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A HISTORY OF THE PARENT TEACHER ASSOCIATION
IN MONTANA, 1915-1964

by

HELEN KRANICK MICKA


B.A. Intermountain Union College, 1930

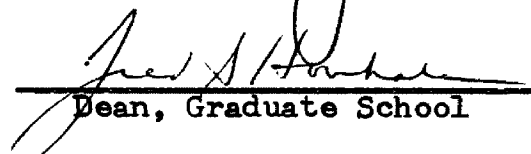
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Approved by:


Chairman, Board of Examiners


Dean, Graduate School

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Helen K. Micka

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers, which was officially organized in 1915 and reorganized in 1922 after a period of inactivity, has made a steady growth in membership and number of units since its inception. That the almost universal attendance increase in the public schools of Montana has occurred during approximately the same period as that of the expansion of the Parent-Teacher movement naturally raises the question, "What impact has the Parent-Teacher Association had upon Montana education?" If there have been important influences, what resultant effects in communities are apparent?

I. THE PROBLEM

Statement of the Problem

The purpose of this study has been (1) to investigate and report the history of the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers; (2) to endeavor to determine the influence of this organization upon Montana education; (3) to learn how the practices and policies of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers have been activated in Montana; (4) to give due recognition to those Montana leaders and followers--the parents and teachers--whose persistent and unselfish efforts have contributed to the growth of the Parent-Teacher Association.

Importance of the Study

Education of children is never static. In the United States of America, many forces from the areas of philosophy, psychology, sociology, geography, economics, political science, jurisprudence, science, and education have shaped the patterns and destinies of schools in the twentieth century. The home, among other influences, has also had tremendous impact upon the schools of the nation--curriculum, teacher training and certification standards, finance, educational materials and texts, physical facilities, co-curricular activities, policies, and philosophy. "The culmination of the belief that the welfare of the child should be paramount was the formation of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers in 1897."¹

The National Congress of Parents and Teachers has formulated basic principles and fundamental policies which provide the recommended keystones for local, district, and state PTA organizations. During the sixty-five years of its existence, it has made important achievements through its action program.²

The action program of the National Congress has found expression in every state. Little has been done in the field of research into the history and growth of the movement in Montana. Has the Parent-Teacher Association had an influence upon education in the State? To what

¹NCPT, Founders' Day Pamphlet

²See Appendix A.

extent have the guiding principles of the National Congress found expression in this movement? What comparisons may be made between the growth of the PTA in Montana (from 550 members in 1922 to 32,303 in 1963) and the increase in population? Has the extension of our elementary, secondary, and higher educational systems been influenced? What influences--industrial, educational, or other--may have contributed to the development of PTA in Montana?

It shall be the aim of this thesis to seek answers to these and other questions which may present themselves during the study and recording of the history of the Parent-Teacher Association in Montana.

Source of Data

Data for this study have been secured from files of the Montana Parent-Teacher, the Montana Education Journal, National Education Association Journal, reports of former historians of the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers, microfilm files of the Great Falls Tribune, Biennial Reports of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, programs of the Montana Teachers' Association³ and the Inland Empire Education Association, early issues of The Butte Miner, the Helena Independent, Montana Record Herald, the Bozeman Daily Chronicle, publications of the State Board of Health, and the minutes of the secretaries of the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers. Published reports of the meetings of the State Board of Managers; printed programs

³Predecessor of the Montana Education Association.

of the local units, district conferences, state conventions, and workshops; news items of the many activities carried on, together with the publications of the National Congress--manuals, proceedings, and pamphlets; and interviews with present and former state officers and educators have also been fruitful. Finally, a questionnaire was mailed out from the State PTA office to the more than 300 units in Montana requesting information. The follow-up to the questionnaire of the historian has been aided by the editors of the Montana Parent-Teacher who published lists of units which had responded and by state presidents of recent years who reminded local units of the importance of sending answers to the questionnaire.

Because some local units have never appointed a historian or have lost early records through fire, misplaced minute books, and discarding by superintendents, some inaccuracies may have inadvertently crept in. However, every effort has been made to verify data, and if there is conflict in reports, notations in the footnotes calling attention to discrepancies have been included. The highly subjective nature of much of the source material has made interpretation of trends somewhat difficult.

Investigation has thus far shown that few if any comparable studies have been made in other states which would permit adequate comparison of the findings.

II. DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED

The Parent-Teacher Manual which is sent to all units for use of the officers states:⁴

The use of correct terminology in referring to the various subdivisions of the parent-teacher organization and to parent-teacher activities promotes a knowledge of their structure and functions and prevents confusions and misunderstanding. The following terms have been adopted by the National Congress as correct.

Local Parent-Teacher Association

1. The (name) Parent-Teacher Association. The initials P.T.A. are frequently used for the sake of brevity.
2. Local unit; Congress unit; Congress association are general terms that apply to any local Congress organization. Note: Circle, league, society, club, and chapter are not Congress terms.
3. Study-discussion group or study group is the general title used to designate a group of Congress unit members who meet regularly for study and discussion of subjects related to the aims of the organization.

Council

1. The (name of city, county, or area) Council of Parent-Teacher Associations is the preferred title for a city, county, or area conference group of Congress units. Note: League and federation are not Congress terms.
2. A Council is a group of Congress parent-teacher associations organized for conference and cooperation.
3. President is the customary title of the first officer of the council.

⁴Parent-Teacher Manual, Section 1, 1957-1958, pp. 10-12.

District or Region

1. A district or region is a geographical division of the state, set up for convenience in administering State Congress affairs.
2. Districts or regions are usually designated by number, as the Ninth District or Region; or by location, as the Southeast District or the Northwest Region.
3. District or regional conference (not convention) is the term used for the semiannual, annual, or biennial meeting.
4. District president, regional president, district director are the titles most frequently used to designate the first officer of the district or region.

State

1. The Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers is the name most generally used to designate the state organization.⁵
2. The term state branch indicates the relationship of the state organization to the National Congress and should be used only when emphasizing the idea of branch relationship. The forty-eight state congresses, the District of Columbia Congress, and the Hawaii Congress are branches of the National Congress.
3. The word state is often used in a Congress publication to refer to the area from which an organized branch of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers draws its membership.
4. State board of managers [sic] .⁶
5. State executive committee [sic] . The term executive board is used only when the State has one representative body instead of both a board of managers and an executive committee.

⁵In this thesis, MCPT is used for brevity.

⁶In this thesis, State Board is used for brevity.

6. Bulletin (not magazine) is the term used for the periodical of the state congress. Magazine is reserved for the National Parent-Teacher, the official magazine of the National Congress.
7. State office is the term used for the state headquarters of the state congress.

National

1. National Congress of Parents and Teachers. The Congress, the National Congress.⁷
2. National Board of Managers, or National Board.
3. National Executive Committee.
4. National standing [sic] Committee on (Membership). National chairman [sic] of the Committee on (Membership).
5. National Headquarters is the term used for the building that belongs to the National Congress. It is located at 700 North Street, Chicago 11, Illinois.
6. National Office is the term used for the business office, which is located in the National headquarters.
7. Congress publications is the term applied to all books, pamphlets, booklets, and other materials published by the National Congress.
8. The P.T.A. Magazine (changed from National Parent-Teacher: The P.T.A. Magazine) is the official magazine of the National Congress. It is published monthly from September through June. Anyone may subscribe to it.
9. The National Congress Bulletin is a monthly news bulletin sent to each local president. It is also sent to others on a subscription basis.

⁷In this thesis, NCPT is used for brevity.

Parent-Teacher Membership

1. A person joins a local Congress unit.
2. A Group organizes as a Congress unit or becomes a Congress unit by harmonizing its bylaws with State and National Bylaws and paying State and National portions of membership dues for each member. These groups are in membership with the State and National Organizations.

The expression "joining the State Branch and the National Congress" is not used for groups, since only individuals may join the organization.

Affiliate and federate are not Congress terms and are not used to designate the relationship of local units to the State Branch and the National Congress.

III. PREVIEW OF THE REMAINDER OF THE THESIS

The remainder of this thesis is divided as follows: Chapter II gives a brief outline of the history of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, its objects, principles, and policies. Chapter III records the early history of the PTA movement in Montana from 1915 to 1918; Chapter IV, 1918 to 1922; Chapter V, 1922 to 1931; Chapter VI, the period of rapid growth and development from 1932 to 1945; Chapter VII, developments since 1945. Chapter VIII gives a brief history of the Districts in Montana; Chapter IX, of the City and County Councils. Chapter X deals with the State PTA Scholarship Program; Chapter XI, the work of the State Committees; Chapter XII, the Leadership Training Workshops; Chapter XIII, the Bulletin. Chapter XIV attempts to look into the future of PTA in Montana in the light of its past history, and Chapter XV presents a summary of what has been attempted in this thesis.

LIMITATIONS

This study is limited to the history of the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers, with special emphasis on the early years of its existence from 1915 through 1945. Since the writer has served in various capacities as a district president, state chairman of the National Headquarters Committee, state treasurer, and state historian, the years from 1945 to the present have not received the attention deserved for several reasons, the main one being the difficulty in making purely objective evaluations. Furthermore, certain areas of information have not been available at this time because of incomplete files of the Montana Parent-Teacher in the Library of Montana State University in Missoula and the Historical Library in Helena, certain contradictions in the file of the State PTA historian, or lack of access to needed records such as reports of state officers. Finally, since some newspapers are preserved only on microfilm, clear reproduction for illustrations has been difficult to secure.

A further limitation for an accurate study of recent years is the great quantity of certain types of materials, especially inspirational brochures, articles in the Montana Parent-Teacher regarding work of the various committees, and promotional activities, all of which will need accurate evaluation and the sifting of time to separate the important from the trivial. Some future historian may have the needed perspective to do justice to the years from 1945 to 1964.

The following item has influenced punctuation:

"NOTICE

TO: State Bulletin Editors
State Presidents
State Officers

FROM: Mary A. Ferre, Administrative Assistant
National Congress of Parents and Teachers

RE: Removal of periods from letters PTA

Hereafter, please omit the periods whenever the letters PTA are used. As new publications are prepared, will you please be especially careful to see that this change is made.

The decision to drop the periods was made after the 1962-63 Parent-Teacher Manual was published."⁸

The Appendix contains excerpts from unpublished speeches of past state presidents; of newspaper items found only in microfilm form in the library of the Great Falls Tribune, the State Historical Library at Helena, and the Montana State University Library; unpublished manuscripts and letters, and other primary materials such as that taken from the early minute books of the State Board of Managers, the Montana Parent-Teacher, the MEA Journal, as well as the reports of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. While it is impossible to give due recognition to the many who have worked to build the Montana Congress, the list of district and state presidents forms a brief "Who's Who in Montana

⁸First notice in Montana Parent-Teacher, December, 1962, p. 2.

PTA," for as Emerson once said, "An institution is the lengthened shadow of one man," so we may paraphrase by saying the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers is the lengthened shadow of faithful parents, teachers, and leaders.

CHAPTER II

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS

The organization meeting of the National Congress of Mothers, held in Washington, D.C., February 17-19, 1897, attracted 2000 interested people. Mrs. Theodore W. Birney was elected president and a national office was opened in the Nation's Capital. The following year a constitution and set of bylaws were adopted. Mrs. Birney continued as president until 1902 when she resigned and was succeeded by Mrs. Frederick Schoff.

During the eighteen years Mrs. Schoff served as national president, twenty-eight state congresses were organized. Publication of the National Congress of Mothers Magazine was begun in 1906; the name of the group was officially changed to "National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Organization" in 1908.

The headquarters building in Washington, D.C. was sold in 1920, the year Mrs. Milton P. Higgins became head of the National PTA, and space for the national office was rented from the National Education Association. During her administration the oak tree became the official emblem. Also, Columbia University offered the first course in parent-teacher work during a summer session.

By 1924, since so many men were participating in the work, it was deemed fitting to change the name to "National Congress of Parents and Teachers." Mrs. A. H. Reeves was president from 1921 to 1928.

In 1927 the national convention voted that Founders' Day gifts would be divided equally between the National Congress and state branches. The first textbook on Congress work, Parents and Teachers, by Martha Sprague Mason, was published in 1928, the year Mrs. S. M. N. Marrs was elected president.

Impetus to the parent education program was given in 1929 through a grant from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Foundation. Seventeen colleges conducted parent-teacher credit courses. The Seven Cardinal Principles of Education¹ were used as the basis of the national program. Emphasis was given to the formation of county councils.

Mrs. Hugh Bradford was the last president to serve two terms (1930-1934) for the bylaws were amended in 1934 to provide for a three-year term instead of two-year term of office, with no second term. Local units were urged to expand services so children would not suffer during the financial depression.

In 1934--Mrs. B. F. Langworthy was president--the first series of nation-wide radio broadcasts was begun in cooperation with the University of Chicago and the National Broadcasting Company. The NEA commended the PTA for its efforts to save schools during the depression. By 1936, the state congresses were grouped into eight regions to provide greater opportunity for parent-teacher service.

¹See Appendix AA, p. 287, ff.

A three-year administration theme--"Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness"--was chosen by Mrs. J. K. Pettengill, the newly elected president in 1937. Among the important steps taken were the adoption of a state president's pin, adoption of a check list for approval of state bylaws, and moving the national office from Washington, D. C. to Chicago, Illinois.

When Mrs. William Kletzer assumed the presidency in 1940, all historical data of the Congress were bound and placed in permanent files of the Katharine Chapin Higgins Memorial Library in the national office. A nine-point permanent platform was adopted, as was a national defense program. The first nation-wide Founders' Day broadcast by the National Congress president was arranged through the courtesy of the Columbia Broadcasting system.

For several years, Congress activities were profoundly influenced by World War II. Units were urged to cooperate in the war effort and, in 1943, the National Congress convention was canceled because of wartime transportation difficulties. Mrs. William A. Hastings was elected president at the National Board meeting. A convention was held in 1944, but was again canceled in 1945.

The PTA was chosen one of four educational associations to send representatives as consultants to the U.S. Department of State delegation at the United Nations Conference on International Organization in

San Francisco, where Mrs. Hastings served as one of the educational consultants. Two universities--Iowa and Northwestern--had workshops on PTA concerns, home-school cooperation, and language and reading problems in post-war America.²

After the annual convention in Denver, 1946, when Mrs. L. W. Hughes was elected president, the National Congress was one of 50 organizations appointed to a national commission to advise the State Department in regard to UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization.) All units were urged to concentrate their efforts on a four-point program: school education, health, world understanding, and parent and family life education. The National Board of Managers recommended that college graduates with full professional training be given \$2400.00 as a minimum beginning salary in the teaching profession.

The Golden Jubilee was observed on Founders' Day with an international radio broadcast in which the Canadian Federation of Home and School and the Home and School Council of Great Britain joined with the National Congress for the occasion. During this same year (1947) nearly 3000 kits, valued at \$75,000, filled with personal and classroom supplies, were shipped to teachers in war-devastated countries. The following year CARE packages and courtesies to exchange teachers were

²Appendix AA, p. 287, ff.

among the international education projects by local units. In the years of 1947 and 1948, a cooperative project was established at Northwestern University to train prospective and in-service teachers in effective home-school relations. The next year, when Mrs. John E. Hayes became national president, five regional workshops were held to expand the parent education program.

Mrs. Hayes chose as her administration theme "The Citizen Child: His Destiny, a Free World." Where Children Come First: A Study of the P.T.A. Idea told the history of the Parent-Teacher movement. A national campaign was also launched against unwholesome comic books, motion pictures, and radio programs.

An international atmosphere pervaded the 1950 national convention with observers present from Austria, Canada, Dominican Republic, Germany, Japan, and the Philippine Islands. A site was purchased in Chicago for a new national headquarters building, and a drive begun to finance its construction. The Congress was active in the Mid-century White House Conference on Children and Youth and supported measures for expansion of local public health services, for federal aid to education, for extension of library services, and for adequate appropriations for UNESCO and WHO.³

³World Health Organization.

Construction on the headquarters building began in 1953, the year after Mrs. Newton P. Leonard was elected president. The Congress adopted "An Action Program for Better Homes, Better Schools, and Better Communities." By 1954, the national office had moved to its new headquarters at 700 North Rush Street, Chicago. Support for the fluoridation of community water supplies and the work of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis and American Red Cross in an educational campaign for prevention of polio was recommended.

Mrs. Rollin Brown, elected in 1955, sponsored a new action program--"The Family and the Community: Each Shapes the Other--The P.T.A. Serves Both." The National Parent-Teacher magazine was renamed The PTA Magazine. For several years the Congress participated in the meetings of the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession, (W.C.O.T.P.). By 1956, the goal of 10,000,000 memberships had become a reality. An extension of the Summer Round-Up program was planned to make health supervision of children continuous from birth through high school. Almost \$2,500,000 in scholarship awards were reported by state congresses. President Eisenhower signed the library services bill for which the PTA had worked.

In 1957, Alaska became the fifty-first branch of the Congress. The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis gave the Congress a plaque "for unprecedented participation in historic development of preventive measures against paralytic polio and for outstanding volunteer leadership in achieving record acceptance of the Salk Vaccine."

"Strengthening the Home, Source of Our Nation's Greatness" was chosen as the administration theme of Mrs. James C. Parker, elected president in 1958. The Congress membership expanded to more than 11,000,000. The European Congress of American Parents and Teachers was organized as the 52nd branch of the PTA. President Eisenhower requested PTA's to scrutinize their school programs with the result that the National Congress published the pamphlet, "Looking in on Your School: Questions To Guide P.T.A. Fact Finders." The next year President and Mrs. Eisenhower were presented Honorary National Life Memberships for "inspiring concern . . . shown for the welfare of the nation's children."

A drive to assist the U.S. Postmaster General to fight obscenity through the mails resulted in the Ben Franklin Award for outstanding service being given to the National President, Mrs. Parker. The PTA cooperated with the NEA in a radio-TV series, "Parents Ask About School."

"Assignments for the Sixties" includes the recommendations which were selected for local units of PTA from the forum findings of the 1960 White House Conference. Mrs. Clifford N. Jenkins has been president from 1961-1964. "Where Children Come First" has been made into a PTA motion picture in color for general distribution and promotion. Over \$6,000,000 has been awarded in scholarships to worthy students by state congresses since the beginning of the scholarship program. A new National Congress legislative program suggests PTA activity. Over

twelve million parents and teachers now belong to this national organization which in recent years has replaced the permanent platform with a statement of principles and also has revised the National bylaws.

Since all PTA work is based upon the objects, as well as the principles of the National Congress, it might be well to review those fundamentals before considering the history of the PTA in Montana.

OBJECTS⁴

The National Congress of Parents and Teachers is an educational organization that unites the forces of home, school, and community in behalf of children and youth. Its objects are:

To promote the welfare of children and youth in home, school, church, and community.

To raise the standards of home life.

To secure adequate laws for the care and protection of children and youth.

To bring into closer relation the home and the school, that parents and teachers may cooperate intelligently in the training of the child.

To develop between educators and the general public such united efforts as will secure for every child the highest advantages in physical, mental, social, and spiritual education.

⁴ National Congress of Parents and Teachers. Policies and Practices of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. Revised Edition. Chicago: 1961, pp. 8, 9.

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

The National Congress of Parents and Teachers believes that the following principles, based on the Objects of the organization, must be practiced if every child is to have an opportunity to live a full life, satisfying to himself and useful to his community.

HUMAN VALUES

We believe that individual freedom, individual rights, individual responsibility, and individual dignity are indispensable components of a democracy.

SPIRITUAL FAITH

We believe that religion is fundamental in our American tradition as a basic factor in personal and social behavior, and that every child is entitled to the opportunity to develop a religious faith.

GOOD HOMES

We believe that the home is the basic unit in the structure of our society and should be the most constructive influence in building the child's character, sense of values, and his conception of the world.

SOUND HEALTH

We believe that the concept of health as physical, mental, emotional, and social well-being is vital to the welfare of the individual citizen, the community, and the nation.

SAFETY

We believe that every child should have an education that develops safe living habits and attitudes and should have an environment free from avoidable physical hazards.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY

We believe that every child should have the opportunity through free public education to develop his capacities to the maximum.

VOCATIONAL COMPETENCE

We believe that vocational competence is a way to satisfaction, self-confidence, and independence for the individual and to increased stability for society.

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

We believe that every child should be taught to respect this country's natural resources and should be given general knowledge of how these resources may be conserved and replenished.

CONSTRUCTIVE LEISURE

We believe that the worthy and satisfying use of leisure plays a significant role in the wholesome development of children and youth.

INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

We believe that by understanding the characteristics, cultures, and religions of all peoples and by recognizing the interdependence of the nations of the world, we shall move nearer the goal of enduring peace.

CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY

We believe that every child should understand that the privilege of American citizenship demands the acceptance of its responsibilities.

Such, then, are the fundamental policies, principles, and objects of the National Congress to which the state, district, council, and local units give allegiance. These are the foundations underlying all Parent-Teacher work. Fundamental to the history of the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers are these goals which have found expression in the many activities of the past fifty years.

CHAPTER III

THE PTA MOVEMENT IN MONTANA TO 1918

The PTA movement in Montana seems to have had its inception in various towns, possibly as early as 1910 or 1911. Certainly, it did not exist in 1906 when Mrs. E. B. Weirick¹ of Butte, speaking before the Montana State Teachers' Association on December 28, 1906, in an address, "The Relation Between the Home and the School," said:

The committee in assigning me this topic suggested that I entitle it "The Relation Between the Home and the School," or "The Relation Between the School and the Home," and I know . . . that there is need of a stronger union between the home and the schools. . . . Mothers and fathers must awaken to a realizing sense of their responsibilities if in the home is to begin aright the education of the child. . . . I am glad that several states have formed societies for child study and that there are Mothers' Congresses and home departments of women's clubs.²

However, Dr. Harold Tascher, in his biography of Maggie Smith Hathaway, Maggie and Montana,³ asks, "What is the place of the school-house in the district? Did Maggie Smith institute the PTA in Montana?" Continuing, he quotes from some of her early writings:

¹"Mrs. Weirick is a member of the State Board of Charity and Reforms, having recently been appointed by Governor S. V. Stewart. She is the first woman in the state to be appointed to this board." Helena Daily Independent, May 6, 1916.

²Inter-mountain Educator, January, 1907, pp. 62-70

³Harold Tascher, Maggie and Montana; the Story of Maggie Smith Hathaway. New York, Exposition Press, 1954, p. 51.

Our schoolhouses are our district universities, the centers of educational interest. We have advocated calling together the patrons on certain occasions that they might come in closer touch with the school activities, that they might become familiar with the work done for, and by, the children, that by their presence they might give encouragement to the efforts that are being put forth for the advancement of the pupils. We wish the parents and patrons could feel more and more the need of hearty co-operation along these lines. Meetings for the discussion of educational questions and current topics are always a living and practical feature in the school district. . . . The County Superintendent is ready at any time to assist by suggestion or public address at any of these meetings.

Certain other items reveal trends in thinking that were to lead eventually to the state organization. The program for the annual convention of the Montana State Teachers' Association for 1911 in Great Falls had for its general session program on Thursday, December 28, the following:

The Distribution of Responsibility in Training For Citizenship

- a. For the Home--Mrs. H. B. Mitchell, Great Falls.
- b. For the Church--Dr. N. H. Burdick, Presbyterian Church, Helena.
- c. For the School--W. C. Ryan, Supt. of Schools, Deer Lodge.

By 1914, there was a designated Parent-Teacher section scheduled as part of the annual teachers' convention.⁴ Mrs. John Smith of Butte, as chairman, spoke on "Literature as a Factor in Child Development," while Mrs. T. C. Brockway led a round-table discussion on the

⁴Program for Montana State Teachers' Association, 1914, 25th Annual Session, Butte, Nov. 23, 24, 25.

topics: "a. Play as a Social Factor; b. Importance of Play in the Proper Development of the Body; c. Constructive Play: How Best to Guide the Gang Spirit in Boys; d. The Value of Supervised Play; e. Playground Movement in Montana." Earlier that same year, H. A. Davee, State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Montana, was chairman of a Conference of Parent-Teacher Associations at the Inland Empire Teachers' Association.⁵

The first tangible proof of a specific PTA unit's being formed is in two sources--a Founders' Day address given by Mrs. Clara M. Munger in Helena,⁶ and in the Independent Record for February, 1953.

Mrs. Munger said:

John Dietrich, Superintendent of Schools here (Helena) called a meeting of Helena parents in 1914 to form a Parent-Teacher group. At first there was only one organization, but soon each school organized its own unit. By 1916 the Helena Chapter entertained its first State Convention. . . . Since then PTA groups have constantly worked at various tasks to benefit the community for our youth. Among the accomplishments in the early years were furnishings for the schools not included in the budget of those days. These included pianos, refrigerators, pictures, draperies, stage curtains, and kitchen equipment. The establishment of school lunch programs was a number one program for many years--safety zone areas near various schools another. Each year the PTA's sponsor the Christmas seal sale and were instrumental in getting our present City-County health system. Boy and Girl Scout troops and Camp Fire groups are sponsored by the various PTA units. When new school buildings were needed, it was these groups that "put over" many of the bond drives. During war time the PTA's were active in the block leader system and also canned surplus foods for use in the lunch

⁵Program for Inland Empire Teachers' Association--16th Annual Meeting, April 15, 16, 17, 1914.

⁶President, Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers, 1955-1958.

programs. Today (over 40 years later) our efforts lean heavily toward scholarships to help the present teacher shortage.

The Sunday issue of the Independent Record (Helena) for February 15, 1953, devoted page six to inviting visiting legislators and City residents to the PTA Council meeting the following week and to recording the early history of Helena units, Founders' Day, and beginnings of the National Congress. As Mrs. Munger said, the schools soon formed their separate units. The Independent Record reported:

Through the years minutes and scrap books of early meetings of the various PTA meetings have been lost or misplaced, but Central and Kessler units still have records of their first meetings.

The first meeting of the Parent-Teacher circle for Central building convened in the auditorium in December, 1914. Mrs. M. H. Gerry acted as temporary chairman. The following officers were chosen: Mrs. J. Saunders, president; Mrs. H. L. Sherlock, vice president; permanent secretary, Mrs. Gerry; and Mrs. J. G. Brown, treasurer. The constitution was read and adopted. Principal M. H. McConnell invited all patrons to visit daily rooms.⁷

Central's PTA organized and the women started to work. They made the "manual training room into an assembly room," sent \$5 to the National Child Labor organization, donated 54 books to the Women's TB sanitarium at Galen, bought a scale for weighing in children and gave a silk flag to the school. Cups had to be purchased and the dues were raised from 15 to 25 cents.

In 1918 \$6.80 was sent the state treasurer for 68 members of Central's circle to join national [sic]. In 1926

⁷Meaning of newspaper article is not clear.

members totaled 198. A luncheon was given that year for the teachers of Central.

In the fall of 1933, Prof. C. H. Marple spoke on the subject "Literature for Children," and submitted this as a project for these years and it was accepted. Seven hundred books were catalogued that year through the work of a committee of Miss Lacy Kreiman,⁸ Mrs. S. C. Ford, Mrs. C. M. McCoy, Mrs. Celia Nelson, Miss Gooman, and Professor Marple.

Kessler unit had a similar beginning in 1928. Mothers of children attending Kessler school were invited by Mrs. Stevens to attend a meeting Nov. 2. Plans were made to organize the mothers into an association to be called the Kessler School Circle. First officers were: Mrs. William Converse, president; Mrs. R. Reed, vice-president; and Mrs. J. Barker, secretary-treasurer. Sixteen members were present. Numerous dances, card parties, and money-making ventures were held to get needed equipment for the school. At one time they taxed each member 25 cents per month until a piano was paid for.

Among many other projects described in the same newspaper were the weekly matinee for school children, the first clinic for children in 1926, establishment of a dental clinic in 1930, an all-city Christmas party, and a scrap drive during the war years. The weekly matinees just mentioned represented efforts of the PTA to improve the quality of motion pictures shown to children. In 1944, PTA groups canned peaches to augment school lunches. Among those helping in this project were Mrs. Ethel Miller, cannery supervisor; Mrs. Ralph Gilbert, Harry Ross, Linus J. Carleton, Mrs. O. F. Barnes,

⁸Newspaper misprint. Should be Miss Lucy Kreiman.

Miss Harryet Stewart, and members of the Helena High School home economics class.⁹

Were the records available, a story similar to that just recorded would undoubtedly be recounted of the origins of PTA units in various parts of the state. Even some of the topics of discussion--"What Do We Expect the Public Schools to Do For Our Children," "Evening Hours with My Children," and "Training of Boys and Girls for Definite Service"-- have a familiar ring.

First State Congress Meeting

Interest in the PTA movement apparently grew during the year of 1914 so that an organization committee, with Mrs. John Smith of Butte as chairman, began plans for the formation of a State Congress. The Butte Miner is one of the few sources of information for this first meeting on May 7, 1915.¹⁰

At the High School auditorium this evening at 8:00 o'clock, the members of the Butte Parent-Teachers' Circles will receive officers of the national body and women prominent in the work started in Butte some months ago. The distinguished visitors will arrive at 7:15 o'clock and in the party will be Mrs. Frederick Schoff of Philadelphia, president of the National Association; Mrs. Milton T. Higgins, vice-president of Worcester, Massachusetts; Mrs. Orville T. Bright of Chicago, another vice-president; Miss Bessie Locke of New York,

⁹ Independent Record, February 15, 1953, p. 6.

¹⁰ The Butte Miner, May 7, 1915, p. 1.

Director of the Kindergarten division of the United States Bureau of Education. Mrs. A. W. Richter, a leader of the organization in Bozeman, and women from nearby cities will also be in attendance at the meetings which will last through Saturday.

Following the program at the high school this evening, a public reception will be tendered the visitors at the Silver Bow Club.

On the following day, the paper reported that Butte people gave a "rousing welcome" to the visitors "who head the national organization which is encouraging the establishment of child welfare work all over the country."

The address of the evening was made by Mrs. Schoff. She had a most attentive audience as her message was expected to be of the greatest value in the future conduct of the local organizations which have done so much for the schools in Butte since their incipency. Mrs. Schoff did not disappoint. . . . While she dealt largely with a history of the work of the educational bodies in the East and especially as regards her home city of Philadelphia, this was all instructive. She also furnished to her audience many important hints as to the conduct of local work in outlining what has been done by the national organization and its branches.¹¹

Reportorial style of the period gave flowery praise to all of the speakers on the two-day program, but reported little of the content of their speeches. Neither did the newspapers report much of the transactions of the business meetings. An exception was the speech of Miss Bessie Locke:

¹¹The Butte Miner, May 8, 1915. See Appendix C, p. 223.

In the course of her remarks, Miss Locke said that it would probably interest a Butte audience to know that 15 years ago she had requested Senator W. A. Clark to support a kindergarten in New York City, and that it was established by Senator Clark in memory of Mrs. Katherine Stauffer Clark. Since that time, the speaker said, probably more than a thousand children had been trained in that school which ever since has been maintained by Senator Clark. . . .

There is no part of the United States where there is a larger generosity in the department of education than in this great progressive West. . . . You should be alert to the importance of the kindergarten as the chief factor in the formation and development of the character of the children of your land. Your colleges are among the best, but how few of your children will reach them; the earlier and more important steps of childish education lag. . . .

It has been suggested that boards of education would probably establish kindergartens upon petition of parents with special legislation, so I have brought with me some blank petitions and suggest that everyone living near a public school needing a kindergarten, will present a petition signed by the parents or guardians of 25 children and work for its favorable consideration. . . . It is reasonable to believe that in so up-to-date a community as this great salutary propaganda must receive your hearty indorsement.

Minutes of this organizational meeting have either been lost or are still unidentified, so conjectures must be made about some details. In effecting the formal organization of the Montana branch, a constitution must have been adopted, because reports of conventions during the next two years make reference to this document. One such reference may be found in the Great Falls Tribune for April 27, 1917, p. 9, which reports an executive meeting of the state officers at which there was discussion of making changes in the constitution of the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers. The earliest typewritten

copy extant¹² is not dated, but since it provides for an annual convention, it probably was in use after 1920 and before 1927.¹³

The first officers of the Montana Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association as given in the Sunday, May 9, 1915, The Butte

Miner were:

President, Mrs. J. A. Smith, Butte
1st Vice-president--Mrs. Wilson, Great Falls
2nd Vice-president--Mrs. T. C. Brockway, Butte
3rd Vice-president--Mrs. A. W. Richter, Bozeman
4th Vice-president--Mrs. Farnsworth, Missoula
5th Vice-president--Mrs. Cunningham, Helena
Corresponding Secretary--Miss Jennie Faddis, Butte
Recording Secretary, Superintendent Winais,¹⁴ Livingston
Treasurer--Mrs. Gaily, Anaconda

Protection of school lands and the funds from the sale thereof occupied the attention of delegates to the Second Annual State Convention of the PTA meeting in Helena, May 5 and 6, 1916. The Press Committee--Miss Emma A. Perry, Mrs. E. N. Brandeggee, and Mrs. J. Chivers--publicized the meetings well for good accounts are found both in the Helena Daily Independent and the Great Falls Tribune of that period.¹⁵

¹²Appendix I, p. 239.

¹³See Report of Executive Committee, p. 36.

¹⁴This is apparently a typographical error in the newspaper, for a check with the Montana Educational Directory for 1915 gives the name as B. A. Winans, Superintendent at Livingston. (p. 23)

¹⁵See Appendix D, p. 225 FF.

With a view of supporting the state land board in its efforts to protect the unapproved land selections from the activities of land locators and other unscrupulous persons in their efforts to secure congressional action which would mean a loss of \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 to the permanent school fund the following resolution was passed yesterday afternoon by the Montana branch of the National Parent-Teacher Association which is now in session in this city.

"Resolved by the Montana branch of the PTA that we do hereby most heartily approve of the provisions of Senate Bill No. 2380 and House Bill No. 8491 providing for an expeditious adjudication of the pending state selections of school lands in accordance with the law and practice so uniformly adhered to in the past."

Be it further "Resolved that we most vigorously protest against any amendment to said bills, whereby settlers may go upon, and initiate any rights to any state land selections previously made, thus repudiating the action of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, in approving similar selections and which will subject the state to a possible loss of over 600,000 acres of unapproved selections of land, and a loss to the children of the state of millions of dollars by opening the flood gates to counter claims."

Members of the Resolutions Committee included Mrs. Farnsworth, Missoula, chairman; Mrs. Dozois of Roundup; Mrs. Rutledge of Bozeman; Miss Kathryn Johnston of Helena; and Miss Faddis, Butte.

Again, inasmuch as minutes and other records are lacking, it is necessary to refer to newspapers. Since the newspapers reported that Mrs. T. C. Brockway of Butte, president of the Montana branch of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, presided, it must be inferred that Mrs. John Smith, elected to the office the previous year in Butte, either was unable to be present to act as the presiding officer for the state convention in Helena, or perhaps

had resigned some time during the year of 1915. The Great Falls Tribune¹⁶ for May 7, 1916, listed the officers elected at the second annual state meetings:

Mrs. T. C. Brockway, of Butte, was elected president of the Montana branch; Mrs. C. H. Bowman of Butte, vice-president; Mrs. L. M. McAlister, of Great Falls, auditor, and Miss McDonough, of Butte, historian.

A copy of the program for the Montana State Teachers' Association,¹⁷ meeting in Missoula for its 27th annual session, on the dates of November 27, 28, and 29, 1916, includes a PTA program given before the Country Life Section on the afternoon of the 27th. Mrs. Farnsworth presided as chairman for the meeting which had for its theme, "Control of Childhood's Environment (a) by Recreation, (b) by Health Conditions." Addresses were given by Professor W. H. Mustaine, Montana State University, on "Recreation"; and Dr. W. F. Cogswell, Secretary of the State Board of Health in Helena, on "Common Physical Defects in School Children--How They Hinder Mental Development." Mrs. Farnsworth, State PTA vice-president, discussed "The Meaning of the Parent-Teacher Movement," an abstract of which is given in The Inter-Mountain Educator for January, 1917, p. 23.¹⁸ She said in part:

¹⁶Ibid.

¹⁷Found in an unclassified miscellany in the Montana Collection of the Northwest History Room at Montana State University.

¹⁸The official organ of the Montana State Teachers' Association until 1925.

Of all the forward impulses in modern education none are more heavily laden with promise for good than the widespread and well-organized movement for a better understanding and therefore better co-operation between parents and teachers.

The home was the first educational institution. It was in it that the children of an earlier race gained all needful knowledge and only as an advancing civilization made more and more exacting demands upon human efficiency that the school was established to supplement the work of the home; and it is probably not over-stating the truth to say that the efficiency of these two forces will be in direct ratio to the unity and the mutual understanding which exists between them.

. . . since the home and the school instead of stagnating are coming more and more to a realization of their duties and privileges, each is holding out its hands to the other its most natural ally in this nation-wide movement for the study of all conditions which relate to childhood and youth with a view to bettering them in every possible way.

This was the fundamental idea which actuated the founders of the parent-teacher movement . . . the secondary results have proven quite as important as the primary one. And the communities which have entered upon an unselfish study of the conditions which surround their children in the home, the school, and the neighborhood have soon discovered that they were bettering their own living conditions as well.

Mrs. Farnsworth also urged making the local school building "the center of the community's life where plans are laid for making the most of the community resources."

During the same year--1916--Mr. H. A. Davee, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, began the publication of a school bulletin. In the first issue¹⁹ he devoted several pages to the Parent-

¹⁹School Bulletin, Department of Public Instruction of the State of Montana, Helena, April, 1916, Vol. I, No. 1, p. 5.

Teacher Organization with suggestions on how to organize, preliminary work to be done, such as sending out notices, program planning, and making arrangements for the meeting. He also included a model constitution. Among the topics Mr. Davee listed for discussion, the following are interesting:

School Visitation, The Home and The Newspaper, What Constitutes a Good Father, Ventilation and Lighting, The Value of Manual Training, . . . Medical Inspection of Pupils, . . . Where Do Our Children Spend Their Evenings?, and The Value of Domestic Science.

Mr. Davee's interest, however, extended even further. In this same issue of the School Bulletin,²⁰ he included a request, unofficial, for information regarding the PTA.

UNOFFICIAL REPORT

(To be sent to Supt. H. A. Davee, Helena, Montana)

Name of School _____
Name of Teacher or Principal _____
Address of Teacher or Principal _____
When was Parent-Teacher Association Organized? _____

Name of President _____
Address of President _____
Name of Secretary _____
Address of Secretary _____
Date of Meetings _____
Number of Meetings since Sept. 1, 1915 _____
What good work has been done _____
Plans on foot for more good work _____

²⁰School Bulletin, Department of Public Instruction of the State of Montana, Helena, April, 1916, Vol. I, No. 1, p. 5.

No account has been found of the information Mr. Davee may have received from the report, but it may possibly have prompted the inclusion of this paragraph in his Biennial Report as State Superintendent of Public Instruction:²¹

PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATIONS

This organization was especially helpful during the past two years. Receptions for new teachers, added equipment, more inspirational school grounds, hot lunch, community, county, and state gatherings, better movies, and even financial assistance, are some of the good things that already stand to the credit of this enterprising young organization. The state officers of the Parent-Teacher Association have proved themselves to be men and women of real vision, and they have been just as ready to help the small and remote schools as they have to assist those in large centers.

He continues, later in the report:

Hot lunch, home credit work, cooperation with other schools, sanitary inspection, and the organization of Parent-Teacher Associations have resulted from the activities named (state and county Country Life Associations . . . corn, canning, and potato clubs, educational exhibits, spelling bees, other social gatherings) [sic] . . . that without fear of successful contradiction it can be said, "The school that is too small or too poor to think that it can be helped and made better by regular and systematic cooperation of teachers, trustees, parents and pupils, is too small to justify its existence."²²

The third annual convention of the Montana Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association met in Great Falls April 26, 27, and

²¹Fourteenth Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, State of Montana, 1916, p. 10.

²²Ibid., p. 25.

28, 1917, with the Great Falls Central organization²³ as the host. Since no records of the time survive, this write-up from the Great Falls Tribune seems to be the first printed report of an executive committee meeting:²⁴

At 4 o'clock the executive committee met at the home of Mrs. I. N. Walker for the preliminary business meeting. Mrs. T. C. Brockway, the state president, presided and the report of the auditing committee was accepted.

Some changes for the constitution were discussed, one of the most important being that the term of office be changed from three to two years.

Mrs. H. R. Cunningham, one of the vice presidents, sent in her resignation, and it was accepted with regret, Mrs. W. H. Plum of Helena being elected to fill the vacancy. The recording secretary, B. A. Winans, of Livingston, also resigned, but his successor was not appointed yesterday, and Mrs. W. C. Siderfin of Butte consented to act until the election.

The state officers are: Mrs. T. C. Brockway, of Butte, president; Mrs. C. A. Wilson, Great Falls, Mrs. C. H. Bowman, Butte, Mrs. A. W. Richter, Bozeman, Mrs. H. B. Farnsworth, Missoula, and Mrs. W. H. Plum, Helena, vice presidents; Mrs. W. F. Gaily, Anaconda, treasurer; Mrs. L. M. McAllister, Great Falls, auditor; Miss Marguerite McDonnell, historian.

At the convention opening, Mrs. Brockway, in responding to the welcome, said in part:²⁵

Two years have passed since Montana became a branch of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations.

²³Perhaps this means "Council."

²⁴Great Falls Tribune, April 27, 1917, p. 9. See Figure 1.

²⁵Ibid., p. 9. See Figures 1 and 2, also Figures 3-7.

HERE

Message From Mrs. Frederick Schoff, National President, to the Montana Meeting Parent-Teacher Associations

The following message from Mrs. Frederick Schoff, national president of the Parent-Teacher association, has been received by Mrs. T. C. Brockway, state president:

"My Dear Mrs. Brockway:

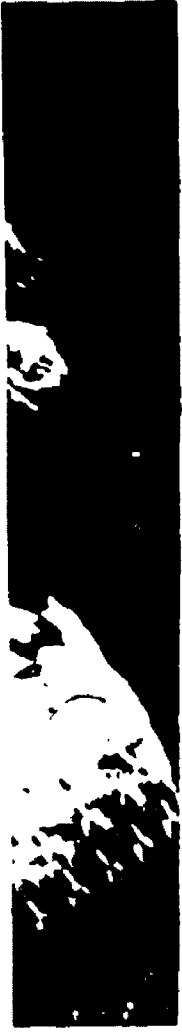
"I wish it were possible to greet in person the members of the Montana branch of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher associations. I remember with real pleasure the delightful visit to your beautiful state — one of the most beautiful in the union. I appreciate deeply the faithful work that has been done by the leaders in Montana in this great movement, and hope that the meeting which you are holding will be one that will greatly promote the interest and extend the movement. To reach every home and to help every mother to make the opportunities better for every child is a great purpose, and can only be attained by reaching all the homes and all the parents. It is for that and not because we wish to count a large membership that we require the assistance and help of everyone to make opportunities better for the children.

"While you are meeting in Montana, the national congress is meeting in Washington. We are with you in spirit. There are great issues which the women of the country must face today. One of the greatest of these is loyalty and service to our nation in its hour of need. The message which I would send to every woman is to study carefully the great questions that are agitating congress and state legislatures today; to remember that the millenium is not with us; that we must face conditions as they are and gradually work toward making them better. The call for service to our young men is one which touches every mother's heart. The needs and conditions of army and navy are matters which should be better un-

derstood by the women of the country. The good women of the country rarely follow the army. They leave it to those who entice to evil. Having visited the army camps in Texas and seen the actual living conditions of the men it has impressed me deeply that the women of the country are not informed or awake to the work they could do and should do for those who are offering their lives for the protection of those who remain at home.

"A call has come for the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher associations to register the names of those who are willing to serve the country in any way and in so registering that each woman state what she could do and would do if needed. If it is only the planting of a garden and caring for her own family as far as food is concerned that is worth recording; or if it is to run automobiles or give definite service in connection with army or navy, this too, should be noted. If it is to fill the places of men who are called away, that, too, is a service.

"I congratulate Montana on being the first state to send a woman to congress. It marks the beginning of a new era in the history of our country. We have much to be thankful for in the progress which has been made in many directions, not the least of these is the wave of prohibition that has gone over the country and which will do more to prevent crime than any other one thing. We must ever hold before us the great purpose of giving to every child the opportunity to develop physically, mentally, and spiritually to his highest possibilities. That can only be accomplished by child study. Understanding the child himself and a careful study of every condition that affects children. May your meeting be inspired by a spirit of love and service and devotion to the great purpose and with warm regards to you all, I am sincerely yours."



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chorus gave two numbers, "The Mill,"

FIGURE 3

Report of Third Annual State Convention, April 26, 27, 28, 1917

Great Falls Tribune, April 27, 1917, p. 9

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PROGRAM FOR SATURDAY

Meeting at Y. M. C. A. promptly at 9 o'clock.

Music, vocal, Miss Myrtle Johnson.

Address, "Patriotism," Rev. Will Arthur Dietrick.

Extension work session:

- (a) "Children's Films," Mrs. J. W. Chivers, Helena. Discussion.
- (b) "The Kindergarten," Supt. S. D. Largent. Discussion.
- (c) "Child Hygiene," Mrs. S. W. Souders, Red Lodge.
- (d) "Parent-Teacher Work in the Rural School," Miss Annie McAnelly.
- (e) "Press and Publicity," H. B. Mitchell.

Luncheon, 12:30 at Hotel Rainbow.

Mrs. S. D. Largent will preside.

Program of toasts.

Visiting delegate teachers and members of the associations are cordially invited.

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The Morning Session.

Although there were not quite as many townspeople at the morning session of the Montana Parent-Teacher convention, the reinforcement of delegates brought the attendance up quite materially yesterday morning.

T. C. Brockway called the meet

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NOTICE!

To the Public—

Owing to the increased cost of production in every department of our work, we find we have to face the following situation:

We must the cheapen the QUALITY of our work, or make a slight advance to maintain our usual STANDARD.

We can not do the former in justice to our patrons, and have decided on the latter course, bringing our nominally advanced

FIGURE 4

Report of Third Annual State Convention, April 26, 27, 28, 1917

Great Falls Tribune, April 28, 1917

TO BUTTE FOR ITS NEXT

Concluding Sessions of State Meeting Prove Interesting and Discussions Indicate That Good Work Is Being Done by the Local Circles.

The concluding meeting of the Montana State Parent-Teacher association convened yesterday morning at 9 at the Y. M. C. A., in spite of the rain there was a goodly attendance. Besides the program the business of the meeting was completed. Miss Beaulieu V. Collier of Butte, extended the invitation that the next year's session be held in that city and it was accepted.

Miss Myrtle Johnson, accompanied by Miss Norma Ainsy, sang two numbers. The address on "Patriotism" by Rev. Will Arthur Dietrick was brief and to the point. Rev. Dietrick imbued the audience with a deeper meaning of the word patriotism, in its relation to humanity. It was an excellent talk and quite in keeping with the problems of the day.

Mrs. T. C. Brookway, the president, then called the attention to work session and Mrs. J. W. Chivers of Helena had the first and topic "Children's Films"; she proved very interesting and her report of the accomplishments toward children films was particularly interesting to the Great Falls women, as it brought home the fact that the picture show managers here are treading as much, if not more co-operation toward better films than any place in the state. She particularly complimented the attention that succeeded in bringing pictures as "Snow White" and "The Wizard of Oz" before their children. Mrs. Chivers is hopeful of these accomplishments in the future.

Messages of E. Argersson, president of E. Argersson, talked "The Kindergarten" he told of the progress and development of the kindergarten in the state. He also mentioned the progress of the kindergarten in the state. He also mentioned the progress of the kindergarten in the state. He also mentioned the progress of the kindergarten in the state.

Mrs. R. W. Stevens of Red Lodge was unable to be present, but sent a special report on "Child Hygiene" which was read by the secretary. In it she urged the hiring of a health officer, and paying sufficient salary to take up his duties.



Photo by Hays.

Group of delegates to the Montana Parent-Teacher association, photog

of instruction lengthens as the child advances and continues until the mother is satisfied that the child should be placed in school. Miss Lynch has outlined a plan for mothers, but she maintains that in dealing with individual method is not necessary. The mother can instill reverence, respect for authority, and a liking for good books.

What Has Been Done Here.

"As for the work of organizing the Parent-Teacher association in rural communities of this county I shall try to state the results as nearly as I can recall them. Last year through the kindness of one of your state leaders I received a booklet entitled "How to Organize a Parent-Teacher Association." From the directions given I condensed the essential steps necessary for organization to state the results as nearly as I can recall and sent a copy to the teacher or a leader in a district where an organization was likely to be possible. I heard very good results from four districts. This is not a flattering report, but when you consider that this is attempting to bring into a one page typewritten letter something new, that the conditions in rural communities are not always favorable for travel, and that distance does not lend enchantment to getting together, it is not surprising that organization is slow. Any association that brings the people of a community together, that has for its purpose to improve the conditions of a community is to be commended. The teacher can do much in rural communities to help as a leader providing she knows how.

Method of School Visitors.

the democratic advance that was being made all over the world, that it not only meant for better schools, but also for better homes, and these two together were most important influences in the world for the future of humanity.

The few remaining business matters were disposed of and Mrs. J. T. Bywater, chairman of the resolution committee

made all over the world, that it not only meant for better schools, but also for better homes, and these two together were most important influences in the world for the future of humanity. The few remaining business matters were disposed of and Mrs. J. T. Bywater, chairman of the resolution committee



FIGURE 5

Report of Third Annual State Convention, April 26, 27, 28, 1917

Great Falls Tribune, April 28, 1917

Visitors
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 ... the Parent-Teacher



Photo by Mrs. Hays Mrs. T. C. Brockway.

Mrs. Brockway, of Butte, is president of the State parent-teacher association, and during the past three days has presided at the convention meetings being held here.

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read her report. The resolutions read and adopted were:

"Whereas, the third annual convention of the Montana Branch of the National Parent-Teacher association held in Great Falls has been a very successful gathering, largely due to the hearty co-operation of the people of the city. Therefore, be it resolved, that the thanks and appreciation of this convention be tendered to the citizens of this community for their hearty welcome and generous hospitality, and

"Resolved, that thanks for assistance rendered be extended to the Y. M. C. A.; the press, the Commercial club, and to the management of the Palace theater for the liberal donation.

"Resolved, that thanks be extended to those who have contributed to the program, namely, to the musicians and speakers, the city library, the Great Falls schools and to the people of Great Falls who have so kindly opened their homes to the visiting delegates.

- "MRS. J. T. BYWATER,
- "MRS. CHARLES TANNER,
- "MR. L. M. HARLEY,
- "MRS. CHARLES C. HOPKINS,
- "MRS. C. N. BRANDEGEE."

A group picture of the delegates was taken at the adjournment for The Tribune.

Luncheon Ends Program

The crowning social event for the visitors was the luncheon tendered at the palm room of Hotel Rainbow at 2:30 yesterday. There were 111 guests present; the tables were arranged in a U and were prettily decorated with daffodils and yellow candles.

Mrs. R. D. Largent was toastmistress, and called on a number of the visitors; the program was materially shortened on account of the limited time. Mrs. T. N. Walker extended the welcome to the visitors; it was a royal one, though she also apologized for the weather which has not permitted them to see much of the city.

"The Hand That Weighs the Chalk" was the subject of a clever little response that Mrs. Branchamp of Fort Benton gave. Miss Anne Houliston, with her usual charming humor, responded to the topic, "Freckles and Overalls." When Mrs. Largent called on Mr. Depew, one of the two men attending

deserve much praise for their work. They danced the Poppy dance, the Dainty dance and the Four dance. Their costumes were very pretty and the work artistic.

Those taking part were from Miss Sherrard and Miss Rose's rooms and were: Mary Wiswell, Nedra Short, Martha Jane Hart, Marian Cliff, Elizabeth Bennett, Alice Stewart, Alice Stukey, Jane Thelen, Jean Cherrier, Evelyn Fisher, Ada Brunkhorst, Joyce Melhornell, Ivo Meisenbach and Urdine Johnston.

SIDELIGHTS ON CONVENTION.

Mrs. I. N. Walker's idea of no one working for glory and no one working for fame panned out sufficiently for her to keep her name off the official program. Nevertheless, every woman attending the convention felt that a good share of the glory and fame of the successful meeting, should go to Mrs. Walker. She assisted materially, arranged the program and carried out the numerous details of printing, and arranging the other business matters that were so well done that the meeting hadn't a hitch.

When Mrs. T. C. Brockway called the meeting of the executive committee on Thursday afternoon, she announced that the Brockway family would probably not be in Montana another year and that she was ready to hand over the office. The news fell like a thunderbolt on most of the women. Mrs. C. A. Wilcox, the first vice president, was next in line, but held up her hands in horror at the idea of assuming the office. Mrs. Brockway consented to keep her official position, until nearer the time of her departure.

As a chauffeur, Mrs. L. M. McAllister proved a howling success during the convention, her automobile was usually crowded and she made many trips to and from the different meeting places. Thursday evening after taking Mrs. Brockway and several other delegates to the Y. M. C. A. building, she left the automobile standing in front of the building. Mr. McAllister was to come for it, when he arrived there was no machine to be found. A trip to the side of the building revealed his 3633 sailing up the alley; he hailed a passing taxi and started in hot pursuit. The machine

Societ

May Day Party
 The C. E. C. ladies will give a day dancing party Friday evening in the room at Hotel Rainbow to be one of the most elaborate parties that the organization

Miss Carr Leaves for Home.
 Miss Edna Carr who has been teaching at the Washington school has resigned on account of illness and left last week for her home in Washington, D. C.
 Her marriage to E. P. Boyer will take place in August. Mr. Boyer is the judiciary committee of Culberson of Texas.

Stephens-Hancock.
 The marriage of Mrs. Madelon and Gilbert S. Stephens took place Wednesday evening at 7:30 at the Presbyterian church. Rev. Scott officiating. Mrs. Smith, H. E. Woods were the attendants. Bride wore a gown of champagne taffeta with trimmings of pink.

After the ceremony the wedding party repaired to the home of the bride on Seventh street and Central avenue where a dinner was served. The table was decorated with purple iris and arranged in a silver bowl. The guests were: Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Alex Larvee, Mrs. F. J. C. William Grover, Mrs. S. Melberg, E. J. Sires, Mrs. Mary Sires and Mrs. Melvin Lindberg. A 9-course dinner was served by Mrs. Sadie White. Mr. Stephens is proprietor of Falls Stove Repair Works.

CONRAD SOCI

Special Correspondence.
 Conrad, April 28.—Mrs. Gieson entertained the ladies of the sewing guild on Thursday afternoon. There was a large crowd in attendance and the afternoon was spent in sewing socially.

Mrs. F. D. Hanks and daughter returned this week from Fort Dodge, where they spent the last few months.

The members of the C. E. C. at the Christian church were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. on Friday evening. The evening was spent in music and games. At the banquet refreshments were served.

