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AN ANALYSIS OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES
AVAILABLE TO COUNSELORS
IN MONTANA SECONDARY SCHOOLS

by

Evelyn Davis Herbert
B.A., Montana State University, 1926

A Professional Paper
Presented in partial fulfillment of the
requirement for the degree of
Master of Education

Montana State University

1949

Approved:


Chairman of Examining Committee


Dean of the Graduate School

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The trend in education today is toward meeting the individual needs of all students in this world-neighborhood which civilization is creating. Much of the work of meeting individual needs on an individual basis falls to school counselors who help students solve problems in such areas as education, vocations, health, finances, social relations, and emotional adjustments. Counselors are trained in many, but not in all, problem areas. Therefore, it behooves them to use other resources whenever the solution of specific problems indicates specialized treatment which they are not qualified to give. Furthermore, although our educational institutions provide adequately for the solution of many student problems, they do not have the specialized facilities with which some difficult and often very serious problems must be solved. It follows, therefore, that counselors must utilize community resources available to them in order to handle competently situations indicated by such questions as the following:

1. Where might one get financial help to obtain needed glasses for a student whose parents are unable to provide them?

2. What help might a counselor rely upon to assist a student having scholastic difficulties because of the laxness of his parents in their responsibilities?

3. What information concerning available homes and medical care might be given a pregnant girl and her parents?

4. What means, outside the school, are there for helping a student who is experiencing emotional disturbances because of an ugly scar on his face?

5. What might a counselor do for a student who wants to carry out a garden project but who has no plot of ground or other facilities for carrying out such a project?

It is hoped that these problems can be solved by the application of the information contained in the study.

An examination of related studies in the area of this analysis reveals several studies of interest and value. These studies consist of background material of a general nature, out-of-state and Montana studies, and are included in the bibliography. Several studies have been made of community resources and youth-serving organizations at the national level or within the boundaries of specified local districts and in limited areas of service. However, this analysis has been focused at the state level. It has been necessary to exclude national and international organizations except as they relate to Montana. What state organizations can accomplish is accomplished through local

community participation. Therefore, information has been given in regard to different areas within Montana, even though that information may not be typical of all areas of the state. Also, only that information which pertains to junior and senior high school students, either directly or indirectly, has been included.

The procedure followed in the preparation of this paper falls into a definite pattern. First, a general knowledge of the thinking of outstanding leaders in respect to the utilization of community resources in guidance work was secured. Encyclopedias were consulted for general information in regard to origin, purposes, activities, and extent of services of both public and civic organizations. Directors of officials of state and county agencies and of civic and service organizations were contacted to find out about the services available in Montana. A selection of six Montana high schools was made, and information was requested from each in regard to the community resources which have been of most value for counseling purposes in those high schools. In the selection of the schools, western, central, and eastern Montana were represented; also large and small schools. Information concerning Montana's child-care institutions was brought up-to-date by correspondence. More than seventy-five inquiries were sent out, many to Chambers of Commerce, institutions,

industries, agencies, and associations throughout the state; others to out-of-state organizations having done some work in utilizing community resources for youth guidance.

It is hoped that this analysis will furnish helpful information for counselors-in-training, a background of general information for teachers coming into Montana from other states, and concrete information to aid all Montana teachers in working out specific counseling problems. Although some uses of the material presented are indicated, much is left to the ingenuity of the individual counselor.

CHAPTER II

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN MONTANA AVAILABLE TO SECONDARY SCHOOL GRADUATES

I. MONTANA SCHOOLS OF NURSING¹

Montana State College, Miss Anna Pearl Sherrick, R. N., Head,
School of Nursing, Montana State College, Bozeman.

Units: Billings--Miss Jeanette Selfridge, R. N.,
Director of Nursing, Deaconess Hospital.

Bozeman--Miss Katharine McDonald, R. N., Director
of Nursing, Deaconess Hospital.

Great Falls--Miss Marjory Wright, R. N., Direc-
tor of Nursing Education, Montana Deaconess
Hospital.

Sisters of Charity, Sister Eugene Teresa, R. N., Director
of Nursing, Carroll College, Helena.

Units: Billings--Sister John Marie, R. N., Director
of Nursing, St. Vincent's Hospital.

Butte--Sister Francis Edward, R. N., Director
of Nursing, St. James' Hospital.

Helena--Sister Ann Dolores, R. N., Director of
Nursing, St. John's Hospital.

¹Information received by letter May, 1949, from Mont-
ana State Board of Nurse Examiners, Helena.

MONTANA SCHOOLS OF NURSING (continued)

Havre--Sacred Heart Hospital School of Nursing,
Sister M. Germaine, R. N., Director of Nursing.

Lewistown--St. Joseph's Hospital School of
Nursing, Sister M. Germaine, R. N., Director of
Nursing.

Great Falls--Columbus Hospital School of Nurs-
ing, Sister Frances Maureen, R. N., Director of
Nursing.

Missoula--St. Patrick's Hospital School of
Nursing, Sister Mary Bede, R. N., Director of
Nursing.

Miles City--Holy Rosary Unit, Sister M. Norbert,
R. N., Director of Nursing, Presentation School
of Nursing.

II. LICENSED BEAUTY SCHOOLS IN MONTANA²

Acme Beauty School	Billings
Anderson Beauty School	Billings
Anderson Beauty School	Bozeman
Chinook Beauty School	Chinook
Great Falls Academy of Beauty Culture	Great Falls
Margaret Hood Beauty School	Great Falls
McCarroll Beauty School	Butte
Modern Beauty School	Missoula

²Taken from letter received from office of Secretary-Treasurer, Montana State Examining Board of Beauty Culturists, June 22, 1949.

III. MONTANA COMMERCIAL COLLEGES MEMBERS
OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCIAL COLLEGES³

Billings Business College, Billings; H. E. Biddinger,
Manager; established 1911.

Butte Business College, Butte; A. F. Rice, Manager;
business, stenography and accounting.

Great Falls Commercial College, Great Falls; Russell
Conklin, Manager; established 1894, business,
stenography.

Modern Business College, Missoula; E. T. Aasheim,
Manager.

³William Hurt Huber and Marion E. Abbott, The College Blue Book, 5th Edition, Christian E. Burckel, Yonkers-on-Hudson, New York, 1947, p. 345.

IV. JUNIOR AND SENIOR COLLEGES IN MONTANA⁴

Montana State University, Missoula; James A. McCain, President.

Established 1893; accredited by Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools and Association of American Universities; coeducational; summary of registration 1947-1948, 4,288.

Schools and Departments: College of Arts and Sciences; School of Law; School of Pharmacy; School of Forestry; School of Journalism; School of Music; School of Business Administration; School of Education; The Summer Session; The Biological Station (Flathead Lake); The Forest and Conservation Experiment Station--Forest Nursery--The Lubrecht Experimental Forest; The Division of Public Service; The Graduate School.

Montana State College, Bozeman; R. R. Renne, President.

Established 1893; accredited by Association of American Universities, Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools and American Association of University Women for Division of Household and Applied Arts and Division of Science, Civil Elec-

⁴All information taken from current catalogues.

IV. JUNIOR AND SENIOR COLLEGES IN MONTANA (continued)

trical and Mechanical Engineering Departments accredited by Engineering Council for Professional Development; coeducational; summary of registration (1947-48) 4,062.

