained fairly uniform values with respect to school attendance. Although their attainment was probably not any higher than that of other nationality groups in the areas around them, it was nevertheless consistent with their old-world concept of literacy and education as important aspects of living.

The differences displayed in the rest of the categories of Table 15 were influenced by some factor or set of factors which were given consideration as control factors in Chapter I. It is noted, for example, that Czech Group II had a significantly larger mean number of children than either of the other groups. This was undoubtedly influenced by the fact that the Czechs of Group II were the most recent of the Czechs studied with respect to

Table 15 - Family Composition - Comparison of Czech Groups I, II and III

| Item | : Czech I : Czech II : Czech III : | | | Differences | | |
|--|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|----------|
| | : statistic: | statistic : | statistic : | I & II : | I & III: | II & III |
| Mean number of children per family | 3.4 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 1.4* | .2 | 1.2* |
| Mean age of children 15 years and over | 28.49 | 30.63 | 26.26 | 1.14* | 2.23 | 4.37* |
| Children 15 years and over in school | 13 | 2 | 5 | 11* | 8* | 3 |
| Mean grades completed by children 15 yrs. and over | 8.93 | 8.90 | 9.16 | .03 | .23 | .26 |
| Children 15 years and over at home | 44 | 29 | 28 | 15* | 16* | 1 |
| Children 15 years and over married | 50 | 58 | 62 | 8 | 12 | 4 |
| Spouses of children of Czech derivation | 58 | 60 | 40 | 2 | 18* | 20* |
| Occupations of children 15 years and over | | | | | | |
| Student | 13 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 7 | 4 |
| Farmer | 58 | 32 | 42 | 26* | 16* | 10 |
| Laborer | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Mining | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Manufacturing | 0 | 32 | 21 | 32* | 21* | 11 |
| Transportation | 0 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 5 |
| Trade | 0 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 5 |
| Public service | 0 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| Professional | 0 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Domestic | 0 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 3 |
| Clerical | 0 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| Use of Czech language | | | | | | |
| Not at all | 20 | 2 | 4 | 18* | 16* | 2 |
| Between parents only | 6 | 10 | 24 | 4 | 18 | 14 |
| Between parents and child only | 28 | 4 | 49 | 24* | 21* | 45* |
| Between parents children and friends | 46 | 84 | 23 | 38* | 23* | 61* |
| Parents helping to set up children in farming | 33 | 57 | 50 | 24* | 17 | 7 |
| Families taking daily English newspapers | | | | | | |
| None | 55 | 56 | 11 | 1 | 44* | 45* |
| One | 45 | 42 | 87 | 3 | 42* | 45* |
| More than one | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Families taking weekly English newspapers | | | | | | |
| None | 6 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| One | 28 | 10 | 13 | 18* | 15* | 3 |
| More than one | 66 | 86 | 83 | 20* | 17* | 3 |
| Families taking foreign language papers | | | | | | |
| None | 93 | - | 89 | - | 4 | - |
| One | 6 | - | 11 | - | 5 | - |
| More than one | 1 | - | 0 | - | 1 | - |

* / Indicates that the difference is significant at the $p = .05$ level or less.

Note: Unless otherwise indicated in the caption all the statistics in the table are proportions.

time of migration. They were closer to the Old World peasant culture where it was customary to bear almost as many children as was physically possible. They were also more isolated from urban influences than the Czechs of at least one of the other groups and, consequently, fitted more into the birth pattern of more isolated rural areas of the United States.

It is noted in Table 15 under the category of "occupations of children" that 58%, 32%, and 42% of the children of Groups I, II, and III respectively had gone into farming. With the exception of II and III these proportions were significantly different.

In the Czech peasant culture of Europe and also among the Czechs of Wisconsin it was considered desirable to keep the children on the land. In the Old World pattern as here, however, it was not possible for all the children to remain on the home farm. One son or a daughter and her husband would take over the farm and support the parents and other family dependents until death or until they were no longer dependents. The children who did not remain on the home farm were not completely disinherited as a result of this action. It was customary for the family to keep a central fund which was used to help the displaced children set up on another farm, or in case this was impossible to get established in a trade or profession.

It would appear that in relation to Czech Group I, the Czechs of the other two groups were not living up to the ideal of keeping the children on the land. In the case of Group II Czechs climate and soil were potent forces in breaking down the pattern. The fact that profits were so meager and farming so difficult in the cut-over as compared with other areas of Wisconsin, brought many of the children of that group to the conclusion that farming was not an ideal way of life. Comments from the children to the effect that their parents were "numbskulls" or just "plain damn fools" for having remained

farmers so long, especially in that area, were common. The physical challenge of poor soil, the necessity of clearing second growth timber and many rocks from the land, short growing season, and other agricultural inadequacies were so great that it went a long way in destroying the ideal of farming as a way of life.^{4/}

Relatively greater urbanization and industrialization of the Czech Group III than the other areas had tended to influence the proportion of Czech children who had left the farm. Higher wages and the numerous other enticements that go along with urban society had drawn them to the city.

Use of the Czech language differed significantly between all of the groups. The proportions of the families using the language in any degree were 80%, 98%, and 96% for groups I, II, and III respectively. The intensity with which the language was used also differed significantly. Although 20% of Group I families did not speak the language at all, 46% spoke it on the level of "between children and friends" as compared to only 23% of the Group III families. This again was related to such forces as urbanization and social mobility. Many of the Czech youth of the Group III area who went into Manitowoc and other nearby cities to work made friends with non-Czechs. The children who remained on the farms continued friendship with the urbanized Czechs so that they visited with and met non-Czech friends. Through such social mobility, the Czech language had lost its significance as a social tool, at least for youth, so they no longer had the stimulus to use it with their friends. In the case of Group I, more of the young people had remained

^{4/} See Toynbee's History of Civilization for discussion of the concepts of "challenge" and "response" as related to the perpetuation of cultural values. He indicates that if the physical and/or social challenge which a given group experiences is of a moderate nature, the group will respond in such a manner that it will achieve excellence. If there is relatively little challenge, there will be relatively little response. If there is an excessive amount of challenge, the group will find it so difficult to respond successfully that it will become despondent so that ideals and goals previously adhered to lose their significance.

in the community to farm. They were not located near to any large industrial or urban area which attracted the youth for work and social purposes. Thus, most of youth's social activities were carried on within their own group. Experiences of common background which had Czech language accompaniments, played an important role in their association. Furthermore, there had been a Czech nativistic movement in the Group I area which had no counterpart in the Group III area. Czechs living in Yuba and vicinity had traveled over a large part of the state giving native Czech dance and music programs. This had stimulated considerable interest not only in language but also in other phases of Czech culture as well.

It is of interest to note that similar nativistic movements had not developed in the other Czech areas. The stimulation of this type of activity depends to a large extent upon unique leadership characteristics of individuals within the community. If there are people in a group who are musicians and, at the same time, good leaders such musical activity such as that developed by Group I Czechs is bound to spring up.^{5/}

The Czechs of Group II used the Czech language in greater proportion and intensity than either of the other groups. This was undoubtedly due to their more recent migration to the United States, coupled with the fact that they were physically and socially more isolated from outside influences.

Marriage of children outside of their own nationality group followed about the same pattern between the groups as occupation and use of language. Czech Group III was again the most divergent since 60% of the children who were married, married non-Czechs as compared with 42% and 40% for Groups I

^{5/} The conclusion may be drawn from this nativistic movement among the Czechs of Group I and from numerous other patterns that will be manifested throughout the study that unique local leadership is an important force in shaping the behavior patterns of the group.

and II respectively. Here again, urbanization as linked to social mobility was a crucial force in determining this pattern.

The results of the category "parents helping to set up children in farming" did not fall into the logic of the rest of this section. The group that was expected to follow the Old World pattern rather closely was farther away from it than either of the others. Only 33% of the families in Group I helped to establish their children in farming as compared to 57% and 50% for Group II and III respectively.

Group III had more families living under bond of maintenance arrangements than did Group I, in spite of the fact that Group I Czechs appeared more "Czech" in most of their characteristics than did Group III. The families in Group I, when asked about this, could not explain the reason other than to say "it was a practice that had never been followed closely because the children as a rule had managed to take care of themselves pretty well." It is interesting to note that in spite of the fact that the bond of maintenance had not been used extensively, 58% of the children of Group I families had chosen farming as an occupation as compared to 32% and 42% for Groups II and III respectively.

One Czech leader in the Group I area felt that the reason his people had not followed the bond of maintenance pattern was to be found in the philosophy and leadership of the early settlers. According to him, the original immigrants of Czech Group I, upon arrival in this country, readily accommodated themselves to the economic individualism of the frontiersman, while at the same time maintaining other of their Old World cultural patterns and values.

If this was true then it was probably due to uniqueness of leadership because the immigrants of the Czech Groups I and III were exposed to about the same frontier forces. Both groups arrived in their respective locations

at about the same time and both areas were undeveloped. Yet Czech Group III families adhered more closely to the bond of maintenance pattern than the Czechs of Group I.

The behavior listed under the categories of daily and weekly newspapers was influenced in much the same manner as were other behavior patterns by the relative degree of social mobility and urbanization of the various areas. The Czech families of Group III took more newspapers than either of the other groups. They were also more conversant on state, national, and international affairs. When the writer was in this area he found it difficult to break away from the homes of the people being interviewed because of their interest in talking about conditions in general and the political situation in particular in Czechoslovakia.^{6/} In Czech areas I and II, on the other hand, the people felt isolated from information on Czechoslovakia and were anxious to have the writer tell about conditions in that country, but few of them felt well enough informed to converse on the subject.

The differences between the three groups on "reading materials" and on "being informed" were definitely influenced by location with respect to cities. Numerous campaigns and projects carried on by Manitowoc city and Milwaukee Czech societies to arouse nationalistic nostalgia influenced the Group III Czechs. The real impetus to such programs were the two World Wars. During the first war independence for the long suppressed Czech people was the goal. In order to achieve this, money was needed to establish a government in exile that could move to the homeland as soon as the war was over. After independence for Czechoslovakia was established, the activities of the

^{6/} Several years just previous to doing the field work for this study, the writer spent three years in Czechoslovakia. When it was learned by some of the families that a person with a non-Czech name could speak the language, it led to questions of how he had learned it which, in turn, usually led to discussions of Czechoslovakia.

societies continued somewhat subdued, but were in full swing again in 1941 and 1942 when the interviewing for this study was done. The stimulus in this case was the attack on Czechoslovakia by Germany. The government had been exiled and there was again a "campaign goal" and a need for money.

The farm population of Czech Group III entered into these nationalistic programs rather actively, while farmers of Czech Groups I and II, if they were aware of such programs at all, were aware of them only through circulars and bulletins received through the mails from various Czech societies.

Czech Formal Social Participation - A General Analysis:

Czechs normally place greater emphasis upon informal than formal social participation. ^{1/} This may be due to the nature of the community life which they and their forefathers experienced in the Old World. The villages were compact, spatial units where all the farmers lived. Many of them were just one long street with houses on either side. Each morning the men went from the village to their farms to work in the fields. The isolated farmhouse of America hardly existed in Bohemia. Everyone in the village knew everyone else and there developed a strong feeling of community. The life of the peasant was an open book to his neighbors. His behavior was regulated by the public opinion of the community. He lived in a primary social group and the social relationships which he formed were very close, strong, permanent, and deep. The life of the group touched all phases of his own life. In the evening the men of the village gathered at the town tavern to discuss events of the day; the women met in the homes to strip goose feathers and gossip; and the children played together on the village streets. On Sunday the men and women put on their best clothes and went to church to offer their prayers. During

^{1/} See earlier section on Family Composition where visiting and other informal activities were stressed as important leisure-time activities.

the afternoon they strolled up and down the street, proudly displaying their costumes and graciously exchanging greetings with friends. Numerous parties livened up the otherwise uneventful lives of the village residents, but most of these were given among friends and were informal in nature. The church and the village government sponsored celebrations in commemoration of religious and political events. These were the high lights of social life in the community but were participated in only informally by the masses since they had little to do with making the arrangements or otherwise preparing for the events.

The Czechs who migrated to Wisconsin found the type of community organization here less conducive to social participation either of a formal or informal nature than in Europe. Living on scattered, isolated homesteads was a difficult adjustment. They missed the quiet, social atmosphere of the Bohemian village. Although the old timers came to appreciate the many social and economic gains made in Wisconsin, many of them still looked with fond recollection upon the easy, simple, informal social participation in the European village.

The chief type of formal social activity among the Czechs was the church. But even in this there was limited participation and adherence. Of the three Czech groups studied, 61% of the families professed membership of at least one of its members in a church. Thirty-nine percent of the families had no members belonging to a church.

There was a large number among the Czechs of Wisconsin who called themselves "neverists" or non-believers or liberals. Actually many of these may have had a religion according to their own interpretation but they did not belong to any church.

When Bohemia lost its independence at the Battle of White Mountain in 1620, a rather large proportion of its people in a sense also lost its

religion. The tradition of John Hus and the Bohemian and Moravian Brethern had been very strong, especially in the country districts. This caused the Catholic Church to be bitter against the Bohemian people and after the Austrian conquest it did all in its power to stamp out the heresy which had arisen some two centuries before. The Czechs were required to belong to the Catholic Church which was an arm of the Austrian state and which sought at all times to promote the welfare of the Hapsburg emperors. When the fires of nationalism swept over Europe in the middle of the nineteenth century, there awakened in the minds of many Czech patriots a desire to secure political independence for Bohemia. The movement towards autonomy was opposed by the Catholic Church as well as by the Austrian state. State and Church were really one and the political struggle which aroused hatred against the State also succeeded in developing bitter resentment against the Church. ^{8/} As a result of this condition, a large proportion of those who emigrated from Bohemia to other parts of the world during the past century withdrew from the Catholic Church and many of these never allied themselves with any of the Protestant denominations.

Actually the Czechs' opposition to the church was based more on political than on religious grounds. They contended that the church should "render unto Caesar the things that were Caesar's" and concern itself only with God and spiritual matters. Church and State must not be one! Force may be used by the State to achieve its legitimate ends but the Church must remain a free and voluntary association which people joined because it served to satisfy their desires and fulfills their needs. Because the Church failed to do this, many of the Czechs became non-participating members. Many of them became

^{8/} G. A. Miller, Races, Nations and Classes, Philadelphia, 1926, Chapter 5.

rational enough in their religion that they were able to say that "they did not go to church simply because it was right to go to church." This, however, was less true of the Catholic than of the non-Catholic Czech.

The Czechs usually were not joiners. They were skeptical of organizations and shied away from membership in them. This was manifested in part from the fact that only 3% of the families had one or more members who belonged to agricultural education organizations. Only 26% of the families had one or more members who belonged to cooperatives.

Some of the Czechs commented on the fact that cooperative associations had been tried numerous times in Czech communities only to fail because of Czech individuality and unwillingness to place confidence and reliance in group economic activity. Most of the Czechs who belonged to cooperatives did so only because the cooperatives had been established and built up by other groups to the point where they were reliable concerns.

Nineteen percent of the families reported one or more members belonging to lodges and clubs. Almost 100% of these were members of the ZCBJ (Zapadni Ceskabratrská Jednota)^{9/} which is a Czech fraternal and insurance association. Actually, more families than the ones included in the 19% which reported membership in clubs and lodges participated in the activities of ZCBJ/^{which} sponsored many dancing parties and outings to which everyone was invited. It was through this type of activity that a large proportion of the funds for the financing of the lodge was raised.

In recent times the ZCBJ lodges in the Czech communities have passed through a difficult era. The insurance which they have offered was not based on sound actuarial practices. As long as the fraternal societies were new, the members young, and a large number of new members were added each year, it did

^{9/} Translation - Western Czech Fraternal Association.

not matter much what premiums were charged. As time went on, the earlier enthusiasm faded somewhat, the members grew older and died in greater numbers, and the number of new members added each year decreased steadily. As the organization saw its assets melting away, it was forced to raise its premiums until they became prohibitive. This was especially hard on the members of long standing, many of whom were already old men and women and could not pay the new premium rates and, therefore, were forced to drop out. This situation has created no little amount of bitterness among the older people of the areas and has been one of the chief deterrents of recruiting new members.

There was a general feeling that ZCBI has had too ambitious a program in the past. The leaders who founded the local lodges spent their early years in the villages of Bohemia, and carried with them into the New World a strong desire to perpetuate the pattern of life which they had known in the Old. The lodges were the logical instruments through which to do this. Thus, ZCBI included within its program much of the life of its members. Its activities ran the gamut of insurance through the conducting of religious services and burials, helping a member with his general farming and economic problems, to the sponsoring of the best and liveliest parties in the community.

Some of the Czechs complained that although they would have liked to join the lodge for purposes of recreation and preservation of Czech culture in this country, they would rather have taken out their insurance with a company which specialized in insurance. In other words, they had little faith in fraternal insurance but considerable desire for and sympathy with the social program of the lodge.

This conclusion is substantiated by the fact that although the actual insured membership of the lodge was very small, their lodge halls were

filled to capacity when a party was given. This, of course, was what kept the lodge financially a going concern and also a dynamic social force in the Czech community.

There was another lodge which no longer existed in the three Czech areas under study but which had considerable influence on all of them in retaining certain Old World influences and interest. That organization was Telesni Jednota Sokol, commonly known as just Sokol. It was a calsthenic, patriotic organization. It was first founded in Bohemia in 1882 at a time when the nation was awakening from a lethargy of two hundred years of repression of the language and national feeling. With the birth of this society or order, a new national program was born. "Equality, harmony, fraternity!" "A healthy mind in a healthy body!" These were its aims. The object was dual -- physical training for the body, nationalistic or patriotic training for the mind. The order grew and prospered so that it was established in every city, town and hamlet in Czechoslovakia, and it came to play an important part in the affairs of the nation.^{10/}

Sokol was established in many parts of this country with the local lodge always being made a member of the larger Sokol with headquarters in Prague, Czechoslovakia. During the first World War it was one of the most potent among the Czech nationalistic organizations to stimulate the interest and aid of the U. S. Czech for the homeland. Sokol sponsored and carried on many different activities, such as parties, drama and calsthenics, all of which were always centered around the purpose of keeping alive Old World values and fellow-feelings. Each year nationwide tournaments in the field of calsthenics were held, first in outlying cities, then finally in Chicago.

^{10/} Rose Rosivy, A History of the Czechs in Nebraska, Omaha, 1929, pp. 352-353.

Every ten years a "slet" was held in Prague where representatives from all over the world, wherever there were Czech Sokols, would assemble. All of the areas under study at one time or another sent teams to Chicago and there were several occasions when select individuals were sent to the Prague Slet.

During the period when Sokol was active, in the three groups studied, the local organizations ordinarily had leaders directly from Czechoslovakia. They were usually selected not only because they were masters of calisthenics, but also because they were stimulating leaders who could teach patriotism.

Remnants of the local Sokol organizations existed as late as the early thirties in all three of the Czech areas under study. But they were non-existent by the time the interviewing for this study was done. Group III was the only one of the three that had any contact with the organization any more and that was through the activities of Sokol in Manitowoc City and Milwaukee.

The imprint of the organization and its program was left upon the Czechs in all three groups. Their enthusiastic patriotism, stimulated through participation in Sokol, was manifested through their enthusiasm for politics and for the United States government in general. They still sang out the slogan of the desirability of a "healthy soul in a healthy body." And they had great respect and admiration for a well developed body. It might even be said that they respected muscles per se.

Memberships in informal groupings such as the neighborhood sewing circle and card clubs were not counted. There were, however, many such informal groupings and it was through these that the Czech family members spent much of their leisure time.

The Czechs of the areas studied were in general enthusiastic participants in governmental or political matters. They were not allowed to participate openly in the Old Country and consequently part of the compensa-

tion for living here was in having something to say about the organizations that governed them. Their particular interests were the school and the body politic. Because of their tradition in education, they wanted to have something to say about how the schools were run. This was manifested in their participation on the school board. Seventy-seven percent of the families reported that the head was active on the school board. Of those who were active, 20% reported being very active. The wives were not as active as the heads since only 45% of them reported participating in school board activities.

Seventy percent of the heads of families reported participation on the town board and its meetings. Of these, 17% were very active and 53% were active only occasionally. As in the case of the school board meetings, the wives were not as active as their husbands. Forty-two percent of the wives reported participating and of these only 8% reported being very active.

The record of voting reported by the Czechs symbolizes their interest in government and politics. Ninety-nine percent of the heads reported being citizens of the United States, and of this group it was reported that 92% voted in the general election previous to the taking of the schedule. Ninety-three percent of the wives reported being citizens of the United States, with 75% having voted in the last general election.

Czech Groups I, II and III Compared: All eight categories in Table 16, with the exception of the one on "agricultural education organizations," display significant differences. The first category indicates a difference with respect to the proportion of "families having one or more individuals belonging to a church." The percentages were 54, 55 and 75 for Groups I, II and III respectively. Groups I and II did not differ significantly from each other whereas III differed significantly from both of them. The church membership in all the groups was almost 100% Catholic.

Table 16 - Formal Social Participation - Comparison of Czech Groups I, II and III

| Item | Czech I | Czech II | Czech III | Differences | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| | : statistic | : statistic | : statistic | : I & II | : I & III | : II & III |
| Church | | | | | | |
| Families where at least one is member | .54 | .55 | .75 | .01 | .21* | .20* |
| Youth member | .58 | .86 | .90 | .28 | .32 | .04 |
| Wife member | .89 | .86 | .93 | .03 | .04 | .07 |
| Husband member | .78 | .79 | .93 | .01 | .15 | .14 |
| Youth attends | .56 | .71 | .88 | .15 | .32 | .17 |
| Wife attends | .78 | .79 | .90 | .01 | .12 | .11 |
| Husband attends | .69 | .68 | .90 | .01 | .21 | .22 |
| Agricultural education organizations | | | | | | |
| Families where at least one is member | .06 | .02 | .08 | .04 | .02 | .06 |
| Youth member | .50 | 1.00 | 0 | .50 | .50* | 1.00* |
| Wife member | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Husband member | .75 | 1.00 | 0 | .25 | .75* | 1.00 |
| Youth attends | .50 | 0 | 0 | .50 | .50 | 0 |
| Wife attends | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Husband attends | .75 | 1.00 | 0 | .25 | .75 | 1.00 |
| Cooperatives | | | | | | |
| Families where at least one is member | .33 | .14 | .28 | .19* | .05 | .14* |
| Youth member | .09 | .43 | 0 | .34* | .09 | .43* |
| Wife member | .09 | .14 | 0 | .05 | .09 | .14 |
| Husband member | .86 | .72 | 1.00 | .14 | .14 | .28* |
| Youth attends | .05 | .29 | 0 | .24 | .05 | .24 |
| Wife attends | .05 | 0 | 0 | .05 | .05 | 0 |
| Husband attends | .68 | .80 | .80 | .11 | .12 | .23 |
| Lodges and Clubs | | | | | | |
| Families where at least one is member | .28 | .16 | .11 | .12 | .17* | .05 |
| Youth member | .37 | .25 | .67 | .12 | .30 | .42 |
| Wife member | .63 | 1.00 | .83 | .37* | .20 | .17 |
| Husband member | .47 | .62 | .67 | .15 | .20 | .05 |
| Youth attends | .32 | .13 | .67 | .19 | .35 | .54 |
| Wife attends | .53 | .75 | .83 | .22 | .50 | .08 |
| Husband attends | .32 | .38 | .67 | .06 | .35 | .29 |
| Town board and meetings | | | | | | |
| Head - very active | .14 | .17 | .19 | .03 | .05 | .02 |
| occasionally | .47 | .57 | .56 | .10 | .09 | .01 |
| not at all | .39 | .26 | .25 | .13 | .14 | .01 |
| Wife - very active | .14 | .02 | .06 | .12* | .08 | .04 |
| occasionally | .33 | .44 | .25 | .11 | .08 | .19* |
| not at all | .53 | .54 | .69 | .01 | .16 | .15 |
| School board and meetings | | | | | | |
| Head - very active | .22 | .17 | .21 | .05 | .01 | .04 |
| occasionally | .49 | .62 | .61 | .13 | .12 | .01 |
| not at all | .29 | .21 | .18 | .08 | .11 | .03 |
| Wife - Very active | .07 | .02 | .08 | .05 | .01 | .06 |
| occasionally | .41 | .50 | .26 | .09 | .15 | .24* |
| not at all | .52 | .48 | .66 | .04 | .14 | .18* |
| Citizen of the U.S. | | | | | | |
| Head | .98 | .98 | 1.00 | 0 | .02 | .02 |
| Wife | .92 | .86 | 1.00 | .06 | .08* | .14* |
| Voting | | | | | | |
| Head | .84 | .96 | 1.00 | .12* | .16* | .04 |
| Wife | .59 | .77 | .92 | .18 | .43* | .15* |

* / Indicates a difference at the p = .05 level or less.

Note: All the statistics in this table are proportions.

Under the classification of "youth member, wife member, husband member" and "youth attends, wife attends, husband attends" the statistic refers to the proportion of those families where "at least one individual is a member" of the organization concerned.

The degree of church membership within the three groups influenced other aspects of their culture. Good Czech Catholics, for example, did not support the fraternal lodge movement. They supported Sokol but not ZCJB. Sokol never had any religious connotation but ZCJB did. It expounded a philosophy of life and even had public forum and speaking activities approximating a religious service. The rostum of ZCJB offered the opportunity for the Czech "free-thinker" to expound his religious ideas. ZCJB also conducted such ceremonies as the marriage and burial rituals. Many of these functions were considered by the Catholic Czech to be the exclusive area of activity of the Church.

Much friction and strong divisions of social groups developed within all three of the areas as a result of the differences between the Catholic and non-Catholic Czechs. The degree of friction that developed seemed more or less correlated with the relative strength of the ZCJB lodge and the Catholic Church. The larger the lodge, the greater the friction. Non-Catholics were as vociferous in their opposition to the Catholics as were Catholics to the non-Catholic Czechs. Typical of their feeling was a statement made by a non-Catholic to the effect that "he would rather have his children marry non-Czechs than to have them marry Catholic Czechs."

The riff between the Catholics and non-Catholics was greatest in the area of Group II where there was a small Protestant denomination. Perhaps the presence of a non-Catholic religious group carrying on an active proselyting program emphasized differences between the Catholics and Free-Thinkers so that they drew farther apart. Competition became so great between the Catholics and non-Catholics that during the days when the ZCJB was selling a large number of insurance memberships, the local Catholic church established an insurance company of its own to combat the activities of the lodge.

It is difficult to explain why the families in all three groups did not participate more actively in agricultural education programs. They had respect for education and they were good farmers. Perhaps, however, there was something to the idea expressed by a county agent in one of the areas. He stated that the Czechs were among the hardest workers of any of the nationalities represented in that particular area but that they didn't use their heads as much. The Czechs, for example, although they worked as hard, if not harder than the Germans were not as good farmers. The Czechs were slow to change their ways while the Germans adopted new practices readily. The Germans, in contrast to the Czechs, participated very actively in agricultural education programs.