Otto Abraham has resigned his position as bookkeeper for the Ripley Lumber Co. and will fill the position for the Conrad Lumber Co. Mr. F. F. Tinkentner having resigned his position with the latter. Miss Martha Buzzell of Butte

FIGURE 7

Report of Third Annual State Convention, April 26, 27, 28, 1917

Great Falls Tribune, April 28, 1917

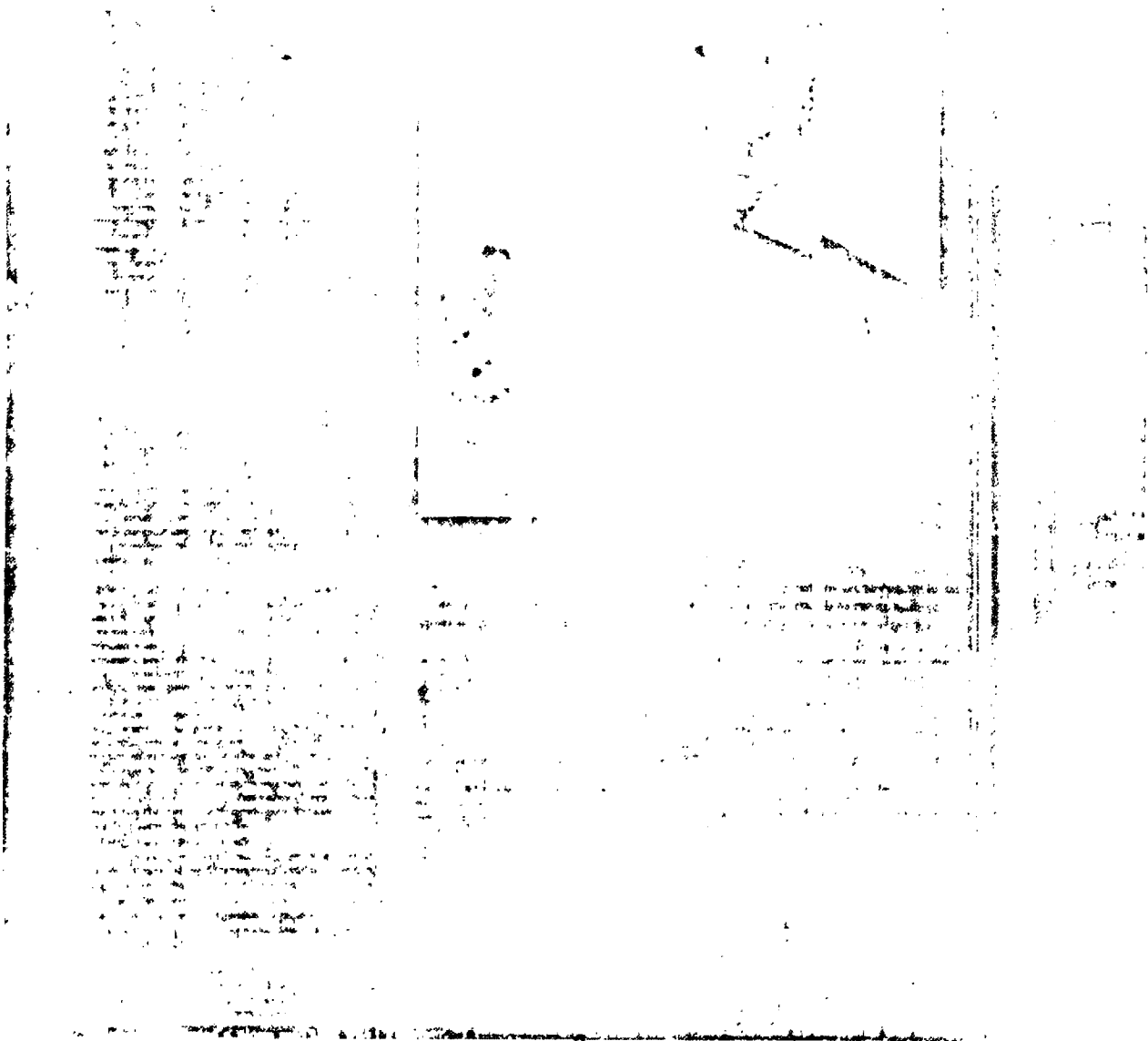


FIGURE 5

Report of Third Annual State Convention, April 26, 27, 28, 1917

Great Falls Tribune, April 28, 1917

During the past year many parent-teacher circles and some child welfare circles and Mothers' clubs have affiliated with the state and national. . . . Let me briefly review some of the tangible achievements of the national congress during its 20 years of existence. It was the pioneer organization to specialize in child welfare. . . . The movement for mothers' pensions was started by the congress, and in some states the enactment of the law has been due to the state branch. The national congress inaugurated regulation of child labor in mines and factories, and has worked for years to establish the juvenile court and probation system. Ben Lindsay, Denver's "Little Judge," says that the congress has been one of the greatest factors in the extension of juvenile courts and probation. In 1906 it helped secure the passage of the Pure Food bill in the United States Congress.

A body of people can accomplish things as an organization impossible to its individual members, but the process is necessarily slow. Public sentiment must be aroused and some experimenting done before practical good results. The basis for all lasting progress must be some phase of education. As a result of the education there comes dissatisfaction with imperfect conditions and then remedial or reformatory measures may follow. All this takes time. . . . We are inclined to relegate to the scrap heap any organization which does not at once produce something tangible. . . . Through considerable talk, some of it superfluous, it is true, something good results perhaps hidden to the careless observer--school room and home atmospheres change for the better--teachers' burdens are lightened--school boards begin to receive understanding and help hitherto lacking--or conversely, the school board gives help. Such things as these cannot be computed in dollars and cents, but are most worth while and lead finally through persevering effort to tangible improvements.

Mrs. Brockway went on to explain that in an area so newly out of the pioneer stage, the people need to develop a spirit of working for and with each other, and that the ten cents per member for dues for state and national affiliation could not measure the material value of such affiliation.

Because the National Congress was meeting at the same time as the State meeting, Mrs. Frederick Schoff, National president, sent a most interesting message. She said:

. . . To reach every home and to help every mother to make the opportunities better for every child is a great purpose, and can only be attained by reaching all the homes and all the parents. It is for that and not because we wish to count a large membership that we require the assistance and help of everyone to make opportunities better for the children.

. . . There are great issues which the women of the country must face today. One of the greatest of these is loyalty and service to our nation in its hour of need. [The U.S. had just entered World War I.]

.

I congratulate Montana on being the first state to send a woman to congress. [Miss Jeanette Rankin.] It marks the beginning of a new era in the history of our country.²⁶

Among the inspirational speakers were Professor M. J. Abbey of Bozeman who spoke on "New Education," stressing that the character of education is important, that the teacher plays much influence on the life of the individual, and that life should have significance to the individual.²⁷

Miss May Trumper, newly elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction, urged the group to extend its work into rural schools where "there is usually a city girl teaching who does not know the rural needs, consequently she cannot give the co-operation that is necessary to make

²⁶Great Falls Tribune, April 27, 1917, p. 7. See Figure 3.

²⁷Ibid.

an association a success." Miss Trumper told of the critical situation faced in the rural schools. "There were more than 1500 children of school age in Montana who could not reach any school." She said that they had inexperienced teachers, short terms (from four to six months), and inadequate finances. Miss Trumper told of a bill being turned down that would have permitted consolidation of districts to permit better opportunities and financing. "Here is where education is greatly needed," said Miss Trumper, "and where the Parent-Teacher Association can be of vital assistance." She also mentioned as urgent problems, the need for curriculum revision and for keeping children in school longer, since the drop-out rate was so high.²⁸

Another speaker, Dr. Lillieflors, in a speech on "Delinquency" said that it takes two delinquent parents to make a delinquent child; therefore we must train the delinquent parents first. He asked if the American home was all that it should be. Rev. G. G. Bennett, in discussing the need for parent education, especially urged the need to help immigrant parents become good Americans by teaching them of democracy as the American way of Life.²⁹

Interests of the PTA were reflected in the session on extension work held the last day of the convention. Leaders in this session were

²⁸Ibid., p. 11. See Figure 8.

²⁹Ibid., p. 11.

the State Chairmen for the organization: Mrs. J. W. Chivers, Helena, "Children's Films"; Supt. S. D. Largent, Great Falls, "The Kindergarten"; Mrs. S. W. Souders, Red Lodge, "Child Hygiene"; and H. B. Mitchell, Great Falls, "Press and Publicity."

Several interesting sidelights on the convention were printed in the Sunday (April 29, 1917) Great Falls Tribune.³⁰ The first concerned the general discussion held on rural associations.

In the discussion of the rural associations Mack Depew of Fife, the only male president of an association in the state, complained of the lack of interest that the average teacher shows in a community. He said that in his association there are four or five districts in the circle, but the members find it too far to attend. Distance, however, does not phase them when it comes to the every other week dance.

. . . Any number of the speakers lamented the wages paid rural teachers and gave this as one of the reasons for so many teachers leaving the country schools. Miss Creighton County Superintendent of Schools in Lewis and Clark County and later president of the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers. As Mrs. Frank Bartos she was state PTA president in 1923-24. said the best medicine for this that she could prescribe, would be to give the teacher \$75 or \$80 a month with an increase each year. This would keep the efficient teacher in a school more than one year, and do away with the change of teachers every term.

.

Mrs. Dan Beauchamp (pronounced Beechum), president of the Fort Benton circle, and her secretary and treasurer, Mrs. George L. Overfield, came in yesterday morning. They are proudly bearing

³⁰Great Falls Tribune, April 29, 1917, p. 4.

a yearbook, a neat little affair with a program that sounded like work and good common sense. It is the only association in the state to issue such a booklet and the officers of the Fort Benton organization are showing a just pride over their program.

During the convention, each day's issue of the Great Falls Tribune published the names of delegates who had registered. From these one may deduce that there were PTA units functioning in Anaconda, Augusta, Ashuelot, Butte, Bozeman, Choteau, Fort Benton, Fife, Fort Shaw, Helena, Hinsdale, Manhattan, Livingston, Red Lodge, and Roundup.

Miss Bessie V. Collier extended an invitation for the next year's session to be held in Butte. Two other items printed in the final account of the 1917 convention may have been a foreshadowing of the subsequent decline in activities of the Montana Congress until 1922. The first is found in the resolutions accepted by the convention, which urged cooperation with the Red Cross, all-out efforts to increase food production through home and school gardens, and patriotic cooperation with the war effort.³¹ The second item concerned the state president.³²

When Mrs. T. C. Brockway called the meeting of the executive committee on Thursday afternoon, she announced that the Brockway family would probably not be in Montana another year and that she was ready to hand over the office. The news fell like a thunderbolt

³¹Great Falls Tribune, April 28, 1917, p. 11.

³²Great Falls Tribune, April 29, 1917, p. 4. See Figure 6.

on most of the women. Mrs. C. A. Wilson, the first vice-president, was next in line, but held up her hands in horror at the idea of assuming the office. Mrs. Brockway consented to keep her official position until nearer the time of her departure.

Mrs. Brockway's husband, the Rev. T. C. Brockway, a Baptist minister in Butte, accepted an out-of-the-state charge late in November, 1917, at which time Mrs. H. R. Farnsworth of Missoula assumed the office of president of the Montana Congress.

Immediately following the executive committee meeting at which she was elected president, Mrs. Farnsworth presided over the PTA Section at the annual Convention of the Montana State Teachers' Association. Complete accounts of the speeches given at the Parent-Teacher Section held on November 24, 1917, were later reprinted in The Inter-Mountain Educator.³³ Mrs. Linstadt said:

. . . one of the aims of the parent-teacher association is to raise the standard of home life and to bring into closer relations the home and the school, that parent and teacher may co-operate intelligently in the education of the child.

She felt that the PTA saved time for both parents and teachers by having a "definite, fixed and regular time of meeting."

However, I am of the opinion that too many of our organizations of this type, commencing with enthusiastic members of the community who are eager to do their part in socializing their schools, after a little while lose sight of their original aims and shoot into the air.

.

In Missoula county we have several parent-teacher associations which are accomplishing their purpose in every sense of the word.

³³The Inter-Mountain Educator, March, 1918, pp. 18-19.

One has taken up and advanced steadily year by year the problem of children's clubs; another is working on the improvement of the school grounds and raising money to get all of the necessary playground equipment. And a third has solved the problem of cold lunches for the children, by making it possible to systematically serve hot lunches. They have provided the lunch-room equipment, dishes, stove, etc., and both individually and collectively donate the food materials.

The plea with which Mrs. Linstadt closed her speech holds just as true today, nearly fifty years later, as it did in 1917:

True it is, that just now, our interests seem to be more aroused in a patriotic way. Many of the ladies and many of our little organizations are giving over nearly all of their time to Red Cross work, a very commendable thing to do, but at this critical time can we forget that we still have our children to educate and that if these same children are to love and protect the flag of liberty tomorrow, the campaign for better education, better schools, better rural living conditions, cannot be left in the background?

Miss Hilda Marsh of Conrad sent a paper to the meeting, discussing the possibilities of the Parent-Teacher Association in a small town, while other speakers told of the importance of higher standards of parenthood and home life, of well arranged programs, and of the NCPT history. Rev. T. C. Brockway, Baptist minister of Butte, said:

. . . in an ideal society there would be no need of a parent-teacher association. The child is the center of the home and the school has as its task the highest development of the child. It would be natural, therefore, to expect the two to be in the closest harmony and cooperation.

But conditions are not ideal. The rapid growth of the parent-teacher association tells of the real need of some force to bring these fundamental institutions into more sympathetic relations.³⁴

³⁴Ibid., p. 20.

CHAPTER IV

HISTORY OF MONTANA CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS

1918-1922

The war effort seems to have continued to take its toll in progress of the PTA, for in 1918 there is little to be found except the following notice printed in the April, 1918, issue of The Inter-Mountain Educator, p. 45:

The annual meeting of the Montana Branch of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association, usually held in the spring, has been postponed until early fall by vote of the executive committee. While some circles report a very successful winter's work in several communities, a series of epidemics has seriously interfered with the meetings, and very generally Red Cross work and other war activities have been given right of way. It is hoped that in the fall conditions will be more favorable and that the beginning of the school year will logically bring enthusiasm and inspiration for the planning of the year's work.

----Alice R. Keach, Secretary

In 1919, the Montana Branch of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association met in Helena November 24, 25, and 26, as a section of the Montana State Teachers' Association. The program of this section was devoted to reports of committees, talks on different phases of child welfare work being carried on in the state, and election of officers.¹ Mrs. H. B. Farnsworth of Missoula, chairman of the section, was re-elected president.²

¹The Inter-Mountain Educator, Vol. 15, No. 3, November, 1919, pp. 104-105. See also Appendix F, p. 231.

²The Inter-Mountain Educator, Vol. 15, No. 3, November, 1919, p. 147.

Again, it is The Inter-Mountain Educator which has preserved the names of the newly elected officers:

. . . first vice president, Mrs. Wilbur Plum, Helena; second vice president, J. E. Keach, Missoula; third vice president, Mrs. J. P. Downey, Butte; fourth vice president, Mrs. C. M. Butler, Miles City; fifth vice president, Mrs. T. D. Stockbridge, Havre; recording secretary, Mrs. Teague, Great Falls; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Walter Grant, Missoula; treasurer, Mrs. Max Jacobs, Helena.

The Inter-Mountain Educator, in its December, 1919, issue, gave a brief summary of the business meetings:

The State Parent-Teacher Association planned some far-reaching reforms for the school children of Montana for the coming year.

. . . Plans were made for division of the state into eight sections, each with its own officers, to have one or more delegates to the annual meetings.

Some of the reforms to be taken up are better moving picture films for children; reforms in dress; better supervision of dances given under school auspices. The reforms in dress, which were the subject of much discussion included death to the "peekaboo" style of waists, elimination of extreme styles, lower skirts and higher necks, thick materials for girls' clothing.

It was brought out that one girl in Helena was compelled to leave school because she could not keep up the sartorial pace of her schoolmates. The dress reform will start with the mothers, . . .

During the discussion relative to minimum salary for teachers the following expressions were heard from teachers:

Why must teachers be satisfied with a living wage?
We want a saving wage, as well as a living wage.
Teachers who have come from the east are obliged to send home for help.³

³The Inter-Mountain Educator, Vol. 15, No. 3, December, 1919, p. 155.

During the years 1918, 1919, and 1920, the Montana Congress worked in close and active cooperation with the Department of Public Health. The following extracts from the Bulletin of the Department of Health for that period give an idea of the nature and extent of this work. "Thanks are due Dr. John J. Sippy, Montana's first State Epidemiologist, later of Stockton, California, for use of the bulletins, some of which are also on file at Montana State University."⁴

ANNUAL HEALTH CONFERENCE A DECIDED SUCCESS⁵

The Annual Conference of Health Officials held at Missoula on July 7th and 8th was the most successful in the public health history of Montana.

.

Perhaps the most far-reaching result of this conference was the formation of the Montana State Public Health Association, uniting all the various public health organizations of the state. An unique feature of this new movement is the retention of identity of these organizations, each constituting a separate section with its own program, but all uniting in at least two general sessions at the same time and place.

. Vice-Presidents of Sections

Public Health Administration, Dr. L. W. Allard, Billings
Tuberculosis, Dr. Caroline McGill, Butte
Sanitation and Waterworks Engineering, Surveyor-General
Harry Gerharz, Helena

⁴Quoted on a note from Mrs. Paxson, past State president of MCPT, in 1932, to Mrs. H. R. Patton, former State PTA historian.

⁵State of Montana Bulletin of the Department of Health, Vol. 11, Nos. 6-7, June-July [page reference not given by Dr. Sippy.]

Child Welfare, Mrs. H. B. Farnsworth, Missoula, president, Montana
Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association⁶
Industrial Hygiene, Dr. P. H. McCarthy, Butte
Personal Hygiene, Dr. E. G. Steele, Plentywood

FOLLOW-UP WORK FOR WEIGHING AND MEASURING TEST.

Great Falls has established a permanent Children's Clinic. The State Parent-Teachers' Association put on a dental clinic in connection with the Child Welfare Conference and exhibit at the State Fair (in Helena). It was a great success and was attended by hundreds of children. This clinic demonstrated the feasibility of a portable dental clinic, which could be easily taken through a county for rural work. One of the greatest achievements of the clinic was that of arousing the dentists to an expression of appreciation of such work.⁷

Back-to School Drive and Stay in School Campaign.

This work was most systematically organized in our State. A few counties took a deep interest in the movement, and through a progressive County Superintendent literature and posters were thoroughly distributed. More than twenty-five thousand pieces of literature have been sent from our office for distribution over the State. No surveys were made. Miss Eleanore Hunter from the Children's Bureau made quite an extensive tour of Montana speaking on this subject.

Mrs. H. B. Farnsworth, of Missoula, president of the Parent-Teachers' [sic] Association, has graciously accepted the State Chairmanship, and the "Back-to-School" and "Stay-in-School Drive" will now go forward satisfactorily. Literature and survey cards have been sent to the presidents of the 156 Parent-Teachers' [sic] Associations throughout Montana.⁸

⁶Underlining of statement by writer.

⁷A notation in pencil from Dr. Sippy stated: "One of the finest pieces of work we ever did."

⁸The only statistic found thus far on the number of PTA units in Montana for the year 1919.

The Tenth Biennial Report of the Montana State Board of Health, for the Years 1919-1920⁹ gives further explanation of why the Public Health Association was formed:

It has not been long since the hardest work of the health department was to combat the indifference of people toward public health work, but there has been a revolution in the attitude of the people toward such public health work. Now, the greatest task of a health department is to guide and direct public health activities which are springing up on all sides. To coordinate the work of these activities, so that there may be no overlapping and dissipation of energies, is one of the great problems of our health department.

The State Board of Health and the county and local health officers succeeded last summer in completing the organization of the Montana Public Health Association. This organization has a base broad enough to take in all public health activities. As constituted at the present time the association has six sections, namely, Child Welfare section, taking in the State Parent Teachers' Association; the Municipal Engineers and Water Works Officials' section, taking in the local and county health officers; the Public Health Nursing section, where the public health nurses can get together and discuss their common health problems; and the Personal Hygiene section, which takes in representatives from life insurance companies.

The same biennial report contains frequent mention of the State Parent-Teacher Association in conjunction with the work of the Division of Child Welfare as reported by Laurie Jean Reid, director of that department.¹⁰ Among the public addresses she made were those

⁹Tenth Biennial Report of the Montana State Board of Health, for the Years 1919-1920, pp. 11-12.

¹⁰Ibid., pp. 35-40.

before Missoula and Butte PTA units, and at a "joint meeting of Parent-Teacher Associations and physical directors"--no place mentioned. The educational secretary of the same Division of Child Welfare, Marion L. Fox, in her report, mentions talks and programs arranged for ten Parent-Teacher Associations:

. . . Little Mothers' League material sent out to nurses, Parent-Teacher Associations, and others interested in the work . . . Interest in health work stimulated in schools through medium of Parent-Teacher Associations. ¹¹

Under "Fair work, Helena," she lists:

Little Mothers' League demonstration under direction of Miss Zogarts. School lunch demonstration under direction of Parent-Teacher Association Circles and Miss Swan, County Demonstration Agent. ¹²

Dr. Sippy, who supplied much of this material at the request of Mrs. Farnsworth, in a note to her stated, "The P-T-A [sic] cooperated very actively in all of this work," meaning the conferences held at various fairs throughout the State during 1919, and the conferences on health work at various schools. Another publication of the State Board of Health¹³ injected a bit of humor in this report on the work of the Child Welfare Division:

¹¹Bulletin of the Department of Health, Vol. 11, Nos. 9-10, September-October, 1919, pp. 17-18.

¹²Ibid.

¹³Tenth Biennial Report of the Montana State Board of Health, for the Years 1919-1920, p. 40.

A series of Child Welfare Conferences were held at the various fairs. . . . Approximately 1845 children were examined, weighed and measured. Local doctors, health officers, nurses and nurses yet in training gave their services to further the work.

It was the aim at these conferences to educate the parents by showing them that the prize baby no longer means simply pinning a ribbon on the child, who by its winsome manner or curly hair appeals most strongly to the judges, but by pointing out to the individual parents how their child deviates from the standards of a normal child, and by teaching them the importance of preventive measures in early childhood.

	Children from Four Months to Six Years	School Children
Helena	117	---
Billings	250	---
Missoula	300	700
Gilman	54	75
Ravalli	300	---
Circle	49	---

The report of the remainder of 1919 for the Division of Child Welfare records the efforts to arouse interest in physical examinations of children, improved nutrition, and better school facilities.¹⁴ With today's modern lighting, sanitary conveniences, fire-proof buildings, libraries, improved means of transportation for pupils, and a minimum school term of 180 days--to list just a few major advances--it is sometimes difficult to visualize that, in 1918, Montana required a school term of four months,¹⁵ that "In 300 schools of the state there were no

¹⁴See Report of Division of Child Welfare, State of Montana Bulletin of the Department of Health, Vol. 12, No. 1, January, 1920, p. 23. (Reprinted in Appendix E.)

¹⁵Fifteenth Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Montana, 1918, p. 124.

library books whatever and in 351 schools there were scarcely enuf [sic] books to be called a library,"¹⁶ that gross inequalities existed in ability of school districts to finance their schools, that corruption in expenditure of school funds seemed rampant in certain areas,¹⁷ that there were reported 248 "make-shift school houses,"¹⁸ that "in other cases, wealthy districts were not providing comfortable or sanitary quarters for their children."¹⁹

Miss Trumper, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, further deplored the teacher emergency when she reported:²⁰

The very large increase in enrollment in the public schools of the state has meant an ever increasing demand for teachers which has not been met by our state institutions. In 1907-8 there were 1907 teachers in the state and in 1917-18, 5781, an increase of 203 per cent. . . . In Dawson county alone the teaching force increased from 206 to 275 from 1916-17 to 1917-18 and in Sheridan county there were 84 more teachers than the previous year. In other counties the number of teachers has not kept pace with the enrollment so that hundreds of children are deprived of any school. In November, 1918, there were still 165 schools that were not supplied with teachers. The problem of furnishing a sufficient number of trained teachers is a very serious one, a problem that every thotful [sic] patron should study. Our one State Normal College graduated in 1918 only about 60 teachers, only about as many as were needed in the new schools created in Dawson county alone. . . . With all positions filled we need over 1800 new teachers annually. . . . As a temporary measure to help meet this great emergency, rural teacher training courses in high schools have been established, but these also are inadequate to meet the ever increasing demands.

¹⁶Ibid., p. 84.

¹⁷Ibid., pp. 86-97; p. 119.

¹⁸Ibid., p. 81.

¹⁹Ibid., p. 81.

²⁰Ibid., p. 26.

It is not surprising, therefore, to find that the State Board of Health and the State Department of Public Instruction both tried to further interest people in the work of the Parent-Teacher Association. The following article appeared in the April-May Bulletin of the Health Department:²¹

"Health first in our schools" is the call heard with increased frequency in every community awakened to the value of health. The problems of health have to do principally with environment. The environment of the child is largely home and school. One of the most logical mediums, therefore, through which to do child welfare work for school children is the Parent-Teacher Association. The Parent-Teacher Association combines the two important factors in the child's life--home and school, and stands for progress in all matters pertaining to child betterment. In consequence, a live Parent-Teacher Circle can be of inestimable value to its community.

Parent-Teacher Associations throughout Montana are sponsoring various child welfare movements such as Little Mothers' Leagues, or Mother Craft Classes, called the largest volunteer life savings corps in the world. A large share of the credit for reducing infant mortality in localities where they have been organized, is due to the faithful following of instructions by the "Little Mothers."

The Modern Health Crusade, a simple system for teaching valuable health habits, and the Hot Lunch Movement, which is so greatly needed in many places, are also sponsored by the State Parent-Teacher Association.

Doing specific things to attain specific ends is the function of each local, affiliated Parent-Teacher Circle. When every town has its Circle, affiliated with the State Association, and every Circle is making a unified effort to the same end, child welfare work in the schools will become a forcible factor in Montana.

²¹Bulletin of the Department of Public Health, Vol. 7, No. 12, April-May, 1920, p. 17.

Realizing the importance of the work of the Parent-Teacher Association, the State Board of Health and the State Department of Education are co-operating in an effort to increase the number of Circles in Montana.²² The State Board of Health, through its Child Welfare Division, is able and anxious to give assistance and advice to any one interested in organizing a new Circle or reorganizing an old one.

The interest in Parent-Teacher Associations is becoming keen. Since January (1920) the Circles affiliated with the State Association have increased from about 50 in number to approximately 150.²³ Some of the new Circles are all ready to function as soon as school opens this fall. Any one who is interested in this work may receive material and suggestions by addressing the Child Welfare Division, State Board of Health.

It is not the intent of this writer to chronicle a history of Montana education nor to discuss the many problems confronting it, yet some consideration must be given both in a history of the Parent-Teacher Association, for it becomes apparent that educational leaders felt that only by an aroused citizenry could the post-war financial problems, scarcity of teachers, high rate of drop-outs, and other difficulties be resolved. To that end the State Department of Public Instruction devoted its entire School Bulletin for September, 1920, Volume II, No. 2, to the Parent-Teacher Association. On the first page of the four-page issue appear articles entitled "A Plea for Professionally Trained Teachers," "The Tribe of Suitcase Teachers," "Legislation Proposed by Teachers of the State," "What Parent-Teacher Associations Can Do To Prevent a

²²Underlining by Helen Micka.

²³See Table I, p. 62, for membership in 1920.

TABLE I
GROWTH OF NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS 1918-28
Prepared by the Research Division of the National Education Association¹

States	Estimated population 1928	Number of standard associations	Number of members by years						Percent of population members in 1928	Rank in column 11	Rank for banners ²	
			1918	1920	1922	1924	1926	1927				1928
United States	120,013,000		98,804	189,282	401,308	651,133	957,766	1,133,357	1,275,401	1.06		
Alabama	2,573,000		504	556	3,675	5,293	9,799	13,026	14,119	.55	39	31
Arizona	474,000		504	1,200	2,112	3,798	4,424	4,822	4,739	1.00	27	29
Arkansas	1,944,000		17		267	70	1,632	8,498	16,681	.86	30	23
California	4,556,000		21,741	23,880	53,047	79,808	132,229	136,785	150,884	3.31	4	4
Colorado	1,090,000	23	998	12,385	15,405	25,888	31,934	39,178	47,437	4.35	1	1
Connecticut	1,667,000		3,000	3,280	5,015	7,624	9,099	9,962	10,181	.61	37	39
Delaware	244,000		387		5,414	9,698	11,011	7,773	9,155	3.75	2	2
Dis. of Columbia	552,000	6	525	725	1,785	2,960	5,432	8,752	9,626	1.74	9	11
Florida	1,411,000	3	242	265	359	1,626	7,914	12,417	16,512	1.17	19	5
Georgia	3,203,000		2,351	8,000	9,340	14,184	23,882	33,040	35,635	1.11	20	8
Hawaii	307,100				202	254	1,229	1,357	3,339	1.09	21	25
Idaho	546,000	30	190	821	2,159	3,846	5,174	4,340	5,633	1.03	24	27
Illinois	7,396,000		6,192	11,765	27,023	54,007	74,154	92,645	96,592	1.31	17	22
Indiana	3,176,000		709	3,556	11,238	16,427	24,832	26,583	29,089	.92	29	33
Iowa	2,428,000		1,676	2,808	16,640	25,126	35,059	44,609	40,997	1.69	10	13
Kansas	1,835,000			4,290	8,608	17,383	21,156	18,714	29,684	1.62	11	12
Kentucky	2,553,000			16,424	12,255	16,000	15,817	19,589	19,724	.77	33	34
Louisiana	1,950,000			404	155	967	3,550	3,513	4,812	.25	49	48
Maine	795,000		674		1,083	1,126	1,945	4,046	8,427	1.06	23	26
Maryland	1,616,000		598	1,758	2,172	6,009	5,636	8,176	8,310	.51	42	43
Massachusetts	4,290,000		6,057	7,270	9,733	10,397	11,844	12,918	14,441	1.41	15	17
Michigan	4,591,000		106	4,640	18,485	40,678	57,885	60,717	63,842	1.39	16	21
Minnesota	2,722,000	31			1,558	12,551	19,282	21,870	27,174	1.00	28	30
Mississippi	1,790,618		1,159	1,518	3,195	10,504	11,388	11,306	13,018	.73	35	14
Missouri	3,523,000		7,745	16,788	39,157	34,239	46,939	60,354	62,192	1.77	8	9
Montana	548,889		774	607	505		2,946	4,134	4,214	.77	34	38
Nebraska	1,448,000			28	913	4,874	14,442	15,193	19,786	1.41	15	20
Nevada	77,407					444	40	25	50	.06	50	50
New Hampshire	456,000		315	600	2,197	106	2,857	3,732	3,614	.79	32	37
New Jersey	3,821,000	1	9,065	9,674	21,865	29,114	41,464	43,267	54,316	1.42	14	18
New Mexico	396,000			232	754	776	2,028	1,650	1,837	.46	44	46
New York	11,550,000	2	6,020	6,681	13,704	24,618	43,781	55,289	55,153	4.8	43	45
North Carolina	2,938,000	1	230	1,308	7,631	10,180	13,711	16,037	17,065	.58	38	32
North Dakota	641,192		21		1,472	2,751	8,552	17,453	23,960	3.74	3	3
Ohio	6,826,000	2	920	2,310	22,343	40,027	67,099	61,438	70,124	1.03	25	28
Oklahoma	2,426,000		356	9	580	7,617	12,752	12,186	16,450	.68	36	35
Oregon	902,000		1,500	498	4,052	11,164	17,703	16,762	16,592	1.84	7	10
Pennsylvania	9,854,000	3	3,283	7,041	12,890	20,150	29,107	44,923	52,198	.53	41	42
Rhode Island	716,000	5	2,129	2,687	4,013	4,787	9,099	8,279	8,440	1.18	18	24
South Carolina	1,864,000		468	227	318	1,796	3,844	5,223	4,958	.27	48	40
South Dakota	704,000		507	790	996	5,039	6,350	8,503	10,032	1.43	13	17
Tennessee	2,502,000		3,797	5,190	5,697	7,792	5,123	24,101	26,721	1.07	22	19
Texas	5,487,000		6,638	17,128	21,154	30,608	43,737	50,001	56,235	1.02	26	16
Utah	531,000					500		1,173	2,858	.54	40	41
Vermont	352,428	4	740	1,179	1,296	3,824	4,855	7,587	8,481	2.44	5	5
Virginia	2,575,000	3		25	1,311	3,493	4,532	9,549	8,036	.31	47	44
Washington	1,587,000		5,536	8,742	22,910	32,158	31,452	34,475	34,709	2.19	6	7
West Virginia	1,724,000	5	20	231	169	2,041	3,819	5,327	5,435	.32	46	49
Wisconsin	2,953,000	6	1,117	2,712	5,384	5,920	19,472	19,629	23,690	.80	31	36
Wyoming	247,000			50		1,226	1,930	1,778	3,760	1.52	12	15

... Sources of data: Figures as to population for 1928 from U.S. Bureau of Census Estimates. Those for membership in the National Congress are from Statement of Treasurer's Receipts of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers for the various years concerned. The percents in Column 11 are obtained by dividing the figures of Column 10 by those of Column 2.

The five associations having the largest absolute membership are: First, California; second, Illinois; third, Ohio; fourth, Michigan; fifth, Missouri. Educational workers wishing to organize parent-teacher associations for their schools may obtain full information: National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 1201 Sixteenth Street Northwest, Washington, D.C. (Note: Congress headquarters are now in Chicago)

¹The Journal of the National Education Association, Volume XVII, October, 1928, p. 222.

²The banner ranks for states having separate colored and white parent-teacher organizations were based on the percents figured on the white population only.

Teacher Shortage," and "Everything Depends on Schools." The following article, "Popularity of Parent-Teacher Associations with Teachers," was designed to refute some misconceptions about the organization:

There is a feeling in many sections that superintendents, principals and teachers are not in sympathy with Parent-Teacher Associations. A few and perhaps many teachers do feel that such an organization would interfere with school affairs. There are two sides to the question which should be fully understood by both patrons and teachers before organizing a parent-teacher association.

Teachers may be divided into two classes. One group may or may not do well the class room work for which they are employed but lack the spirit of service in school and community. This group is usually made up of opinionated, less progressive teachers, a condition which exists as well in other professions or vocations. A second group of teachers represents the experimental, enthusiastic type of people in whose teaching the personal touch is prominent. Such teachers wish to know the homes from which their pupils come, they welcome visits from parents, they see the benefits of a parent-teacher association in developing a wholesome community spirit friendly to the school. The first group objects to any innovation--new methods, higher qualifications and what they call "the interference of parents in school affairs." With such teachers it is impossible for parents to make much headway in home and school cooperation.

On the other hand some of our best and most progressive teachers have learned from sad experience that overzealous parents who have not understood the purpose of a parent-teacher association, have occasionally almost broken up a school system. They have felt that the function of a parent-teacher organization was to investigate the weak points of the school, to criticise the dress or the social life of teachers, to suggest methods and curricula--in short to take over the duties of the superintendent or principal. Many a parent-teacher organization has ended its short career in dismal failure because a "question box" containing anonymous questions was a part of the program.

Other teachers have objected to parent-teacher organizations because teachers and children were expected to put on the programs, serve refreshments, etc. . . .

If the purpose of a parent-teacher organization were understood and if a series of constructive programs were worked out in advance every real teacher would welcome a parent-teacher organization. Any parent-teacher organization which starts out without a plan for a constructive rather than a destructive policy toward the schools and a sympathetic rather than a critical attitude toward the teacher will end in disaster. A parent-teacher organization should be a cooperative venture for a better understanding of child life and school problems, both social and economic, not a means for teachers to criticize the home nor for parents to criticize the school.²⁴

That the State Department felt that the Parent-Teacher Association had its place in Montana is shown in this article from the second page of the same Bulletin:

A PARENT-TEACHER ORGANIZATION FOR EVERY COMMUNITY

. . . With few exceptions the communities of the state that have shown the greatest interest in schools are those that have a thriving parent-teacher association.

In one community the organization employed a playground director during the summer months, in several districts the association gave the school well-selected playground equipment, in another different members took charge of the warm lunch, and in still others the organization donated good pictures for the school.

There isn't a community in the state that can afford not to have a parent-teacher organization. The teacher needs the cooperation of the parents, the parent needs the help of the teachers, and the child needs both working together to make him the best possible American citizen.

²⁴School Bulletin, Published by the State Department of Public Instruction, Helena, Montana, Vol. II, No. 2, p. 1.

This same Bulletin is the only source found for information regarding a state-wide meeting of the PTA in 1920.²⁵ Some of the problems still have a familiar ring:

There never was a time in the history of the public schools when so many educational problems were pressing for solution. The greatest of these problems is that of raising a sufficient amount of funds to support the schools. This can be solved only by legislation. This problem is not one for teachers alone. Trustees, patrons and parent-teacher organizations should know the needs, should help to formulate plans for the solution of the problem and should be active in creating public sentiment for legislation.

In order that parent-teacher organizations may take their share in this legislative responsibility, every local branch should send a representative to the State Teachers' Association in Billings, November 22, 23 and 24. Not only will there be a parent-teacher association section but the general meetings will be of interest to all interested in better education. Delegates from each parent-teacher organization should be selected early.

Since this announcement came from the State Department of Public Instruction, which, with the Department of the Montana State Board of Health, seemed to be attempting to encourage the formation and continuation of PTA units already organized, one cannot help but ask questions. Was there an obvious lack of interest on the state level of PTA officers? Had other activities--namely, the health activities of the Department of Public Welfare--supplanted the objectives of the State Congress? Was the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers so weak that its activities lacked direction?

²⁵Ibid., p. 2.

Whatever the reasons might have been, it seems that other organizations were taking the initiative on behalf of the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Frequent reference has been made, in early pages of this history to the needs of adequate school finance. Raymer has pointed out that the early schools were privately supported. After the territory became a state, legislative attempts to provide support were made. In speaking of the Enabling Act of 1899 he states

The fourth provision demanded the establishment and maintenance of a system of public schools free from sectarian control.

.....

The Enabling Act donated to the State of Montana one-eighteenth of all the land to be used as an endowment for education. The land might be leased for a period of not more than five years and might be sold at a price not less than \$10.00 per acre. The proceeds of both sales and leases were to constitute a permanent school fund, only the interest of which should be expended. In addition to the grant for the support of common schools, seventy-two sections or 46,080 acres were granted for the permanent support of a university.²⁶

As schools increased, the provisions mentioned proved inadequate. Thus school finance has been one of the major problems of education all through Montana's history. Sasek,²⁷ in his study of the high school in Montana, says

²⁶Robert G. Raymer, Montana, the Land and the People, Vol. 1, p. 361.

²⁷John Francis Sasek, "The Development of Public Secondary Education in Montana Prior to 1920" (unpublished Master's thesis, Montana State University, Missoula, 1938) p. 168.

In 1910 fifty-nine public high schools were serving a population of 376,053 persons. By 1920 the number increased to 220 public high schools which served a population of 548,889. While the population had increased only forty-six per cent from 1919 to 1920, the number of public high schools established had increased 273 per cent or approximately six times as fast as the population.

Such growth in high schools emphasized the inadequacies in Montana school laws for financing the schools in this sparsely populated state.

The Fourteenth Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction²⁸ gave these recommendations for a legislative program in 1917:

1. A state tax for the support of elementary, secondary, and higher education.
2. An equitable apportionment of public school funds.
3. Removal of county and state superintendencies from politics, and appointment on the basis of efficiency.
4. A mandatory provision for adequate health supervision.
5. A county unit for the administration of rural schools.
6. A law requiring teachers to have four years of academic training beyond the schools in which they are teaching, supplemented by at least one year of professional preparation.
7. A provision requiring every school to be in session at least nine months.
8. A high school tax in every county in the state, to be apportioned on some equitable basis.
9. A revision of the certificate laws by providing for a state board to issue all teachers' certificates.
10. That the normal courses be established in accredited four-year high schools, and the pupils of these high schools receive certificates of recognition by the state department of education.
11. That Columbus Day, Lincoln's Birthday and Washington's Birthday be made special days instead of holidays.
12. Changing the school year so as to begin July first instead of September first.
13. Authorizing and requiring boards of county commissioners to pay all necessary expenses of county superintendents in the performance of their duties including the attendance at county superintendents' conventions called by the superintendent of public instruction.

²⁸The Fourteenth Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, p. 12.

Further indication of the financial difficulties facing Montana schools may be found in these items taken from issues of The Inter-Mountain Educator for 1922. In the April Bulletin, p. 356, is a statement that Billings teachers were to be offered salaries for the following year, at a reduction of \$150.00 per teacher. The June issue was replete with such items as:

The Butte School Board canceled all contracts with teachers as of date May 12, 1922.²⁹

According to the Stevensville Tribune the School Board of that town has decided to make a reduction of \$150.00 a year for each teacher in the grades and high school to help meet a deficit of about \$7000.00 now existing in the schools. . . 2 instructors are to be eliminated from the corps of teachers and the work divided among the other teachers.³⁰

Because of lack of funds six of the rural schools of Flathead County were closed in April.³¹

Missoula County High School, owing to a \$12,000 shortage of funds will next year eliminate cooking, manual training, shop work, domestic art, and fine arts.³²

Havre reported a 20% cut in teachers' salaries for the following year, and so the records went. James Hamilton, president of the Montana State Teachers' Association, urged drafting of bills for inheritance and

²⁹The Inter-Mountain Educator, June, 1922, p. 425.

³⁰Ibid.

³¹Ibid., p. 429.

³²Ibid.

income tax laws to provide state aid for public schools. Part of his article addressed to the superintendents, principals, and teachers of the Montana Public Schools follows:³³

"We recommend enactment by initiative of effective and graduated income and inheritance tax laws, proceeds to be so distributed as to reduce and equalize the burden of school taxation and afford more nearly equal school opportunities."

At a meeting of the board of directors of this State Tax Association held in Helena, Friday, April 7, it was unanimously decided to cooperate with any other organizations that should initiate income and inheritance tax laws for state aid to the public schools. While the teachers are expected to take the lead in initiating these measures, they should secure the cooperation of the members of the State Tax Association and of all other organizations friendly to the laws which it is proposed to initiate.³⁴

³³The Inter-Mountain Educator, April, 1922, p. 355.

³⁴Underlining by writer.

CHAPTER V

MONTANA PTA FROM 1922-1927

The time apparently was ripe for reorganization of the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers.

A pencilled notation on the chronological outline of an early historian's report of the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers records that Mrs. H. B. Farnsworth of Missoula resigned in December, 1921.¹ In January, 1922, Mrs. E. C. Elliott of Helena became acting president and, after February, state president. Whether her husband's resignation as Chancellor of the University of Montana² was responsible, or, perhaps more likely, the growing crisis in Montana schools aroused citizens to the need of organized action, the call for a State PTA meeting was published in the Bozeman Daily Chronicle for Tuesday, June 13, 1922:

The Montana Parent-Teachers' Association will hold a meeting Wednesday, June 14 at 9:30 o'clock in Room 22 of the Emerson Building. Election of officers; reports; plans for the year's work; Mrs. Edward C. Elliott, president.

¹See Appendix B, p. 186.

²Edward C. Elliott ". . . appointed as first Chancellor, 1916 . . . 1922. Chancellor Elliott resigns, effective September 1, 1922, to become President of Purdue." Homer Durham, The Administration of Higher Education in Montana, Montana Legislative Council, Helena, 1958, p. XVI.

Two reports of the meeting are in the state historian's files-- one is a copy of the minutes of that meeting, which were copied into the secretary's book (now either lost or still not identified), and the other is the newspaper account;³

MINUTES OF ANNUAL MEETING⁴

June 14, 1922

On Wednesday morning at 9:30, June 14, 1922, the Montana Parent-Teacher Association met in the Emerson Building at Bozeman, with Mrs. Max Jacobs of Helena, the state treasurer, presiding, twenty-two present.

Mrs. Copenhaver of Helena was appointed secretary protem. [sic] It being the time for election of officers, Mrs. Quincy Scott of Lewistown was nominated. It was moved and seconded the nominations be closed and that the secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for her. Carried. Mrs. Scott was declared elected president. Miss Clara Christison of Great Falls was then elected vice-president. Mrs. T. L. Pittman of Lewistown, secretary, and Mrs. Ruth V. Clary of Bozeman, treasurer.

Mrs. Scott, the new president, spoke and asked for discussion of plans for the coming year. The matter of dues was discussed, and it was voted to keep them at the previous amount of 5 cents. On the question of reorganization, it was voted to adopt the county unit plan. It was moved, seconded and carried that the next state meeting be held on the day preceding the convening of the State Teachers' Association. The meeting then adjourned.

(Signed) E. Copenhaver
Secretary protem.

³Appendix G, p. 233.

⁴From original copy in files of MCPT historian.

Since the Montana State Teachers' Association met in Helena November 27, 28, and 29, 1922,⁵ evidently the meeting which had been announced in Bozeman in June is the one described in these two items from the Montana Record Herald dated November 25 and November 29, 1922:

PARENT-TEACHER CIRCLES WILL MEET STATE CHIEF

All Helena Parent-Teacher circles are to meet Tuesday afternoon at 1:45 at the Hawthorne School to greet Mrs. Quincy Scott of Lewistown, State President [sic] of the Association who will speak. Mrs. Max Jacobs of East Helena, former president of the state organization will also speak.⁶ There will be music. A social hour will conclude the program.

All people of the Community who are interested in Parent-Teacher work are urged by the officers of the Helena Association to be present.⁷

MRS. SCOTT TELLS OF HEALTH WORK

The importance of simple social standards for high school and 7th and 8th grade children, the problem of the delinquent child and the necessity for health work in the schools were discussed by Mrs. Quincy Scott, state president of the Parent-Teacher Association, at a meeting Tuesday afternoon at the Hawthorne School. Two hundred women were present from the six Parent-Teacher circles in Helena and many from around the state.

Physical education which includes not only gymnasium, playground work and sports, but attention to every detail of health as well, is one of the prime requisites of modern education, in the opinion of Mrs. Scott. The Parent-Teacher Association has adopted the promotion of this work in the schools as part of its program, and in addition endeavors to see to proper ventilation, lighting and sanitation in every school.

⁵The Inter-Mountain Educator, November, 1922, p. 67.

⁶See page 71; Mrs. Jacobs was state treasurer, not president.

⁷Montana Record Herald, November 25, 1922.

The school nurse should be employed in every school . . . Mrs. Scott said, and it is false economy for school boards to drop the school nurse when finances are at low ebb, because there is little use in trying to teach boys and girls when their eyes need fitting with glasses, when they are hard of hearing or when they are undernourished.

The work of the Montana Tuberculosis Association, which is not limited to tuberculosis but is broad in its aims and accomplishments, is of great help to parents of the state, Mrs. Scott said. . . . Mrs. Scott asserted that she had urged all of the Parent-Teacher Circles of the state to assist the Tuberculosis Association in every possible way . . .

Plans are being made for the issuance of a monthly bulletin containing news of the 130 Parent-Teacher circles in the state,⁸ and for a state meeting of the association next summer. . . .

Although sources of information about other activities of the Montana Congress are limited, two important steps were taken, according to Mrs. Scott.⁹ Nine counties were organized under the county unit plan, each with the leadership of a county chairman. The county chairman, as an extension worker, assisted local PTA units with their problems and helped organize new circles. As soon as a county had five active groups, it could form a county council.¹⁰

Adoption of a uniform constitution¹¹ was the other forward-looking action of the State Congress. The copy of the constitution given in Appendix I is believed to be the one to which Mrs. Scott referred,

⁸Earliest statistic known for year 1922.

⁹See Appendix H, Mrs. Scott's annual report, p. 234.

¹⁰See page 127 regarding formation of such a council.

¹¹Appendix I, p. 239.

although it does not bear a date. There are several reasons for this belief. In the first place, the name of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations¹² was changed in 1924 to National Congress of Parents and Teachers.¹³ Secondly, at the reorganization meeting in Bozeman, June 14, 1922, delegates voted to keep dues at five cents per capita. And finally, this constitution provided for election of officers at each annual meeting. For these reasons, it is likely that this is the earliest extant copy of a constitution for the Montana Congress.

Mrs. Scott's annual report also mentions the publication of seven bulletins, three of which were issued by the Lewistown Kiwanis Club as newsletters in their publication, The Central Montana Builder. Unfortunately, no copies seem to have survived. These may have been the first publications which were to evolve later into the Montana Parent-Teacher.

Principal business of the state convention meeting in Helena, September 28, 1923,¹⁴ included the adoption of the new constitution, the increase in state dues from five to fifteen cents, and reports of committees. A year before, 505 members were listed [Figure 1, page 62].

¹²National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Milestones Along the Way, Chicago, 1962, p. 1. This name adopted in 1908. Appendix AA, p. 283.

¹³Ibid.

¹⁴See Convention program, Appendix J, p. 242.

Membership for the year stood at 1077. Officers elected for the year 1923-24 were Mrs. Frank Bartos, Helena, president; Mrs. W. S. Jackson, Great Falls, and Mrs. Minnie Case, Missoula, vice-presidents; Mrs. James S. MacDonald, Helena, secretary; and Mrs. Herbert Woodward, Helena, treasurer.

Because illness in her family took the newly-elected president, Mrs. Bartos, to California for several months, not much activity occurred during her absence. The January, 1924, issue of The Inter-Mountain Educator¹⁵ listed the state officers, and then appealed to PTA members to express their views regarding federal aid to education.

From a questionnaire mailed out just before the state convention in Helena on April 25, 1924, reference is made to a state bulletin, no copy of which has been found:

PTA QUESTIONNAIRE FOR 1924¹⁶

Missoula, Montana,
April 21, 1924

NAME OF P.T.A. CIRCLE _____
NAME OF PRESIDENT _____
MEMBERSHIP _____
INCREASE OVER LAST YEAR _____
WHAT ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPROVEMENTS _____

¹⁵The Inter-Mountain Educator, January, 1924, p. 174. See Appendix J, p. 242.

¹⁶Original is in files of MCPT historian.

Annual amount of State and Nat'l dues (15¢ per capita) _____
Will you send us news for our April Bulletin? _____
Can you use our Nat'l Field Sec'y in April? _____
Is Someone available as delegate to the Nat'l P.T.A. in St.
Paul, Minn., held in first week of May? _____

Please fill out above questionnaire and mail as soon
as possible to

Mrs. Frank Bartos, Pres. P.T.A.
Helena, Montana

At the state convention, Miss Frances Hayes of the National Congress was the featured speaker.¹⁷ Officers elected were Mrs. R. L. Shaffer, Lewistown, president; Mrs. Jackson, Great Falls, vice-president; Mrs. M. G. Bardwell, Lewistown, secretary; and Mrs. Jos. Chivers, Helena, treasurer.

One notice of the state convention was published in the April, 1924, issue of The Inter-Mountain Educator:

The Montana State Parent-Teacher annual meeting will be held in Helena, April 25, and every active circle is requested to send a delegate and a written report of the year's work.

Miss Frances Hayes, a national field secretary from Oregon, is to spend the month of April helping to organize and promote interest in various communities. She will spend April 23, 24, and 25 in Helena, and will be one of the out-of-town speakers on the program. Many requests are coming in for her services.

The National Parent-Teacher Association will meet in St. Paul, Minn., May 5, 6, 7 and 8, at which time Commissioner Tigert, of Washington, D. C., will be present.

Mrs. Frank Bartos, state president, and Mrs. J. S. McDonald, state secretary, and Mrs. Luedke, chairman of the Lewistown council, will go as delegates. It is hoped that others will decide to join these ladies.

¹⁷See Program of Convention, Appendix K., p. 243.

The official pins cost 50 cents and can be secured by writing to Washington, D. C., 1201 16th St., N. W., headquarters.¹⁸

Whether poor publicity or other lack of communication was the cause, the reported attendance at the state convention in Helena on April 25 showed only 17 delegates, according to Mrs. Waldorf.¹⁹ She also reported that the State Congress became a member of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Again, it is Montana Education, journal of the Montana Education Association, which has preserved much of the PTA history of 1924-25 when Mrs. R. L. Shaffer of Lewistown was president; and of 1925-27 when Mrs. A. W. Luedke, also of Lewistown, held that office. The October issue²⁰ had a lengthy promotional article discussing the fields of work of the organization, its goals, and methods of organizing. This information was also included:

. . . Miss Frances Hayes, national field secretary, will spend the month of November in Montana. She will be glad to visit your community to help you organize or to give one or more inspirational talks where the local is already going. Her itinerary is being made out now. If you would

¹⁸The Inter-Mountain Educator, April, 1924. "Montana Parent-Teacher Association," p. 249.

¹⁹See Appendix B, p. 187.

²⁰Montana Education, October, 1924, p. 13.

like to have Miss Hayes come to you, send in an early request to your state secretary, Mrs. L. C. Bardwell, Lewistown, so that it may be arranged. Miss Hayes is known to many Montana localities through her visits of last April. Every place where she has spoken is anxious for a return visit. No expense is attached except that of her entertainment. This is usually handled by having interested citizens open their homes to her during her stay.

At the state convention in Lewistown, (see Figure 9) April 16 and 17, were 26 official delegates. The state constitution was amended to permit state officers to hold office for two years instead of one. Membership was reported to be 1501 in 32 associations. Two "firsts" are to be noted for the year, 1924-1925: (1) a salary was paid to the state secretary for the first time, and (2) the first PTA banquet was held.²¹ Mrs. A. W. Luedke, Lewistown, headed the list of state officers as the president. Others elected were Mrs. W. S. Jackson, Great Falls, and Mrs. J. H. Gilbert, Dillon, vice-presidents; Mrs. L. C. Bardwell, secretary (reelected); and Mrs. Wm. Fitzsimmons, Helena, treasurer.

Mrs. Luedke and her officers kept the work of the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers before the public eye with regular articles in Montana Education and with a monthly news bulletin, one copy of which is in the historian's files.²² In September she wrote:²³

²¹Mrs. Waldorf, History - See Appendix B, p. 188.

²²See Appendix M, p. 246.

²³Mrs. Anna L. Luedke, "The Parent Teacher Association," Montana Education, Vol. II (September, 1925), p. 14.

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John A. Spencer of Revere, Mass., is shown at work on his thermostat, on which he has been experimenting for years. He gives full credit for his perseverance to his wife and their baby daughter, Madeleine. His device has been accepted by the Westinghouse Electric company, which is said already to have paid him \$1,000,000 in royalties.

Big Sandy Defeats Augusta in Debate

Special to The Tribune.
Big Sandy, April 14.—Last Friday night in Augusta, the Big Sandy high school debate team took a two to one decision from the Augusta team. The question was: "Resolved, That the United States should enter the world court under the Harding reservations." Big Sandy upheld the affirmative. The debaters of the Augusta school were Bentrice Stratton, Ruth Ogden and Raymond Grey. The judges of the debate were Mr. Kirahbergan of Shelby, Superintendent Walker of Intermountain Union college and Mr. Young of Stockett-Sand Coulee school. The Big Sandy team, composed of Dorothy Murefield, Thorold Cowger and Reynold Larson, probably will be given a chance to participate in the state contest held in connection with the state track meet at Missoula next month.

District Rebekahs Convene in Hobson

Special to The Tribune.
Hobson, April 14.—Officers present at the meeting here of District No. 11 of the Rebekah lodge were Mrs. Jennie Bywaters, Sand Coulee, assembly vice president, who made her official visit here at this time; Mrs. Flora Ott, Harlowton, assembly treasurer; Mrs. Ethel Hirsch, Straw, past president; Mrs. Minnie Dye, Windham, district president, and all the other district officers. The newly elected district officers are Mrs. Rosenquist, Lehigh, president, the Rev. Belle Harmon, Huff, vice president; Mrs. Alex Peters, Windham, secretary-treasurer. At the close of the session the Hobson

Lewistown Is Host to P-T Association

Special to The Tribune.
Lewistown, April 14. The committee in charge of the preparations for the annual convention of the Montana Parent-Teacher association, to be held here Thursday and Friday, expects about 30 delegates to attend from the outside. The president, Mrs. R. L. Shaffer, and the secretary, Mrs. J. C. Bardwell, are both residents of Lewistown. All of the local branches of the association will have meetings before the state convention.

MANY JOIN CHURCHES Special to The Tribune.

Lewistown, April 14.—At the Sunday morning service of the Presbyterian church, nearly 80 new members were received. Under the leadership of the Rev. Evert Top, this congregation is experiencing a remarkable renewal of interest and activity. At the Methodist church Sunday 57 adult members were received and 88 children. Rev. A. C. Canole being the pastor.

**Great Falls'
Largest Ladies' Ready-t
Specialty Sto**



ARKELL'S

FIGURE 9

Great Falls Tribune, April, 1925

Two years ago the Congress chose four objectives:

1. All-year-round Parenthood.
2. The things of the home brot [sic] back home.
3. An educated membership.
4. Interpreting the value of education to the American people.

Last year, the fifth aim was added: The promotion of law observance; and this year, the sixth: trained leadership.

Success is certain with these aims and objectives.

. . . At the close of last year's work in our own state, we had thirty-two circles, with fifteen hundred members. Let us at least double our membership this year.