Schools and Departments: Division of Agriculture; Division of Engineering; Division of Household and Industrial Arts; Division of Sciences; School of Nursing; Agricultural Experiment Station; Montana Grain Inspection Laboratory; Montana Wool Laboratory; Central Montana Branch Station (Moccasin); Eastern Montana Branch Station (Sidney); Horticulture Branch Station (Corvallis); Huntley Branch Station (Huntley); Northern Montana Branch Station (Havre); U. S. Range Station (Miles City); Northwestern Branch Station (Creston); Engineering Experiment Station; Agriculture Extension Service; Agriculture Winter Short Course; Public Service Division; Summer Quarter; Graduate Division.

Montana School of Mines, Butte; Francis A. Thomson, President.

Established 1893; coeducational; summary of registration 374 (1947-48).

IV. JUNIOR AND SENIOR COLLEGES IN MONTANA (continued)

Courses offered: Mining Engineering; Petroleum Engineering; Bureau of Mines and Geology; Metallurgical Engineering; Geological Engineering.

Eastern Montana College of Education, Billings; A. G. Peterson, President.

Established 1925; coeducational; accredited by Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools.

College Curriculum: Four-Year Curriculum in Teacher Education; Two-Year Curriculum in Teacher Education; Two-Year Basic Curricular Course; Two-Year and One-Year Pre-Professional Curricula; Two-Year Liberal Arts Curricula; Summer Session.

Western Montana College of Education, Dillon; Rush Jordan, President.

Established 1893; coeducational; accredited by American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education and the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools.

College Curriculum: Two-Year Course in Teacher Education; Four-Year Course in Teacher Education; Two-Year General College Course; Summer Quarter; Teachers' Service Division.

IV. JUNIOR AND SENIOR COLLEGES IN MONTANA (continued)

Northern Montana College, Havre; G. H. Vande Bogart, President.

Established 1913; coeducational; accredited by Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools; Pre-Medical course accredited by American Medical Association.

College Curriculum: Two-Year Liberal Arts and Pre-Professional Courses; Three-Year Courses in Education and in Medical Secretaryship; Summer Quarter.

Custer County Junior College, Miles City; Charles E. Hood, Superintendent.

Established in accordance with enactment of 1939 State Legislature; coeducational; accredited by Montana State Board of Education; active member of American Association of Junior Colleges, Northwest Association of Junior Colleges; Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools.

College Curriculum: Pre-Professional for students wishing to transfer to other institutions; Semi-Professional for students terminating education.

Courses offered: commercial training, nursing, civil-

IV. JUNIOR AND SENIOR COLLEGES IN MONTANA (continued)

ian pilot training, and elementary teaching.

Dawson County Junior College, Glendive; Mary Marjerrison,
Dean.

Established 1940 by act of State Legislature; coedu-
cational; educational courses and staff approved
by Montana Board of Education.

College Curriculum: Pre-Professional and Liberal Arts
Courses; Division of Business Training.

Carroll College, Helena; Right Reverend Monsignor Emmet J.
Riley.

Founded as Mount St. Charles 1909. Changed to Carroll
College 1932; Catholic, coeducational; privately
controlled; accredited by Montana State Board of
Education, North Central Association of Colleges
and Secondary Schools as a degree-granting insti-
tution, Association of American Colleges, Catho-
lic University of America, National Catholic
Education Association, American Medical Associa-
tion for pre-medical courses.

Curricular Divisions: Religion, philosophy, educa-
tion; language and literature; natural sciences
and mathematics; social sciences; health and
physical education; nursing education.

IV. JUNIOR AND SENIOR COLLEGES IN MONTANA (continued)

College of Great Falls, College of Education, Great Falls;

The Very Rev. James J. Donovan, President.

Chartered 1932; Catholic; coeducational; privately controlled; conducted by Sisters of Charity of Providence; accredited by Montana State Board of Education for certification of teachers and Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools; membership in American Council on Education, Association of American Colleges, National Catholic Education Association, American Society of Clinical Pathologists.

Curricular Divisions: Business Administration, Education, Humanities, Philosophy and Psychology, Religion, Biological and Physical Sciences, Social Sciences, School of Nursing Education, Summer Session.

Rocky Mountain College, Billings; William Duncan Copeland, President.

Incorporated 1947; merged from Intermountain Union College and Billings Polytechnic Institute; coeducational; privately controlled, member of Congregational Christian College Council, Board of Christian Education of Presbyterian Church of

IV. JUNIOR AND SENIOR COLLEGES IN MONTANA (continued)

U. S. A., University Senate of the Methodist Church, Association of American Colleges; approved by Montana State Board of Education and Montana State Department of Public Instruction for application of credits to Secondary State Certificate.

Curricula: Arts and Sciences; Pre-Professional; Vocational; Special.

CHAPTER III

PARKS, RECREATION AREAS, AND POINTS OF INTEREST IN MONTANA

I. NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS

Glacier National Park, in Northwestern Montana.

Entrances: Western, Belton; eastern, Glacier Park Station.

Accommodations: Six hotels and chalets; two cabin camps; fourteen free public campgrounds with fireplaces, tables, sanitary facilities, and running water.

Park Publications: Write to Glacier Natural History Association, Glacier National Park, Belton, Montana.

Topographic Map of Park, 35¢.

Plants of Glacier National Park, \$1.05.

Motorist's Guide to the Going-to-the-Sun Highway, 30¢.

Origin: Created by Act of Congress 1910; comprises 997,487 acres federally owned land.

Attractions: Abundant animal life; ancient glaciers readily accessible; colorful trees and flowers; outstanding scenic and scientific features; alpine ruggedness; 200 lakes and 60 glaciers.

International Peace Park

Comprises Glacier National Park in the U. S. and Waterton Lakes National Park in Canada; established 1932 by Presidential Proclamation, as authorized by the Congress of the United States and the Canadian Parliament.

Museum of Plains Indian

Twelve miles east of Glacier Park Station on Blackfeet Indian Reservation, at Browning; operated by office of Indian Affairs of the U. S. Department of Interior.

Yellowstone National Park,⁵ in Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming.

Entrances: North, Gardiner; northeast, Silver Gate; east, Cody Way; south, Snake River; west, West Yellowstone.

Season: Motorists--May 1 to October 15; Hotels and Bus Service, June 20 to September 10.

Accommodations: Hotels--Mammoth Springs, Old Faithful Inn and Canyon (rates \$3.50 to \$10 per person). Lodges--Old Faithful, Yellowstone Lake, Canyon, Camp Roosevelt (prices ranging from \$2.25 for one person and \$1.50 for each additional person.)

⁵Circular from U. S. Department of Interior, National Park Service.

Yellowstone National Park (continued)

Cabins and Cafeterias--Cabins \$1 per person to \$2.50 for four persons, do not include bedding and cooking utensils. Cafeterias at Mammoth, Old Faithful, West Thumb, Fishing Bridge, Canyon.

Other Accommodations: Boats, saddle horses, guides, swimming pools at Mammoth and Old Faithful; free public camp grounds (15 in number).

Publications: Haynes Guide Book of Yellowstone supplements U. S. Government circular; edited and approved by National Park Service.

Origin: Created by Act of Congress 1872; comprises 2,213,000 acres, average elevation being about 8,000 feet.