It could be that the Czechs' resistance to change and new practices was simply part of their whole philosophy towards the emotional retention of the cultural past. It is doubted, for example, that many ethnic groups which have been in this country as long as the Czech groups under study will have retained the language to the extent they have. The Czechs have a historical precedence for doggedly clinging to their distinctive cultural values and language. During the 300 years from 1620 to 1918 under the Hapsburg rule many attempts were made to Germanize the Czechs. At one time the Czech language was outlawed from the schools and Czechs attempting to adhere to certain ideas and cultural practices distinctively Czech were treated as heretics. Yet during all that time they retained a culture quite different from their rulers and the Czech language remained relatively unaffected by German influence.

A significant difference existed between the groups with respect to membership in cooperatives. The proportions of families where at least one individual was a member were 33%, 14%, and 28% for Groups I, II and III

respectively. It is believed that the explanation for these differences may be partially found in the generally more stable economic situation in the areas of Groups I and III than in Group II. The history of cooperatives in the area of Group II has been particularly tumultuous. In addition to the Czechs' natural skepticism to group economic endeavor, the land yielded so little and income was so unstable that numerous cooperatives went broke before getting a good start.

The percentages of families where at least one individual was a member of a lodge or club were 28, 16 and 11 for Groups I, II and III respectively. This represented a significant difference between Groups I and III. This difference was undoubtedly due to the fact that the Group III area was a Catholic stronghold. Although there were many people in the group who did not belong to the Church and although many of those who did belong were not active, the Church nevertheless has considerable influence in regulating the more overt behavior of nearly everyone in the area. The main reason there were any ZCJ lodge members in the area of Czech Group III was the strong lodge in Manitowoc City which had, at one time or another, carried on active membership campaigns so that it had recruited a few members from among the farmers in the study group.

There were no significant differences between the groups in the categories on town board and school board meetings with respect to the participation of the heads of families. There were minor differences in the participation of the wives which, as far as the writer is concerned, must go unexplained. It is difficult to say why the wives of one area would participate in town and school activities more than the wives of the other areas, unless it would be due to personalities of the leadership.

Although there were no significant differences between the groups with

respect to citizenship of heads, there were with respect to citizenship of wives. Ninety-two, 86 and 100% of the wives of Groups I, II and III respectively were citizens. This represented significant differences between Groups I and III and II and III. The difference between Groups II and III was undoubtedly due to the fact that Group II families were considerably more recent in time of migration than either of the other groups and had a much larger proportion of first generation wives. Since wives were not as active politically as the husbands, there was a lag in taking out citizenship. The difference between Groups I and III with respect to the proportion of wives who were citizens must go unexplained.

The category on voting indicates that heads and wives of Group I voted in smaller proportion than either of the other groups. This may have been related to factors already mentioned in connection with subscriptions to newspapers, i.e., they were more isolated both socially and spacially than the Czechs of Group III, due to greater urbanization of the latter area and consequently were not as interested in general elections, while the Group II Czechs were closer to their European background and newly acquired citizenship than Group I and, consequently, were more conscious of citizenship responsibilities and opportunities.

Czech Farm Patterns - A General Analysis:

The relationships any agricultural group establishes with the land are most important from the point of view of stability. These have a direct present and future bearing upon the economic life of the agricultural group and hence upon numerous behavior patterns and cultural values.

Each of the three Czech groups fitted into the general type of farming prevalent in the areas where they were located. Their neighbors respected them as hard workers and thrifty farmers. They themselves pointed with pride

to their agricultural heritage in the Old Country and to the fact that they had a record of being able to make crops grow under circumstances where farmers of less ability and diligence would have faltered. The record of tenure on their present farms for the three groups combined was 21.8 years. Ninety-nine percent of them owned the land they were farming and 77% of them were debt free. These data alone give a fairly reliable picture of stability in farming.

The Czech farmer had a reputation of staying clear of debt. Customarily, he would not do anything that would put his land in jeopardy because, to him, land as such was symbolic of security and stability. When the early Czech immigrants wanted to purchase a farm implement or add something to the home, money was never borrowed nor did they purchase through installment plan. They went without until such time as they were able to pay for it in full. Although this was an admirable trait, it sometimes worked to their economic disadvantage. In the area of Czech Group II, for example, many of the farmers had to clear the lands of trees and rocks before getting into production. In many cases it was necessary to go through the tedious process of digging up stumps or digging around and under a boulder until it sunk into the ground far enough to plow over it. Most of the farmers did not have cash to invest in explosives to do such work. Thus, rather than borrow, it was done by hand. Such a process required many years of tedious work before any sizeable amount of land was put into production.

The old-time Czechs claimed that the pattern of not borrowing money had broken down because the younger Czechs were buying things on the "American plan" or what is commonly called the "installment plan." The writer got the impression, however, from talking with a number of the second, third, and fourth generation Czechs that there were still rather strong vestiges of the custom remaining. There was still considerable opposition to borrowing and particularly on land, a fact which was partially manifested in the

statistics cited above on farm indebtedness.

The mean size of farm for the three areas combined was from 110 to 115 acres. The mean number of acres in crops was 52.67. The crops grown were of the type that would indicate considerable self-sufficiency ^{11/} with animal feeds (see Table 17). Ninety-six percent of the families grew hay, 89% oats,

Table 17 - Chief Crops Grown by Czech Groups I, II and III Combined

| Crop | Number growing | Percentage |
|-----------|-------------------|------------|
| Hay | 164 | 96 |
| Oats | 152 | 89 |
| Potatoes | 47 | 27 |
| Corn | 115 | 67 |
| Peas | 4 | 2 |
| Tobacco | 2 | 1 |
| Barley | 73 | 43 |
| Rye | 6 | 4 |
| Cucumbers | 1 | 1 |
| Beans | 2 | 1 |
| Wheat | 37 | 22 |

67% corn, and 45% barley.

The degree of self-sufficiency for animal feeds, however, is more clearly indicated by the fact that 87% of the families reported growing all the feeds consumed by their animals while another 11% reported both growing and purchasing them. Only 1% reported buying all animal feeds. The other 1% had no animals (see Appendix, Table 2). The major proportion of those who reported buying and growing feeds purchased only supplementary meals while they grew a major proportion of the feeds consumed by their animals.

Self-sufficiency in human foods is a characteristic of which the

11/ Self-sufficiency in farming is used as a relative term associated with the degree to which the farm furnishes a food supply for its human inhabitants and a feed supply for its animal inhabitants.

Czechs are proud and one nearly all the Czech families had. Ninety-two percent of the families reported having gardens and 93%, 85%, and 75% of them reported canning vegetables, fruits, and meats respectively. In addition to these activities, 100% of the families reported having milk cows, while 95% reported having chickens and 74% hogs. These figures indicate a high degree of self-sufficiency and one that bears out the commonly accepted stereotype of the Czech as a person who "eats well and long."

Many Czech families talked to the writer about their particular habits in eating, always indicating that it was one of the chief functions about which their recreational activities centered. "We Czechs are a great bunch of eaters. Our favorite dish is roast pork, sauerkraut, and potato dumplings. It is the most common dish of the Old Country. The dish is varied for special occasions and celebrations by supplanting the pork with goose. We all like it so well that even after several generations in this country, it is still a common dish in nearly all farm families." This can be attested to by the writer because he was invited a number of times to try Czech-American cooking to compare it with the Old World cooking. The similarity was so close that one could, during a meal, easily imagine himself back in Czechoslovakia.

Self-sufficiency in animal and human foods among the Czechs did not rule out a rather high degree of commercialization in agriculture. The sale of animals and animal products was reported as the chief source of money income. The three groups had a mean number of milk cows of 13.58 per farm family. In addition to raising hogs and poultry for home consumption, 59% raised hogs and 76% poultry for commercial gain.

A well-rounded agriculture of the type described above was typical of the type of agriculture in Bohemia. Although the crops raised in Bohemia were somewhat different than those grown in Wisconsin, nevertheless the features of

being well-balanced and self-sufficient were common to both. Studies of Czech groups in Nebraska and Oklahoma indicate the same characteristics. ^{12/}

Although the Czech groups in Nebraska and Oklahoma were in specialized grain and cotton regions respectively, nevertheless they developed self-sufficiency both from the point of view of animal and human foods.

The use of power equipment, although extensive, had not reached all farms. The Czechs, as is true of so many of the immigrant groups, were reticent to give up "old ways." The horse which had been their standby for so many generations was still an animal of high esteem among the Czechs and there was considerable pride from having a well-bred, well-kept team of horses. The fact that 52% of the families interviewed had horses with no tractor, however, was not simply due to love for horses. In a good many cases it was a matter of economic and/or topographical considerations. Some of the farms had too little cultivatable land to earn a desirable profit from so large an investment as was necessary for a tractor and machine accessories. Other farms were too hilly and jagged to be adapted to power machine farming. Forty percent of the farmers had both horses and tractors, while 3% had only tractors.

The proportions of certain types of barn equipment possessed by the Czechs are indicated in Table 18.

Table 18 - Barn Equipment Possessed by Czech Groups I, II and III Combined

| Item | Number of farmers having | Percentage |
|----------------|--------------------------|------------|
| Electricity | 80 | 47 |
| Fountains | 73 | 43 |
| Manure carrier | 63 | 37 |
| Concrete floor | 140 | 82 |
| Silo | 92 | 54 |

^{12/} See Robert I. Kutak. Bohemian-American Village in Nebraska. Also Russell Wilford Lynch. "Czech Farmers in Oklahoma," Oklahoma A & M College, Vol. 39, No. 13, June 1942.

The Czech in Europe claimed to be very careful in the housing and care of his animals. It was an ideal that had carried over, if not in practice, at least in the thinking of the later generations of the Czechs in this study. The writer feels, however, that it was one of those marginal values that, although socially desirable, was not ridiculed if not practiced. If anything, Czech barns and equipment appeared to be less well kept and equipped than the barns in Wisconsin generally. In any case, they were not strikingly adequate.

Czech Groups I, II and III Compared: There are 13 categories in Table 19 which deal with the farm and farm practices. Eleven of those categories display significant differences between the three Czech groups, while two of them do not. These two are "mean years on present farm" and "farmers having farms mortgaged." Both indicate that the groups have been rather uniform in the retention of values held by forefathers with respect to stability of farming and freedom from indebtedness.

A slight difference in the ownership of land existed between Group I and the other groups. The proportions were 88%, 96%, and 98% for Groups I, II and III respectively. In spite of the difference, however, all of them had a relatively high proportion of farm ownership.

The "mean number of acres in crops" was 60.94, 24.85 and 68.99 for Groups I, II and III respectively. This represented a significant difference between Group II and the others. This difference was undoubtedly the result of time and physical, more than of cultural, factors. Group II Czechs not only migrated to Wisconsin considerably later than the others but their land was more difficult to clear. The land they occupied required the clearing not only of trees and undergrowth, but also rocks and boulders. One farmer, for example, had cleared forty acres for crop land but it had taken him, along

Table 19 - The Farm - Comparison of Czech Groups I, II and III

| Item | Czech I | Czech II | Czech III | Differences | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| | : statistic | : statistic | : statistic | : I & II | : I & III | : II & III |
| Mean years on present farm | 21.42 | 22.40 | 20.96 | .98 | .46 | 1.44 |
| Ownership of land | | | | | | |
| Owned | .88 | .96 | .98 | .08 | .10 */ | .02 |
| Rented | .12 | .04 | .02 | | | |
| Farmers having farms mortgaged | .24 | .21 | .24 | .03 | .00 | .03 |
| Mean acres in crops | 60.94 | 24.85 | 68.99 | 36.09* | 8.05 | 44.14* |
| Chief crops grown | | | | | | |
| Hay | 1.00 | .94 | .92 | .06 | .08 | .02 |
| Oats | .93 | .78 | .94 | .15* | .01 | .16* |
| Potatoes | 0 | .61 | .30 | .61 | .61 | .31* |
| Corn | .93 | .33 | .68 | .60* | .25* | .35* |
| Peas | 0 | 0 | .08 | 0 | .08 | .08 |
| Tobacco | .03 | 0 | 0 | .03 | .03 | 0 |
| Barley | .36 | .06 | .87 | .30* | .51* | .81* |
| Rye | 0 | .04 | .08 | .04 | .08 | .04 |
| Cucumbers | 0 | 0 | .02 | 0 | .02 | .02 |
| Beans | 0 | .02 | .02 | .02 | .02 | 0 |
| Wheat | .36 | .02 | .23 | .34* | .13 | .21* |
| Occupation of head | | | | | | |
| Full-time farmer | 1.00 | .80 | .92 | .20* | .08 | .12* |
| Part-time farmer | .00 | .20 | .08 | | | |
| Mean number of milk cows per farm | 16.23 | 9.75 | 13.92 | 6.48* | 7.69* | 4.17* |
| Farmers with poultry | | | | | | |
| Commercial use | .85 | .47 | .92 | .38* | .07 | .45* |
| Home use only | .13 | .41 | .06 | .38* | .07 | .35* |
| None | .01 | .88 | .02 | .06 | 0 | .06 |
| Farmers with hogs | | | | | | |
| Commercial use | .70 | .14 | .87 | .56* | .17* | .73* |
| Home use only | .06 | .41 | .02 | .35 | .04 | .39* |
| None | .76 | .55 | .89 | .21* | .13 | .34* |
| Farmers having horses and tractors | | | | | | |
| Horses only | .46 | .51 | .60 | .05 | .14 | .09 |
| Tractors only | 0 | .10 | .02 | .10 | .02 | .08 |
| Both | .52 | .25 | .38 | .27* | .14 | .13 |
| Neither | .02 | .14 | 0 | .12 | .02 | .14 |
| Farmers having barn equipment | | | | | | |
| Electricity | .48 | .26 | .66 | .22* | .18* | .40* |
| Fountains | .31 | .18 | .81 | .13 | .50* | .63* |
| Manure carrier | .30 | .12 | .70 | .18* | .40* | .58* |
| Concrete floor | .93 | .61 | .89 | .32* | .04 | .28* |
| Silo | .58 | .27 | .74 | .31* | .16 | .47* |
| Farmers having gardens and doing canning | | | | | | |
| Have gardens | .99 | .96 | .79 | .03 | .20* | .17* |
| Can vegetables | .97 | .84 | .96 | .13* | .01 | .12* |
| Can fruits | .97 | .90 | .94 | .07 | .03 | .04 |
| Can meats | .88 | .69 | .55 | .19* | .33* | .14 |
| Farmers buying and growing feed | | | | | | |
| Buy | .02 | .02 | 0 | 0 | .02 | .02 |
| Grow | .91 | .76 | .92 | .15* | .01 | .16* |
| Both | .07 | .20 | .06 | .13* | .01 | .14* |
| Neither | 0 | .02 | .02 | .02 | .02 | 0 |

*/ Indicates a difference at the $p = .05$ level or less.

Note: Unless otherwise indicated in the captions all the statistics in the table are proportions.

with every member of his family, 20 years to accomplish the task. It had required nearly all their spare time. A pile of rocks about 6 feet wide and 3 feet high encircling the whole forty acres stood as a monument to the difficulty of the task.

Although the families in all the groups grew hay in about the same proportion, 100%, 94%, and 92% for Groups I, II and III respectively, they differed considerably with respect to other major crops such as oats (92%, 78%, 94%), potatoes (0%, 61%, 30%), corn (93%, 33%, 68%), barley (36%, 6%, 87%) and wheat (36%, 2% and 23%).^{13/} These differences were undoubtedly due to type of soil, length of growing season, and other physical factors more than to any changes in cultural values or patterns.

Corn was definitely limited in the areas of Groups II and III as compared to Group I because of comparatively shorter growing seasons. What corn was grown in these areas was usually converted into green corn silage because it normally did not mature sufficiently to use as corn.

Barley was well adapted to the area of Group III. It was also well adapted to the area of Group I, but since corn could be grown well in that area and since normally it was a more profitable crop than barley, corn was grown. Wheat which was fairly well adapted to the areas of Groups I and III was not so well adapted to the area of Group II because of the soil.

Twenty-two percent of the farmers in Group II purchased some of their animal feed as compared to 9% and 6% for Groups I and III respectively. This, coupled with the fact that a smaller proportion of the families of this same group grew oats, corn, barley, and wheat would indicate that they were less self-sufficient with respect to animal feeds than either of the other groups.

^{13/} The order in which the parenthesized percentages appear are Czech Groups I, II and III respectively in each case.

It is believed, however, that this was due more to the physical limitations of growing the crops than to differences in culture values with respect to self-sufficiency.

Upon examination of Table 19 with respect to the categories of "farmers with poultry," "farmers with hogs" and "farmers having gardens and doing canning," it is observed that Group II was about as self-sufficient with respect to human foods as the other groups. Raising hogs and chickens and gardens and doing canning were crops and functions not so limited by nature as were corn, oats, barley and wheat. Thus, it would appear that under the right physical and climatic conditions Group II would adhere to the Czech concept of self-sufficiency in farming as well as the other groups.

The mean number of milk cows was 16.23, 9.75 and 13.92 for Groups I, II and III respectively, which represented significant differences between all three groups. The number of milk cows per farm was undoubtedly influenced by the capabilities of the land to produce the types of crops necessary to sustain a dairy herd. The Group II area was not physically capable of competing with the other areas. Not only did the Group II farmer have less land in crops but the production per acre was much less. The area of Group I was almost ideally suited for dairying, since corn and other cereals desirable for supplementary feeds grew well. The area of Group III was limited in its ability for dairying because of short growing season which restricted corn. The people, however, had taken advantage of the capabilities of the area by supplementing their income from dairying by producing poultry and hogs for commercial purposes in greater proportion than either of the other areas.

Group II had a significantly different larger proportion of part-time farmers than either of the other groups, 20% compared to 0 and 8% for Groups I and III respectively. This can be explained partly by the fact that the

area in which they lived was not settled until between 1900 to 1920, and that the Czechs who migrated there had a background of industrial employment in this country. Thus when they found it tedious and slow to get their land into production, they naturally turned to nonfarm work. Even after their farms were cleared they found that the land yielded so meagerly that outside income, in the case of some families, was necessary in order to feed themselves. The nonfarm work in which most of the part-time farmers were employed was lumbering for paper mills.

As will be noted by Table 19, rather large differences existed between the groups with respect to the possession of farm machinery and barn equipment. The low proportion of the families of Group II having these items in comparison to the other groups can probably be explained by their generally lower economic status but the differences between Groups II and III are difficult to explain. There was nothing, so far as the writer knows, in the cultural or economic situations of either of the groups that will explain it.

Levels-of-Living of Czech Groups I, II and III Compared:

Some of the homes in the areas studied followed the patterns of furnishing and decoration used in the old country. They were characterized by extensive furnishings with numerous Czechoslovakian emblems and designs, quaint wall ornaments and tapestries, tiny hanging vases filled with ornamental flowers, family portraits, pictures and paintings of important buildings and places in Czechoslovakia, dolls in native Czech costumes, such items as pillows, scarves, chair covers and pennants bearing Czech slogans and emblems. The majority of the homes, however, were furnished and decorated in much the same manner as other Wisconsin homes. The only features that characterized them as being Czech was an occasional picture of some Czech scene.

As Table 20 indicates, there was considerable variability among the three groups with respect to the possession of certain level-of-living items. The variability was greatest, however, in the comparisons where the Czechs of Group II were involved. It was least in the comparisons between Groups I and III. Since these two groups were more similar with respect to general agricultural productivity and wealth than was Group II to either of the others, it would appear that in this case these were more important determinants of levels-of-living than ethnic derivation.

Table 20 - Levels-of-Living - Comparison of
Czech Groups I, II and III

| Item | : Czech I : Czech II: Czech III: | | | Differences | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| | : statistic: | : statistic: | : statistic: | : I & II: | : I & III : | : II & III |
| Telephone | .70 | .08 | .43 | .62* | .27* | .35* |
| Lights | | | | | | |
| Electric | .51 | .31 | .83 | .20* | .32* | .53* |
| Kerosene | .19 | .69 | .17 | .50* | .02 | .52* |
| Other | .30 | 0 | 0 | .30* | .30* | 0 |
| House | | | | | | |
| Painted frame | .91 | .82 | .91 | .09 | 0 | .09 |
| Unpainted frame | .07 | .12 | .09 | .05 | .02 | .03 |
| Log | .02 | .06 | 0 | .04 | .02 | .06 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Washing machine | | | | | | |
| Power | .87 | .49 | .89 | .38* | .02 | .40* |
| Hand | .06 | .16 | .07 | .10 | .01 | .06 |
| None | .07 | .35 | .04 | .28* | .03 | .31* |
| Separate dining room | .83 | .63 | .94 | .20* | .11 | .31* |
| Separate kitchen | .94 | .96 | .96 | .02 | .02 | 0 |
| Water | | | | | | |
| Piped | .57 | .06 | .26 | .51* | .31* | .20* |
| Pumped | .34 | .29 | .38 | .05 | .04 | .09 |
| Other | .09 | .65 | .36 | .56* | .27* | .29* |
| Kitchen sink | .82 | .51 | .87 | .31* | .05 | .36* |
| Indoor toilet | .27 | .02 | .26 | .25* | .01 | .24* |
| Heating | | | | | | |
| Furnace | .49 | .07 | .26 | .42* | .23* | .19* |
| Heater | .47 | .72 | .72 | .25* | .25* | 0 |
| Range | .02 | .21 | .02 | .19* | 0 | .19* |
| Separate laundry and woodshed | .51 | .23 | .55 | .28* | .04 | .32* |
| Screened porch | .49 | .63 | .49 | .14 | 0 | .14 |
| Separate milk house | .49 | .20 | .51 | .29* | .02 | .31* |
| Mean number of rooms per person | 1.82 | .97 | 1.48 | .85* | .34* | .51* |

* / Indicates a difference at the $p = .05$ level or less.

Note: Unless otherwise indicated in the caption all the statistics in the table are proportions.

Chapter III

INTER-ETHNIC GROUP COMPARISONS

Czech Group II and Finns of Price County Compared

The comparisons in Chapter II were made with the intention of holding nationality constant while letting other factors such as soil type, topography, and time of migration vary. In this chapter nationality will vary while these other factors will, at least to some degree, be held constant. If it is found that nationality groups of unlike backgrounds, with physical and climatic factors being relatively the same, differ in fewer cultural characteristics than did the three Czech groups among themselves it will indicate rather clearly that at least with regard to the indices used factors other than nationality are important determinants of culture. Conversely if the inter-ethnic group comparisons show more differences than the within ethnic group comparisons there will be some ground to conclude that the Czech nationality groups constitute a unique culture type.

Control Factors: The Finnish group which is to be used in this comparison was located adjacent to the area of Czech Group II in the South East section of Price County with part of its area overlapping into Oneida and Lincoln Counties (see Ethnic Map, Figure I). As Table 21 indicates the areas of the two groups were essentially the same with respect to physical and climatic conditions. The proportions of heads born in their respective countries showed no significant differences. Although there was some difference in the proportion of the wives who were of the same nationality as the husband it was not as great as would appear on the surface. A large proportion of the wives of Czech heads who were not listed as Czechs were of Slavic

Table 21 - Comparison of Czech Group II and Finns of Price County With Respect to Characteristics Considered Important as Determinants of Culture

| Characteristics | Czech II | Finns of Price | Differences |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| + Nationality origin of head | .98 | 1.00 | similar |
| Czech or Finn | | | |
| + Nationality origin of wife | .86 | 1.00 | different |
| Czech or Finn | | | |
| * Classification of immigrant head in homeland | | | |
| Farm owner | .48 | .50 | similar |
| Farm renter | .04 | .14 | similar |
| Part-time farmer | .02 | .16 | different |
| Casual laborer | .27 | .20 | similar |
| Skilled or other | .19 | 0 | different |
| * Mean year immigrant head left Europe | 1900 | 1905 | different |
| * Mean year immigrant head arrived in community | 1914 | 1911 | similar |
| * Pattern of migration | | | |
| Direct to community | .08 | .27 | different |
| Industrial area first | .80 | .60 | different |
| Other farm area first | .12 | .13 | similar |
| | Northwestern | Northwestern | |
| * General type of farming | Dairy - hog area | Dairy - hog area | similar |
| * Soil types | Fine sandy loam | Fine sandy loam | similar |
| * Topography | Gently rolling to rolling | Gently rolling to rolling | similar |
| * Growing season | 100 to 110 days | 100 to 110 days | similar |
| * Percent of urban population | 17.6 | 17.6 | similar |

+ Characteristic for which difference with respect to nationality origin, but similarity in proportion of nationality concerned, was desired.

* Characteristic for which similarity was desired.

Note: In the categories where it was possible to compute the statistical significance of difference comparisons yielding $p = .05$ or less were termed "different" while those larger than $p = .05$ were termed "similar."

derivation such as Slovene, Croation, and Slovak. These groups in the old country were somewhat similar to the Czechs in many cultural traits.

Although there was a significant difference between the two groups with respect to the mean year in which they left the old country the difference was slight compared to the differences among the Czech groups. Thus relatively speaking this factor was controlled.

It will be noted that under the category of "Classification in the Homeland" the groups differed with respect to the proportions of immigrant heads who were part-time farmers and skilled or other. The χ^2 value for the whole category or classification, however, indicates no significant difference (see Appendix Table 6).

Where as all the Czech Group II immigrants came to this country for socio-economic betterment only 84% of the Finns did. The other 16% of the Price Finns were stimulated to migrate because of "other" factors. The reasons given under the category of "other" were political and personal in nature.

In spite of the fact that the Finn and Czech immigrant heads did not differ significantly in occupation in their home countries, their occupational motive for migration to the community in which they now live was different. Ninety-eight percent of the Czechs went to Price County for the purpose of farming while only 63% of the Finns went for that purpose. Twenty-five percent of the Finns went to their present community in order to work in the lumbering industry. Twelve percent went for mining and other occupations (see Appendix Table 6).

One factor for which similarity was desired but which did not exist was pattern of migration. Twenty-seven percent of the Finns migrated from the old country directly to the community in which they now live whereas only

8% of the Czechs followed such a pattern. Eighty percent of the Czechs migrated from the old country to an urban area in this country before going to the community where they now live, as compared with 60% of the Finns who followed this same pattern.

In Summary of the Control factors it will be noted from Table 21 that nationality origin of heads are Czech and Finn in about the same proportion as was desired. The nationality origin of wives differed statistically but not for practical purposes since nearly all the non-Czech wives were descended from some other Slavic groups closely related culturally.

All other characteristics for which similarity was desired were similar with the exception of time of migration and pattern of migration. In the case of time of migration these two groups were more similar than Czech Group II and either of the other Czech groups.