As another aid in promotion, Mrs. Luedke prepared a wall exhibit of literature sent out by the National Congress and placed these charts in the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and in the county superintendents' offices from which places they could be borrowed. She appointed C. G. Manning, for many years superintendent of schools in Lewistown and prominent Montana educator, program chairman for the State PTA. He introduced his program outlines and bibliographies, which were published in a series of articles in Montana Education, with this paragraph:²⁴

Many of us do not fully realize the importance of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers . . . It has sounded a new note in the work of uniting schools and homes. It has cast aside all idea of dictation in matters relating to the administration and supervision of the school. Its one great aim is to bring the home

²⁴ See Appendix N, p. 255.

and school together through study, discussion and helpful cooperation. School life in Lewistown has been bigger and better during the past three years by reason of the association.²⁵

Mr. Manning urged that business meetings be kept short, that informal cheerful surroundings be provided in the meeting place, that carefully planned programs and well-prepared speakers would command attention in a "vigorous and attractive manner." The complete outline of his yearly program²⁶ affords interesting comparison with program suggestions of recent years.

Some conception of what the local units were doing during these early years may be gleaned from the report published by Mrs. Bardwell in the January, 1926, issue of Montana Education.²⁷ Her summary of activities of twenty-two associations from central and western Montana reveals concern for undernourished children, health, need for improvement and beautification of school premises, cultural attainments, and good public relations between parents and teachers. A comparison of these goals with more recent objectives proves a shift in certain areas of interests.²⁸ While PTA units still are concerned with better

²⁵Montana Education, October, 1925, p. 22.

²⁶Ibid., p. 22 ff; also December, pp. 14-16.

²⁷See Appendix O, p. 260.

²⁸Appendix O, p. 260.

buildings, school finance, and child health, since 1950 the emphasis seems to be on provision of scholarships for worthy students, curriculum, safety, legislation, recreation, and extracurricular activities. Building good public relations still remains an important concern, however, as do school lunches, public health matters, and teacher recruitment.

Mrs. Luedke sent out a mimeographed news letter which, no doubt, helped knit the local PTA units more closely to the Montana Congress.

Creation of three districts in the State to correspond with those of the Montana Education Association was an important step taken at the state convention in Billings, April 2 and 3, 1926. (Figures 10 and 11) According to Mrs. Waldorf, district chairmen were appointed, although she gave no names. Fifty-one delegates attended the convention, where an open forum was held on program, service, and publicity.²⁹ It was reported that state membership had increased to 2,519 in 39 associations, and twenty-three subscriptions to The Child Welfare Magazine were reported.

Probably the most interesting occurrence at the convention was the formation of a Summer Round-Up Committee--to coincide with the beginning of the National Summer Round-Up work. In a personal interview with Mrs. Luedke at her home in Lewistown in 1958, the writer was told that much of the early extension work was made possible in Montana by

²⁹Mrs. Waldorf, historian. See Appendix B, p. 188.

MONTANA

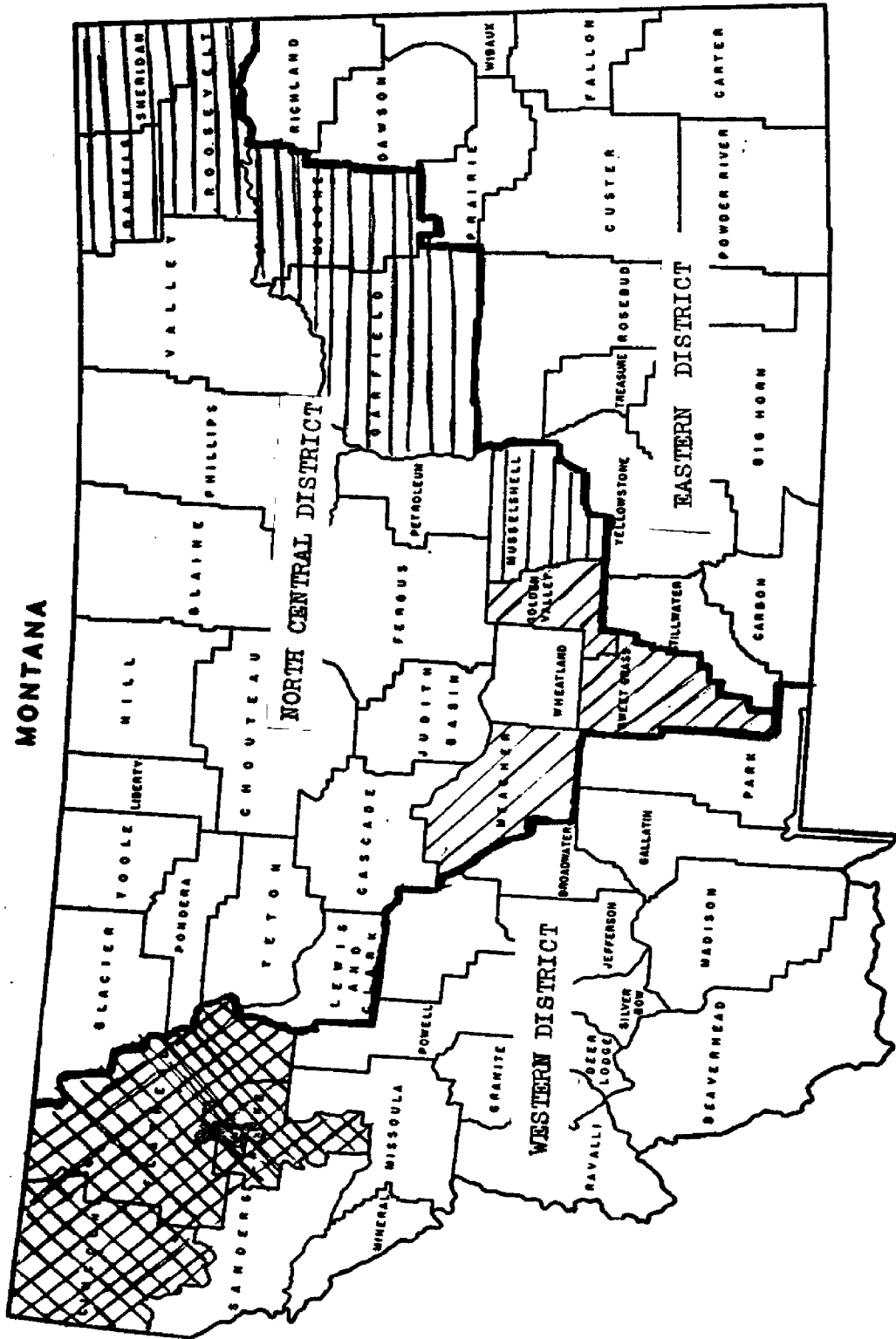


FIGURE 10

1927

Original Division of State into PTA
Districts--Following Plan of MEA (See P. 84,
Figure 11)

(Constitution of the Montana Education Association, revised at Billings,
December, 1923, pp. 8 and 9)

Section 1. Districts. For purposes of annual teachers' convention the state shall be divided into three sections. In those counties designated as "optional," the local associations shall decide which district they shall join.

District No. 1. Sanders, Mineral, Missoula, Ravalli, Granite, Beaverhead, Madison, Powell, Silverbow, Gallatin, Lewis and Clark, except the north end which is tributary to Great Falls, Broadwater, and Park; optional counties, Lincoln, Flathead and Sweet Grass.

Probable meeting places are Missoula, Butte and Helena.

District No. 2. Wheatland, Fergus, Judith Basin, Cascade, Teton, Pondera, Liberty, Hill, Choteau, Blaine, Toole, Phillips, Valley; optional counties, Meagher, Golden Valley, Musselshell, Daniels, Roosevelt, Sheridan, McCone and Garfield.

Probable meeting places are Great Falls, Lewistown and Havre.

District No. 3. Stillwater, Yellowstone, Carbon, Bighorn, Treasure, Rosebud, Powder River, Carter, Custer, Fallon, Prairie, Wibaux, Dawson; optional counties, Garfield, Daniels, Sheridan, McCone, Roosevelt, Sweet Grass.

Probable meeting places are Billings and Miles City.

FIGURE 11

MEA DIVISIONS OF STATE FOR DISTRICT CONVENTIONS ARTICLE V. DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

devoted PTA workers who paid their own expenses. She was able to travel about the state because her husband's work on the railroad afforded her a pass.

Among Mrs. Luedke's reminiscences, two are of particular interest. She told of meeting a National field worker in Missoula in order to accompany the lady on a tour of Montana's larger cities in the extension work of PTA. The field worker had been quite insistent that three conferences a day be held. Since the itinerary included Missoula, Great Falls, Billings, and Glendive, the National representative was amazed at the vastness that is Montana. The tour for these four conferences took more than a week by train.

Montana, so the story goes, also contributed the name to the National health activity which held prominence for so many years--the Summer Round-Up [sic]. Seeing a milling herd of cows and calves being driven by cowboys in eastern Montana, the field secretary inquired about it. Being told that it was a spring roundup for the purpose of branding and dehorning, she exclaimed, "That's it--that's what we shall call our new health program for pre-school children--the Summer Round-Up."

Mrs. Luedke was the first state president of the Montana Congress to attend a National Board of Managers' meeting. She must have brought much inspiration back from Denver, for at the next state convention in Helena, May 12 and 13, 1927, State PTA membership had increased from 2,519 to 4,419 and the number of associations from 39 to 66. The

Founders' Day offering, reported for the first time, was \$14.37. At this convention Miss Frances Hayes, national field secretary, conducted a School of Instruction and the constitution was also revised. New officers elected were Mrs. J. H. Gilbert, Dillon, president; Mrs. A. T. Schultz, Helena, and Mrs. C. G. Manning, Lewistown, vice-presidents; Mrs. A. F. Waldorf, Dillon, secretary; Mrs. E. H. Barrett, Great Falls, treasurer; Mr. M. C. Deitrich, Billings, historian.

The first issue of the Bulletin published in Dillon, Montana, on its first page carried this tribute to Mrs. Luedke:

OUR RETIRING PRESIDENT (Tribute to Mrs. Luedke)

It is the sentiment of all members of the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers that thanks be extended to our retiring president, Mrs. A. W. Luedke, of Lewistown, [sic] in sincere appreciation of the fine work she has done these last two years as state president of the P.T.A.

Under her able guidance our state association has advanced very rapidly. The membership has been increased to almost five thousand, and the number of delegates to the state convention doubled. Mrs. Luedke was also instrumental in having the Bulletin issued for the first time, a most important step in aiding local associations in their activities and bringing them into closer touch with each other and with the national organization.

This is a splendid record and has added greatly to PTA strength in Montana.

Mrs. Luedke has promised her cooperation in PTA activities and her continued interest will be a real help to the new officers.³⁰

³⁰Bulletin, Published by the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers, Vol. I, No. 1, Dillon, Montana, October, 1927, pp. 1, 4.

CHAPTER VI

MONTANA PTA HISTORY 1927-1945

Despite the depression years of the 1930's, PTA work continued to expand. With the precedent set by Mrs. Luedke and the four-year administration of Mrs. J. H. Gilbert of Dillon, membership in the Montana Congress continued to grow in an increasing number of units. Of great assistance to the extension of the work was the establishment of a state office in quarters provided by the State Normal College¹ in Dillon. Here Mrs. Gilbert had her office where a large collection of materials sent from national PTA headquarters was available. Mrs. Gilbert was instrumental in changing the Bulletin from a monthly mimeographed letter to a 16-page printed bulletin published monthly from September through June. She organized the state officers according to the National's plan and established several committees at large. The first district conventions² were held in Missoula, Great Falls, and Billings. The National speakers at these meetings included Mrs. Jennie R. Nichols, Mrs. C. V. Aspinwall, and Mrs. W. W. Gabriel, who conducted schools of instruction at each convention.

¹Now called Western Montana College of Education.

²According to the National Congress these should rightly be called conferences, but Montana seems never to have done this until in recent years.

Mrs. Gilbert³ and Mrs. Waldorf, the state secretary, spoke at the general meetings of District MEA Conventions, and the state president also appeared at the Inland Empire Parent-Teacher section.

In 1929, the First Biennial State Convention was held in Butte, with 102 delegates attending. Mrs. Hugh Bradford, third vice-president of the National Congress, was the featured speaker. Other items of interest at this convention were the appearance of a chorus of 50 singing mothers and the presentation of a pageant on the International Federation of Home and School which had been written by Mrs. A. H. Reeves, the national president.

Among other accomplishments of this year were the establishment of a budget system of finance⁴ and the printing of a regular section on Montana Congress activities in Montana Education. Since 1922, occasional articles on PTA work had been included in this magazine, but this was the first time plans were made for regular contributions.

³In August, 1957, it was the writer's privilege to interview Mrs. Gilbert at her home in Dillon. Alert and active at the age of 75, she impressed one with her grasp of current affairs and the interest she still retains in PTA work. She offered the use of early bulletins, copies of addresses she had made before many organizations, and many interesting newspaper clippings and other sources of information for use in the writing of this history.

⁴Table II gives first report available from the state treasurer.

TABLE II

STATE TREASURER'S REPORT*

Receipts--1927-28:

Dues 4214 -6 delinquent, 4220	\$633.00
Birthday offering	105.47
President's Travelling Fund	87.25
General Fund from past Treasurer	148.98
Total	<u>\$974.70</u>

Disbursements--1927-28:

National Treasurer, 4220 dues	\$211.00
Birthday offering	52.73
President's Travelling Fund	87.25
General Fund	312.41
Total	<u>\$663.39</u>

Balance \$311.31

Receipts--1928-29:

Balance cash from past year	\$ 311.31
Dues, 6368	955.20
Birthday offering	135.88
General Fund	5.00
Total	<u>\$1,407.39</u>

Disbursements--1928-29:

National Treasurer, 6368 dues	\$ 318.40
Birthday offering	67.94
General Fund	616.11
Total	<u>\$1,002.45</u>

Balance \$404.94

Signed: Mrs. E. H. Barrett, Great Falls

*Bulletin, October, 1929, p. 6.

The first report given by a state treasurer (See Table II, p. 89) merely listed receipts and disbursements.

At the 1929 Convention, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Waldorf and Mrs. Barrett were all reelected for another term as state officers.⁵ The number of members and units continued to grow as did the activities of PTA in the state. Mrs. Gilbert helped make plans with Mrs. Emma Bauer Golden for the first parent-teacher course taught in Montana.⁶

Mrs. Gilbert's report before the Second Biennial Convention stated that:

1930 has given greater evidence of progress in the sense of increased usefulness through a better understanding of possibilities of the Parent-Teacher movement and its real aims and ideals than any other year since organization of the state association.⁷

The name of the official publication of the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers was changed from Bulletin to Montana Parent-Teacher when Mrs. R. C. Paxson, Missoula, became president. Mrs. Charles E. Roe, field secretary for the National Congress, Mrs. Paxson, and fourteen members of the State Board attended the Montana White House Conference in Helena. During her administration, as in previous years, PTA sectional meetings were held in conjunction with the MEA in Helena. The

⁵Figure 12, See p. 91.

⁶See Chapter 12.

⁷See Figures 14, 15, 16 from the Great Falls Tribune, May 10, 1931, p. 1.

RE-ELECTED OFFICERS OF P. T. A.



OFFICERS of the Montana Parent-Teacher association were re-elected to their posts this morning at the convention here. The officers, above, from left to right, are, Mrs. E. H. Barrett, Great Falls, state treasurer; Mrs. J. H. Gilbert, Dillon, state president, and Mrs. A. F. Waldorf, Dillon, state secretary.

FIGURE 12

STATE OFFICERS RE-ELECTED, 1929

Parent-Teacher Asso

State Group Now Eight Years Old; Growth Is Rapid

1930 Progress Outstanding, State President
Will Report; Many Speakers to Address
Sessions During Three-Day Meet

REGARDED as one of the outstanding movements in the world today for betterment of child welfare, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers has entered its 35th year of activity. Rapidly expanding from a small and unimportant organization, the parent-teacher association has grown until it now has branches or affiliated associations in virtually every city and small town in the United States. Active programs are followed more intensively each year, although the principle of the congress, co-operation of the parent and teacher to better study needs of the child, remains the same.

The Montana Congress of Parent and Teachers, which is holding its annual convention at Great Falls Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, has been organized as a state branch of the national congress for eight years. Each year state officers have been gratified in seeing the national program expand and be made more generally workable through local associations.

Organized in 1897

The parent-teacher association as a national group was first organized in 1897 at the National Con-

gress registered for the 1931 health roundup.

On Behavior Problems

The state president is a member of a subcommittee of the Montana Education society on child care and training and parent education. This committee hopes to offer a service to parent-teacher units in the way of stimulating parents to take a more scientific attitude toward care and training of children. A demonstration of a summer roundup recently was given at a parent-teacher section meeting in connection with one of the district education meetings and all who saw the demonstration were converted to the idea of the preschool roundup.

Many addresses at the state convention this week will concern behavior problems, which are included in the health department branch of mental hygiene. The mental hygiene playlet, "My Son, John," will be a feature of the program, which will be given under this division of the P.-T. A. department.

The Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers now has eight choral clubs organized and sponsored by parent-teacher groups. In addition, many



MRS. J. C.



FIGURE 13

Second Biennial convention

Great Falls Tribune, May 10, 1931, p. 1

Association Opens Convention

Prominent in Parent-Teacher Convention



MRS. J. C. ELLIOTT



MISS ELIZABETH IRELAND



MRS. FOSTER WOLFE



MRS. KLINK WARD



JULIUS WERTHNER



MRS. JOHN H. GILBERT



IRVING W. SMITH



C. G. MANNING

Portland, Ore., is treasurer of the National Congress of Parent-Teachers. Miss Ireland, state superintendent of public instruction, will speak at the meeting here. Mrs. Wolfe, educational secretary of the American Association of University Women, will be in charge of the study groups. Mrs. Ward, Great Falls musician, will direct the all state mother's chorus during the convention. Mr. Werthner, president of the Great Falls Parent-Teacher association, is a member of the program committee. Mrs. Gilbert is president of the Montana Congress of Parent-Teachers. Mr. Smith, superintendent of Great Falls schools, will address the convention. Mr. Werthner will welcome delegates, and Mr. Manning, superintendent of schools at Lewistown, will be in charge of the entertainment.

Building Activities Point to Better Times

FIGURE 14

Second Biennial Convention

Great Falls Tribune, May 10, 1931, p. 1

Spring at Harlowton

WITH the new fair weather and the long days of the spring months, the prospects for one of the best of the year are bright since the first of the season days seem assured.

Many business houses are being modeled and with the completion of two filling stations and new homes under construction the city gives a general impression of being on the upgrade. A survey reveals 25 to 30 families have been added to the city's directory.

Changes have been made by the Milwaukee railroad and many more improvements in local roads are contemplated. The first step of the Milwaukee to improve facilities of its line in this section was consolidation of northern Montana and Rocky mountain train divisions, with the dispatcher's offices being removed to this city from Lewistown. As a result five Milwaukee train dispatchers and their families, a total of 22 persons, are now among new residents.

Consolidation of the two railroad divisions places 510 miles of railroad under supervision of Harlowton headquarters and centralizes here dispatching offices formerly located at Lewistown and Deer Lodge. The district now under supervision of the local dispatching offices comprises all west of Harlowton to Avery, Idaho, and the Great Falls-Harlowton line and its branches. Branches of the latter line include the Great Falls to Agawam road of 66 miles, the Lewistown to Ray and Winifred line of 66 miles and the Lewistown to Winnett branch of 60 miles.

Expect Expansion

Harlowton seems destined to become one of the largest and most important division points on the Milwaukee system. It is being predicted by many railroad men that the time is not far distant when this city will be the mechanical headquarters for all steam locomotive repairing east of Minneapolis and electrical locomotive repair headquarters west to the Pacific coast.

The following is a short history of the Milwaukee including construction of the jawbone railroad in this section in the early days.

Buffalo, Indiana in pursuit of public education chairman; Mrs. Sara F. Morse, Helena, physical education chairman; Mrs. O. H. Graham, Lewistown, sixth vice president; director of the department of health service and has as chairman of various groups under this

need to buy books for the year. A section meeting devoted to the study of the convention program.

Study Groups Formed

Study groups are organized to meet requirements for a standard association and in many groups study outlines are taken from the best textbooks on this subject. The department of public welfare, another P-T-A branch or subdivision is concerned with recreation, safety and thrift. The department also includes previewing of pictures to determine good pictures to be seen by children.

Committees-at-large are created when there is a need for any particular committee. The following committees-at-large have been active during the last year. Publicity, child welfare magazine, literature, founder's day, emblem and budget.

Among newer phases of parent-teacher association work is that on parent education. The State Normal college at Dillon, in co-operation with the National Congress of Parents and Teachers and the Montana congress, will offer a course in parent education and educational aspects of the P-T-A during the coming summer quarter. The course will be given during the first three weeks of summer school from June 15 to July 3 and one hour of college credit will be allowed. The time given to the course will be one hour a day for four days a week, making 12 hours for the three weeks.

The course is designated primarily to acquaint students and parents with inception, rise and development of the parent-teacher movement, its legitimate fields of work, educational significance and the problems arising in connection with growth and development. Working out of some of its problems will be attempted and a study will be made of leadership and program making. Emma Bauer Golden, supervisor of primary education at the normal college, will be in charge.

1930 Record Published

Three thousand copies of a 524-page bound volume, a record of 1930 activities of the national congress and which includes reports from all state presidents, have been printed. One book is sent free to state officers for each 1,000 paid members in the state, while a copy is sent to each member of the national board of managers. The remaining copies will be used in the 1930 congress library and for sale.

Mrs. Hugh Bradford of Sacramento, Calif. is president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers and W. Elwood Baker of Washington is general secretary. National headquarters of the P-T-A is at Washington. In addition to Mrs. Gilbert, president, state officers are Mrs. R. D. Rader of Helena, first vice president; Mrs. A. F. Waldorf of Dillon, secretary; Mrs. E. H. Barrett of Great Falls, treasurer; Mrs. M. M. Browning of Belt, historian.

District chairmen are Mrs. C. H. Baidell of Missoula, western division;

...and now, every ... organized ... Hawaii and ... state branches and ... units in ...

1930 Members

The 1930 active membership of the ... was around 200,000. It has grown to an active membership of 1,500,000, a remarkable ... for slightly more than 10 years. This is attributed to development of a policy of widespread cooperation and of strong national support to state branches, to work of the headquarters staff, field service, official publication, Child Welfare, the bureau of publicity, wide scope of service given by bureaus and committees and loyalty and responsibility of members.

Mrs. John H. Gilbert of Dillon, state president, who will direct the coming Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers conference reports that 1930 has given greater evidence of progress in the sense of increased usefulness through a better understanding of possibilities of the parent-teacher movement and its real aims and ideals than any other year since organization of the state association.

The Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers is organized along national lines and has the following departments: Organization, department of extension, public welfare, education, home service and health. Committees at large also make up the complete state association, while departments are divided into subdivisions. In addition to its director of the department of extension, the department has a membership division that is particularly active. As a result of membership work Montana can report that its membership will equal if not exceed by a small percentage that of 1930.

Roundup of Children

Committees under direction of the public welfare department are motion pictures, recreation and safety. The department of education has the following divisions: Art, music, drama and pageantry, school education and physical education. Under the department of home service are groups working on home education, books and periodicals, thrift and spiritual training. The department of health covers child, social and mental hygiene and the summer roundup of children.

The summer roundup of preschool children, who are to enter schools for the first time the next fall, is one of the principal activities of the health department program. Children are examined for physical defects, the examination taking place usually the latter part of the school year or early in the summer. Defects are reported to parents. Through the roundup parents become acquainted with physical

FIGURE 15

Second Biennial Convention

Great Falls Tribune, May 10, 1931, p. 1

drought-stricken areas in Eastern Montana received help from local PTA units working in cooperation with the Red Cross. Several issues of the Montana Parent-Teacher were reduced in size, and no April issue was published in 1932 because of lack of finances. During these early years, advertising paid for its publication, and when enough revenue could not be solicited, the number of monthly issues had to be curtailed.

Mrs. William V. Beers, Billings, who served two terms as state president, in her annual report to National, wrote:

Our state has maintained her membership in spite of another year of drouth, [sic] grasshoppers, and mormon crickets in the farming lands of the middle and eastern part of the state. We have lost some units, at least for the time being, because there was no money to pay memberships, but we have gained just about enough new ones to make up for those who seem lost, but probably will come back when conditions improve.⁸

After she had addressed the Western Diocesan Council of Catholic Women at Helena on the work of the Parent-Teacher organization, several new units were added from the parochial schools. Mrs. Beers, writing in the November, 1933, Montana Parent-Teacher, stated that federal funds were available for school buildings and for hiring of teachers in areas where it would have been a financial necessity to close schools. Locally, PTA units continued doing much relief work with milk and hot lunches being served to undernourished children. Mrs. A. C. Watkins, a National representative visited the state and addressed meetings at Glendive,

⁸National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Proceedings, 1937, p. 280.

Billings, Havre, Great Falls, Butte, and Missoula. Another National representative, Mrs. Hugh Bradford, spoke at the PTA section meetings at the district MEA conventions. Mrs. Beers was proud of the fact that Montana won first place in her class for the highest percentage of subscriptions to National Parent Teacher and that Montana had the largest percentage of remedial defects among children corrected as a result of the Summer Round-Up. The state bylaws were revised to coincide with the national bylaws to provide for nine vice-presidents, six of whom were to be the directors of the districts.⁹ Among the NCPT speakers at the biennial convention in Butte in 1937 were Mrs. John E. Hayes and Mrs. M. C. Wilkinson. Another featured speaker was Mr. Orville Pratt, president of the National Education Association.

State Board members held their annual meeting with Mrs. R. H. Jesse, newly elected state president, at the annual convention of the National Congress in Salt Lake City, in the spring of 1938. Dressed in pioneer costumes, they were colorful ushers at the convention on May 16. Mrs. Jesse chose for her state projects: "(1) closer cooperation between the NEA and PTA and (2) the establishment of PTA institutes as part of our education courses in teacher training."

⁹This apparently was done in conjunction with the division of Montana into six districts to facilitate the extension work carried on. For further discussion on this subject, refer to Chapter VIII, p. 119.

Mrs. Jesse, urging use of the radio for extension work, said in her annual report for 1938:

Our 3 NBC stations in the state carried the National Radio Forum programs. Many stations have carried local PTA broadcasts planned by the city councils. We are joining with a group of educational organizations in evolving a plan for state educational broadcasts.¹⁰

Safety education was particularly stressed. In her first term of office she urged support of national legislation, and cooperation with the MEA and the Montana Taxpayers' Association for state legislation.

With a surplus of \$1500.00 on hand in the State PTA treasury, the State Board passed the motion to invest \$750.00 in securities and to use the remainder in extension work. At the conclusion of her two terms of office, Mrs. Jesse was elected the first honorary vice-president of the Montana Congress. In 1943 Mrs. Jesse was appointed International Relations Chairman on the Board of Managers of the National Parents and Teachers--the only Montanan ever to be honored by the NCPT.¹¹

Mrs. James Scott of Helena found it necessary to resign as state president after less than a year in office and was succeeded by Mrs. Holsey C. Johnson, Butte. After her election, Mrs. Johnson held meetings in Butte, Helena, Great Falls, Lewistown, Glendive, Billings, and Laurel and set forth as her objectives: "1. PTA members are to give full and unstinted help in every line of defense, in cooperation with the National

¹⁰Proceedings of National Congress, p. 266.

¹¹Montana Parent-Teacher, October, 1943, p. 3.

program; 2. PTA units are to open and foster recreational centers for young people not in service; 3. PTA units are to work for hot lunches for every school child in Montana; 4. PTA units should adopt some form of identification for school children; 5. the state congress is to borrow the idea of the Illinois Congress in adopting an introduction card for PTA sons in the service; 6. PTA units are to conduct an all-out membership drive to keep community attention centered on the importance of PTA activities."¹²

At the Eighth Biennial Convention, September 28 and 29, 1943, the influences of the times are noted in the speeches¹³--"The Family in a World at War," by Mrs. William Hastings, national president; "The School in a World at War," by Dr. Ernest Melby; "Planning Together for Youth," a panel; and "Legislation," by Linus Carleton, MCPT legislative chairman.

Mrs. C. W. Gross, Helena, MCPT president from 1943 to 1945, in her annual report told of a questionnaire on juvenile protection which had been sent to units. In response to the question, "What are the most serious juvenile delinquency problems in your county?" the answers given were "theft, shoplifting, teen-age girls unchaperoned on the streets at night, girls meeting servicemen at trains, traffic violations, truancy,

¹²National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Proceedings, 1943, p. 162.

¹³Convention program, MCPT, 1943.

minors frequenting places where liquor is sold, sex offenses, broken streetlights." To the question "What was the most successful PTA method of curbing juvenile delinquency?" answers included "arousing parents to their responsibility, arousing interest in law enforcement, stressing religious training, and creating home duties for children." Some units reported establishing recreation centers, using swimming pools and gymnasiums for leisure time, and sponsorship of Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and Camp Fire Girls.¹⁴

A resolution favoring distribution of war surplus supplies after the war for use in schools in the various states was passed by the State Board. Mrs. Gross sent PTA packets to each county superintendent of schools to distribute as needed.

For some time it was doubtful whether a state convention could be held, but with the end of World War II, the Ninth State Biennial Convention was planned to take place in Missoula.

¹⁴Proceedings, 1944, p. 395.

CHAPTER VII

1945 TO THE PRESENT

The war was over. What better theme for a state convention than "Education for a World at Peace?" Miss Agnes Samuelson spoke on "Responsibility of a Community for Building a Better Peace." Other speakers included Mr. Earl Fellbaum--"Can We Educate for Peace during the Atomic Age?" and Dr. James A. McCain--"Education for a World at Peace." Mrs. Dallas J. Reed, who had been editor of the Montana Parent-Teacher for several years, was elected president at this convention in October, 1945. New state bylaws were adopted changing the term of office from two to three years and providing for two district convention years before the next state convention. The first of a series of leadership training workshops was begun by Mrs. Reed and Mr. Linus J. Carleton, college cooperation chairman.¹

The acute financial conditions of Montana schools resulted in the formation of the Montana Citizens' Committee, with Mrs. Reed and the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers taking the lead in the movement which was to result, eventually, in the passage of the first foundation program by the State Legislature.²

¹See Chapter X, p. 129.

²The work of the Citizens' Committee is briefly outlined in the Chronological History, Appendix B, pp. 209-211.

Another accomplishment of the MCPT during Mrs. Reed's administration was the beginning of the State Scholarship Program.³ Since its inception, over 75 college students who indicated they planned to teach have been aided by these scholarships. At the end of her term of office Mrs. Reed was elected as the third honorary vice-president of the Montana Congress, the first being Mrs. Jesse and the second, Mrs. Holsey Johnson.

Mr. Harry Ross, the first man to become state president of the Montana Congress, was elected at the state convention in Billings, October, 1948. The next spring, at State Board meeting, Mr. Ross introduced Mr. D. D. Cooper, PTA legislative chairman, who called upon Mr. C. R. Anderson of Helena to discuss work of the Citizens' Committee. Mr. Anderson reported that "The PTA, backed by the Citizens' Committee, were [sic] responsible for the major achievements of school legislation, teacher retirement, and certification bills that were passed" by the legislature.⁴

Among other items of business at this meeting were the newly functioning scholarship committee work, need to raise state dues to help finance the deficit of the Bulletin publication and to pay expenses of State Board members when attending annual meetings, purchase of a

³See Chapter X, p. 129.

⁴Minutes of State Board, p. 111.

steel file for State office records, and plans for the annual workshops. In response to an invitation from Mr. J. C. Jepson, president of the Idaho Congress of PTA, to participate in the I.E.E.A. meeting in Spokane, Washington, April 6, 1949, Mr. Ross appointed Mr. Robert Farnsworth of Great Falls, Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Linus Carleton to handle the project assigned to Montana--a discussion of the topic, "Home and Elementary School Level Cooperation."⁵

Since Mr. Ross' duties as Superintendent of Schools in Butte at that time prevented him from attending the May meeting of the National Board of Managers in St. Louis, he appointed Mrs. Clara Munger to represent the state. Mrs. Munger's report of the national convention was well-chronicled in the Montana Parent-Teacher⁶ in which she quoted Mrs. Hughes, national president:

Mrs. Hughes went on to say that we must continue to work for health, better housing, more money for adequate education and parent education. She stated one of the great achievements of the past three years was the incorporation of a P.T.A. training course at Northwestern University, designed to give every teacher, principal and superintendent a clear understanding of the role of Parent-Teacher Association in the education of our children. . . . To our Montana Parent-Teacher members, I might say that I learned we have only begun Parent-Teacher work as compared to some of the other states.

⁵Minutes of State Board Meeting, p. 116.

⁶Montana Parent-Teacher, September, 1949, pp. 3-5.

The following year, Mrs. W. G. Nelson, then editor of the Bulletin, reported on the National Board of Managers meeting in Chicago as Mr. Ross' representative.

Among the suggestions Mrs. Nelson brought back from the national meeting as reported in the Pre-Convention Board Meeting Minutes for October 17, 1951, were the following:

She (Mrs. Nelson) said our position in civilian defense was discussed. Materials for schools should have preference over taverns, theaters and the like and we should be alert to protect our share of material available over government needs. We should appeal to Washington D.C. through our state president for such steel.

Mr. Ross advised that blanks are available from the State Dept. of Education.

Also-National recommends we stagger the elections of State Board Officers, One year; [sic] Two year; [sic] and Three year terms until we get the system active. District officers should be elected the same. This method assures the Board some experienced personnel as well as new members. Mrs. Crampton is available for workshops next year, before December. She would like two days at each designated place. She will also give instruction to new officers at conventions.⁷

Extension work of the PTA continued with the formation of many new units, a new rural council, and the workshops resulting in membership, in 1950-51 of over 20,000.⁸ Mrs. Ann Crampton conducted the officer-training workshops in several Montana areas. The term of the state

⁷Mrs. Ann Crampton of Spokane, Washington, was for several years a field consultant for the National Congress.

⁸See Table III, p. 104.

TABLE III

GROWTH OF THE MONTANA CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS (MCPT)
IN MEMBERSHIP AND UNITS IN COMPARISON WITH GROWTH
OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS (NCPT) FOR
YEARS 1918 - 1963

YEAR	MCPT	NCPT	UNITS (Montana)	SOURCE
1918	774			
1920	607			
1922	505			Bulletin*
1923	1,077		20	"
1924	1,137		18	"
1924-25	1,501		32	"
1925-26	2,519 (2,946)		39	"
1926-27	4,419 (4,311)		66 (69)	"
1927-28	4,885 (4,482)		83 (95)	Bulletin#
1928-29	5,515		91 (89)	"
1929-30	5,945 (6,336)		93 (89)	"
1930-31	6,124 (5,912)	1,511,203	73	Proceedings
1931-32	4,826			
1932-33	4,848		86	MCPT Minutes
1933-34	6,218	1,465,910	112	Proceedings
1934-35	7,926	1,727,703	125	"
1935-36	8,288	1,877,171	130	"
1936-37	8,190	2,056,777	128	"
1937-38	8,304	2,222,218	128	"
1938-39	9,032	2,291,479	129	"
1939-40	9,918	2,379,599	140	"
1940-41	11,174	2,480,188	156	"
1941-42	11,516	2,685,041	159	"
1942-43	10,062	2,612,345	128	"
1943-44	10,626	3,054,950	142	"
1944-45	12,115	3,487,138	132	"
1945-46	13,117	3,910,106	143	"
1946-47	15,905	4,486,855	183	"
1947-48	17,285	5,127,896	208	"
1948-49	19,759	5,774,358	215	"

*Bulletin, May, 1930, p. 12.

#Bulletin, June, 1928, p. 4.

TABLE III (CONTINUED)

YEAR	MCPT	NCPT*	UNITS (Montana)	SOURCE#
1949-50	19,608	6,167,079	231	Proceedings
1950-51	20,081	6,589,516	268	"
1951-52	27,258	7,219,165	300	"
1952-53	23,506	7,953,806	300	"
1953-54	30,145	8,822,694	300	"
1954-55	30,122	9,409,282	290	"
1955-56	31,201	10,130,352	306	"
1956-57	32,927	10,694,474	310	"
1957-58	32,198	11,018,156	301	"
1958-59	26,753	11,516,905	340	"
1959-60	33,551	11,926,552	350	"
1960-61	32,131	12,174,289	270	"
1961-62	34,175	12,107,507	301	"
1962-63	32,303	12,131,318	301	"

*Proceedings of NCPT for years indicated

#Ibid.

officers was changed back to two years at the state convention in Great Falls, October 18, 1951, at which time Mrs. Marion Crawford of Laurel was elected head of the MCPT.

Mrs. Crawford had represented Mr. Ross at the National convention in Miami, Florida, the previous May, so came to the state office with some previous experience and knowledge of work at both the state and national levels.

Resolutions adopted at the Great Falls convention were presented by Mrs. Maggie Smith Hathaway. Among the resolutions were the following:⁹

Be it further resolved that a study be undertaken for the purpose of clarifying the present state statutes [sic]¹⁰ regarding the liability of parents for the acts of minor children and that the results of such study be made available to the legislative Comm. [sic] for presentation to the State Legislature. . . .

Be it further resolved that each member of this State Congress rededicate himself to the aims and objectives of this organization and carry them forward in his daily living.

Mrs. Crawford devoted much time to building good public relations for the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers. She attended many meetings such as the Inland Empire Education Association in Spokane in 1952,¹¹ the "Federation of Home and School" meeting in Canada in the fall of 1952,¹² and the Montana Association of School Administrators'

⁹Montana Parent Teacher, November, 1951.

¹⁰"statutes"

¹¹Board Minutes, p. 153.

¹²Ibid., P. 155. This is the counterpart of the PTA in the United States.

Conference in 1954.

Mrs. Marguerite M. Scheid, director of Field Service of NCPT, conducted workshops at each of the two-day district conventions in 1953, and a state workshop at MSU was also held. Mrs. Crawford was re-elected to a second term in 1953, at the biennial convention in Helena. In 1954 there was a 28% gain in membership--the second highest in the country.¹³ A radio series, "The Parent School of the Air," first presented in Billings aroused interest in parent education. State PTA scholarships were increased in amount. In 1954, money invested ten years previously in "F" bonds had matured and was no longer drawing interest. The state treasurer, Mrs. Thomas J. Micka, was instructed to buy "E" bonds with the \$1,000.00.¹⁴

Mrs. Crawford was elected vice-president of the State Presidents' Association at the May National Board Meeting in 1953.¹⁵ Following the election of her successor, Mrs. Crawford was named as one of ten Montana Delegates to the White House Conference on Education, November 28 to December 1, 1955, which was called by President Eisenhower.¹⁶ A resolution recommending that Mrs. Crawford be endorsed for a regional

¹³Montana Parent-Teacher, September, 1954, p. 8.

¹⁴Minutes of the State Board, p. 194.

¹⁵Montana Parent-Teacher, October, 1953, p. 5.

¹⁶Montana Parent-Teacher, November, 1955, p. 1.

presidency or national chairmanship was adopted at the spring Board meeting in Helena, April 15, 16, 1955.¹⁷ The board also approved the following statement:

The Board of Managers of the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers recommends that Mrs. Crawford be commended for leadership in the growth and scope of activity and prestige of PTA during her administration--with a special citation for her work in the area of public relations and securing representation and recognition on the State and National level by organizations interested and active in the fields of education and child welfare.

At the state convention held in Great Falls in 1953, the delegates were asked to amend the constitution to change the term of office of the state president from 2 to 3 years with no second term to be allowed. Thus it has been that Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Beers, Mrs. Jesse, and Mrs. Crawford are the only presidents to have held the state office for two terms.

A life membership in the National Congress was purchased for Mrs. Crawford and also for the incoming president, Mrs. Clara Munger of Helena, who was elected at the state convention in Butte, November 10-12, 1956. The final report of the National Headquarters chairman showed that Montana had contributed \$2,326.05 toward the construction of the new building in Chicago.¹⁹

¹⁷Minutes of State Board Meeting, April 15, 16, 1955.

¹⁸Minutes Book of State Board, p. 197.

¹⁹Proceedings, 1957, p. 187.

Mrs. Munger gave encouragement to the smaller towns in Montana to offer to hold district conferences. She said, "One-day meetings held in small towns reach more of the members of our rural units than does a three-day convention in a larger city."²⁰ Thus, district conventions were held in 1957 in Townsend, Huntley, Glendive, Poplar, Conrad, and Stevensville. Dema Kennedy, National Congress field staff member, conducted a workshop at State Board Meeting. Mrs. Munger felt, as had several presidents preceding her, that the time was soon approaching when it would be necessary to move the State Congress office from the home of the president to permanent quarters and to employ a full-time executive secretary.

Like her predecessors, Mrs. Munger represented the Montana Congress at many meetings, among which were the Montana Health Planning Council in Helena, January 9, 1956; the Montana School Administrators meeting, January 16 and 17, 1956; and others. For the first time in ten years the State Congress had an appointed historian, Mrs. Thomas J. Micka, who began work on a history of the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers. Since the resignation of Mrs. H. R. Patton in 1947,²¹ nothing had been done to preserve records, collect data, and marshall the important events and thinking of the organization into a chronological sequence.

²⁰In speech to State Board of Managers. [H. Micka]

²¹Minutes of State Board, p. 59.

Standing rules of the Montana Congress were last revised April, 1946, and the recommended revisions were to be ready for distribution at the fall convention in Havre, October 2, 3, and 4, 1958. Mrs. Munger reviewed her three years' accomplishments by referring to the "Guide for District Presidents" compiled by Mrs. Irving Hoyer; the re-activating of the Life Membership program, and the stand of MCPT in approving the four-year minimum requirement for teachers.²²

Among the resolutions which were approved at this Fourteenth State Convention were approval of Referendum No. 61, a renewal of the six-mill levy for the support of the Montana University System; authorization to purchase needed office equipment for the State Board and state president; and "that resolutions of former conventions, now in the records, supporting legislation for the welfare of children, still stand."²³

The state convention in October, held on the campus of Northern Montana College in Havre, had Mrs. Leon S. Price, the National chairman of the Committee on Publicity, as the main speaker. A number of units honored faithful members with life memberships in the Montana Congress, and the MCPT itself honored Mrs. Gilbert and Mrs. Luedke, early state presidents, with life memberships. A National life membership was conferred upon the newly-elected state president, Mrs. W. G. Nelson of Butte.

²²Montana Parent-Teacher, November, 1958, p. 7.

²³Ibid., p. 9.

This practice was to be continued for all incoming state heads. State scholarships were raised to \$220.00 each. State membership had climbed to 33,402, and the number of units in the state was at 292.

Mrs. W. G. Nelson of Butte assumed the office of state president of the Montana Congress with years of experience in PTA work behind her as former editor of the Montana Parent-Teacher and as a local, district, and state officer. She attended the Inland Empire Education Association Meeting, April, 1959, as the official PTA delegate from Montana; the National PTA Convention in Denver; the Forum of Aerospace Education in Las Vegas, Nevada; the Seminar at Boulder, Colorado, on Title VII of the National Defense Act;²⁴ and, with Mrs. Paul Visscher of Bozeman, the White House Conference on Children.²⁵ At the spring Board Meeting, March 31-April 3, 1959, the following policies were adopted with reference to federal aid to education:

1. That our free public school system should be maintained and strengthened.
2. That the ever-increasing needs of our schools require action at all levels of government: local, state, and national.
3. That federal funds for the support of education should go to publicly controlled, tax-supported schools only.
4. That provisions should be made to ensure minimum federal and maximum local control.²⁶

²⁴Miss Harriet Miller, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, asked Mrs. Nelson to attend this Conference, April 11-13, 1960. See Montana Parent-Teacher, September, 1960, p. 7.

²⁵Montana Parent-Teacher, January, 1960, p. 4.

²⁶Minutes of Spring Board Meeting, March 31-April 3, 1959.

Guest at the Board meeting was Mrs. Ellen Bieler, field consultant for the National Congress, giving suggestions and conducting training, the sessions being concerned with the work to be done by the State Board of Managers.

Following the decision of the State Board to recognize and honor any person in Montana who has contributed outstanding service to youth, Judge W. W. Lessley, Bozeman, received the first award from the Montana Congress.²⁷

An innovation in the Montana Parent-Teacher this year was the publication of legislative action taken in the State Legislature regarding bills in which the PTA was interested.²⁸

Another action taken by the State Board in 1959 was to discontinue the rating score sheets on which units applied for standard and superior PTA ratings.²⁹ These had been in use from the very early days of the organization, being revised as need arose.³⁰

Mrs. Nelson made numerous speeches before various groups regarding the stand of the State Congress with regard to federal aid to education. For greater impetus, with Mrs. Ernest Koestner, legislative chairman, and

²⁷Montana Parent-Teacher, December, 1959, p. 7.

²⁸Montana Parent-Teacher, March, 1959, p. 5.

²⁹See Appendix V, p. 274.

³⁰Copies of early rating sheets were printed in the Bulletin, February, 1929, p. 8.

Mrs. Lloyd Berg, state publicity chairman, Mrs. Nelson and others had an active part in organizing public meetings to discuss the Peabody Report.³¹

Two candidates for each of the state PTA offices were presented by the nominating committee at the state convention in Billings June 8 and 9, 1961. Both the April and May issues of the Montana Parent-Teacher contained a long list of resolutions to be considered at the convention, as well as the matter of revision of the state bylaws. The business sessions were somewhat stormy and resulted in the suspension of the current bylaws in order that they might be revised. A committee was appointed to revise the 1958 bylaws, and the motion to have a state convention every even numbered year carried. Mrs. Irving Hoyer, newly elected president, thus had to begin plans for another state convention as soon as she entered office. In one of her early messages to PTA members she wrote, "We have three important items of business to take care of at the convention: (1) Revision of the state bylaws; (2) the Legislative Code, and (3) the possible development of a State Platform." After two days of parliamentary maneuvering, there was still no positive action. It was agreed "That the bylaws Committee present its report to the Montana Congress Units under the provisions of the 1958 bylaws." This motion carried, and the Montana Congress again functioned under the 1958 bylaws.³²

³¹A study of educational problems in Montana authorized by the State Legislature.

³²State Convention Minutes, March 30, 31, 1962.

Mrs. Hoyer, like her predecessors, had worked for a number of years at the district and state levels in PTA extension, magazine promotion, and in other areas. She was largely responsible for the District President's Guide and also for a study on the feasibility of establishing a permanent state office. In her report she tabulated the results of correspondence with a number of states on their views of a permanent state office for PTA work. To date no action has been taken to establish permanent quarters for the Montana Congress.

Minutes of the State Board meeting for January 24, 1963, recorded that the following motion carried:

The by-laws [sic] committee after studying the 1962 proposed by-laws and believing them to be unworkable, does suggest to the State Board of Managers we revert to the 1958 revised by-laws which after revisions to be submitted to the units for consideration, shall be presented to the 1964 State Convention of the MCPT.

At the Board meeting December 6 and 7, 1963, the revised standing rules for the nominating committee were deleted so only one candidate for each office was nominated. It was also voted to discontinue the use of a set of slides which had been developed for use in the district officer-training workshops.

The Executive Board of the MCPT met in a session during the State Board meeting and presented this report for all present:

The Executive Board of the MCPT met in an informal . . . type meeting Friday, December 6 at 9 p.m. Present were Leota, Harry,

Zorka, Rachelle, Mildred, Mary and Pete.³³ A statement to be presented to the Board of Managers was prepared:

"The Executive Board, after much discussion, has come to the following conclusion:

It behooves us all, as interested PTA Board members, to inform ourselves about PTA policies and be aware of, and prepared to, combat any activities that might occur to disrupt the function of attaining our regular PTA goals."³⁴

Such "activities" no doubt referred to those of a very vocal group whose shouts tended to dominate the Great Falls Convention so far as voting on constitution revision and stands on legislation were concerned. To prevent a recurrence at the 1964 Convention, all voting was by means of a special card given only to duly registered delegates. A new set of bylaws was thus accepted, and a new slate of officers elected, headed by Dr. William E. Booth of Bozeman, who was nominated from the floor and defeated Mrs. Lucylle Evans of Stevensville, the nominated candidate.

An effort was then made by four PTA members to have the election declared null and void by serving a mandamus on Mrs. Hoye and members of the State Board because the convention credentials committee had refused to seat them. Refusal was based on the fact that their dues had not been sent in by the specified date, March 15.³⁵ Mrs. Hoye, thus, carried

³³The members of the Executive Board are Leota Hoye, Harry Mikelson, Zorka Milanovich, Rachelle Mansfield, Mildred Nelson, Mary Restad, and Pete Gallagher.

³⁴Minutes of the Board Meeting, December 6, 7, 1963.

³⁵Montana Parent-Teacher, September, 1964, pp. 3, 4.

on as state president until a decision by Judge Lester Loble in September decided in favor of the State PTA, and Mr. Booth began his term of office--as Montana entered its second fifty years of Parent-Teacher work.³⁶

The state treasurer's report, for the first time in the Congress' history, showed a deficit, resulting from the increased postage rates, higher costs of publishing the Montana Parent-Teacher, and other expenses.³⁷ To offset the deficit, the 1964 State Convention voted to raise dues to 35¢, with the extra 10¢ going to help carry on work of the State Congress.

For convenience of reference, lists of the state presidents of the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers, the years of their tenure, and the state conventions are given in Appendix R, p. 267 and Appendix T, p. 269. District officers are listed in Appendix U, p. 270.

³⁶See Montana Parent-Teacher, October, 1964, p. 12.

³⁷See Table IV, p. 117.

TABLE IV

REPORT OF STATE TREASURER - 1964

MONTANA CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS
Cash Receipts and Disbursements
for the year ending March 31, 1964

Cash Receipts:

State Dues	\$ 6,139.60
National Dues	1,534.95
Scholarship fund	1,033.75
Founder's Day gifts	535.68
Literature and jewelry	376.01
Bulletin	625.00
District Conference	466.00
National Congress	351.76
Interest	84.95
Other	72.05

Total receipts

\$11,219.75

Cash Disbursements:

Office secretary	\$ 540.00
Treasurer	390.00
Audit	75.00
National Magazine	25.00
Scholarships	1,000.00
Bulletin	3,044.60
President's travel	720.13
President's supplies	865.49
State Office	18.51
Jewelry	611.78
Bookkeeping expense	99.57
Board Meetings	790.97
District President's travel and material	707.32
State Board travel	81.56
National Convention	400.00

TABLE IV (CONTINUED)

District Convention	\$	117.87	
General chairman		122.19	
Education chairman		12.00	
Extension		31.30	
Editor		191.61	
Legislation		5.96	
Circulation and promotion		50.00	
National Board		299.00	
National Congress		<u>1,788.49</u>	
Total Disbursements			\$11,988.35
Deficit			<u>\$ (768.60)</u>

CHAPTER VIII

HISTORY OF PTA DISTRICTS IN MONTANA

In its constitution, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers makes provision for dividing states into any needed sub-division. Thus, Article XII, Section 6, is as follows:

Each state branch may provide for the organization of districts as geographical divisions of the state for convenience of administration of state work and for the organization of councils in counties, cities, or other areas designated by the state board of managers, [sic] for the purpose of conference and cooperation of local units. Only Congress units shall be members of a council. These groups shall be governed by bylaws approved by the state board of managers [sic] or by some officer or group to whom the work is delegated. They shall not legislate for the local units.

In a state as large as Montana, such divisions were almost mandatory as soon as sizable growth in the organization made it difficult for the state president to visit each local unit. Since the county unit plan (See p. 73 and Appendix H, p. 235) never seemed to be a widespread success, the first division into districts followed the plan of the Montana Education Association (See pp. 83-84, Figures 10 and 11). The districts being considered too large, six divisions were created in 1937 (Compare with Figure 17) at the Fifth Biennial Convention of the MCPT. The bulletin contained this announcement: "This new redistricting is for the purpose of tying up the work of the district with the state office for the promotion of parent-teacher work to the best advantage."¹

¹Montana Parent-Teacher, May, 1937, p. 4. See also Appendix S, p. 268.

In 1941, according to the Minutes of the Montana Congress, at a pre-convention Board meeting, the nominating committee reported its inability to secure a candidate from District 5 for district president.² A committee was appointed to divide District 5 between Districts 3 and 6. The report of the committee, given in the Montana Parent-Teacher, made these recommendations:

Call present District No. 6, District No. 5. Add all of present District No. 5 to it, excepting Phillips County which would be added to No. 3. That would make it as follows: . . .

District No. 3: Toole, Pondera, Liberty, Hill, Blaine, Teton, Fergus, Choteau, Cascade, Judith Basin, Petroleum, Wheatland and Phillips.

. . . District No. 5: Richland, McCone, Garfield, Dawson, Prairie, Fallon, Custer, Powder River, Carter, Valley, Daniels, Sheridan, Roosevelt and Wibaux.³

Another request for redistricting came before the State Board of Managers at their regular spring meeting in April, 1948.⁴ District 6 was created (Figure 17) and Mrs. Edwin Maier of Wolf Point, vice-president of District 5, was appointed the president of the new area until the next district convention.

²Minutes of Pre-Convention Board meeting, October 7, 1941, p. 148.

³Montana Parent-Teacher, October, 1942, p. 2. See also Figure 16.

⁴Minutes of Spring Board Meeting, April 23, 1948, p. 62.