Attractions: Geysers; colored hot springs, mud volcanoes; Yellowstone Lake, largest body of water in North America at so great an altitude; Grand Canyon; waterfalls; fossil forests; wildlife; forests; fishing; museums at Mammoth, Old Faithful, Norris Geyser Basin, Madison Junction, and Fishing Bridge.

Big Hole Battlefield National Monument,⁶ twelve miles west of Wisdom; established 1910 by Presidential Proclamation; acreage 200; scene of tragic battle Indian Wars of 1870 that played part in winning the West; part of National Park Service and under supervision of Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park; museum erected by Forest Service.

Custer Battlefield National Monument,⁷ fifteen miles south of Hardin; address communications to Superintendent Custer Battlefield National Monument, Crow Agency, Montana; scene of one of the last important Indian resistances, June 26, 1876; General George Armstrong Custer and his immediate command met defeat and death.

II. MONTANA STATE PARKS

Montana State Park System, State Park Commission, Director, W. R. Rankin, Bozeman.

Lewis and Clark Caverns, formerly designated as Morrison Cave, near Whitehall, Jefferson County.

Park facilities available to public: Picnicking, restaurant concession.

Special Features: Guided Tavern Tour; Park comprises 2,770 acres in Tobacco Root Mountains; dedicated June 29, 1941; temperature of Cavern 46-50 de-

⁶Circular from U. S. Department of Interior, National Park Service.

Lewis and Clark Caverns (continued)

grees summer and winter; entire Cavern electrically lighted; open 7 A.M. to 9 P.M.; tours conducted every 30 minutes.

Expense: Adults 95¢; children, 6-12, 50¢; organized groups, children, 25 or more persons, each 40¢. (Includes tramway fare.)

Yellow Bay (Flathead Lake), near Polson, Lake County.

Park Facilities: Bathing, boating, fishing, picnicking.

Special Features: Scenic lake and forest setting; Montana State Biological Station located at Yellow Bay for class work and research in botany and zoology.

Hell Creek, near Jordan, Garfield County.

Park Facilities: Bathing, boating, fishing, picnicking, camping.

Special Features: Fort Peck Reservoir.

Rock Creek, near Circle, McCone County.

Park Facilities: Bathing, boating, fishing, picnicking, camping.

Special Features: Fort Peck Reservoir.

The Pines, near Glasgow and Fort Peck, Valley County.

Park Facilities: Bathing, boating, fishing, picnicking, camping.

Special Features: Fort Peck Reservoir.

Little Bitterroot Lake, near Kalispell, Flathead County.

Park Facilities: Bathing, boating, fishing, picnicking.

Special Features: Under management of Kalispell Lions' Club for Montana Youth Groups.

III. FISH AND GAME

Montana Fish and Game, under Montana State Fish and Game Commission, Helena.

Montana divided into seven districts with district supervisor headquarters in Kalispell, Missoula, Bozeman, Great Falls, Billings, Glasgow, Miles City.

Montana's big game includes whitetail deer, mule deer, elk, moose, pronghorned antelope, Rocky Mountain Big-horn, mountain goat, black bear, grizzly bear, caribou.

State Fish Hatcheries

Anaconda, Arlee, Big Timber, Emigrant, Great Falls, Hamilton, Lewistown, Libby, Polson, Somers, Miles City.

Game Farms

Warm Springs, Billings, Fort Peck, Moiese.

Spawning Stations

West Yellowstone, Georgetown Lake, Alvord Lake, South Fork, Madison; Aldrich Lake, Willow Creek, Lake Agnes, McNeil Slough, Lake Ronan, Ashley Lake, Bitterroot Lake, Hebgen Lake.

Willow Creek Elk CampU. S. Fish Hatcheries

Bozeman, Miles City, Ennis, Creston.

National Bison Range in Mission Valley near St. Ignatius.

IV. OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST

Montana State Ski Association with interest in ski developments throughout the State.

Ski Areas: Largest areas at Whitefish and Glacier.

Modern Accommodations: At Gallogly Hot Springs (near Hamilton), Big Mountain (near Whitefish), Elkhorn Hot Springs (near Dillon).

Other Areas: Bozeman, Bear Canyon and Bridger Area; Dillon, Birch Creek Ski Run; West Yellowstone, Lion's Head; Lewistown; Great Falls; Ennis; Red Lodge, Willow Creek and Shangri-La; Helena; Butte; Anaconda; Missoula; Hamilton.

Beaverhead Recreation Area⁸, Beaverhead National Forest, southwest of Butte.

Points of Interest: Big Hole Battlefield Monument, Famous Wild Hay Area, Rifle Pits built by Chief Joseph's Tribes following the Big Hole Battle; Hot Springs recorded in Clark's Diary 1806, Jackson, first smelter in Montana, northeast of Bannock; Bannock, first territorial capital, 1862-1864; Virginia City, Vigilante Headquarters; second territorial capital 1865; Historical museum; Alder Gulch, richest gold deposit in world history, discovered 1863.

Gates of the Mountains Wild Area,⁹ north of Helena over Highway No. 91; excursion by boat through Canyon of the Missouri to Meriwether Canyon; dedicated 1948 by Chief of the U. S. Forest Service to remain in primitive condition; part of Helena National Forest (created 1906) which straddles 74 miles of Continental Divide and has area of 1,154,358 acres; Meriwether Camp Ground maintained by U. S. Forest Service, furnished with tables, benches, fireplaces, fuel and water.

Boat Excursions: Week-end and once daily. Address Helena Chamber of Commerce for schedule.

⁸ Publication by Dillon Chamber of Commerce.

⁹ Pamphlet issued by Gates of the Mountains, Inc., and U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

Maco Sica, the Bad Lands

Location: Region of Alzada, Ekalaka, Baker, Sidney,
Circle, Jordan.

Medicine Rocks: Near Ekalaka

Scene of wierd Indian ritual dances; "Teddy"
Roosevelt's name carved on rocks. Roosevelt
Ranch nearby.

Other points of interest: Fossils; Rocky Mountain
sheep, or Bighorns; hunting ground for photogra-
phers.

Last Chance Gulch Tour,¹⁰ Last Chance Gulch Restoration Asso-
ciation, Helena.

Historic Buildings and Sites:

Site of Gold Discovery 1864

The Castle

Old Fire Bell Tower

Home of first State Governor J. K. Toole

Site of Miners' first Hospital

Site of First Church (Methodist Episcopal)

Site of Old China Town

View of Old Helena

¹⁰Pamphlet issued by Last Chance Gulch Restoration
Association.

St. Mary's Mission, Stevensville.

Oldest church in Montana; established by Father Desmet, a Catholic missionary in 1841. He and assistants built chapel which still stands and is open to visitors; statues made of buffalo hide; Fort Owen $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwest of Stevensville.

St. Ignatius Mission, St. Ignatius.

Second mission built in Montana; established in 1854 by Jesuits; school opened in 1864 by four Sisters of Providence from Montreal; Ursalines arrived in 1884 and opened hospital.

Fort Peck Dam and Reservoir,¹¹ Headquarters at Glasgow.

Largest earth-filled dam in world (189 miles); spillway has 530,000 cubic yards of concrete; construction begun on west end of dam of recreation spots for fishing, boating and sight-seeing. (See State Parks.)