Family Composition: As will be noted in Table 22, the Czechs displayed differences which were statistically insignificant in 4 of the 12 categories. These were "Percent of Children Married," "Percent of Children whose Spouse is same Nationality," "Families taking Daily English Newspapers," and "Occupations of Children." Although there was a difference between the groups in the proportion of children who were students the whole category combined did not show a difference. Rather large significant differences existed between the two groups in the rest of the categories.

The Czech children 15 years and over were about four years older than the Finnish children, the Czech mean being 30.63 and the Finnish 26.71 years. The Czechs had 4.8 and the Finns 3.67 children per family. This difference in the average number of children per family may have been related to higher educational attainment and greater occupational variety on the part of the Finn (see analysis of educational attainment and occupations of heads which

Table 22 - Family Composition - Comparison of Czech Group II and the Finns of Price County

| Item | Czech II | Finns | Difference |
|---|----------|-------|------------|
| Mean number of children per family | 4.80 | 3.67 | 1.13* |
| Mean age of children 15 years and over | 30.63 | 26.71 | 3.92* |
| Children in school | .02 | .08 | .06* |
| Mean grades completed by children 15 years and over | 8.90 | 10.00 | 1.10* |
| Children at home | .29 | .46 | .17* |
| Children married | .58 | .50 | .08 |
| Children whose spouse is same nationality | .60 | .51 | .09 |
| Occupations of children | | | |
| Student | .02 | .15 | .13* |
| Farmer | .32 | .31 | .01 |
| Laborer | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mining | .02 | 0 | .02 |
| Manufacturing | .32 | .24 | .08 |
| Transportation | .04 | .01 | .03 |
| Trade | .04 | .07 | .03 |
| Public service | .05 | .03 | .02 |
| Professional | .04 | .05 | .01 |
| Domestic | .11 | .10 | .01 |
| Clerical | .04 | .02 | .02 |
| Use of language | | | |
| Between parents only | .10 | .04 | .06 |
| Between parents and children only | .04 | .62 | .58* |
| Between parents, children and friends | .84 | .34 | .50* |
| Not at all | .02 | - | .02 |
| Parents helping to set up children in farming | .57 | .13 | .44* |
| Families taking daily English papers | | | |
| No daily | .56 | .40 | .16 |
| One daily | .42 | .49 | .07 |
| More than one daily | .02 | .11 | .09 |
| Families taking weekly English papers | | | |
| No weekly | .04 | .35 | .31* |
| One weekly | .10 | .35 | .25* |
| More than one weekly | .80 | .30 | .56* |

Note: Unless otherwise specified in the caption all the statistics under the columns of "Czech II" and "Finns" are proportions.

* / Indicates a difference at the $p = .05$ level or less.

follows). Part of the difference may have been due to the relative emphasis placed upon child bearing in the respective old world cultures. The Czech peasant family, influenced in its background by orthodox Catholicism, considered the large family a God-given necessity, while the Finns were less influenced by the religious motive.

The Finns had a higher proportion of children 15 years of age or over in school than did the Czechs. The proportions were 2% and 8% respectively. This may have been related to the fact that the Czech children had a higher mean age than the Finns, but it was also related to the fact that the Finn children went to school at least a year longer than did the Czechs. The Finns completed a mean of 10 grades compared to 8.90 for the Czechs.

The fact that the Finns completed more grades than the Czechs may have been related to occupation. In the following section on "The Farm" it will be noted that 80% of the Czechs were full-time farmers compared to only 58% of the Finns. Forty-two percent of the Finns had part-time occupations in lumbering and other industries. The writer was informed by older Czechs that the children of migrants normally did not go to school as much as later generations because of the pressure of making a living and establishing a farm which was a "going concern." Farming is conducive to this because a 10 or 12 year old child can perform a "man's job" in many phases of farm activities, but this is not true of lumbering or many other industries where nearly all phases of the work require adult strength and dexterity. Thus since the Finns had a higher proportion of their families engaged in lumbering and other industries there may not have been the economic reasons or motivation there was among the Czechs to keep their children out of school.

The proportion of children at home, Czechs 29% and Finns 46%, may again have been a reflection of the age of children. The Czechs were older

and consequently a larger proportion of them may have settled in their own occupations. Another factor which must go unsubstantiated because the data were not available, but which a large number of Czechs in the Price County area drew attention to, was the fact that the Czechs of the region ordinarily married younger than the Finns. Thus the Finns might have been prone to remain at home until a little later age than the Czechs.

The extent to which the respective native languages were used did not display a significant difference. There was, however, some difference in the intensity with which it was used. Eighty-four percent of the Czech families used the language at the level of "Between parents, children and friends" as compared to 34% for the Finns. Among the Czechs, as has already been pointed out the pattern of keeping the grandparents in the family under some "bond of maintenance" arrangement had a potent influence in stimulating the use of the Czech language. Under the bond of maintenance the grandparents customarily tended the younger children from "morning until night." The language most prevalently used during the pre-school days of the child therefore was Czech.

The Czech, as was pointed out in Chapter II, had a strong family pattern. This was partially manifested, in relation to the Finn, in the category "Parents helping to set-up children in farming." Fifty-seven percent of the Czech families helped their children compared to 13% of the Finnish families. This does not mean to imply that the Finns had any less solidarity in family pattern than did the Czechs. The pattern of helping children in farming was a manifestation of family solidarity among the Czechs; it was not necessarily a manifestation of lack of family solidarity among the Finns. Family solidarity among the Finns may have been based upon entirely different criteria than among the Czechs.

Although there was no significant difference between the two groups with respect to families taking daily newspapers, there was considerable with respect to weekly newspapers. Four percent of the Czech families took no weekly as compared to 35% for the Finns. Eighty percent of the Czech families took more than one weekly compared to 30% of the Finnish families.

Formal Social Participation: Table 23 indicates that in some phases of formal social participation the Finns were more active than the Czechs, while in others the Czechs were more active. The Finns stood out in agricultural education and cooperative programs; the Czech in religious and school activities.

Fifty-five percent of the Czech families claimed church membership, as compared to 22% for the Finns. Of those families claiming membership 86% had at least one youth who was a member compared to 8% for the Finns. The wives and husbands of the two groups belonged to churches in about the same proportions. Among the Czechs the wives, husbands and youths belonged to and participated in the church about equally. Among the Finns there were extreme differences between the youth on the one hand and the wives and husbands on the other with respect to the proportions belonging to and participating in church activities. Seventeen percent of the youths who professed membership in churches attended services. One hundred percent of the wives attended as compared to 75% of the husbands.

The differences between the two groups in participation in agricultural educational programs were extreme. Only 2% of the Czech families had at least one individual who was a member in some such program as compared to 95% of the Finnish families. The differences between the two groups with respect to membership and attendance on the part of the youths, wives, and husbands were insignificant, but in this case it was meaningless since the statistics were

computed from only 2% of the families in the Czech group.

The two groups differed significantly with respect to membership in cooperatives. Only 14% of the Czech families compared to 65% of the Finnish families had someone who was a member of a cooperative. A breakdown of youths, wives and husbands on the basis of membership and attendance indicated that among those families where at least one person was a member, Czech youths tended to be members in greater proportion than did Finnish youths. Finnish wives tended to be members and to attend meetings in much greater proportion than did Czech wives. In fact, Finnish wives were members of and attended cooperatives in as great a proportion as did their husbands.

There was a significant difference between the two groups in participation on the school board. Seventy-nine percent of the heads of Czech families were active as compared to 48% of the Finnish heads. Fifty-two percent of the Czech wives were active as compared to 48% of the Finnish wives. This would seem to be in conflict with the fact that Finnish children on the average attained a higher grade in school than did the Czech children. This may be partly explained, however, by the fact that when the field work was done for this particular Czech group there was a rather spirited movement in the area to improve the schools. This undoubtedly resulted in greater participation, on the part of the parents, in school board activities than would have been the case if such a movement had not been in progress.

The difference displayed in Table 23 between the two groups with respect to proportion of the heads being citizens of the United States may have been due to the fact that one group had been in this country longer than the other. Ninety-eight percent of the Czech heads reported being citizens as compared to 85% for the Finns. The mean year of migration to this country for the Czechs was 1900 as compared to 1905 for the Finns (see Table 21).

Table 23 - Formal Social Participation - Comparison of Czech Group II and the Finns of Price County

| Item | Czech II | Finns | Differences |
|---|----------|-------|-------------|
| Church membership | | | |
| At least one in family is member | .55 | .22 | .33* |
| Youth member | .86 | .08 | .78* |
| Wife member | .86 | .92 | .06 |
| Husband member | .79 | .67 | .12 |
| Youth attends | .71 | .17 | .54* |
| Wife attends | .79 | 1.00 | .21 |
| Husband attends | .68 | .75 | .07 |
| Agricultural educational organizations | | | |
| At least one in family is member | .02 | .95 | .93* |
| Youth member | 1.00 | .15 | .85* |
| Wife member | - | .83 | .83 |
| Husband member | 1.00 | .83 | .17 |
| Youth attends | - | .08 | .08 |
| Wife attends | - | .54 | .54 |
| Husband attends | 1.00 | .56 | .44 |
| Cooperative | | | |
| At least one in family is member | .14 | .65 | .51* |
| Youth member | .43 | .15 | .25* |
| Wife member | .14 | .83 | .69* |
| Husband member | .72 | .83 | .11 |
| Youth attends | .29 | .08 | .21 |
| Wife attends | - | .54 | .54* |
| Husband attends | .57 | .56 | .01 |
| Lodges and Clubs | | | |
| At least one in family is member | .16 | .13 | .03 |
| Youth Member | .25 | .29 | .04 |
| Wife member | 1.00 | .86 | .14 |
| Husband member | .62 | .57 | .05 |
| Youth attends | .13 | .14 | .01 |
| Wife attends | .75 | .71 | .04 |
| Husband attends | .38 | .43 | .05 |
| Town Board and its meetings | | | |
| Head - very active | .17 | .31 | .14 |
| occasionally | .57 | .42 | .15 |
| not at all | .26 | .27 | .01 |
| Wife - Very active | .02 | .11 | .09 |
| occasionally | .44 | .30 | .14 |
| not at all | .54 | .59 | .05 |
| School Board and its meetings | | | |
| Head - very active | .17 | .10 | .07 |
| occasionally | .62 | .38 | .24* |
| not at all | .62 | .38 | .24* |
| Wife - very active | .21 | .52 | .31* |
| occasionally | .02 | .10 | .08 |
| not at all | .50 | .28 | .22 |
| | .48 | .62 | .14 |
| Citizen of the U.S. | | | |
| Head | .98 | .85 | .13* |
| Wife | .86 | .77 | .09 |
| Voting | | | |
| Head | .96 | .85 | .09 |
| Wife | .77 | .82 | .05 |

* / Indicates a difference at the $p = .05$ level or less.

Note: All the statistics in this table are proportions.

Farm Patterns: Table 24 indicates that there were five categories in this section which showed no significant differences as compared to ten that did. The five that displayed similarity between the two groups were: "years on present farm," "ownership of land," "method of acquiring the farm," "acres in crops," and "farmers having horses and tractors."

Both groups were drawn to their present areas in the early part of this century as a result of an intensive campaign for the sale of lands in the cut-over region. They arrived in their respective communities at about the same time, the mean year being 1914 for the Czechs and 1911 for the Finns (see Table 21).

The Czechs reported a mean of 22.40 and the Finns 23.25 years on their present farms, which is an indication of comparable stability on the land. The proportion of land ownership was almost 100% in both groups. Land in the area was so cheap and the income from it per unit so small that normally it was not rented. If one wanted to farm it was almost as easy to start as an owner as a renter. Twenty-one percent of the Czech families had their farms mortgaged as compared to 41% of the Finnish families, which represented a significant difference. As was pointed out in the previous chapter the Czechs ordinarily did not like to borrow money, and especially on their land. Although the pattern had broken down to some extent, it was still one of the marked cultural characteristics of the Czech groups.

Nineteen percent of the Czech families acquired their farms from relatives as compared to 5% for the Finns. This represented a significant difference and again reflected the strength of the Czech family. A larger proportion of the Finnish families on the other hand, acquired their farms from people of the same nationality than did the Czechs. The percentages were 51 and 21 respectively.

Table 24 - The Farm - Comparison of Czech Group II and Finns of Price County

| Item | : : Czech II | : : Finns | : : Difference |
|--|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Mean number years on present farm | 22.40 | 23.25 | .85 |
| Ownership of land | .96 | 1.00 | .04 |
| Farm mortgaged | .21 | .41 | .20* |
| Relationship to previous owner | | | |
| Relative | .19 | .05 | .14* |
| Friend of different nationality | .02 | .04 | .02 |
| Same nationality | .21 | .51 | .30* |
| Other | .58 | .40 | .18 |
| Method of acquiring farm | | | |
| Inherited | .04 | .07 | .03 |
| Purchased improved | .25 | .25 | 0 |
| Purchased unimproved | .71 | .68 | .03 |
| Mean number of acres in crops | 24.85 | 20.27 | 4.28 |
| Chief crops grown | | | |
| Hay | .94 | .65 | .29* |
| Oats | .78 | .58 | .20* |
| Potatoes | .61 | .45 | .16 |
| Corn | .33 | .05 | .28* |
| Peas | 0 | .04 | .04 |
| Barley | .06 | 0 | .06 |
| Rye | .04 | 0 | .04 |
| Beans | .02 | 0 | .02 |
| Wheat | .02 | 0 | .02 |
| Occupation of head | | | |
| Full-time farmer | .80 | .58 | .22* |
| Part-time farmer | .20 | .42 | .22* |
| Mean number of milk cows per farm | 9.75 | 8.54 | 1.21* |
| Farmers with poultry | | | |
| Commercial use | .47 | .07 | .40* |
| Home use | .41 | .31 | .10 |
| None | .12 | .62 | .50* |
| Farmers with hogs | | | |
| Commercial use | .14 | 0 | .14* |
| Home use | .41 | .47 | .06 |
| None | .45 | .53 | .08 |
| Farmers having horses and tractors | | | |
| Only horses | .51 | .56 | .05 |
| Only tractors | .10 | .06 | .04 |
| Both | .25 | .16 | .09 |
| Neither | .14 | .22 | .08 |
| Farmers having barn equipment | | | |
| Electricity | .26 | .40 | .14 |
| Fountains | .18 | .42 | .24* |
| Manure carrier | .12 | .33 | .21* |
| Concrete floors | .61 | .45 | .16* |
| Silo | .27 | 0 | .27* |
| Farmers having gardens and doing canning | | | |
| Have gardens | .96 | .93 | .03 |
| Can vegetables | .84 | .65 | .19* |
| Can fruits | .90 | .35 | .55* |
| Can meats | .69 | .05 | .64* |
| Farmers buying and growing feed | | | |
| Buy | .02 | .70 | .68* |
| Grow | .76 | .04 | .72* |
| Buy and grow | .20 | .19 | .01 |
| Neither | .02 | .07 | .05 |

* / Indicates a difference at the $p = .05$ level or less.

Note: Unless otherwise specified in the caption all the statistics in this table are proportions.

Both groups had approximately the same number of acres per family in crops, 24.85 and 20.27 for the Czechs and Finns respectively. As is indicated in Table 24 Czech families grew hay, oats, and corn in significantly greater proportions than did the Finns. This would indicate that with respect to animal feeds the Czechs were more self-sufficient than the Finns. This was born out by the information in the category "farmers buying and growing feed," in which it is indicated that 70% of the Finnish families purchased all of their animal feeds as compared to 2% of the Czechs.

In addition to diversity in crops the Czechs also had greater diversity of farming in animals. The Czechs had a mean of 9.75 cows per family compared to 8.54 for the Finns, which represents a significant difference. Eighty-eight percent of the Czechs had poultry as compared to 50% of the Finns. Of this group 47% raised poultry for commercial purposes as compared to 7% of the Finns. Although the two groups did not differ significantly with respect to the proportions raising hogs they did differ significantly with respect to those raising hogs for commercial purposes. Fourteen percent of the Czechs did this as compared to none for the Finns.

The fact that more of the Czechs raised poultry and hogs combined with the fact that a significantly larger proportion of them canned vegetables, fruits and meat indicates that the Czechs were not only more self-sufficient than the Finns in the production of animal feeds, but also with respect to the production of human foods.

The relative self-sufficiency of the two groups in both human and animal foods undoubtedly was closely related to the fact that they also differed significantly with respect to occupation. Forty-two percent of the Finnish families were part-time farmers compared to 20% of the Czechs. Thus the Finns would not be expected to carry on as complete a farming enterprise as the Czechs.

Levels-of-Living: Table 25 indicates that of the 13 categories under level-of-living items six show insignificant differences. It appears that of the items that do display differences, the ones pertaining to the house and its structure favor the Czechs while the items pertaining to conveniences favor the Finns. A larger proportion of the Czechs had a "painted frame house," "separate dining room," "separate kitchen," and a "screened porch" than did the Finns, while a larger proportion of the Finns had a "telephone" and "a separate laundry and woodshed." The exception to this was "lighting." There was no significant difference between the two groups with respect to electric lights, but a larger proportion of the Czechs than the Finns had kerosene lighting.

Table 25 - Levels-of-Living - Comparison of Czech Group II with
Finns of Price County

| Item | Czechs II | Finns | Difference |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-------|------------|
| Telephone | .08 | .25 | .17* |
| Lights | | | |
| Electric | .31 | .43 | .12 |
| Kerosene | .69 | .35 | .34* |
| Other | 0 | .22 | .22* |
| House | | | |
| Painted frame | .82 | .62 | .20* |
| Unpainted frame | .12 | .36 | .24* |
| Leg | .06 | .02 | .04 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Washing machine | | | |
| Power | .49 | .55 | .06 |
| Hand | .16 | .22 | .06 |
| None | .35 | .23 | .12 |
| Separate dining room | .65 | .15 | .50* |
| Separate kitchen | .96 | .35 | .61* |
| Water | | | |
| Piped | .06 | .02 | .04 |
| Pumped | .24 | .33 | .09 |
| Other | .70 | .65 | .05 |
| Kitchen sink | .51 | .49 | .02 |
| Indoor toilet | .02 | 0 | .02 |
| Heating | | | |
| Furnace | .06 | .09 | .03 |
| Heater | .74 | .84 | .10 |
| Range | .20 | .07 | .13 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Separate laundry and woodshed | .26 | .57 | .31* |
| Screened porch | .63 | .33 | .30* |
| Separate milk house | .20 | .55 | .35* |
| Mean rooms per person | .97 | .89 | .07 |

*/ Indicates a difference at the $p = .05$ level or less.

Note: Unless otherwise indicated by the caption all the statistics in this table are proportions.

Chapter IV

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Family Composition - Summary Comparison of All Groups

A perusal of Table 26 gives a summary picture of the differences between the various groups on the items under the section of family composition. It will be noted that there are only two categories in which no significant differences were displayed among the three Czech groups. These were "grades completed by children 15 and over," and "proportion of children married." In the case of "grades completed ..." significant differences were displayed between the Czech and Finnish groups, while in the case of "proportion of children married" no significant differences were displayed. The category, "parents helping to set up children in farming," displayed significant differences within only one of the Czech group comparisons, while all the other categories displayed significant differences within two or more of the comparisons.

Czech Groups I and II displayed no significant differences in 33% of the categorical comparisons compared to 42% for Czech Groups I and III, 58% for Groups II and III, and 33% for Czechs II and the Finns. From this it would appear that the groups that differed most on family census characteristics were Czech groups I and II and Czech group II and the Finns. The groups which were more nearly alike on these items were Czech groups II and III.

Although the Czech groups differed considerably among themselves with respect to the quantitative comparisons under family composition, certain qualitative aspects of those same comparisons remained constant for all three groups. Use of the native language, for example, was a category in which significant differences were displayed for all group comparisons, yet this was

Table 26 - Family Composition - Summary Comparison of All Groups

| Items | Differences between Czech groups | | | Differences between Czechs II and Finns of Price |
|--|----------------------------------|-----------|------------|--|
| | | | | |
| | I and II | I and III | II and III | |
| Number of children per family | * | - | * | * |
| Age of children | * | - | * | * |
| Children 15 and over in school | * | * | - | * |
| Grades completed by children 15 and over | - | - | - | * |
| Children 15 and over at home | * | * | - | * |
| Children married | - | - | - | - |
| Spouses of same nationality | - | * | * | - |
| Occupations of children | * | * | - | - |
| Use of native language | * | * | * | * |
| Parents helping set up children in farming | * | - | - | * |
| Families taking daily newspapers | - | * | * | - |
| Families taking weekly newspapers | * | * | - | * |
| Total (-) : Number | 4 | 5 | 7 | 4 |
| Total (-) : Proportion | .33 | .42 | .58 | .33 |
| Total (*) : Number | 8 | 7 | 5 | 8 |
| Total (*) : Proportion | .67 | .58 | .42 | .67 |

Note: (*) Indicates a difference at the p = .05 level or less.
 (-) Indicates a difference at more than the p = .05 level.

only a quantitative difference because the fact remains that the language spoken by the Czech groups was Czech while that of the Finns was Finnish. This fact alone marked the Czech groups as being culturally different from the Finns, yet relatively similar among themselves.

Some of the Czech groups differed with respect to the proportion of families helping to establish their children in farming. This again had a qualitative implication since the pattern of helping children was the same for all three Czech groups and differed only in the proportion of each group participating in the pattern. Most of the Czech children were helped through the bond of maintenance type of arrangement.

The characteristics on which no significant differences existed between the Czech groups, "proportion of children married" and "mean grades completed by children 15 years and over," were the only two which indicated cultural homogeneity on a statistical level. In the case of "mean grades completed..." the Finnish group was significantly higher than the Czech group with which it was compared. But in the case of proportion of children married the Finns were not significantly different from the Czechs of group II.

Formal Social Participation - Summary Comparison of All Groups

As is indicated in Table 27 the Czech groups displayed greater similarity among themselves with respect to formal social participation than they did with respect to family composition characteristics. No significant differences existed between the three Czech groups in 4 of the 8 categories of Table 27. These were "membership in agricultural educational organizations," "participation in town board meetings," "participation in school board meetings," and "proportion of heads and wives citizens." Two other categories displayed significant differences in only one comparison. These were "membership in lodges and clubs" and "proportion of heads and wives voting."

Table 27 - Formal Social Participation - Summary Comparison of All Groups

| Items | Differences between | | | Differences between Czechs II and Finns of Price |
|---|---------------------|-----------|------------|---|
| | Czech groups | | | |
| | I and II | I and III | II and III | |
| Membership in church | - | * | * | * |
| Membership in agricultural education organizations | - | - | - | * |
| Membership in cooperatives | * | - | * | * |
| Membership in lodges and clubs | - | * | - | - |
| Town board meetings | - | - | - | - |
| School board meetings | - | - | - | * |
| Citizenship | - | - | - | - |
| Voting | - | * | - | - |
| <hr/> | | | | |
| Total (-) :Number | 7 | 5 | 6 | 4 |
| Total (-) :Proportion | .87 | .62 | .75 | .50 |
| <hr/> | | | | |
| Total (*) :Number | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Total (*) :Proportion | .13 | .38 | .25 | .50 |

Note: (*) Indicates a difference at the $p = .05$ level or less.
 (-) Indicates a difference at more than the $p = .05$ level.

The comparison between Czech groups I and II displayed no significant differences in 87% of the categories compared to 62% for Groups I and III, 75% for Groups II and III, and 50% for the Finns and Czechs II. Thus all the Czech group comparisons displayed fewer significant differences than the comparisons between the Czechs II and the Finns of Price.

Although the three Czech groups differed with respect to membership in church organizations this did not represent a divergence from their cultural background. Many of them had remained with the Catholic church while many others had left it. A few of those who had left joined protestant churches but in large they had remained unaffiliated. This was the same pattern followed in Czechoslovakia after the first World War when it was no longer compulsory to be a member of the Catholic church. The forces that affected the pattern in this country were already laid down in the old world. During the Hapsburg rule many Czechs were conditioned for and many against the Catholic church so that when the people were no longer under compulsion by the state to belong to the church they followed their personal inclination. Thus it can be said that potentially the Czechs were not homogeneous with respect to church affiliation even before coming to this country. Although most of the migrant heads were Catholic at the time of leaving the old world many of them already had planted in their breasts the seed of becoming non-Catholic as soon as the opportunity arose.

The three Czech groups were uniform in their non-participation in agricultural education organizations. The writer has been informed, however, that since the field work was done a young Czech leader with a degree in agriculture from the university has become 4H Club leader in one of the areas. According to the report he has already built up an extensive following among the Czech youth. Thus if the data for participation in agricultural

education organizations were to be gathered again the group concerned would undoubtedly differ considerably from the other two. This again indicates the influence of unique leadership in determining cultural patterns.

Although the Czech groups differed among themselves with respect to the extent of affiliation in lodges they were uniform with respect to the lodges to which they were affiliated. Nearly all those who belonged to lodges were members of ZCZJ. The Finns and Czechs II were non-significantly different with respect to affiliation in lodges. Yet with respect to the nature and quality of participation in lodges all of the Czech groups differed from the Finns because of the fact that their respective lodges were different in purpose and function.

The Czech groups were non-significantly different in the categories which indicated their interest and participation in educational and political activities, which as was pointed out in Chapter II, were the main areas of Czech formal social participation. Although both of these activities were somewhat restricted in the old world under the Austrian rule nevertheless the Czechs' concept of their value never died. They were kept alive and motivated by such nationalistic organizations as Sokol and the Czech churches which managed to survive *subrosa*. Since the Czechs strongly desired freedom in educational and political activities in the old country but were partially inhibited by the rulers they came to respect and value these activities all the more. This respect and value *per se* placed upon education and political participation has persisted in the three Czech groups in Wisconsin.

Farm Patterns - Summary Comparison of All Groups

The three Czech groups displayed relative similarity in 4 of the 12 categories of Table 28. These were "years on present farm," "farms mortgaged," "farmers with gardens and doing canning," and "farmers with horses and

Table 28 - Farm Patterns - Summary Comparison of All Groups

| Items | Difference between Czech groups | | | Differences between Czechs II and Finns of Price |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------|------------|---|
| | I and II | I and III | II and III | |
| Years on present farm | - | - | - | - |
| Ownership of land | - | * | - | - |
| Mortgaged farms | - | - | - | * |
| Type of crops grown | * | - | * | * |
| Occupation of head | * | - | * | * |
| Milk cows per farm | * | * | * | * |
| Farmers with poultry | * | - | * | * |
| Farmers with hogs | * | - | * | - |
| Farmers with horses and tractors | * | - | - | - |
| Farmers having barn equipment | * | * | * | * |
| Farmers with gardens and doing canning | - | - | - | * |
| Farmers buying and growing feed | - | - | - | * |
| :Number | 5 | 9 | 6 | 4 |
| Total (-):Proportion | .42 | .75 | .50 | .33 |
| :Number | 7 | 3 | 6 | 8 |
| Total (*):Proportion | .58 | .25 | .50 | .66 |

Note: (*) Indicates a difference at the $p = .05$ level or less.
 (-) Indicates a difference at more than the $p = .05$ level.

tractors." Two categories, "mean number of milk cows per farm" and "farmers having barn equipment" displayed significant differences in all three comparisons.