MONTANA

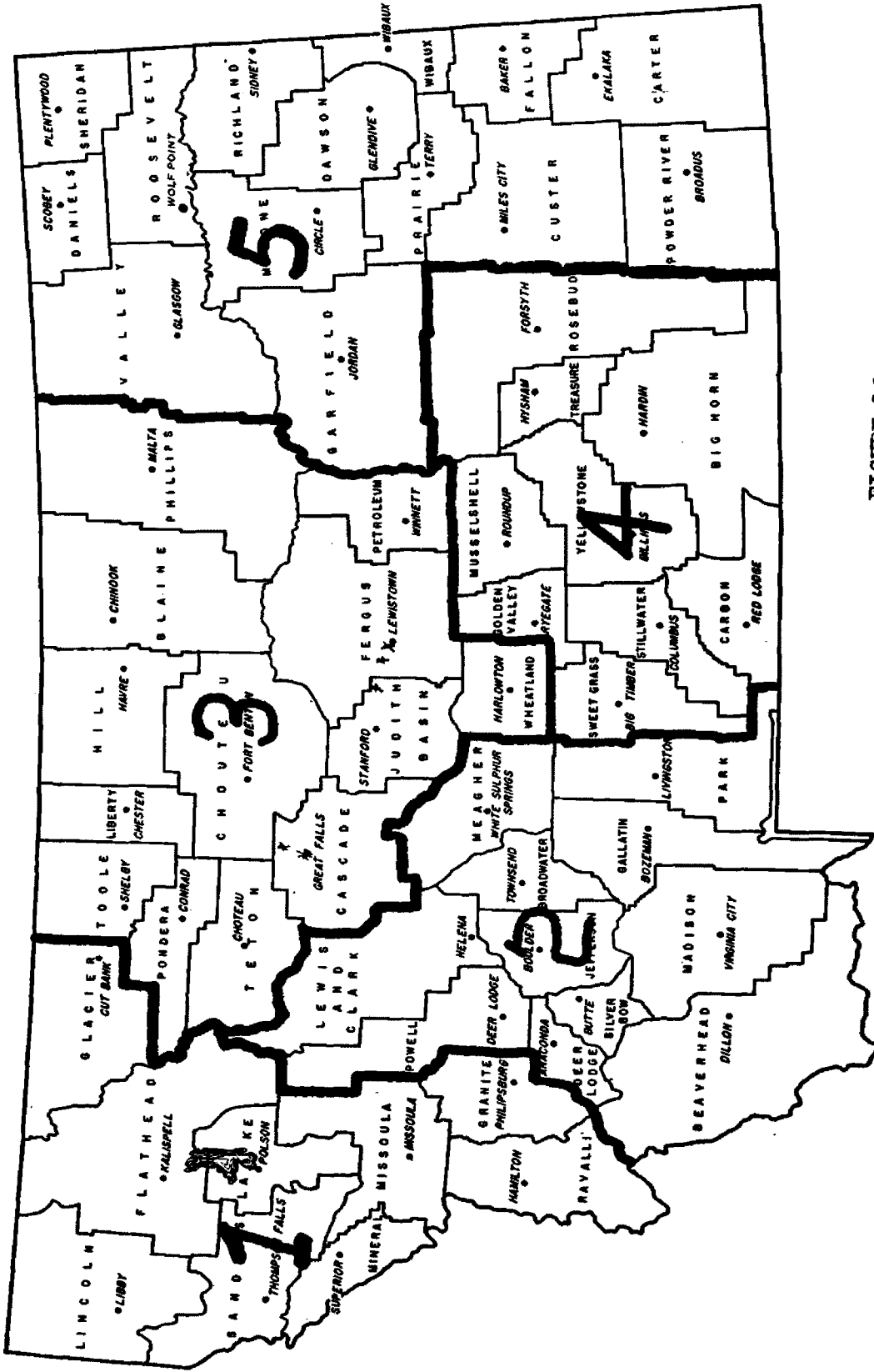


FIGURE 16
Montana Congress of Parents
And Teachers --
DISTRICTS - 1941

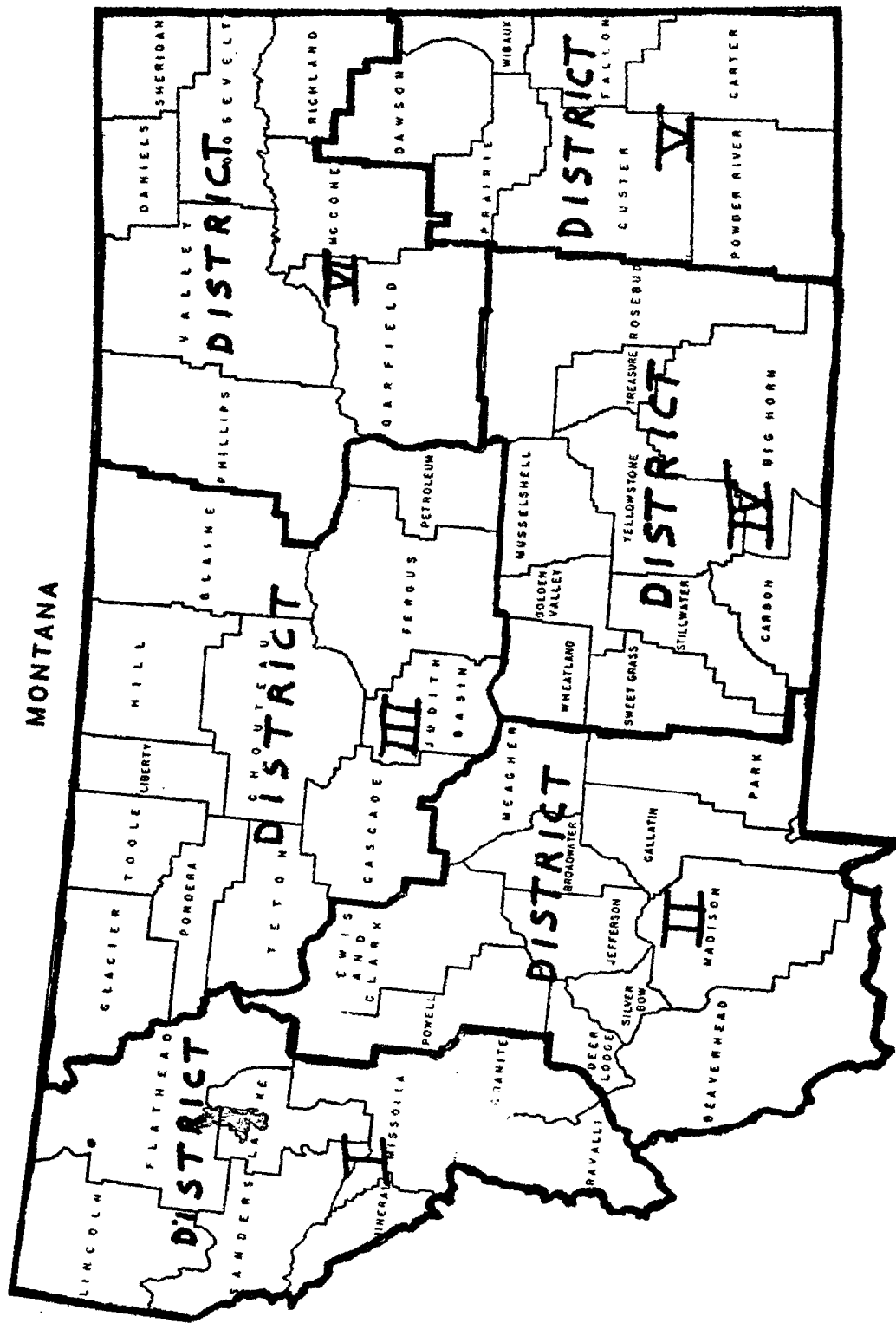


FIGURE 17
 Montana Congress of Parents and
 Teachers--Division of State
 into Six Districts

In an effort to bring about closer cooperation between district and local units, District I made a trial division between the northern and the southern halves of the area. Lake, Sanders, Lincoln, and Flathead formed District I, and Granite, Ravalli, Missoula, and Mineral, District IA. The division (See Figure 18) was effected at the district meeting at Bonner, September 12, 1959, on a trial basis for two years. The Montana Parent-Teacher gave this information about the division:

District officers will live geographically within 60 miles of all member units, making it possible to work more efficiently within their district.

Permanent redistricting will have to be legislated at a state convention, therefore, results of this two-year experiment will be evaluated and presented for consideration at the next state convention in 1961.⁵

The division met with approval, so has become permanent.

With the increased emphasis on reaching more members through workshops⁶ and district conventions, the districts have assumed increasing importance in PTA in Montana. They, along with the city and county councils, provide the training from which the MCPT draws its leaders. The development of The District President's Guide,⁷ with its emphasis on district workshops, strengthens this movement.

⁵Montana Parent-Teacher, November, 1959, p. 4.

⁶See Chapter XII, p. 150.

⁷The District President's Guide is a compilation of suggestions from committee chairmen of the State Board of Managers giving explicit instructions to these local counterparts for a more efficient conduct of PTA work.

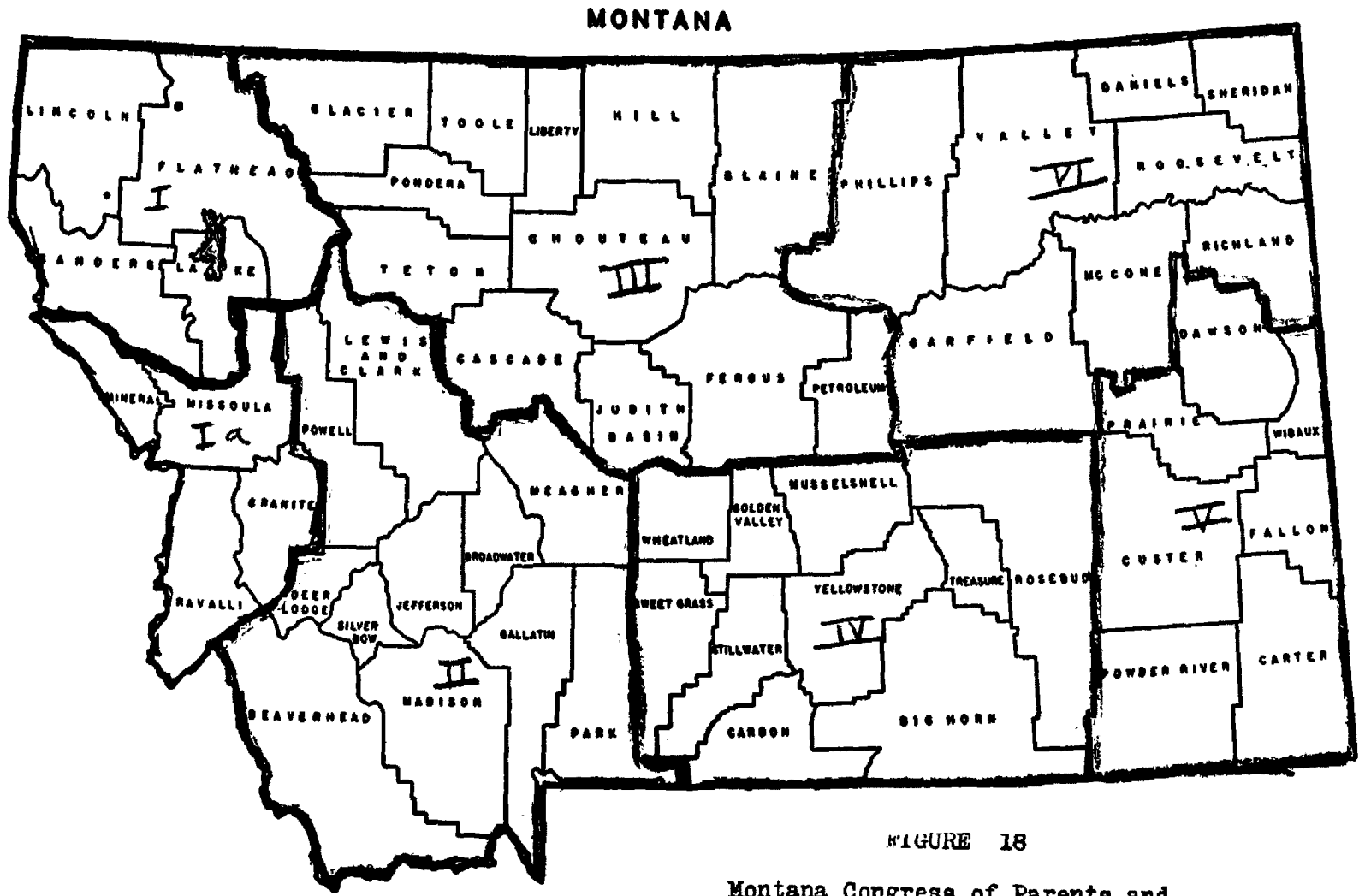


FIGURE 18

Montana Congress of Parents and
Teachers--Division of State
into 7 Districts-1960

The problem of financing extension work by the district officers has always plagued the MCPT. Registration fees at the district conventions and Founders' Day contributions have helped. Efforts have been made in recent years to allocate more funds in the budget for use of the district presidents.

Mrs. Gilbert referred to the inspiration of the district conventions in her message:

These conferences furnish a splendid opportunity to know the well-defined program of service planned by our National Congress, its possibilities and achievements. In the exchange of local experiences and the learning of constructive activities for future work, the time is most profitably spent. When you add to the above the program . . . which will center around the seven-fold program of home and school: (1) Sound Health, (2) Worthy Home Membership, (3) Mastery of Tools and Technique of Learning, (4) Vocational Effectiveness, (5) The Wise Use of Leisure Time, (6) Useful Citizenship, (7) Ethical Culture, we are sure you will be with us.⁸

The first district conventions were held in 1928 in Billings, Eastern Division, May 9th and 10th; Great Falls, North Central Division, May 11th and 12th; and Missoula, Western Division, May 18th and 19th.⁹ Officers appointed for the districts by the State Board were Mr. E. J. Klemme, Helena, Western Division; Mrs. John J. Rogers, Billings, Eastern Division; and Mrs. Henry L. Houston, Great Falls, North Central Division.¹⁰

⁸Bulletin, March, 1928, p. 1.

⁹Bulletin, April, 1928, pp. 6 and 11.

¹⁰For complete list of district conventions and officers, see Appendix U, p. 270.

The district conventions have been well chronicled through the years, in the Montana Parent-Teacher and have continued to grow in importance and value to the districts.

In recent years a move has been made by critics of the nation's public schools, to gain control of the State Congress. The November, 1964, Montana Parent-Teacher, page 10, has a reprint of an article by Bruce Boissat, Washington Correspondent, Newspaper Enterprise Association, stating:

Most commonly, the criticisms allege some sort of subversion in the schools. Critics direct their fire at school boards, school administrators, [sic] teachers, teaching and testing methods, textbooks, general content of school courses.

Outside the regular school framework, pressure is most heavily applied through parent-teacher organizations, the newspapers, and civic or political organizations.

In five states--Arizona, Montana, [underlined by Helen Micka] North Dakota, Kansas, and Oklahoma--groups of interested citizens have beaten down efforts by right-wing people to take control of state-wide Parent-Teacher Associations.

W. R. Fulton, University of Oklahoma education professor, says that nevertheless, "extremists" in 20 states have gained election to some PTA offices.¹¹

The article concludes with a suggestion from Edwin W. Davis, NEA official, who says:

. . . when critics reach the point of trying to get a good teacher fired, or censor a textbook, or alter the whole course of training in a school, then educators and citizens eager to protect what they consider a good school system must move.

Such warnings have value for all PTA units.

¹¹See Appendix Y, p. 281 for complete article.

CHAPTER IX

CITY AND COUNTY COUNCILS

With the formation of councils in Livingston and Anaconda, Montana now has 15 city and county councils. These councils, made up of PTA units in a particular area such as a village, city, county, or other designated area, can, by united effort and planning, attempt to solve problems that are beyond the scope of a single PTA working alone.¹

The original minute book of the Highland Park PTA of Lewistown records the formation of the Fergus County Council November 21, 1925. Since this council is no longer listed, it possibly is one of the county units to which Mrs. Scott had reference in her report in 1923.² The minutes read in part:

A meeting for the purpose of organizing a County Council of the Parent Teacher Association was held at the Junior High School, Sat. November 21, 1925. Mrs. M. O. Bennett acted as chairman.

Mrs. A. W. Luedke gave a short address explaining the purpose and aim of the County Council and Parent-Teacher Association. Mrs. Bennett told that the Deerfield-Warm Springs Boys and Girls Club has issued three High School Scholarships. Discussion concerning the accommodations for the High School Students in Lewistown followed.

. . . A motion was made and carried that the name Fergus County Council be adopted.

After adopting bylaws, officers were elected and a discussion of possible projects followed. Among the suggested projects were a public

¹Parent-Teacher Manual, 1961-62, pp. 60-61.

²Appendix H, p. 234.

speaking course, clothing for students unable to attend high school because of such a lack, and PTA extension work.

The Bulletin for February, 1928, tells of the formation of the Missoula City Council. "Ten schools . . . joined. These are Lincoln, Prescott, Central, Lowell, Whittier, Roosevelt, Paxson, Willard, Franklin and St. Francis Xavier. All but one of the city school system, the Hawthorne, are included."³

Another early council which was reported in the Bulletin was the Great Falls Council.⁴ From the Billings Gazette for March 16, 1935, we learn of the formation of the Yellowstone County Council.

Representatives of 15 active PTA units of Yellowstone county were present. Mr. A. T. Peterson discussed the "Advantage and Purpose of Organization" and Miss Sylvia Watts talked on the "Purpose of PTA Units."

. . . This organization, according to Mrs. Beers (then State PTA President) is the first PTA County Council in the state.

Other early councils formed were Helena and Butte. Later on, Kalispell, Billings, Bozeman, Havre, Glendive, and Livingston joined the group.

The Ravalli County Council, formed in the 1950's, is another group that has been functioning actively since its formation. It has been concerned, among other things, with shots for Rocky Mountain spotted fever and county bus safety in Ravalli County.

³Bulletin, February, 1928, p. 8.

⁴Bulletin, May, 1929, p. 12.

CHAPTER X

THE PTA SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

The matter of establishing a scholarship program to assist in teacher recruitment and aid worthy students had been discussed by the State Board of Managers for some time prior to the first official action as recorded in the minutes, p. 40, of the regular spring Board meeting held in Helena, April 13, 1946:

Mrs. Hartley moved we establish five scholarships; one to each of the units of Montana Greater University [sic] --the president to set up a committee to take care of the rules governing granting of same. Since this meeting is late in the spring, it might not be possible to get a state-wide coverage of opinion regarding the raising of funds for this purpose, so it is recommended that P.T.A. Councils of the five larger cities be contacted by Board members as to the possibility of raising funds for scholarships this year ending in May, 1946. Board members at Billings, Great Falls, Butte, Missoula, and Helena to report [sic] back to the State office regarding success of having councils take over prospects for this spring. Seconded by Mrs. Haines and carried. Comm. [sic] appointed: Mrs. Kerr, chm., [sic] Mrs. Haines, Mrs. Olson and Mrs. Kelsey Smith.

At the meeting the following year in Butte, April 25, 1947, further discussion of the scholarship program resulted in a motion by Mr. H. Farnsworth¹ of Great Falls that each local unit be assessed a five cents' minimum per member (to be raised as it saw fit) to be contributed to a central scholarship fund. The motion carried, as did a second motion²

¹Note the incorrect initial used for Mr. Robert B. Farnsworth.

²Minutes of State secretary (1944-1954) pp. 46-47.

proposed by Mrs. Harstad that "each local association be strongly urged to solicit additional funds from other local organizations to help finance this project."

The appeal for funds was successful. In the board meeting on April 23, 1948, action was taken to add \$81.40 from the Western Building and Loan Fund to make a total of \$500.00 so that five scholarships might be awarded, one at each of the following units of the University System: "University of Montana, Missoula; Montana State College, Bozeman; Northern Montana Normal, Havre; Eastern Normal School, Billings; and Montana State Normal, Dillon."³ The conditions of the award were also included in the motion by Mrs. Frank Kerr:

. . . said \$100 shall constitute a scholarship to be awarded to a graduate of a Montana High School enrolled as a sophomore in the department of Education of the awarding institution and preparing to be a teacher. Selection of the recipient of the said scholarship shall be determined by the faculty of the department based on character, need and teaching potentialities of the recipient.⁴

Arrangements were made to publicize the scholarships through the bulletin⁵ and through a copy of the motion sent to each local unit.

³Names of several units of the University have since been changed. Present names are used in Appendix BB, p. 290.

⁴Minute book of State secretary (1944-54) p. 77.

⁵Montana Parent-Teacher, May, 1948, p. 2.

At the state convention that fall, in Billings, October 18, 1948, Mrs. Frank Kerr, scholarship chairman, reported that "five scholarships of \$100.00 each have been given--one each to a boy at Havre, a boy at Missoula, and girls at Dillon, Billings, and Havre."

In the years since, as state support has increased, the scholarships have also been gradually enlarged to \$300.00.

While still not complete, the table in the Appendix records the scholarship recipients so far as the historian and the state scholarship chairman were able to determine from somewhat incomplete records.⁶ Pictures and biographies of the scholarship winners are found in the copies of the Montana Parent-Teacher on the pages indicated, immediately following the year the awards were given.

⁶Appendix R, p. 263.

CHAPTER XI

COMMITTEES OF THE MCPT

Much of the work of the Montana Congress, as in the local unit and the National, is accomplished through the efforts of committees. It would take several volumes to chronicle the achievements of the various committees and the chairmen who have served through the years. Consequently, this chapter will attempt to discuss the work of some of the more important committees which have functioned throughout most of the fifty years of the MCPT, and give but slight attention to those which have been temporary.

Of the earliest work in Montana, there is only the newspaper record of reports given at state conventions. The program listed in Figure 4, page 40, under Extension, would indicate that there were committee chairmen of motion pictures, education, child hygiene, rural extension, and publicity. The program of a PTA section held in 1919 lists reports of state committees, but does not specify what they were.¹ The Inter-Mountain Educator for December, 1919,² (See Chapter 4, p. 52) also would seem to suggest similar committees.

¹See Appendix F, p. 231.

²The Inter-Mountain Educator, December, 1919, p. 155, mentions the concern for better motion pictures, teacher welfare, and certain juvenile problems. The latter bring a smile in the matter of girls' dress, but probably were taken very seriously in 1919.

Much interest in health, child welfare, school drop-outs, and parent education is apparent in the reports quoted from the bulletins of the Montana State Board of Health.³

Mrs. Quincy Scott, state president for 1922-23, in her annual report,⁴ for the first time listed seven committees: "Education, Better Films, Recreation and Social Standards, Physical Education, Children's Reading, Press, and Legislation." She also mentioned the adoption of a constitution. If the constitution reprinted in Appendix H is the one referred to, it provided for standing committees to coincide with those of the National Congress and for annual reports from the chairmen concerned.⁵

During Mrs. Bartos' presidency, the only report of committee work⁶ refers to Mrs. Joseph Chivers as Better Movies Chairman. There also is mention in the report of the value of subscribing to The Child Welfare Magazine,⁷ the official organ of the National Congress, so it is assumed a chairman for magazine promotion had been appointed.

³See pp. 52 ff.

⁴Appendix H, p. 234.

⁵Constitution, Appendix I, Article III, Sections 1 and 2, p. 239.

⁶Appendix L. p. 244.

⁷The Child Welfare Magazine is now officially called The PTA Magazine.

Since 1927, the committees which probably have most consistently and actively functioned in the PTA have been the following: Program, Membership, Legislation, Child Welfare, Magazine, Summer Round-up, Founders' Day, School Education, and Juvenile Protection.

The Committee on Membership, which was originally under the Department of Organization, has always had for its task the encouraging of new members in the PTA and the re-enlistment of former members. For many years one of the criteria for standard and superior ratings in the Montana Congress was having 50% of the homes and teachers represented for the standard rating and 75% for the superior rating.⁸ The MCPT Board of Managers at its spring meeting in 1959, cognizant of the criticisms of the rating sheets,⁹ voted to discard them.¹⁰ Since then, units have been cited for outstanding programs and outstanding projects during the school year.

In connection with the work of recruitment of PTA members, it might be well to clarify what appears to be a discrepancy in membership statistics published by the State and the National Congresses.¹¹ The National

⁸See Appendix V for Standard and Superior Ratings, p. 274.

⁹Montana Parent-Teacher, October, 1935, pp. 5, 6.

¹⁰Montana Parent-Teacher, September, 1959, p. 4.

¹¹Table I, p. 62 and Table II, p. 89.

Congress statistics invariably are based upon membership dues sent in by March 30 of the current year. The first notice ever published to that effect is found in an early edition of the Bulletin:¹²

Do you know that Montana gets credit this year ONLY for the number of members sent in by March 30? We have over 3,000 now and have heard from only about two-thirds of our associations concerning their membership. PLEASE attend to this at once and send in your dues and membership.

Any dues sent in to the NCPT after March 30 are always counted or applied to the following year. Thus it is that Mrs. Waldorf, the state secretary in 1927 to 1931, and historian in 1931-32, reports state membership at the end of 1928 as 4,885,¹³ while the figure given by the National Congress was 4,214 (Table I, p. 62). At the same time, Mrs. Gilbert, in preparing her report for that year, which probably was composed a month ahead of time for publication in the June Bulletin, gave the state membership as 4,482.¹⁴ In reconciling these varying reports, it should be remembered that the National figures were for March 30, Mrs. Gilbert's for April or May, and Mrs. Waldorf's for June, the end of the unit PTA year. Table IV, p. 104, thus has two sets of statistics for certain years, with the figures in parentheses representing the National

¹²Bulletin, February, 1929, p. 8.

¹³Appendix B, p. 186 ff.

¹⁴Bulletin, June, 1928, p. 4.

Congress statistics as of March 30 for each year. After 1933-34, (see Table IV), only National Congress figures are listed.

Another committee which has functioned for the fifty years of existence of the MCPT is the Health Committee with its various phases such as child hygiene, social hygiene, mental hygiene, recreation, and physical education. From its inception, the Montana Congress has been concerned with the health of children and youth. The needs for improved sanitary conditions in schools, better lighting, hot lunches, nutrition, and regular health examinations were, in the early days, subjects of interest to the chairmen of the Summer Round-Up,¹⁵ Child Hygiene, and the other committees variously dividing their duties in this department. With the accomplishment of these objectives, attention has focused upon physical fitness, mental health, permanent health records from birth through high school years, needs of the exceptional child, fluoridation, sex education, and related subjects. Practically every issue of the Montana Parent-Teacher for many years has had articles on child health.

Probably the record for continuous service as a committee chairman was held by the late Maggie Smith Hathaway who was State PTA Juvenile Protection Chairman from 1931¹⁶ until her retirement in 1954. In those

¹⁵Figure 19, p. 137, is typical of type of report in the Summer Round-Up.

¹⁶Bulletin, November, 1931.

373 pre-school children given physical & dental examination

161 children were referred to their family physicians for a more complete examination due to:

42 had questionably diseased tonsils

3 had questionable hearing defects

12 were found to have hernias

9 were recommended to have visual examinations

16 were recommended to have thorough heart examinations

4 were referred to speech clinics

8 were referred to Mental Hygiene Clinics

31 were found to have defective posture and feet

42 were referred to their family physicians for various abnormalities, such as skin conditions, poor nutrition, enuresis, etc.

232 were found to be in need of dental care

210 were in need of diphtheria immunization

115 were in need of smallpox vaccination

FIGURE 19

REPORT OF SUMMER ROUND-UP--1950*

*Copy of Summer Round-Up report, Missoula PTA Council.

years she worked constantly for better juvenile courts, improved probation services, and betterment of the juvenile code. She also contributed many inspirational, factual, and statistical articles to the Bulletin (later called the Montana Parent-Teacher). At her death in 1955, the Montana Parent-Teacher paid eloquent tribute to her for her years of service.¹⁷

LEGISLATION

Changing interpretations of the role of the PTA with regard to legislation have provided interesting and sometimes controversial issues in the local, district, and state meetings.

From its very beginning, the National Congress has been an educational movement having for its policies that it shall be "noncommercial, nonsectarian, and nonpartisan." It has always advocated, therefore, that PTA members, as a group, carefully study proposed legislation, analyze bills and proposed legislative action, build a file of background materials, and decide what action should be taken with regard to legislative proposals. In the most recent Presidents' Guide from the State PTA office, in the section devoted to legislation, is the following: "The committee on legislation is concerned with fact finding, study, dissemination of information, and direct action designed to carry out the third object of the National Congress."¹⁸

¹⁷Montana Parent-Teacher, November, 1955, p. 2.

¹⁸Mrs. Oliver Lien, "Legislation," Presidents' Guide, #10 under suggested activities.

Earliest copies of the Bulletin, listing state officers and committee chairmen, show that the Montana Congress had no legislative chairman, but frequent articles were presented for members' information. Among the resolutions adopted at the First Biennial Convention, Butte, May, 1929, are the following:

- (7) We believe that a minimum of a high school training should be set for every child as a basis for future citizenship and economic productiveness. The quality of this work must be considered however, and we urge the thought and consideration of cheapening secondary education by making the unit of support of each institution inadequate either in population or property value. The rural boy and girl are entitled to as good a grade and secondary education as the urban. Equal opportunity for both must be the aim.
- (8) We urge the careful consideration of national movements for the betterment of education. The importance of the task of training twenty-seven million school children for wholesome living and good citizenship challenges the greatest minds and the most careful thought of all true Americans. Any means which will tend to stabilize and coordinate this great task of free public education is worthy of our support. If a department of education and a member in the President's cabinet will do these things, we pledge our whole-hearted support to the movement for a Department of Education.
- . . . (11) To our National Officers we express our appreciation and pledge our renewed and unwavering support for the future.¹⁹

Apparently the resolution in paragraph (8) constituted an endorsement of an education bill proposed by President Coolidge in his annual message to Congress, December 6, 1927.²⁰ This bill, known as the Curtis-Reed Bill,

¹⁹Bulletin, October, 1929, p. 12.

²⁰See Bulletin, April, 1928, p. 4.

advocated the creation of a Department of Education and Relief. Carrie E. Larson, chairman of the State Congress Education Committee, urged support of the bill in the April, 1928, Bulletin:

Bearing such promise of better conditions of education in our schools, the education bill deserves the support of every member of the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers.²¹

A report of the second Western District Convention had several resolutions of interest:

Pledging support in the educational campaign regarding the proposed 3-mill levy and the proposed bond issue for the benefit of state institutions, urging Congress to ratify the London treaties for naval limitation and adherence to the World Court, and proposing practical means for realizing the ideals of the P.T.A., the Western District Convention of the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers closed May tenth, a two-day session in Helena that sent fifty-eight delegates home with plenty to think about.²²

John Dexter, manager of the "Campaign of Information for Referenda 33 and 34," in an article, "Montana at the Crossroads," said:

At the general election, November 4th, the people of Montana must decide whether or not the support for higher educational institutions and associated activities will be continued and whether the legislature will be given the means of relieving serious overcrowding at the 14 state educational, charitable and corrective institutions.²³

When Mrs. Paxson became State PTA president in 1931, she appointed Mrs. Frank Hazelbaker, Dillon, legislative chairman. Many articles dealing with the subject of legislation appeared in the Bulletin thereafter.

²¹Bulletin, April, 1928, p. 4.

²²Bulletin, June, 1930, p. 5

²³Bulletin, October, 1930, p. 4.

Proposed national legislation also was discussed in articles such as "The Proposed Department of Home and Child" by Laura Kress,²⁴ and "Emergency in Education."²⁵

This emergency in education was the subject of resolutions at the 1933 State PTA Convention, urging " . . . strict economy in administration in order that terms of school need not be shortened and that the entire program of physical, mental, vocational and character training may be maintained."²⁶ Two other resolutions also stressed the need of vigilance. "Recognizing the tendency on the part of state and local governments to reduce appropriations for education and for protection and promotion of public health, we recommend that effort be made to protect such appropriations from undue and unreasonable reductions."²⁷ With regard to library services, this resolution was adopted: "We believe that the essential services of existing libraries must be safeguarded and expanded if possible."²⁸

The financial crises, which many schools faced, resulted in action by the Federal government to give relief to distressed areas.

²⁴Bulletin, May, 1931, p. 2.

²⁵Bulletin, October, 1933, p. 10.

²⁶Montana Parent-Teacher, June, 1933, p. 2.

²⁷Ibid.

²⁸Ibid., p. 11.

By November, 1933, the Montana Parent-Teacher stated the federal funds were already available "for school buildings and for the hiring of teachers where it has been a financial necessity that schools be closed."²⁹

Mr. A. T. Peterson, superintendent of schools, Billings, legislative chairman from 1933 to 1937, called attention to problems of school finance, to the legislative program of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, to needs for a better teacher retirement law, and other items of vital concern. His recommendations included:

In the matter of state legislation many important items should be studied and supported by each unit. A recent bulletin, No. 304, by Dr. R. R. Renne of Montana State College, entitled, "Financing Montana Schools," shows some of the weaknesses in our present system which should be corrected. If every P.T.A. unit would study this bulletin, it would be convinced, I am certain, that we need a change in administrative and financing divisions in our state. No equality of educational opportunity or of tax support burden can be secured without a correction of the divisions of support and organization. Too many small districts keep the costs too high and the standards low.³⁰

Close cooperation with the Montana Education Association during the late 1930's was developed through a series of articles contributed to the Montana Parent-Teacher by Mr. M. P. Moe, executive secretary of the MEA, who, with C. R. Anderson, the MCPT legislative chairman from 1937 to 1941, urged local units to work for teacher tenure and social

²⁹Montana Parent-Teacher, November, 1933, p. 1.

³⁰Montana Parent-Teacher, March, 1936, p. 7.

security, special education for exceptional children, improved transportation for students by bus, reorganization of school districts, and better means of school financing.³¹ In 1942, Linus J. Carleton, legislative chairman, 1941-1943, writing in the Montana Parent-Teacher interpreted the job of this committee in these words:

. . . The first job of the legislative committee is to keep you everlastingly reminded that you, as an American citizen, have prerogatives which you must exercise if this democracy is not to go down the way that many other democracies have recently gone.

But your legislative committee has another job, too, and that is to keep you constantly informed . . . as far as legislation is concerned . . . to read up on legislation and its progress and pass along to you what information we get--this information to be accompanied by warnings as to where any given legislation may lead. But we must be careful not to try to tell you what to think. After our warning as to what we think any proposed legislation may do, it is your obligation to study it and act accordingly.³²

³¹A detailed study could be made of the many problems facing Montana schools during these years. The articles are so numerous and lengthy that quotations would not be possible in this study. For detailed discussion of these subjects as they were presented for study to the Parent-Teacher units, consult the following issues of Montana Parent-Teacher:

May-June, 1936, p. 10. (Resolutions of Western District Convention held in Helena, April 2, 3, 1936)

December, 1936, pp. 4, 5, 6.

November, 1937, pp. 8 and 12, "Failure of bills in Legislature."

January, 1938, p. 5, "A Proposed Legislative Program."

February, 1938, p. 9, "Teacher Tenure."

November, 1938, p. 5, "Proposed Legislation;" p. 9, "Bills to Come before Legislature."

January, 1939, p. 5, "Reorganization of School Districts."

³²Montana Parent-Teacher, December, 1942, p. 7.

Succeeding legislative chairmen in the 1940's included several school administrators--Harry A. Burke, Harry Ross, and Robert Farnsworth--all of whom urged continued study of school problems facing Montana.³³ Work of the State Congress in conjunction with the Grass Roots Committee and the passage of the Foundation Program has been discussed elsewhere.³⁴ Support of the efforts of the Montana Safety Council for a drivers' license law, better adoption laws in the state, and increased federal support for the schools on Indian reservations and the school in Yellowstone Park, improved teacher certification, and expansion of the school lunch program all were reported in the minutes of the State Congress.³⁵

Resolutions endorsing the four-year degree requirement for teacher certification have been included in the PTA legislative program since 1948 when the Tenth Biennial Convention passed the following resolution:

That the need for active recruitment of young people for the teaching profession be encouraged with particular emphasis on the elementary. A single salary scale based on training and experience. [sic] A minimum salary scale based on \$2400 for beginners with four years of training and a maximum of \$6000. [sic] That certification requirements be increased so that no certificate will be granted for less than four years of training. This training should be equal to the best education now offered in schools of law, medicine, and other professions.³⁶

³³State Board Minutes, Nov. 1, 1944, p. 12 ff.

³⁴See Chapter VII.

³⁵Minutes, p. 12 (Nov. 9, 1944); p. 38; p. 46; p. 48 ff.

³⁶Minutes of Tenth Biennial Convention, October 18, 1948.

During the 1950's, much interest in juvenile legislation was evidenced in the work of Mrs. G. J. Ihler, state legislative chairman, 1953-1958, and Mrs. Ernest Koestner, chairman from 1958-1961. They and Mrs. John Milanovitch, juvenile protection chairman from 1955-1960, cooperated with the Child Welfare Advisory Committee and the Montana Council on Corrections. The latter group, financed by the National Probation and Parole Association, with a grant from the Ford Foundation to study crime and delinquency in Montana, was headed by Randall Swanberg, Great Falls lawyer. Judge W. W. Lessley of Bozeman was chairman of the Child Welfare Advisory Committee created by the 34th Legislature in 1955.

Local PTA units were urged to work for the legislative proposals which were presented at the State PTA Convention in Havre, October 3, 1958. Among the proposals were the following:

1. An improvement of the qualifications of persons handling delinquent youngsters.
2. No adoptions to be handled by anyone except licensed institutions and individuals.
3. Juvenile Interstate Compact. This would provide reciprocal arrangements to be worked out between states for transportation of delinquents who do not have residence within the state in which the delinquency occurs.
4. Uniform treatment of all juveniles institutionalized as to medical reports, psychiatric reports, and case study to be transmitted with the child to the institutions.³⁷

³⁷Montana Parent-Teacher, December, 1958, pp. 8, 9.

"Resolutions of the conventions held during the 30's and 40's [sic] usually included support of the principle of federal aid to education," said Mrs. Berg.⁴⁰ In her paper she continued:

Education in the United States is only as good as the poorest school. Therefore, it becomes a responsibility of the Federal Government to assist the various states in providing a basic program of education for every child. Now be it resolved, that the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers lend its wholehearted support to secure passage of legislation to assist the states in providing a basic program of education for every child. Resolution adopted in 1948. [sic]

Usually such resolutions carried the stipulation that federal support not be accompanied by federal control of educational policies.

A vote on the various aspects of federal aid was conducted at the meeting of the Board of Managers in 1956, with members approving most of the aspects, with certain limitations. Mrs. Ihler reported on several bills involving federal support again at the 1957 and 1958 meetings of the board. The Board of Managers adopted the following policies with reference to federal aid to education at the meeting held on April 3, 1959:

1. That our free public school system be maintained and strengthened.
2. That the ever-increasing needs of our schools require action at all levels of government: local, state, and national.
3. That federal funds for the support of education should go to publicly controlled, tax-supported schools only.
4. That provisions should be made to ensure minimum federal and maximum local control.

State legislative chairman, Mrs. Ernest Koestner, in January, 1960, sent out a letter to the six district PTA presidents urging support of the Murray-Metcalf Bill, a federal aid bill for school

⁴⁰Edna B. Berg, "The Legislative Activity of the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers" (unpublished paper) Montana State College, Bozeman, December, 1960, pp. 13 ff.

construction, with an amendment to include federal funds for teacher salaries. Mrs. Koestner's action was in response to a call from the national chairman of legislation, Mrs. Fred L. Bull, urging letters to Senators and Congressmen in the support of the bill.

Although the PTA state legislative chairman [sic] requested local support of policies endorsed by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers for thirty years without unusual incident, Mrs. Koestner's letter to the district presidents set off a controversy in Billings PTA units which made headlines unprecedented in the history of the organization in Montana. [See Billings Gazette, April 12, 1960.]

. . . Delegates voted 38-24 to 'express opposition to any extension of federal aid to education in any form.' The delegates requested that Mrs. Lenhardt present their recommendation to the State Board of Managers, asking them to 'reconsider our stand on federal aid and take a vote on the issue at the next state convention.'

Accordingly, Mrs. Lenhardt presented the case before the Board of Managers on April 9, 1960. Dr. W. E. Booth, Bozeman, Third Vice-president and Bylaws Chairman of the state organization, brought to the attention of the board that such overall opposition to federal aid to education would, in effect, cut out 60 programs in Montana schools which are supported by federal aid. The board passed a motion that the Billings recommendation be tabled. [Billings Gazette, April 12, 1960.]

A situation existed in Billings which called for further clarification of PTA policy, and the State President, Mrs. W. G. Nelson, Butte, appeared at a special meeting April 28, 1960, in which she pointed out that neither individuals nor local units were committed by state action of the organization, but were expected to refrain from active opposition.⁴¹

The Montana Parent-Teacher, all through the 1940's and 1950's featured numerous articles on educational needs, proposed legislation for

⁴¹Edna B. Berg, "The Legislative Activity of the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers" (unpublished paper) Montana State College, Bozeman, December, 1960, pp. 13 ff.

schools, and sources of material for educational programs. Now, in the 1960's, this educational movement continues with studies of such topics as the Peabody Report, school district reorganization, and reorganization of the Foundation Program.⁴²

Close cooperation between the program committee and other PTA committees has been of great assistance in promoting the objects and policies of the organization. The Parent-Teacher Manual lists a great many committees, a number of which have never been active in Montana. It has always been recommended that units, councils, and the state use only those committees basic to their work.

One other committee should be mentioned--School Education. It has been concerned with school improvement, curriculum building, teacher training and accreditation, school finance, and other problems which have beset Montana schools.

Countless other committees have functioned through the years, with their work again faithfully chronicled in Montana Parent-Teacher. The objects and policies are the foundation upon which committees base their work to construct strong PTA units. Thus, the action of the 1961, 1962, and 1964 Montana State Conventions in voting down blanket approval of the National Congress Legislation Program seems a contradiction of the stand of forty-five years. Only seven items were given approval.⁴³

⁴²Minutes of Board of Managers, April 11, 1960.

⁴³See Appendix X, p. 277; Appendix W, p. 275.

CHAPTER XII

TRAINING FOR PTA LEADERSHIP

From the time when Columbia University, in 1921, offered the first course in Parent-Teacher work, both National and State Congresses have recognized the value of organized presentation of the objects, principles, and procedures of the organization.¹ In 1929, seventeen colleges gave credit for such a course.²

Plans for the first course to be offered in Montana at the Normal College in Dillon³ were given publicity in state newspapers. The Great Falls Tribune, in an article about the forthcoming state PTA convention, program, and officers coming for the convention, also contained the following announcement:

The course is designated primarily to acquaint students and parents with the inception, rise and development of the Parent-Teacher movement, its legitimate fields of work, educational significance, and problems arising in connection with growth and development. Working out of some of its problems will be attempted and study made of leadership and program making. Emma Bauer Golden, supervisor of primary education at the Normal College will be in charge.⁴

Mrs. Golden, formerly organizer and field secretary of the National Congress, spoke before various groups and contributed several articles to

¹Milestones Along the Way, p. 2., Appendix AA.

²Ibid.

³Now called Western Montana College.

⁴Great Falls Tribune, May 10, 1931, Section 2, p. 1.

the Bulletin. Her report⁵ of the course which was given June 15-July 3, 1931, states that a total of 90 attended during some of the time, 40 attended every day, and 20 took the final examination for a National Congress certificate, 10 of the latter group taking the course for college credit. Among the subjects considered, in addition to those mentioned in the Tribune, were characteristics of a good leader and training for leadership, programs, and the organizations of study groups. Mrs. J. H. Gilbert, immediate past president of the Montana Congress, gave the history of the Montana Congress, and Dr. Sheldon Davis, president of the State Normal College, discussed character education in home and school.

During the years following, similar training in reduced amount was given at many state and district conventions, sometimes by national officers or representatives (See Chapters IV through VIII), but more often by state or district officers. Coinciding with a movement on the part of the National Congress to develop more effective leadership through leadership training workshops, the Montana Congress began a series of state workshops in 1946 which continued for about 13 or 14 years.⁶ Some of the inspiration for the first workshop was the

⁵Bulletin, October, 1931, p. 3.

⁶Montana State College for several years had a Family Life Conference, which in 1961 focused around group leadership. Mrs. Visscher, in the Nov. 1961 Montana Parent-Teacher, pp. 5 and 9, reported there would be no conference in 1962.

result of Mrs. Dallas J. Reed's attendance at a National Parent-Teacher Workshop in Iowa City, Iowa, in July, 1945, at the University of Iowa.

The first annual Parent-Teacher Leadership Conference on the campus of Montana State University, July 18-19, 1946, featured as topics "Development of Home, School, and Community Cooperation through PTA," "Parent-Teacher Partnership through the National Congress of Parents and Teachers," "What Constitutes a Good PTA Program," and "Problems of Immediate Concern to the PTA in Montana."⁷ Miss Mildred Wharton, NCPT representative from Chicago, a featured speaker, gave an evaluation at the conclusion of the workshop. She said:

Many in-service teachers and school administrators who were in attendance at summer school admittedly gained their first accurate knowledge of the NCPT policies and broad program from accurate conference presentation. Discussion of the place of PTA in Montana was spirited and both educators and PTA leaders were constructively critical of its past activities. . . . Meetings of this sort . . . should be continued. In a state of such vast distances and sparse population both school people and local parent-teacher [sic] leaders need more frequent contact with State and National Congress representatives. It is hoped that the National Congress will continue to give as much service as possible to this state.

While information has not been available about all of the workshops, the findings from several different years give pertinent information regarding attendance, conclusions, summaries, and evaluations

⁷The Summer Session Sun, Montana State University, Missoula, July 18, 1946, p. 1.

which prove that there was much of value in these meetings. In her annual president's report to the National Congress, Mrs. Reed said of the workshop:

Our workshop last summer appeared to be a great incentive to administrators and teachers. This summer there will be three workshops, at the state university, the state college, and a normal school; so we shall have even a bigger coverage of summer school students. The help and inspiration of Mildred Wharton, extension specialist from National Congress, have been most profitable to us.⁸

The summing up of the program and procedures of a workshop was given by a "Findings Committee." Findings of the 1948 workshops held on college campuses in Missoula, July 7, 8, 9; Bozeman, July 12, 13; Billings, July 15, 16; Havre, July 19, 20; and Dillon, July 22, 23 were concerned principally with the continuing crisis in education:

The Parent Teacher Workshop recognizes the continuing crisis which education is facing and recognizes the responsibility of the Units of the Parent-Teacher Organization to help this condition. To this end we affirm our convictions on the following points:

That the decision of the Citizens' Committee to ask for the refinancing of education be endorsed.

That 50% of the cost of the foundation program of education be borne by the state from revenue raised by a balanced tax program, the distribution to be made on the basis of need. The other 50% of the foundation program shall be raised by the county, if the county is adopted as the unit of support, or county and district if it remains as it is.

⁸National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Proceedings, 1948, p. 207.

. . . That the re-assessment of property be given serious consideration so as to assure greater equalization in taxable valuation.⁹

Other items of endorsement at these 1948 workshops were concerned with minimum salaries for teachers, (depending on years of training), on teaching loads, budgets, public health programs, and the need to cooperate with such organizations as Montana School Board Association, Montana School Administrators Association, Montana Department of Public Instruction, Montana Education Association, and the Citizens' Committee to "present a united front to the session of legislature and to this end work for acceptable legislation."

"Family Living" was the theme for the fourth annual workshop at MSU and Eastern, with over 300 interested parents, teachers, and students attending at each school. Mrs. Charles Snyder, vice-president of Region V of the National Congress, was the featured speaker. Faculty members at both schools also assisted with the discussions.

"The Citizen Child--His Destiny in a Free World" was the theme for the fifth session at MSU. This same theme was also used at Eastern. Other themes used in succeeding years were: 1951, "Healthier Personality for Healthier Living Through Healthier Environment"; 1952, "Home, The Guiding Influence for Life"; 1953, "Better Parents Make For Better

⁹Mimeographed report of Findings of 1948 Workshops mailed by workshop chairman.

Homes, Better Schools, Better Communities"; 1954, "Focusing: The Child, The Parent, The PTA"; 1955, "The Responsibilities of PTA"; 1956, "Building a Better Parent-Teacher Association: Local, State, and National"; 1957, "What the PTA Challenge Means."

The workshop was held on the campus of Montana State College in 1958 with no stated theme but that of developing leadership. For some time district and State officers had felt that, while there was much of value in the workshops on a State level, more people would be reached if similar training could be given on a more localized or district level. Accordingly, a District President's Guide has been worked out in which one section gives careful instructions for workshops. Since 1960, district and local workshops have been held with increasing frequency to aid new officers in their duties. These workshops have increased the effectiveness of the local units and the districts, but, at a seeming loss in influence of the State Congress.

In view of some of the difficulties encountered at the 1962 and 1964 State conventions,¹⁰ it is possible that the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers could increase its effectiveness by a revival of the State Leadership Training Workshops.

¹⁰See pp. 126 and 149.

CHAPTER XIII

THE MONTANA PARENT-TEACHER

The first official publication of the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers was a mimeographed bulletin mailed out from the office of the state president. In her annual report to the state convention, Mrs. Scott¹ mentions sending out seven copies, while the request for unit information sent out by Mrs. Bartos mentions an April Bulletin.²

One copy of the regular bulletin sent out by Mrs. A. W. Luedke during the years of her presidency (1925-27) remains in the files of the state historian.³ Mrs. O. H. Graham of Lewistown was editor of this bulletin, which was a combination news letter and source of inspirational material.

When Mrs. J. H. Gilbert of Dillon became state president, she instituted a regularly printed monthly publication, The Montana Parent-Teacher Bulletin. Printed in Dillon, it was financed partly by advertising and partly by subscriptions. Mrs. Frank Hazelbaker was the first editor and Mrs. W. B. Hartwig the manager of distribution. In 1929, Mrs. D. A. Galt of Dillon succeeded Mrs. Hazelbaker as editor. From that

¹Appendix H, p. 234.

²See Chapter V, pp. 72 ff.

³Appendix M, p. 246.

time on until 1951, the editor of the monthly bulletin, with one or two exceptions, lived in the same town as the state president. Since 1951, the editors generally have lived in towns sometimes remote from the localities where the state presidents have resided.

The complete list of editors and the years they served follows:

	-1927 . . .	Mrs. O. H. Graham, Lewistown
Oct.	1927-1929 . . .	Mrs. Frank Hazelbaker, Dillon
Oct.	1929-1931	Mrs. D. A. Galt, Dillon
Oct.	1931-1933 . . .	Mrs. Charles D. Haynes, Missoula
Oct.	1933-1934 . . .	Mrs. Anna M. Graff, Billings
Oct.	1934-1937 . . .	Mrs. N. C. Abbott, Billings
Oct.	1937-1940	Mrs. W. N. King, Missoula
	1941-1945 . . .	Mrs. Dallas J. Reed, Missoula
Nov.	1945-1948 . . .	Mrs. E. J. Buzzetti, Missoula
Nov.	1948-1955	Mrs. W. G. Nelson, Butte
Sept.	1955-1958 . . .	Mrs. Ernest T. Koestner, Missoula
Nov.	1958-1961	Mrs. George Case, Missoula
	1961-1964 . . .	Mrs. Bertha Obrecht, Cascade

For those who may have occasion to do research in the back issues of The Montana Parent-Teacher, it might be of value to know that some errors were made in numbering the volumes. The tabulation in Appendix Q, p. 266, attempts to show the corrections that have been made in recent years.

Through the years, the Bulletin, later called The Montana Parent-Teacher, has had for its purpose the maintenance of communication between state officers and committee chairmen, and officers and members of local units. Dates of district conferences, state conventions, themes, programs, outlines of committee work, budgets, scholarships winners, as well

as inspirational articles from the National Congress and bulletins of other states have been included.

The Montana Parent-Teacher has grown from a mimeographed newsletter of a few hundred to 1500 monthly copies. The periodical is published from September through May.

CHAPTER XIV

AFTER 50 YEARS--WHAT?

After fifty years of existence, the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers may ponder--and rightly so--what of the future? Certainly progress has been evident in the expansion and improvement of physical plants of schools, curriculum changes, teacher qualifications and preparation, better salaries, broader opportunities for learning. Increased emphasis on school libraries, guidance, vocational training, accelerated or honors classes for the gifted, special education classes for the educable and slow learner, modern language study in language laboratories, expanded science and mathematics courses, and vastly increasing audio-visual aids are some of the manifestations of public interest in providing the means for excellence in education for children. Inasmuch as the school is the agency in our society which today is given the responsibility for the formal education of boys and girls, constant evaluation is necessary to make sure the school is achieving its assigned role.

Lois V. Edinger, president-elect of the NEA, has said,¹ "You really cannot look at the role of the school without seeing the role of the PTA in its relation to it. Here we have something of a joint effort

¹Lois V. Edinger, "Let's Take Another Look . . .," a reprint from North Carolina Parent-Teacher, Montana Parent-Teacher, January 1964, p. 1.

to understand the problems affecting our children, an opportunity to discuss these problems, to talk together about them." She feels, however, that some of the things demanded of the schools have no place in the educational program.

Harold Mogen, a superintendent of schools in several Montana towns, who has served as school education chairman for the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers from 1961-1964, voiced a similar idea when he said:

As we have become a nation on wheels and discover that lack of physical fitness is plaguing us, we have called upon the schools to provide, not only physical education and health study, but also to actually supervise the physical exercises. When we discovered that the home was failing to prepare girls to care for a home, it became the responsibility of the school to offer courses which would prepare them to become homemakers. As crime and juvenile delinquency began to rise, it became the job of the schools to correct it, [sic] thus schools have assumed more and more of the responsibility for the moral and citizenship development of our youth.

. . . Perhaps it is not too much to expect that the school play an important role in all of the above mentioned areas, but the danger lies, it seems to me, in placing the schools in the position of a "scapegoat" to which we parents may point for the failures and weaknesses we observe. . . .

We must, I think, view our schools as a member of a partnership with parents in the education and development of young people. A good active PTA is an ideal organization through which this partnership can be best understood.²

²Harold Mogen, "Shared Responsibilities Produce Successful Schools," Montana Parent-Teacher, October, 1963, p. 1.

The tremendous growth of the PTA, not only in Montana but also in the United States (See Table III, p. 104 and Table I, p. 62), seems to bear out this great interest in the schools of our country.³ While no one has, to date, worked out the specific correlation between the growth of the public school system and the growth of the PTA movement, the relationship is probably there.

With the increase of school population, educators and parents in Montana have, through Parent-Teacher meetings, the various mass media, and co-operation with other organizations, informed the public of school needs, problems, and goals of education in a democracy for the purpose of improving the educational system in Montana. How widespread has the influence of the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers been? Aside from the mere statistics of the State Congress treasurer, showing the amounts of money received from dues, sale of The PTA Magazine and the Montana Parent-Teacher, sale of jewelry and other supplies, and the various disbursements made within the State and to the National Congress,⁴ and the table showing membership increase,⁵ are there any tangible proofs of how the objects and policies of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers have been promoted?

³Chapters III and IV, pp. 22 ff.

⁴Report of State Treasurer, p. 117.

⁵Growth of the Montana Parent-Teacher Association, 1918 to 1963, pp. 104, 105.

Over a four-year period, from 1957 through 1960, in the search for historic data for this thesis, an effort was made to reach all of the PTA units in Montana with a questionnaire which was mailed out to unit presidents.⁸ Later, copies of the same questionnaire were handed out at district conventions by Mrs. Clara M. Munger, state president from 1955-1958, and then by Mrs. Mildred Nelson, president from 1958-1961. Assistance was also given by Mrs. Leota Hoyer, extension chairman, who became president in 1961. Several articles about the proposed History of the Montana Congress were also printed in the Montana Parent-Teacher, appealing for assistance and featuring articles on early MCPT history.⁹ Responses were received from 140 units in the 6 districts and from 6 councils.¹⁰ Tables V, VI, VII, VIII, and IX, on pages 163 through 169, show what the objectives of the PTA units in Montana have been, how they have raised funds for their activities, what use has been made of the money so raised, and what activities they have carried on in the name of the organization.

⁸Appendix Z, p. 283.

⁹Montana Parent-Teacher, Sept., 1958, p. 3; April, 1959, p. 1.

¹⁰Appendix Z, p. 283. See also Table V, p. 163, ff.

¹¹Statistics in these tables are based upon returns from 134 responses. Incomplete information precluded the use of the remaining 6 questionnaires.

TABLE V

MCPT UNITS AND COUNCILS, BY DISTRICTS, RESPONDING TO
HISTORIAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE, 1957-1960

DISTRICT I

Alberton
Big Fork
Bonner
Clinton
Coram
Corvallis
Darby
Drummond
Etna
Eureka
Frenchtown
Grantsdale
Hot Springs
Hungry Horse
Kila
Lakeside
Libby
Lone Rock
Martin City

Missoula:
Central
Cold Springs
Franklin
Lewis and Clark
Lowell
Paxson
Prescott
Target Range
Washington
Willard
Plains
Rollins
Seeley Lake
Stevensville
Superior
Swan Valley
Thompson Falls
Victor

DISTRICT II

Anaconda
Bozeman:
Bozeman Senior High School
Emerson Elementary
Hawthorne
Irving
Longfellow
Rosary
Boulder
Butte:
Blaine
Emerson
Franklin
Greeley
Hawthorne
Jefferson

Butte (Continued):
Lincoln
Longfellow
Madison
Washington
Whittier
Harrison
Helena:
Broadwater
Bryant
Central
Ramsay
Townsend (Broadwater County PTA)
Virginia City
Walkerville-Sherman School
Wolf Creek
Yellowstone Park

TABLE V (Continued)

DISTRICT III

Cascade
Dutton
Fairfield (Greenfield
School)
Fort Benton
Fort Shaw
Geraldine
Geyser
Gildford
Grass Range
Great Falls:
Collins
Emerson
East Junior H.S.
Franklin
Largent
Lewis and Clark
Lincoln

Great Falls (Continued)

Lowell
McKinley
Paris Gibson Junior H.S.
Roosevelt
Charles M. Russell
West Junior H.S.
Whittier
Havre:
Lincoln McKinley
Lewistown
Garfield
Highland Park
Lincoln
Turner
St. Xavier
Valier
White Sulphur Springs
Zurich

DISTRICT IV

Absarokee
Billings:
Bench School
Canyon Creek
Elder Grove
Elyssian
Highland Park
Lewis and Clark
Lockwood
Miles Avenue
Newman
North Park

Billings (Continued):

Pioneer Progressive
Shepherd
Broadview
Columbus
Laurel-South School
Lodge Grass
Pompey's Pillar
Reed Point
Rosebud
Ryegate
Wyola

TABLE V (Continued)

DISTRICT V

Cabin Creek
Custer
Fairview
Fallon
Glendive
Marsh
Ollie
Richey

DISTRICT VI

Bainville
Brockton
Circle
Fort Peck
Froid
Glasgow Elementary
Lower Corral Creek
Medicine Lake
Nashua
Peerless
Sioux Pass
Wolf Point

COUNCILS

District I

Missoula
Ravalli County

District II

Bozeman Central Council
Butte
Helena











District III

Great Falls

.