Fishing Campsites: U. L. Bend, Beauchamp Creek,
Wilder Crossing, Crooked Creek, Devil's Creek,
Snow Creek, Bear Creek, Box Creek.

Points of Interest: Fossil beds; Piney Buttes.

¹¹Information compiled by Glasgow Chamber of Commerce.

Hungry Horse Federal Reclamation Project¹²

Bureau of Reclamation Offices: Hungry Horse, Montana (Flathead County).

Dam Construction: Project lies within Flathead County National Forest, area of 2,600,000 acres virgin timberland, construction to be across the South Fork of the Flathead River; authorized by Act of Congress 1944; reservoir created to form lake 35 miles long, 3½ miles wide, with 3½ million acre-feet of water; 43½ million dollar contract awarded 1948, completion of work to be in 5½ years.

Purpose of Dam: For irrigation and reclamation of arid lands, generation of hydro-electric power, protection of lands against flood, and improvement of navigation.

Canyon Ferry Dam, Helena (17 miles east).

Construction: Started July 22, 1948 under Bureau of Reclamation.

Purpose: For future development of land and water resources in upper Missouri basin.

Description: Concrete, gravity-type; 172 feet above bed; 1000 feet long at crest.

¹²Circular, U. S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation.

Montana Power Company Dams and Hydro-Electric Plants

Kerr Dam, near Polson.

Black Eagle, Rainbow, Ryan, and Morony Dams, near
Great Falls.

Bonner, near Missoula.

Thompson Falls at Thompson Falls.

Indian Reservations

Blackfeet, east of Glacier National Park; Blackfeet
governed by elected council of 13 members.

Fort Peck, Assiniboines and Mountain Sioux.

Attraction: Ancient Sun Dance near Glasgow.

Fort Belknap, Gros Ventre and Assiniboine, south of
Highway No. 2 between Chinook and Malta.

Rocky Boy, south on Highway 87 to Box Elder, then east
in Bear Paw Mountains; Chippewa and Cree; Tribal
Indian Dance in June.

Crow, Big Horn County, southeast of Billings.

Tongue River, home of Northern Cheyenne; joins Crow
Indian Reservation.

Flathead, near Dixon; Indians belong to Flathead, Kal-
ispell, Spokane, Kootenai and Pend 'd Oreille
Tribes; Flathead is misnomer--should be Selish.

Forests in Montana, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest
Service, Intermountain Region.

Forests in Montana¹³ (continued)

National: Absoroka; Beaverhead; Bitterroot; Cabinet; Custer with petrified trees, stumps, fossils, Indian graves; Deerlodge; Flathead; Gallatin; Helena; Kaniksu; Kootenai; Lewis and Clark; Lolo.

State Forests: Seven units in Montana; 520,000 acres.

Purpose: To take over land not suitable for agriculture; to increase production of natural fish foods; to provide more fish for fishermen; to provide recreational facilities including picnicking without charge, pure water, etc.; to conserve soil, minerals, forests, waters, and wildlife; to study flowers, shrubs, grass, trees, fish, birds, and animals; to carry out educational program.

Resorts

Alhambra Hot Springs, between Butte and Helena.

Bozeman Hot Springs, near Bozeman.

Camas Hot Springs, Hot Springs.

Chico Hot Springs, between Livingston and Gardiner.

¹³Forest Trees and Forest Regions of the U. S., U. S. Department of Agriculture, Miscellaneous Publication No. 217, Washington, D. C., 1940.

Forest-Resource Conservation, R. E. Marsh and William Gibbons, U. S. Department of Agriculture, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1941.

State Forests for Public Use, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Miscellaneous Publication No. 373, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1940.

Resorts (continued)

Lolo Hot Springs, south of Missoula.

Medicine Hot Springs, south of Darby.

Sleeping Child Hot Springs, southeast of Hamilton.

CHAPTER IV

YOUTH CLUBS AND CIVIC AND SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS¹⁴

4-H Clubs

Origin: Organized 1914 by U. S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with State Colleges of Agriculture and county extension organizations.

Objectives: To develop talents for greater usefulness; to join with friends for work and fun; to learn to live in a changing world; to choose a vocation; to produce food; to create better homes; to conserve resources; to build health; to share responsibilities for community improvements; to serve as citizens in maintaining world peace.

Extent: 78,000 locals and 1,700,000 members of all races and religions.

Ages: 10 to 20 years.

Organization: Through assistance of county club agents, agriculture and home demonstration agents, assisted by agricultural Extension Department in Agricultural colleges; local leaders are members of community, outstanding farm men and women and

¹⁴World Book Encyclopedia, The Quarrie Corporation, Chicago, 1947.

Encyclopedia of Vocational Guidance, Kaplan, 1948.

4-H Clubs¹⁵(continued)

professional people; any boy or girl, able and willing to carry out a project may join; no national dues; membership in club may be 5 to 50.

Activities: Meetings, picnics, tours, hikes, plays, pageants, festivals, judging contests, choruses, bands, Club Achievement Day, State and National meetings; individual projects, stock raising, fruit canning, keeping records, etc.; Emblem-- four-leaf clover for Head, Heart, Hands, and Health.

Future Farmers of America¹⁶ (F.F.A.), Headquarters, Agricultural Educational Service, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

Origin: Organized as part of vocational education program of Federal Government for high school boys studying agriculture under provisions of National Vocational Education Act.

Purpose: To develop qualities of leadership, sportsmanship, good citizenship, thrift, scholarship and patriotism in future farmers.

¹⁵Gertrude L. Warren, Organization of 4-H Club Work, A Guide for Local Leaders, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Miscellaneous Publication No. 320, 1948.

¹⁶World Book Encyclopedia, Vol. VI, Chicago, 1947, pp. 1649-50.

Future Farmers of America (continued)

Activities: Conduct public meetings; speak in public; take citizens responsibility in community in developing good farming methods and in providing opportunities for organized recreation; national convention each year at Kansas City, Missouri.

Girl Scouts Branch of International Movement,¹⁷New York City.

Origin: Founded 1909 in England and 1912 in Georgia.

Purpose: To provide fun and companionship; to help members maintain health; develop skills, and become useful citizens.

Age: Girls 7 to 18; Brownies, 7 to 10; Scouts, 10 to 18. Senior Scout at 15 or on entering high school.

Extent: 1,000,000 members in U. S.

Activities: Program centered around arts and crafts, community life, health and safety, home making, international friendship, literature and dramatics, music and dancing, nature, sports, and games; organization in troops with steps of advancement.

Aims: To develop self reliance, self control, ambition and willingness to serve others.

Montana Activities: Day camps and summer camps.

¹⁷World Book Encyclopedia, Vol. VII, Pp. 2999-3003.

Camp Fire Girls¹⁸

Origin: Organized 1910.

Purpose: To help girls grow in health, happiness, learning, and a sense of responsibility; organized for pleasure and achievement.

Age: Ten and up; high school girls belong to senior division.

Organization: Banded into groups of 6 to 20 members.

Dues: \$1 per year; girls encouraged to earn dues.

Extent: 350,000 members take part in national program.

Program: President of U. S. is Honorary President; activities in seven fields: homecraft, nature, creative arts, sports, science, business, citizenship; awards given for work accomplished; watchword is Wohelo (first two letters of work, health, love); leaders are volunteers to whom training is offered through local and national training courses.