The comparison between Czech Groups I and II displayed no significant differences in 42% of the categories compared to 75% for Czech Groups I and III, 50% for Czech Groups II and III, and 33% for the Finns and Czech Group II. The greatest number of significant differences existed between the Finns and Czech Group II, while Czech Groups I and III had the fewest significant differences of all the comparisons, and consequently were more similar.

With respect to farming the Czech groups differed most among themselves on those categories that emphasized the possession of material equipment such as silos, concrete floors, fountains, tractors, horses, and number of milk cows. They differed least on those categories that represented values of long standing in their cultural background and less material in manifestation, such as ownership of land, having their farms free of mortgages, and following practices in farming that contributed to self-sufficiency both in animal and human foods. These latter values, as will be recalled from Chapter II, were philosophical values upon which the Czechs based their concept of good living. As long as material items did not serve to detract from the achievement of such values they were readily accepted.

The similarity among the Czech groups with respect to ownership of land, freedom of indebtedness, and self-sufficiency in farming was especially significant since the Czechs of group II differed significantly on most of those characteristics from the Finnish group.

Levels-of-Living - Summary Comparison of All Groups

The data in Table 29 indicate that the three Czech groups differed considerably with respect to levels-of-living. Only 3 of the 14 categories in

Table 29 - Levels-of-Living - Summary Comparison of All groups

| Items | Differences between Czech groups | | | :Difference between : Czechs II and : Plans of Price |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|--|
| | : I and II | : I and III | : II and III | |
| Telephone | * | * | * | * |
| Lights | * | * | * | * |
| Type of house | - | - | - | * |
| Washington machine | * | - | * | - |
| Separate dining room | * | - | * | * |
| Separate kitchen | - | - | - | * |
| Water supply | * | * | * | - |
| Kitchen sink | * | - | * | * |
| Indoor toilet | * | - | * | - |
| Type of heating | * | * | * | - |
| Laundry and woodshed | * | - | * | * |
| Screened perch | - | - | - | * |
| Separate milk house | * | - | * | * |
| Rooms per person | * | * | * | - |
| :Number | 3 | 9 | 3 | 5 |
| Total (-):Proportion | .21 | .64 | .21 | .36 |
| :Number | 11 | 5 | 11 | 9 |
| Total (*):Proportion | .79 | .36 | .79 | .64 |

Note: (*) indicates a difference at the $p = .05$ level or less.
 (-) indicates a difference at more than the $p = .05$ level.

the comparisons of the three groups did not display any significant differences. These were "type of house," "separate kitchen," and "screened porch." Five of the categories displayed significant differences between all the Czech groups compared. These were "telephone," "lights," "water supply," "type of heating," and "rooms per person." The other 6 categories displayed differences in 1 or 2 of the 3 group comparisons.

The proportion of the categories which displayed no significant differences was 21% for the comparison between Groups I and II, 64% for Groups I and III, 21% for Groups II and III, and 36% for the Finns and Czechs II.

The comparisons between Czech groups I and II and II and III displayed the least similarity while the comparison between I and III displayed the most similarity of any of the comparisons. The Finns and Czech Group II comparison was next in similarity with 36% of the categories showing non-significant differences.

The results of the comparisons in this section indicate that although nationality must have had considerable influence in differentiating the Czechs II and the Finns of Price, both relatively recent immigrant groups, it was not so influential among the Czech groups themselves. The two groups that displayed the least number of significantly different items were I and III, both of which were relatively prosperous land areas as compared to Group II. Since the Finns and Czechs II were next to the comparison of Groups I and III in the proportion of characteristics not significantly different it is a strong indication that the economic factor was a strong determinant of what the families possessed in their homes.

Summary Comparison of All Groups on All data

As Table 30 indicates the various comparisons on all categories of data range in the proportion of items not significantly different from 37% for

Table 30 - Summary Comparison of All Groups on All Data

| Groups of data | Items compared between | | | | | | Items compared between | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-----|
| | Czech groups | | | | | | Czech II and Finns of Price | |
| | I and II | I and III | I and III | II and III | II and III | II and Finns | | |
| | (-) | (*) | (-) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (-) | (*) |
| Family census | 4 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 8 |
| Formal social participation | 7 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| The farm | 5 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 8 |
| Levels-of-living | 3 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 11 | 5 | 9 |
| Total : Number | 19 | 27 | 28 | 18 | 22 | 24 | 17 | 29 |
| Total : Proportion | .41 | .59 | .61 | .39 | .48 | .52 | .37 | .63 |

Note: (-) Indicates a difference at more than the $p = .05$ level.
 (*) Indicates a difference at the $p = .05$ level or less.

the comparison between the Finns and Czechs of Group II to 61% for the comparison of Czechs of Groups I and III. If they are ranked from the lowest percentage of categories not significantly different to the highest they appear in the following order:

| | |
|--------------------|-------|
| Czech II and Finns | - 37% |
| Czechs I and II | - 41% |
| Czechs II and III | - 48% |
| Czechs I and III | - 61% |

Thus the groups which displayed the most similarity were Groups I and III of the Czechs. All of the Czech group comparisons displayed greater similarity than the comparison between the Finns and the Czechs of Group II. This would seem to indicate that nationality derivation was a potent cultural differentiator with groups of more recent migration to Wisconsin, because in spite of the fact that the Czechs II and Finns lived in approximately the same physical and social environment in the Wisconsin community they differed more than any of the other group comparisons. The fact that the three Czech groups displayed a considerable number of significant differences among themselves, however, indicated that certain physical and social environmental factors which differed from one group to another had had considerable influence in making each of the Czech groups culturally different. The fact that Czech Groups I and III, having come to this country more nearly at the same time and having settled in agricultural areas more similar in productivity than Czech Group II, were more similar than Czech Group II and either of the others indicates that these other factors had an important influence upon the determination of cultural patterns among the Czech groups.

Conclusions

In view of the findings of this study it can be concluded that there are certain areas of culture in which the Czech groups were fairly

homogeneous, but there were other areas in which there was considerable variation. The areas of similarity were essentially with those patterns and values which did not have obvious artifact accompaniments or which were relatively non-material in nature. Conversely the areas of culture in which there was considerable variation were material in nature. Thus with respect to such basic values as attitudes toward education, government and political participation, self-sufficiency in farming, freedom from indebtedness, use of the same foreign language, and belonging to the same lodge it can be said that the three Czech groups constituted a cultural type. But with respect to the possession of material artifacts of culture both in the home and on the farm the Czechs did not constitute a culture type.

The evidence of this study indicates that in certain of its aspects culture will change more readily than in others to adapt to the limitations of its physical setting. The material will change and adapt more readily than the non-material aspects of culture. It also indicates that physical environment is a strong determinant of culture. A mere aggregation of human beings does not in itself constitute a cultural group, but wherever there is such an aggregation some form of cultural grouping exists. People, in other words, are the raw material of the culture group, which in its essence consists of organizations and institutions, folkways and mores, customs and traditions, all arising from the interaction of persons and groups of persons, and from the process of adaptation both to one another, as human beings, and to the physical environment.

The type of farming found in any area, for example, is not a haphazard growth, but is the result, not only of the farmers' cultural background and training, but also his efforts to adjust his organizations and operations to certain physical factors which set definite limits to agricultural activities.

Certain crops or livestock can be produced economically in one set of conditions, while if one or more of these conditions be changed, a different type of farming may develop. It may be said, for example, that in a sense a dairy type of agriculture has been developed in Wisconsin because certain physical factors have prevented the growth of other farm types. A Corn Belt type of farming was impossible for most of Wisconsin, not only because of rather poor soils and short growing seasons, but also because of cool summer temperatures. Wheat farming was not feasible due to relatively small acreages per farm and the rough topography. Beef cattle and sheep as dominant farm enterprises, while physically possible, could not offer effective competition to dairying in much of Wisconsin because of the small size of farm and the limited income possible from the types of farming as compared with the income possible from the more intensive dairy farming.

Dairying seemed to fit the physical and climatic conditions of Wisconsin. It fitted in with the ample pasture, forage crops, small grains, limited corn production, and the opportunity to enlarge the rather small farm units through an intensive type of farming. In spite of the fact that the residents of Wisconsin stemmed from many different areas of Europe, many of which had dairying as a minor part of agriculture, Wisconsin is essentially a dairy state. Dairy farms predominate in practically every county.

Yet as is indicated from the evidence of this study ethnic background along with climatic and geographical factors served to create important variations within this dairy complex. The Czech groups, for example, carried on their dairy enterprises with considerable emphasis upon such factors as freedom from indebtedness, self-sufficiency for animal and human foods, and ownership of land. Other ethnic groups carrying on a dairy operation under similar physical environment may not have placed so much emphasis upon these

factors and yet as far as external evidences were concerned, the farming enterprises may have appeared to be about the same.

The relative influence of physical environment as a determinant of culture increases as the length of time spent in this country increases. And conversely, the less time spent in this country, the less apparent is the influence of physical environment. This was manifested in the comparison of the Finns of Price and Czech group II where physical environment was similar, but where there were radical differences, both of a material and non-material nature. These groups are undoubtedly more similar now, however, than they were 15 years ago, and they probably ^{will} display even greater similarity as time passes.

Cultural values and patterns concerned with the family and home remained relatively strong and almost universal in the three Czech groups. The home, as in Bohemia, was the important influence in the life of the individual. As a matter of fact, the family in the groups studied bore a greater resemblance to the patriarchal family of the Old World than did any of the other social institutions to their Old World counterparts. Although the Czech American child gets much of his recreational activity in the lodge, the tavern, etc., still most of his social life centered about the home. In his early associations with grandparents, the child has instilled in him respect for and appreciation of Old World values and customs. The family in the Wisconsin Czech communities was a conservative influence and consequently had contributed much to the perpetuation of Old-World values; it had had the influence of slowing up the process of cultural change.

Leisure-time activities in the Czech areas studied showed many evidences of the old and new. A great deal of Czech language reading matter was received in the Czech areas studied, but this material had been decreasing

year by year as the older people died off. Some of the reading materials received by the families at the time of the study, although not in the Czech language, were similar in content and "flavor" to Czech language publications, and consequently continued to stimulate Czech ideologies and values. This was due to the fact that many of the nationalistic societies had found it necessary to appeal to non-Czech speaking Czech Americans in order to get volume of participation.

As mentioned in Chapter II informal visiting, mainly among relatives, was one of the most indulged in leisure-time activities, and it existed in the Czech areas studied much the same as it did in the village of the old world. The importance of such a pattern in perpetuating and stimulating old-world values cannot be overemphasized since it permeated every phase of daily living. To the Czech farmer in Wisconsin, as a matter of fact, this informal social activity was the "savor" of living. It was the part of social participation that colored all other activities.

Although the three groups were similar with respect to the type of participation in formal organizations the organizations in which they participated had taken on many of the characteristics of the new world. Some cultural patterns and values carried over from the old world such as those centered around educational and political activity found expression in a school system and a governmental set-up that were distinctively U.S. Even organizations that were transplanted from the old world, such as Sokol and ZCZJ, were Americanized. This undoubtedly arose from the fact that associations normally express the attitudes and ideals of their members, and usually arise out of the conditions found in the group life of the community. When those conditions change, the association, if it is to survive, must change. The Sokol organization, founded to meet certain conditions in Bohemia, was

brought over to America by the early immigrants. In Europe this organization had two purposes; first, the improvement of the mental and physical health of its members; and second, the creation of feelings of nationalism and eventually an independent Bohemia. In the early days of immigration the Sokol organization was very powerful in the Czech communities studied. Many people joined it and participated in its activities. It was striving hard to further the independence of Bohemia, and this aroused much enthusiasm and gained it many members. Also, the Sokol hall was a place where congenial people gathered and had a good time. In this period Czechs knew little English, and could find entertainment only among their own people. The drills and exhibitions, in which old and young, male and female, could take part, gave the members an opportunity to satisfy their desire for recognition.

As conditions, which had made the organization strong, changed the association lost out in importance and prestige. Bohemia won its independence, and as the first generation passed on the young people were, through the schools and other social and economic forces, brought into direct contact with a dominant culture, they no longer wanted to gain recognition through calisthenics, but through modern sports such as football, basketball, baseball, tennis, and swimming. Thus Sokol passed out of the picture almost entirely in all of the three groups studied. There was some difference, however, in the manner and rapidity with which Sokol disappeared in all three groups. This was due mainly to factors of social mobility.

The history of ZCBJ was much the same as that of Sokol except that its functions were broader and not so specialized and consequently it had been able to adapt to its new environment with greater versatility. At the time of the study it was reaching the point of dissolution and was being substituted by organizations which more effectively served American conditions

that played upon its decline in importance. In the area of Czeck group III it was the Catholic church and a relatively high degree of social mobility; in the area of Group I it was a relatively rapid adjustment to American social and economic patterns because of rather prosperous returns from a good farming area; while in the Group II area ZCBJ was still an important force. This was in part due to the more recent migration of its members to the United States, but part of it was also due to being brought together through economic difficulty and social and spacial isolation. This combined with rather well balanced competition between the Catholic and protestant churches which placed the members of ZCBJ in somewhat of a squeeze situation served to create a rather active well knit group in the fraternal lodge.

The differential pattern of change for the three areas of Sokol and ZCBJ are only illustrative of numerous other aspects of the culture of the three Czeck groups. The main point which the writer wishes to bring out in this connection is that although each of the groups may have been relatively homogeneous culturally upon arriving in this country they were each subjected to different environmental forces, climatically, geographically, and socially, and consequently had developed into almost unique cultural units. Although there were broad cultural values and patterns common to all three groups the integration of these values and patterns into the daily lives and problems of the separate groups was quite different. Pursuing this line of thought it would be possible to state that each of the three Czeck groups studied constituted a unique cultural type. On the other hand if it were desired to base the culture type on broad generalized patterns and values it would be possible to state that the three groups constituted a culture type. If one desired to base the culture type on even broader patterns and values, the writer will hazard the statement, that nearly all the Czeck groups in the

United States would constitute a culture type. There are certain cultural traits that they and no other groups will have in common. This logic can of course be carried even further until the point of saying that the people of the United States constitute a culture type because of broad, underlying values which are common to nearly all of them.

Thus it appears that in the use of the culture type for purposes of research or program it is necessary to decide upon the degree of refinement desired in producing groups with homogeneous cultural traits. Within the administrative unit of an extension program, for example, it may not be necessary to be concerned with homogeneity in religion, lodge affiliation, political participation, etc. except as those factors affect the attitudes of the people in carrying out the goals of the extension program. Homogeneity of attitudes and patterns in agriculture per se then would be the important consideration. In other words the area of culture for which homogeneity is desired lies in the attitudes of the people concerned toward extension as a means of agricultural education, and in the institutions available which would lend themselves to the achievement of the goals. If heterogeneity within the administrative unit existed with respect to the cultural factors playing upon the success of the extension methods or goals then it would probably be necessary to alter the program.

Thus a use to which the culture type might be put would be that of determining the social forces which would have important bearing upon the success or failure of a given program then try to make the administrative unit fit the culture type, or at least make the necessary adjustments in the program required to make it palatable or at least not offensive to those groups within the area which were not in agreement with the goals or methods of the program.

With this use the culture type would take on new meaning which might

have the effect of altering it so much that it would have little meaning. The writer is inclined to believe, however, that this would not be the case. The chief difference between this particular emphasis and that of Dr. Hill's would be simply adding to his concept the necessity of limiting or circumscribing the area of culture included in the culture type. In other words, it would be tantamount to saying that the three Czech groups constituted a culture type with respect to certain non-material cultural traits while with respect to certain material traits they were not a culture type.

APPENDIX I

METHOD OF SAMPLING

APPENDIX I

METHOD OF SAMPLING

Although, as was indicated in the body of the thesis, no claim can be made that the Czech groups selected for study represented all the Czechs of Wisconsin, it is believed that within the limitations of purposive sampling fairly good representativeness was obtained. More precise methods were used for the sampling from within each of the various groups and consequently the writer can speak with greater assurance of representativeness on this count.

The first problem encountered with respect to sampling within each group was that of defining the universe and of identifying its events. This was done by entering the county tax rolls for the names, location by township and section, size of farm, value of land, and value of improvements of each of the families concerned within the area of study. The name, along with the aid of a person well acquainted with the people of the area, served to distinguish which families were to fall within the universe of a given study group. The name Polivka, for example, distinguished a Bohemian farmer, while the name Jaakola distinguished a Finnish farmer. Each questionable name was included in the first list and was checked with someone in the area who knew the family before it was included as an event in the universe to be studied. As a final check several people within the area were consulted as to the nationality of each family in the list. After a fairly complete list of families of a given study group was thus obtained the universe from which the sample was to be selected was completed.

The values of land and improvements for each farm within the universe or within the separate Czech and Finnish groups, were summed and then stratified into several different classes. Farms with a total assessed valuation of from

0.00 to \$600.00, for example, were put into one class, while those of a valuation of from \$600.00 to \$1,200.00 were placed into another, etc. It was found that a notable difference in the deviation from the mean value of land and improvements existed within each of the classes so that it was considered desirable to weight each one by its own standard deviation. A random sample from within each stratum or class was then taken and combined into a total sample for the particular group studied.

This type of sampling is ordinarily referred to as "Poisson" or "stratified" sampling and requires that each stratum or class constitute an infinite sub-universe.^{1/} In the case of this limited existent universe each sub-stratum was regarded as infinite on the assumption that it met the requirements of simple-sampling, i.e., each farm family in the universe had the same chance of being drawn from draw to draw as every other family in the universe. This was accomplished by returning each event or family to the universe after it was drawn so that the universe had as many events on the last draw as on the first. By this act of replacement the probability of being drawn was the same from draw to draw for each event. If the same event happened to be selected more than once it was accepted for the sample each time. The families for the sample were drawn according to L. H. C. Tippett's Tables of Random Sampling Numbers.^{2/}

The technique employed to select the samples for Czech groups I, II and III and the Finns of Price will be illustrated by following through the procedure used in selecting the sample for Czech group II. A list of 20⁴ names of Czech farm families was procured from the tax rolls in accordance with the above mentioned method, and were subsequently categorized into four strata on

1/ Thomas C. McCormick. Elementary Social Statistics. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York and London, 1941. pp. 224-225.

2/ L. H. C. Tippett's. Tracts for Computers. No. XV, Cambridge University Press, London, 1927.

the basis of the combined value of land and improvements (see Appendix, Table 1).

In column (3) of Appendix Table 1 the number of frequencies in each class or row was weighted (multiplied) by the standard deviation of that same stratum. This was done because the scatter around the means of the strata or classes differed so greatly, i.e. $\sigma_1 = \$200.00$, $\sigma_2 = \$357.00$, $\sigma_3 = \$325.00$, and $\sigma_4 = \$766.00$ from the top to bottom rows respectively. The reason for this procedure was based on the logic that if most of the events within one stratum or row were similar with respect to the variable being measured in contrast to another where the events were very dissimilar, proportionally more would have to be taken from the second group than from the first in order to get a representative picture. If one were to take a sample of the weights of a group of individuals, for example, in which half of them weighed exactly 150 pounds and the other half weighed exactly 175 pounds it would require only two men, one at 150 and the other 175 pounds, to give a representative picture of the group weights. But if in another group there were men of many different weights it would require considerably more than a sample of two to give a representative picture of the group.

It will be noted that in the first row of Appendix Table 1 where there were 36 cases and the standard deviation was \$200.00, it took a proportional sample of only 5 (see column 6), while in the \$1800.00-over row, in which there were 34 cases with a standard deviation of \$766.00, it required a group of 16 families to assure representativeness.

The problem of determining the proper size of samples was approached by the use of confidence limits, i.e., it was determined what size the sample would have to be in order that the value of the statistic used as the criterion of selection would fall within specified limits from sample to

sample a given proportion of the time. Say, for instance, that it was wanted to take a sample of such size that 95% of the time (within the confidence limits $P = .95$) the value of the mean would not vary from sample to sample by more than 10% of its value. For this purpose the formula below was required:

$$E_s (x/\%) = pS^3$$

Where $S - Mx = \$1208.99$, $E_x = \frac{6}{\sqrt{N_2}} = \frac{393.5}{\sqrt{N_2}}$, x is a mean deviate of S , p is the amount S is allowed to vary expressed as a percentage of the value of S , $x/\%$ is the value read from a table of normal areas corresponding to the specified confidence limits, $P = \frac{.95}{2} = .475$, and N_2 is the required size of the sample.

Turning to a table of "area's under the Normal Curve" it is found within the body of the table that $.475 = 1.96$. By substitution in the formula above the following results are produced:

$$\frac{393.5}{\sqrt{N_2}} (1.95) + .10 (1208.99)$$

$$\sqrt{N_2} = 6.37$$

$$N_2 = 40.69$$

As a check, it is noticed that in this solution the standard error of the mean is $\frac{393.5}{\sqrt{40.69}} = 61.68$. If the mean varies by 10% of its value, however, it will vary by $\$120.899$, which is $\frac{120.899}{61.68} = 1.96_{EM}$. Ordinates of the normal curve at the points ± 1.96 standard errors include 95% of the area of the curve. Therefore, the means of 95 out of every 100 samples of 41 farms will fall within 10% of the value of the mean of this group of 204 Czech families. Thus by raising this number to 51, which is one-fourth of the total number of families in the whole universe, one is fairly certain of getting a

3/ Thomas C. McCormik, *ibid.*, pp. 248-249.

representative sample.^{4/}

Column (4) of Appendix Table 1, represents the product (percentage) of the total of column (3) divided into the frequencies of each of its classes. This is the weighted percentage each stratum is of the whole universe.

Inasmuch as 51 was chosen as the number of events to be selected for the sample, column (5) is this number (51) multiplied by the percentages in each category. This gives the number of events to be selected from each stratum to form the whole sample. Column (6) is column (5) rounded out to whole numbers.

At this point, by entering Tippett's Tables, a sample of five farms were selected randomly from the first stratum, 18 from the second, 11 from the third, and 17 from the fourth category thus making a total of 51 farms in the sample.

The sample was compared as to the mean value of land and improvements, the standard deviation of the mean value of land and improvements, proportion of families on relief, and the proportion of heads foreign born with the corresponding parameter of the universe. It was found that the sample was from 97% to 99% representative on each comparison.^{5/} This indicates a high degree of representativeness of the universe.

To illustrate the test of representativeness the mean value of land and improvements of the sample will be compared with the same value of the universe. If the value of the parameter (in this case the mean of the universe)

^{4/} It was found that in each group studied the point of adequacy at the confidence limits $P = .95$ the number in the sample was well below one-fourth of the total number of families in the respective groups concerned. Thus it was decided to make the samples the same proportionally for all the groups and select one-fourth of the families from each.

^{5/} Similar tests of representativeness were made for the samples of all the groups studied and each sample was found to fall within the range of 96% to a little more than 99% representativeness on each comparison.

is known the representativeness of the sample can be measured in terms of the percentage deviation of the statistic (the mean of the sample) from the parameter. Thus,

$$Rp. = \left[100 - 100 \frac{(s-S)}{S} \right] \text{ percent} \quad \text{6/}$$

Where s is the statistic and S is the corresponding parameter. Substituting in the above formula,

$$Rp. = \left[100 - 100 \frac{(1208.99 - 1222.16)}{1222.16} \right] = 98.92\%$$

6/ Thomas C. McCormick, op. cit., p. 250.

APPENDIX

Table 1 - Procedure of Computing the Number of Families to be Drawn
in Czech Group II Sample

| Value of land and improvements | Number of farms | Standard deviation | (1) (2) | Proportion column (3) is of total | Number in sample (5) (4) | Number in sample (6) |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| \$ 0 - 599 | 36 | 200 | 7,200 | .10 | 5.00 | 5 |
| 600 - 1199 | 81 | 357 | 28,917 | .36 | 18.51 | 19 |
| 1200 - 1799 | 53 | 325 | 17,225 | .22 | 11.22 | 11 |
| 1800 - over | 34 | 766 | 26,044 | .32 | 16.32 | 16 |
| Total | 204 | | 79,386 | 1.00 | 51.00 | 51 |

APPENDIX II

FIELD SCHEDULE AND INSTRUCTIONS

CARD

II. THE FARM:

Years on present farm __, Total acres __, owned __, rented __, acres crops __
 Chief crops and acreages _____
 Farm inherited or purchased __ If purchased: improved __, unimproved __
 was former owner relative __, friend __, of same nationality __, other __
 Assessed value: land __, improvements __, is farm mortgaged __
 Now farming full time __; if part time, specify other _____
 Av.no.milk cows __; sire service of proved quality __; feed bought or trown
 Poultry: for home use only __, commercial __; hogs: for home __; commercial __
 Farm with horses __, tractor __, both __; no.horses __, tractor type _____
 Farm have silo __, electricity __ foundtains __ manure carrier __ concrete floor
 Family garden __; can or cure for home use, vegetables __, fruits __, meats __
 Is any equipment cooperatively owned __, specify _____ List chief items of
 machinery and equipment owned _____

III. FORMAL SOCIAL PARTICIPATION:

(write in name of group)

| | Member | | | Attend | | | Committee | | | Officer | | |
|---------------------|--------|-----|-----|--------|------|-----|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------|---|--|
| | Hd: | Wf: | Yo: | Hd : | Wf : | Yo: | Hd: Wf : Yo: | Hd : Wf : Yo: | Hd : Wf : Yo | | | |
| Church | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | |
| Sunday school | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | |
| Lodges, Clubs | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | |
| Ag. Ed: Co. Agt. | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | |
| Co-ops | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | |
| HS agr. | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | |
| Co-ops: Store | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | |
| Creamery-Cheese | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | |
| Social-Recreational | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | |
| Health-Hospital | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | |
| Other | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | |

(back of card)

CARD

Name _____ County _____ Twp & Sec
Score

IV. LEVEL-OF-LIVING SCALE:

- 1. Telephone: yes ___() no ___() _____
- 2. Lights: electric ___() other ___() kerosene ___() _____
- 3. House: painted frame ___() unpainted frame ___() log ___() _____
- 4. Washing machine: power ___() hand ___() none ___() _____
- 5. Separate dining room: yes ___() no ___() _____
- 6. Separate kitchen: yes ___() no ___() _____
- 7. Water: piped ___() pumped ___() other ___() _____
- 8. Kitchen sink: yes ___() no ___() _____
- 9. Toilet: indoor ___() outdoor ___() _____
- 10. Heating: furnace ___() heater ___() range ___() _____
- 11. Separate laundry & woodshed: yes ___() no ___() _____
- 12. Screened porch: yes ___() no ___() _____
- 13. Separate milk house: yes ___() no ___() _____
- 14. Rooms per person: 2.1 and over ___() 1.6-2.0 ___()
1.1-1.5 ___() 0.6-1.0 ___() 0.5 and less ___() _____

Total family score _____

(front of card)

V. PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS:

| In the Activities of: | Very Active: | | Occasionally: | | Not at all | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|----|---------------|----|------------|----|
| | Hd | Wf | Hd | Wf | Hd | Wf |
| Town Board and its Meetings | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| School Board " " " | : | : | : | : | : | : |

Hd. Citizen, yes ____, no ____; Voted in general election, yes ____, no ____
Wf. " " " " " " " " " " " "

(Back of card)

DIRECTIONS FOR USE OF FIELD SCHEDULES

I. FAMILY CENSUS:

Instructions are given for those questions which are not self-evident. This section is designed to reveal the cultural background of the family, both head and wife.