TABLE VI


METHODS OF RAISING FUNDS BY MONTANA PTA UNITS

SALES *		31%
DINNERS		15%
CARNIVALS		10%
DUES		10%
DANCES		10%
CARD PARTIES		7%
PLAYS		7%
ENTERTAINMENT		6%
DONATIONS		4%
ATHLETICS		1%

*See inset

N = 255 Projects Reported

N = 100%

 = 1%

SALES	
Bake, Food, Candy	14%
Raffles, Socials	7%
Rummage	6%
Miscellaneous#	4%
Auctions, Bazaars	1%
#Sale of deer hides, cards, bridge lessons, calendars, paper drive	












TABLE VII

HOW MONTANA PTA UNITS SPEND THEIR FUNDS

A. <u>General Expenditures Common to Many Units</u>	<u>No. Units</u>	
Expenses of Delegates to Conventions and Workshops	92	69%
<u>Montana Parent-Teacher</u> Subscriptions for Officers	74	55%
Donations to State Scholarship Fund	70	52%
Local Scholarship	18	14%
Pre-School Round-Up	17	13%
N=134 PTA Units Reporting		
B. <u>Specialized Projects</u>		
N=170 Projects Reported		
*Improvement School Facilities, Equipment	32	19%
Health Activities - e.g. Chest X-Rays, Polio & Tick Shot Clinics, Eye Examinations, Furnishing Sick Rooms	28	16%
Child Welfare - e.g. Relief programs - milk, eye glasses, clothing	22	13%
Music Activities - e.g. Band Uniforms and Instruments, Choir Robes, Records and Record Players	20	12%
Playgrounds--Equipment, Landscaping	19	11%
School Library - Book Repair, New Books, Magazines	12	7%
Safety - Traffic Signs, Safety Ramp, etc.	12	7%
Kitchen Improvement - Dishes & Other Equipment	10	6%
Student Parties, Treats	9	5%
Athletics - e.g. Uniforms, Equipment, Banquets	6	4%
*Equipment - e.g. Tape recorders, projectors, microscopes, home ec. equipment, ceramic equipment, clocks, lamps, pictures		

TABLE VIII

OBJECTIVES OR PURPOSES IN ORGANIZING PTA UNITS
IN MONTANA

Closer Association between Parents and Teachers		56%
Establishment of School Lunch Program		11%
Aid in Support of School		10%
Assistance in Bond Elections		7%
Building of New Schools		7%
Providing Added Benefits for Children		7%
Benefit of Community		4%
Teacher Welfare--e.g. To Improve Housing, Salaries, Friendship		3%
Promotion of NCPT Objectives		1%
Establishment of Better Health Facilities		1%
School Library Improvement		1%

N = 134 PTA Reports*

 = 1%

*Of six Councils reporting, two stated their purposes in organizing were to channel information from the National to the local Parent-Teacher Associations.

TABLE IX

ACTIVITIES CARRIED ON BY PTA UNITS IN MONTANA

	Units	%
Founders' Day Observance	74	55%
Legislation	49	37%
School Lunch Program	31	23%
Study Groups	27	20%
Youth Activities--e.g. Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, 4-H . .	25	19%
Teacher Courtesies	25	19%
Parent Education	25	19%
Curriculum Studies	19	14%
Teacher Assistance--e.g. Programs, Parties	4	3%

N (Activities) = 134 Units Reporting

COMMUNITY PROJECTS

Safety--e.g. Traffic Law Enforcement, Highway, Crossings at Railroads	60	61%
Health--e.g. County Nurse, Education	14	14%
Recreation--Skating Rinks, Swimming Lessons	11	11%
Miscellaneous--Public Library, Curfews, Bus Service	9	9%
Civil Defense	5	5%

N (Community Projects) = 99 Projects Reported

Table V indicates that the responses came from a fairly representative cross section of Montana's larger cities, towns, and villages. The other tables are self-explanatory. They seem to indicate that the activities for which Montana PTA units raise and spend their money are clustered more or less about the five areas of improvement of school facilities, provision of needed equipment for curricular and extra-curricular work of the schools, student health and welfare, parent education, and community concern--in addition to the support of accepted Parent-Teacher functions.

An informed citizenry in Montana, often aroused by the PTA, has secured an improved teachers' retirement law, better salary schedules, higher standards of certification, the passage of bond issues for new school buildings, passage of special levies, better library service, improved curriculum, guidance services, scholarships for teacher recruitment, and training for the exceptional child.

Forty years ago, Mrs. A. W. Luedke, writing in the Montana Education, quoted Superintendent Sheldon of Springfield, Ohio, as saying:

Groups of 25, 50 or more members of a PTA living in a school district, coming into contact with neighbors and various social groups, can do more to propagate a wholesome school spirit and enlist support for any school measure than all other agencies combined. Superintendents who do not encourage the organization of PTA's and give these organizations some time and thought, are overlooking one of their chief sources of strength.¹²

¹²Mrs. Anna Luedke, Montana Education, Vol. II, No. 1, p. 14.

In an editorial appearing in the January, 1928, Bulletin, Mr. A. T. Peterson, then principal of Beaverhead County High School and later, legislative chairman of the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers, said, "The first measure in considering the activity of a Parent-Teacher group must be, 'Is this activity for the good of the child?' Any other purpose is likely to lead the organization out of its proper sphere."¹³

Simply stated, this criterion still remains today an accurate yardstick.

¹³Bulletin, Vol. 1, No. 4, January, 1928, p. 4.

CHAPTER XV

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of this study has been to investigate and report the history of the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers from its organization in Butte, Montana, May 7 and 8, 1915, to the present, to show how the policies and practices of the National Congress have been activated in this State, and to give tribute to the PTA members--the leaders and followers--who have helped it grow from a few units and about 5000 members to over 30,000 members in some 300 units during the past 50 years.

Investigation has shown that the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers, instead of being inactive during the years of 1918 to 1922, as formerly believed, was greatly concerned with child health and welfare. In cooperation with the State Board of Health and other organizations, it focused its efforts on health, sanitation, guidance, and similar problems. Except for the year, 1921, yearly meetings were held as sections of the Montana Teachers' Association, the predecessor of the Montana Education Association.

In its early years, the PTA received much encouragement from the State Board of Health and the State Department of Public Instruction to continue its work.

The Montana Congress changed the plan of reaching local units from the county unit plan to the district. From three districts, the

State has now been divided into seven areas to facilitate communication. Aiding this extension is the Montana Parent-Teacher, which has developed from a mimeographed bulletin to an attractive magazine which strengthens the lines of communication among the state officers, the districts, and the local units. It has endeavored through its factual and inspirational articles to keep the ideals and policies of the National Congress in the minds of PTA members.

Through the State PTA scholarship program and through local scholarships, many young men and women in the five units of the Greater University which offer teacher training have received financial help to enable them to enter the teaching profession.

Special efforts have been made through the years to develop strong leadership by means of courses in colleges and by workshops.

In this thesis an attempt has been made to organize some of the material pertinent to the history of the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers and to present it in a more readily accessible form than previously has been available.

Certain weaknesses of the PTA have been apparent from this study, none of which are so powerful nor so serious that, with thoughtful consideration and awareness, they cannot be corrected. Poor publicity at local, district, and state levels has been a hindrance to the action program. Weakness in the chain of communication from state to district to local has occasionally been apparent. Failure to evaluate programs

and activities by the yardstick of the objects and policies of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, with the resultant use of units for the "grinding of local axes" and the efforts of certain groups to inject partisanship into local, district, and state programs of work must constantly be guarded against. A weakening in the influence of the State Congress in recent years may possibly be due to the dropping of the state leadership workshops.

Among the conclusions reached as a result of this study are the following:

1. The need of strong leadership is imperative to continue the growth of the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers. When weakness for whatever reason has been shown, PTA work has declined regionally and locally, as well as on a state level.

2. The need for continuing training of leadership by means of workshops, by some provision for carry-over of veteran, skilled leaders to provide continuity in PTA activity, and by using the past history of the State Congress as a guide and inspiration for future action is apparent.

3. More time and research is needed to give adequate analysis and credit to the history of this organization during the recent years of its existence.

4. It has been good to strengthen PTA activity on the district level, but care must be taken that in so doing, the influence of the

State Congress is not weakened.

5. The close cooperation which formerly existed between the Montana Education Association and the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers needs to be fostered.

One or two recommendations seem to be a logical outgrowth of this study, in the opinion of the writer. There is evident a need for a centralized headquarters for the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers. A revival of the State workshop held annually for a number of years would help in developing leadership. A continuing effort to make educators and the public in general aware of the aims and achievements of the Parent-Teacher Association must be made. Finally, only as people remember that the Parent-Teacher Association is non-commercial, non-partisan, and non-sectarian can it continue to grow in strength in the furtherance of its objects and to make its influence felt throughout the world.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

OUR MARCH OF EVENTS

[NCPT PAMPHLET]

- 1899 - The National Congress published book lists for mothers and children and worked for the extension of the juvenile court and probation system.
- 1900 - The Congress adopted a resolution endorsing a movement to give deaf, blind, and backward children the fullest possible opportunity for normal development.
- 1904 - The organization advocated laws to prevent children under sixteen from working at night and to keep illiterate children under sixteen from working at all.
- 1905 - Resolutions of the National Congress endorsed federal aid for the education of all children in kindergarten and elementary schools in any part of the country. That was forty-nine years ago!
- 1906 - A pure food bill was actively sponsored by the National Congress.
- 1908 - The organization held the First International Congress on the Welfare of the Child, with the cooperation of the United States Department of State and President Theodore Roosevelt.
- 1910 - Founders' Day, February 17, was observed for the first time. The name of Mary Grinnell Mears, founder of Founders' Day, occupies a place of high honor in the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.
- 1911 - The PTA worked for mothers' pension laws in all states.
- 1912 - Hot lunch projects, sponsored by PTA's, were carried on in many schools throughout the nation.
- 1914 - The Chinese government asked the president of the National Congress to organize a National Congress of Mothers in China.
- 1916 - PTA's urged that foreign-born mothers be taught English immediately upon their arrival in this country.

- 1918 - The National Congress purchased a building in Washington D. C., and there during World War I operated a United Service Club for soldiers and sailors.
- 1921 - A national standing committee on better films was appointed-- and remember, that was thirty-three years ago!!
- 1922 - The organization reaffirmed its stand for the reduction of armaments by international agreement.
- 1924 - The present name of our organization, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, was adopted.
- 1925 - In this year the Congress established its nation-wide health project, the Summer Round-Up of the Children. Since then, more than two and a half million children about to enter school have been given health examinations under PTA auspices.
- 1927 - The National Congress helped to organize the International Federation of Home and School. The president of the Congress was elected the first president of this new organization.
- 1929 - A grant from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Fund made possible a tremendous expansion of the National Congress parent education program.
- 1931 - In cooperation with the U.S. Office of Education, the parent-teacher organization called a national conference on parent education.
- 1932 - PTA's dedicated their efforts to helping children during this period of financial depression.
- 1934 - The National Congress was cited by the National Education Association for its excellent work in saving schools during the emergency.
- 1936 - A traffic safety education project was inaugurated.
- 1941 - The PTA school lunch project was coordinated on a nation-wide basis. A national defense program was also adopted.
- 1942 - The entire National Congress--its local, state, and national groups--participated in the all-out war effort.

- 1943 - The organization made a special study of juvenile delinquency, looking toward the problems of the postwar world.
- 1944 - In this election year a plank on education was submitted to both major political parties, with the request that it be included in their platforms. It was!
- 1945 - The National Congress of Parents and Teachers was one of the four educational organizations invited by the U.S. Department of State to send consultants to the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco.
- 1946 - The Congress adopted a Four-Point Program to concentrate the united effort of all PTA's on school education, health, world understanding, and parent and family life education.
- 1947 - Nearly four and a half million parent-teacher members celebrated the Golden Jubilee anniversary of the founding of their organization and pledged anew their determination to work toward a better world for their children and all children.
- 1948 - A Spanish parent-teacher manual was published for the benefit of Spanish-speaking PTA's. Parent-teacher members everywhere, spurred by a national committee, sent CARE packages overseas and extended courtesies to exchange teachers who came to this country from other lands.
- 1949 - The organization launched a full-scale campaign against unwholesome comic books, motion pictures, and radio programs.
- 1950 - Plans for a new home were under way. In Chicago the Congress purchased a site for a national headquarters building. The national president was invited to Japan to help develop a program for thirty-one thousand parent-teacher groups there.
- 1951 - A plan of action to curb illegal drug traffic was drafted, and representatives to twenty-five other organizations were invited to meet in Chicago to study and discuss the narcotics problem.
- 1952 - A 9-point program on improvement of public schools was adopted. Final plans for construction of headquarters drafted by architects.
- 1953 - Construction started on headquarters building. Educational campaign for prevention of polio.

- 1954 - National Office moved to new headquarters at 700 North Rush Street, Chicago. National Board recommended that local units work for fluoridation of community water supplies. Promoted active participation in National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis field trial tests of a vaccine to prevent polio.
- 1955 - New program--"The Family and the Community: Each Shapes the Other--The P.T.A. Serves Both." National Headquarters dedicated. Resolution adopted in support of a minimum beginning salary of \$3,600 a year for teachers who are four- and five-year college graduates with full professional qualifications.
- 1956 - Goal of 10,000,000 memberships became a reality. Plans made to recommend continuous health supervision of children from birth through school days (an extension of the Summer Round-Up program). State congresses reported a total of almost \$2,500,000 in scholarship awards to students and teachers.
- 1957 - PTA awarded a plaque by National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis for "unprecedented participation in historic development of a preventive measure against paralytic polio and for outstanding volunteer leadership in achieving record acceptance of the Salk vaccine." Established an advisory committee on program for continuous health supervision of children from birth through high school.
- 1958 - PTA's worked effectively for passage of the National Defense Education Act of 1958. First of a series of regional safety conferences held in Chicago.
- 1959 - Voted unanimously to support U.S. Postmaster General Summerfield's plan for combating distribution of pornographic materials. National Congress joined with American Social Health Association in a regional four-state pilot project to promote family life education in the United States. Several pilot projects in the new program of continuous health supervision in cooperation with selected states.
- 1960 - The PTA Magazine recognized for distinguished service in the interpretation of education. Conference for state safety chairmen held in Chicago. Action started on the production of a PTA film.
- 1961 - PTA motion picture (16mm, sound, and color) Where Children Come First previewed at the national convention and prepared for general distribution. More than \$4,000,000 awarded in scholarships by state congresses since beginning of scholarship program.

APPENDIX B

The historical outline which follows is in two sections. The first is the outline of the History of Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers by Mrs. A. F. Waldorf of Dillon, covering the years 1922-1933. The second historical outline was compiled by Mrs. Thomas J. Micka, covering the years 1915-1964 and incorporating Mrs. Waldorf's outline.

APPENDIX B

HISTORY OF MONTANA CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS¹ (Mrs. A. F. Waldorf)

The Parent-Teacher Associations in Montana have been functioning locally for a number of years, possibly since 1921 or 1922, although few records are available concerning their activities before 1921. Their period of growth was evidently followed by a period of depression and inactivity and the membership throughout the state was recorded as 505 in 1921-1922.

The first definite record found by the historian who collected this information is concerning a meeting called in Bozeman, June 14, 1922, for the purpose of re-organization. At this time Mrs. Quincy Scott, Lewistown, was elected president, five cent dues voted, and the county unit plan adopted. Other officers were elected as follows: Vice-president, Miss Clara Christison, Great Falls; Secretary, Mrs. T. L. Pittman, Lewistown; Treasurer, Mrs. Ruth V. Clary, Bozeman. The following is a brief chronology of events from 1923 to the present.

1923 Convention, Helena, September 28.

New constitution adopted.

Dues of 15 cents per member voted.

20 associations.

1077 membership.

¹Montana Parent-Teacher, February, 1932, pp. 3 and 12.

Speakers: Mrs. Joseph Chivers; Dr. Hazel Dell Bonness;

Dr. F. O. Smith, Helena; Chancellor Brannon.

Officers elected: President, Mrs. Frank Bartos, Helena;

Vice-President, Mrs. W. S. Jackson, Great Falls; Mrs. Minnie

Case, Missoula; Secretary, Mrs. James S. MacDonald, Helena;

Treasurer, Mrs. Herbert Woodard, Hobson.

1923-1924 Convention, Helena, April 25.

17 delegates.

National speaker--Miss Frances Hayes. Other speakers, Dr.

Lemm, Dr. Neuman, Helena.

Became a member of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. Committees organized in Education, Better Films, Recreation, Social Standards, Children's Reading, Press, Legislation.

Officers elected: President, Mrs. R. L. Shaffer, Lewistown;

Vice-President, Mrs. Jackson, Great Falls; Secretary, Mrs.

M. G. Bardwell, Lewistown; Treasurer, Mrs. Joseph Chivers,

Helena.

State Membership, 1137.

Number of associations, 18.

Child Welfare subscriptions, 8.

1924-1925 Convention, Lewistown, Apr. 16, 17.

26 delegates.

Speakers: Mr. Bailey Ashworth, Lewistown; Mrs. Joseph Chivers, Helena; Rev. E. J. Klemme, Helena.

Constitution amended that officers hold office for two years.

First PTA banquet.

Officers elected: President, Mrs. A. W. Luedke, Lewistown; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. W. S. Jackson, Great Falls; Mrs. J. H. Gilbert, Dillon; Secretary, Mrs. B. C. Bardwell, Lewistown; Treasurer, Mrs. Wm. Fitzsimmons, Helena.

State membership, 1501.

Number of associations, 32.

Child Welfare subscriptions, 15.

Salary paid to state secretary for first time.

1925-1926 Convention, Billings, Apr. 2, 3.

51 delegates.

Creation of three districts to correspond to those of the M.E.A.

District chairmen appointed.

Summer Round-Up Committee formed.

Open forum on program service and publicity.

State membership, 2519.

Number of associations, 39.

Child Welfare subscriptions, 23.

State president attended National Board of Managers' meeting in Denver.

1926-1927 Convention, Helena, May 12, 13.

61 delegates.

Constitution revised.

School of Instruction by Miss Frances Hayes, National field secretary.

Discussion of local unit problems.

Officers elected: President, Mrs. J. H. Gilbert, Dillon;

Vice-Presidents, Mrs. A. T. Schultz, Helena; Mrs. C. G.

Manning, Lewistown; Secretary, Mrs. A. F. Waldorf, Dillon;

Treasurer, Mrs. E. H. Barrett, Great Falls; Historian, Mrs.

M. C. Deitrich, Billings.

Mimeographed Bulletin published throughout the year and sent to each local unit.

Membership increased from 2519 to 4419.

Number of associations, 66.

Child Welfare subscriptions, 65.

Founder's Day offering, \$114.37.

New president attended national convention in Oakland, Calif. in June 1927.

1927-1928 District conventions, May. Missoula, Great Falls, Billings.

National speakers included Mrs. Jennie R. Nichols, Mrs. C. V. Aspinwall, Mrs. W. W. Gabriel.

Schools of instruction conducted at each convention.

Organization of state officers according to national plan effected.

Establishment of several committees at large.

16-page printed Bulletin published.

Booth at State Fair established.

State committee activity enlarged.

4 new city councils.

Mrs. Victor Maelstrom, National director of home service, visited state.

State president participated in Inland Empire Parent-Teacher section meeting.

State president and state secretary were given places on general program of three district educational meetings.

Two delegates attended national convention.

State membership, 4885.

Number of Associations, 83.

Founders' Day offering, \$91.60.

Child Welfare Subscriptions, 87.

1928-1929 First Biennial State Convention.

102 delegates.

National representative, Mrs. Hugh Bradford. Third vice-pres. Pageant, International Federation of Home and School written by Mrs. A. H. Reeves, national president.

Chorus of 50 Singing Mothers.

Officers elected: President, Mrs. J. H. Gilbert, Dillon; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. R. D. Rader, Helena; Mrs. A. R. Collins, Butte; Mr. M. C. Deitrich, Billings, Mrs. C. S. Houtz, Havre; Mr. A. T. Peterson, Dillon, Mrs. O. H. Graham, Lewistown, Dr. Maybelle True, Helena; Secretary, Mrs. A. F. Waldorf, Dillon; Treasurer, Mrs. E. H. Barrett, Great Falls; Historian, Mrs. M. N. Browning, Belt.

Establishment of page for Montana Congress activities in Montana Education.

Budget system of finance established.

4 Standard Associations.

One delegate attends national convention.

State membership, 5515.

Number of associations, 91.

Founder's Day offering, \$135.89.

11 units carried through the Summer Round-Up requirements.

1929-1930 District conventions, May, Helena, Havre, Billings.

Convention theme, Parent Education.

National speaker at each, Dr. Newell W. Edison, Chairman of Social Hygiene.

Mrs. Chas. E. Roe, national field secretary, spent ten days in state conducting institutes and reaching about 1300 people.

5 delegates attend national convention.

State membership for year, 5785.

Number of associations, 93.

Founder's Day offering, \$1187.83.

Child Welfare subscriptions, 240.

6 Standard Associations.

10 units carried through Summer Round-Up requirements, 3 cities enrolling 100%, Missoula, Great Falls, Lewistown.

1930-1931 Second bi-ennial convention, Great Falls, May 12, 13, 14.

111 delegates.

Theme--The Challenge of the Parent-Education Movement.

National representative, Mrs. B. I. Elliot, National treas.

Three section meetings--Children's Reading, Home Study, Child Care and Training.

Organization Classes.

Program planning classes.

All State Mothers' Chorus.

Child Welfare Dinner.

Publicity luncheon.

Tree Planting ceremony.

Many state educators on program.

Officers elected: President, Mrs. R. C. Paxson, Missoula;
Vice-Presidents, Mrs. James W. Scott, Helena; Mrs. A. J.
Evert, Glendive; A. T. Peterson, Billings; Mrs. A. J. Baker,
Lewistown; Miss Lois Twombly, Great Falls; Mrs. W. W.
Jones, Havre; Miss Alma Wretling, Helena; Secretary, Mrs.
R. E. Morrison, Missoula; Treasurer, Mrs. A. Trenerry,
Billings; Historian, Mrs. A. F. Waldorf, Dillon.

State membership, 6123.

Number of associations, 89.

Founder's Day offering, \$192.00.

Child Welfare subscriptions, 296.

8 Standard Associations.

2 Superior Associations.

8 Mothers' Choruses organized.

Several study groups organized.

Dr. Ada Hart Arlett, national education chairman, addressed
groups in four cities.

The state president was chairman of parent-teacher section meeting of Inland Empire Education convention.

Mrs. Emma Golden, former national field secretary, lectured before various educational groups during the year. She also conducted a parent-teacher course for credit at the state normal college, Dillon, during the summer of 1931, entire attendance 90.

1931-1932 Participation in Montana Education Association district meetings assisted by Dr. Gary Cleveland Myers.

State president addressed Montana Public Health Association in convention, attended meeting of National Advisory Committee on Illiteracy and the Montana White House Conference on Child Health.

Mrs. Charles E. Roe spent ten days in the state conducting schools of instruction in six cities.

Participation in Inland Empire Education PTA section meeting in Spokane.

Glendive PTA placed on national office list as one of 200 local units receiving honorable mention because of its high membership in 1930-1931.

Montana received a six gold star award for completing its subscription quota in its class.

State membership, 4826.

New Associations, 13.

Summer Round-Up units carried through, 19.

Founder's Day Offering, \$91.69 (largest per capita offering in the nation).

Six Standard Associations.

Five Superior Associations.

Thirty study groups.

Five Mothers' Choruses.

Three delegates to National convention.

Montana Parent-Teacher financed, published by advertising and subscriptions.

District conventions, May 1932.

Theme: The Future Defense--Our Children.

Western District--Dillon--50 delegates.

Keynote--How can we be worthy of the affection, trust, and respect of our children?

Northern District--Lewistown.

Keynote--Can the P.T.A. help now?

Eastern District--Glendive.

Keynote--Child Welfare.

Discussion Topics--

The Children's Charter.

Leisure time in development of child.

How to guide in vocational choices of children.

Recreation versus delinquency.

Community work with children.

From Parent to Teacher.

The Woman's Club and the PTA.

Ethical training in our schools.

Tree planting ceremony in memory of George Washington
was held at each convention.

1932-1933 Joint PTA meetings held at each district meeting, of
Montana Education assisted by Miss Alice Somers, associate
chairman of Parent Education for National Congress of
Parents and Teachers, and Dr. Eugene Bishop, professor
of Education at University of Washington.

Third biennial convention will be held in Missoula,
May 15, 16, and 17, 1933.

March 5, 1933
Dillon, Montana

Mrs. A. F. Waldorf
State historian

AN OUTLINE HISTORY OF THE MONTANA CONGRESS OF
PARENTS AND TEACHERS

Mrs. Thomas J. Micka, State PTA
Historian, 1964

In the earliest history found in the files of the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers, Mrs. A. F. Waldorf, of Dillon, state historian, stated in February, 1932, "The Parent-Teacher Associations in Montana have been functioning locally for some twenty years, altho [sic] few records are available concerning their activities before 1921."

Patient research by Mrs. T. J. Micka, Bozeman, present historian, over a period of several years, has brought to light many little known facts of the period prior to 1921. A number of cities in Montana had formed local associations, possibly as early as 1911 or 1912. By 1914, there was a designated Parent-Teacher section scheduled as part of the annual teachers' convention, according to a program for the Montana State Teachers' Association, 1914. This section featured Mrs. John Smith of Butte, chairman, and Mrs. T. C. Brockway as leader of a round table discussion. Earlier that same year, Montana's State Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. A. Davee, was chairman of a conference of Parent-Teacher Associations at the Inland Empire Teachers Association in Spokane.

Interest in the PTA movement apparently grew to the point where an organization committee, with Mrs. John Smith of Butte as chairman, began plans for the formation of a state congress. The Butte Miner is the only source found of information for this first meeting on May 7, 1915.

"At the High School Auditorium this evening at 8:00 o'clock, the members of the Butte Parent-Teachers' Circles will receive officers of the national body and women prominent in the work started in Butte some months ago. The distinguished visitors will arrive at 7:15 o'clock and in the party will be Mrs. Frederick Schoff of Philadelphia, president of the National Association; Mrs. Milton T. Higgins, vice-president, of Worchester, Massachusetts; Mrs. Orville T. Bright of Chicago, another vice-president; Miss Bessie Locke of New York, Director of the Kindergarten division of the United States Bureau of Education. Mrs. A. W. Richter, a leader of the organization in Bozeman, and women from nearby cities will also be in attendance at the meetings which will last through Saturday.

"Following a program at the high school this evening, a public reception will be tendered the visitors at the Silver Bow Club."

In effecting the formal organization of the Montana branch of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association, a constitution must have been adopted since reports of conventions during the

next two years make reference to this document. The first officers of the Montana Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association as given in the Sunday, May 9, 1915, The Butte Miner, were as follows: Mrs. J. A. Smith, Butte, president; Mrs. Wilson, Great Falls, 1st vice-president; Mrs. T. C. Brockway, Butte, 2nd vice-president; Mrs. A. W. Richter, Bozeman, 3rd vice-president; Mrs. Farnsworth, Missoula, 4th vice-president; Mrs. A. J. Cunningham, Helena, 5th vice-president; Miss Jennie Faddis, Butte, corresponding secretary; Mr. Winais* [sic] Livingston, recording secretary; and Mrs. Gaily, Anaconda, treasurer. [*Apparently this name is misspelled, for a check with the Montana Educational Directory for 1915 gives the name as B. A. Winans, Superintendent at Livingston.]

Protection of school lands and funds from the sale thereof occupied the attention of delegates to the second annual state convention of the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers in Helena, May 5 and 6, 1916. The Press Committee--Miss Emma Perry, Mrs. E. N. Brandege, and Mrs. J. Chivers--publicized the meetings well for detailed accounts are found both in the Helena Daily Independent and the Great Falls Tribune. Members of the Resolutions Committee included Mrs. Farnsworth, Missoula, chairman; Mrs. Dozois of Roundup, Mrs. Rutledge of Bozeman, Miss Kathryn Johnston of Helena, and Miss Faddis, Butte.

The Great Falls Tribune for May 7, 1916, listed the officers elected at the second annual state meeting as: Mrs. T. C. Brockway, Butte, president; Mrs. C. H. Bowman, Butte, vice-president; Mrs. L. M. McAlister, Great Falls, auditor; and Miss McDonough, Butte, historian.

In November, 1916, a PTA program was given before the Country Life Section of the Montana State Teachers' Association. Mrs. Farnsworth presided as chairman for the meeting which had for its theme, "Control of Childhood's Environment." Addresses were given by Professor W. W. Mustaine, MSU, and Dr. W. F. Cogswell, Secretary of the State Board of Health.

The third annual convention of the Montana Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association met in Great Falls April 26, 27, and 28, 1917, with the Great Falls Central organization Council? as the host. The Great Falls Tribune for April 27, 1917, reports as Executive Committee meeting:

"At 4 o'clock the executive committee met at the home of Mrs. I. N. Walker for the preliminary business meeting. Mrs. T. C. Brockway, the state president, presided and the report of the auditing committee was accepted.

"Some changes for the constitution were discussed. One of the most important being that the term of office be changed from three to two years.

"The State officers are: [sic] Mrs. T. C. Brockway, of Butte, president; Mrs. C. A. Wilson, Great Falls, Mrs. C. H. Bowman, Butte, Mrs. A. W. Richter, Bozeman, Mrs. H. B. Farnsworth, Missoula, and Mrs. W. H. Plum, Helena, vice-presidents; Mrs. W. F. Gaily, Anaconda, treasurer; Mrs. L. M. McAllister, Great Falls, auditor; Mrs. J. F. Faddis, Butte, corresponding secretary; Miss Marguerite McDonnell, historian.

A message received from Mrs. Frederick Schoff, national president, included the following interesting item:

"I congratulate Montana on being the first state to send a woman to Congress. Jeanette Rankin It marks the beginning of a new era in the history of our country."

Speakers at this convention included M. J. Abbey of Bozeman, Miss May Trumper, newly elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Dr. Lillieflors. Reports of State PTA Chairmen included "Children's Films," Mrs. J. W. Chivers, Helena; "The Kindergarten," Supt. S. D. Largent, Great Falls; "Child Hygiene," Mrs. S. W. Souders, Red Lodge; and H. B. Mitchell, Great Falls, "Press and Publicity."

Fort Benton was one of the first units to publish a yearbook and proudly displayed its work at the convention.

Delegates to this convention came from Anaconda, Augusta, Ashuelot, Butte, Bozeman, Choteau, Fort Benton, Fife, Fort Shaw, Helena, Hinsdale, Manhattan, Livingston, Red Lodge, and Roundup.

Late in November, 1917, Mrs. T. C. Brockway, state president, resigned when her husband, the Rev. T. C. Brockway, a Baptist minister in Butte, accepted an out-of-the-state charge. Mrs. H. R. Farnsworth of Missoula assumed the office of the president of the Montana Congress. Immediately following the executive committee meeting at which she was elected president, Mrs. Farnsworth presided over the PTA section at the annual convention of the Montana State Teachers' Association in Butte, November 24, 1917.

In 1918 Alice R. Keach, secretary of the State Congress, published the following notice: "The annual meeting of the Montana branch of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association, usually held in the spring, has been postponed until early fall by vote of the executive committee. While some circles report a very successful winter's work in several communities, a series of epidemics has seriously interfered with the meetings, and very generally Red Cross work and other war activities have been given right of way. It is hoped that in the fall conditions will be more favorable. . . ."

At the Annual Conference of Health Officials held at Missoula on July 7 and 8, 1919, the Montana State Public Health Association was formed. A unique feature of this movement was the retention of identity of the various organizations participating, but all uniting in at least two general sessions at the same time and place. The State of Montana Bulletin of the Department of Health, Vol. 11, Nos. 6, 7, June and July, listed as vice-presidents of the sections the following: Public Health Administration, Dr. L. W. Allard, Billings; Tuberculosis, Dr. Caroline McGill, Butte; Sanitation and Waterworks Engineering, Surveyor-General Harry Gerharz, Helena; Child Welfare, Mrs. H. B. Farnsworth, Missoula, president Montana Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association; Industrial Hygiene, Dr. P. H. McCarthy, Butte; Personal Hygiene, Dr. E. G. Steele, Plentywood. The same bulletin reported:

"Mrs. H. B. Farnsworth, of Missoula, president of the Parent-Teachers' Association, has graciously accepted the State Chairmanship, and the "Back-to-School" and "Stay-in-School" drive will now go forward satisfactorily. Literature and survey cards have been sent to the presidents of the 156 Parent-Teachers' Associations throughout Montana."

In 1919, the council and business meeting of the Montana branch of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association met in Helena, November 24, 25, and 26, as a section of the Montana State Teachers' Association. The program was devoted to reports of committees, talks on different phases of child welfare work, and election of officers. Mrs. H. B. Farnsworth, Missoula, was reelected president.

The only source of information about work of the Montana Congress in 1920 found to date is a Bulletin of the Department of Health:

"Parent-Teacher Associations throughout Montana are sponsoring various child welfare movements such as Little Mothers' League, or Mother Craft Classes . . . The Modern Health Crusade, a simple system for teaching valuable health habits, and the Hot Lunch Movement, which is so greatly needed in many places, are also sponsored by the State Parent-Teacher Association . . . The interest in Parent-Teacher Associations is becoming keen. Since January (1920) the Circles affiliated with the State Association have increased from about 50 in number to approximately 150."

Again, the State Parent-Teacher Association met as a section at the annual meeting of the Montana State Teachers' Association in Billings, November 22, 23, and 24, 1920. A bulletin from the State Department of Public Instruction stated:

"There was never a time in the history of the public schools when so many educational problems were pressing for solution. The greatest of these problems is that of raising a sufficient amount of funds to support the schools. This can be solved only by legislation. This problem is not one for teachers alone. Trustees, patrons, and Parent-Teacher

organizations should know the needs, . . . and should be active in creating public sentiment for legislation.

"In order that Parent-Teacher organizations may take their share in this legislative responsibility, every local branch should send a representative to the State Teachers' Association in Billings, November 22, 23, 23. 1920 Not only will there be a Parent-Teacher Association section but the general meetings will be of interest to all interested in better education."

Mrs. Farnsworth resigned in December, 1921 as State president. In January, 1922, Mrs. E. C. Elliott of Helena became acting president and, from February on, State president. The call for a State PTA meeting was published in the Bozeman Daily Chronicle for Tuesday, June 13, 1922. "The Montana Parent-Teachers' Association will hold a meeting Wednesday, June 14 at 9:30 1'clock in room 22 of the Emerson Building. Election of Officers; reports; plans for the year's work; Mrs. Edward C. Elliott, President."

Mrs. Max Jacobs, Helena, the State Treasurer, president at this meeting attended by 22 delegates. Mrs. E. Copenhaver was secretary pro tem. Officers elected were Mrs. Quincy Scott of Lewistown, president; Miss Clara Christison, Great Falls, vice-president; Mrs. T. L. Pittman, Lewistown, secretary, and Mrs. Ruth V. Clary, Bozeman, treasurer. Dues were to be kept at the previous amount of five cents. It was decided to adopt the county unit plan. The next meeting of the State is to be held on the day preceding the convening of the State Teachers' Association.

1923 through 1932, History compiled by Mrs. Waldorf
[See pp. 186-197]

1932-1933 History resumed by Mrs. Thomas J. Micka
Mrs. R. C. Paxon, Missoula, president. Third Biennial Convention in Missoula, May 15, 16, 17, 1933. Mrs. J. W. Scott, Helena, first vice-president, gave report of Montana White House Conference for State president. Convention Theme--"Our Children's Heritage."
Speakers: Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, first vice-president of NCPT, "The Child and His Community"; Miss Elizabeth Ireland, superintendent of public instruction, "Cooperation in Thinking by Panel Discussion"; Dr. W. F. Cogswell, "General Health"; Mr. Newell W. Edson, staff member of the American Social Hygiene Association and chairman of the American Social Hygiene Association, Dept. of NCPT, "Tomorrow's Parent."
Child Welfare dinner; music by Parent-Teacher Chorus, Missoula
4910 members and 86 units in Montana this year.
Pre-convention Board moved, seconded, and carried that the President be empowered to appoint a local executive committee to settle emergency issues; this committee also to make appointments of committee chairmen not filled at pre-convention and post-convention Board meetings.

41 units participated in Summer Round-Up; poster contest to advertise state convention; School of Instruction held by Mrs. Langworthy. Tree planting ceremony--Kiwanis Playgrounds--Presentation by Mrs. John H. Gilbert, Dillon, junior past president. New state officers elected: Mrs. William V. Beers, Billings, state president; Mrs. W. W. Jones, Havre, 1st vice-president; Mrs. W. N. King, Missoula, 2nd vice-president; Mrs. Irvine Bennett, Missoula, secretary; Mrs. A. Trenerry, Billings, treasurer; Mrs. A. F. Waldorf, Dillon, historian; Mrs. Frank Hazelbaker, Dillon, 3rd vice-president; Mrs. H. C. Salyerds, Lewistown, 4th vice-president; Mrs. W. M. Scott, Great Falls, 5th vice-president; Mrs. George Roosevelt, Butte, 6th vice-president; Mrs. Florence Jordan, Helena, 7th vice-president; District presidents elected by the Board were Mrs. C. R. Collins, Butte, Western District; Mrs. R. E. Kiester, Great Falls, North Central District; Mrs. J. A. Evert, Billings, Eastern District.

In October, PTA Sessions were held at each of the 3 MEA District Conventions on the 27th, 28th, and 29th. Miss Alice Sowers, National Chairman of Parent Education for the NCPT, was the speaker.

1933-1934

Mrs. Beers, state president, elected delegate to the National Convention in Seattle. At state convention in Missoula, it was decided to divide the secretary's work--having both a recording secretary and an executive secretary.

The Nov. 1933 Bulletin stated that Federal funds are now available for school buildings and for the hiring of teachers where it has been a financial necessity to close schools.

Limited finances forced MCPT Bulletin editor to publish small magazine. Membership: 6218 (National listed 6300); Units: 112 (114); Largest Unit: Dillon, 234; Second Largest, Hawthorne, Helena, 225; Largest group, Great Falls, 1042.

1934-1935

Mrs. William Beers, president, reports large gains in membership. Fourth Biennial State Convention, Billings, April 15-17; theme--"Home--a Constructive Force"; speakers--Mrs. Hugh Bradford, past national president. Mr. C. G. Manning, "The Parents Place in the Educational Program"; Supt. A. T. Peterson, "Legislation."

Awards given for Publicity record books and Poster Contest: Progressive school, Billings, 1st; Hawthorne, Butte, 2nd; Shepherd, Billings, 3rd. Bylaws published in April, 1935, Bulletin. Officers to hold office for two years. Officers of state to be president, seven vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, and a historian.

Membership--8295; 130 units; Founders' Day collection--\$160.68. President attended National Board Meeting Sept. 15-18, 1935.

1935-1936

Mrs. William Beers, state president, asked for samples for Rural Exhibit at Inland Empire Association meeting in Spokane.
Membership--7878 (National credited Montana with 8288)
Mrs. C. E. Row, National field secretary, visited State and held meetings in many places.

1936-1937

Governor Elmer Holt of Montana, for the first time, proclaimed Oct. 10-17 as Parent-Teacher Week.

G. E. Kidder, President of MEA, urged support of the MEA Legislative program (Program discussed in Nov. 1936, Montana Parent-Teacher)
Fifth Biennial Convention in Butte, May 12, 13, 14, 1937; 148 Delegates
Theme: "The Relation of the Parent-Teacher Congress to the Community"
Speakers: Mrs. John Hayes, national 1st vice-president; and Mrs. M. D. Wilkinson

Bylaws revised at state convention to make them in harmony with those of National.

Membership--8235; (Western District 3252; Eastern, 2233; North Central, 2795)

State awarded National Certificate of honor for selling the national magazine

State was re-districted, changed from 3 to 6 districts.

New officers elected: Mrs. R. H. Jesse, Missoula, president; Mrs. W. G. Phelps, Polson, secretary; Mrs. Clair Kern, Missoula, treasurer; and nine vice-presidents: Mrs. W. M. Scott, Great Falls; Mrs. Holsey Johnson, Butte; Mrs. W. W. Jones, Havre; Mrs. H. R. Richard, Libby; Mrs. James Scott, Helena; Mrs. B. Hyde, Scobey; Mrs. Walter Bishop, Billings; Mrs. R. H. Keister, Great Falls; Mrs. Harris B. Olsen, Union.

1937-1938

Mrs. R. H. Jesse, state president, presented the following for state projects: 1. Closer cooperation between NEA and PTA; 2. Establishment of PTA Institutes as a part of our education courses in Teacher Training Schools.

Plans made to sponsor regularly scheduled PTA radio programs. Missoula broadcasting safety plays on radio.

District Conventions held in Missoula (Dist. 1); Bozeman (2); Havre (3); Red Lodge (4); Scobey (5); Glendive (6) with Mrs. Roe as National Rep. State President Mrs. Jesse to be delegate to National PTA in Salt Lake City.

Cost of Bulletin reported up. Sixteen-page issue costs \$46.00.

Eight issues of 16 pages each was \$383.00.

Spring Board Meeting held at the National Convention in Salt Lake City. Those attending Spring Board Meeting were Mrs. Jesse, Mrs. Clare Kern, Mrs. W. N. King, Mrs. H. R. Patton, Mrs. P. J. Regan, Mrs. E. L. Freeman (Missoula); Mrs. Lohka, Mrs. Yager, Mrs. Taylor; Mrs. H. Johnson, Mrs. Stackpole, Mrs. Clausen, Mrs. W. Williams, Mrs. Ketto, Mrs. L. Freeman, Mrs. Wilkinson (Butte); Mrs. Deyoe (Lewistown); Mrs. Phelps, (Hobson); Mrs. Drinkwater (Havre).

They wore pioneer costumes and acted as ushers the day of May 16, 1938.
Membership--8268; Montana Parent-Teacher--506 Subscriptions.

Also attending the Spring Board meeting were (Great Falls) Mrs. W. M. Scott, Mrs. Kiestler, Mrs. Lundin, Mrs. Jung, Mrs. D. Thomas, Mrs. Rutherford, and Mrs. Murphy; (Helena) Mrs. James Scott, C. R. Anderson, Mrs. Rowand, Mrs. J. M. Smith; (Billings) Mrs. Paul Brown, Mrs. Cutts; (Gardiner) Mrs. Prozwik, Mrs. Hepburne, Mrs. Maurer, Mrs. Jump; (Dillon) Mrs. Holleran; (Bozeman) Mrs. D. McDonald.

1938-1939

Mrs. Jesse presided over spring board meeting in Helena, May 16.

Decided to have a Radio Chairman

Increased stress on safety

Reports heard from all committee chairmen

M. P. Moe contributed MEA articles to Montana Parent-Teacher.

His article on Legislation of the MEA printed in March, 1939, Bulletin State membership--9133, a gain of 870 over last year, but short of the 10,000 goal set.

127 units in state

C. R. Anderson reported failure of all bills [to pass] in which PTA is interested.

Theme chosen for fall conventions: "Democracy as a Way of Life"

1939-1940

Mrs. J. K. Pettingill, President of the National Congress, main speaker at 6th Biennial Convention, Helena, Oct. 9, 10, 11, 1939, 154 delegates present.

Reports heard from 8 Councils.

Mrs. James Scott attended Safety Conference in San Francisco and gave report of it to convention.

Surplus of \$1500.00 on hand in treasury.

Moved and carried that \$750.00 be invested in securities to produce revenue. Remainder to be used for extension.

Mrs. Kern stated that costs of state bulletin excessive in comparison with those of other states. Budget committee suggests bulletin be printed without advertising after this year to reduce printing and postage costs.

Committee appointed to study state procedures.

Mrs. Jesse attended National at Omaha.

Magazine subscriptions--910; State membership--9808; members suggested that a historian be added to State Board.

Suggestions called for editor of Bulletin for next year.

Plans made for fall District Conventions

1940-1941

District Meetings attended by State President, Mrs. Jesse.

District II met at Dillon, Oct. 5, Mrs. Henry Yager, President.

District I at Hamilton, Oct. 9, Mrs. E. T. Peterson, President.

District III, Havre, Oct. 19, Mrs. T. J. Murphy.

District IV, Red Lodge, Mrs. C. W. Gross, President.

District V, Mrs. Burley Bowler, president.

District VI, Mrs. Harris Olson, president.

Board meeting, March 31, 1941.

Convention theme--"THE CHILD IN TODAY'S WORLD"

Voted to invest \$250 in Western Montana Building & Loan--added to \$750 already invested.

Membership--10,955 (11,099)

Legislative Committee working for a driver's license law.

538 subscriptions to the magazine. 798 with free ones.

Mrs. James K. Lyttle--National treasurer--to be State Convention speaker.
1941-1942

State convention--October 7, 8, 9 Great Falls.

Nomination for presidents of districts.

None for District V; decided to divide District V between Districts II and VI--carried.

Voted to cooperate with MEA in survey of juvenile delinquency.

Mrs. Jesse announced that the Burning Memorial at Macon, Georgia, is not yet completed. Twelve steps will lead up each side of the structure and each state will furnish one of these steps which are marble. The states will be notified when the builders are ready for these.

Voted to make Mrs. R. H. Jesse our first honorary V.P.

192 registered at convention; 32 paid members.

Mrs. Mark Faris attended safety meeting in Los Angeles and reported on "How Safe are Today's Children?"

Theme: "The Children in Today's World."

Miss De Motte, field secretary of Campfire Girls, asked support of MCPT in securing leaders in Montana.

Butte Mother Singers, directed by Mrs. George Benjamin; accompanist, Mrs. Holsey Johnson; sang.

Panel at Convention on "The Education of the Child in Today's World."

Officers elected are: Mrs. James Scott, Helena, president; Mrs. Holsey Johnson, Butte, first vice-president; Mrs. O. L. Lundin, Great Falls, second vice-president; Mrs. C. W. Gross, Laurel, third vice-president; Mrs. T. J. Murphy, Great Falls, secretary; Mrs. E. L. Freeman, Missoula, pres., District I; Mrs. D. L. McDonald, Bozeman, pres., District II; Mrs. V. A. Brader, Havre, pres., District III; Mrs. J. B. Appenzellar, Ballantine, pres., District IV; Mrs. Anna Manning Schultz, Glendive, pres., District VI; and Mr. O. F. Ziebarth, treasurer.

1942-1943

Resignation of Mrs. Scott, state president, was accepted. Succeeded by Mrs. Holsey Johnson.

Theme of District Conventions--"Parent-Teachers--A Community Priority."

Conventions at Glendive, Oct. 3, 1942; Lewistown, Oct. 5, 1942; Missoula, Oct. 7, 1942; Bozeman, Oct. 9, 1942; Laurel, Oct. 10, 1942.

Mrs. Johnson suggested following yearly goals: Hot lunches for Montana children, Nutrition Chairman, Identification tags for Montana children

in case of disaster. Dr. Hershey suggested information requested from Nat'l. Civilian Defense. Introduction cards for sons of PTA in service. Mrs. E. L. Freeman, Missoula, president of District I, resigned from position to accept duties of executive secretary.

1943-1944

Pre-Convention Board Meeting in Butte, September 28, 1943. Minutes of June 17 board meeting approved. (No copy of June 17 board meeting found) 8th Biennial Convention, September 28, 29, 1943. Speakers: Mrs. William Hastings, National president, PTA,--"The Family in the World at War"; Dr. Ernest Melby--"The School in a World at War"; Mr. Linus Carleton--"Legislation."

185 delegates present; 25 state officers.

Music by Butte Mother Singers.

Panel--"Planning Together for Youth." Mrs. R. H. Jesse, Mr. Kenneth Toga (FBI), Miss Catherine Nutterville, Mr. Johnson, Supt. of Butte Schools.

New officers elected--Mrs. C. W. Gross, Helena, president; Mrs. T. J. Murphy, Great Falls, 1st vice-president; Mrs. D. J. Reed, Missoula, 2nd vice-president; Mrs. J. B. Appenzellar, Joliet, 3rd vice-president; Mrs. Holsey Johnson, Butte, treasurer; Mrs. Marion Crawford, Laurel, secretary. District presidents--District I, Mrs. J. R. Plumley, Missoula; II, Mrs. Marshall Richards, Butte; III, Mrs. C. H. Perry, Great Falls; IV, Mrs. Volley Hopper, Billings; V, Mrs. K. H. Harstad, Richey.

Note in Bulletin--"On account of rationing, please let Mrs. Bert Rodda, 1938 So. Arizona Street, Butte, know your reservations for the banquet, luncheon and dinner as soon as possible ahead of convention dates, and if possible by the 20th."

"Mrs. Richard H. Jesse Honored--Mrs. Jesse, past president of the Montana Congress, was made a member of the Board of Managers of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers at the Spring Board Meeting in Chicago in May. Mrs. Jesse will serve as International Relations Chairman. Our Congress feels deep pride in Mrs. Jesse's election and extends sincere wishes for the success of her participation in the national program."

1944-1945

Mrs. C. W. Gross, pres., and Mrs. Olson, state safety chairman to attend National Safety Council in Salt Lake City the last of April. Mrs. J. Miller Smith attended National Board Meeting in Chicago, December, 1944. Plans to hold convention in Missoula, October, 1945, if convention could be held. Voting delegates nominated for National convention--First six--the Executive Board: the five district presidents: Mrs. Hewitt, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Rowand, Mr. Carleton, and Mrs. Keer. All 16 elected.

April Board Meeting, Mrs. C. W. Gross, Helena, president.
MCPT favors distribution of war surplus supplies after the war for use in schools in the various states.
M. P. Moe endorsed for trip to Washington.
Legislative Committee under Mr. Harry A. Burke appointed.
April 27, 1944, Board Meeting.
District convention and place of meeting were chosen--I--Kalispell, Mrs. J. R. Plumley, president; II--Helena, Mrs. Marshall Richards, president; III--Havre, Mrs. C. H. Perry; IV--Worden.
Board Managers Meeting--November 9, 1944.
Mrs. Gross, president, decided to give units 2 years to reinstate.
PTA packet sent to each county Superintendent of Schools to distribute as needed.
Mrs. Johnson stated she would purchase the first life membership in Montana. Fund use to be designated later. Plans to hold two-day board meeting if no state convention held. Mrs. Haines of Billings nominated to fill unexpired term of president of District IV.
Special Honor Certificate for selling one National subscription for every 10 members in State. Mrs. Frank Kerr, Magazine Chairman, said Montana is only state so honored.
9th State Biennial Convention in Missoula. Theme--"Education for a World at Peace."
Miss Agnes Samuelson, Education Chairman National PTA, and Mrs. Richard Jesse are National Committee Women at convention.
New officers: Mrs. Dallas J. Reed, Missoula, president; Mrs. T. J. Murphy, Great Falls, 1st vice-president; Mrs. J. S. Haines, Butte, 2nd vice-president; Mrs. W. W. Jones, Havre, 3rd vice-president; Mrs. Marion Crawford, Laurel, secretary; Mrs. Holsey C. Johnson, Miles City, treasurer.
District Presidents: I--Mrs. J. R. Plumley, Missoula; II--Mrs. Marshall Richards, Butte; III--Mrs. J. J. Toy, Great Falls; IV--Mrs. Fred Penwell, Billings; V--Mrs. H. K. Harstad, Glendive.
Convention Speakers: Miss Samuelson, "Responsibility of a Community for Building a Better Peace," "How can PTA Serve Better in the Community?"; Mr. Earl Fellbaum, "Can we Educate for Peace during the Atomic Age?"; Dr. James A. McCain, "Education for a World at Peace." Miss Samuelson, "The Place of the PTA in the New Education."
Mrs. Reed attended National Parent-Teacher Workshop in Iowa City, Iowa, in July.
Moved, seconded, and carried that a member of State School Boards Association become a member of State PTA Board. Moved and carried the County Superintendent Association be granted membership. New bylaws to be printed and distributed.

1945-1946

Spring Board meeting Saturday, April 13, 1946, in Helena. Mrs. Dallas J. Reed, president, presiding. Motion carried to print 500 copies of bylaws and standing rules. Approximate cost of \$38.00 taken from "Supplies" under Budget. Committee of three appointed to set up standing rules for the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers. Committee is as follows: Mrs. Kerr, chairman; Mrs. Hewitt; Mrs. Scammon; Mrs. J. Miller Smith in advisory capacity. Permanent committee is to be set up to be advisory board for state legislation to act as steering committee with MEA and School Boards Association, with president serving with committee.

Mr. Burke appointed chairman and Mrs. J. M. Smith.

District Conventions follow: Mrs. J. R. Plumley, (1), Belton; Mrs. J. J. Toy, (3), Great Falls; Mrs. Richards, (2), Butte; Mrs. W. S. Hartley for Mrs. Penwell, (4), Billings; Mrs. Harris Olson for Mrs. K. H. Harstad, (5), Glendive. Mrs. Mary Harstad, Glendive, resigning as president of (5). Mrs. Roy Richey, Richey, successor. District Conventions theme: "Laying Firm Foundations."

Mrs. Hartley suggested five scholarships, one each for units of Montana Greater University. President to set up committee.

Mrs. Olson's report on Safety Driver Training courses in high school has backing of State Highway Patrol. Units asked to appoint safety chairman. First PTA workshop at MSU, July 18, 19, 1946. 142 units represented. Speakers were Mr. Linus Carleton, Mr. C. R. Anderson, Dean Maucher, Miss Mildred Wharton, Extension specialist NCPT.

1946-1947

Mrs. Reed, president; Founders' Day gift--\$372.43; Membership--15,254; Units--148; New Units--21; Reinstated--3; Total--172.

District Conventions--I, Belton, Mrs. J. R. Plumley, pres.; II, Butte, Mrs. Marshall Richards; III, Great Falls, Mrs. J. J. Toy; IV, Billings, Mrs. W. S. Hartley; V, Glendive, Mrs. K. H. Harstad resigned. Mrs. Harris Olson named in her place. Theme of Conventions--"Laying Firm Foundations."

Workshops to be held in MSU, MSC, and Eastern. Miss Norton of National Congress to help conduct the workshops.

MEA has collected material on the Indian problem. Mrs. Reed given permission to use said material and to work to remedy conditions.

"Being fully aware of the acute school situation in Montana the Board of Managers of the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers do here resolve the hearty endorsement and support of any improvement in the salary schedule asked by the MEA, Administrators' Association and the respective school boards."

Board voted to subscribe to National Parent-Teacher in our State College and University Libraries.

Wheatland County added to District IV.

1947-1948

Mrs. Reed, president; District Convention theme--"Working Together."
I, Hamilton, Oct. 3, 1947, Mrs. J. R. Plumley; II, Bozeman, Sept. 29,
Mrs. Marshall Richards; III, Lewistown, Mrs. J. J. Toy; IV, Worden,
Sept. 25, Mrs. Fred Penwell; V, Wibaux, Mrs. H. E. Olson, Sept. 27.
Summer Leadership Workshops at MSU, MSC, Eastern.

Mrs. Lucille Leonard, National speaker at District Conventions.

Summer Round-Up; 65 units completed Round-Up.

\$81.40 withdrawn from Western Montana Building and Loan to complete
Scholarship Fund to \$500.

Five Scholarships awarded: MSU, Missoula; MSC, Bozeman; Northern
Montana Normal, Havre; Eastern Normal School, Billings; Montana State
Normal, Dillon. sic

Montana Citizen Committee organized with Mr. C. D. Haynes, Hamilton,
treasurer.

Counties paid in \$6,723.79; Quota: \$16,782.08.

School situations still critical. Mr. Harry Ross discussed Ft. Peck
situation. State PTA sent wires to senators and representatives in Con-
gress about needed legislation. State Board moved we continue to urge
units to accept government aid for hot lunch programs. Moved we support
National program of giving adequate Federal aid to Indian school children.
809 magazine subscriptions; 17,000 members; 14 new units.

District V to be divided into V and VI again. Mrs. Edwin Maier, Wolf
Point, named president of District VI.

Units urged to send representative to Citizens' Committee. The following
is reprinted from Montana Parent-Teacher, February, 1948, pp. 3 and 4:

"Education in the United States is only as good as the poorest
school. Therefore it becomes a responsibility of the Federal Government
to assist the various states in providing a basic program of education
for every child. Now be it resolved: that the Montana Congress of
Parents and Teachers lend its whole-hearted support to secure passage
of legislation to assist the states in providing a basic program of
education for every child.

"Educational history in Montana was made on November 21, 1947,
when plans were laid for the formation of a State Citizens' Committee
on Education. . . The lay public will have a chance to help in the
solution of problems that have arisen during the crisis in education.