Y.W.C.A.: Y-Teens, teen-age units.

Origin: First National organization formed 1906; first local, Ladies' Christian Association, 1858, in New York; 373 registered Y-Teen Clubs.

Membership: Mostly between ages 15 and 35.

¹⁸Ibid., Vol. III, pp. 1158-60.

Y.W.C.A. (continued)

Purpose: To advance physical, social, intellectual, moral, and spiritual development of young women.

Activities: To maintain living quarters for young women; to conduct social, educational, cultural and recreational projects; to give personal and vocational guidance; to provide Y-Teen groups with leadership.

Services Provided: Recreational and character building programs including classes in swimming, dancing, sports; summer camps for girls.

Publications: The Woman's Press, \$1.50 per year; The Bookshelf, \$1 per year for younger girls.

Girls' State,¹⁹ Billings in June.

Origin: Organized 1937; Kansas held first Girls' State; sponsored by National Auxiliary of American Legion.

Purpose: To learn about American government; to train in good citizenship.

Age: Girls of high school age.

Program: To select girls likely to become future leaders; to hold elections and carry on business of government; to hold patriotic programs with emphasis on athletics and recreation.

¹⁹Ibid., Vol. VII, pp. 3003-4.

Veterans of Foreign Wars of U. S.

Origin: Founded 1913.

Purpose: To assist needy veterans and their families.

Activities: Public service and national affairs.

Extent: 2,000,000 members organized into 8,500 local posts.

Admittance: Any honorably discharged former member of the armed forces of the U. S. who fought in the U. S. foreign military campaign.

American Legion²⁰

Admittance: Veterans of World Wars I and II.

Activities: Maintains program of community service; builds community houses, swimming pools, playgrounds, parks; keeps local schools open during a depression; established National Education Week; promotes education in public safety; builds American ideals through program of youth activities; organizes junior baseball leagues; sponsors Boy Scout troops; sponsors annual Boys' State.

Auxiliary: Interests in American Legion program of education and service for youth; sponsors Montana Girls' State.

²⁰Ibid., Vol. XVII, p. 8484.

Boys' State,²¹ Dillon each June.

Origin: Organized 1935 by Illinois Department of American Legion, Springfield, Illinois; held each year by State Department of Legion for boys of high school age; boys chosen for qualities of leadership.

Purpose: To learn responsibilities of citizenship by holding elections and carrying on business of imaginary 49th state; each boy assigned to county and city divided into two parties, Nationalists and Federalists.

Activities: Carry on election campaigns, elect officers; study business of government, take part in health, recreation, entertainment, and social programs; organize orchestras, bands, glee clubs and sports.

Boy Scouts of America,²² active throughout Montana.

Origin: Founded February, 1910.

Purpose: To help boys through work and play to become better world citizens.

Age: Cubs, 9 to 11; Scouts, 12 and over.

Activities: Cubs organized into Packs and Dens with scout code and law; merit badges given for work

²¹Ibid., Vol. II, p. 951.

²²Ibid., Vol. II, pp. 949-951.

Boy Scouts of America (continued)

done, Eagle Scout being highest rank; Scouts organized into groups sponsored by responsible group; important part of program is service to others.

Publications: The Handbook for Boys; Boys' Life Magazine.

Boys' Clubs of America, Inc.²³

Origin: Organized in Boston, 1906, as national Federation of Boys' Clubs; Headquarters, New York City.

Purpose: To guide boys in physical, mental, vocational, social and character development.

Fees: So low that any boy can belong.

Age: 8 to 20 years.

Extent: 260 Boys' Clubs; 250,000 members in U. S.

Activities: Recreation, athletics, sports, arts and crafts; music and dramatics; vocational and individual guidance; summer camps; medical and dental care is part of program.

Staff: Professionally trained workers for instruction, leadership and guidance; clubs started by public spirited citizens and civic organizations.

²³Ibid., Vol. II, pp. 948-51.

Parent-Teacher Associations²⁴

Origin: Founded as National Congress of Mothers in 1897; Congress first sponsored reading courses for parents; now 27,000 local associations.

Purpose: National Congress of Parents and Teachers works through State Branches and local units, called P.T.A.'s to aid and improve child training; purpose is educational, non-sectarian and non-partisan.

Activities: National Congress sets up practical programs to promote sound training for family life, uses group discussion as democratic method to clarify issues and bring about intelligent participation in social and public questions.

Objectives: "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 so that teachers and parents may cooperate intelligently in the training of the child; to develop between education and the general public such united efforts as will secure for every child the highest advantages in physi-

²⁴Guiding Principles, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Chicago, 5, Illinois, 1948, p. 2.

Parent-Teacher Associations (continued)

cal, mental, social, and spiritual education."

Publications: The P.T.A. Magazine, \$1 per year; several recent publications.

Lost Persons Foundation, President, James Oliva, Hamilton.

Organized: 1948

Activities: To search for lost or missing persons by use of hounds belonging to George Talbott, Corvallis farmer.

Rotary Clubs International²⁵

Membership: 6,000 clubs in 75 countries; 300,000 business and professional executives, each expert in his own field.

Activities: Promoting community welfare; raising standards of businesses and professions; promoting better international understanding; sharing experience with students on information basis; sponsoring school talks; arranging tours through industries; providing tools and machinery for use in vocational classes; furnishing equipment, seed, and pure bred animals to young farmers; assisting with 4-H Clubs, F.F.A., and other rural vocational agricultural projects.

²⁵Kaplan, op. cit., Vol. II, pp. 1160-62.

International Association of Lions Clubs²⁶

Origin: Founded 1917 by business and professional men; headquarters, Chicago.

Aims: To recognize and meet needs of communities.

Extent: 5,500 clubs in 17 countries; membership, 300,000.

Activities: Training youth for community citizenship; improving communities; promoting education, health, welfare, and safety; conserving sight.

Kiwanis²⁷

Origin: Founded 1915 in Detroit as a service organization; Kiwanis is Indian term, "We make ourselves known," Kiwanis motto is "We build".

Composition: International organization of local clubs for business and professional men; two representatives from each business and profession in each local; members chosen for success in vocations and for interest in community affairs.

Program: Serves the community; members sponsor boys' and girls' clubs and encourage vocational guidance programs; promote education and training in citizenship, work toward development of better business and professional standards; meet once every week.

²⁶World Book Encyclopedia, Vol. X, p. 4489.

²⁷Ibid., Vol. X, p. 4179.

Kiwanis (continued)

Key Clubs: Junior service club for high school boys, rendering high school service along same lines of regular Kiwanis club; seeks to build better schools and communities.

American Association of University Women²⁸

Local branches associated with State group.

Origin: Founded 1882 in Boston; National headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Composition: University women alumnae.

Purpose: To promote educational advancement of women.

Activities: Receives and gives out information concerning colleges and secondary schools. Works for high standards by influencing federal, state, and local legislation; offers graduate fellowships; works for better understanding of international relations.

Extent: 95,000 alumnae in 1,030 communities.

1949 Activities: Studying international problems; helping build better communities; seeking to strengthen public schools; encouraging creative arts; enlarging opportunities for women.

²⁸Taken from 1949 A. A. U. W. membership card.