"Nationality origin" is socially-defined. It refers to one's parentage and country of birth. For example, one may be Finnish if he is born in Finland; he may be Finnish if his birthplace is in the United States, but Finland was the birthplace of his parents or grandparents. The origin may be bi-national. In specifying birthplace of the head and wife, give name of community or distinctive locality, in addition to state or country.

"Immigrant" refers to the family background; all of the questions may apply to the head if he was reared in the old country. They refer to European background in any event, even if it means the data will be for the grandparents or great-grandparents. We are interested in knowing why this family group of this culture type came to America and to this community. We want to know its European social-economic status; this will be indicated by the occupational answers and reasons for migrating to this country. It is important to distinguish the farm status; few of our people may have been actual farm owners. The degree of adjustment in the present community may be directly related to reason for coming to it in the first place. For example, many Finnish "farmers" are now in difficulties in northern Wisconsin because they came to work in the lumber industry; this has given out and they are now stranded industrial laborers in a farming community, own land, but are not farmers.

If the head is now unemployed, so specify, but indicate usual occupation.

Language used now in the homes of the families is an index of their acculturation. Determine that which is used the majority of the time. The situation may be bi-lingual, but do not show it as such unless both languages are used quite extensively.

Detailed data is wanted for the older children. Age refers to age at last birthday. Highest grade reached in school at time of visit. For those who have left the parental home, give age when they first migrated, even if they may have subsequently returned home. If the occupation of children is farming, indicate whether as laborer on the home farm, laborer on another farm, renter, or owner. If any of the children are married, indicate nationality of the spouse.

We would like to know to what extent different culture types help their children get started in farming, if at all.

Indicate names of daily and weekly papers. If it is accessible, list important magazines.

II. THE FARM:

This section should be wholly self-explanatory.

III. FORMAL SOCIAL PARTICIPATION:

The information in this section refers to a normal year of participation prior to the visit of the interviewer. This section is designed to measure the extent to which farm families participate in the organized activities of their communities. The types of participation are self-explanatory. Place a check in appropriate columns for head and/or wife and/or children if they are members of the organizations, attend meetings (if they attend meetings only rarely, circle the check, otherwise a check means that they attend with average regularity). Whether they have served as committee members or officers is indicated in the last two columns.

By "Church" is meant regular worship services. They may also belong to and attend subsidiary services, but we are interested in the main church body.

"Men's lodges," etc., are self-explanatory.

"Civic" includes Rotary, Kiwanis, Community Clubs, etc.

"Educational" includes PTA, Study Clubs or Guilds sponsored by farm cooperatives, etc.

"Agricultural Education" includes discussion groups or study clubs (night classes as well) sponsored by the County Agent, Smith-Hughes, etc.

There may be four different types of cooperatives in the community, perhaps more. Retail stores from which members buy their groceries, clothes, hardware, feed, fuel, gasoline, etc. There are marketing co-ops, such as creameries, cheese factories, milk pools, etc. Some communities have cooperatively-owned recreational facilities. Among the Finnish people they consist of summer resort colonies, club halls, etc. Cooperative health and hospital organizations may be wholly community sponsored, or they may be affiliated with private or public insurance or hospital agencies.

IV. LEVEL-OF-LIVING SCALE:

The first twelve items involve merely checking the presence or absence of specified items in their appropriate sections. Careful observation should enable one to check all of these without the necessity of questioning.

The number of rooms per person will be the total number of rooms divided by the maximum size of the household.

V. ACTIVITY IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS:

There may be considerable variation in the way culture types take part in public affairs of their community. With some people, these affairs are wholly male concerns. With others, due to suffrage, women participate almost equally with men. Try to determine to what extent the town meeting operates. In many rural communities the town meeting is a genuine family-community affair, with freedom of discussion. Are the nationality groups participating in the town and school affairs, or are they leaving them to the "Americans?" In short, do these activities have meaning to the group?

APPENDIX III

BASIC WORK TABLES

APPENDIX III

Table 2 - Czech Groups I, II and III Combined

| Family Census | | |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| Item | : Czechs (T) | |
| | : Number | : Statistic |
| Nationality origin of head | | |
| Czech | 162 | .95 |
| Other | 9 | .05 |
| Total | 171 | 1.00 |
| Nationality origin of wife | | |
| Czech | 143 | .88 |
| Other | 20 | .12 |
| Unknown | 7 | 0 |
| Total | 170 | 1.00 |
| Generation of head in U. S. | | |
| First | 48 | .28 |
| Second | 89 | .52 |
| Third | 32 | .19 |
| Fourth | 1 | .01 |
| Unknown | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 171 | 1.00 |
| Generation of wife in U. S. | | |
| First | 42 | .27 |
| Second | 73 | .46 |
| Third | 41 | .26 |
| Fourth | 2 | .01 |
| Unknown | 12 | 0 |
| Total | 170 | 1.00 |
| Birthplace of head | | |
| Wisconsin | 113 | .67 |
| U.S.A. (outside Wisconsin) | 11 | .06 |
| Europe | 46 | .27 |
| Unknown | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 171 | 1.00 |
| Birthplace of wife | | |
| Wisconsin | 109 | .67 |
| U.S.A. (outside Wisconsin) | 11 | .07 |
| Europe | 42 | .26 |
| Unknown | 8 | 0 |
| Total | 170 | 1.00 |
| Mean year immigrants heads left Europe | | |
| | 159 | 1878 |
| Unknown | 12 | 0 |
| Total | 171 | |

Table 2 (continued)

| Family Census | | |
|---|--------------|-------------|
| Item | : Czechs (T) | |
| | : Number | : Statistic |
| Mean age immigrant heads migrated | 155 | 20.79 |
| Unknown | 16 | 0 |
| Total | 171 | |
| Classification of immigrant head in home land | | |
| Farm owner | 64 | .46 |
| Farm renter | 4 | .03 |
| Part-time farmer | 18 | .13 |
| Casual laborer | 30 | .22 |
| Skilled or other | 22 | .16 |
| Unknown | 33 | 0 |
| Total | 171 | 1.00 |
| Migration motive of immigrant head | | |
| Socio-economic | 151 | .96 |
| Religious | 3 | .02 |
| Socio-economic and religious | 3 | .02 |
| Unknown | 14 | 0 |
| Total | 171 | 1.00 |
| Motive for migration to community | | |
| Come to farm | 146 | .97 |
| Lumbering | 3 | .02 |
| Other | 1 | .01 |
| Unknown | 21 | 0 |
| Total | 171 | 1.00 |
| Pattern of migration | | |
| Direct to community | 105 | .66 |
| To industrial area first | 47 | .30 |
| To other farm area first | 6 | .04 |
| Unknown | 13 | 0 |
| Total | 171 | 1.00 |
| Mean year arrived in community | 152 | 1888 |
| Unknown | 19 | |
| Total | 171 | |
| Use of language | | |
| Between parents only | 22 | .13 |
| Between parents and children only | 47 | .27 |
| Between parents, children and friends | 86 | .50 |
| Not at all | 16 | .10 |
| Total | 171 | 1.00 |
| Parents helping to set up children in farming | | |
| Helping | 68 | .45 |
| Not helping | 84 | .55 |
| Unknown | 19 | 0 |
| Total | 171 | 1.00 |

Table 2 (Continued)

Family Census

| Item | : Czechs (T) | |
|---|--------------|-------------|
| | : Number | : Statistic |
| Families taking daily English newspapers | | |
| No daily | 70 | .42 |
| One daily | 95 | .57 |
| More than one daily | 2 | .01 |
| Unknown | 4 | 0 |
| Total | 171 | 1.00 |
| Families taking weekly English newspapers | | |
| No weekly | 8 | .05 |
| One weekly | 31 | .18 |
| More than one weekly | 129 | .77 |
| Unknown | 3 | 0 |
| Total | 171 | 1.00 |
| Families taking foreign language paper | | |
| No foreign language paper | 160 | .93 |
| One foreign language paper | 10 | .06 |
| More than one foreign language paper | 1 | .01 |
| Unknown | - | - |
| Total | 171 | 1.00 |
| Mean number of children per family | | |
| Total children | 171 | 3.9 |
| Mean age of children | | |
| Total children | 393 | 28.8 |
| Children in school | | |
| In school | 24 | .06 |
| Out of school | 368 | .94 |
| Unknown | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 393 | 1.00 |
| Mean grades completed by children | | |
| Unknown | 379 | 8.98 |
| Total | 14 | |
| | 393 | |
| Number of children at home | | |
| At home | 126 | .33 |
| Left home | 251 | .67 |
| Unknown | 16 | 0 |
| Total | 393 | 1.00 |
| Marital status of children | | |
| Married | 222 | .57 |
| Unmarried | 169 | .43 |
| Unknown | 2 | 0 |
| Total | 393 | 1.00 |

Table 2 (Continued)

Family Census

| Item | : Czechs (T) | |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| | : Number | : Statistic |
| Nationality of spouse of children | | |
| Same | 118 | .54 |
| Other | 102 | .46 |
| Unknown | 2 | 0 |
| Total | 222 | 1.00 |
| Occupations of children | | |
| Student | 26 | .07 |
| Farmer | 167 | .47 |
| Laborer | 4 | .01 |
| Mining | 3 | .01 |
| Manufacturing | 74 | .21 |
| Transportation | 15 | .04 |
| Trade | 16 | .04 |
| Public service | 10 | .03 |
| Professional | 10 | .03 |
| Domestic | 25 | .07 |
| Clerical | 8 | .02 |
| Unknown | 35 | 0 |
| Total | 393 | 1.00 |

Table 2 (Continued)

| <u>The Farm</u> | | |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| <u>Item</u> | <u>: Czechs (T)</u> | |
| | <u>: Number</u> | <u>: Statistic</u> |
| Mean years on present farm | 170 | 21.8 |
| Unknown | 170 | |
| Total | 171 | |
| Ownership of land | | |
| Owned | 152 | .93 |
| Rented | 11 | .07 |
| Unknown | 8 | 0 |
| Total | 171 | 1.00 |
| Farmer having farms mortgaged | | |
| No | 104 | .77 |
| Yes | 31 | .23 |
| Unknown | 36 | 0 |
| Total | 171 | 1.00 |
| Mean number of acres in crops per farm | 164 | 52.67 |
| Unknown | 7 | |
| Total | 171 | |
| Chief crops grown | | |
| Hay | 164 | .96 |
| Oats | 152 | .89 |
| Potatoes | 47 | .27 |
| Corn | 115 | .67 |
| Peas | 4 | .02 |
| Tobacco | 2 | .01 |
| Barley | 73 | .43 |
| Rye | 6 | .04 |
| Cucumber | 1 | .01 |
| Beans | 2 | .01 |
| Wheat | 37 | .22 |
| Occupation of head | | |
| Full-time farmer | 155 | .92 |
| Part-time farmer | 14 | .08 |
| Unknown | 2 | 0 |
| Total | 171 | 1.00 |
| Mean number of milk cows per farm | 171 | 13.58 |
| Unknown farms | 0 | |
| Total farms | 171 | |
| Farmers with poultry | | |
| Commercial use | 129 | .76 |
| Home use | 33 | .19 |
| None | 9 | .05 |
| Total | 171 | 1.00 |

Table 2 (Continued)

| <u>The Farm</u> | | <u>: Czech (T)</u> | |
|---|-----|--------------------|--------------------|
| <u>Item</u> | | <u>: Number</u> | <u>: Statistic</u> |
| Farmers with hogs | | | |
| Commercial use | 100 | | .59 |
| Home use | 26 | | .15 |
| None | 45 | | .26 |
| Unknown | - | | - |
| Total | 171 | | 1.00 |
| Farmers having horses and tractors | | | |
| Only horses | 87 | | .52 |
| Only tractor | 6 | | .03 |
| Horses and tractor | 67 | | .40 |
| Neither | 8 | | .05 |
| Unknown | 3 | | 0 |
| Total | 171 | | 1.00 |
| Farmers having barn equipment | | | |
| Electricity | 80 | | .47 |
| Fountains | 73 | | .43 |
| Manure carrier | 63 | | .37 |
| Concrete floor | 140 | | .82 |
| Silo | 92 | | .54 |
| Farmers having gardens and doing canning | | | |
| Have gardens | 157 | | .92 |
| Can vegetables | 159 | | .93 |
| Can fruits | 145 | | .84 |
| Can meats | 128 | | .75 |
| Farmers buying and growing feed | | | |
| Buy | 2 | | .01 |
| Grow | 148 | | .87 |
| Buy and grow | 18 | | .11 |
| Neither | 2 | | .01 |
| Unknown | 1 | | 0 |
| Total | 171 | | 1.00 |

Level-of-Living

| Item | : Czechs (T) | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | : Number | : Statistic |
| Telephone | | |
| Yes | 75 | .44 |
| No | 96 | .56 |
| Total | 171 | 1.00 |
| Lights | | |
| Electric | 94 | .55 |
| Kerosene | 57 | .33 |
| Other | 20 | .12 |
| Total | 171 | 1.00 |
| House | | |
| Painted frame | 151 | .88 |
| Unpainted frame | 16 | .09 |
| Log | 4 | .03 |
| Total | 171 | 1.00 |
| Washing machiner | | |
| Power | 130 | .76 |
| Hand | 16 | .09 |
| None | 25 | .15 |
| Total | 171 | 1.00 |
| Separate dining room | | |
| Yes | 138 | .81 |
| No | 33 | .19 |
| Total | 171 | 1.00 |
| Separate kitchen | | |
| Yes | 163 | .95 |
| No | 8 | .05 |
| Total | 171 | 1.00 |
| Water | | |
| Piped | 56 | .33 |
| Pumped | 59 | .35 |
| Other | 56 | .32 |
| Total | 171 | 1.00 |
| Kitchen sink | | |
| Yes | 127 | .74 |
| No | 44 | .26 |
| Total | 171 | 1.00 |
| Toilet | | |
| Indoor | 33 | .19 |
| Outdoor | 137 | .81 |
| Unknown | 1 | .00 |
| Total | 171 | 1.00 |

Table 2 (Continued)

| <u>Level-of-Living</u> | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| | : Czechs (T) | |
| <u>Item</u> | <u>Number</u> | <u>Statistic</u> |
| Heating | | |
| Furnace | 51 | .30 |
| Heater | 106 | .62 |
| Range | 13 | .08 |
| Unknown | 1 | .00 |
| Total | 171 | 1.00 |
| Separate laundry and wood shed | | |
| Yes | 64 | .42 |
| No | 89 | .58 |
| Unknown | 18 | .00 |
| Total | 171 | 1.00 |
| Screened porch | | |
| Yes | 90 | .53 |
| No | 81 | .47 |
| Total | 171 | 1.00 |
| Separate milk house | | |
| Yes | 70 | .41 |
| No | 100 | .59 |
| Unknown | 1 | .00 |
| Total | 171 | 1.00 |
| Rooms per person | | |
| 2.1 - over | 39 | .23 |
| 1.6 - 2.0 | 50 | .29 |
| 1.1 - 1.5 | 35 | .21 |
| 0.6 - 1.0 | 36 | .21 |
| .05 - less | 10 | .06 |
| Unknown | 1 | .00 |
| Total | 171 | 1.00 |
| Mean number of rooms per person | 170 | 1.46 |

Table 2 (Continued)

Formal Social Participation

| Item | : Czechs (T) | |
|---|--------------|-------------|
| | : Number | : Statistic |
| Church membership | | |
| Families where at least one is member | 101 | .61 |
| Families where no one is member | 65 | .39 |
| Unknown | 5 | 0 |
| Total | 171 | 1.00 |
| Youth member | 83 | .82 |
| Wife member | 95 | .94 |
| Husband member | 89 | .88 |
| Youth attends | 77 | .76 |
| Wife attends | 88 | .87 |
| Husband attends | 82 | .81 |
| Agricultural Education Organizations | | |
| Families where at least one is member | 5 | .03 |
| Families where no one is member | 166 | .97 |
| Total | 171 | 1.00 |
| Youth member | 3 | .60 |
| Wife member | 0 | 0 |
| Husband member | 4 | .80 |
| Youth attends | 2 | .40 |
| Wife attends | 0 | 0 |
| Husband attends | 4 | .80 |
| Cooperatives | | |
| Families where at least one is member | 144 | .26 |
| Families where no one is member | 127 | .74 |
| Total | 171 | 1.00 |
| Youth member | 5 | .11 |
| Wife member | 3 | .07 |
| Husband member | 39 | .89 |
| Youth attends | 3 | .07 |
| Wife attends | 1 | .02 |
| Husband attends | 31 | .70 |
| Lodges and Clubs | | |
| Families where at least one is member | 32 | .19 |
| Families where no one is member | 139 | .81 |
| Total | 171 | 1.00 |
| Youth member | 13 | .41 |
| Wife member | 25 | .78 |
| Husband member | 18 | .56 |

Formal Social Participation

| Item | : Czechs (T) | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | : Number | : Statistic |
| Youth attends | 11 | .34 |
| Wife attends | 21 | .66 |
| Husband attends | 13 | .41 |
| Town Board and its Meetings | | |
| Head - very active | 27 | .17 |
| occasionally | 85 | .53 |
| not at all | 49 | .30 |
| unknown | 10 | 0 |
| total | 171 | 1.00 |
| Wife - very active | 13 | .08 |
| occasionally | 54 | .34 |
| not at all | 93 | .58 |
| unknown | 10 | 0 |
| total | 170 | 1.00 |
| School Board and its Meetings | | |
| Head - very active | 32 | .20 |
| occasionally | 89 | .57 |
| not at all | 36 | .23 |
| unknown | 14 | 0 |
| total | 171 | 1.00 |
| Wife - very active | 9 | .06 |
| occasionally | 59 | .39 |
| not at all | 84 | .55 |
| unknown | 18 | 0 |
| total | 170 | 1.00 |
| Citizen of the United States | | |
| Head - yes | 147 | .99 |
| no | 2 | .01 |
| unknown | 22 | 0 |
| Total | 171 | 1.00 |
| Wife - yes | 120 | .93 |
| no | 9 | .07 |
| unknown | 41 | 0 |
| total | 170 | 1.00 |
| Voting | | |
| Head - yes | 146 | .92 |
| no | 12 | .08 |
| unknown | 13 | 0 |
| total | 171 | 1.00 |
| Wife - yes | 112 | .75 |
| no | 37 | .25 |
| unknown | 21 | 0 |
| total | 170 | 1.00 |

APPENDIX III

Table 3 - Comparison of Czech Group I With Czech Group II

| Family Census | | | | | | |
|---|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| Item | : Czechs I | | : Czechs II | | :Critical | :Statistical |
| | :No.: | :Statistic: | :No.: | :Statistic: | : ratio | :probability |
| Nationality origin of head | | | | | | |
| Czech | 65 | .97 | 50 | .98 | .35 | .73 |
| Other | 2 | .03 | 1 | .02 | .35 | .73 |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Nationality origin of wife | | | | | | |
| Czech | 57 | .89 | 42 | .86 | .48 | .64 |
| Other | 7 | .11 | 7 | .14 | .48 | .64 |
| Unknown | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Generation of head in U.S. | | | | | | |
| First | 7 | .10 | 39 | .76 | 7.25 | .000007- |
| Second | 42 | .64 | 12 | .24 | 4.30 | .00002 |
| Third | 17 | .26 | 0 | 0 | 3.71 | .0004 |
| Unknown | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Generation of wife in U.S. | | | | | | |
| First | 5 | .08 | 35 | .73 | 6.91 | .000007- |
| Second | 34 | .58 | 11 | .23 | 3.65 | .0005 |
| Third | 20 | .34 | 1 | .02 | 4.16 | .00004 |
| Fourth | 0 | 0 | 1 | .02 | ns | ns |
| Unknown | 8 | 0 | 3 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Birthplace of head | | | | | | |
| Wisconsin | 60 | .91 | 2 | .04 | 9.35 | .000007- |
| U.S.A.(outside Wisconsin) | 1 | .01 | 10 | .20 | 3.60 | .0004 |
| Europe | 5 | .08 | 39 | .76 | 6.59 | .000007- |
| Unknown | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Birthplace of wife | | | | | | |
| Wisconsin | 54 | .90 | 4 | .08 | 8.63 | .000007- |
| U.S.A.(outside Wisconsin) | 1 | .02 | 10 | .20 | 3.50 | .0004 |
| Europe | 5 | .08 | 37 | .72 | 6.96 | .000007- |
| Unknown | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Mean year immigrant head | | | | | | |
| left Europe | 60 | 1871 | 49 | 1900 | 12.95 | .000007- |
| Unknown | 7 | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| Total | 67 | - | 51 | - | - | - |
| Mean age immigrant head | | | | | | |
| migrated | 58 | 18 | 49 | .25 | 3.40 | .0009 |
| Unknown | 9 | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| Total | 67 | - | 51 | - | - | - |
| Classification of immigrant head in home land | | | | | | |
| Farm owner | 24 | .57 | 23 | .48 | .86 | .39 |
| Farm renter | 1 | .03 | 2 | .04 | ns | ns |

Table 3 (Continued)

| Family Census | | | | | | |
|---|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| Item | : Czechs I | | : Czechs II | | :Critical | :Statistical |
| | :No.: | :Statistic: | :No.: | :Statistic: | : ratio | :probability |
| Part-time farmer | 1 | .02 | 1 | .02 | 0 | 0 |
| Casual laborer | 8 | .19 | 13 | .27 | 1.01 | .31 |
| Skilled or other | 8 | .19 | 9 | .19 | 0 | 0 |
| Unknown | 25 | 0 | 3 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Migration motive of immigrant head | | | | | | |
| Socio-economic | 55 | .92 | 48 | 1.00 | 2.00 | .05 |
| Religious | 3 | .05 | 0 | 0 | ns | ns |
| Other | 2 | .03 | 0 | 0 | ns | ns |
| Unknown | 7 | 0 | 3 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Motive for migration to community | | | | | | |
| Come to farm | 55 | .96 | 50 | .98 | .59 | .56 |
| Lumbering | 1 | .02 | 1 | .02 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 1 | .02 | 0 | 0 | ns | ns |
| Unknown | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 67 | | 51 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Pattern of migration | | | | | | |
| Direct to community | 55 | .96 | 4 | .08 | 9.17 | .000007- |
| To industrial area first | 2 | .04 | 40 | .80 | 8.00 | .000007- |
| To other farm area first | 0 | 0 | 6 | .12 | 4.00 | .00008 |
| Unknown | 10 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Mean year arrived in community | 51 | 1882 | 51 | 1914 | 10.74 | .000007- |
| Unknown | 16 | - | 0 | - | - | - |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Use of language | | | | | | |
| Between parents only | 4 | .06 | 5 | .10 | ns | ns |
| Between parents and children only | 19 | .28 | 2 | .04 | 3.38 | .0007 |
| Between parents, children and friends | 31 | .46 | 43 | .84 | 4.22 | .00004 |
| Not at all | 13 | .20 | 1 | .02 | 2.95 | .003 |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Parents helping to set up children in farming | | | | | | |
| Helping | 22 | .33 | 29 | .57 | 2.61 | .01 |
| Not helping | 45 | .67 | 22 | .43 | " | " |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Families taking daily English newspapers | | | | | | |
| No daily | 37 | .55 | 27 | .56 | ns | ns |
| One daily | 30 | .45 | 20 | .42 | ns | ns |
| More than one daily | 0 | 0 | 1 | .02 | ns | ns |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | - | - |

Table 3 (Continued)

| Family Census | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| Item | : Czechs I | | : Czechs II | | :Critical: | :Statistical |
| | No.: | Statistic: | No.: | Statistic: | ratio | probability |
| Mean number of children | | | | | | |
| per family | 67 | 3.4 | 51 | 4.8 | 2.82 | .005 |
| Total children | 67 | - | 51 | - | - | - |
| Mean age of children | 123 | 28.49 | 167 | 30.63 | 1.86 | .06 |
| Total children | 123 | - | 167 | - | - | - |
| Children in school | | | | | | |
| In school | 16 | .13 | 3 | .02 | 3.70 | .0004 |
| Out of school | 107 | .87 | 164 | .98 | 3.70 | .0004 |
| Total | 123 | 1.00 | 167 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Mean grades completed by | | | | | | |
| children | 109 | 8.93 | 167 | 8.90 | .10 | .94 |
| Unknown | 14 | - | 0 | - | - | - |
| Total | 123 | - | 167 | - | - | - |
| Number of children at home | | | | | | |
| At home | 54 | .44 | 45 | .29 | 2.59 | .01 |
| Left home | 69 | .56 | 112 | .71 | 2.59 | .01 |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 123 | 1.00 | 167 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Marital status of children | | | | | | |
| Married | 62 | .50 | 97 | .58 | 1.36 | .17 |
| Unmarried | 61 | .50 | 70 | .42 | 1.36 | .17 |
| Total | 123 | 1.00 | 167 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Nationality of spouse of | | | | | | |
| children | | | | | | |
| Same | 36 | .58 | 57 | .60 | .25 | .82 |
| Other | 26 | .42 | 38 | .40 | .25 | .82 |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 62 | 1.00 | 97 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Occupations of children | | | | | | |
| Student | 16 | .13 | 4 | .02 | ns | ns |
| Farmer | 71 | .58 | 53 | .32 | 4.41 | .00001 |
| Laborer | 4 | .03 | 0 | 0 | ns | ns |
| Mining | 0 | 0 | 3 | .02 | ns | ns |
| Manufacturing | 0 | 0 | 52 | .32 | ns | ns |
| Transportation | 0 | 0 | 6 | .04 | ns | ns |
| Trade | 0 | 0 | 7 | .04 | ns | ns |
| Public service | 0 | 0 | 9 | .05 | ns | ns |
| Professional | 0 | 0 | 7 | .04 | ns | ns |
| Domestic | 0 | 0 | 17 | .11 | ns | ns |
| Clerical | 0 | 0 | 7 | .04 | ns | ns |
| Other | 32 | .26 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 123 | 1.00 | 167 | 1.00 | - | - |