"The Legislative Assembly during the last session, 1947, failed
to solve the school problems of Montana by the defeat of HB 124,
. . . that was the result of the Governor's Commission on Education.
It is legend now that objections were primarily against 'the size' of
the bill, and ironic that of the 99 pages of the behemoth bill only
27 pages were new. No objections were made to the provisions of the
bill, everyone granting that 'transportation,' 'finance,' 'certifica-
tion,' 'district re-organization,' etc., were the immediate needs upon
which legislation was forthcoming.

"The meeting on November 21st was called by the Executive Council of the MEA to which careful consideration was given to the selection of representative citizens. The group* sic was given a tentative agenda of educational problems as a started for their consideration. . .

"It was the consensus of the 30 educators and lay people attending the meeting on November 21st in Helena that the problem of school finance was one of the major, if not THE MAJOR sic , issue. In conjunction, it was felt that the property taxes were too high and that nontaxable sources of revenue are needed, that an equalization measure of taxation between local, county and state is necessary; and that the state must furnish a greater share of the financial load in the future.

"It was further brought out clearly that the organizational side of the picture is necessary to balance the financial. One of the purposes of HB 124 was to eliminate the number of small districts--that fewer districts, larger administrative and financial units, will do the job more adequately.

"C. R. Anderson, research director of the MEA . . . brought out the need of defining 'reorganization of districts' and 'consolidation of schools.' The former means of combining of our many school districts, some with very inadequate taxable valuations, in order to form a more adequate tax base, was unsatisfactory. The latter implies the closing of schools which. . . we are not primarily concerned with. . . Under the proposed changes, it would have remained the same, only that an amendment was added which further protected the small school by saying that 'no school could be closed without the consent of the people concerned . . . '

"Chaffin again urged the organization of a citizens' committee and Dr. George Selke, chancellor of the University, made a motion to the group relative to the formation of such a committee. The motion was carried that a State Citizens' Committee on Education be formed.

"Much consideration was then given by the group to the following: How will this committee be formed? By what basis will membership be decided? Who will call the initial meeting? etc. Some thought a geographical basis should be employed with representatives coming from those geographical sections, others that there should be one representative from each county, while a third suggested that the school census be used for delegating representation.

"After much discussion, a motion was made that the Parent-Teacher organization would be the most impartial and the most logical group to call the initial meeting. As anyone can become a member of the Parent-Teacher organization or attend any of its meetings, the group unanimously endorsed the proposal that the PTA call this meeting. The following four points proposed by various members of the group were approved:

"1. Recommended, that problems be studied by a Citizens' Committee representing all state-wide organizations and all sections of the state.

"2. Recommended, that there be appointed a Citizens' Committee On Education to consider and prepare a legislative program pertaining to educational problems to be presented to the 1949 legislature.

"3. Recommended, that the PTA take the responsibility of calling public meetings in each county for the purpose of organizing the County Citizens' Committee on Education.

"4. Recommended, that each County Committee select a member to serve on a State Citizens' Committee On Education to be called into meeting by the President of the PTA.

"Mrs. Dallas J. Reed, state president of the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers, representing her organization at this meeting, accepted this initial responsibility, and all members of the group endorsed their aid in every way possible in getting the State Citizens' Committee On Education organized. (On December 3rd, Mrs. Reed sent a letter of explanation to the Executive Board of the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers and asked for their approval to go ahead.)

"This is indeed, a historic milestone for education in Montana. The formation of a Citizens' Committee On Education is an opportunity for every citizen, regardless of race, creed, color or affiliation, to participate. "The Schools Are Yours" can become a reality, for all of the children of all of the people are the ones most affected. The Citizens' Committee On Education can be what the name implies--citizens assembled together for the educational welfare of all the children of Montana, applying every effort of intelligence and cooperation that can be mustered for the common good." [*Invited guests. P. 210]

1948-1949

10th State Convention, Billings, October 18, 1948; 190 delegates; 17,597 members; 22 Board members; Speaker--Dr. George Selke.

Mrs. Charles A. Snyder of Omaha, Nebraska, speaker at workshop.

New Officers: Mr. Harry M. Ross, Butte, president; Mrs. Frank Kerr, Great Falls, 1st vice-president; Mrs. E. R. Munger, Helena, 2nd vice-president; Mrs. Marion Crawford, Laurel, 3rd vice-president; Mrs. A. R. Ferron, secretary; Mrs. W. W. Jones, Havre, treasurer.

Mrs. Reed made honorary vice-president.

State Board Meeting.

Workshops in Missoula, Bozeman, Dillon, Havre, and Billings.

Among resolutions passed at State Convention were these: That the need for active recruitment of young people for the teaching profession be encouraged with particular emphasis on the elementary. A single salary scale based on training, on experience. A minimum salary of \$2400 for beginners with four years of training and a maximum of \$6000. "That this body recommends that teaching load be lightened to increase the efficiency." #5--"That all organizations interested in education present a united front to the law making body and support the recommendations of

the Citizens' Committee. . . . #6--"That if necessary, the PTA would be in favor of a sales tax which would exclude food stuffs and medicine." It would like investigation into other sources of revenue such as increased income tax, severance tax, or others first, such tax to be earmarked for education only.

Five scholarships awarded to Mr. Donald Demmons, Shelby, Montana, MSU; Mr. Bayliss Cummins, Kalispell, Montana, MSC; Miss Mary Baker, Whitehall, Montana, State Normal, Dillon; Mr. Palmer Scott, Deison, Montana, Northern College, Havre; Miss Irma Iverson, Billings, Montana, Eastern Normal, Billings.

Units urged to send donations for scholarships and to support legislation for hot lunch program, more Federal aid for educating Indian children.

Montana Parent-Teacher--1162 subscriptions.

"Mr. Ross called on our Legislature chairman, Mr. D. D. Cooper. He in turn introduced Mr. C. R. Anderson, who worked in the last Legislature during the entire session. Mr. Anderson stated that the PTA backed by the Citizens' Committee, were responsible for the major achievements of school legislation, teacher retirement, and certification bills that were passed.

1949-1950

District Conventions--Oct. 19, I, Missoula; Oct. 11, II, Helena; Oct. 13, III, Havre; Oct. 17, IV, Wyola; Oct. 15, V & VI, Wolf Point. Five \$100 scholarships awarded.

Beginning of drive for funds for National Headquarters.

Mrs. Reed, in discussing the part the Citizens' Committee would have in the future, stated it could function only in the future when all counties contributed their share toward its support.

Talk on Juvenile Protection--Mrs. Maggie Smith Hathaway.

Workshops at MSU, MSC, Eastern, and Dillon--Theme--"Home Life and Family Relations."

MCPT urged making kindergartens part of school budget.

1950-1951

Harry Ross, President. District Conventions--I, Polson, Oct. 9; II, Butte, Oct. 19; III, Great Falls, Oct. 11; IV, Laurel, Oct. 21; V, Richey, Oct. 16; VI, Glasgow, Oct. 14. National Speaker--Mrs. H. H. Hargreaves.

20 new PTA's formed. Also new rural council in Ravalli County.

Membership over 20,000.

Summer workshops were held in 1950 at three of the state educational institutions, and plans have been made to conduct them again in 1951.

Five scholarships of \$100 each granted to students at the state schools of education who show exceptional promise of becoming good teachers.

The Board of Managers met at Butte in April to study items of business for presentation to the delegates at the state convention. Committees were appointed (1) to recommend bylaws revisions, (2) to formulate legislation policy.

Mrs. Reed reported the findings of the White House Conference which she attended.

Theme--"How can various groups make for a Happier, Healthier, Better-adjusted Adult?" [sic]

Mrs. Jones sent report of National Building fund--\$540.41.

Mrs. Kerr reports \$326.15 in the Scholarship fund.

Mrs. Nelson moved we take the money necessary to bring the fund to \$500 from the general fund until the amount is accumulated. Carried.

State convention dates were set for Oct. 19-20th.

Mrs. Blake and Mrs. Crawford reported on workshop at Oregon State.

1951-1952

Mrs. Crampton is available for workshops in Montana next year, before December. She would like two days at each designated place. She will also give instruction to new officers at conventions.

Mrs. Kerr reported on the Scholarship fund; this year it is \$555.65.

She said the prevailing method of handling the fund is very discouraging to the Chairman and wishes the State treasurer be asked to send a quarterly statement with list of Units and amount of contribution.

Spring Board Meeting--Helena, March 28-29, 1952.

District Conventions--I, 2-day, Kalispell; II, 2-day, Townsend; III, 2-day, Lewistown; IV, Billings (Lockwood Flats); V, 1-day, Glendive; VI.

National requested we have a Civil Defense Chairman; Mrs. Charles Lay of Helena has been appointed. Attended meeting coordinating city, county, and state officers. Plan word of mouth publicity to acquaint people with program. Cascade County prepared for emergency. Montana only state represented with Canada. First aid, nursing courses, fire prevention information necessary. Preparatory kits available.

State convention, Great Falls, Oct. 18, 1951; 15 Board Members and 166 Delegates opened the convention.

Mrs. Hargreaves, National vice-pres., spoke on "The Citizen Child, His Needs in a Free World."

New state officers--Mrs. Marion Crawford, Laurel, president; Mrs. E. R. Munger, Helena, 1st vice-president; Mrs. Cecil Thomas, Great Falls, 2nd vice-president; Mrs. Willis Thurow, Glendive, 3rd vice-president; Mrs. Marshall Richards, Butte, secretary; Mrs. Morris Blake, Kalispell, treasurer. Mrs. Hargreaves installed the officers.

Five \$100 scholarships awarded--Anita Mosby, Butte, Western Montana College of Education, Dillon; Robert J. McRae, Jordan, MSU; Jackie Lou Pettyjohn, MSC; Vernon H. Akins, Lame Deer, Eastern Montana College of Education.

1952-1953

The Board of Managers met in Helena, April 10-11, 1953, Mrs. Marion Crawford, state president, presiding.

Mrs. Crawford attended "Home and School Association" meeting in Canada. District presidents requested to appoint district chairman to correspond with state chairman.

Resolution to be presented at state convention recommending "Each of the six districts be sub-divided in such a manner, depending on population and geographic possibilities to facilitate the business of the locale." Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Bertelson reported on parent education. Radio program, ten in series.

Mrs. Paul Whitney opened course. Tape recording of one program.

Mrs. Micka, Workshop Chairman, reported Missoula preparing for 3-day workshop. Theme--"Parent Education." Billings plans workshop later in summer. Investigate possibility of securing Mrs. Whitney as guest speaker.

Committee named to investigate possibility of hiring paid person for secretary, treasurer, and editor: Mr. Oliver Peterson, Mrs. E. R.

Munger, Mrs. A. L. Armstrong.

48 high schools, 2450 students have Driver's Training. Billings, Glendive, Butte-bicycle protection program. Dawson County purchased Audio-meter sponsored by the Kiwanis Club.

Education condition critical. 350,000 teachers lost in 1953.

Coming referendums at Boulder and Great Falls (State schools) part of campaign.

Scholarships well received. Mrs. Kerr: "Scholarships should be permanent in budget, not volunteer."

National Headquarters--Montana contributed \$195.13.

Mrs. Micka, workshops; June 18-20, Missoula. Each workshop conducted in said locale. Catherine Reed, Oregon State College, guest speaker.

144 attendance last year. Aim--reach state level people. Nominating Committee: Mr. Oliver Peterson, Dist. 4; Mrs. Holsey Johnson; 2, Mrs. A. L. Armstrong, 1; Mrs. C. J. Ihler, 3; Mrs. Henry Boyd, 6; Mrs. Harris Olson, 5.

1953-1954

Pre-Convention Board Meeting. Mrs. Marion F. Crawford, state president.

Montana Bulletin costs \$874.65. Cost of publication is \$1,151.97.

Montana--1,109 subscriptions. 250 Bulletins mailed out of state.

Mrs. Armstrong, chairman of committee to investigate office consolidation, said National recommends to not pool offices. Keep bulletin separate and offices as they are.

Mrs. Munger suggested return to three-year term and no second term-- same as National. Motion to consider change and take to convention moved, seconded, and carried.

\$704.25 in scholarship fund. \$784.06 in bank. Decided to keep scholarship fund voluntary. Recipients were--Nina Miller, Alder, Eastern; Doris Mae Combs, Nashua, Northern; Donna Wirdel, Butte, Western; John Britton, Big Fork, MSU; DeLoris Siverts, MSC.

\$340.48 in National Headquarters fund.

State Parent-Teacher Convention, Oct. 8-10, 1953, Helena.

Mrs. Nordfors, National Speaker. Theme--"Better Homes, Better Schools, and Better Communities."

Mrs. Micka showed "Gold Bricks" being sold for 25¢ to increase National Building fund donation which is \$922. Names of purchasers pasted on "brick wall" and sent to National.

New state officers--Mrs. Marion F. Crawford, Laurel, president; Mrs. E. R. Munger, Helena, 1st vice-president; Mrs. Willis Thurow, Glendive, 2nd vice-president; Mrs. Morris Blake, Kalispell, 3rd vice-president; Mrs. Thomas Micka, Hamilton, treasurer; Mrs. Marshall Richards, Butte, secretary.

Motion to increase scholarship to \$125 or \$130, depending on registration fee of institution, seconded and carried.

Founders' Day gift--\$782.57. \$391.23 kept in Montana.

District presidents reports:

District 1--Mrs. Wehr. 2 New Units, 1 re-organized, assisted with building program, had safety programs, working to strengthen study groups, films shown.

District 2--Mrs. Ilvedson (report filed) 2 New Units; programs included safety, mental health, buildings, audio-visual aids, driver training, water supplies, and better motion pictures, hot lunch and community recreation. Submits Bozeman's invitation for District Convention.

District 3--Mrs. Waldrip. 4 New Units; supported state scholarship fund, recreation programs, panel discussion of report cards, took active interest in extracurricular needs, improved school grounds, and helped clean school building. Programs included mental health, safety, films from film library.

District 4--Mrs. Ross Crow. No report.

District 5--Mrs. Charles Miller. No report.

District 6--Mrs. Irving Hoyer. Mrs. Hoyer represented by Mr. Gene McCracken, secretary, District 6. 3 New Units. Delegates to workshop in Missoula. Local workshops, 11 units attending. Brockway celebrated 25th anniversary. Summer Round-Up program.

Mrs. Kerr--Scholarship Chairman. Scholarships in 5th year. To date-- \$1,304.31. 1,500 Bulletins sent out.

Mr. Graner--Safety chairman--reported 52 schools offer driver training; 100 schools offer classroom instruction only. Highway Patrol--testing device for training drivers--contact Bodley Vacura, Helena. Need for more stringent drivers' laws and responsibility laws. Home injury high. More deaths from accidents than from communicable diseases.

District Conventions recommended--District 1, Hot Springs; District 2, Bozeman; District 3, Havre; District 4, Billings; District 5, Broadus; District 6, Bainville.

PTA Bonds--Mrs. Micka reported "F" Bonds reached maturity, no longer drawing interest. Instructions to buy "E" Bonds with the \$1,000 in motion by Mrs. Munger. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Riley moved to increase the scholarship to \$150, as tuitions have increased. Motion carried.

Mrs. Jourdenais, Workshop chairman, said date tentatively set June 21-22. Miss Marian Benee to be principal speaker.

National Headquarters fund reported about \$370.

1954-1955

Mrs. Crawford attended Administrators conference and Inland Empire Educational meet.

District Presidents' reports:

District 1--Mrs. Wehr. 2 new Units. Telegrams to Legislators.

Programs included panel discussions on driver training, health measures. Worked on mill levy; program for slow children.

District 2--Mrs. Riley. 2 new Units. Pre-school Round-Up, eye tests, drivers' training, several hot lunch programs; sponsored school accident insurance, parent education; worked on bond issue, attended workshop; had mixer dances.

District 3--Mrs. Garrison. 2 new Units. Had school children fingerprinted; had Civil Defense program, first aid classes, parent education program.

District 4--Mrs. Veach. No report.

District 5--Mrs. Shields. Survey for hot lunch; worked on school bond issue; had inoculation program. Central unit has been divided and a new council is being planned.

District 6--Mrs. Hoyer. 2 new Units. Education for T. B. program; active legislation program; convention and workshop in District; varied health program.

Mrs. Munger reported on her trip to National to attend workshop on leadership training.

Life membership purchased for President, Mrs. Crawford; also life membership for incoming president.

State convention to be held first week in November in Butte.

Scholarship increased by \$25, making amount \$175 per student.

Board voted to endorse Mrs. Crawford for a regional presidency or a national chairmanship.

1955-1956

Mrs. Marion F. Crawford, state president, presided at Board of Managers meeting.

Mrs. Lonie Shields, pres. of District 5, submitted her resignation.

District presidents report:

District 1--Mrs. Wehr. 1 New Unit. Planning district workshops in two sections of her district.

District 2--Mrs. Riley. 1 New Unit.

District 3--Mrs. Garrison. 2 New Units. Held district workshop meeting and discussion group.

District 4--Mrs. Veach. 3 New Units.

District 5--(Group reporting for Mrs. Shields.)

District 6--Mrs. Hoye. 1 New Unit. District workshop of 26 units; 20 represented were new presidents.

The Board of Managers of the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers recommends that Mrs. Crawford be commended for her leadership in the growth and scope of activity and prestige of PTA during her administration; with a special citation for her work in the area of Public relations and securing a representation and recognition of PTA on the State and National level by organizations interested and active in the fields of education and child welfare.

State Parent-Teacher Convention, November 10-12, 1955, Butte.

Mrs. Marion Crawford, state president, presiding.

Mrs. Rollin Brown, National president of PTA, major speaker. Mrs. Brown told us we are not the self-sufficient nation we have chosen to believe; 1/3 of our materials are imported. Must learn to conserve human power and help people the way they want to be helped use the freedom we have. Should be more religion discussed to acquaint children with the "Greatest piece of Literature the world has ever known."

State convention, Butte; 197 delegates; 23 Board members; 44 guests; 264 total.

New state officers--Mrs. Clara Munger, Helena, president; Mrs. W. G. Nelson, Butte, 1st vice-president; Mrs. Irving Hoye, Froid, 2nd vice-president; Mrs. Guy Mayberry, Havre, 3rd vice-president; Mrs. Willis Thurow, Anaconda, treasurer; Mrs. B. Bertelson, Billings, secretary. Mrs. Marshall Richards presented Life Membership award to Mrs. Clara Munger.

Five scholarships given in State to student in 2nd year level and in Missoula and Bozeman 3rd year level. Amount for each student \$175 outright gift. Units urged to send money to State Treasurer, Mrs. Willis Thurow, 208 E. 3rd, Anaconda. Scholarship fund--\$746.11.

Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers Spring Board Meeting. Mrs. Clara Munger, president.

Mrs. R. H. Dightman reported on forms sent to PTA units for Roundup. Medical forms to 114 units for total of 5,750 persons. Scholarships increased to \$220 per year. At 1956 Summer Workshop, 43 cities represented, 76 units, 15 Board members, 196 registered.

1956-1957

Chairmen to submit years plan of work to president following Spring Board Meeting so they may be approved by Executive Committee before put into action.

State Workshop to be June 23-25, Missoula. Mildred Nelson to be Board representative on coordination and planning.

Contributions of \$25 or more by unit to State Scholarship Fund may be given in for a Life Member.

Family Living Conference to be held June 27-July 3 at MSC, Bozeman. Theme--"Making the Most of Human Relations." Dr. and Mrs. Osborne, Columbia University to be leaders.

Following items are needed for PTA History: any picture, bulletins from 1929 to 1941, more information on the formation of districts.

District conventions theme--"PTA Challenge." Conventions must be held between Oct. 21 and Nov. 2.

District I--Mrs. William Wehr. Convention--Stevensville.

District II--Mrs. John Riley. Convention--Townsend.

District III--Mrs. Russell Garrison. Convention--Conrad.

District IV--Mrs. S. R. Veatch. Convention--Worden.

District V--Mrs. John Scott.

1957-1958

Possibilities of establishing a State Central Headquarters to be recommended at State Convention in Havre. Committee feels function of Montana Congress would be improved by establishment of the office, and units and districts ready for such action.

Five \$25 contributions for scholarships received from units, entitling them to name a Life Member.

District 1--Mrs. Rusk--County leaders being used. 66 units with 76 schools not organized.

District 2--Dr. W. E. Booth is visiting units.

District 3--Dave Rice--69 units with membership of 9400, 10% increase. 3 new units.

District 4--Mrs. Ralph Brown--New unit in Red Lodge with 47 members.

District 5--Mrs. John Scott--One new unit--Jefferson School, Glendive.

District 6--Mrs. Clifford Thomsen--26 units in District with 2 new ones.

State convention, Havre, Northern Montana College, Oct. 6-8 or 9-11.

Bulletin has 1436 paid subscriptions and 150 complimentary. Have compiled some binders of all issues to sell at State Convention. Mrs. Gilbert, early state president, to be invited to attend state convention in Havre

as guest and presented with a Life Membership.

Mildred Nelson named delegate and Helen Bertelson alternate to National Convention, May 18-21 in Omaha.

State bylaws approved by National Congress bylaws committee after a few suggested minor changes had been made.

Growing interest of fathers in PTA activities shown--in 1957-58, 44% of the unit presidents and half the council presidents were men. Mrs. Leon S. Price, national chairman of Committee on Publicity, added much to each meeting of district conventions.

State President, Mrs. Munger, attended national conferences of the Division of County and Rural Area Superintendents and the National Education Association Department of Rural Education, both held in Denver, and the conference of the Inland Empire Education Association in Spokane, Washington.

1958-1959

State Convention, Havre, October.

New state officers: Mrs. W. G. Nelson, Butte, president; Mrs. Irving Hoyer, Froid, 1st vice-president; Mrs. Elva Garrison, Great Falls, 2nd vice-president; Mr. W. E. Booth, Bozeman, 3rd vice-president; Mrs. Willis Thurow, Anaconda, secretary; Mr. Stuart M. Hall, Laurel, treasurer.

Montana PTA Life Members: Past state presidents, Mrs. Holsey Johnson, Butte; Mrs. J. H. Gilbert, Dillon; Mrs. Luedke, Lewistown; and Mrs. John Milanovich, Washington School, Butte; Mrs. Arthur Hoem, Whittier School, Butte; Mr. Carl Jacobson, Elrod School, Kalispell; Mrs. Goodwin Bergh, Froid; Mrs. Ralph Brown, Broadview; Mr. Kermit Konzen, Garfield School, Billings; Mr. H. Kleis Larsen, Franklin School, Missoula; Mrs. L. R. Jourdonnais, Paxson School, Missoula; Dr. Linus J. Carleton, State PTA Board Member; Miss Edith Olson, Devlin School, Havre; Miss Mildred Wood, Lincoln-McKinley School, Havre; Mrs. Howard Brown, Paxson School, Missoula. Eligible units for Life Memberships: Jefferson, Missoula; Grand Ave., Billings; Bainville.

District Conventions: 1--Bonner, 2--Twin Bridges, 3--Fort Benton, 4--Ryegate, 5--Fallon, 6--Nashua.

1959-1960

Dr. Booth and Mrs. Berg representatives at Family Life Conference in Bozeman, June 22-26.

Mildred Nelson to be given a Life Membership and all succeeding presidents be given theirs at installation.

A PTA Scholarship to be granted to degree students preparing to teach in elementary or secondary schools to be awarded for the junior or senior year.

Membership--27,102. 58 units not reported. Money received for 23 Life Memberships.

Six district conventions early in school year gave leadership training and preparation for a year of active work. District 1, Bonner, divided into District 1 and 1A so no local unit would be further than 60 miles from an officer. District 1A comprises units in Lincoln, Flathead, Sanders, and Lake Counties. Mrs. Spencer Rider, Kalispell, president. District 2, Twin Bridges, Mr. Logan Hazen, Livingston, president. Those attending voted to demand better TV programs and to join the fight to eliminate pornographic literature from the mail.

District 3, Fort Benton, Mrs. Ken Obrecht, Cascade, president. District 4, Ryegate, 65 members attended. Mrs. A. E. Lenhardt, president. District 5, Fallon, Mrs. Richard Thompson, Fallon, president. District 6, Nashua, Mrs. Doris Maag, Glasgow, president. Mrs. Nelson, state president, attended all six conventions.

Five scholarships of \$220 each awarded to deserving students at the five units of the University system having teacher-training departments.

New units organized--8 and 11 reinstated. Units in state--292.

Total membership--33,402. Contributions to Scholarship Fund--\$2,648.95.

Founders' Day Collection--\$1,067.67. Subscriptions to Bulletin--1429.
1960-1961

Pre-Convention Board Meeting, Billings, June 8. Mrs. W. G. Nelson, president, presiding.

Mrs. Nelson to attend a meeting on the 1960 White House Conference on June 9 in the House Chambers, Helena. Committee on Children and Youth to be appointed to start working on projects.

State convention, June 8 and 9, 1961, Billings.

Mrs. Nelson introduced Mrs. C. Meredith Springer, National representative, who was the parliamentarian for the convention.

New state officers: Mrs. Irving Hoyer, Froid, president; Dr. Thomas Moriarty, Billings, 1st vice-president; Mrs. John Milanovich, Butte, 2nd vice-president; Mrs. Lloyd Berg, Bozeman, 3rd vice-president; Mrs. James Mansfield, Jr., secretary; Mrs. Lee Restad, Billings, treasurer. Main business at state convention, Billings, June 8, 9, 10, concerned efforts to revise State PTA bylaws. Further study needed, so 1958 constitution still in effect.

State membership--32,151; 270 units.

Formation of Glendive PTA Council.

District conferences as follows: District 1, Kalispell, Oct. 14, Mrs. Spencer Rider, president; Missoula, Oct. 12, Mrs. William Strothman, president, District 1A; District 2, Three Forks, Oct. 8, Mr. Norman Nelson, president; District 3, Great Falls, Oct. 10, Mrs. Bertha Obrecht, president; District 4, Laurel, Oct. 5, Mrs. A. E. Lenhardt, president; District 5, Glendive, Oct. 3, Mrs. Myra Thompson, president; District 6, Culbertson, Mrs. Doris Maag, president.

Two or more schools of instruction at each of seven districts.

State PTA scholarships raised to \$300 each.

1961-1962

Because delegates at 1961 convention had voted for complete revision of state bylaws, two sets of revised bylaws submitted to local organizations. First revision voted down on ballot by mail. Decision on second revision deferred until 1964 by 1962 state convention.

State Congress helped organize Montana Allied Council for Education with Montana Education Association, Montana Association of School Administrators, Montana School Boards Association and the PTA holding memberships. Also participating as nonvoting members--Montana Association of County Superintendents of Schools, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and a representative of Greater University System.

Formation of PTA Councils in Anaconda and Livingston; 15 councils in state now.

Membership, 34,175. 301 units.

Five scholarships of \$300 awarded.

State Board members represented state PTA as follows: Harold Mogen, school education chairman, and president, Mrs. Hoyer, on Allied Council for Education; Mr. Mogen, the Teacher Supply Committee for the State Department of Instruction; Mrs. Rachelle Mansfield, third vice-president (representing the board), the national convention in Portland; Stuart Hall, safety chairman, the Governor's Conference on Safety; Mrs. W. C. Gallagher, Civil defense chairman, the Governor's Conference on Civil Defense; Dr. Moriarty, the Governor's Foundation Program Study committee; Mrs. Obrecht and Mrs. J. P. Mansfield, Jr., third vice-president and citizenship chairman, the Montana Commission on Teacher Education and Professional Standards (TEPS); Mrs. W. G. Nelson, immediate past president, and Mrs. Louis Hagener, health chairman, the Montana Health Planning Association and the narcotics and alcoholism committees for the Montana State Board of Health; and Gladys Holmes, M.D., mental health chairman, the Montana Mental Hygiene Association.

16 delegates at National Convention in Portland, Oregon.

Three State honorary life memberships given to Miss Harriet Miller, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Mrs. Kay Burrell, health consultant for State Board of Health; and Harry F. Mikelson, president of Montana Education Association.

1962-1963

Study of Foundation program to be revised. Upgraded programs in State. Increased concern with safety, driver training, school finances, high school drop-outs, mental health, and juvenile delinquency.

Notice in Bulletin, Feb., 1963, p. 6. "Hereafter, please omit the periods whenever the letters PTA are used. As new publications are prepared will you please be especially careful to see that this change is made. The decision to drop the period was made after the 1962-63 Parent-Teacher Manual was published."

Mr. Harry Mickelson elected at January meeting of the Board of Managers to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Tom Moriarty who moved to Rhode Island. Fall meetings of district conferences were held as follows: District 1, Oct. 18, Missoula, Mrs. James R. Evans, pres.; District 1A, Nov. 17, Kalispell, Mrs. W. E. Wheeler, pres.; District 2, Oct. 27, Livingston, Ken Proffit, pres.; District 3, Great Falls, Mrs. J. H. Baker, pres.; District 4, Nov. 10, Roundup, Mrs. Bill Carr, pres.; District 5, Oct. 13, Richey, Mrs. Albert Irion, pres.; District 6, Oct. 20, Medicine Lake, Mrs. Howard Jacobsen, Froid.

All districts voted on district bylaws except District 1.

Under new district bylaws, each district is entitled to elect a president, three vice-presidents, and a treasurer, with the secretary to be appointed by the president. Five PTA scholarships presented. Membership, 32,303. 301 units.

1963-1964

District conferences--Mrs. W. K. Osborn, regional vice-president, speaker. District 1, Oct. 17, Missoula; District 1A, Oct. 15, Kalispell; District 2, Oct. 19, Anaconda; District 3, Oct. 21, Lewistown--held 3 schools of instruction in Nashua. Present National theme--"New Adventures in PTA Leadership and Responsibility."

Revised bylaws adopted at state convention in Helena, April 8-10.

Theme: "The PTA--A Parent-Teacher Investment for Every Child."

245 delegates at state convention with 107 units and 5 councils represented. Mrs. Fred Bull, National Legislative chairman, convention guest and keynote speaker.

New officers are Mr. W. E. Booth, Bozeman, president; Mrs. J. P. Mansfield, Geyser, 1st vice-president; Mr. D. P. Langbell, Kalispell, 2nd vice-president; Mrs. Lee Restad, Billings, 3rd vice-president; Mrs. A. E. Lenhardt, Billings, secretary; Mrs. D. Nyquist, Butte, treasurer.

APPENDIX C

PROGRAM¹--FIRST STATE CONVENTION OF MONTANA CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS

FIRST SESSION

High School Orchestra

Greetings--Lieutenant Governor McDowell; George F. Downer, Superintendent of Schools, Mrs. John A. Smith, Chairman of the Organization Committee of Montana

Response--Mrs. Milton P. Higgins, Worcester, Massachusetts, Vice-president of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association

Vocal Solo--Mrs. Frances Harte--Parks

Address--"Guarding and Guiding the Children of the Nation"--Mrs. Frederick Schoff, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, President [sic] of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association, Director Home Education Division, United States Bureau of Education.

Reception at Silver Bow Club

(Program of musical numbers listed in newspaper omitted here)

SECOND SESSION

Saturday Morning, 9:30, Conference of
Parents and Teachers

Chorus--Children of Emerson School

Round Table--"The School's Need of the Parent," opened by Mrs. Orville T. Bright, Chicago, Vice-president [sic] National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association, and Miss Jennie Rebecca Faddis, Butte, Assistant Superintendent of Schools

Discussion

"Educational Functions of Parent-Teacher Associations"--opened by Superintendent Downer, Butte

¹The Butte Miner, May 8, 1915.

Automobile ride, complimentary to visitors.

11:00 o'clock--Sight-seeing tour, courtesy of J. E. Wharton
Luncheon--Gamer's

THIRD SESSION

High School Auditorium, 2:30

2:30--Folk Dancing--Children of Grant School
Round Table--Topic, "Promotion of Child Welfare and Home Education";
Methods that promote efficiency, working counsellors, how to
appoint guides and inspire them
Reports from Mothers' Circles and Parent-Teacher
Associations in Montana
Roll Call of Delegates and others interested
Election of officers of Montana Branch
Organization of Montana Branch National Congress of Mothers and
Parent-Teacher Association

FOURTH SESSION - 8:00

Vocal Solo--Miss Abbie Casey
Topic--"Helping the Home to Do Its Best Work"
Saving the Babies: "The Kindergarten Philosophy Aids Parents in Child
Nurture"--Miss Bessie Locke, New York, Director Kindergarten Division,
U.S. Bureau of Education
"Forming Habits of Thrift and Industry", Mrs. Milton P. Higgins,
Worcester, Massachusetts, Vice-president of National Congress of
Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations
Vocal Solo--Miss Teresa Trucano
"Sewing Seeds of World Peace"--Edwin B. Craighead, Missoula, President
of University of Montana

APPENDIX D

MOTHERS OF GREAT FALLS INTERESTED IN COMING SESSIONS OF STATE PARENT-TEACHER BODY

(Great Falls Tribune, May 3, 1916, p. 7)

The Montana branch of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association will hold the state meeting in Helena Friday and Saturday of this week. Nearly every school in Great Falls will have a representative at the meeting and there will be several others attending.

Mrs. C. A. Wilson is the first vice-president of the state association, and it was largely through her persistent efforts that the parent-teacher associations [sic] in Great Falls have become such helpful factors in their communities.

Organizations have been effected in all of the schools but the Emerson, and that school was completed so recently that it has no parent-teacher organization yet.

The program for the Helena meeting will be: Opening, Friday evening, city auditorium, 8 o'clock; music; invocation, Rev. F. J. McNamee, of Helena; welcome to delegates by Governor S. V. Stewart; response, Mrs. T. C. Brockway, state president; music; address, Prof. [sic] F. H. Daughters, state university [sic]; reception.

Saturday a.m. 9:30, meeting at high school; business session and reports; music; address "Thrift and the School Savings Bank," Ralph Kauffman, Helena; general discussion; music; address, "What the Parent-Teacher Association Can Do for the Children and Youth of Montana," State Superintendent H. A. Davee; luncheon together with toasts and music; toastmaster, Superintendent John Dietrich.

Third Session, 2:30 p.m. Music; address, "Country Life Interests," Superintendent C. W. Tenney; discussion led by Miss May Flannigan, superintendent of Choteau County; general discussion. Round Table led by Mrs. A. W. Richter of Bozeman, general topic, [sic] "Some Vital Interests in Modern Child Life;" sub-topics: "Moving Pictures," Mrs. Brandigee of Helena; "Playgrounds," Miss McDonald of Butte; "Children's Reading," Miss Ruth King of Butte; general discussion.

On Friday afternoon there will be automobile sightseeing trips, and at 5 p.m. an executive meeting of state officers and committees

will be held at the city auditorium.

Mrs. C. A. Wilson, as the first vice-president, will probably attend; Mrs. I. N. Walker, who was active in the organization of the city schools also expects to go over for the meeting, and the delegates from the different schools are: Washington School--Mrs. L. M. McAllister; Franklin School--Mrs. P. Angland and Mrs. D. F. Rombaugh; Hawthorne School--Mrs. Milo Krejei; Lowell School--Mrs. W. W. Collins; Lincoln School--Mrs. G. A. Wiswell. Miss Ann Houliston will probably represent the high school association.

The associations have been working in Great Falls for over a year. A committee of women from the Woman's [sic] Club organized the different bodies, and since then, in nearly every case there is an active organization doing splendid work. Mrs. A. M. Hart, Mrs. C. A. Wilson, Mrs. Louis Wessell, Mrs. M. L. Morris, Mrs. I. N. Walker, and Mrs. D. N. Wilson were the members of the committee that effected the organizations.

PARENT-TEACHER MOVEMENT GAINS NEW IMPETUS FROM BIG GATHERING AT HELENA

(Great Falls Tribune, May 7, 1916, p. 3)

A new impetus was given the parent-teacher movement in Montana when 175 delegates from all parts of Montana met here today, discussed the movement in all its phases and outlined plans to carry the movement forward and increase its sphere of usefulness in the state. Public playgrounds, municipal skating rinks, medical inspection in the schools and a score of other projects have been successfully launched in Montana cities by the organization.

Mrs. T. C. Brockway of Butte was elected president of the Montana branch; Mrs. C. H. Bowman of Butte, vice-president; Mrs. L. M. McAllister, of Great Falls, [sic] auditor, and Miss McDonough, of Butte, sic historian.

Following a business session this morning, a luncheon in honor of the visitors was held at the Grandon. Superintendent John Dietrich, of Helena, presided, and response to toasts were made by Mrs. Brockway, of Butte, state president; Mrs. E. C. Day, of Helena, on the subject, "The School Board's Share in the Parent-Teacher

Movement;" Mrs. H. B. Farnsworth, of Missoula, on the subject, "Parent-Teacher's Standpoint;" Mrs. H. R. Cunningham, of Helena, on the subject, "Dad's Share in the Parent-Teacher Movement;" Mrs. L. M. McAllister, of Great Falls, on the subject, "Supervision of Social Life in High Schools," A. J. Roberts, of Helena, on the subject, "Practical Side of the Parent-Teacher Movement," and Miss J. R. Fadelis, of Butte, on the subject, "Nature Clubs for Parents and Teachers."

The convention was brought to a close this afternoon with an interesting session, featured by musical selections by Miss Pearl Gothner and Mrs. Gorham Roberts, and by addresses by C. W. Tenney, state rural school inspector; May Flannigan, county superintendent at Fort Benton, and a round table discussion led by Mrs. A. W. Richter of Bozeman.¹

The remainder of the article merely repeats what was listed in the May 3 issue of the Great Falls Tribune for the scheduled program.

STATE CONVENTION OF MOTHERS AND PARENT-TEACHERS [sic] ASSOCIATIONS

COMES HERE IN 1917

(Great Falls Tribune, May 7, 1916, p. 3²)

Great Falls delegates to the annual convention of the Montana branch of the National Congress of Mothers and the Parent-Teacher Association returned to the city last evening delighted with their visit to the capital city and the entertainment afforded them, both in the program and the royal welcome by the Helena people. "They treated us just like we were queens," declared Mrs. C. A. Wilson, who is a vice-president of the state association. "And what is more delightful, everybody helped us get the annual meeting of the state

¹Since minutes of the convention have either been lost or have not been identified, to date, these newspaper accounts are the only records found of the early conventions.

²Microfilm copies of the Great Falls Tribune may be found in the State Historical Library, Helena, the University Library, Missoula, and the Tribune offices in Great Falls.

for 1917 for Great Falls. It probably will be held next April."

The state convention accepted the invitation extended jointly by the Great Falls central body of the Parent-teacher association and the commercial club.

(The rest of the article listed the same delegates given in the May 3, 1916, issue.)

TEACHERS TO MEET IN BUTTE MONDAY

(Great Falls Tribune, November 24, 1917, p. 5)

. . .Originally the convention was scheduled to be held in Helena, but because of an epidemic of scarlet fever in the capital city, the state board of health advised its transference to Butte.

. . .The Parent-Teacher association will meet Monday afternoon, presided over by Mrs. E. G. Farnsworth of Missoula. The general subject of discussion will be "The Possibilities of a Parent-Teacher Association From the Viewpoint of a County Superintendent," Miss Mabel Linstadt, superintendent in Missoula county; "A Principal," Principal L. E. Sargent, Missoula; "A Teacher in a Small Town and a Parent," Mrs. H. L. Sherlock, Helena.

APPENDIX E

DIVISION OF CHILD WELFARE
Report for October, November, and December, 1919
(State of Montana Bulletin of the Department of Health, Vol.
12, No. 1, January, 1920, p. 23)

An effort has been made to interest parents and the schools in health work and having school children given a physical examination. To this end Health Programs have been arranged and carried out in several communities.

At Westmore, Fallon county, every child in School District No. 57 was weighed, measured and examined by a doctor hired for that purpose by the school trustees. A Health Program was given by the pupils, at which the County Superintendent of Schools presided. Every family in the district except one attended this meeting. Time was taken to give children needing it special instruction in correct posture. Talks were also given to the parents, emphasizing the need of having the defects remedied and upon diet for school children.

A similar program was repeated at Plevna, Fallon county, all school children being weighed, measured and examined.

At Lewistown, one hundred twenty-five children in one Sunday school were examined by Doctors Deal and Porter, as well as being weighed and measured. Sunday afternoon was given over to meeting the parents. A three months' Health Campaign was arranged for this school.

Denton also gave two days to weighing, measuring and examining their school children.

General Health Talks were given at each of the above places.

Five District Teachers' Meetings were attended and four meetings of Parent-Teachers' Associations and the work of the Department put before them.

Three District Meetings of Federated Women's Clubs were also attended and the work of the Department explained at these meetings.

Infantile Paralysis Clinics have been held at Great Falls, Bozeman, Miles City, Ismay, Chinook, Helena and Malta. Beside the infantile paralysis cases, several spastics have been seen and about ten children with functional scoliosis examined and exercises given.

2948 bulletins on Child Welfare have been sent out, as well as 10,000 birth registration appeals. The Health Slides have been kept in constant circulation, as well as the Health Posters.

A Child Welfare Film sent from the Children's Bureau at Washington was in use in the State for four weeks.

Sixteen talks were given.

Several other Health Conferences were planned but owing to the severe weather it was thought best to postpone them until a little later.

APPENDIX F

PROGRAM
30th Annual Meeting
Montana State Teachers' Association¹

Helena
November 24, 25, 26, 1919

Under the heading
Section Programs

Parent-Teacher Association

Council and Business Meeting of the Montana Branch of the National
Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association

MRS. H. B. FARNSWORTH, Chairman, Missoula

First Session

Monday, November 24th -- 2:00 P.M.

Music

Roll Call of Delegates

Message from President of National Organization -- Mrs. Frederick Schoff

Appointment of Special Committees

Reports of State Officers

Reports of Standing Committees

Discussion

Second Session

Tuesday, November 25th -- 11:00 A.M.

Reports of Standing Committees and Discussion Continued

Consideration of Measures for Betterment of Methods and Work

Suggestions by County Superintendents and Other Educators

Discussion

Third Session

Wednesday, November 26th -- 2:00 P.M.

Reports of Special Committees

Election of Officers

¹The Inter-Mountain Educator, Vol. 15, No. 3, November, 1919.
p. 104.

Fourth Session

Thursday, November 27th -- 9:00 A.M.

Unfinished Business

Short Talks on different phases of Child Welfare work being carried on
in the State

Discussion

APPENDIX G

BOZEMAN DAILY CHRONICLE -- Tuesday, June 13, 1922

The Montana Parent-Teachers' [sic] Association will hold a meeting Wednesday, June 14 at 9:30 o'clock in Room 22 of the Emerson Building. Election of Officers; reports; plans for the year's work; Mrs. Edward C. Elliott, president.

BOZEMAN DAILY CHRONICLE -- Thursday, June 15, 1922

PARENT-TEACHER SECTION ELECTS

Mrs. Quincy Scott Elected
President to Succeed Mrs.
Edward Elliott, Who Is Leav-
ing the State

The Montana Parent-Teacher Association held its annual meeting yesterday morning in Room 22 of the Emerson Building, with a good number of delegates and interested persons in attendance. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President: Mrs. Quincy Scott, Lewistown.
Vice-President: Mrs. Christianson, Great Falls.
Secretary: Mrs. T. L. Pittman, Lewistown.
Treasurer: Mrs. Ruth Clary, Pony

It was voted at this meeting to organize the state into county units, each under the direct charge of a county president, who would be responsible for the organizing of her territory, both in the towns and rural districts. A state meeting will be held in Helena on Monday of Thanksgiving Week, just before the State Teachers' Association Convention, at which it is expected that every Parent-Teacher Circle in Montana will be represented by at least one delegate.

Mrs. Quincy Scott, the incoming president who succeeds Mrs. Edward C. Elliott of Helena, has been interested in educational matters and Parent-Teacher work for a number of years. She was for some time a teacher of interior decoration in the Missoula County High School and last year was acting dean of women in the State University at Missoula.

APPENDIX H

President, Mrs. Quincy Scott, Lewistown
Vice-President, Miss Clara C. Christianson, Great Falls
Secretary, Mrs. T. L. Pittman, Lewistown
Treasurer, Mrs. Ruth Clary, Pony

Montana State Branch
NATIONAL CONGRESS OF MOTHERS AND PARENT-TEACHER
ASSOCIATIONS

Lewistown, Montana

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1922-23

To the officers and delegates of the Montana State Parent-Teacher Association in Convention assembled, your president begs to submit the following report:

At the last annual meeting of the Association, in Bozeman on June 14, 1922, the present staff of officers was elected. The task that confronted us at that time seemed almost impossible of accomplishment. It is by no means finished: we have just begun, but we feel that we have gone a little way further on the road toward what we all hope to see - a strong, flourishing Parent-Teacher Association in every school district in the state.

Most of you are aware that the past fifteen months has been a critical period in the life of our organization. The membership was dwindling, many circles had dropped out. But there was a nucleus, a splendid nucleus of loyal and tireless workers whose efforts have never flagged, and whose fine support and cooperation have made possible the real results we feel have been achieved this year. From a membership of 505 in June, 1922, we now number over one thousand paid-up members, and judging by the lively interest now being manifested in the Association all through the State, I believe we may safely estimate that another twelve months will see the membership reach 2500.

The number of affiliated circles - which means the number that paid dues, both state and national - will be increased, we feel sure by the addition of a good many circles which have been recently formed and will affiliate this fall.

It would not be practicable in the space of a brief report to give a detailed list of the activities carried on by the president's office during the year. Much of it was routine, and included the mailing out of literature, drafting and issuing a program outline for use in the circles, sending and answering telegrams and otherwise keeping the machine running in a smooth, well-ordered way.

However, there were one or two really important things accomplished which should have place in an annual report.

The plan of County Unit organization was introduced for the first time in Montana. The following counties were organized on this basis under county chairmen: Lewis & Clark, Fergus, Judith Basin, Cascade, Pondera, Big Horn, Teton, Madison and Roosevelt. Other counties will adopt this plan as workers are found to take over the chairmanship. The county chairmen are expected to take charge of the extension work in their territory, give assistance to new circles wishing to organize, awaken interest in towns and districts where the Association is not known, and aid by counsel in solving the problems of the local circles. As soon as a county contains five active circles, a County Council may be formed which may hold regular meetings either annually, semi-annually or quarterly, with delegates from the component units. The County Council elects its own county chairman and other officers and functions under a constitution, very similar to the local.

Seven standing committees have been formed with chairmen who are specially fitted for the individual work of their committees: Education Chairman, Dr. F. O. Smith, State University; Better Films, Mrs. J. W. Chivers, Helena; Recreation and Social Standards, Miss Velma Phillips, Dean of Women, State Normal College; Physical Education, Mr. Edwin S. Thomas, Helena; Children's Reading, Miss Elizabeth Powell, Librarian of the Missoula County Library; Press, Mrs. B. F. Tanner, Winnett; and Legislation, Mrs. Max Jacobs, Helena. There are several other committees among the number maintained by the national organization which have not yet been supplied with state chairmen, and it is hoped that your next President may find workers able and willing to fill these important posts.

A distinct forward step was taken this year by the adoption of a uniform constitution which has been accepted by most of the circles. It is modelled on one suggested by the National organization, but is more comprehensive than the one used previously by some circles, and covers the most vital points. It has proved very workable, and it is asked that all circles hasten to adopt it as soon as practicable in order that

there may be complete uniformity of working rules throughout the state. Copies for distribution are on the desk and may be had after this meeting.

About 425 individual letters have been written by the president, in addition to preparing the material for seven bulletins and running four of them through the mimeograph. Three of the bulletins were issued by the Lewistown Kiwanis Club as newsletters in their publication, The Central Montana Builder, thus costing us nothing except postage -- a courtesy for which we are extremely grateful.

I have personally visited and given Parent-Teacher talks in seven communities in Fergus and Judith Basin Counties, as a result of which four new circles were formed. The scope of this work was limited only by the amount of money available for a travel fund. There were calls for visits from many other communities, which it was impossible to accept because of lack of money. A small sum allowed the president for extension work of this nature would do more to build up the organization than any other one thing, and this is one reason for our asking an increase of state dues at this time.

The building up of an organization is like the raising of a crop. First comes the preparing of the soil, then the sowing of the seed, the long period of waiting, and at last the fruition. The Montana Parent-Teacher Association has during these last years been preparing the ground and planting the seed. Under the soil these seeds have germinated and are ready to send up shoots. Within a short time, given favorable weather conditions with plenty of sunshine and our fields will be golden with a bountiful harvest.

Many Montana farmers, when harvest-time approaches, face a shortage of labor. We hope that this will not be true of the Parent-Teacher Association. We hope that even now the leaders who are needed to carry on this important job are, like the crops, in process of growth and that at the right hour they will be ready. Many of you here will be among the group of harvesters. Will you not consciously and definitely pledge yourselves to the cause of the little children of Montana who look to us, their mothers and teachers, to see that their lives are wholesome and happy?

It is not possible, and surely not necessary, in a meeting gathered for such a purpose as this, for me to dwell on the real value of the Parent-Teacher Association to the community and the state. And yet we

find, not only in out-of-the-way districts but in some of the most progressive towns, the necessity of "selling" the Association to the community. There is opposition on the part of a few school people, men principally, who have no doubt had experience with an unwisely managed Association in some other town. It is certainly our duty to make our own circles absolutely above reproach in every way. We are known by our fruits. Let our fruits, then, be worth-while, constructive accomplishments for the children and the schools, rather than petty criticism and personal gain. Let us strive to make the name of our Association stand for just one thing in the minds of the people of Montana - unselfish and ungrudging service.

(Signed) "Mrs. Quincy Scott"
President

(tentative) DOCKET FOR STATE CONVENTION
Sept. 28, 1923

8:45 Registration of Delegates
9:30 Call to order
Singing
Invocation by Rev. Laird W. Snell
9:45 Reading of Minutes of previous meeting.
Report of credentials committee.
Appointment of Resolutions Committee
No Rules Committee
Announcement of Constitution Committee, to report immediately after president's address.
10:00 President's Address
Report of Constitution Committee
Adoption of constitution
Appointment of Nominating Committee if one
10:45 Report of Secretary and Treasurer.
Reports of as many committee chairmen as possible.
11:00 Address--Mrs. Sara E. Morse--"Prevention of Tuberculosis in Childhood"
11:30 Address--Miss May Trumper
12:00 Announcements, Social Conference, Mrs. Carberry, PTA pins, Adjournment
12:15 Luncheon at Y. W. C. A.
1:45 Call to order
Additional report of credentials committee
Address--Dr. Hazel Bonness--"Child Welfare Work in Montana"

- 2:30 Address--Chancellor M. A. Brannon--"Opportunities and Responsibilities in Education"
3:10 Reports of rest of committee chairmen, if any.
Report of resolutions committee
Election of officers
Choice of place for next convention
4:10 Announce new board meeting. Adjournment
4:15 Children's Hour--Mrs. Morse

If there is any spare time, ask for brief reports by circle presidents.

Post convention board meeting. \$5 toward Mrs. Higgins pin.
County organization. High School P.T.A.'s. Kindergarten.
Pre-School circles.

Committees to report: Children's Reading, Education, Better Films,
Physical Education, Press, Legislation, and Recreation and
Social Standards.

APPENDIX I

CONSTITUTION AND BYLAWS

Montana State Branch of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations.

ARTICLE I

Section 1. The object of this Association shall be to bring the school and the home closer together, and thus work for the best good of the children.

Section 2. Any organization having the same fundamental purpose and willing to abide by the requirements of this constitution and to pay the prescribed state and national dues shall be eligible to membership in this association, whether under the same name or another.

ARTICLE II

Section 1. This organization shall be known as the Montana State Branch of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations. It shall be a member of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association and shall pay the annual dues required to retain said membership.

Section 2. In order to hold membership in this Association, each local Circle shall pay to the State Secretary annual dues of 15 cents per member. Of this amount 10 cents shall be retained in the state treasury as state dues, and 5 cents sent into the National Treasurer as national dues.

ARTICLE III

Section 1. The officers of this organization shall be a president, one or more vice-presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer. In addition, there shall be chairmen appointed by the president, one in each county of the State, to act as County Chairmen.

Section 2. These officers shall be elected at each annual meeting for a term of one year. Nominations shall be made by a nominating committee appointed by the president, and where there is more than one nominee voting shall be by ballot.

ARTICLE IV

This Association shall hold an annual meeting in the first week in May of each year, exact date and place to be decided upon by the Executive Board.

ARTICLE V

This Constitution may be amended at any annual meeting by a majority vote of all delegates present, provided, that notice of proposed amendments be read during the opening session of the Convention and voting deferred until the closing session.

BYLAWS

ARTICLE I

Section 1. The duties of the president shall be to preside at all meetings of the organization and of the Executive Board; to appoint chairmen of all standing and temporary committees, and to call meetings of the Executive Board either at her own discretion or upon the written request of two other members of the Board.

Section 2. In the absence of the President it shall be the duty of the Vice-President to preside and to assume the other functions of the office.

Section 3. The Secretary shall keep an accurate record of all meetings, both of the Association and of the Executive Board. She shall handle all correspondence under the advice and direction of the President; shall keep a copy of all letters written; shall receive and receipt for all dues from local circles; and shall keep an accurate record of all circles and their status with regard to dues. She shall turn over all moneys received and collected to the Treasurer and shall render a written report at the Annual Meeting.

Section 4. The Treasurer shall receive from the Secretary and hold all moneys, and pay out same on order signed by the President and Secretary; and she shall render a written report at the Annual Meeting.

ARTICLE II

Section 1. The control and direction of this organization shall be vested in an Executive Board, composed of the following: President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer. This Board shall have the

power to make all necessary decisions with regard to the business of the organization between the dates of the annual meetings.

Section 2. The Executive Board shall hold meetings immediately before and after the annual convention.

ARTICLE III

Section 1. There shall be standing committees corresponding to the standing committees and departments of the national organization, and such others as the Executive Board may find advisable.

Section 2. Each chairman of a standing committee shall make a report in writing to the annual convention.

ARTICLE IV

Section 1. Seven circles represented at the annual convention shall constitute a quorum.

Section 2. Three members present at a meeting of the Executive Board shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE V

Section 1. Each circle shall be entitled to one delegate to the annual convention for every twenty-five paid-up members or major fraction thereof.

Section 2. The State President shall be ex-officio a delegate to the National Convention, such part of her expenses to be borne by the State Treasury as its condition will permit.

ARTICLE VI

These bylaws may be amended at any annual meeting by a majority vote of all delegates present.

APPENDIX J

CALL FOR CONVENTION

The State Convention of the Montana State Parent-Teacher Association will be held in Helena, September 28, 1923.

This Convention is called for the following purposes: 1. To adopt a State Constitution. 2. To elect officers. 3. To receive reports of State officers and committee chairmen. 4. To transact such other business as the convention may vote to consider.

Representation. In the absence of a Constitution representation will be upon the following basis--one delegate for every twenty-five members or fraction thereof, one alternate for each delegate. Each delegate shall be entitled to one vote.

Are you ready for the Convention? Have your delegates been chosen, and the money raised to pay their expenses? Remember--you will want to be represented at this, the first real State Convention for some years. There are to be some good speakers, including Chancellor Brannon of the University and Miss May Trumper, Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Helena circles are to be hostesses, and they are looking forward to a large attendance. The social features will be a noonday luncheon and a "Children's Hour" put on by Mrs. Morse of the State Tuberculosis Association.

Please send in as soon as possible on the attached slip, either the name of your delegate or delegates or the number you propose to send. We must know how many will be in attendance. The Convention was set during State Fair Week in order to take advantage of the low railroad rates.

Full information as to place and hour of meeting will be given in the Helena papers the evening of the 27th and morning of 28th. Consult the papers upon your arrival, for full program.

APPENDIX K

MONTANA PARENT-TEACHER ANNUAL CONVENTION
Helena, Montana

Central School Bldg.

Apr. 25, 1924

--PROGRAM--

9:30	Invocation	Rev. Snell
	Music-Violin Solo	Mrs. R. E. DeCamp
	Vocal Solo	Mrs. Geo. Langdorf
	President's Address	Mrs. Bartos
	Secy's & Treas's Reports	Mrs. McDonald
	Talks	
	World Court	Mrs. Bowman
	Child Labor Law	Mrs. Rigby
	Address "P.T.A. Organization"	Miss Frances Hays
	Address	Supt. John Dietrich
	Address "Character Building"	Dean Allan Lemon

Luncheon--Baptist Church--50¢

1:30	Music	Miss Keane
	Talk	Miss Hays
	Reports of Delegates--Reports of Standing Committees	
	Business Meeting--Election of Officers	
	Health Play	Hawthorne Pupils
	Music	Mrs. Goodman
	Address "Sex Hygiene"	Dr. Newman

Drive to the Vocational School in the Valley

APPENDIX L

MONTANA PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATION.