Business and Professional Women's Clubs,²⁹ National Federation.

Origin: Organized 1919 to study vocational guidance among members.

Activities: Completed three year survey of vocational facilities for girls; cooperates with public schools; administers loans and scholarship funds for girls needing additional preparation before going into business.

General Federation of Women's Clubs³⁰

Origin: Founded 1890 with headquarters at Washington, D. C.; world wide in scope.

Extent: 16,500 local clubs in 63 countries; total membership over 3,000,000.

Purpose: To promote better relations among nations; motto, "Unity in Diversity."

Activities: Local groups aid vocational guidance programs.

Farmers' Union,³¹ Montana office, 612 First Avenue South, Great Falls; National office, Denver, Colorado.

²⁹Encyclopedia of Vocational Guidance, Kaplan, Vol. II, p. 1416.

³⁰Ibid.
World Book Encyclopedia, Vol. XVIII, p. 8841.

³¹The A B C's of the Farmers' Union, National Farmers Union Education Service, Denver, Col., 1944. The Farmers' Union Partnership--Junior Member, Published by National Farmers' Union, Denver. Gladys Talbott Edwards, The Farmers Union Triangle, Published by Farmers' Union Education Service, Jamestown, North Dakota, 1941.

Farmers' Union (continued)

Origin: 1902 at Point, Texas, as Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America.

Purpose: To educate; to cooperate; to legislate.

Activities: Include Junior education; camp programs; adult education; state and national programs.

Objectives: Include better health, better educational and recreational opportunities.

Aims of Junior Program: A better world; tolerance and understanding; understanding of agricultural problems; cooperation; economic problems.

The Grange,³² active farm organization in Montana.

Extent: National organization; 8,000 locals.

Activities: Fraternal with secret ritual; build halls for recreational centers and spread farm education; promote laws to benefit farmers; educate youth.

Farm Bureau, active farm organization in Montana.

(information not reported)

³²World Book Encyclopedia, Vol. VII, p. 3108.

CHAPTER V

MONTANA STATE AGENCIES AND ASSOCIATIONS

United States Social Security Administration, Washington, D.C.

Check accounts, Baltimore, Maryland; field offices throughout Montana with manager in charge.

Expense: No fee.

Purpose: To administer Old-Age and Survivors Insurance provisions of Federal Social Security Act, to assist persons to file, to issue social security account numbers and to see wage records kept accurately.

Eligibility for Benefit Payments: To living wage earners, age 65, retired and fully insured, supplementary benefits to unemployed wives age 65 and to minor children under 18; to survivor of deceased wage earners, regardless of age. Lump sum benefits if no one surviving entitled to receive monthly benefits.

U. S. Civil Service Commission,³³ Washington, D. C.

Local: Secretaries at first- or second-class post offices or regional headquarters; Montana is in 11th region, headquarters, Seattle, Washington.

³³Circulars on civil service positions.

U. S. Civil Service Commission, (continued)

Purpose: To issue Federal Civil Service Examination information, to administer examinations, to interpret rules and regulations, to maintain post office eligible registers.

Eligibility: Any U. S. citizen.

Expense: None.

Services: Giving information regarding scheduled examinations and qualifications required for federal positions.

Announcements: Kept current; salaries quoted are basic annual salaries, subject to 6% deduction for retirement benefits; age limits, 18 to 62 unless otherwise stated; veterans entitled to 10-point veteran preference.

U. S. Army and U. S. Air Force Recruiting Service

U. S. Army Reserve Unit at nearest recruiting station for information concerning vocational opportunities.

U. S. Navy Recruiting Service

Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana,³⁴ Helena;

Carroll M. Stewart, Chairman and Executive Director.

Purpose: To provide state-wide system of employment

³⁴Taken from circular secured at unemployment office.

Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana (continued)

offices to carry out vocational placements and unemployment compensation programs.

Services: To give occupational information on state-wide and nationwide basis; unemployment compensation service, contingent upon wages and duration of employment of individual; State Employment Service consisting of interviews with employers and employees for purpose of making vocational placements; State Teacher Placement Service for teachers, principals, superintendents, school boards.

Expense: No fee.

Eligibility: Anyone seeking information of employment.

Montana Merit System

Office: Helena, Melvin P. Martinson, Supervisor,
Joint Merit System Council.

Purpose: To meet requirements of Social Security Act in the employment of qualified persons for the divisions of the State Board of Health, for the Department of Public Welfare, and for the State Employment Service.

Duties: To establish minimum requirements of education and experience for all positions under the Council; to prepare and administer examinations for

Montana Merit System (continued)

selecting workers; to evaluate qualifications; to prepare and maintain a State Register of available, qualified workers; to make provisions and regulations for promotions, demotions, dismissals, tenure, vacations, salary increase, etc. Some positions open to high school graduates.

Montana Public Employees' Association, P. O. Box 1184, Helena.

Public Employees Retirement Act passed 1945 by State Legislature; covers State of Montana Employees and political sub-divisions (cities and counties electing to become members); dues \$1 per year; rates on basis of age and salary withheld from pay check.

State Library Extension Commission, Ellen Torgrimson, Secretary, Montana State University Library, Missoula.

Services: Supported by appropriation from public funds to provide library facilities by mail; shipping and wrapping instructions given; books provided for all needs.

Eligible Borrowers: Individuals, organizations, schools, libraries; preference given to those not having local library facilities.

Loan Period: To schools and libraries, three months; individuals, one month.

Expense: Only expense is return shipping.

Montana Conservation Council, President, Kenneth P. Davis,
Dean School of Forestry, Montana State University.

Origin: Formed 1948 by representatives of all groups
in Montana interested in conservation.

Purpose: To promote conservation interest and educa-
tion in Montana.

Activities: Conservation Caravan stimulates interest,
understanding and appreciation; Conservation
Education Committee studies present status of
conservation education in Montana schools,
appraises teacher education in conservation, and
formulates specific recommendations for improving
conservation education both in and out of school.

National Wildlife Federation, Washington, D. C.

David A. Aylward, President; cooperates with Montana
Wildlife Restoration Division of Montana Fish and Game
Department.

Purpose: Non-profit; non-political; to educate adults
and youth in necessity of conserving natural
resources for benefit of all citizens.

Activities: Initiate and sponsor conservation legis-
lation; distribute free educational leaflets
throughout U. S.; produce and distribute other
aids for teaching conservation; expand legisla-

National Wildlife Federation (continued)

tive reporting services; assist state organizations in advancement of conservation programs.

Expense: Met through sale of Wildlife Conservation Stamps, painted by American nature artist, \$1 per sheet.

Montana State Soil Conservation Service

Forty soil conservation districts in Montana.

Activities: Make detailed soil investigations and range studies; establish crop rotation; seed permanent range and pasture; improve irrigation methods; drill wells; stock ponds with fish; manage odd areas for wildlife; develop springs; drain lands; construct ditches and canals.

Montana State Highway Commission, Helena.

Activities: Issues traffic regulations and safety rules; publishes maps of Montana for free distribution; is responsible for construction and maintenance of Federal Aid Highway System; publishes information regarding Montana resources.

American Red Cross,³⁵ Montana in Pacific Area, headquarters,

³⁵Introduction to the Red Cross, A Course for General Presentation of Red Cross Workers, American National Red Cross, Washington, D. C., 1948.