Table 3 (Continued)

| The Farm | | : Critical: Statistical | | | | |
|--|-------|-------------------------|------|------------|-------|--------------|
| Item | :No.: | Statistic: | No.: | Statistic: | ratio | :probability |
| Mean years on present farm | 67 | 21.42 | 50 | 22.40 | .45 | .65 |
| Unknown | 0 | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Total | 67 | - | 51 | - | - | - |
| Ownership of land | | | | | | |
| Owned | 59 | .88 | 47 | .96 | 1.51 | .13 |
| Rented | 8 | .12 | 2 | .04 | 1.51 | .13 |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Farmer having farm mortgaged | | | | | | |
| No | 48 | .76 | 30 | .79 | .35 | .73 |
| Yes | 15 | .24 | 8 | .21 | .35 | .73 |
| Unknown | 4 | 0 | 13 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Mean number of acres in crops per farm | 61 | 60.94 | 51 | 24.85 | 7.86 | .000007- |
| Unknown | 6 | - | 0 | - | - | - |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Chief crops grown | | | | | | |
| Hay | 67 | 1.00 | 48 | .94 | 2.03 | .04 |
| Oats | 62 | .93 | 40 | .78 | 2.38 | .02 |
| Potatoes | 0 | 0 | 31 | .61 | - | - |
| Corn | 62 | .93 | 17 | .33 | 6.90 | .000007- |
| Tobacco | 2 | .03 | 0 | 0 | ns | ns |
| Barley | 24 | .36 | 3 | .06 | 3.85 | .0001 |
| Rye | 0 | 0 | 2 | .04 | ns | ns |
| Beans | 0 | 0 | 1 | .02 | ns | ns |
| Wheat | 24 | .36 | 1 | .02 | 4.47 | .000008 |
| Occupation of head | | | | | | |
| Full-time farmer | 67 | 1.00 | 41 | .80 | 3.85 | .0001 |
| Part-time farmer | 0 | 0 | 10 | .20 | 3.85 | .0001 |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Mean number of milk cows per farm | 67 | 16.23 | 51 | 9.75 | 5.89 | .000007- |
| Total farms | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Farmers with poultry | | | | | | |
| Commercial use | 57 | .85 | 24 | .47 | 4.42 | .00001 |
| Home use | 9 | .13 | 21 | .41 | 3.46 | .0005 |
| None | 1 | .02 | 6 | .12 | ns | ns |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Farmers with hogs | | | | | | |
| Commercial use | 47 | .70 | 7 | .14 | 6.02 | .000007- |
| Home use | 4 | .06 | 21 | .41 | 4.54 | .000007- |
| None | 16 | .24 | 23 | .45 | 2.41 | .02 |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | ns | ns |
| Farmers having horses and tractors | | | | $\chi^2 =$ | | |
| Only horses | 31 | .46 | 26 | .51 | 18.20 | .01- |
| Only tractors | 0 | 0 | 5 | .10 | .54 | .59 |
| Horses and tractors | 35 | .52 | 13 | .25 | ns | ns |
| | | | | | 2.97 | .003 |

Table 3 (Continued)

| The Farm | | : Czechs I | | : Czechs II | | :Critical: | :Statistical |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------------|-------|-------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Item | :No.: | :Statistic: | :No.: | :Statistic: | : ratio | :probability | |
| Neither | 1 | .02 | 7 | .14 | ns | ns | |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | - | - | |
| Farmers having barn equipment | | | | | | | |
| Electricity | 32 | .48 | 13 | .26 | 2.42 | .02 | |
| Fountains | 21 | .31 | 9 | .18 | 1.60 | .11 | |
| Manure carrier | 20 | .30 | 6 | .12 | 2.31 | .02 | |
| Concrete floor | 62 | .93 | 31 | .61 | 4.21 | .00003 | |
| Silo | 39 | .58 | 14 | .27 | 3.37 | .0008 | |
| Farmers having gardens and | | | | | | | |
| doing canning | | | | | $\chi^2 = .72$ | .85 | |
| Have gardens | 66 | .99 | 49 | .96 | 1.08 | .28 | |
| Can vegetables | 65 | .97 | 43 | .84 | 2.50 | .01 | |
| Can fruits | 65 | .97 | 46 | .90 | 1.59 | .11 | |
| Can meats | 59 | .88 | 35 | .69 | 2.53 | .01 | |
| Farmers buying & growing feed | | | | | | | |
| Buy | 1 | .02 | 1 | .02 | ns | ns | |
| Grow | 61 | .91 | 38 | .76 | 2.24 | .03 | |
| Buy and grow | 5 | .07 | 10 | .20 | 2.10 | .04 | |
| Neither | 0 | 0 | 1 | .02 | ns | ns | |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - | |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | - | - | |

Table 3 (Continued)

| Level-of-Living | | : Czechs I | | : Czechs II | | :Critical | :Statistical |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------------|-------|-------------|---------|--------------|--------------|
| Item | :No.: | :Statistic: | :No.: | :Statistic: | : ratio | :probability | |
| Telephone | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 47 | .70 | 4 | .08 | 6.81 | .000007 | |
| No | 20 | .30 | 47 | .92 | 6.81 | .000007 | |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | - | - | |
| Lights | | | | | | | |
| Electric | 34 | .51 | 16 | .31 | 2.17 | .032 | |
| Kerosene | 13 | .19 | 35 | .69 | 5.43 | .000007 | |
| Other | 20 | .30 | 0 | 0 | 4.29 | .0001 | |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | - | - | |
| House | | | | | | | |
| Painted frame | 61 | .91 | 42 | .82 | ns | ns | |
| Unpainted frame | 5 | .07 | 6 | .12 | ns | ns | |
| Log | 1 | .02 | 3 | .06 | ns | ns | |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | | | |
| Washing machine | | | | | | | |
| Power | 58 | .87 | 25 | .40 | 4.41 | .0001 | |
| Hand | 4 | .06 | 8 | .16 | 1.79 | .16 | |
| None | 5 | .07 | 18 | .35 | 3.84 | .0002 | |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | - | - | |
| Separate dining room | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 56 | .33 | 32 | .63 | 2.47 | .014 | |
| No | 11 | .17 | 19 | .37 | 2.47 | .014 | |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | - | - | |
| Separate kitchen | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 63 | .94 | 49 | .96 | ns | ns | |
| No | 4 | .06 | 2 | .04 | ns | ns | |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | - | - | |
| Water | | | | | | | |
| Piped | 38 | .57 | 3 | .06 | 5.73 | .000007 | |
| Pumped | 23 | .34 | 15 | .29 | ns | ns | |
| Other | 6 | .09 | 33 | .65 | 5.96 | .000007 | |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | | | |
| Kitchen sink | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 55 | .82 | 26 | .51 | 3.60 | .0004 | |
| No | 12 | .18 | 25 | .49 | | | |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | - | - | |
| Toilet | | | | | | | |
| Indoor | 18 | .27 | 1 | .02 | 3.68 | .0003 | |
| Outdoor | 48 | .73 | 50 | .98 | 3.68 | .0003 | |
| Unknown | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | - | - | |
| Heating | | | | | | | |
| Furnace | 33 | .49 | 3 | .07 | 4.88 | .000007 | |
| Heater | 32 | .47 | 37 | .72 | 2.72 | .0064 | |
| Range | 1 | .02 | 11 | .21 | 3.39 | .0008 | |
| Unknown | 1 | .02 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | | | |
| Separate laundry and wood shed | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 34 | .51 | 12 | .23 | 3.08 | .0022 | |
| No | 21 | .31 | 35 | .69 | 3.08 | .0022 | |
| Unknown | 12 | .18 | 4 | .08 | - | - | |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | - | - | |

Table 3 (Continued)

| <u>Level-of-Living</u> | | <u>Czechs I</u> | | <u>Czechs II</u> | | <u>Critical</u> | <u>Statistical</u> |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------------|------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| <u>Item</u> | <u>No.</u> | <u>Statistic</u> | <u>No.</u> | <u>Statistic</u> | <u>ratio</u> | <u>probability</u> | |
| Screened porch | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 33 | .49 | 32 | .63 | 1.51 | .13 | |
| No | 34 | .51 | 19 | .37 | 1.51 | .13 | |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | - | - | |
| Separate milk house | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 33 | .49 | 10 | .20 | 3.22 | .0014 | |
| No | 34 | .51 | 41 | .80 | 3.22 | .0014 | |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | - | - | |
| Mean number of rooms | | | | | | | |
| Per person | 67 | 1.82 | 51 | .97 | .125 | 6.80 | |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | - | - | |

Table 3 (Continued)

Formal Social Participation

| Item | Czechs I :No.: | Czechs I :Statistic: | Czechs II :No.: | Czechs II :Statistic: | Critical :ratio: | Statistical :probability |
|---|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| Church Membership | | | | | | |
| Families where at least one is member | 36 | .54 | 28 | .55 | .11 | .91 |
| Families where no one is member | 31 | .46 | 23 | .45 | .11 | .91 |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | | |
| Youth member | 21 | .58 | 24 | .86 | 8.67 | .000007- |
| Wife member | 32 | .89 | 24 | .86 | ns | ns |
| Husband member | 28 | .78 | 22 | .79 | ns | ns |
| Youth attends | 20 | .56 | 20 | .71 | ns | ns |
| Wife attends | 28 | .78 | 22 | .79 | ns | ns |
| Husband attends | 25 | .69 | 19 | .68 | ns | ns |
| Agricultural Education Organizations | | | | | | |
| Families where at least one is member | 4 | .06 | 1 | .02 | 1.06 | .29 |
| Families where no one is member | 63 | .94 | 50 | .98 | 1.06 | .29 |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | $\chi^2 = 1.27$ | .65 |
| Youth member | 2 | .50 | 1 | 1.00 | .91 | .96 |
| Wife member | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Husband member | 3 | .75 | 1 | 1.00 | .56 | .58 |
| Youth attends | 2 | .50 | 0 | 0 | ns | ns |
| Wife attends | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ns | ns |
| Husband attends | 3 | .75 | 1 | 1.00 | ns | ns |
| Cooperatives | | | | | | |
| Families where at least one is member | 22 | .33 | 7 | .14 | 2.38 | .02 |
| Families where no one is member | 45 | .67 | 44 | .86 | 2.38 | .02 |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Youth member | 2 | .09 | 3 | .43 | 2.07 | .04 |
| Wife member | 2 | .09 | 1 | .14 | .38 | .70 |
| Husband member | 19 | .86 | 5 | .72 | .85 | .40 |
| Youth attends | 1 | .05 | 2 | .29 | ns | ns |
| Wife attends | 1 | .05 | 0 | 0 | ns | ns |
| Husband attends | 15 | .68 | 4 | .57 | ns | ns |

Table 3 (Continued)

Formal Social Participation

| Item | : Czechs I | | : Czechs II | | Critical ratio | Statistical probability |
|---------------------------------------|------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|----------------|-------------------------|
| | No. | Statistic | No. | Statistic | | |
| Lodges and Clubs | | | | | | |
| Families where at least one is member | 19 | .28 | 8 | .16 | 1.54 | .12 |
| Families where no one is member | 48 | .72 | 43 | .84 | 1.54 | .12 |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Youth member | 7 | .37 | 2 | .25 | ns | ns |
| Wife member | 12 | .63 | 8 | 1.00 | 2.00 | .05 |
| Husband member | 9 | .47 | 5 | .62 | .71 | .48 |
| Youth attends | 6 | .32 | 1 | .13 | ns | ns |
| Wife attends | 10 | .53 | 6 | .75 | ns | ns |
| Husband attends | 6 | .32 | 3 | .38 | ns | ns |
| Town Board and its Meetings | | | | | | |
| Head - very active | 9 | .14 | 8 | .17 | .43 | .67 |
| occasionally | 29 | .47 | 27 | .57 | 1.03 | .30 |
| not at all | 24 | .39 | 12 | .26 | 1.43 | .15 |
| unknown | 5 | 0 | 4 | 0 | - | - |
| total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Wife - very active | 9 | .14 | 1 | .02 | 2.14 | .03 |
| occasionally | 21 | .33 | 20 | .44 | 1.17 | .24 |
| not at all | 33 | .53 | 25 | .54 | ns | ns |
| unknown | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 | - | - |
| total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | - | - |
| | | | | | $\chi^2 = .04$ | .87 |
| School Board and its Meetings | | | | | | |
| Head - very active | 13 | .22 | 8 | .17 | .64 | .52 |
| occasionally | 29 | .49 | 29 | .62 | 1.34 | .18 |
| not at all | 17 | .29 | 10 | .21 | .94 | .35 |
| unknown | 8 | 0 | 4 | 0 | - | - |
| total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Wife - very active | 4 | .07 | 1 | .02 | 1.19 | .23 |
| occasionally | 23 | .41 | 23 | .50 | .91 | .36 |
| not at all | 29 | .52 | 22 | .48 | .40 | .69 |
| unknown | 11 | 0 | 5 | 0 | - | - |
| total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Citizen of the United States | | | | | | |
| Head - yes | 52 | .98 | 45 | .98 | 0 | 0 |
| no | 1 | .02 | 1 | .02 | 0 | 0 |
| unknown | 14 | 0 | 5 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Wife - yes | 33 | .92 | 37 | .86 | .85 | .40 |
| no | 3 | .08 | 6 | .14 | .84 | .40 |
| unknown | 31 | 0 | 8 | 0 | - | - |
| total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | - | - |

Table 3 (Continued)

Formal Social Participation

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Czechs I</u> | | <u>Czechs II</u> | | <u>Critical</u> | <u>Statistical</u> |
|-------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | <u>No.</u> | <u>Statistic</u> | <u>No.</u> | <u>Statistic</u> | <u>ratio</u> | <u>probability</u> |
| Voting | | | | | | |
| Head - yes | 52 | .84 | 44 | .96 | 1.97 | .05 |
| no | 10 | .16 | 2 | .04 | 1.97 | .05 |
| unknown | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | - | - |
| total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Wife - yes | 33 | .59 | 33 | .77 | 1.89 | .06 |
| no | 23 | .41 | 10 | .23 | 1.89 | .06 |
| unknown | 11 | 0 | 8 | 0 | - | - |
| total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | - | - |

APPENDIX III

Table 4 - Comparison of Czechs I With Czechs III

| Family Census | | | | | | |
|---|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Item | : Czechs I | | : Czechs III | | :Critical: ratio | :Statistical: probability |
| | :No.: | :Statistic: | :No.: | :Statistic: | | |
| Nationality origin of head | | | | | | |
| Czech | 65 | .97 | 47 | .89 | 1.78 | .08 |
| Other | 2 | .03 | 6 | .11 | 1.78 | .08 |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Nationality origin of wife | | | | | | |
| Czech | 57 | .89 | 44 | .83 | .17 | .24 |
| Other | 7 | .11 | 6 | .12 | .17 | .24 |
| Unknown | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 52 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Generation of head in U. S. | | | | | | |
| First | 7 | .10 | 2 | .04 | 1.25 | .22 |
| Second | 42 | .64 | 35 | .66 | .23 | .82 |
| Third | 17 | .26 | 15 | .28 | .24 | .82 |
| Fourth | 0 | 0 | 1 | .02 | ns | ns |
| Unknown | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Generation of wife in U.S. | | | | | | |
| First | 5 | .08 | 2 | .04 | .87 | .38 |
| Second | 34 | .58 | 28 | .55 | .32 | .76 |
| Third | 20 | .34 | 20 | .39 | .54 | .60 |
| Fourth | 0 | 0 | 1 | .02 | ns | ns |
| Unknown | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 52 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Birthplace of head | | | | | | |
| Wisconsin | 60 | .91 | 51 | .96 | 1.09 | .28 |
| U.S.A.(outside Wisconsin) | 1 | .01 | 0 | 0 | ns | ns |
| Europe | 5 | .08 | 2 | .04 | .89 | .38 |
| Unknown | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Birthplace of wife | | | | | | |
| Wisconsin | 54 | .90 | 51 | 1.00 | 2.33 | .02 |
| U.S.A.(outside Wisconsin) | 1 | .02 | 0 | 0 | ns | ns |
| Europe | 5 | .08 | 0 | 0 | ns | ns |
| Unknown | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 52 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Mean year immigrant head left | | | | | | |
| Europe | 60 | 1871 | 50 | 1865 | 2.80 | .006 |
| Unknown | 7 | - | 3 | - | - | - |
| Total | 67 | - | 53 | - | - | - |
| Mean age immigrant head migrated | | | | | | |
| 58 | 18 | 48 | 20 | .62 | .54 | |
| Unknown | 9 | - | 5 | - | - | - |
| Total | 67 | - | 53 | - | - | - |
| Classification of immigrant head in home land | | | | | | |
| Farm owner | 24 | .57 | 17 | .36 | 2.00 | .046 |
| Farm renter | 1 | .03 | 1 | .02 | ns | ns |
| Part-time farmer | 1 | .02 | 16 | .33 | 3.78 | .0002 |
| Casual laborer | 8 | .19 | 9 | .19 | 0 | 0 |

Table 4 (Continued)

| Family Census | | | | | | |
|---|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| Item | : Czechs I | | : Czechs III | | :Critical ratio | :Statistical probability |
| | :No.: | :Statistic: | :No.: | :Statistic: | | |
| Skilled or other | 8 | .19 | 5 | .10 | 1.22 | .222 |
| Unknown | 25 | 0 | 5 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Migration motive of immigrant head | | | | | | |
| Socio-economic | 55 | .92 | 48 | .98 | 1.36 | .18 |
| Religious | 3 | .05 | 0 | 0 | ns | ns |
| Socio-economic & religious | 2 | .03 | 1 | .02 | ns | ns |
| Unknown | 7 | 0 | 4 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Motive for migration to community | | | | | | |
| Come to farm | 55 | .96 | 41 | .98 | .56 | .36 |
| Lumbering | 1 | .02 | 1 | .02 | ns | ns |
| Other | 1 | .02 | 0 | 0 | ns | ns |
| Unknown | 10 | 0 | 11 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Pattern of migration | | | | | | |
| Direct to community | 55 | .96 | 46 | .90 | 1.25 | .22 |
| To industrial area first | 2 | .04 | 5 | .10 | 1.25 | .22 |
| Unknown | 10 | 0 | 2 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Mean year arrived in com. | 51 | 1882 | 50 | 1868 | 4.64 | .000007- |
| Unknown | 16 | - | 3 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 67 | - | 53 | - | - | - |
| Use of language | | | | | | |
| Between parents only | 4 | .06 | 13 | .24 | 2.81 | .006 |
| Between parents and children only | 19 | .28 | 26 | .49 | 2.36 | .02 |
| Between parents, children and friends | 31 | .46 | 12 | .23 | 2.61 | .01 |
| Not at all | 13 | .20 | 2 | .04 | 2.58 | .01 |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Parents helping to set up children in farming | | | | | | |
| Helping | 22 | .33 | 17 | .50 | 1.66 | .10 |
| Not helping | 45 | .67 | 17 | .50 | 1.66 | .10 |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Families taking daily English newspapers | | | | | | |
| No daily | 37 | .55 | 6 | .11 | 5.00 | .000007- |
| One daily | 30 | .45 | 45 | .87 | 4.72 | .000007- |
| More than one daily | 0 | 0 | 1 | .02 | ns | ns |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Families taking weekly English newspapers | | | | | | |
| No weekly | 4 | .06 | 2 | .04 | ns | ns |
| One weekly | 19 | .28 | 7 | .13 | 2.00 | .05 |

Table 4 (Continued)

Family Census

| Item | : Czechs I | | : Czechs III | | :Critical: ratio | :Statistical probability |
|---|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| | :No.: | :Statistic: | :No.: | :Statistic: | | |
| More than one weekly | 44 | .66 | 44 | .83 | 2.10 | .04 |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Families taking foreign language paper | | | | | | |
| No foreign language paper | 62 | .93 | 47 | .89 | .77 | .44 |
| One foreign language paper | 4 | .06 | 6 | .11 | 1.00 | .27 |
| More than one foreign language paper | 1 | .01 | 0 | 0 | ns | ns |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | | |
| Mean number of children per family | 67 | 3.4 | 53 | 3.6 | .49 | .62 |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Mean age of children | 123 | 28.49 | 103 | 26.26 | 1.92 | .06 |
| Total children | 123 | | 103 | | | |
| Children in school | | | | | | |
| In school | 16 | .13 | 5 | .05 | 8.05 | .04 |
| Out of school | 107 | .87 | 97 | .95 | 2.05 | .04 |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 123 | 1.00 | 103 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Mean grades completed by children | 109 | 8.93 | 103 | 9.16 | .66 | .50 |
| Unknown | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 123 | 1.00 | 103 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Number of children at home | | | | | | |
| At home | 54 | .44 | 27 | .28 | 2.46 | .017 |
| Left home | 69 | .56 | 70 | .72 | 2.46 | .017 |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 123 | 1.00 | 103 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Marital status of children | | | | | | |
| Married | 62 | .50 | 63 | .62 | 1.79 | .08 |
| Unmarried | 61 | .50 | 38 | .38 | 1.79 | .08 |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 123 | 1.00 | 103 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Nationality of spouse of children | | | | | | |
| Same | 36 | .58 | 25 | .40 | 2.02 | .044 |
| Other | 26 | .42 | 38 | .60 | 2.02 | .044 |
| Total | 62 | 1.00 | 63 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Occupations of children | | | | | | |
| Student | 16 | .13 | 6 | .06 | - | - |
| Farmer | 71 | .58 | 43 | .42 | 2.39 | .02 |
| Laborer | 4 | .03 | 0 | 0 | ns | ns |
| Manufacturing | 0 | 0 | 22 | .21 | | |
| Transportation | 0 | 0 | 9 | .09 | ns | ns |
| Trade | 0 | 0 | 9 | .09 | ns | ns |
| Public service | 0 | 0 | 1 | .01 | ns | ns |
| Professional | 0 | 0 | 3 | .03 | ns | ns |
| Domestic | 0 | 0 | 8 | .08 | ns | ns |
| Clerical | 0 | 0 | 1 | .01 | ns | ns |
| Other | 32 | .26 | | | | |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 123 | 1.00 | 103 | 1.00 | - | - |

Table 4 (Continued)

| The Farm | : Czechs I | | : Czechs III | | :Critical | :Statistical |
|-----------------------------------|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Item | :No.: | :Statistic: | :No.: | :Statistic: | : ratio | :probability |
| Mean years on present farm | 67 | 21.42 | 52 | 20.96 | .19 | .86 |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 67 | - | 53 | - | - | - |
| Ownership of land | | | | | | |
| Owned | 59 | .88 | 46 | .98 | 1.96 | .05 |
| Rented | 8 | .12 | 1 | .02 | ns | ns |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Farmer having farm mortgaged | | | | | | |
| No | 48 | .76 | 26 | .76 | 0 | 0 |
| Yes | 15 | .24 | 8 | .24 | 0 | 0 |
| Unknown | 4 | 0 | 19 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Mean number of acres in crops | 61 | 60.94 | 52 | 68.99 | 1.64 | .10 |
| Unknown farms | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - |
| Total farms | 67 | - | 53 | - | - | - |
| Chief crops grown | | | | | $\chi^2=5.51$ | .25 |
| Hay | 67 | 1.00 | 49 | .92 | 2.35 | .02 |
| Oats | 62 | .93 | 50 | .94 | .22 | .82 |
| Potatoes | 0 | 0 | 16 | .30 | - | - |
| Corn | 62 | .93 | 36 | .68 | 3.52 | .0006 |
| Peas | 0 | 0 | 4 | .08 | ns | ns |
| Tobacco | 2 | .03 | 0 | 0 | ns | ns |
| Barley | 24 | .36 | 46 | .87 | 5.60 | .000007- |
| Rye | 0 | 0 | 4 | .08 | ns | ns |
| Cucumber | 0 | 0 | 1 | .02 | ns | ns |
| Beans | 0 | 0 | 1 | .02 | ns | ns |
| Wheat | 24 | .36 | 12 | .23 | 1.55 | .12 |
| Occupation of head | | | | | | |
| Full-time farmer | 67 | 1.00 | 47 | .92 | 2.35 | .02 |
| Part-time farmer | 0 | 0 | 4 | .08 | ns | ns |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Mean number of milk cows per farm | 67 | 16.23 | 53 | 13.92 | 2.33 | .02 |
| Total | 67 | - | 0 | - | - | - |
| Farmers with poultry | | | | | | |
| Commercial use | 57 | .85 | 48 | .92 | 1.17 | .24 |
| Home use | 9 | .13 | 3 | .06 | 1.27 | .20 |
| None | 1 | .02 | 1 | .02 | ns | ns |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Farmers with hogs | | | | | | |
| Commercial use | 47 | .70 | 46 | .87 | 2.21 | .028 |
| Home use | 4 | .06 | 1 | .02 | ns | ns |
| None | 16 | .24 | 6 | .11 | 1.83 | .068 |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |

Table 4 (Continued)

| The Farm | | : Czechs I : | | Czechs III: | | Critical: | Statistical |
|--|-------|--------------|------|-------------|-------|-------------|-------------|
| Item | :No.: | Statistic: | No.: | Statistic: | ratio | probability | |
| Farmers having horses and tractors | | | | | | | |
| Only horses | 31 | .46 | 30 | .60 | 1.51 | .13 | |
| Only tractor | 0 | 0 | 1 | .02 | ns | ns | |
| Horses and tractor | 35 | .52 | 19 | .38 | 1.51 | .13 | |
| Neither | 1 | .02 | 0 | 0 | ns | ns | |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | - | - | |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - | |
| Farmers having barn equipment | | | | | | | |
| Electricity | 32 | .48 | 35 | .66 | 1.98 | .048 | |
| Fountains | 21 | .31 | 43 | .81 | 5.43 | .000007- | |
| Manure carrier | 20 | .30 | 37 | .70 | 4.35 | .000014 | |
| Concrete floor | 62 | .93 | 47 | .89 | .77 | .44 | |
| Silo | 39 | .58 | 39 | .74 | 1.82 | .07 | |
| Farmers having gardens and doing canning | | | | | | | |
| Have gardens | 66 | .99 | 42 | .79 | 3.64 | .00028 | |
| Can vegetables | 65 | .97 | 51 | .96 | .29 | .77 | |
| Can fruits | 65 | .97 | 50 | .94 | .81 | .42 | |
| Can meats | 59 | .88 | 29 | .55 | 4.07 | .00006 | |