"The Child of Today is Our Citizen of Tomorrow." (The Inter-Mountain Educator, January, 1924, Vol. 19, No. 5, pp. 174-175).

Officers of the Montana P.T.A.:

President--Mrs. Frank Bartos, 403 Madison Ave., Helena.

Vice-President--Mrs. Minnie Case, Missoula.

Vice-President--Mrs. J. S. Jackson, 26 First Ave., Great Falls.

Treasurer--Mrs. H. Woodward, Hobson.

Secretary-Treasurer--Mrs. J. S. MacDonald, 1719 Boulder Ave., Helena.

Montana has only about one hundred active affiliated circles at present, but the prospect for new organizations is very bright for our New Year.

The national program asks for an immediate understanding of the child library law. The president favors this; but this measure received no applause from the congress listening to the message. This means great pressure from us as parents and teachers if the measure is to be passed at this session.

The Towner-Sterling bill, including the Fess-Capper bill--the president is against federal aid for education such as these bills call for. He also favors the department of education and welfare, rather than a single department of education. In short, the president is not with the N.E.A. and their educational bill. But let us, at least, demand that the bill come out of our committee and be voted on so we can know its friends and foes. This bill covers such a wide field that we must not be discouraged if it means a long fight.

Many circles have written to our senators and congressmen in Washington to express their opinions and asked for a letter in response. Every school should take up this matter and ask our representatives in congress to help.

Our county superintendents are being asked to assist all districts in interesting the parents and teachers to form circles. Helpful material is being given them at the convention at Dillon which is being held early in January.

It is particularly fitting that January 17, the anniversary of the birthday of Benjamin Franklin, the American apostle of thrift and one of the greatest citizens produced by this nation, designated National Thrift Day, should be observed by a program pointing the way to a greater personal, communital, and national prosperity. It is more than fitting

that such a program have the thoughtful attention of parent and teacher because the basis for the child's economic success or failure has its foundational beginnings in home and school.

Five very practical accomplishments of the P.T.A.:

1. Better mutual understanding between the parents and the teacher.
2. Raising of the standards of home life through the education of the parents in child study.
3. Enlarging a teacher's knowledge of the child's home environment and of the parents' viewpoint.
4. Supplying pure milk to underfed children.
5. Caring for the health of children through medical inspection and dental clinics.

Movie matinees for children have been one of the chief attainments in outside activities by the Helena Council of P.T.A. under the direction of Mrs. Jos. Chivers, who is also state chairman for better movies. Both the managers of the Marlow and Antlers cooperate with the Parent-Teacher circles enthusiastically. On December 22 over 1,000 children saw "A Chapter in Her Life" at the Marlow and were wonderfully entertained by Mrs. Eckhardt and Santa Claus.

Mr. Hartwig entertained the children on December 27 with "Michael O'Halloran," and also presented sacks of candy and a button bearing the words "BE Square."

Your local unit is missing lots if you do not have The Child Welfare Magazine, the official organ of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association, in your president's home as well as in the individual members' homes. News¹ associations of 50 or more members will receive it free for one year by sending their dues to the state treasurer and requesting the magazine.

Do you know that it pays to advertise anything and by wearing one of the national pins you proclaim to all that you are proud of the P.T.A. movement? The emblem chosen is an oak tree, designed unusually attractive. The main trunk of the tree signifying the national organization, and the main branches the local associations and the leaves the individual members. These pins may be received from the national office, 1201 Sixteenth St. N.W. Washington, D.C.²

¹Is it possible this was meant to mean "new associations"?

²The National moved to Chicago in 1939.

APPENDIX M

BULLETIN OF THE MONTANA PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATION

May 1927

Editor-Mrs. O. H. Graham, 109 5th
Ave. So., Lewistown, Montana
NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND
TEACHERS

President-Mrs. A. H. Reeves, Ambler,
Pennsylvania

Secretary-Mrs. E. E. Kiernan, Somer-
set, Pennsylvania

Treasurer-Mrs. B. I. Elliot, 966 East
Salmon St., Portland, Oregon

Executive Secretary-Mrs. Arthur C.
Watkins, National Headquarters,
1201 Sixteenth Street Northwest,
Washington D.C.

MONTANA STATE BRANCH HEADQUARTERS
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, LEWISTOWN
Officers

President-Mrs. A. W. Luedke, 1006 W.
Spring St., Lewistown, Montana

First Vice-President-Mrs. W. S. Jack-
son, 818 5th Ave. No., Great Falls

Second Vice-President-Mrs. J. H. Gil-
bert, Dillon, Montana

Secretary-Mrs. G. H. Bottcher, 118
W. Water Street, Lewistown

Treasurer-Mrs. Wm. Fitzsimmons, Warm
Springs, Montana

State Chairmen

Literature-Mrs. R. C. Egbert, 932 W.
Spring, Lewistown

Child Welfare Magazine-Mrs. L. C.
Bardwell, 818 W. Pine, Lewistown

Program Service-Supt. C. G. Manning,
Box 127, Lewistown

Press and Publicity-Mrs. Thayer,
102 S. Rodney St., Helena

It's a comfort to me in life's
battle

When the conflict seems going all
wrong

When I seem to lose every ambition
And the current of life grows too

strong,
To think that the dusk ends the

warfare,

That the worry is done for the
night,

And the little chap there at the
window

Believes that his daddy's all right.

In the heat of the day and the
hurry

I'm prompted so often to pause,
While my mind strays away from the
striving.

Away from the noise and applause:
The cheers may be meant for some
other:

Perhaps I have lost in the fight;
But the little chap waits at the
window,

Believing his dad's all right.

I can smile at the downfalls and
failure,

I can smile at the trials and pain;
I can feel that, in spite of the
errors,

The struggle has not been in vain,
If fortune will only retain me

That comfort and solace at night

. . . . - Louis E. Thayer

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Illiteracy-Supt. M. C. Dietrich, Administration Building, Billings
Juvenile Protection-Mrs. R. L. Shaffer, 811 W. Corcoran Street, Lewistown

Health-Dr. Hazell Dell Bonness, State Board of Health, Helena
Social Hygiene-Dr. John F. Neumann, Helena

Children's Reading-Mrs. Helen Regan, Broadway Apts., Lewistown
School Education-Miss Marv Eckstein, Polson

Child Welfare Day-Mrs. M. D. Olver, Hanover

Home Education-Mrs. J. P. Wilhelm, 912 W. Spring St., Lewistown

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

There are few organizations in which men and women work together with a common interest. The Parent-Teacher Association is one of these. Let me go still further and say, "The Montana Parent-Teacher Association is a splendid example of such an organization."

Our boys and girls in this great state can lay claim to real fathers as well as mothers.

It is easy to attend programs someone else has worked to prepare. It is another matter to take time from the busy cares of the day or an hour from an evening's well earned rest to plan and help with the routine of the work of an organization such as ours.

Complete confidence in its aims and purposes must inspire such a willingness to help.

We are proud of the names of busy men appearing on our state committees, and just as proud of those on the questionnaires of the local organizations. They appear as pres-

idents, secretaries and chairmen, and our office has yet to appeal to one without receiving a prompt and helpful reply.

Co-operation is a great factor in success. We have it in our work. That is why we are able to report such a very small percentage of delinquent associations. In our mind, it is better to have 100 healthy enthusiastic circles than to have double that number of weak uninterested ones. The enthusiasm is sure to spread to adjoining communities and our growth is assured.

- Mrs. A. W. Luedke
State President

A TRIBUTE TO DADS

clipped from

The Missouri State Bulletin

Our editor has dedicated the January number of our Bulletin to "The Dads of Missouri." Whether you are in membership with our great National Congress of Parents and Teachers or not, we pay tribute to you, no matter from what section of our state you may come or in what capacity you may serve mankind we honor you--and through the pages of this Bulletin we are giving you a number of selected gems, which we have been gathering here and there to just tell our "Missouri Dads" and maybe too those "dads" out of Missouri, our real ideas and appreciation of them.

The new year is before us, and we want to make an effort thruout our state to interest our "dads" in this great national movement, for a wiser, better trained parenthood. We want you to understand

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the real purpose of our organization. We feel that it is a business proposition, that should attract and hold the interest of every man. Our appeal is directly through the child and there is something mighty wrong with a "dad" when you cannot touch that something inside of him when you talk to him about "his" child.

This is a day when we hear much of the psychology of things. It is a day when we are, if we are keeping abreast with the times, making a scientific study of everything. The farmer who has his soil analyzed, and studies the scientific method of farming, grows not only a larger production to the acre, but grows a better quality of production. The business man, no matter in what line of business he may be engaged, has learned that there are certain rules, and principles that must be obeyed, and above all to be successful in any capacity now days, one must scientifically and psychologically study the thing itself and the relation and bearing of other things upon it.

The same principal is true of parenthood. It is only of recent years, however, that the world has come to realize that the human race can be made and is being made, and that the conditions and environment that surround the child life, affects it just as soil, sunshine, rain, etc., effects growing crops. Little children are especially affected by noises and confusion. Unpleasant scenes and misunderstandings in the home, wreck to a great degree a little child's life, and it never fully recovers from its effect, and is often the reason for a child being unable to do good work in school. We believe in this great work of ours--that the home is the greatest institution in the world, for it makes

the community. No community can rise above its homes. That parenthood is a profession second to none in all the world, for this profession are the makers of destiny. Every profession in all of life must pass through the hands of some kind of parenthood. When you think of it do you wonder that with our lack of training and thought along this line that there are as many human shipwrecks as there are? Not many parents are going to be thinking as they read this, well I'm raising my own child properly and if I do that I have fulfilled my responsibilities, but that is not true.

God commanded Moses to write on tablets of stone the laws which have been handed down through the ages. They are splendid laws, four of them deal with our responsibility to our fellowmen. Even that seemingly was not sufficient for God sent his son to live the law of service to others, that we might understand that we owed our very lives to our fellowmen.

Each generation has certain obligations to fulfill, to make its contribution to progress, but each generation has a greater responsibility to its childhood and youth. America with its vast acreage, its minerals and oils, its wonderful system of railroads, its factories and foundries, is not making the proper expenditures upon its educational systems.

The American people are spend-

-4-

ing more on the housing and punishment of crime than they are spending on their combined government, schools and churches. Is this not a condition for the parenthood of our nation to consider? Our parent-teacher associations are a corrective society only in the sense of correcting causes. We believe it is the responsibility of the home, and by that I mean both father and mother assuming the responsibility together. And we also believe that every home is directly or indirectly hurt by conditions in a community, therefore it is the responsibility of every home in every community to unite in finding out why this enormous crime bill, as compared with other expenditures. Good business and prosperity depend on good citizenship and right living, and every well-wishing American should consider this as their individual business. I should like to write on and on about this subject so near and dear to my heart, but space prevents my doing so, but Missouri dads, we need you in this job. May we not count on you?

In closing may I give you one of Lord Bacon's sayings:

"The joys of parents are secret, and so are their griefs and fears; they cannot utter the one or they will not utter the other.

"Children sweeten labors; but they make misfortunes more bitter; they increase the cares of life, but they mitigate the remembrance of death."

The new year is before us, let us be up and doing, the needs are great in our state and in every community."

- Mary M. Masters
State President

STATE CONVENTION PROGRAM

(Subject to change)

FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

Montana Branch

National Congress of Parents and Teachers

Central School Auditorium

Helena, Montana

Thursday and Friday May 12-13, 1927

PROGRAM

Wednesday, May 11th

Evening Session -

8:00 PM - Meeting of Board of Managers - Placer Hotel

Thursday, May 12th

Morning Session -

9:00 AM - Registration

10:00 AM - Mrs. A. W. Luedke, State President, Presiding
Invocation

Music - Boys' Quartette

Address of Welcome - Supt.
John Dietrich

Response - Mrs. J. H. Gilbert,
Second Vice-President

10:30 AM - Business Session
Appointment of Committees
Report of Credential
Committee

Report of Constitution
Committee

Reports of State Officers

Reports of State Chairmen

12:00 Noon - Luncheon

Thursday Afternoon - May 12th

2:00 PM - Community Singing

2:10 PM - Solved and Unsolved
Problems of our Local Associations - Six Delegates

2:45 PM - School of Instruction -
Miss Frances Hays (National
Field Secretary)

3:30 PM - Open Forum Conducted
by Miss Frances Hays

4:15 PM - Address - Waste

from Retardation of School Children - Miss May Trumper - State Superintendent of Public Instruction

Address - Mrs. A. M. Brannon
Music in charge of Miss Pauline Keane, Supervisor of Music, Helena Schools

Thursday Evening - May 12th

8:00 PM - Music - Selected - Girls Glee Club

8:15 PM - Address - The Parents' Part in Education
Rev. R. P. Smith
Piano Duet - Selected by Frances Middlemas and Helen McClatchey
Address - Miss Frances Hays

Friday Morning - May 13th

9:00 AM - Invocation
Community Singing - National Song Sheet

9:25 AM - Reports of Local Associations (Time Limit 3 minutes)
Second Reading of Constitution
Report of Resolutions Committee
Report of Nominating Committee
New Business

12:00 Noon - Luncheon

Friday Afternoon - May 13th

2:00 PM - Music - Selected - Boys Glee Club

2:15 PM - Solved and Unsolved Problems of our Local Associations - Six Delegates

2:45 PM - School of Instruction
Miss Frances Hays

3:30 PM - Open Forum - Miss Frances Hays

4:15 PM - Address - The Motion Picture - Mrs. Joseph Chivers, Helena

Friday Evening - May 13th

6:30 PM - Banquet - Placer Hotel
Toastmistress - Mrs. Norman Wine-stine

Toasts - Mrs. J. Scott
Mrs. I. W. Choate
Dr. Bonness

- - - - -

A Tribute to Dad

Mom is a cameo--dad is an uncut diamond. Mom's heart is on her sleeve--she fairly exudes tender emotions and a halo of love surrounds her saintly face. But dad! he's the mainstay of the family rigging--the anchor to the good ship "Home"--less effuse, less temperamental, less spontaneous--covering a tender heart and disguising tearful eyes with a thin veneer of sternness, reserve and doubtful family authority.

Who toils day after day, year after year, that his loved ones may have shelter, food and comfort? Who trudges on when time and sorrow bear heavily down? Who sees beyond his span of life and sacrifices present needs to insure against the future for his own? Who comes the last in all considerations of the family budget? Who never fails in times of storm and stress? Who is and always has been our best friend on earth? Why, dad--God bless his dear old loving heart, and make him realize that we have his measure and can read him like an open book.

--The Keystone Press

SONS AND DADS

Boys go where you go, not where

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you tell them to go. That's why the devil is so everlastingly busy.

Many a boy is half an orphan because Dad has become a "joinr" and any worthwhile thing cannot be done by halves.

A boy is like an iceberg, only a little of him shows: the real boy is out of sight waiting for some explorer.

Every boy needs plenty of Do's. Don't's are the frost that nip many a promising crop in the bud. A little real companionship is worth a library of exhortations to most boys. There may be sermons in stones; that's likely why boys insist on throwing them at every passing cat.

Sermons that hike and play ball and go fishing and eat three meals a day are the sort most boys most enjoy.

The things boys need most must be caught, as measles and chicken pox. The sort of goodness that counts is invariably contagious. The inoculation is a he-man.

One Dad was too busy to give his boy any time, so the boy gave his Dad a "time" instead. Queer, isn't it?

A Dad is an admirable party to be a parent, but it can't be done by proxy, no matter how thick the check book.

- Selected

FOLLOWING HIS FOOTSTEPS

"A father and his tiny son
Crossed a rough street one stormy
day.

"See, papa" cried the little one,
"I stepped in your steps all the
way."

"Ah, random childish hands that deal
Quick thrusts no coat of proof could
stay

It touched him with the touch of
steel--

"I stepped in your steps all the
way!"

"If this man shirks his manhood's
due,

And heeds what lying voices say,
It is not one that falls but two--

"I stepped in your steps all the
way."

"But they who thrust off greed
and fear,

Who love and watch, who toil and
pray--

How their hearts carol when they
hear:

"I stepped in your steps all the
way."

ONLY A DAD

Only a dad, with a tired face
Coming home from the daily race,
Bringing a little of gold or fame
To show how well he has played
the game,

But glad in his heart, that his
own rejoice

To see him come and to hear his
voice.

Only a dad, neither rich nor
proud

Merely one of the surging crowd,
Toiling, striving from day to
day,

Facing what ever may come his way.
Silent, whenever the harsh con-
demn

And bearing it all for the love
of them.

Only a dad, but he gives his all
To smooth the day for his child-
ren small;

Doing with courage, stern and
grim,

-7-

The deeds that his father did
for him,
This is the time that for him I
pen,
"Only a day, but the best of men."

NEWS

Rapelje was the first Association having the honor of sending for a questionnaire to report newly elected officers.

Comanche is a new Association coming in with 16 members.

At the State Convention you will find a table for information on all new and up-to-date P.T.A. Literature.

Did you know that there are fifty-seven men holding offices in Parent-Teacher Associations in Montana? And these associations are live and thriving. Surely the mother has kept up the relationship between the school and home too long alone, and it speaks well not only for the home and school life of the children when fathers step in and take their share of responsibility, but for the community life as a whole.

PROGRAMS

The Parent-Teacher Associations are nearing the end of the year. The programs have very largely been given over to a study of the child. This has been very beneficial for the reason that many of us have come to see our children and the child in general in a new light. We are finding in this child many new sides. We begin to see many reasons for his actions. We understand that nearly every child is a problem child at some time in some way. That he has a hidden inner life untouched by the light of day but all important in the foundation of

life habits. We begin to see that the environment which is but a modifier of fixed habits and tendencies for the adult becomes a character builder for the child. Perhaps we have begun to realize that the old authoritarianism is breaking or has broken down. That in place of external authority we are now face to face with the real problem of replacing it with an internal authority vastly more important and powerful. The beginning of the race between education and catastrophe.

This program calls for an educational procedure and organization unknown to the past. At present we are not meeting the new demand, not in a position to meet it. We have too large a hang-over in our school system of many antiquated ideas and technique. This is true from the university down thru the kindergarten. We must focus the attention of our people who are willing to study and think upon our schools.

As a suggestion let us center our programs for 1927-28 around the subject, "Know Your Schools." Montana needs a scientific survey of her educational conditions and needs. Such a survey was recommended by the "Citizens Conference on Education" and a bill was passed by the legislature providing for such a survey. The governor placed his veto on the measure. The survey is needed but we can do much by centering our 1927-28 program on the school needs.

- Supt. C. G. Manning
Program Service
Chairman

"SUCCESS DEPENDS ON THE MAN"

There are two kinds of men in the world, those who sail and those who drift. The men who sail, in due time, arrive; those who drift often cover great distances, but they never make port.

No man becomes great by accident. A man gets what he pays for, in character, work, and in energy. The only road to advancement is to do your work so well that you are always ahead of the demands of your position. Keep ahead of your work and your work will push your fortunes for you. Most men have just so much space available in their mental storeroom for carrying a stock of thoughts and ideas. It is possible to make our minds beautiful bazaars, filled with noble ambitions, delightful friendships, useful information and profitable interests, which will attract the class of patronage we desire, or make of them unholy junk shops, cluttered up with resentment, suspicion, jealousy, malice and hatred. The admired, the popular, the successful man is he who stocks his mind with happy, constructive, profitable thoughts, he is the sunshiny man, the hightide fellow, the cooperative man with the long string pull, the fellow who stands shoulder to shoulder and battles for best business--on the other hand, oh divorce us from the hard-luck harper, the despondent dub that blights and blasts everything.

If you want to succeed put yourself into your work, and it matters little what that work is so long as you love it--a little research will show that all men we call "successful" or

"lucky" have spent much time hammering and chiseling ugly failures into shining models of success. Our eyes only see their finished product--not the hopeless junk with which they started.

O, men be glad you are a human being with a soul that lives and thinks and acts, that plans and works. Be glad you can help others.

I OWE A DEBT TO MY CHILDREN

Having brought them into the world, their father and I owe it to them to furnish them a happy free life of physical health, cheerful industry, intellectual growth and moral dignity and sanity. To pay my part of this debt I have at my command a certain amount of money, physical strength, intellectual vigor, nervous energy and spiritual force. If I am to keep my honor untarnished, I must as every honest debtor does, use my resources first of all, to keep up the payments of my debt.

- Dorothy Canfield Fisher
JUST DAD

Dad, just ~~dad~~: What love breathes around that name wrought by love itself! Throughout the year more lavish gifts than days of June, he finds happiness in bestowing happiness. Not only does he give comforts and material protection, but by his strength of spirit, by his sympathy and sincerity, by his experience wrested from the years, by his joyous and youthful heart triumphing over grief and strife, his

example is itself a teacher of life's greater values.

- Rena Albertyn Smith

PROGRAM FOR FATHER'S NIGHT

Singing.

Community singing from National or State Song Sheet

Paper or Talk.

"What Dad Means to Me" - By a Son

"The Worth of a Boy" - By a Father

Poems.

"The Too Busy Father" - E A Guest

"To the Men of America" - Rose Trumball

Open Forum.

Leisure Hours of Our Sons.

(Questions distributed at the beginning of the meeting.)

1. How much leisure time should a boy have?
2. How may father and son spend leisure time together?
3. Is the auto an aid or hindrance in the boy's leisure time?
4. What reading do the boys do in their leisure time?
5. What companionship do the boys have in their leisure time?
6. What can the fathers do in helping direct the leisure time of the boys of this community?

Talk.

"Dads I Have Known" - By a Father

Examination.

What Father Knows About His Son's School (From Michigan Programs)

1. In what grade is your son? What are his studies?
2. In what study is he best? Poorest? Why?
3. When did you last discuss your son's course of study with him?
4. How many times have you visited your son's school?
5. What book have you recommended to your son?

6. Are you acquainted with your son's teacher? Principal?
7. What general policy would you like your school board to follow?
8. Have you made an effort to understand the teaching methods since your school days?
9. Are you a member of the Parent-Teacher Association? Will you become one?
- Child Welfare Magazine

DEAR DAD

Dear dad, as your daughter takes a backward glance over the road of her youth before rounding the corner of new duties, she sees the way lighted by the sacrifices of fatherly love; she sees burdens not dropped but made easier to bear; she sees wise and helpful counsel which guided past days of temptation and nights of discouragement; and in every weary hour she found always a sane counselor, a sympathetic friend in her dear dad.

--Grace Berenice Cooper

A "GENTLEMAN" DEFINED

A man who is clean both outside and inside; who neither looks up to the rich nor down to the poor; who can lose without squalling and win without bragging; who is considerate to women, children and old people; who is too brave to lie, too generous to cheat, and who takes his share of the world and lets other people have theirs.

- Anonymous

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APPENDIX N

FOR LOCAL PARENT TEACHER CIRCLES¹

Suggested Programs for 1925-1926
Superintendent C. G. Manning, Lewistown

Program I.

General Theme--New Things in Education.

Topic I--The importance of Parents and Teachers having a common understanding of the changes taking place in educational administration and methods. (Note--This first meeting should develop the general background for the meetings to follow in which the details will be taken up.)

Topic II--The organization of the educational system for the purpose of administration, classification and instruction.

Topic III--The classification and promotion of children. (This topic should develop a general knowledge and understanding of the new methods of testing. This should include brief discussion of grading systems.)

Topic IV--The curricula--past, present, future, Elementary and High School.

Topic V--Reading as taught at the present time. A type of the change that has taken place in methods.

Topic VI--Discipline in a modern efficient school system.

Topic VII--Vocational Guidance--a discussion of the question. Is it possible to eliminate the haphazard method of taking up life work?

Topic VIII--Character Education.

Topic IX--Directed Study Versus the Recitation.

Topic X--The All Year School.

Program II.

General Theme--Child Welfare.

September Program:

Talk on health 15 minutes
Pre-Natal influence 30 minutes

¹C. G. Manning, "For Local Parent Teacher Circles", Montana Education, Vol. II, No. 4 (December 1925) pp. 14-16.

October Program:

- The Selfish Child 15 minutes
- Beginnings of a Personality 30 minutes

November Program:

- Gifts for children 15 minutes
- The child of 8 to 12 30 minutes

January Program:

- By whom should sex education be taught? 1. By teacher?
- 2. by parent 20 minutes
- Sex Education 30 minutes

February Program:

- Is gang life necessary? If so, why? 15 minutes
- The boy and the gang 30 minutes

March program:

- Is the girl more refined than the boy? 15 minutes
- The girl in her teens 30 minutes

April program:

- Do all children like to play? If so, what? 15 minutes
- Lazy Children 30 minutes

May Program:

- The awkward boy 15 minutes
- The problem of Adolescence 30 minutes

N. B.--It is advised that in such talks about children only adults be present. Music at the opening and closing of each program can be rendered by local talent in any way suggested by the local committee.

Program III.

General Theme--The community in which our children live. (This is in the nature of a survey of actual conditions, followed by wise and reasonable suggestions for improvement, if needed.)

Topic I--Health and Safety--(At least two meetings should be devoted to this topic. The study should cover the sanitary conditions as they relate to food and water supplies, sewage, inspection, prevention of spread of diseases, and prevention of accidents.)

Topic II--Moral conditions--(Two meetings)--a study of conditions as they relate to the moral welfare of the children, amusement places, church influence, juvenile protection.

Topic III--Educational Influences--(Two Meetings).

- 1 The Schools.
- 2 The Library.
- 3 The Study Clubs.
- 4 Lectures.

Topic IV--Aesthetic Influences--(Two meetings)--Conditions affecting the beauty of the city. Opportunities for the development of the aesthetic nature.

Program IV.

A general Program using Several of the Outstanding Topics now Receiving Consideration.

1. Feeble mindedness.
 - Causes and classes.
 - Reasons for segregation of the feebleminded.
 - The Montana School for the feebleminded.
 - Needed legislation.
 - The need of a state child study expert.
2. Children's Reading.
 - What and how to buy books for Christmas.
 - Fairy Stories--purpose, kind.
 - Children's magazines for different ages.
 - How to teach interest in current events.
 - Books for the adolescent girl.
 - Bed time stories to tell children.
 - Demonstration of story telling.
 - Principles underlying good story telling.
3. Recreation.
 - The value of games.
 - Quiet home games for little children.
 - Quiet home games for older children.
 - Demonstration of bean bag games.
 - Play ground equipment for the school; the home.
 - Chaperonage of young people.
 - How may dances be supervised and controlled.
 - Healthy recreation for young people, other than dancing.
 - Boy Scouts, history and growth.
 - The Camp Fire Girls.
 - The Girl Scouts.
4. The Teacher Shortage.
 - Causes of the teacher shortage.
 - Does Montana have to accept teachers below standard?
 - Salaries in Montana compared with unskilled workers; other skilled workers.
 - Results if more trained teachers are not furnished.
 - How more money can be raised for education.
 - The Smith-Hughes law.

- Should salaries be determined by experienced Training? Merit?
5. County Unit.
Why the district system has been inadequate.
Explanation of the county unit law.
What the county unit system would do for _____ County.
 6. Compulsory Education and School Attendance.
Recent legislation on compulsory education.
Part-time schools--the law and its purpose.
How the part-time school works out in _____.
 7. Vocational Education.
The Smith-Hughes Act.
How home economics course may be made more practical.
Why country boys should be taught agriculture.
Who should take commercial work in high schools.
Teacher-training work in our high schools.
 8. School as a Community Center.
How can your school be a more active force in the community?
What equipment does the school need so it can be used as community center?
What activities might be had at the school with present equipment?

Program VII.

General Theme--The Social Life of the Child (Six Meetings).

Topic I--Placing the responsibility for the social life of the children.

Topic II--A study of the periods in the life of a child and the social characteristics of each.

Topic III--The social life of our high school students. A careful survey of actual conditions and recommendations for improvements.

Topic IV--The social life of our elementary school pupils.

Topic V--Organizations and institutions in the community that could be helpful in creating the right social conditions--a plan for a united effort.

Topic VI--Plans for a series of social activities for high school students, for junior high school pupils, for children in grades 3 to 6 inclusive. The plans should cover at least three months. Discussion of the plans.

Program VIII.

General Theme--The Problem Child.

Topic I--Grouping our children into problem and non-problem groups--this topic should establish the basis for grouping and list those included in the problem group.

(The following topics are suggested for the five meetings following Topic I. After the first topic has been presented, other problems may be selected.)

- Topic II--The retarded child.
- Topic III--The gifted child.
- Topic IV--The child with low intelligence quotient.
- Topic V--The careless, indifferent child.
- Topic VI--The delinquent child.
- Topic VII--The lazy child.

Program IX.

General Theme--Habit Training for Children.

- Topic I--The importance of habit in the life of the individual. This is to be a practical presentation of actual conditions.
- Topic II--The physiological and psychological basis of habit.
- Topic III--A survey of the desirable and undesirable habits in the lives of the children of the community. The physical, mental and moral conditions which may be responsible for the habits.
- Topic IV--Habit Formation--This should be a clear-cut discussion of how to break up undesirable and form desirable habits. Let it be a time when specific remedies are presented, in the nature of a habit clinic.
- Topic V--A continuation of the habit clinic.

* * * * *

Following these program outlines, Mr. Manning gave a lengthy bibliography of reference materials, including educational and popular magazines, and books on educational subjects, psychology, and child training.

APPENDIX O

LOCAL ACHIEVEMENTS 1924-1925

as reported by Mrs. L. C. Bardwell,
Secretary, Montana Congress of Parents
and Teachers

" . . . A digest of the reports which came in for the state convention of last April will perhaps prove typical. For our present purpose we will deal only with that part of these reports which relates to project work.

"Twenty-two associations reported. Of these Havre (Sunnyside), Great Falls (Lowell), and Lewistown (Lincoln) provided milk for under-nourished children of their respective schools, while all Helena circles, including St. Helena, cooperated with the Women's Department of the Commercial Club to raise a fund with which to provide milk for under-nourished children of both school and pre-school age. (Helena emphasized the care of the pre-school child in the program work during the year). Camas Prairie, Hobson and Polson provided hot lunches at the school during the coldest months. Lewistown, St. Helena and Dillon collected and distributed clothing for needy children. In Lewistown the clothing is collected in one big drive in the fall. It is then fumigated all at one time, repaired by volunteer committees, and distributed by the teachers to needy children.

"As parents gather at the schoolhouses for their Parent meetings they often notice defects in buildings, grounds or equipment hitherto

overlooked. One of Big Fork's first meetings happened to be held on a rainy day. It was obvious that something should be done about the condition of the school yard. Consequently, on the following Saturday, the men hauled and spread gravel while the women prepared a community dinner. They followed this up by cooperating with the school board to put in necessary extra windows in one badly lighted schoolroom and later providing other needed schoolroom equipment.

"Perma and Camas Prairie provided playground equipment; Butte (McKinley) and Missoula (Willard) planted trees, flowers and shrubs; Geysers bought a Victrola for the school; Helena (Bryant), Lewistown and Dillon helped refurnish the teachers' rest rooms; Helena (Hawthorne) and Missoula (Willard) bought stoves, besides providing other needed equipment.

"Havre, Belt and St. Helena bought books for their schools. Hobson bought pictures and sponsored an art exhibit. Helena (Jefferson) provided free tickets to an art exhibit and to educational films for all children unable to pay. This circle visited the sick and arranged that all needy children should receive medical care. Hobson and Butte (McKinley) sponsored baby clinics of one day each.

"Certain strictly social events were found to be so significant that they have been classed as social projects. Hobson, Belt, and Lewistown began the year with receptions for the teachers of their respective school systems. Big Fork sponsored a Father-and-Son banquet. Choteau

gave a big Hallowe'en party to prove that children can have a good time on Hallowe'en without destroying property. Geysler gave a banquet for their seniors and teachers, while Great Falls (Lowell) wound up its year with a dinner at which the teachers were the guests of honor. This dinner is an annual affair.

"Lewistown is proud to have been instrumental in securing a woman probation officer for this district and Helena counts as a signal achievement the providing of a series of P.T.A. moving picture matinees which were a success from the point of view of sponsors, public and exhibitors."¹

¹Mrs. L. C. Bardwell, "Parent-Teacher Association Section", Montana Education, Vol. II, No. 5, (January, 1926) p. 17.

APPENDIX P

PTA SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS
1948-1964

- 1948-1949 (Montana Parent-Teacher, November, 1948, p. 7)
- | | | |
|-------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| MSU | Donald Demmons | Shelby |
| MSC | Bayliss Cummins | Kalispell |
| WMC | Mary Baker | Whitehall |
| NMC | Palmer Scott | Havre |
| EMCOE . . . | Irma Iverson | Billings |
- 1949-1950 (Montana Parent-Teacher, September, 1949, p. 7)
- | | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------|------------|
| MSU | Josephine J. Thomas | Missoula |
| MSC | John Walter Brown | Polson |
| WMC | Margaret Johnston | Florence |
| NMC | Marilyn Pilgrim | Wolf Point |
| EMCOE . . . | Anna Mae Strouf | Billings |
- 1950-1951 (Montana Parent-Teacher, January, 1951, p. 3)
- | | | |
|-------------|----------------------------|------------|
| MSU | Lobel C. Bennett | Big Timber |
| MSC | Anne Croskurth | Sidney |
| WMC | Ruth Schonen | Anaconda |
| NMC | Sharron Buell | Conrad |
| EMCOE . . . | Marion Wilson | Billings |
- 1951-1952 (Montana Parent-Teacher, February, 1952, pp. 2-3)
- | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| MSU | Robert J. McRae | Jordan |
| MSC | Jackie Lou Pettyjohn | Sand Coulee |
| WMC | Anita Mosby | Butte |
| NMC | | |
| EMCOE . . . | Vernon H. Akens | Lame Deer |
- 1952-1953 (Montana Parent-Teacher, October, 1952, pp. 4-5)
- | | | |
|-------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| MSU | Fred Ray Woepell | Brockton |
| MSC | Edith Johnson | Kalispell |
| WMC | Agnes Tenneson | East Helena |
| NMC | Elizabeth Granbois | Dagmar |
| EMCOE . . . | James J. Phillips | Laurel |

1953-1954 (Montana Parent-Teacher, September, 1953, p. 2)

MSU John Britton Big Fork
MSC Deloris Siverts Glendive
WMC Donna Wirdel Butte
NMC Doris Mae Combs Nashua
EMCOE Evelyn Dyrud Conrad

1954-1955 (Montana Parent-Teacher, September, 1954, pp. 2-3; October, 1954, p. 3)

MSU Helen Saunders Missoula
MSC Anne Stapleton
WMC Nina Miller Sheridan
NMC Delphia Hewitt Polson
EMCOE Dennis Ortwein Harlowton

1955-1956 (Montana Parent-Teacher, November, 1955, pp. 4-5)

MSU Marilyn Leary Butte
MSC Laura Kramer Helena
WMC Elsie Johnson Missoula
NMC Alice Mae Jenkins Harlowton
EMCOE Barbara Pearsall Billings

1956-1957 (Montana Parent-Teacher, December, 1956, pp. 6-7)

MSU Loy D. Robinson Alberton
MSC Mary Johnson Helena
WMC Joyce Freseman Butte
NMC Romona Ness Dodson
EMCOE Delores Nelson Richey

1957-1958 (Montana Parent-Teacher, November, 1957, pp. 6-7)

MSU Marcia Smith Missoula
MSC Pat Johnson Manhattan
WMC Rose Marie Scott Butte
NMC Gerald Evans Hinsdale
EMCOE Carol Reynolds Billings

1958-1959 (Montana Parent-Teacher, February, 1959, pp. 4-5)

MSU Kathryn F. Fox Helena
MSC Patricia Ann Roscoe Hamilton
WMC Bonnie A. Sollars Polson
NMC Linda Duncan Havre
EMCOE Elaine J. Stebbings Billings

- 1959-1960 (Montana Parent-Teacher, October, 1959, pp. 4-5)
- | | | |
|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| MSU | Mrs. Beverly Boe | Livingston |
| MSC | Carole Burke | Deer Lodge |
| WMC | Donna Robertson) (divided) | Helena |
| | Charles R. Adams) | Three Forks |
| NMC | Carolyn Grove | Conrad |
| EMCOE . . . | Ron Risher | Sidney |
- 1960-1961 (Montana Parent-Teacher, November, 1960, p. 4)
- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| MSU | Karen L. Ferkin | Anaconda |
| MSC | Noralyn Stillings | Butte |
| WMC | Jolene D. Bilant | Whitefish |
| NMC | Ardis Biggerstaff | Lewistown |
| EMCOE . . . | Milton DeVries | Sidney |
- 1961-1962 (Montana Parent-Teacher, November, 1961, p. 8)
- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| MSU | Ellen Jean Parker | Troy |
| MSC | James LaRue | Manhattan |
| WMC | Edward Wright | White Sulphur Springs |
| NMC | Paul Eggen | Joplin |
| EMCOE . . . | Darlene Bren | Glendive |
- 1962-1963 (Montana Parent-Teacher, December, 1962, p. 4)
- | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| MSU | Sarah Jane Bright | Missoula |
| MSC | Carole Rutherford | Hinsdale |
| WMC | Jean Marie Lindquist | Poplar |
| NMC | Jetta McCain | Great Falls |
| EMCOE . . . | Mary Straight | Manderson, Wyoming |
- 1963-1964 (Montana Parent-Teacher, November, 1963, p. 4)
- | | | |
|-------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| MSU | Sharon Marie Smith | Butte |
| MSC | Helen Kramer | Helena |
| WMC | Eddy L. Zink | Dillon |
| NMC | Bonny Jenkins | Fort Shaw |
| EMCOE . . . | Peggy Burns | Billings |

APPENDIX Q

CORRECTIONS TO VOLUME NUMBERING
OF MONTANA PARENT-TEACHER

<u>VOLUME</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ERRORS</u>
Vol. 1	Sept. 1927- June 1928	
Vol. 2	Sept. 1928- June 1929	
Vol. 3	Sept. 1929- June 1930	
Vol. 4	Oct. 1930- June 1931	Vol. 3
Vol. 5	Oct. 1931- June 1932	Vol. 4
Vol. 6	Oct. 1932- June 1933	
Vol. 7	Oct. 1933- June 1934	Vol. 5
Vol. 8	Oct. 1934- June 1935	
Vol. 9	Oct. 1935- June 1936	
Vol. 10	Oct. 1936- June 1937	Vol. 8
Vol. 11	Oct. 1937- June 1938	Vol. 9
Vol. 12	Oct. 1938- June 1939	Vol. 10
Vol. 13	Oct. 1939- June 1940	Vol. 11
Vol. 14	Oct. 1940- May 1941	Vol. 12
Vol. 15	Oct. 1941- May 1942	Vol. 13
Vol. 16	Oct. 1942- June 1943	Vol. 14
Vol. 17	Oct. 1943- Dec. 1943	Vol. 14
Vol. 17	Jan. 1944- May 1944	Vol. 15
Vol. 18	Oct. 1944- May 1945	Vol. 16
Vol. 19	Oct. 1945- May 1946	Vol. 17
Vol. 20	Oct. 1946- May 1947	Vol. 18
Vol. 21	Oct. 1947- May 1948	Vol. 19
Vol. 22	Oct. 1948- May 1949	Vol. 20
Vol. 23	Sept. 1949- Dec. 1949	Vol. 20
	Jan. 1950- May 1950	Vol. 21
Vol. 24	Oct. 1950- May 1951	Vol. 22
Vol. 25	Sept. 1951- May 1952	Vol. 23
Vol. 26	Sept. 1952- May 1953	Vol. 23
	Dec. 1952	Vol. 24
	Jan. 1953	Vol. 25
Vol. 27	Sept. 1953- June 1954	Vol. 26
Vol. 28	Sept. 1954- May 1955	Vol. 27
Vol. 29	Sept. 1955- May 1956	Vol. 28
Vol. 30	Sept. 1956- May 1957	Vol. 29
Vol. 31	Sept. 1957- May 1958	Vol. 30

<u>VOLUME</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ERRORS</u>
Vol. 32	Sept. 1958- May 1959	Vol. 31
Vol. 33	Sept. 1959-April 1960	Vol. 32
Vol. 34	Sept. 1960-April 1961	Vol. 33 for Sept., Oct. & Nov.
	Dec. 1960	Vol. 34
Vol. 35	Sept. 1961- May 1962	Vol. 35
Vol. 36	Sept. 1962- May 1963	Vol. 36
Vol. 37	Sept. 1963- May 1964	Vol. 37

APPENDIX R

PAST PRESIDENTS OF THE MONTANA CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS

1915-1916	Mrs. J. A. Smith	Butte
1916-1917	Mrs. T. C. Brockway	Butte
1917-1921	Mrs. H. B. Farnsworth	Missoula
1922	Mrs. E. C. Elliott	Helena
1922-1923	Mrs. Quincy Scott	Lewistown
1923-1924	Mrs. Frank Bartos	Helena
1924-1925	Mrs. R. E. Shaffer	Lewistown
1925-1927	Mrs. A. W. Luedke	Lewistown
1927-1931	Mrs. J. H. Gilbert	Dillon
1931-1933	Mrs. F. C. Paxson	Missoula
1933-1937	Mrs. William V. Beers	Billings
1937-1941	Mrs. R. H. Jesse	Missoula
1941-1942	Mrs. James Scott	Helena
1942-1943	Mrs. Holsey Johnson	Butte
1943-1945	Mrs. C. W. Gross	Helena
1945-1948	Mrs. Dallas J. Reed	Missoula
1948-1951	Mr. Harry Ross	Butte
1951-1955	Mrs. Marion Crawford	Laurel
1955-1958	Mrs. Clara M. Munger	Helena
1958-1961	Mrs. W. G. Nelson	Butte
1961-1964	Mrs. Irving Hoyer	Froid
1964	Dr. William Booth	Bozeman

APPENDIX S

REDISTRICTING OF THE STATE BY COUNTIES¹

District 1, with Mrs. H. R. Richards of Libby as director, includes Glacier, Flathead, Lincoln, Sanders, Lake, Missoula, Powell, Mineral, Ravalli, and Granite counties.

District 2, with Mrs. James Scott of Helena as director, includes Lewis and Clark, Jefferson, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Silver Bow, Beaverhead, Madison, Gallatin, Park, and Meagher counties.

District 3, with Mrs. R. H. Keister of Great Falls as director, includes Toole, Pondera, Liberty, Hill, Blaine, Teton, Fergus, Choteau, Cascade, Judith Basin, Petroleum, and Wheatland counties.

District 4, with Mrs. Walter Bishop of Billings as director, includes Golden Valley, Musselshell, Rosebud, Treasure, Big Horn, Carbon, Stillwater, Sweet Grass, and Yellowstone counties.

District 5, with Mrs. Burley Brower of Scobey as director, includes Phillips, Valley, Daniels, Sheridan, and Roosevelt counties.

District 6, with Mrs. Harris Olson of Union as director, includes Richland, McCone, Garfield, Dawson, Prairie, Fallon, Custer, Powder River, and Carter counties.

¹Montana Parent-Teacher, May, 1937, p. 4.

APPENDIX T

STATE CONVENTIONS OF THE

MONTANA CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS

1915	May 7, 8	Organization of State Congress, Butte
1916	May 5, 6	Helena
1917	April 26	Great Falls
1918	Called off because of epidemics and War	
1919	Nov. 24-26	Helena, Meeting with Montana Teachers' Association
1920	Nov. 22-24	Billings, Meeting with Montana Teachers' Association
1921	No meeting	Resignation of Mrs. Farnsworth as State President
1922	June 15	Bozeman
1923	Sept. 28	Helena
1924	April 25	Helena
1925	April 16, 17	Lewistown
1926	April 2, 3	Billings
1927	May 12, 13	Helena, Constitution revised to provide for biennial State Conventions
1928	May	First District Conventions in Missoula, Great Falls, Billings
1929	May 16, 17	Butte, First Biennial State Convention
1931	May 12-14	Great Falls
1933	May 15-17	Missoula
1935	April 15-17	Billings
1937	May 12-14	Butte
1939	October 9-11	Helena
1941	October 7-9	Great Falls
1943	Sept. 28, 29	Butte
1945	October 23-24	Missoula
1948	October 18, 19	Billings
1951	October 19, 20	Great Falls
1953	October 8, 9, 10	Helena
1955	Nov. 10, 11, 12	Butte
1958	October 2, 3, 4	Havre
1961	June 7-9	Billings
1962	March 29, 30, 31	Great Falls
1964	April 8, 9, 10	Helena

APPENDIX U

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS AND PRESIDENTS (HOME ADDRESS OF PRESIDENTS)

WESTERN DISTRICT

1928 -- Missoula, May 18, 19 Mr. E. J. Klemme, Helena
1930 -- Helena, May 9, 10 . . . Mrs. C. H. Riedell, Missoula
1932 -- Dillon, May 3, 4 Mrs. A. R. Collins, Butte
1934 -- Butte, April 30, May 1 . . Mrs. A. R. Collins, Butte
1936¹ -- Helena, April 2, 3 Mrs. James Scott, Helena

NORTH CENTRAL DISTRICT

1928 -- Great Falls, May 11, 12 . . Mrs. J. H. Houston, Great Falls
1930 -- Havre, May 12, 13 Mrs. A. J. Baker, Lewistown
1932 -- Lewistown, May 6 Mrs. A. J. Baker, Lewistown
1934 -- Havre, April 27, 28 . . . Mrs. R. E. Keister, Great Falls
1936 -- Great Falls, April 1, 2 . . . Mrs. W. W. Jones, Havre

EASTERN DISTRICT

1928 -- Billings, May 9, 10 Mrs. J. J. Rogers, Billings
1930 -- Billings, May 16, 17 . . . Mrs. T. B. Foreman, Glendive
1932 -- Glendive, May 9, 10 . . . Mrs. William Beers, Billings
1934 -- Billings, May 4, 5 Mrs. J. A. Evert, Glendive
1936 -- Glendive Mrs. J. A. Evert, Glendive

DISTRICT I

1938 -- Missoula, Oct. 4 Mrs. H. R. Richards, Libby
1940 -- Hamilton, Oct. 9 Mrs. J. H. Peterson, Missoula
1942 -- Missoula, Oct. 7 Mrs. Edmund O. Freeman, Missoula
1944 -- Kalispell, Oct. 2, 3 . . . Mrs. J. R. Plumley, Missoula
1946 -- Belton, Oct. 21 Mrs. J. R. Plumley, Missoula
1947 -- Hamilton, Oct. 3 Mrs. J. R. Plumley, Missoula
1949 -- Missoula, Oct. 19 . . . Mrs. Morris Blake, Kalispell
1950 -- Polson, Oct. 9 Mrs. Morris Blake, Kalispell
1952 -- Kalispell, Oct. 10 . . . Mrs. Thomas J. Micka, Hamilton

¹Helena, Billings, Butte, and Kalispell also held PTA sections as part of the MEA Convention, Oct. 29-31, 1936. Montana Parent-Teacher, Oct. 1936, p. 3.

1954 -- Hot Springs, Oct. 16 . . . Mrs. William Wehr, Kalispell
1956 -- Stevensville, Oct. 27 . . . Mrs. James E. Rusk, Missoula
1957 -- Whitefish, Oct. 30 . . . Mrs. James E. Rusk, Missoula
1959 -- Bonner, Sept. 12 . . . Mrs. James E. Rusk, Missoula
1960 -- Missoula, Oct. 12 . . . Mrs. William Strothman, Missoula
1963 -- Missoula, Oct. 17 . . . Mrs. James Evans, Stevensville
1964 -- Mrs. James Evans, Stevensville

DISTRICT II

1938 -- Dillon Mrs. James Scott, Helena
1940 -- Dillon, Oct. 5 . . . Mrs. James Scott, Helena
1942 -- Bozeman, Oct. 9 . . . Mrs. J. Miller Smith, Helena
1944 -- Helena, Oct. 6 . . . Mrs. J. Miller Smith, Helena
1946 -- Butte, Oct. 23 . . . Mrs. Marshall Richards, Butte
1947 -- Bozeman, Sept. 29 . . . Mrs. Marshall Richards, Butte
1949 -- Helena, Oct. 11 . . . Mrs. Clara M. Munger, Helena
1950 -- Butte Mrs. G. E. Belshaw, Helena
1952 -- Dillon, Oct. 13, 14 . . . Mrs. Paul Cannon, Butte
1954 -- Bozeman, Oct. 18, 19 . . . Mrs. John Riley, Butte
1956 -- Townsend, Oct. 17 . . . Mrs. John Riley, Butte
1957 -- Whitehall, Nov. 2 . . . Dr. W. E. Booth, Bozeman
1959 -- Twin Bridges, Oct. 3 . . . Mr. Logan Hazen, Livingston
1960 -- Three Forks, Oct. 8 . . . Mr. Norman Nelson, Anaconda
1963 -- Anaconda, Oct. 19 . . . Mr. Kenneth Profitt, Livingston

DISTRICT III

1938 -- Lewistown, Oct. 8 . . . Mrs. R. H. Keister, Great Falls
1940 -- Havre, Oct. 19 . . . Mrs. Don Deyoe, Lewistown
1942 -- Lewistown, Oct. 5 . . . Mrs. Don Deyoe, Lewistown
1944 -- Havre, Oct. 4 . . . Mrs. C. H. Perry, Great Falls
1946 -- Great Falls, Oct. 22 . . . Mrs. J. J. Toy, Great Falls
1947 -- Lewistown, Oct. 1 . . . Mrs. J. J. Toy, Great Falls
1948 -- Mrs. R. M. McHenry, Great Falls
1949 -- Havre, Oct. 13 . . . Mrs. A. R. Ferron, Lewistown
1950 -- Mrs. R. M. McHenry, Great Falls
1952 -- Lewistown, Oct. 20 . . . Mrs. Luther Waldrip, Havre
1954 -- Havre, Oct. 13 . . . Mrs. Russell Garrison, Great Falls
1956 -- Conrad, Oct. 15 . . . Mrs. Russell Garrison, Great Falls
1957 -- Fairfield, Oct. 28 . . . Mr. Dave Rice, Conrad
1959 -- Fort Benton . . . Mrs. K. L. Obrecht, Cascade
1960 -- Great Falls, Oct. 10 . . . Mrs. K. L. Obrecht, Cascade
1963 -- Lewistown, Oct. 21 . . . Mrs. K. L. Obrecht, Cascade
1964 -- Mrs. J. H. Baker, Great Falls

DISTRICT IV

1938 -- Red Lodge . . . Mrs. Walter Bishop, Billings
1940 -- Red Lodge . . . Mrs. Walter Bishop, Billings

1942 -- Laurel, Oct. 10 Mrs. J. B. Appenzeller, Joliet
1944 -- Worden, Oct. 11 Mrs. Volly Hopper, Billings
1946 -- Billings, Oct. 24 Mrs. Fred Penwell, Billings
1947 -- Worden, Sept. 25 Mrs. Fred Penwell, Billings
1949 -- Wyola, Oct. 7 Mrs. Ed. Focher, Ballantine
1952 -- Billings, Oct. 17, 18 . . Mrs. Chris Paustian, Wyola
1954 -- Billings, Oct. 22, 23 . . Mrs. Chris Paustian, Wyola
1956 -- Worden, Oct. 20 Mrs. R. S. Veach, Billings
1957 -- Broadview, Oct. 21 . . . Mrs. Ralph Brown, Broadview
1959 -- Ryegate, Oct. 24 Mrs. Ralph Brown, Broadview
1960 -- Laurel, Oct. 5 Mrs. A. E. Lenhardt, Billings
1963 -- Billings, Oct. 23 Mrs. A. E. Lenhardt, Billings
1964 -- Mrs. Bill Carr, Billings

DISTRICT V

1938 -- Glendive, Oct. 8 Mrs. Harris Olson, Brockway
1940 -- Glendive Mrs. Harris Olson, Brockway
1942 -- Glendive, Oct. 3 . . . Mrs. Alma M. Schultz, Glendive
1944 -- Glendive, Oct. 11 . . . Mrs. K. H. Harstad, Richey
1946 -- Glendive, Oct. 26 . . . Mrs. K. H. Harstad, Richey
1947 -- Wibaux, Sept. 27 . . . Mrs. Roy Richey, Richey
1949 -- Wolf Point, Oct. 15 (Joint meeting with District
VI) . . . Mrs. Harris Olson, Glendive
1950 -- Richey, Oct. 16 . . . Mrs. Harris Olson, Glendive
1952 -- Glendive . . . Mrs. Merrill Wheeler, Wibaux
1954 -- Miles City, Oct. 25 . . Mrs. Lonie Shields, Miles City
1956 -- Glendive, Oct. 22 . . . Mrs. John Scott, Miles City
1957 -- Miles City, Oct. 23 . . . Mrs. John Scott, Miles City
1959 -- Fallon, Oct. 17 . . . Mrs. John Scott, Miles City
1960 -- Glendive, Oct. 3 . . . Mrs. Richard Thompson, Fallon
1963 -- Baker, Oct. 12 . . . Mrs. Richard Thompson, Fallon
1964 -- . . . Mrs. Albert Irion, Fallon

DISTRICT VI

1938 -- Glendive, Oct. 8 (Joint meeting with District V)
. . . Mrs. Burley Bowler, Scobey
1949 -- Wolf Point, Oct. 15 . . Mrs. Boyd Taylor, Wolf Point
1952 -- Froid, Oct. 6, 7 . . . Mrs. Edwin Maier, Wolf Point
1954 -- Bainville, Oct. 11 . . . Mrs. Irving Hoyer, Froid
1956 -- Poplar, Oct. 22 . . . Mr. Gene McCracken, Bainville
1957 -- Glasgow, Oct. 26 . Mrs. Clifford Thomson, Culbertson
1959 -- Nashua, Oct. 10 . . . Mrs. Boyd Maag, Glasgow
1960 -- Culbertson, Sept. 30 . . Mrs. Boyd Maag, Glasgow
1963 -- Scobey, Oct. 10 . . . Mrs. Boyd Maag, Glasgow
1964 -- . . . Mrs. Howard Jacobsen, Froid

DISTRICT I-A²

1960 --	Missoula (Held with District I)	
1963 --	Kalispell, Oct. 15	Mrs. Spencer Rider, Kalispell
1964 --		Mr. Kenneth Neils, Big Fork
		Mrs. W. E. Wheeler, Kalispell

²Information regarding some dates and places has not been available to date. H. Micka.

**1958-59 REQUIREMENTS FOR A
STANDARD ASSOCIATION**

(This report must be submitted in ADDITION to your Unit Report Blank if you expect to qualify).

**Check Here:
Yes or No**

- 1—Membership equal to 50% of number of HOMES represented in the School and 50% number of teachers.
- 2—Average monthly attendance of adults equal to 40% of families in residence.
- 3—Seven standing committees, namely: Membership, Program, Publicity, Finance and Budget, Publications and Magazine.
- 4—At least SEVEN meetings of units during the year.
- 5—Elective officers must be subscribers to the MONTANA PARENT TEACHER. Subscription to be in by October 15th.
- 6—10% of HOMES represented in membership must be subscribers to the NATIONAL PARENT TEACHER.
- 7—State-National DUES (20c per member enrolled) sent promptly to Stuart Hall, Laurel, Mont., State Treasurer, December 15 to March 15.
- 8—FOUNDER'S DAY observed and offering sent to STATE TREASURER.
- 9—LOCAL UNIT REPORT BLANK AND STANDARD REPORT BLANK returned to STATE OFFICE as directed. (These 2 blanks are mailed to Unit Presidents in the Spring, and should be returned by June 1).
- 10—STUDY GROUP — Average of 10% of TOTAL UNIT MEMBERSHIP must attend Unit Study Group or organized PTA Study Group. (PTA Council). Minimum of 4 meetings.
- 11—Conduct SUMMER ROUND-UP of pre-school children and broaden program to include the health of all children in school.
- 12—National Objects presented at 3 meetings of unit.
- 13—General plan for PROGRAM for at least 4 meetings sent to District President and good ones printed in Bulletin.
- 14—Contents of PRESIDENT'S PACKET used in regular work.
- 15—New units must submit their By-Laws to Dr. N. E. Booth, 515 S. Eighth, Bozeman, Montana, for approval. Established units amending their By-Laws or adopting new ones, must follow same procedure. Parliamentary procedure observed.
- 16—Freedom from political and sectional partisanship and promoting commercial enterprises.
- 17—President or his alternate, sent to Workshop approved by State Board, State, National or District Convention.