American Red Cross (continued)

San Francisco, California; 57 chapters in Montana, one in each county except Mineral and Missoula counties are combined in office at Missoula.

Purpose: To furnish volunteer aid to sick and wounded of armed forces; to act as medium of communication; to serve veterans and dependents; to refer persons to specialized agencies; to assist in making out claims for benefits; to give financial assistance from chapter funds, on basis of need during temporary period pending benefit payments; to give emergency help in community crisis.

Chapter Services: Social welfare services include home service, disaster preparedness and relief; health services including nurse enrollment, public health nursing, home nursing, nutrition, first aid, water safety and accident prevention; blood program; school and college activities consisting of Junior Red Cross and College Activities; volunteer services consisting of nine specialized services through which trained volunteers serve chapters and communities.

Public Welfare in Montana³⁶

Offices: State, Vivian Burr, Director Division of Public Assistance; Dorothy Cassutt, Director Division of Child Welfare Services; Helena; county offices in all county seats.

Purpose: To provide financial assistance and services to all persons in the state who seek and are in need of assistance and services provided through the Social Security Act.

Financial Assistance: Consists of:

1. Old age assistance to those in need who are 65 years or older.
2. Aid to dependent children for the support and care in their homes; of children deprived of parental support.
3. Aid to blind, providing for blind who are in need.
4. Silicosis payments to those who suffer from a lung condition as a result of breathing silica dust.
5. General assistance to those who are in need and are physically or mentally ill so that

³⁶A pamphlet put out by the Montana Department of Public Welfare, Helena, 1948.

Public Welfare in Montana (continued)

they are unable to support themselves adequately.

Service Programs:**1. Services for the blind:**

Any blind person residing in the State, irrespective of age, may receive services which include treatment for prevention of blindness and restoration of eyesight, lending of Talking Book Machines which provide recordings of reading materials in many fields of interest, home teaching supply-in materials for leathercraft, etc.; providing supervision of operators of vending stands, and supervision of home industries. Any visually handicapped person residing in the State, regardless of economic status, is eligible for vocational rehabilitation.

2. Child Welfare Services:

For care and protection of children; services given in homes, in foster homes, and in adoptive homes, to children of unmarried mothers, to handicapped children, and to children in danger of becoming delinquent. Division of Child Welfare Services makes child placements in foster and adoptive homes, has responsibility of licensing

Public Welfare in Montana (continued)

and inspecting maternity, infant, and foster homes, private institutions and child placing agencies, participates in enforcement of all laws pertaining to children.

Montana Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation³⁷

Division of State Board of Education, Helena; Leif Fredericks, Director; Field offices: Havre, Billings. Staff: Includes physical restoration supervision, guidance, training, and placement supervision, medical consultant, six rehabilitation agents and secretary.

Program: Service provided jointly by State and Federal governments to restore and conserve usefulness of handicapped; objective is employment.

Eligibility: Persons 16 years or over with physical or mental impairments.

Services Available:

1. Physical examination and diagnosis.
2. Vocational counseling and guidance.
3. Vocational training and training supplies.
4. Placement equipment.
5. Maintenance if necessary.
6. Prosthetic appliances.

³⁷ Montana Rehabilitation Review, No. 15, September, 1948, State Headquarters, Helena.

Montana Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation, (continued)

7. Physical restoration.

8. Placement assistance.

Expense: Nothing for first 3 of above; others may be supplemented.

Trades and Professions for which trained: Over 60, including accountancy, barbering, medicine, shoe repairing, teaching, watchmaking.

Montana State University Traveling Speech Clinic

Activities: Suggests corrective measures to parents and teachers for children suffering from speech defects; recommends practices to aid children handicapped by stuttering, cleft palates, and hearing losses.

Expense: No fee.

Montana Association for The Blind, Lelia Jensen, Sidney, Secretary.

Activities: Sponsors adult blind school in July.

Funds: Raised by contributions from lodges, and civic groups throughout the state.

Montana Mental Hygiene Program³⁸

Origin: National program until passage of Health Act

³⁸Nelson, The American Year Book, 1947, pp. 614-16.
Letter from Dr. Gladys V. Holmes, Clinical Director.

Montana Mental Hygiene Program (continued)

in 1946; Montana program began 1947.

Health Authority: State Department of Mental Hygiene, Montana State Hospital, Warm Springs, Dr. George Freeman, Director.

Hospital Authority: State Department of Public Welfare, Board of Commissioners for the Insane, Helena.

State Institution: State Hospital, Warm Springs.

Community Clinics: Billings, Butte, Great Falls, Miles City, and Missoula; clinics held at Hamilton and Kalispell every two weeks.

Purpose: To provide treatment, consultation, and diagnosis for mental deficient, pre-psychotics, delinquents, and problem children.

Definition: To provide treatment, consultation, interpretation, and testing to all patients.

Age: No limits.

Admittance: By self-referral or referral from Department of Public Welfare, doctors, attorney, veterans administration, etc.

Expense: No fee for above services.

Montana Committee on Mental Hygiene

Formed June, 1949; chairman William G. Walter, Bozeman.

Purpose: To provide public information about problems of mental health; will be affiliated with National

Montana Committee on Mental Hygiene (continued)

Committee for Mental Hygiene.

Membership: Open to any interested Montana citizen.

Adoption of constitution and bylaws pending meeting of executive committee October, 1949.³⁹

Montana State Board of Health Services⁴⁰

Division of Communicable Diseases, Dr. L. J. Lull,
Director.

Prepares and keeps records on diseases, distributes free drugs for treatment of syphilis, keeps state cancer register, makes studies regarding communicable diseases and outlines programs for future control.

Division of Maternal and Child Health

Develops standards for establishments of premature infant nurseries; distributes literature on infant care, child care, nutrition, personal hygiene, public health, hearing and vision; furnishes hospitals with silver nitrate for treatment of eyes of newborn babies; conducts well child conferences with aid of local physicians; sponsors legislation for premarital examinations, etc.

³⁹From Daily Missoulian, June 29, 1949.

⁴⁰24th Biennial Report of the Montana State Board of Health for 1947-48.

Public Health in Montana, Montana State Board of Health Pamphlet.

Montana State Board of Health Services (continued)

Division of Services for Crippled Children

Organization: Under Division of the State Board of Health since 1941; funds made available through Federal and State appropriations.

Purpose: To administer service for handicapped children in State; to hold diagnostic clinic services for all children under 21 years of age, irrespective of financial status of the family; to provide medical and surgical treatment to children under 21 years of age who have defects requiring orthopedic or plastic surgery and whose parents after investigation are found to be financially unable to pay for child's treatment; to keep register of all known physically handicapped children.

Treatment Clinic Centers and Hospitals Participating:

St. Vincent Hospital, Billings; Billings Deaconess Hospital, Billings; Murray Hospital, Butte; St. James Hospital, Butte; Montana Deaconess Hospital, Great Falls; Shodair Hospital, Helena; Memorial Hospital, Missoula.

Cerebral Palsy Program:

Day school and treatment center established in Billings as cooperative project between State Board of Health

Montana State Board of Health Services (continued)

and Montana Chapter of National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Incorporated. Eastern Montana College of Education provides space for school and treatment center.