Table 4 (Continued)

| Levels-of-Living | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Item | : Czechs I | | : Czechs III | | :Critical | :Statistical |
| | :No.: | :Statistic: | :No.: | :Statistic: | ratio | probability |
| Telephone | | | | | | |
| Yes | 47 | .70 | 23 | .43 | 2.97 | .002 |
| No | 20 | .30 | 30 | .57 | 2.97 | .002 |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Lights | | | | | | |
| Electric | 34 | .51 | 44 | .83 | 3.63 | .0004 |
| Kerosene | 13 | .19 | 9 | .17 | ns | ns |
| Other | 20 | .30 | 0 | 0 | 4.35 | .0001 |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| House | | | | | | |
| Painted frame | 61 | .91 | 48 | .91 | ns | ns |
| Unpainted frame | 5 | .08 | 5 | .09 | ns | ns |
| Log | 1 | .02 | 0 | 0 | ns | ns |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Washing machine | | | | | | |
| Power | 58 | .87 | 47 | .89 | ns | ns |
| Hand | 4 | .06 | 4 | .07 | ns | ns |
| None | 5 | .07 | 2 | .04 | ns | ns |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Separate dining room | | | | | | |
| Yes | 56 | .83 | 50 | .94 | 1.83 | .07 |
| No | 11 | .17 | 3 | .06 | 1.83 | .07 |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Separate kitchen | | | | | | |
| Yes | 63 | .94 | 57 | .96 | ns | ns |
| No | 4 | .06 | 2 | .04 | ns | ns |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Water | | | | | | |
| Piped | 38 | .57 | 14 | .26 | 3.37 | .0008 |
| Pumped | 23 | .34 | 20 | .38 | ns | ns |
| Other | 6 | .09 | 19 | .36 | 3.60 | .0004 |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Kitchen sink | | | | | | |
| Yes | 55 | .82 | 46 | .87 | ns | ns |
| No | 12 | .18 | 7 | .13 | ns | ns |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Toilet | | | | | | |
| Indoor | 18 | .27 | 14 | .26 | ns | ns |
| Outdoor | 48 | .73 | 39 | .74 | ns | ns |
| Unknown | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Heating | | | | | | |
| Furnace | 33 | .49 | 15 | .26 | 2.53 | .01 |
| Heater | 32 | .47 | 37 | .72 | 2.75 | .006 |
| Range | 1 | .02 | 1 | .02 | ns | ns |
| Unknown | 1 | .02 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |

Table 4 (Continued)

Levels-of-Living

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Czechs I</u> | | <u>Czechs III</u> | | <u>Critical</u> | <u>Statistical</u> |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | <u>No.</u> | <u>Statistic</u> | <u>No.</u> | <u>Statistic</u> | <u>ratio</u> | <u>probability</u> |
| Separate laundry and wood shed | | | | | | |
| shed | 34 | .51 | 28 | .55 | 1.52 | .13 |
| No | 21 | .31 | 23 | .45 | 1.52 | .13 |
| Unknown | 12 | .18 | 2 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Screened porch | | | | | | |
| Yes | 33 | .49 | 25 | .49 | ns | ns |
| No | 34 | .51 | 28 | .51 | ns | ns |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | 0 | |
| Separate milk house | | | | | | |
| Yes | 33 | .49 | 27 | .51 | ns | ns |
| No | 34 | .51 | 26 | .49 | ns | ns |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Mean number of rooms | | | | | | |
| per person | 67 | 1.82 | 52 | 1.48 | 5.86 | .000007 |
| Total | 67 | - | 50 | - | - | - |

Table 4 (Continued)

Formal Social Participation

| Item | : Czechs I : | | : Czechs III : | | :Critical: ratio | :Statistical probability |
|---|--------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| | :No.: | :Statistic: | :No.: | :Statistic: | | |
| Church Membership | | | | | | |
| Families where at least one is member | 36 | .54 | 37 | .75 | 2.39 | .02 |
| Families where no one is member | 31 | .46 | 11 | .25 | 2.39 | .02 |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Youth member | 21 | .58 | 38 | .90 | | |
| Wife member | 32 | .89 | 39 | .93 | | |
| Husband member | 28 | .78 | 39 | .93 | | |
| Youth attends | 20 | .6 | 37 | .88 | | |
| Wife attends | 28 | .78 | 38 | .90 | | |
| Husband attends | 25 | .69 | 38 | .90 | | |
| Agricultural Education Organizations | | | | | | |
| Families where at least one is member | 4 | .06 | 4 | .08 | .43 | .67 |
| Families where no one is member | 63 | .94 | 49 | .92 | .43 | .67 |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Youth member | 2 | .50 | 0 | 0 | 16.67 | .000007- |
| Wife member | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Husband member | 3 | .75 | 0 | 0 | 2.19 | .03 |
| Youth attends | 2 | .50 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Wife attends | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Husband attends | 3 | .75 | 4 | 1.00 | 0 | 0 |
| Cooperatives | | | | | | |
| Families where at least one is member | 22 | .33 | 15 | .28 | .59 | .56 |
| Families where no one is member | 45 | .67 | 38 | .72 | .59 | .56 |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Youth member | 2 | .09 | 0 | 0 | 1.20 | .25 |
| Wife member | 2 | .09 | 0 | 0 | 1.20 | .25 |
| Husband member | 19 | .86 | 15 | 1.00 | 1.52 | .13 |
| Youth attends | 1 | .05 | 0 | 0 | ns | ns |
| Wife attends | 1 | .05 | 0 | 0 | ns | ns |
| Husband attends | 15 | .68 | 12 | .80 | | |

Table 4 (Continued)

Formal Social Participation

| Item | : Czechs I : | | : Czechs III : | | :Critical: ratio : | :Statistical probability : |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| | :No.: | :Statistic: | :No.: | :Statistic: | | |
| Lodges and Clubs | | | | | | |
| Families where at least one is member | 19 | .28 | 6 | .11 | 2.30 | .02 |
| Families where no one is member | 48 | .72 | 47 | .89 | 2.30 | .02 |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Youth member | 7 | .37 | 4 | .67 | 1.29 | .20 |
| Wife member | 12 | .63 | 5 | .83 | .91 | .36 |
| Husband member | 9 | .47 | 4 | .67 | .85 | .40 |
| Youth attends | 6 | .32 | 4 | .67 | | |
| Wife attends | 10 | .53 | 5 | .83 | | |
| Husband attends | 6 | .32 | 4 | .67 | | |
| Town Board and its Meetings | | | | | | |
| Head - very active | 9 | .14 | 10 | .19 | .72 | .48 |
| occasionally | 29 | .47 | 29 | .56 | .96 | .34 |
| not at all | 24 | .39 | 13 | .25 | 1.59 | .07 |
| unknown | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - |
| total | 67 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Wife - very active | 9 | .14 | 3 | .06 | 1.38 | .17 |
| occasionally | 21 | .33 | 13 | .25 | .93 | .36 |
| not at all | 33 | .53 | 35 | .69 | 1.85 | .07 |
| unknown | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - |
| total | 67 | 1.00 | 52 | 1.00 | - | - |
| School Board and its Meetings | | | | | | |
| Head - very active | 13 | .22 | 11 | .21 | .13 | .90 |
| occasionally | 29 | .49 | 31 | .61 | 1.26 | .21 |
| not at all | 17 | .29 | 9 | .18 | 1.36 | .18 |
| unknown | 8 | 0 | 2 | 0 | - | - |
| total | 67 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Wife - very active | 4 | .07 | 4 | .08 | .20 | .84 |
| occasionally | 23 | .41 | 13 | .26 | 1.63 | .12 |
| not at all | 29 | .52 | 33 | .66 | 1.46 | .14 |
| unknown | 11 | 0 | 2 | 0 | - | - |
| total | 67 | 1.00 | 52 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Citizen of the United States | | | | | | |
| Head - yes | 52 | .98 | 50 | 1.00 | ns | ns |
| no | 1 | .02 | 0 | 0 | ns | ns |
| unknown | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| total | 67 | 1.00 | 50 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Wife - yes | 33 | .92 | 50 | 1.00 | 2.05 | .04 |
| no | 3 | .08 | 0 | 0 | ns | ns |
| unknown | 31 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | - | - |

Table 4 (Continued)

Formal Social Participation

| Item | Czechs I | | Czechs III | | Critical ratio | Statistical probability |
|---------------|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| | No. | Statistic | No. | Statistic | | |
| Voting | | | | | | |
| Head - yes | 52 | .84 | 50 | 1.00 | 2.96 | .004 |
| no | 10 | .16 | 0 | 0 | 2.96 | .004 |
| unknown | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| total | 67 | 1.00 | 50* | 1.00 | - | - |
| Wife - yes | 33 | .59 | 46 | .92 | 3.88 | .0001 |
| no | 23 | .41 | 4 | .08 | 3.88 | .0001 |
| unknown | 11 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - |
| total | 67 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | - | - |

* / One of heads was woman.

APPENDIX III

Table 5 - Comparison of Czechs II With Czechs III

| Family Census | | : Czechs II : | | : Czechs III : | | Critical | Statistical |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------------|---------|----------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| Item | : No. : | Statistic : | : No. : | Statistic : | ratio | probability | |
| Nationality origin of head | | | | | | | |
| Czech | 50 | .98 | 47 | .89 | 1.84 | .07 | |
| Other | 1 | .02 | 6 | .11 | 1.84 | .07 | |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - | |
| Nationality origin of wife | | | | | | | |
| Czech | 42 | .86 | 44 | .88 | .29 | .77 | |
| Other | 7 | .14 | 6 | .12 | .39 | .77 | |
| Unknown | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | - | - | |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 52 | 1.00 | - | - | |
| Generation of head in U.S. | | | | | | | |
| First | 39 | .76 | 2 | .04 | 7.50 | .000007- | |
| Second | 12 | .24 | 35 | .66 | 4.29 | .00002 | |
| Third | 0 | 0 | 15 | .28 | | | |
| Fourth | 0 | 0 | 1 | .02 | ns | ns | |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - | |
| Generation of wife in U.S. | | | | | | | |
| First | 35 | .73 | 2 | .04 | 7.11 | .000007- | |
| Second | 11 | .23 | 28 | .55 | 3.27 | .0012 | |
| Third | 1 | .02 | 20 | .39 | 4.51 | .000007- | |
| Fourth | 1 | .02 | 1 | .02 | ns | ns | |
| Unknown | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - | |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 52 | 1.00 | - | - | |
| Birthplace of head | | | | | | | |
| Wisconsin | 2 | .04 | 51 | .96 | 9.39 | .000007- | |
| U.S.A. (outside Wisconsin) | 10 | .20 | 0 | 0 | 3.45 | .0006 | |
| Europe | 39 | .76 | 2 | .04 | 7.50 | .000007- | |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - | |
| Birthplace of wife | | | | | | | |
| Wisconsin | 4 | .08 | 51 | 1.00 | 9.29 | .000007- | |
| U.S.A. (outside Wisconsin) | 10 | .20 | 0 | 0 | 3.39 | .0009 | |
| Europe | 37 | .72 | 0 | 0 | 7.58 | .000007- | |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - | |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 52 | 1.00 | - | - | |
| Mean year immigrant head left | | | | | | | |
| Europe | 49 | 1900 | 50 | 1865 | 17.16 | .000007- | |
| Unknown | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | - | - | |
| Total | 51 | - | 53 | - | - | - | |
| Mean age immigrant head | | | | | | | |
| migrated | 49 | 25 | 48 | 20 | 2.62 | .01 | |
| Unknown | 2 | 0 | 5 | 0 | - | - | |
| Total | 51 | - | 53 | - | - | - | |
| Classification of immigrant | | | | | | | |
| head in home land | | | | | $\chi^2=2.07$ | .15 | |
| Farm owner | 23 | .48 | 17 | .36 | 1.19 | .23 | |
| Farm renter | 2 | .04 | 1 | .02 | ns | ns | |
| Part-time farmer | 1 | .02 | 16 | .33 | 3.97 | .00009 | |
| Casual laborer | 13 | .27 | 9 | .19 | .93 | .35 | |
| Skilled or other | 9 | .19 | 5 | .10 | 1.25 | .21 | |

Table 5 (Continued)

| Family Census | | : Czechs II : | | : Czechs III: | | Critical: | Statistical |
|---|-------|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|--------------|-------------|
| Item | :No.: | Statistic: | :No.: | Statistic: | ratio | :probability | |
| Unknown | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | - | - | |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - | |
| Migration motive | | | | | | | |
| Socio-economic | 48 | 1.00 | 48 | .98 | .99 | .32 | |
| Socio-economic & religious | 0 | 0 | 1 | .02 | ns | ns | |
| Unknown | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | - | - | |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - | |
| Motive for migration to community | | | | | | | |
| Come to farm | 50 | .98 | 41 | .98 | 0 | 0 | |
| Lumbering | 1 | .02 | 1 | .02 | 0 | 0 | |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | - | - | |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - | |
| Pattern of migration | | | | | | | |
| Direct to community | 4 | .08 | 46 | .90 | 8.24 | .000007- | |
| To industrial area first | 40 | .80 | 5 | .10 | 7.07 | .000007- | |
| To other farm area first | 6 | .12 | 0 | 0 | ns | ns | |
| Unknown | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | - | - | |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - | |
| Mean year arrived in community | 51 | 1914 | 50 | 1868 | 31.94 | .000007- | |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | - | - | |
| Total | 51 | - | 53 | - | - | - | |
| Use of language | | | | | | | |
| Between parents only | 5 | .10 | 13 | .24 | 1.89 | .06 | |
| Between parents & child only | 2 | .04 | 26 | .49 | 5.17 | .000007- | |
| Between parents, children and friends | 43 | .84 | 12 | .23 | 6.22 | .000007- | |
| Not at all | 1 | .02 | 2 | .04 | .59 | .57 | |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - | |
| Parents helping to set up children in farming | | | | | | | |
| Helping | 29 | .57 | 17 | .50 | .63 | .53 | |
| Not helping | 22 | .43 | 17 | .50 | .63 | .53 | |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | - | - | |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - | |
| Families taking daily English newspapers | | | | | | | |
| No daily | 27 | .56 | 6 | .11 | 4.79 | .000007- | |
| One daily | 20 | .42 | 45 | .87 | 4.74 | .000007- | |
| More than one daily | 1 | .02 | 1 | .02 | ns | ns | |
| Unknown | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - | |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - | |
| Families taking weekly English newspapers | | | | | | | |
| No weekly | 2 | .04 | 2 | .04 | 0 | 0 | |
| One weekly | 5 | .10 | 7 | .13 | ns | ns | |
| More than one weekly | 41 | .86 | 44 | .83 | .42 | .68 | |
| Unknown | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - | |

Table 5 (Continued)

| Family Census Item | : Czechs II : | | : Czechs III : | | Critical: ratio | Statistical probability |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|------------|----------------|------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| | No.: | Statistic: | No.: | Statistic: | | |
| Mean number of children | | | | | | |
| per family | 51 | 4.8 | 53 | 3.6 | 2.40 | .02 |
| Total children | 51 | - | 53 | - | - | - |
| Mean age of children | 167 | 30.63 | 103 | 26.26 | 3.94 | .0001 |
| Total children | 167 | - | 103 | - | - | - |
| Children in school | | | | | | |
| In school | 3 | .02 | 5 | .05 | ns | ns |
| Out of school | 164 | .98 | 97 | .95 | 1.37 | .17 |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 164 | 1.00 | 103 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Mean grades completed | | | | | | |
| by children | 167 | 8.90 | 103 | 9.16 | .81 | .42 |
| Total | 167 | - | 103 | - | - | - |
| Number of children at home | | | | | | |
| At home | 45 | .29 | 27 | .28 | .17 | .87 |
| Left home | 112 | .71 | 70 | .72 | .17 | .87 |
| Unknown | 10 | 0 | 6 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 167 | 1.00 | 103 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Marital status of children | | | | | | |
| Married | 97 | .58 | 63 | .62 | .65 | .52 |
| Unmarried | 70 | .42 | 38 | .38 | .65 | .52 |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 167 | 1.00 | 103 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Nationality of spouse of children | | | | | | |
| Same | 57 | .60 | 25 | .40 | 2.47 | .01 |
| Other | 38 | .40 | 38 | .60 | 2.47 | .01 |
| Unknown | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 97 | 1.00 | 63 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Occupations of children | | | | | | |
| Student | 4 | .02 | 6 | .06 | ns | ns |
| Farmer | 53 | .32 | 43 | .42 | 1.64 | .10 |
| Mining | 3 | .02 | 0 | 0 | ns | ns |
| Manufacturing | 52 | .32 | 22 | .21 | ns | ns |
| Transportation | 6 | .04 | 9 | .09 | ns | ns |
| Trade | 7 | .04 | 9 | .09 | ns | ns |
| Public service | 9 | .05 | 1 | .01 | ns | ns |
| Professional | 7 | .04 | 3 | .03 | ns | ns |
| Domestic | 17 | .11 | 8 | .08 | ns | ns |
| Clerical | 7 | .04 | 1 | .01 | ns | ns |
| Unknown | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 167 | 1.00 | 103 | 1.00 | - | - |

Table 5 (Continued)

| The Farm | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|------------|-------------|------------|-----------|--------------|
| Item | : Czechs II : | | Czechs III: | | Critical: | Statistical |
| | No.: | Statistic: | No.: | Statistic: | ratio | :probability |
| Mean years on present farm | 50 | 22.40 | 52 | 20.96 | .64 | .52 |
| Unknown | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 51 | - | 53 | - | - | - |
| Ownership of land | | | | | | |
| Owned | 47 | .96 | 46 | .98 | ns | ns |
| Rented | 2 | .04 | 1 | .02 | ns | ns |
| Unknown | 2 | 0 | 6 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Farmer having farms mortgaged | | | | | | |
| No | 30 | .79 | 26 | .76 | .31 | .76 |
| Yes | 8 | .21 | 8 | .24 | .31 | .76 |
| Unknown | 13 | 0 | 19 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Mean number of acres in crops | 51 | 24.85 | 52 | 68.99 | 9.64 | .000007- |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 51 | - | 53 | - | - | - |
| Chief crops grown | | | | | | |
| Hay | 48 | .94 | 49 | .92 | .40 | .69 |
| Oats | 40 | .78 | 50 | .94 | 2.35 | .02 |
| Potatoes | 31 | .61 | 16 | .30 | 3.16 | .002 |
| Corn | 17 | .33 | 36 | .68 | 3.57 | .0004 |
| Peas | 0 | 0 | 4 | .08 | ns | ns |
| Barley | 3 | .06 | 46 | .87 | 8.26 | .000007- |
| Rye | 2 | .04 | 4 | .08 | ns | ns |
| Cucumber | 0 | 0 | 1 | .02 | ns | ns |
| Beans | 1 | .02 | 1 | .02 | ns | ns |
| Wheat | 1 | .02 | 12 | .23 | 3.18 | .001 |
| Occupation of head | | | | | | |
| Full-time farmer | 41 | .80 | 47 | .92 | 1.74 | .08 |
| Part-time farmer | 10 | .20 | 4 | .08 | 1.74 | .08 |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Mean number of milk cows | | | | | | |
| per farm | 51 | 9.75 | 53 | 13.92 | 3.83 | .0001 |
| Total | 51 | - | 53 | - | - | - |
| Farmers with poultry | | | | | | |
| Commercial use | 24 | .47 | 48 | .92 | 4.95 | .000007- |
| Home use | 21 | .41 | 3 | .06 | 4.22 | .00002 |
| None | 6 | .12 | 1 | .02 | ns | ns |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Farmers with hogs | | | | | | |
| Commercial use | 7 | .14 | 46 | .87 | 7.68 | .000007- |
| Home use | 21 | .41 | 1 | .02 | 4.87 | .000007- |
| None | 23 | .45 | 6 | .11 | 3.86 | .0002 |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |

Table 5 (Continued)

The Farm

| Item | : Czechs II : | | : Czechs III : | | Critical: ratio | Statistical probability |
|---|---------------|------------|----------------|------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| | No.: | Statistic: | No.: | Statistic: | | |
| Farmers having horses and tractors | | | | | | |
| Only horses | 26 | .51 | 30 | .60 | .91 | .36 |
| Only tractor | 5 | .10 | 1 | .02 | ns | ns |
| Horses and tractor | 13 | .25 | 19 | .38 | 1.41 | .16 |
| Neither | 7 | .14 | 0 | 0 | ns | ns |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Farmers having barn equipment | | | | | | |
| Electricity | 13 | .26 | 35 | .66 | 4.08 | .00005 |
| Fountains | 9 | .18 | 43 | .81 | 6.43 | .000007- |
| Mamre carrier | 6 | .12 | 37 | .70 | 5.98 | .000007- |
| Concrete floor | 31 | .61 | 47 | .89 | 3.29 | .001 |
| Silo | 14 | .27 | 39 | .74 | 4.80 | .000007- |
| Farmers having gardens and doing canning | | | | | | |
| Have gardens | 49 | .96 | 42 | .79 | 2.62 | .009 |
| Can vegetables | 43 | .84 | 51 | .96 | 2.03 | .04 |
| Can fruits | 46 | .90 | 50 | .94 | .75 | .45 |
| Can meats | 35 | .69 | 29 | .55 | 1.47 | .14 |
| Farmers buying & growing feed | | | | | | |
| Buy | 1 | .02 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Grow | 38 | .76 | 49 | .92 | 2.22 | .03 |
| Buy and grow | 10 | .20 | 3 | .06 | 2.12 | .03 |
| Neither | 1 | .02 | 1 | .02 | ns | ns |
| Unknown | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |

Table 5 (Continued)

Levels-of-Living

| Item | : Czechs II : | | : Czechs III : | | Critical: ratio | Statistical probability |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|------------|----------------|------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| | No.: | Statistic: | No.: | Statistic: | | |
| Telephone | | | | | | |
| Yes | 4 | .08 | 23 | .43 | 4.12 | .0001 |
| No | 47 | .92 | 30 | .57 | 4.12 | .0001 |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Lights | | | | | | |
| Electric | 16 | .31 | 44 | .83 | 5.47 | .000007 |
| Kerosene | 35 | .69 | 9 | .17 | 5.47 | .000007 |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| House | | | | | | |
| Painted frame | 42 | .82 | 48 | .91 | 1.32 | .19 |
| Unpainted frame | 6 | .12 | 5 | .09 | ns | ns |
| Log | 3 | .06 | 0 | 0 | ns | ns |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Washing machine | | | | | | |
| Power | 25 | .49 | 47 | .89 | 4.44 | .00001 |
| Hand | 8 | .16 | 4 | .07 | 1.47 | .14 |
| None | 18 | .35 | 2 | .4 | 4.08 | .0001 |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Separate dining room | | | | | | |
| Yes | 32 | .63 | 50 | .94 | 3.92 | .0001 |
| No | 19 | .37 | 3 | .06 | 3.92 | .0001 |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Separate kitchen | | | | | | |
| Yes | 49 | .96 | 51 | .96 | ns | ns |
| No | 2 | .04 | 2 | .04 | ns | ns |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Water | | | | | | |
| Piped | 3 | .06 | 14 | .26 | 2.85 | .004 |
| Pumped | 15 | .29 | 20 | .38 | ns | ns |
| Other | 33 | .65 | 19 | .36 | 2.99 | .003 |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Kitchensink | | | | | | |
| Yes | 26 | .51 | 46 | .87 | 2.63 | .009 |
| No | 25 | .49 | 7 | .13 | 2.63 | .009 |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Toilet | | | | | | |
| Indoor | 1 | .02 | 14 | .26 | 3.53 | .0006 |
| Outdoor | 50 | .98 | 39 | .74 | 3.53 | .0006 |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Heating | | | | | | |
| Furnace | 3 | .07 | 15 | .26 | 2.61 | .002 |
| Heater | 37 | .72 | 37 | .72 | ns | ns |
| Range | 11 | .21 | 1 | .02 | 2.61 | .002 |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Separate laundry and wood shed | | | | | | |
| Yes | 12 | .23 | 28 | .55 | 3.37 | .0008 |
| No | 35 | .69 | 23 | .45 | 3.37 | .0008 |

Table 5 (Continued)

| <u>Levels-of-Living</u> | <u>Czechs II</u> | | <u>Czechs III</u> | | <u>Critical</u> | <u>Statistical</u> |
|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| <u>Item</u> | <u>No.</u> | <u>Statistic</u> | <u>No.</u> | <u>Statistic</u> | <u>ratio</u> | <u>probability</u> |
| Unknown | 4 | .08 | 2 | 0 | | |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Screened porch | | | | | | |
| Yes | 32 | .63 | 25 | .49 | 1.44 | .15 |
| No | 19 | .37 | 28 | .51 | 1.44 | .15 |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Separate milk house | | | | | | |
| Yes | 10 | .20 | 27 | .51 | 3.33 | .001 |
| No | 41 | .80 | 26 | .49 | 3.33 | .001 |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | | |
| Mean number of rooms per person | 50 | .97 | 53 | 1.48 | 5.1 | .000007 |
| Unknown | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 51 | - | 53 | - | - | - |

Table 5 (Continued)

Formal Social Participation

| Item | : Czechs II | | : Czechs III | | :Critical | :Statistical |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| | :No.: | :Statistic: | :No.: | :Statistic: | ratio | :probability |
| Church membership | | | | | | |
| Families where at least one is member | 28 | .44 | 37 | .75 | 2.08 | .04 |
| Families where no one is member | 23 | .45 | 11 | .25 | 2.08 | .04 |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Youth member | 24 | .86 | 38 | .90 | ns | ns |
| Wife member | 24 | .86 | 39 | .93 | ns | ns |
| Husband member | 22 | .79 | 39 | .93 | ns | ns |
| Youth attends | 20 | .71 | 37 | .88 | ns | ns |
| Wife attends | 22 | .79 | 38 | .90 | ns | ns |
| Husband attends | 19 | .68 | 38 | .90 | | |
| Agricultural Education | | | | | | |
| Organizations | | | | | | |
| Families where at least one is member | 1 | .02 | 4 | .08 | 1.40 | .16 |
| Families where no one is member | 50 | .98 | 49 | .92 | 1.40 | .16 |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Youth member | 1 | 1.00 | 0 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Wife member | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ns | ns |
| Husband member | 1 | 1.00 | 0 | 0 | ns | ns |
| Youth attends | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ns | ns |
| Wife attends | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ns | ns |
| Husband attends | 1 | 1.00 | 4 | 1.00 | ns | ns |
| Cooperatives | | | | | | |
| Families where at least one is member | 7 | .14 | 15 | .28 | 1.75 | .08 |
| Families where no one is member | 44 | .86 | 38 | .72 | 1.75 | .08 |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Youth member | 3 | .43 | 0 | 0 | 2.73 | .006 |
| Wife member | 1 | .14 | 0 | 0 | ns | ns |
| Husband member | 5 | .72 | 15 | 1.00 | 2.15 | .03 |
| Youth attends | 2 | .29 | 0 | 0 | number too small | |
| Wife attends | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Husband attends | 4 | .57 | 12 | .80 | number too small | |

Table 5 (Continued)