Total Membership.....
 No. Homes Represented in School.....
 No. Homes Represented in Membership.....
 No. Men Members.....
 No. Teachers in School.....
 No. Teachers in Membership.....
 No. Montana Parent Teacher Subscriptions.....
 No. National Parent Teacher Subscriptions.....
 Average Attendance at Study Group.....
 Name of Unit.....

Signed: _____

 President

 Principal

**1958-59 REQUIREMENTS FOR A
SUPERIOR ASSOCIATION**

(This report must be submitted in ADDITION to your Unit Report Blank if you expect to qualify).

**Check Here:
Yes or No**

- 1—Have fulfilled all requirements listed for Standard Association and checked accordingly (1, 5 and 6 under Standard superceded by regulations, 2, 4 and 5 below).
- 2—Membership equal to 75% of number of HOMES represented in school and 75% number of TEACHERS.
- 3—Men members equal to 10% of total membership.
- 4—Elective officers must be subscribers to the Montana Parent Teacher. Subscriptions to be in by October 15.
- 5—10% of HOMES represented in membership must be subscribers to the NATIONAL PARENT TEACHER.
- 6—COMMITTEE PROJECTS—A brief written report of one completed project sent to State Office before April 1. Project taken from State and National Departments as follows: (a) Education (b) Public Welfare; (c) Home Service (d) Health.
- 7—Meeting of Executive Committee held to study contents of President's Packet.
- 8—Participation of Officers and Committee Chairmen in a School of Instruction. Training Class or Institute. (Attendance at a District Convention during current year counts).
- 9—President or his alternate, sent to Workshop approved by State Board, or District Convention with expenses paid. (This regulation superceded number 17 under Standard).
- 10—Reports of such Conventions given at the meeting of the local unit.

Total Membership.....
 No. Homes Represented in School.....
 No. Homes Represented in Membership.....
 No. Men Members.....
 No. Teachers in School.....
 No. Teachers in Membership.....
 No. Montana Parent Teacher Subscriptions.....
 No. National Parent Teacher Subscriptions.....
 Average Attendance at Study Group.....
 Name of Unit.....

Signed: _____

 President

 Principal

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS

LEGISLATION PROGRAM

Forty-six state congresses have voted on the National Congress of Parents and Teachers legislation program. Six state congresses have not voted on the program yet. The vote by state congresses is listed for each item on the legislation program.

BASIC REQUIREMENTS***1. MAXIMUM LOCAL CONTROL**

All federal legislation concerned with education and child welfare must include provisions that will ensure maximum local control.

Adopted by 42 State Congresses

***2. APPROPRIATIONS**

Those federal offices and agencies responsible for carrying out legislation concerned with education and child welfare must be supported by funds adequate to meet the legislation requirements.

Adopted by 42 State Congresses

***3. CHANNELING OF FEDERAL FUNDS**

Federal grants for states should be made through the federal agencies that are most directly concerned with the legislative enactment involved and then administered by the comparable state and local agencies. (For example, federal funds for education should be channeled through the U.S. Office of Education, through state departments of education, to local school districts, and should be administered with maximum local control.)

Adopted by 42 State Congresses

EDUCATION

4. In order that the free public school system be maintained and strengthened, federal funds for education must be appropriated for **publicly controlled, tax-supported schools only**, for the purpose of increasing educational opportunity and services among the states, with provisions ensuring maximum local control and encouraging states to give their own best support and to equalize educational opportunities and services within their own boundaries.

Adopted by 41 State Congresses

5. Education beyond high school should be encouraged and financial assistance provided for tax-supported institutions.

Adopted by 42 State Congresses

6. The United States Office of Education should be established as an independent agency of government under the general direction of a federal board of education. This board should be composed of laymen appointed to long, overlapping terms; it should have authority to appoint, and be advisory to, the United States Commissioner of Education.

Adopted by 39 State Congresses

CHILD WELFARE***7. CHILD LABOR**

The child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act should be maintained.

Adopted by 44 State Congresses

8. CHILD LIFE RESEARCH

The programs of child life research that are being carried on by various federal agencies should be correlated and supported by appropriations.

Adopted by 41 State Congresses

9. HEALTH

Expanded public health services and public health education opportunities should be provided for all children and youth. Maternal and child health services and services for all handicapped children should be continued with the aid of federal appropriations.

Adopted by 42 State Congresses

10. JUVENILE PROTECTION

Federal programs of juvenile protection should be developed.

- a. To assist in the implementation of state laws when environmental factors are involved in the safety and welfare of children and youth.
- b. To provide funds for assistance to, and in cooperation with, states in the study of causative factors in delinquency.
- c. To strengthen and improve state and local programs for control, treatment, and rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents.

Adopted by 43 Congresses

11. RURAL AND URBAN SERVICES

The basic principles of equalization of education, recreation, and health services for children and youth, with the improvement of these services where needed, should be maintained in rural areas and in densely populated urban areas. Similar legislation should provide for children of migrant families.

Adopted by 41 Congresses

***12. SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES UNDER THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT**

The federal government should see that adequate funds are provided for school and community services in the district of Columbia and in overseas areas where the United States maintains armed forces.

Adopted by 43 Congresses

***13. PURE FOODS AND DRUGS**

Federal legislation should provide for complete inspection of food, drug, and cosmetic establishments by the Food and Drug Administration. Legislation should require drug manufacturers to have adequate controls to ensure the purity and safety of their products. New drugs and medical devices should be proved effective as well as safe before they are allowed to be marketed. Cosmetics should be provided safe before they are placed on the market. Distributors of dangerous habit-forming drugs should be required to keep records on production and sales of such drugs and to make these reports available for inspection.

Adopted by 43 Congresses

LIBRARY SERVICES

14. Public library service should be extended to all people on an equitable basis.

Adopted by 44 Congresses

PEACE AND NATIONAL SECURITY**15. NATIONAL DEFENSE**

In planning the strategy of the national security program, the role of the schools should be carefully considered, because the security of this country and the peace of the world today require a well-educated civilian population as well as strong military force. A

(Continued on Page 6)

1964



1965

(Identical with Legislation Program of 1962-63 and 1963-64.)

OBJECT: "To secure adequate laws for the care and protection of children and youth."
National Bylaws, Article II

**NATIONAL
CONGRESS OF
PARENTS AND
TEACHERS**

As adopted September 1962 by the National Board of Managers

LEGISLATION PROGRAM

The National Congress of Parents and Teachers is concerned with basic issues that may lead to legislation affecting: (1) the welfare of children and youth in the fields of education, social and economic well-being, and child labor; (2) such environmental factors as radio, television, motion pictures, the press, recreation, and safety education in its broadest sense; (3) federal agencies in education, health, juvenile protection, and homemaking; and (4) the promotion of world understanding and peace among nations.

—POLICIES AND PRACTICES

POLICIES

ACTION OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS on federal legislation is determined at all times by previously adopted legislation policies. These policies define the fields of legislation that are within the scope of the parent-teacher program and specify certain required qualifications. "Priority Items," which must conform with these policies, define the action proposed each year. These items are selected from areas of concern to the National Congress in which federal bills are pending or expected.

The "Policies" on the 1961-62 Legislation Program will prevail until sufficient time has been allowed for study of, and subsequent vote on, the revised policies stated below. Not until a minimum of thirty-one state congresses have reported their approval will these policies become effective. It is recommended that state congresses provide reasonable time for study before any policy item on the legislation program is presented for approval or disapproval.

Since this statement, now adopted by the Board of Managers, is a complete revision of the legislation policies, the new items are not indicated by italics, as in past years. Every policy item will need to be voted on.

BASIC REQUIREMENTS

1. Maximum Local Control

All federal legislation concerned with education and child welfare must include provisions that will ensure maximum local control.

2. Appropriations

Those federal offices and agencies responsible for carrying out legislation concerned with education and child welfare must be supported by funds adequate to meet the legislative requirements.

3. Disbursement of Federal Funds

Federal grants for states should be made through the federal agencies that are most directly concerned with the legislative

enactment involved and then administered by the comparable state and local agencies. (For example, federal funds for education should be channeled through the U.S. Office of Education, through state departments of education, to local school districts, and should be administered with maximum local control.)

EDUCATION

1. In order that the free public school system be maintained and strengthened, federal funds for education must be appropriated for **publicly controlled, tax-supported schools only**, for the purpose of increasing educational opportunity and services among the states, with provisions ensuring maximum local control and encouraging states to give their own best support and to equalize educational opportunities and services within their own boundaries.

2. Education beyond high school should be encouraged and financial assistance provided for tax-supported institutions.

3. The United States Office of Education should be established as an independent agency of government under the general direction of a federal board of education. This board should be composed of laymen appointed to long, overlapping terms; it should have authority to appoint, and be advisory to, the United States Commissioner of Education.

CHILD WELFARE

1. Child Labor

The child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act should be maintained.

2. Child Life Research

The programs of child life research that are being carried on by various federal agencies should be correlated and supported by appropriations.

3. Health

Expanded public health services and public health education opportunities should be provided for all children and youth.

Maternal and child health services and services for all handicapped children should be continued with the aid of federal appropriations.

4. Juvenile Protection

Federal programs of juvenile protection should be developed:

- a. To assist in the implementation of state laws when environmental factors are involved in the safety and welfare of children and youth.
- b. To provide funds for assistance to, and in cooperation with, states in the study of causative factors in delinquency.
- c. To strengthen and improve state and local programs for control, treatment, and rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents.

5. Rural and Urban Services

The basic principles of equalization of education, recreation, and health services for children and youth, with the improvement of these services where needed, should be maintained in rural areas and in densely populated urban areas. Similar legislation should provide for children of migrant families.

6. School and Community Services Under the United States Government

The federal government should see that adequate funds are provided for school and community services in the District of Columbia and in overseas areas where the United States maintains armed forces.

7. Pure Foods and Drugs

Federal legislation should provide for complete inspection of food, drug, and cosmetic establishments by the Food and Drug Administration. Legislation should require drug manufacturers to have adequate controls to ensure the purity and safety of their products. New drugs and medical devices should be proved effective as well as safe before they are allowed to be marketed. Cosmetics should be proved safe before they are placed on the market. Distributors of dangerous habit-forming drugs should be required to keep records on production and sales of such drugs and to make these reports available for inspection.

LIBRARY SERVICES

Public library service should be extended to all people on an equitable basis.

PEACE AND NATIONAL SECURITY

1. National Defense

In planning the strategy of the national security program, the role of the schools should be carefully considered, because the security of this country and the peace of the world today require a well-educated civilian population as well as a strong military force. A major part of the national security rests upon the ability to prepare young people for the discharge of their military and civic responsibilities.

An adequate civilian reserve of manpower available for military service should be developed, and a standing military force sufficient to deter aggressors should be maintained. Every effort should be made to meet the personnel needs of the armed forces with the least interruption of high school and post-high school education of youth—at the same time with fair consideration for the needs of out-of-school youth.

2. International Relations

The United Nations should be supported as the best available instrument for world peace. Diligent efforts for international cooperation should be made through use of United Nations channels—to improve the economic, social, physical, and spiritual welfare of all children and youth.

The program of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) should be continued. The National Congress supports in principle the work of other specialized agencies—such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations (TAO).

The National Congress supports a broad program of cultural and educational exchange between the United States and other countries, and assistance by the United States in the training of teachers and other professional and technical personnel for other countries.

POSTAL RATES

The National Congress will oppose increases in the special postal rates for the mailing of library books and educational materials, and for second-class mailings by nonprofit organizations.

PRIORITY ITEMS

Proposed Action Based on Approved Policies

DURING THE CURRENT YEAR THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS considers possible legislation in the following areas of first importance. It urges state congresses, councils, local units, and individual members to watch developments, study issues involved, and be prepared to take prompt action when requested by state chairmen of legislation.

School Assistance

The effective solution of problems caused by the acute shortage of educational facilities for the nation's children requires action at all levels of government: local, state, and federal. Despite maximum efforts from states and communities to finance school educational requirements, the need for assistance from the federal government still exists.

The National Congress will continue to use its influence to secure legislation that will provide financial support from the federal government to states to meet present needs.

Juvenile Delinquency

The National Congress will continue to support legislation to provide assistance to, and cooperation with, states in strengthening and improving state and local programs for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency.

Child Labor

The National Congress will oppose legislation that would weaken the protective child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Agricultural Migrant Families

The National Congress will continue to support legislation providing for the education, health, safety, and welfare of the children of agricultural migrant families.

Food and Drug Protection

The National Congress will support legislation to strengthen the powers of the Food and Drug Administration to inspect food, drug, and cosmetic establishments, and to ensure the purity and safety of their products.

International Relations

The National Congress will continue to support appropriations for the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), to ensure a continued and expanded health and welfare program for the world's children.

Postal Rates

The National Congress will oppose increases in the special postal rates for the mailing of library books and educational materials, and for second-class mailings by nonprofit organizations.

Appropriations for Federal Offices and Agencies

The National Congress will support appropriations for the following agencies (explained below):

- 1. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:
 - a. Office of Education
 - b. Children's Bureau

- c. Bureau of Family Services
- d. Food and Drug Administration
- e. Public Health Service
- 2. Department of Agriculture:
 - a. Agricultural Marketing Service, Food Distribution Division (for the National School Lunch Program)
 - b. Agricultural Research Service, Institute of Home Economics
 - c. Federal Extension Service
- 3. Department of Labor:
 - a. Bureau of Labor Standards
 - b. Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions
- 4. Department of Defense (for the program of overseas dependents' schools and services)

CONTINUING CONCERNS

PRIORITY ITEMS of other years, which are still the concern of this organization, have included support of legislation to release surplus government materials to the proper public agencies for use in developing programs of education, health, and recreation; to abolish block booking and blind selling of motion picture films; to provide certain appropriations for the extension divisions of state universities and land-grant colleges; and to prohibit radio or television broadcasting of advertisements of alcoholic beverages. They have included also opposition to legislation that would legalize a national lottery.

FUNCTIONS OF FEDERAL OFFICES AND AGENCIES

(As Defined by the U.S. Government)

Office of Education is the principal agency of the federal government responsible for formulating educational policy and coordinating educational activities at the national level. Its major functions are: (1) to collect and disseminate information with respect to education in the states and in other countries; (2) to make studies and provide services of a national character; (3) to evaluate educational and social trends affecting education; (4) to identify some of the larger problems in education calling for immediate research and action programs; (5) to provide major leadership and impetus for educational research; (6) to provide professional educational advisory service primarily based on findings of research and to aid in improving educational practice; and (7) to administer grants-in-aid to education.

The Office of Education administers federal funds made available to the states through the National Defense Education Act of 1958 and assists in the administration of the Juvenile Delinquency Youth Offenses Control Act of 1961. It also administers federal funds for vocational education, schools in federally impacted areas, library services, and land-grant colleges.

Children's Bureau has a dual purpose: (1) to investigate and report on all matters related to child life and (2) to increase opportunity for the full development of all children by promoting their health and social welfare. It makes studies of conditions that affect the well-being of children; it provides a clearinghouse of research in child life by collecting and distributing information regarding research studies under way in universities, schools, hospitals, child research centers, and other public and private agencies throughout the country. It administers (through its Division of Health Services) federal grants to the states for maternal and child care and for crippled children's services; also (through its Division of Social Services) grants to the states for child welfare services; and (through its Division of Juvenile Delinquency Services) grants to the states for the care and treatment of juvenile delinquents.

Bureau of Family Services administers grants to help states provide public assistance under the Social Security Act, including aid to dependent children. Public assistance includes financial aid, medical care, and other social services to help recipients achieve their potentialities for self-care, self-support, and strong family life. The extent of financial aid and the provision of services vary between states, reflecting the state's traditions, legislative and administrative structures, community concern, and assistance appropriations.

The state plan must provide for the program to be in effect in all parts of the state, and for state financial participation. A single state agency must administer the program or supervise its administration.

The Social Security Act defines the scope of federal participation, but does not limit the breadth of state operations.

Food and Drug Administration protects the consumer (the family) by preventing the misbranding or adulteration of foods, drugs, medical devices, and cosmetics in interstate commerce. This agency is also responsible for policing illegal drug traffic (except narcotics) and enforcing the law requiring safety information on labels of hazardous substances.

Public Health Service is specifically charged with responsibilities for protecting and improving the health of the people of the nation. It is also responsible for collaborating with governments of other countries and with international organizations in world health activities. The major functions of the service are: (1) to conduct and support research and training in the medical and related sciences, and in public health methods and administration; (2) to provide medical and hospital services to persons authorized to receive care from the Service, to aid in the development of the nation's hospital and related facilities, and to prevent the introduction of communicable diseases into the United States and its possessions; and (3) to assist the states and other governments in the application of new knowledge for prevention and control of

disease, the maintenance of a healthful environment, and the development of community health services. The seven National Institutes of Health, the principal research arm of the Public Health Service, are concerned with the extension of basic knowledge regarding the health problems of man and how to cope with them. These seven institutes carry on research in seven areas: cancer, heart diseases, allergy and infectious diseases, arthritis and metabolic diseases, dental health, mental health, and neurological diseases and blindness.

Through its Bureau of State Services the Public Health Service gives general direction to activities in the areas of community health and environmental health—for the prevention, treatment, and control of diseases, and for the prevention or control of environmental health hazards.

Agricultural Marketing Service, Food Distribution Division, administers the **National School Lunch Program**, in which some 63,000 schools participate. Through grants-in-aid to states, authorized by the National School Lunch Act of 1946, the Agricultural Marketing Service provides financial assistance to public and private schools (of high school grade or under) operating nonprofit school lunch programs. Funds are allocated on the basis of need for assistance and number of meals served.

Agricultural Research Service, which carries on activities in five main areas of work, includes the **Institute of Home Economics**. The Institute has the responsibility of studying one of these areas: nutrition and consumer-use research, which is concerned with developing new knowledge about human nutrition; nutritive values of foods; effective consumer use of food, clothing, and textiles, the house, its equipment and facilities; and efficient management of money, time, and other family resources.

Federal Extension Service, in cooperation with the land-grant colleges and county governments, brings to rural communities

the results of continuing research of special concern to them. County extension agents (located in nearly all the counties of the United States) take the lead in organizing their counties for program development in which farm and other families concerned, technicians, and administrative workers plan together to combine scientific information, local experience, and government aids into local programs.

Bureau of Labor Standards, among its various functions, is concerned with child labor and youth employment. It conducts research and serves as a center of information and advisory service on conditions and programs in this field. It develops standards for child labor regulations and hazardous occupations orders issued by the Secretary of Labor under the Fair Labor Standards Act, and gives advisory service to states on issuance of age certificates accepted under provisions of the Act. It serves as liaison with the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions on child labor matters.

Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions (headed by a single administrator) are assigned the following responsibilities: (1) to develop nation-wide policies and programs for the administration of the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Walsh-Healy Public Contracts Act; (2) to issue regulations and interpretations; (3) to conduct economic research; (4) to devise certification standards for learners, apprentices, and handicapped workers; and (5) to establish prevailing minimum wage rates under the Public Contracts Act. Both acts—Fair Labor Standards and Public Contracts—contain provisions for the protection of child workers in industries operating or producing for shipment in interstate and foreign commerce.

Department of Defense has jurisdiction over schools attached to military bases, each of which is administered by the department directly concerned—Army, Navy, or Air Force.

Extra copies of this Legislation Program are available
from your state congress office or from the:

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS
700 NORTH RUSH STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60611

Price: \$1.50 for 100 copies; \$10.00 for 1,000 copies

APPENDIX Y

SCHOOLS UNDER FIRE BY PRESSURE GROUPS¹

By Bruce Boissat, Washington Correspondent,
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON--Instances of critical pressure from conservative groups against the nation's public schools are running at about the rate of 325 a year. With 10,000 U. S. school districts, perhaps one district in every 30 is affected. As the new school season gets under way, professional educators are watching for signs that the wave of assaults may mount higher.

Most commonly, the criticisms allege some sort of subversion in the schools. Critics direct their fire at school boards, school administrators, teachers, teaching and testing methods, textbooks, general content of school courses.

Outside the regular school framework, pressure is most heavily applied through parent-teacher organizations, the newspapers, and civic or political organizations.

In five states--Arizona, Montana, North Dakota, Kansas and Oklahoma--groups of interested citizens have beaten down efforts by right-wing people to take control of state-wide Parent-Teacher Associations.

W. R. Fulton, University of Oklahoma education professor, says that nevertheless, "extremists" in 20 states have gained election to some PTA offices.

He says some of the more aggressive critics openly advocate high-pressure tactics, including harassing telephone calls to public officials and school personnel.

Well documented are cases--one involving a pupil acting at his suspicious parents' behest--where tape recorders have been introduced into a room to monitor either teachers or persons openly combatting right-wing critics.

¹Reprinted in Montana Parent-Teacher, November, 1964, p. 10.

Though any connection obviously is impossible to prove, two persons, one a teacher in California and the other a school superintendent in Ohio, died of heart attacks after long harassment.

Already fully publicized are the many instances of resignation by teachers and school administrations. Generally, these people are quickly rehired by schools in other areas.

On record are a number of cases where school janitors, as employees of sufficiently long tenure to "know the territory," have been employed as spies against teachers and principals.

It would be wholly wrong to suggest there is no need at all for vigilance against Communist or other subversion in the school system. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover frequently warns that schools and colleges are an inviting target for Red infiltration.

But there are absolutely no statistics with which to document specifically any possible infiltration. No figures exist to justify sweeping charges that subversion runs rampant in America's schools.

Edwin W. Davis, a National Education Association official who constantly studies the criticisms of schools and educators, says some 150 of the 1,800 or more right-wing organizations in the nation are at one time or another involved in attacks on the schools.

Many criticisms are simply ignored. But, suggests Davis, when critics reach the point of trying to get a good teacher fired, or censor a textbook, or alter the whole course of training in a school, then educators and citizens eager to protect what they consider a good school system must move.

Professional educators believe that in far too many beleaguered school districts, the defenders wait dangerously long before taking alarm.

----From Great Falls Leader, Sept. 11, 1964

APPENDIX Z

SURVEY OF THE HISTORY OF LOCAL UNITS
OF THE PARENT TEACHER ASSOCIATION IN MONTANA

I. HISTORY OF YOUR PTA UNIT

A. Background

1. Names of unit. _____
2. Located at _____, Montana
3. (Check One) Grade School Unit _____ Junior High School _____
High School Unit _____ Other _____
4. Date Unit was organized: Year _____ Month _____ Day _____
5. District or State Officer who assisted in the Organization and Institution of your local Unit. _____
6. Number Members when unit first organized _____
Present Membership _____
Number Life Members _____ Names _____
7. Does your unit function under a constitution? Yes _____
No _____
8. Date your constitution was last approved. _____
(According to the By-laws of the Montana Congress of PTA, the constitution of the local unit should be approved every five years.)
9. (Check answers which apply) Does your unit send delegates
Regularly _____ Occasionally _____ Never _____
Last year _____
to a. District Convention _____ b. State Convention _____
c. State PTA Workshop _____ d. City Council _____
e. County Council _____ f. Other _____
10. How does your unit raise funds to finance the activities of the PTA?

B. CONTRIBUTIONS AND PURPOSES OF YOUR PTA UNIT

1. Why was PTA organized in your school or community?
2. Name the Men and Women who were helpful in organizing PTA in your community.
3. In what ways is the PTA important in your community? How has it promoted better public relations between the school and the community?
4. What are the future goals of your PTA?

5. The National Congress of Parents and Teachers is an educational organization that seeks to unite the forces of home, school, and community in behalf of children and youth. Space has been left after each of the National Objectives to tell how well and in what ways your local PTA has fulfilled that object.
 - a. To promote the welfare of children and youth in home, school, church, and community.
 - b. To raise the standards of home life.
 - c. To secure adequate laws for the care and protection of children and youth.
 - d. To bring into closer relation the home and the school, that parents and teachers may cooperate intelligently in the training of the child.
 - e. To develop between educators and the general public such united efforts as will secure for every child the highest advantages in physical, mental, social, and spiritual education.

II. PARTICIPATION IN THE STATE AND NATIONAL PTA PROGRAMS

A. STATE

1. Does your unit contribute to the State Scholarship Fund?
 Yes _____ No _____. If answer is yes, how much?

2. Does your unit observe Founders' Day? _____
 Does your unit send a Founders' Day Gift to the State? _____
3. Do the committees in your unit make use of materials from the following State and National Committees? (Check either yes or no.)

Juvenile Protection	Yes _____	No _____
Legislation	Yes _____	No _____
Parent and School Education	Yes _____	No _____
Recreation	Yes _____	No _____
Civil Defense	Yes _____	No _____
Exceptional Child	Yes _____	No _____
Membership	Yes _____	No _____
Program and Founders' Day	Yes _____	No _____
Safety	Yes _____	No _____
Summer Round-Up	Yes _____	No _____
National Parent-Teacher Magazine	Yes _____	No _____
Other:		

4. Does your unit send news of its activities regularly to the Montana Parent Teacher, the State PTA Bulletin? Yes _____
No _____
5. Does your unit regularly subscribe to the Montana Parent Teacher
- | | | |
|---|-----------|----------|
| For Officers | Yes _____ | No _____ |
| For Officers and Members | Yes _____ | No _____ |
| Members pay for own subscriptions | Yes _____ | No _____ |
| Officers pay for own subscriptions | Yes _____ | No _____ |
| Number of Subscriptions sent in last year to the Montana Parent Teacher | _____ | |

B. NATIONAL

1. Do your officers subscribe for the National Parent Teacher Magazine? Yes _____ No _____
2. Number of subscriptions sent in last year? _____
3. Did your unit give support to the National Headquarters Fund in the years it was called for? Yes _____ No _____
4. Does your unit sponsor study groups? Yes _____ No _____
If yes, describe groups, topics used, number meetings per year, and other pertinent information.

III. IMPORTANT PEOPLE IN YOUR UNIT

Beginning with your most recent set of officers, please list back to the beginning of your Unit, the following officers:

YEAR	PRESIDENT	VICE-PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	TREASURER
1957				
1956				
1955				
1954				
1953				
1952				
1951				
1950				
1949				
1948				
1947				
1946				
1945				
1944				
1943				
1942				
1941				

YEAR	PRESIDENT	VICE-PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	TREASURER
1940				
1939				
1938				
1937				
1936				
1935				
1934				
1933				
1932				
1931				
1930				
1929				
1928				
1927				
1926				
1925				
1924				
1923				
1922				
1921				
1920				
1919				
1918				
1917				
1916				
1915				
1914				
1913				
1912				

MILESTONES ALONG THE WAY

• A capsule history of the National Congress from the time of its founding in 1897 through 1962.

1897—February 17-19, organization meeting of the National Congress of Mothers in Washington, D. C., attended by 2,000. Alice McLellan Birney (Mrs. Theodore W. Birney) elected president. Reception given by Mrs. Grover Cleveland in the White House. National Office opened in Washington, D. C. New York State Congress organized.

1898—National convention of National Congress of Mothers, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Birney, president. Constitution and Bylaws adopted. Resolutions included support of efforts to establish chairs of Paidology, or the Science of the Child, in universities and normal schools.

1899—National convention, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Birney, president. Extension of juvenile court and probation system adopted as Congress work. Pennsylvania Congress organized. Loan papers on child nurture prepared for use of mothers' circles and parent-teacher clubs. Book lists for mothers and children published. Resolutions included petition for a national health bureau.

1900—National convention, Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. Birney, president. Connecticut, Iowa, Illinois, and New Jersey congresses organized. Congress incorporated under laws of District of Columbia. Plans made to publish an official organ, *The Quarterly Report*.

1901—National convention, Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Birney, president. Authorized dues of five cents per capita, to be sent to the National Congress. Ohio Congress organized.

1902—National convention, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Birney resigned; Mrs. Frederic Schoff elected president. A model nursery shown at the convention was said to be the most complete one ever assembled. California Congress organized.

1903—National convention, Detroit; Mrs. Schoff, president. Committee on Sanctity of Marriage established. Proposal to revise constitution adopted. Resolutions recommended special instruction for all persons in charge of dependent and delinquent children.

1904—National convention, Chicago; Mrs. Schoff, president. Resolutions advocated more adequate marriage and divorce laws and laws to prevent children under sixteen from working at night and the illiterate under sixteen from working at all.

1905—National convention, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Schoff, president. Voted to hold in 1908 an International Congress on the Welfare of the Child. Voted to publish an

These "Milestones" provide a rich source of background information for PTA publicity and programs, whether for Membership Enrollment Month or for Founders Day. Selected items used in Founders Day plays, pageants, or march-of-time presentations, for example, will contribute to better understanding of the PTA and its purposes.

official magazine. Oregon, Idaho, Washington, and District of Columbia congresses organized. Resolutions endorsed federal aid for education of all children in kindergartens and elementary schools in any part of the country.

1906—National convention, scheduled to meet in Los Angeles, postponed because of San Francisco fire. Board of Managers met in Minneapolis in May. Georgia and Arizona congresses organized. First issue of the *National Congress of Mothers Magazine* (now *The PTA Magazine*), *The Quarterly Report* having been discontinued. The national president spoke on juvenile court and probation work before a joint session of Canadian Parliament. Pure Food Bill, actively supported by the National Congress of Mothers, passed. Motion adopted disapproving affiliation of the Congress with commercial organizations.

1907—National convention, Los Angeles; Mrs. Schoff, president. Colorado Congress organized. Death of Mrs. Birney, Founder, December 20. President requested to make a report to the British Parliament on juvenile courts in the United States.

1908—National convention took form of First International Congress on the Welfare of the Child, meeting in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Schoff, president. Cooperation given by the U.S. Department of State and President Theodore Roosevelt. In reply to invitations sent by the Department of State, representatives from twelve countries on four continents attended, the Minister of Justice from Vienna came, and governors of thirty-one states sent delegates. Official name became National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations. Delegates were appointed to International Congress on Home Education in Brussels in 1910.

1909—National convention, New Orleans; Mrs. Schoff, president. National departments of Good Roads and Rural School Improvement, Child Hygiene, Country Life, Publicity, Marriage Sanctity, and Membership were established. Invitation sent to Home Education Congress of Belgium to meet in Washington, D. C., in 1911 at the Second International Congress on Child Welfare. Mississippi, Rhode Island, and Texas congresses organized. Voted that Child Labor Committee should investigate conditions in all states concerning employment of children.

1910—National convention, Denver, Colorado; Mrs. Schoff, president. Founders Day, February 17, known first as Child Welfare Day, established. Massachusetts and Wisconsin congresses organized. Resolutions endorsed work of physicians to protect women and children from venereal disease; advocated supervision of motion pictures and vaudeville by local organizations because of demoralizing influence on children and youth; and asked that mothers of the country use their influence for a wiser and saner celebration of the Fourth of July.

1911—National convention took form of Second International Congress on Child Welfare, meeting in Washington, D. C., April 25-May 2; Mrs. Schoff, president. Voted to

work for mothers' pension laws in every state. Cooperation with International Kindergarten Union and with Religious Education Association established. Alabama, Tennessee, and Delaware congresses organized.

1912—National convention, St. Louis; Mrs. Schoff, president. Conference arranged at meeting of Religious Education Association in Cleveland. Missouri, Indiana, and Vermont congresses organized. The U.S. Department of State, at the request of the Congress, sent invitations to other nations to attend Third International Congress on the Welfare of the Child in 1914. Hot lunch projects, sponsored by parent-teacher associations, were carried on in many schools.

1913—National convention, Boston; Mrs. Schoff, president. Department of Parents' Associations in Churches established. Home Education Division of the Bureau of Education established by U.S. Commissioner of Education as the first federal recognition of parents as educators; Mrs. Schoff appointed director. New Hampshire Congress organized.

1914—National convention and Third International Congress on Child Welfare held in Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Schoff, president. China's representative asked the president to come to China in 1915 to organize a National Congress of Mothers. Bulgaria represented by a delegate, and U.S. Departments of State, Agriculture, Interior, Labor, and Health officially represented on program. Kansas Congress organized.

1915—National convention, Portland, Oregon; Mrs. Schoff, president. Endowment Fund started with individual gifts of \$1,000 each from four members of the Congress. Maryland, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and New Mexico congresses organized. Recommended that schools provide practical education for motherhood and homemaking and that the work of the National Playgrounds Association be endorsed and supported.

1916—National convention, Nashville, Tennessee; Mrs. Schoff, president. Resolutions recommended wise and effective method of censorship of moving pictures and urged that English be taught to every foreign-born mother immediately on her arrival in this country. Maine Congress organized. Annual joint conference of National Congress and Home Education Division, U.S. Bureau of Education, in Kansas City, Missouri.

1917—National convention, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Schoff, president. Joint conference with the N.E.A. Department of Superintendence, Kansas City, Missouri. *Twenty Years' Work for Child Welfare* published by National Congress.

1918—National convention, Atlantic City; Mrs. Schoff, president. United Service Club for Enlisted Men operated in Washington, D. C., by National Congress with cooperation of District of Columbia War-Camp Community Recreation Service. Headquarters purchased in Washington, D. C., and dedicated to service of enlisted men during World War I. Kentucky and Michigan congresses organized. Field services begun with one fieldworker.

1919—National convention, Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Schoff, president. Invitation extended to hold International Child Welfare Conference in the United States in 1920 under auspices of the Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations. North Carolina Congress organized.

1920—Twenty-fourth national convention, Madison, Wisconsin; Mrs. Schoff, president. Mrs. Milton P. Higgins elected president. Headquarters building sold. Space for National Office rented in building of National Education Association. President of Congress among ten delegates chosen to represent United States at Quinquennial Meeting of International Council of Women in Christiania, Norway, in September 1920.

1921—National convention, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Higgins, president. Committee appointed to decide on pin for the Congress. Plan adopted for organizing parent-teacher associations in South America. Virginia and Florida congresses organized. First course in parent-teacher work given at Columbia University during summer session.

1922—National convention, Tacoma, Washington; Mrs. Higgins, president. Participated in Congress of Child Welfare held in Mexico. Nebraska Congress organized. Resolutions reaffirmed stand for reduction of armaments by international agreement. Oak tree adopted as official emblem.

1923—National convention, Louisville; Mrs. Higgins, president. Mrs. A. H. Reeve elected president. Louisiana, Wyoming, Oklahoma, Minnesota, South Carolina, and West Virginia congresses organized. Plans discussed for writing parent-teacher textbook.

1924—National convention, St. Paul, Minnesota; Mrs. Reeve, president. New name, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, adopted. Parent-teacher association organized in Brazil. Voted \$2,000 for National Country Life demonstration in rural schools in North Dakota and Nebraska. Voted to cooperate with the American Home Economics Association in its international conference in 1926. Voted to assure American Child Health Association of cooperation in May Day program.

1925—National convention, Austin, Texas; Mrs. Reeve, president. Voted that the national president represent Congress at International Child Welfare Conference in Geneva, August 1925. Inaugurated a nation-wide health project, the Summer Round-Up of the Children. New name, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, recorded and new charter issued. Arkansas and Utah congresses organized.

1926—National convention, Atlanta, Georgia; Mrs. Reeve, president. Committee on Spiritual Education created. Committee on Social Standards reestablished. Invited by World Federation of Education Associations to conduct a section hereafter at international meetings. Hawaii Congress organized.

1927—National convention, Oakland, California; Mrs. Reeve, president. Voted to cooperate with Religious Education Association and with Drama League of America and send a representative to League convention. Voted that Founders Day gift be divided between National Congress and state branches, each to receive one half. President represented the Congress at second biennial meeting of World Federation of Education Associations in Toronto. International Federation of Home and School organized in Toronto, Canada; Mrs. Reeve elected its first president.

1928—National convention, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Reeve, president. Mrs. S. M. N. Marrs elected president. *Parents and Teachers*, organization's first textbook, published. President attended Conference on Education in Hawaii, called by President Coolidge. National Congress represented by its president at Fifth Pan American Congress on the Child, Havana, Cuba.

1929—National convention, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Marrs, president. Impetus given to parent education program through grant from Laura Spelman Rockefeller Foundation. Seven cardinal principles of education adopted as basis of program. Parent-teacher credit courses given in 17 colleges. County councils promoted. Published *A New Force in Education*, the proceedings of a conference held under the auspices of Teachers College, Columbia University, and the Congress.

1930—National convention, Denver; Mrs. Marrs, president. Mrs. Hugh Bradford elected president. Voted to establish a new Committee on Illiteracy to be placed under the Department of Education. Voted to establish committees-at-large on Parent Education, Publications, Program Service, and Rural Life. Delegate appointed to Pan-Pacific Conference in Honolulu. Appointed Committee of Cooperation between National Education Association and National Congress. Thirty representatives, including national president, attended White House Conference on Child Health and Protection.

1931—National convention, Hot Springs, Arkansas; Mrs. Bradford, president. National Office enlarged and new quarters taken in N.E.A. Building in Washington. National Conference on Parent Education called by the U.S. Commissioner of Education at the suggestion and with the cooperation of the National Congress.

1932—National convention, Minneapolis; Mrs. Bradford, reelected president. Committees created: Radio, Exceptional Child, International Relations. Parent education emphasized. Local units urged to expand services so that children would not suffer during financial depression. Congress was one of the national groups that sponsored first National Conference on Homemaking Education, held in connection with National Congress convention.

1933—National convention, Seattle; Mrs. Bradford, president. President participated in Citizens Conference on the Crisis in Education, called by President Hoover. Local associations urged to continue emergency services to children affected by financial depression. Special project in nutrition undertaken. *National Congress Bulletin* began publication.

1934—National convention, Des Moines; Mrs. Bradford, president. Mrs. B. F. Langworthy elected president. Bylaws amended to provide for three-year instead of two-year term of office for national president with no second term. First series of nation-wide radio broadcasts inaugurated in cooperation with National Broadcasting Company and University of Chicago. Participated in conference on Child Health Recovery called by Secretary of Labor. Virginia Congress and Cooperative Association of Virginia merged as branch of National Congress. Commended by National Education Association for work done to save schools during the depression.

1935—National convention, Miami, Florida; Mrs. Langworthy, president. Procedures for legislation adopted. National president at-

tended meetings of International Federation of Home and School and World Federation of Education Associations in Oxford, England. National Congress became an associate member of the American Council on Education.

1936—National convention, Milwaukee; Mrs. Langworthy, president. Special cachet designed to be used for fortieth anniversary. Traffic Safety Education project inaugurated with grant from Automotive Safety Foundation. Delegates sent to Triennial Conference of Associated Country Women of the World. National Congress invited to conduct a PTA Day at Chautauqua. State congresses grouped into eight regions on basis of membership, population, mileage area, and opportunities for parent-teacher service.

1937—National convention, Richmond, Virginia; Mrs. Langworthy, president. Mrs. J. K. Pettengill elected president. Three-year administration theme: "Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness." State president's pin adopted. President represented the Congress at meeting of World Federation of Education Associations in Japan and visited Hawaii Congress on return trip. Joint committee with American Home Economics Association appointed. Congress represented at Third Inter-American Conference at Mexico City.

1938—National convention, Salt Lake City; Mrs. Pettengill, president. New committees created: Publicity, Program Service, and Procedure and Bylaws. National Congress selected as one of four sponsors of American Education Week. Seminar on parent-teacher work conducted at National Office. President participated in nation-wide World Good Will Day broadcast. National Congress represented on National Committee for Better Care for Mothers and Babies. Adopted a check list for approval of state bylaws.

1939—Forty-third national convention, Cincinnati; Mrs. Pettengill, president. Standing committees on Humane Education and Student Aid discontinued, their work being absorbed by other committees. Standing Committee on Citizenship created. National Office moved from Washington, D. C., to Chicago, Illinois. Zone conferences held in Dallas, Texas; Omaha, Nebraska; and Minneapolis, Minnesota. President attended World Congress on Education for Democracy, New York City. Upon invitation of Secretary of Agriculture, delegates sent to Rural-Urban Women's Conference. Congress represented on National Anti-Syphilis Committee.

1940—National convention, Omaha; Mrs. Pettengill, president. Mrs. William Kletzer elected president. Administration theme: "The Child in His Community." Congress represented on National Committee on Education and Defense. All historical data of the Congress bound and placed in permanent files of Katharine Chapin Higgins Memorial Library in National Office. Congress participated in 1940 White House Conference on Children in a Democracy. Nevada Congress organized.

1941—National convention, Boston; Mrs. Kletzer, president. Special committee on community school lunch appointed and school lunch program inaugurated on nation-wide basis. National president attended convention of Hawaii Congress. National defense program adopted by National Board of Managers. Victory Book Campaign sponsored. Nine-point Permanent Platform adopted. National president proclaimed October as membership month. First nation-wide Founders Day broadcast by national president arranged through courtesy of Columbia Broadcasting System. National president served as member

of Findings Committee for Emergency Safety Conference called by the U.S. President.

1942—National convention, San Antonio; Mrs. Kletzer, president. All Congress groups called upon to unite in war effort. Voted that boundaries of regions be revised. Alice McLellan Birney Memorial dedicated in Marietta, Georgia. National president accepted membership on Wartime Commission, U.S. Office of Education, and on Commission on Children in Wartime, U.S. Children's Bureau. Special wartime edition of *National Congress Bulletin* and a *War Handbook* published. President accepted invitation to serve on Planning Committee for Eighth Pan American Child Conference. Organization participated in summer institute conducted by World Federation of Education Associations. National president participated in nation-wide radio program from the White House in connection with the Foundation for Infantile Paralysis campaign.

1943—National convention in Chicago canceled because of war conditions affecting transportation. Mrs. Kletzer, president. Mrs. William A. Hastings elected president. Workshop conferences at National Board meeting, Chicago, in May, substituted for national convention program. Special committee appointed to study problem of juvenile delinquency. Two emergency conferences of eastern state presidents called to discuss curtailment of local meetings due to gasoline shortages. Congress cooperated in High School Victory Corps program. Cooperated with professional relations institutes conducted under the auspices of the N.E.A.-sponsored Victory Garden Program.

1944—National convention, New York City; Mrs. Hastings, president. Three new standing committees created: School Lunch, Cooperation with Colleges, and Preschool Service. Work of Audio-Visual Education Committee taken over by two committees to be known as Radio and Visual Education. President attended White House Conference called to discuss how women could share in postwar policy making. Organization participated in Physical Fitness Program and in National Workshop conducted by National Child Labor Committee, endorsing Child Labor Manifesto. Represented at White House Conference on Rural Education.

1945—National convention canceled because of wartime transportation difficulties. Mrs. Hastings, president. Executive Committee, acting on behalf of National Board, met in Chicago. Organization chosen one of four educational associations to send representatives as consultants to U.S. Department of State delegation at United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco, and national president served as one of the educational consultants. Cooperated with University of Iowa in holding first workshop on home-school cooperation. Cooperated with Northwestern University (Evanston, Illinois) in three-day workshop on language and reading problems in postwar America. Sponsored regional safety conferences in four cities. Board of Managers adopted statement on support of United Nations organization.

1946—Annual convention, Denver; Mrs. Hastings, president. Mrs. L. W. Hughes elected president. Committee on World Citizenship replaced committees on Citizenship and on International Relations. National president appointed member of Citizens' Federal Committee on Education. National Congress one of 60 organizations appointed to national commission to advise U.S. Department of State

in regard to United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). With Northwestern University, sponsored three-week credit course on parent-teacher leadership. Represented at National Conference on Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency called by Attorney General. President announced Four-Point Program for the administration, to concentrate the united efforts of all PTA's on school education, health, world understanding, and parent and family life education. Board of Managers adopted resolution recommending \$2,400 a year as minimum beginning salary for teachers who are college graduates with full professional training.

1947—Golden Jubilee convention, Chicago; Mrs. Hughes, president. Established three-year project at Northwestern University to train prospective and in-service teachers in effective home-school relations. Special Golden Jubilee Founders Day ceremonies held at Birney Memorial. International radio broadcast commemorating fiftieth anniversary presented on Founders Day in cooperation with Canadian Federation of Home and School and Home and School Council of Great Britain. Organization sponsored international education project—filling kits of personal and classroom supplies for teachers in war-devastated countries; nearly 3,000 kits, valued at \$75,000, shipped overseas. President appointed by U.S. State Department as member of U.S. National Commission for UNESCO. Congress brought all safety chairmen to Washington, D. C., for conference. *Jubilee History* published, first complete biography of the organization.

1948—Annual convention, Cleveland; Mrs. Hughes, president. Health Conference, Chicago, for state health chairmen. Sponsored introduction of Local Public Health Services Act of 1948. International education projects by local units: CARE packages and courtesies to exchange teachers. President attended Ninth Pan American Child Congress in Venezuela; visited PTA's in Canal Zone on homeward trip. Two regular courses in parent-teacher education—one for undergraduates and another for graduate students—offered at Northwestern University during regular school year as part of three-year cooperative program. Congress represented on National Committee on Uniform Traffic Laws and Ordinances; and at White House meeting of U.S. Committee for International Children's Emergency Fund.

1949—Annual convention, St. Louis, Missouri; Mrs. Hughes, president. Mrs. John E. Hayes elected president. Three committees revised to meet current needs. World Citizenship Committee divided into committees on Citizenship and on International Relations. Radio Committee changed to Committee on Radio and Television, and Visual Education Committee changed to Committee on Visual Education and Motion Pictures. Congress published a history of the parent-teacher movement, *Where Children Come First: A Study of the P.T.A. Idea*. Launched national campaign against unwholesome comic books, motion pictures, and radio programs. Inaugurated an expanded parent education program, and secured five parent education specialists as part-time consultants in designated regions; held parent education summer workshops in each region. "The Citizen Child: His Destiny, a Free World" selected as administration theme. President appointed to National Committee for Mid-century White House Conference on Children and Youth, and participated in the national conference of the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report. Congress represented at Conference on Human Rights, and President's Conference on Traffic Safety.

1950—Annual convention, Long Beach, California; Mrs. Hayes, president. Observers present from Austria, Canada, Dominican Republic, Germany, Japan, and Philippine Islands. Site purchased for National Headquarters building in Chicago. Congress supported measures for expansion of local public health services, for federal aid to education, for extension of library services, and for adequate appropriations for UNESCO and WHO. President went to Japan to work with leaders of 31,000 parent-teacher groups there. Held international relations workshop, New York, for National Board of Managers and state chairmen of international relations. Held legislation conference, Chicago, for state chairmen of legislation. Five regional workshops conducted by parent education consultants. Congress active in Mid-century White House Conference on Children and Youth. Participated in Fifth National Conference of County and Rural Area Superintendents and in Twentieth Institute for Education by Radio.

1951—Annual convention, Miami Beach, Florida; Mrs. Hayes, president. Guests from Germany present. One entire meeting devoted to findings of Mid-century Conference on Children and Youth. Tenth point, "World Outlook," added to Permanent Platform. Five regional workshops conducted by parent education consultants. Sixth and final credit course in parent-teacher leadership at Northwestern University. The Congress took part in delegate assembly of World Organization of the Teaching Profession at Valletta, Malta. Represented on National Mid-century Committee for Children and Youth. Special Conference on the Problems of Drug Addiction met in Chicago, November 17. Under the sponsorship of the U.S. Office of Education, and as part of the Far East Command "Exchange of Persons Program," six persons came from Japan to study the parent-teacher movement.

1952—Annual convention, Indianapolis; Mrs. Hayes, president. Mrs. Newton P. Leonard elected president. President visited Hawaii Congress. Joint Committee of the National Education Association and the Congress drafted a 9-point program on improvement of public schools. The president attended a conference on the parent-teacher movement at Rushmore Academy, Havana, Cuba. The president was appointed a member of the President's Mutual Security Public Advisory Board to the U.S. Senate. Final plans for construction of headquarters drafted by architects. President served as chairman, Advisory Committee on Young Workers, appointed by U.S. Secretary of Labor. Conducted an international conference on the Child in Home, School, and Community in cooperation with the Canadian Home and School and Parent-Teacher Federation.

1953—Annual convention, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Mrs. Leonard, president. Adopted an Action Program for Better Homes, Better Schools, and Better Communities. Construction started on headquarters building. Plans made to cooperate closely with National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis and American Red Cross in educational campaign for prevention of polio. Congress represented at National Conference on Public Education held at Arden House, Harriman, New York. President was one of the main speakers at U.S. Office of Education Conference on the Role of Foreign Languages in American Schools.

1954—Annual convention, Atlantic City, New Jersey; Mrs. Leonard, president. National Office moved to new headquarters at 700 North Rush Street, Chicago. National Board recommended that local units work for fluoridation of community water supplies. National

president attended for the third year in succession the meeting of the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession (WCOTP) as a delegate from the National Education Association. Conference held in Chicago for state congress extension workers. Promoted active participation in National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis field trial tests of a vaccine to prevent polio. Signing of fireworks bill by President of United States, for which PTA members had worked many years. National president invited by U.S. Foreign Operations Administration to represent people of the United States in a project sponsored by this government agency which provided gifts of food for people in several foreign countries.

1955—Annual convention, Chicago, Illinois; Mrs. Leonard, president. Mrs. Rollin Brown elected president. New Action Program adopted, "The Family and the Community: Each Shapes the Other—The PTA Serves Both." National Headquarters dedicated. At request of chairman of a special subcommittee of the U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, questionnaire was circulated to state congresses to review suggestions for U.N. Charter revision. Represented by first vice-president at Tenth Pan American Child Conference held in Panama. President attended WCOTP meeting in Istanbul, Turkey. Workshop held in Chicago for state congress field staff workers. Promoted participation of PTA members in local, regional, and state conferences on education preparatory to the White House Conference on Education. Received citation from the Secretary of State for work done by American nongovernment organizations to make the principles of the U.N. Charter vital and real. Conference held for state chairmen of *National Parent-Teacher* magazine (now *The PTA Magazine*). Resolution adopted in support of a minimum beginning salary of \$3,600 a year for teachers who are four- and five-year college graduates with full professional qualifications.

1956—Annual convention, San Francisco, California; Mrs. Brown, president. Goal of 10,000,000 memberships became a reality. Representatives from 20 organizations concerned with child health met with four representatives from National Board of Managers and plans were made to recommend continuous health supervision of children from birth through school days (an extension of the Summer Round-Up program). President appointed to thirty-four member conference committee of White House Conference on Education. Conference held for state chairmen of legislation. State congresses reported a total of almost \$2,500,000 in scholarship awards to students and teachers. Official magazine, the *National Parent-Teacher* (now *The PTA Magazine*), celebrated its Golden Jubilee. Library services bill, for which parent-teacher members worked, was signed by President Eisenhower. All state juvenile protection chairmen brought to Chicago for conference.

1957—National convention, Cincinnati, Ohio. Mrs. Brown, president. Membership figure well on way to 11,000,000 mark. Alaska organized as the fifty-first branch of the Congress. Awarded a plaque by National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis for "unprecedented partici-

pation in historic development of a preventive measure against paralytic polio and for outstanding volunteer leadership in achieving record acceptance of the Salk vaccine." Conference held in Chicago for state extension workers. Sixtieth birthday commemorative album of historical data presented to Library of Congress; Mrs. Harold Walker, daughter of the Founder, Mrs. Birney, attended ceremony. Established an advisory committee on program for continuous health supervision of children from birth through high school. Co-operated for first time with International Reading Association and was represented at its conference in New York City.

1958—National convention, Omaha, Nebraska; Mrs. Brown, president. Mrs. James C. Parker elected president. Administration theme, "Strengthening the Home, Source of Our Nation's Greatness." Memberships soared to more than 11,000,000. A Statement of Principles to replace the Permanent Platform and a revision of the National Bylaws adopted at convention. European Congress of American Parents and Teachers organized as fifty-second branch of the Congress and national president attended its convention. PTA's worked effectively for passage of the National Defense Education Act of 1958. National president one of 33 civic, cultural, and educational leaders who participated in a month-long "people to people" mission in South America. First of a series of regional safety conferences held in Chicago. National Congress published a special pamphlet, *Looking In on Your School: Questions To Guide PTA Fact Finders*, in response to President Eisenhower's assignment to PTA's to scrutinize school programs. National president appointed to the over-all committee of the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth.

1959—National convention, Denver, Colorado; Mrs. Parker, president. Convention body voted unanimously to support U.S. Postmaster General Summerfield's plan for combating distribution of pornographic materials. Standing committee on Cultural Arts established. International Relations chairman and 53 other United States representatives made a 10-day study tour of "Radio Free Europe" installations in Europe. President and Mrs. Eisenhower were presented Honorary National Life Memberships for "inspiring concern . . . shown for welfare of the nation's children." National Congress joined with American Social Health Association in a regional four-state (Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah) pilot project to promote family life education in the United States. Steps taken to set up several pilot projects in the new program of continuous health supervision in cooperation with selected states.

1960—National convention, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Parker, president. Child Guidance Week observed by PTA's in cooperation with the American Child Guidance Foundation. National president received the Benjamin Franklin Award for outstanding service as a member of the U.S. Postmaster General's Citizens' Advisory Committee on Obscenity Through the Mails. National Congress leaders participated in the Golden Anniversary White House Conference on Children and

Youth. School Bell Award presented to *The PTA Magazine* for distinguished service in the interpretation of education. Conference for state safety chairmen held in Chicago. National Congress cooperated with National Education Association in radio-TV series *Parents Ask About School*. National Congress represented at the International Conference on the Family in New York City and at the WCOTP meeting in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. Cooperated with the American Social Health Association in the Rocky Mountain Project in Family Life Education. Action started on the production of a new PTA motion picture.

1961—National convention, Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Parker, president. Mrs. Clifford N. Jenkins elected president. Convention keynote, "The Image of America Begins in the Home." *Assignments for the Sixties*, recommendations selected for PTA's from forum findings of the 1960 White House Conference, distributed first at the national convention. Safety slidefilm (sound and color) *One To Grow On* produced in cooperation with Automotive Safety Foundation. President of Japan's National Council of Parents and Teachers visited National Headquarters. Mrs. Parker received an award of merit from U.S. Secretary of Labor for her work as chairman of the Advisory Committee on Young Workers. National Congress represented at the meeting of the International Union of Family Organizations in Madrid, Spain, and at the WCOTP meeting in New Delhi, India. PTA motion picture (16mm, sound, and color) *Where Children Come First* previewed at the national convention and prepared for general distribution. Memberships totaled more than 12,000,000. More than \$4,000,000 awarded in scholarships by state congresses since beginning of scholarship program. Pilot projects in the continuous health supervision program carried on in Georgia, Iowa, and Ohio.

1962—"Sixty-fifth Birthday" convention, Portland, Oregon; Mrs. Jenkins, president. The entire convention—keynote address and general program—served to launch the 1962-65 Action Program, "New Adventures in PTA Leadership and Responsibility." Pocket-size guide to the Action Program released. Delegates adopted resolutions concerned with education about Communism, reducing the number of school dropouts, and action for better quality in motion pictures and their advertising. Help for carrying out the resolutions given in *The PTA Magazine* and in the new pamphlet *Mass Media and the PTA*. Information about common health problems that puzzle parents, requested by many readers, added to regular features in *The PTA Magazine*. National Congress was host for Sixth Workshop of Educational Organizations held in Chicago, Illinois. National president served on two planning committees for fiftieth anniversary observance of the U.S. Children's Bureau and represented the National Congress in that observance. This occasion had special meaning for PTA members, for the National Congress had vigorously urged the formation of such a federal agency. Later Mrs. Jenkins was a member of U.S. delegation to the WCOTP meetings in Stockholm, Sweden. PTA scholarships awarded by state congresses since beginning of program totaled nearly \$6,000,000.

NOTE: "Milestones" for 1963 will appear in the next edition of this leaflet.

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APPENDIX BB

Since the completion of this thesis, several name changes have become effective by law. The following should be noted:

FORMER NAME	NEW DESIGNATION
Montana State University, Missoula	University of Montana
Montana State College, Bozeman	Montana State University
Western Montana College of Education, Dillon	Western Montana College
Eastern Montana College of Education, Billings	Eastern Montana College
Northern Montana College of Education, Havre	Northern Montana College