Formal Social Participation

| Item | : Czechs II | | : Czechs III | | Critical | Statistical |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | No.: | Statistic: | No.: | Statistic: | ratio | probability |
| Lodges and Clubs | | | | | | |
| Families where at least one is member | 8 | .16 | 6 | .11 | .75 | .45 |
| Families where no one is member | 43 | .84 | 47 | .89 | .75 | .45 |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Youth member | 2 | .25 | 4 | .67 | 1.57 | .12 |
| Wife member | 8 | 1.00 | 5 | .83 | 1.21 | .23 |
| Husband member | 5 | .62 | 4 | .67 | .19 | .85 |
| Youth attends | 1 | .13 | 4 | .67 | ns | ns |
| Wife attends | 6 | .75 | 5 | .83 | ns | ns |
| Husband attends | 3 | .38 | 4 | .67 | ns | ns |
| Town Board and its Meetings | | | | | | |
| Head - very active | 8 | .17 | 10 | .19 | .26 | .79 |
| occasionally | 27 | .57 | 29 | .56 | .10 | .92 |
| not at all | 12 | .26 | 13 | .25 | .11 | .91 |
| unknown | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - |
| total | 51 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Wife - very active | 1 | .02 | 3 | .06 | 1.0 | .32 |
| occasionally | 20 | .44 | 13 | .25 | 1.98 | .05 |
| not at all | 25 | .54 | 35 | .69 | 1.52 | .13 |
| unknown | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - |
| total | 51 | 1.00 | 52 | 1.00 | - | - |
| | | | | | $\chi^2 = 2.09$ | .15 |
| School Board and its Meetings | | | | | | |
| Head - very active | 8 | .17 | 11 | .21 | .51 | .61 |
| occasionally | 29 | .62 | 31 | .61 | .10 | .92 |
| not at all | 10 | .21 | 9 | .18 | .38 | .70 |
| unknown | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | - | - |
| total | 51 | 1.00 | 53 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Wife - very active | 1 | .02 | 4 | .08 | 1.33 | .18 |
| occasionally | 23 | .50 | 13 | .26 | 2.42 | .02 |
| not at all | 22 | .48 | 33 | .66 | 1.78 | .075 |
| unknown | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | - | - |
| total | 51 | 1.00 | 52 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Citizen of the United States | | | | | | |
| Head - yes | 45 | .98 | 50 | 1.00 | 1.01 | .32 |
| no | 1 | .02 | 0 | 0 | 1.01 | .32 |
| unknown | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| total | 51 | 1.00 | 50 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Wife - yes | 37 | .86 | 50 | 1.00 | 2.75 | .006 |
| no | 6 | .14 | 0 | 0 | 2.75 | .006 |
| unknown | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - |
| total | 51 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | - | - |

Table 5 (Continued)

Formal Social Participation

| Item | : Czechs II | | : Czechs III | | :Critical | :Statistical |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| | :No.: | :Statistic: | :No.: | :Statistic: | | |
| Voting | | | | | | |
| Head - yes | 44 | .96 | 50 | 1.00 | 1.43 | .15 |
| no | 2 | .04 | 0 | 0 | 1.43 | .15 |
| unknown | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| total | 51 | 1.00 | 50 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Wife - yes | 33 | .77 | 46 | .92 | 2.03 | .04 |
| no | 10 | .23 | 4 | .08 | 2.03 | .04 |
| unknown | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - |
| total | 51 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.00 | - | - |

APPENDIX III

Table 6 - Comparison of Czechs II With Finns
of Price County

| Family Census | : Czechs II | | : Finns | | :Critical | :Statistical |
|---|-------------|-------------|---------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Item | :No.: | :Statistic: | :No.: | :Statistic: | ratio | :probability |
| Nationality origin of head | | | | | | |
| Czech or Finn | 50 | .98 | 55 | 1.00 | ns | ns |
| Other | 1 | .02 | 0 | 0 | ns | ns |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Nationality origin of wife | | | | | | |
| Czech or Finn | 42 | .86 | 52 | 1.00 | 2.74 | .006 |
| Other | 7 | .14 | 0 | 0 | 2.74 | .006 |
| Unknown | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Generation of head in U.S. | | | | | | |
| First | 39 | .76 | 40 | .83 | .87 | .38 |
| Second | 12 | .24 | 8 | .17 | .87 | .38 |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Generation of wife in U.S. | | | | | | |
| First | 35 | .73 | 46 | .90 | 2.23 | .03 |
| Second | 11 | .23 | 5 | .10 | 2.08 | .04 |
| Third | 1 | .02 | 0 | 0 | ns | ns |
| Fourth | 1 | .02 | 0 | 0 | ns | ns |
| Unknown | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Birthplace of head | | | | | $\chi^2 = .72$ | .40 |
| Wisconsin | 2 | .04 | 5 | .10 | 1.28 | .20 |
| U.S.A. (outside Wisconsin) | 10 | .20 | 3 | .06 | 2.08 | .04 |
| Europe | 39 | .76 | 40 | .84 | 1.09 | .28 |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Birthplace of wife | | | | | $\chi^2 = 6.10$ | .01 |
| Wisconsin | 4 | .08 | 3 | .06 | ns | ns |
| U.S.A. (outside Wisconsin) | 10 | .20 | 2 | .04 | 2.46 | .01 |
| Europe | 37 | .72 | 46 | .90 | 2.28 | .02 |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Mean year immigrant head left | | | | | | |
| Europe | 49 | 1900 | 49 | 1905 | 2.25 | .02 |
| Unknown | 2 | 0 | 6 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 51 | - | 55 | - | - | - |
| Mean age immigrant head migrated | 49 | 24.85 | 51 | 22.51 | 3.07 | .002 |
| Unknown | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 51 | - | 55 | - | - | - |
| Classification of immigrant head in home land | | | | | | |
| Farm owner | 23 | .48 | 22 | .50 | .20 | .84 |
| Farm renter | 2 | .04 | 6 | .14 | 1.78 | .08 |
| Part-time farmer | 1 | .02 | 7 | .16 | 2.50 | .01 |
| Casual laborer | 13 | .27 | 9 | .20 | .82 | .41 |

Table 6 (Continued)

| Family Census Item | : Czechs II : | | : Finns : | | :Critical: ratio | :Statistical probability |
|--|---------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| | :No.: | :Statistic: | :No.: | :Statistic: | | |
| Skilled or other | 9 | .19 | 0 | 0 | 3.16 | .002 |
| Unknown | 3 | 0 | 11 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Migration motive | | | | | | |
| Socio-economic | 48 | 1.00 | 42 | .84 | 2.25 | .02 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 8 | .16 | 2.25 | .02 |
| Unknown | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Motive for migration to community | | | | | | |
| Come to farm | 50 | .98 | 32 | .63 | 4.43 | .000009 |
| Lumbering | 1 | .02 | 13 | .25 | 3.33 | .0009 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 6 | .12 | ns | ns |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Pattern of migration | | | | | $\chi^2 = 6.76$ | .04 |
| Direct to community | 4 | .08 | 14 | .27 | 2.47 | .01 |
| To industrial area first | 40 | .80 | 31 | .60 | 2.17 | .03 |
| To other farm area first | 6 | .12 | 7 | .13 | ns | ns |
| Unknown | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Mean year arrived in community | 51 | 1914 | 53 | 1911 | 1.52 | .13 |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 51 | - | 55 | - | - | - |
| Use of language | | | | | $\chi^2 = 9.66$ | .01 |
| Between parents only | 5 | .10 | 2 | .04 | 1.18 | .24 |
| Between parents and children only | 2 | .04 | 31 | .62 | 6.17 | .000007- |
| Between parents, children and friends | 43 | .84 | 17 | .34 | 5.10 | .000007- |
| Not at all | 1 | .02 | 0 | 0 | ns | ns |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Parents helping to set up children in farming | | | | | | |
| Helping | 29 | .57 | 7 | .13 | 4.63 | .000007- |
| Not helping | 22 | .43 | 48 | .87 | 4.63 | .000007- |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Families taking daily English newspapers | | | | | | |
| No daily | 27 | .56 | 21 | .40 | 1.6 | .11 |
| One daily | 20 | .42 | 26 | .49 | .71 | .48 |
| More than one daily | 1 | .02 | 6 | .11 | 1.76 | .08 |
| Unknown | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | - | - |

Table 6 (Continued)

| Family Census | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| Item | : Czechs II : | | : Finns : | | :Critical: | :Statistical |
| | :No.: | :Statistic: | :No.: | :Statistic: | ratio | :probability |
| Families taking weekly | | | | | | |
| English newspapers | | | | | | |
| No weekly | 2 | .04 | 18 | .35 | 3.87 | .0001 |
| One weekly | 5 | .10 | 18 | .35 | 2.998 | .003 |
| More than one weekly | 41 | .86 | 16 | .30 | 7.01 | .000007- |
| Unknown | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Mean number of children | | | | | | |
| per family | 51 | 4.80 | 54 | 3.67 | 2.03 | .04 |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - |
| Total children | 51 | - | 55 | - | - | - |
| Mean age of children | | | | | | |
| Total children | 167 | 30.63 | 160 | 26.71 | 3.98 | .00007 |
| Total children | 167 | - | 160 | - | - | - |
| Children in school | | | | | | |
| In school | 3 | .02 | 13 | .08 | 2.50 | .01 |
| Out of school | 164 | .98 | 147 | .92 | 2.50 | .01 |
| Total | 167 | 1.00 | 160 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Mean grades completed | | | | | | |
| by children | 167 | 8.90 | 137 | 10.00 | 3.67 | .0002 |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 23 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 167 | - | 160 | - | - | - |
| Number of children at home | | | | | | |
| At home | 45 | .29 | 50 | .46 | 2.93 | .003 |
| Left home | 112 | .71 | 59 | .54 | 2.93 | .003 |
| Unknown | 10 | 0 | 51 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 167 | 1.00 | 160 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Marital status of children | | | | | | |
| Married | 97 | .58 | 69 | .50 | 1.50 | .13 |
| Unmarried | 70 | .42 | 69 | .50 | 1.50 | .13 |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 22 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 167 | 1.00 | 160 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Nationality of spouse of children | | | | | | |
| Same | 57 | .60 | 35 | .51 | 1.14 | .25 |
| Other | 38 | .40 | 34 | .49 | 1.14 | .25 |
| Unknown | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 97 | 1.00 | 69 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Occupations of children | | | | | | |
| Student | 4 | .02 | 21 | .15 | 4.33 | .00002 |
| Farmer | 53 | .32 | 45 | .31 | ns | ns |
| Laborer | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mining | 3 | .02 | 0 | 0 | ns | ns |
| Manufacturing | 52 | .32 | 35 | .24 | 1.57 | .12 |
| Transportation | 6 | .04 | 1 | .01 | ns | ns |
| Trade | 7 | .04 | 10 | .07 | ns | ns |
| Public service | 9 | .05 | 5 | .03 | ns | ns |
| Professional | 7 | .04 | 7 | .05 | ns | ns |
| Domestic | 17 | .11 | 15 | .10 | ns | ns |

 $\chi^2 = 10.40$

Table 6 (Continued)

| Family Census | | : Czechs II : | | : Finns : | | :Critical: | :Statistical |
|---------------|--|---------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| Item | | :No.: | :Statistic: | :No.: | :Statistic: | ratio | :probability |
| Clerical | | 7 | .04 | 3 | .02 | ns | ns |
| Other | | 0 | 0 | 2 | .02 | ns | ns |
| Unknown | | 2 | 0 | 16 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | | 167 | 1.00 | 160 | 1.00 | - | - |

Table 6 (Continued)

| The Farm | | : Czechs II : | | Finns | | :Critical: | :Statistical |
|--------------------------------------|-------|---------------|-------|------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Item | :No.: | Statistic: | :No.: | Statistic: | : ratio | :probability | |
| Mean years on present farm | 50 | 22.40 | 55 | 23.25 | .38 | .70 | |
| Unknown | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | |
| Total | 51 | - | 55 | - | - | - | |
| Ownership of land | | | | | | | |
| Owned | 47 | .96 | 55 | 1.00 | 1.43 | .15 | |
| Rented | 2 | .04 | 0 | 0 | ns | ns | |
| Unknown | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | - | - | |
| Farmer having farms mortgaged | | | | | | | |
| No | 30 | .79 | 22 | .59 | 1.94 | .05 | |
| Yes | 8 | .21 | 15 | .41 | 1.94 | .05 | |
| Unknown | 13 | 0 | 18 | 0 | - | - | |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | - | - | |
| Relationship to previous owner | | | | | $\chi^2=10.49$ | .01 | |
| Relative | 9 | .19 | 3 | .05 | 2.15 | .03 | |
| Friend of different nationality | 1 | .02 | 2 | .04 | ns | ns | |
| Same nationality | 10 | .21 | 28 | .51 | 3.12 | .002 | |
| Other | 28 | .58 | 22 | .40 | 1.80 | .07 | |
| Unknown | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | - | - | |
| Method of acquiring farm | | | | | | | |
| Inherited | 2 | .04 | 4 | .07 | ns | ns | |
| Purchased improved | 12 | .25 | 14 | .25 | ns | ns | |
| Purchased unimproved | 35 | .71 | 37 | .68 | ns | ns | |
| Unknown | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | - | - | |
| Mean number of acres in crops | 51 | 24.85 | 55 | 20.27 | 1.53 | .13 | |
| Total | 51 | - | 55 | - | - | - | |
| Chief crops grown | | | | | $\chi^2=2.36$ | .05 | |
| Hay | 48 | .94 | 36 | .65 | 3.58 | .0003 | |
| Oats | 40 | .78 | 32 | .58 | 2.15 | .03 | |
| Potatoes | 31 | .61 | 25 | .45 | 1.62 | .11 | |
| Corn | 17 | .33 | 3 | .05 | 3.64 | .0003 | |
| Peas | 0 | 0 | 2 | .04 | ns | ns | |
| Barley | 3 | .06 | 0 | 0 | 1.67 | .09 | |
| Rye | 2 | .04 | 0 | 0 | ns | ns | |
| Beans | 1 | .02 | 0 | 0 | ns | ns | |
| Wheat | 1 | .02 | 0 | 0 | ns | ns | |
| Occupation of head | | | | | | | |
| Full-time farmer | 41 | .80 | 30 | .58 | 2.36 | .02 | |
| Part-time farmer | 10 | .20 | 22 | .42 | 2.36 | .02 | |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | - | - | |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | - | - | |
| Average number of milk cows per farm | 51 | 9.75 | 55 | 8.54 | 3.50 | .0005 | |
| Total farms | 51 | - | 55 | - | - | - | |

Table 6 (Continued)

| The Farm | : Czechs II : | | : Finns : | | :Critical: | :Statistical |
|--|---------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|------------------|--------------|
| Item | :No.: | :Statistic: | :No.: | :Statistic: | ratio | probability |
| Farmers with poultry | | | | | $\chi^2 = 34.25$ | .01 |
| Commercial use | 24 | .47 | 4 | .07 | 4.54 | .000007- |
| Home use | 21 | .41 | 17 | .31 | 1.04 | .30 |
| None | 6 | .12 | 34 | .62 | 5.15 | .000007- |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Farmers with hogs | | | | | $\chi^2 = .60$ | .40 |
| Commercial use | 7 | .14 | 0 | 0 | 2.75 | .006 |
| Home use | 21 | .41 | 26 | .47 | .61 | .54 |
| None | 23 | .45 | 29 | .53 | 1.21 | .23 |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Farmers having horses and tractors | | | | | $\chi^2 = 8.86$ | |
| Only horses | 26 | .51 | 31 | .56 | .50 | .62 |
| Only tractors | 5 | .10 | 3 | .06 | .73 | .47 |
| Horses and tractor | 13 | .25 | 9 | .16 | 1.13 | .26 |
| Neither | 7 | .14 | 12 | .22 | 1.04 | .30 |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Farmers having barn equipment | | | | | $\chi^2 = 18.95$ | .01 |
| Electricity | 13 | .26 | 22 | .40 | 1.49 | .14 |
| Fountains | 9 | .18 | 23 | .42 | 2.50 | .01 |
| Manure carrier | 6 | .12 | 18 | .33 | 2.50 | .01 |
| Concrete floor | 31 | .61 | 25 | .45 | 5.00 | .000007- |
| Silo | 14 | .27 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| Farmers having gardens and doing canning | | | | | $\chi^2 = 25.66$ | .01 |
| Have gardens | 49 | .96 | 51 | .93 | .64 | .52 |
| Can vegetables | 43 | .84 | 36 | .65 | 2.16 | .03 |
| Can fruits | 46 | .90 | 19 | .35 | 5.79 | .000007- |
| Can meats | 35 | .69 | 3 | .05 | 6.67 | .000007- |
| Farmers buying & growing feed | | | | | | |
| Buy | 1 | .02 | 37 | .70 | 8.09 | .000007- |
| Grow | 38 | .76 | 2 | .04 | 7.42 | .000007- |
| Buy and grow | 10 | .20 | 10 | .19 | ns | ns |
| Neither | 1 | .02 | 4 | .07 | 1.14 | .25 |
| Unknown | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | - | - |

Table 6 (Continued)

Levels-of-Living

| Item | : Czechs II | | : Finns | | :Critical ratio | :Statistical probability |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|---------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| | :No.: | :Statistic: | :No.: | :Statistic: | | |
| Telephone | | | | | | |
| Yes | 4 | .08 | 14 | .25 | 2.27 | .02 |
| No | 47 | .92 | 41 | .75 | 2.27 | .02 |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Lights | | | | | | |
| Electric | 16 | .31 | 24 | .43 | 1.25 | .21 |
| Kerosene | 35 | .69 | 19 | .35 | 3.51 | .0006 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 12 | .22 | 2.75 | .006 |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | - | - |
| House | | | | | | |
| Painted frame | 42 | .82 | 34 | .62 | 2.22 | .03 |
| Unpainted frame | 6 | .12 | 20 | .36 | 2.82 | .005 |
| Log | 3 | .06 | 1 | .02 | .64 | .52 |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Washing machine | | | | | | |
| Power | 25 | .49 | 30 | .55 | .60 | .55 |
| Hand | 8 | .16 | 12 | .22 | .76 | .45 |
| None | 18 | .35 | 13 | .23 | 1.32 | .19 |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Separate dining room | | | | | | |
| Yes | 33 | .65 | 8 | .15 | 6.25 | .000007- |
| No | 18 | .35 | 47 | .85 | 6.25 | .000007- |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Separate kitchen | | | | | | |
| Yes | 49 | .96 | 19 | .35 | 6.35 | .000007- |
| No | 2 | .04 | 35 | .65 | 6.35 | .000007- |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Water | | | | | | |
| Piped | 3 | .06 | 1 | .02 | 1.02 | .31 |
| Pumped | 12 | .24 | 18 | .33 | 1.00 | .32 |
| Other | 36 | .70 | 36 | .65 | .53 | .60 |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Kitchen sink | | | | | | |
| Yes | 26 | .51 | 27 | .49 | ns | ns |
| No | 25 | .49 | 28 | .51 | ns | ns |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Toilet | | | | | | |
| Indoor | 1 | .02 | 0 | 0 | ns | ns |
| Outdoor | 50 | .98 | 55 | 1.00 | ns | ns |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Heating | | | | | | |
| Furnace | 3 | .06 | 5 | .09 | .35 | .73 |
| Heater | 38 | .74 | 46 | .84 | 1.05 | .29 |
| Range | 10 | .20 | 4 | .07 | 1.94 | .05 |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | - | - |

Table 6 (Continued)

| Levels of Living | | : Czechs II : | | : Finns : | | :Critical: | :Statistical |
|---------------------------------|--|---------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| Item | | :No.: | :Statistic: | :No.: | :Statistic: | ratio | :probability |
| Separate laundry and wood shed | | | | | | | |
| Yes | | 12 | .26 | 31 | .57 | 3.13 | .002 |
| No | | 35 | .74 | 23 | .43 | 3.13 | .002 |
| Unknown | | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Screened porch | | | | | | | |
| Yes | | 32 | .63 | 18 | .33 | 3.00 | .003 |
| No | | 19 | .37 | 36 | .67 | 3.00 | .003 |
| Unknown | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Separate milk house | | | | | | | |
| Yes | | 10 | .20 | 30 | .55 | 3.61 | .0003 |
| No | | 40 | .80 | 25 | .45 | 3.61 | .0003 |
| Unknown | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Mean number of rooms per person | | | | | | | |
| person | | 51 | .97 | 55 | .89 | .10 | .92 |
| Total | | 51 | - | 55 | - | - | - |

Table 6 (Continued)

Formal Social Participation

| Item | : Czechs II : | | Finns | | :Critical: | Statistical |
|---|---------------|------------|-------|------------|------------|-------------|
| | :No.: | Statistic: | No.: | Statistic: | ratio | probability |
| Church membership | | | | | | |
| Families where at least one is member | 28 | .55 | 12 | .22 | 3.51 | .0004 |
| Families where no one is member | 23 | .45 | 43 | .78 | 3.51 | .0004 |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | | |
| Youth member | 24 | .86 | 1 | .08 | 4.67 | .000007- |
| Wife member | 24 | .86 | 11 | .92 | .53 | .60 |
| Husband member | 24 | .79 | 8 | .67 | .81 | .42 |
| Youth attends | 20 | .71 | 2 | .17 | 3.14 | .002 |
| Wife attends | 22 | .79 | 13 | 1.00 | 1.72 | .09 |
| Husband attends | 19 | .68 | 9 | .75 | .18 | .86 |
| Agricultural Education Organizations | | | | | | |
| Families where at least one is member | 1 | .02 | 52 | .95 | 9.3 | .000007- |
| Families where no one is member | 50 | .98 | 3 | .05 | 9.3 | .000007- |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Youth member | 1 | 1.00 | 8 | .15 | ns | ns |
| Wife member | 0 | 0 | 43 | .83 | ns | ns |
| Husband member | 1 | 1.00 | 43 | .83 | ns | ns |
| Youth attends | 0 | 0 | 4 | .08 | ns | ns |
| Wife attends | 0 | 0 | 28 | .54 | ns | ns |
| Husband attends | 1 | 1.00 | 29 | .56 | ns | ns |
| Cooperatives | | | | | | |
| Families where at least one is member | 7 | .14 | 36 | .65 | 5.20 | .000007- |
| Families where no one is member | 44 | .86 | 19 | .35 | 5.20 | .000007- |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Youth member | 3 | .43 | 5 | .14 | ns | ns |
| Wife member | 1 | .14 | 30 | .83 | ns | ns |
| Husband member | 5 | .72 | 29 | .81 | ns | ns |
| Youth attends | 2 | .29 | 1 | .03 | ns | ns |
| Wife attends | 0 | 0 | 20 | .56 | ns | ns |
| Husband attends | 4 | .57 | 18 | .50 | ns | ns |

Table 6 (Continued)

Formal Social Participation

| <u>Item</u> | <u>: Czechs II</u> | | <u>: Finns</u> | | <u>:Critical</u> | <u>:Statistical</u> |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| | <u>:No.:</u> | <u>:Statistic:</u> | <u>:No.:</u> | <u>:Statistic:</u> | <u>ratio</u> | <u>:probability</u> |
| Lodges and Clubs | | | | | | |
| Families where at least one is member | 8 | .16 | 7 | .13 | .43 | .67 |
| Families where no one is member | 43 | .84 | 48 | .87 | .43 | .67 |
| Total | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Youth member | 2 | .25 | 2 | .29 | ns | ns |
| Wife member | 8 | 1.00 | 6 | .86 | ns | ns |
| Husband member | 5 | .62 | 4 | .57 | ns | ns |
| Youth attends | 1 | .13 | 1 | .14 | ns | ns |
| Wife attends | 6 | .75 | 5 | .71 | ns | ns |
| Husband attends | 3 | .38 | 3 | .43 | ns | ns |
| Town Board and its Meetings | | | | | | |
| Head - very active | 8 | .17 | 15 | .31 | $X^2 = 3.20$ | .20 |
| occasionally | 27 | .57 | 20 | .42 | 1.65 | .10 |
| not at all | 12 | .26 | 13 | .27 | 1.5 | .13 |
| unknown | 4 | 0 | 7 | 0 | ns | ns |
| total | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Wife - very active | 1 | .02 | 6 | .11 | 1.76 | .08 |
| occasionally | 20 | .44 | 16 | .30 | 1.46 | .14 |
| not at all | 25 | .54 | 31 | .59 | ns | ns |
| unknown | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | - | - |
| total | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | - | - |
| School Board and its Meetings | | | | | | |
| Head - very active | 8 | .17 | 5 | .10 | $X^2 = 9.68$ | .02 |
| occasionally | 29 | .62 | 18 | .38 | 1.03 | .30 |
| not at all | 10 | .21 | 25 | .52 | 2.35 | .02 |
| unknown | 4 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 3.13 | .002 |
| total | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Wife - very active | 1 | .02 | 5 | .10 | 1.70 | .09 |
| occasionally | 23 | .50 | 15 | .28 | 2.27 | .02 |
| not at all | 22 | .48 | 33 | .62 | 1.41 | .16 |
| unknown | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | - | - |
| total | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Citizen of the United States | | | | | | |
| Head - yes | 45 | .98 | 40 | .85 | $X^2 = 2.09$ | .15 |
| no | 1 | .02 | 7 | .15 | 2.20 | .03 |
| unknown | 5 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 2.20 | .03 |
| total | 51 | 1.00 | 40 | 1.00 | - | - |

Table 6 (Continued)

| Formal Social Participation | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Item | : Czechs II : | | : Finns : | | :Critical: ratio | :Statistical probability | |
| | :No.: | :Statistic: | :No.: | :Statistic: | | | |
| Wife - yes | 37 | .86 | 40 | .77 | 1.14 | .25 | |
| no | 6 | .14 | 12 | .23 | 1.14 | .25 | |
| unknown | 8 | 0 | 3 | 0 | - | - | |
| total | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | - | - | |
| Voting | | | | | | | |
| Head - yes | 44 | .96 | 35 | .85 | 1.77 | .08 | |
| no | 2 | .04 | 6 | .15 | 1.77 | .08 | |
| unknown | 5 | 0 | 14 | 0 | - | - | |
| total | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | - | - | |
| Wife - yes | 33 | .77 | 32 | .82 | .56 | .57 | |
| no | 10 | .23 | 7 | .18 | .56 | .57 | |
| unknown | 8 | 0 | 16 | 0 | - | - | |
| total | 51 | 1.00 | 55 | 1.00 | - | - | |

Footnotes for all tables under Appendix III:

- 1/ Unless otherwise specified the statistics within the tables are proportions.
- 2/ A (-) indicates that no statistic is required.
- 3/ (ns) Indicates that it could be determined by inspection that the statistics being compared were not significantly different.
- 4/ Chi square (X^2) was computed on those data where there were more than three rows of statistics within a given category and where it was not possible to tell by inspection of the differences between proportions whether or not the groups being compared differed significantly on the whole category.

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