Rheumatic Fever Program:

Not yet established but children with rheumatic fever have been accepted and provided with hospital care.

Cooperating Agencies:

1. State and local Department of Public Welfare locate crippled children, provide transportation, and make financial-social reports on those requesting care.
2. State Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation provides representative at field clinics to interview adolescents for counseling, training and placement.
3. National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis provides medical services and hospitalization to children with acute and residual poliomyelitis.
4. Montana Chapter of National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Incorporated, cooperates in providing services for children with cerebral palsy.
5. Mental hygiene clinics provide psychological and

Montana State Board of Health Services (continued)

psychiatric services to children referred by Division.

6. Local health departments and local public health nurses provide case findings and follow-up services.

Division of Public Health Nursing, Helen M. Murphy, Director.

Purpose: To supervise all nurses holding public health nursing positions in State; to develop public health nursing programs in general nursing, tuberculosis nursing and maternal and child health nursing; to carry on an in-service training program for public health nurses through institutes.

Bureau of Vital Statistics, L. L. Benepe, State Registrar.

Origin: Created by Legislature in 1907.

Purpose: To register births and deaths for legal, sanitary, and statistical purposes; to register still births, legitimations, adoptions, marriages, divorces and annulments; to make regular reports to other departments and agencies for informational or research purposes.

Division of Sanitary Engineering.

Activities: Examines water samples of public and private supplies; inspects public and private water

Montana State Board of Health Services (continued)

supplies; inspects sewage disposal systems; inspects and examines samples in stream pollution problems and public swimming pools; plans for public water supplies, public buildings, public sewage disposal systems, waste disposal from industrial plants and public swimming pools.

Food and Drug Division

Origin: State Food and Drug Act of 1911.

Activities: Cooperates with local, county, and reservation health officers in making inspections; enforces regulations adopted by State Board of Health under authority granted; licenses food handling and food manufacturing establishments; collects samples of food and drugs for laboratory analysis to determine whether or not they comply with the law; prosecutes those failing to comply with Food and Drug law; cooperates with Federal authorities in control of interstate shipments of foods and drugs.

Hygienic Laboratory Division, Edith Kuhns, Director.

Purpose: To give service in performing laboratory tests to aid medical profession in diagnosis; reports never given directly to individuals but through the medical profession.

Montana State Board of Health Services (continued)

Activities: To examine specimens to detect presence of communicable disease; to administer laboratory provisions of Prenatal and Premarital Examination Laws; to register and approve local laboratories performing examinations; to serve as distribution center for American National Red Cross Surplus Plasma; to serve as distribution agency for American National Red Cross Surplus Immune Globulin (measles); to investigate and study food poisoning.

Division of Industrial Hygiene, A. Wallach, Director.

Purpose: To maintain and improve industrial health.

Activities: Consults on industrial hygiene problems; investigates reported occupational diseases, making studies to eliminate or control occurrence; makes studies of industrial establishments to determine if detrimental to employees' health; reports findings of studies and makes recommendations; consults on design of industrial ventilation systems and other engineering methods; maintains laboratory service to analyze (for toxicity) air samples of plants; serves as information center regarding industrial health subjects.

Montana State Board of Health Services (continued)

Division of Tuberculosis Control, L. J. Lull, M. D., Acting Director.

Activities: Finds cases by means of portable and mobile X-ray unit; educates the public concerning T. B.

Division of Public Health Education, K. Elizabeth Anderson, M. A., Director.

Objectives: To create proper attitudes for the practical application of accepted personal and community health principles and procedures; to give scientific knowledge in the field of health.

Activities: Assists other divisions in planning and arranging for conferences, meetings and institutes, general orientation of new personnel and in-service personnel training; assists local public health departments; answers inquiries; prepares, assembles, and distributes health education literature; exhibits library materials and films; contributes to community organization of county and state health planning committees and to service, civic and study groups; acts as coordinator of Montana Teacher Training in Health Education Committee; forms joint committees with

Montana State Board of Health Services (continued)

Agriculture Extension Service; works closely with Supervisors of Rural Education, High School Supervisors and Supervisor of Health, Physical Education and Recreation.

Division of Hospital Survey and Construction

B. K. Kilbourne, M. D., Director.

Distributes literature pertaining to hospital construction, consults with architects; reviews plans for hospitals participating in Federal Aid.

Division of Hospital Facilities for inspection and licensing of all Hospitals, maternity, and convalescent homes.

Division of Dental Health, Dr. F. I. Livingston, Director.

Origin: 1942 Legislative enactment.

Purpose: To develop and promote those activities which result in protection and improvement of dental health.

Activities: Supervises dentists employed by towns, counties, school districts and custodial institutions; controls dental caries by mobile unit; carries on research; conducts dental health education program, acts in advisory and consultant capacity.

Division of Narcotics

A new division transferred by the 1949 Legislature.

CHAPTER VI

MONTANA CHILD-CARE INSTITUTIONS⁴¹

I. PUBLIC CHILD-CARE INSTITUTIONS

Montana School for the Deaf and Blind, Great Falls.

Origin: Established 1893 at Boulder; 1937 moved to Great Falls; under State Board of Education.

Purpose: To educate children too deaf or too blind to make satisfactory progress in public schools.

Age: Six to eighteen years, students who have completed high school excluded.

Training: For Deaf: Staff of well-trained, experienced teachers; lip reading and speech chief method of instruction; regular academic and vocational subjects taught; for boys, printing, woodwork, shoe repairing, and leatherwork; for girls, sewing, cooking, weaving, and typewriting.

For Blind: Academic instruction in Braille or sight saving; curriculum includes vocational training and music; trades taught include piano tuning, rubber mat making, basketry, weaving,

⁴¹Staff Manual, Vol. II, Department of Public Welfare, Division of Child Welfare Services, 1947. Section 2800.
Information brought up to date by letters from each institution.

Montana School for the Deaf and Blind (continued)

and reed work for boys; sewing, cooking, typewriting, fancy work and weaving for girls.

Residence: September to June; day pupils admitted.

Expense: Board, room, tuition, books, free; parents provide transportation, clothing, and approximately \$20 per year for incidental expenses such as shoe repairs, haircuts, toothpaste, etc.

Admittance: Pupils admitted on trial, subject to physical and mental ability to receive instruction; application blank filled out and sent in with certificate of good health and transcript of credits or letter from principal of public school.

Health: Full-time nurse at school; clinic service provided; ordinary medical care provided free of charge; operation or extended medical treatment paid for by parents.

Recreation: Each pupil given two hours physical training weekly under expert direction; recreation grounds and rooms provided; school parties, moving pictures, and entertainments scheduled regularly; scouting, skating, hiking, basketball enjoyed; radios, phonographs, and pianos placed in all recreation rooms.

Montana School for the Deaf and Blind (continued)

Clothing: Uniforms not required; garments plainly marked; clothing laundered at school.

General Care: Supervision, housemothers, counselors in charge; wholesome food provided; visitors welcome.

Montana State Training School, Boulder.

Origin: Established 1919 under general direction, supervision, and control of State Board of Education, and local executive board.

Purpose: To provide mental, moral, and physical education to sub-normals whose defects prevent them from receiving proper instruction and training in public schools, and who are so mentally deficient that they are incapable of managing own affairs or who require control and education for own welfare and for welfare of others; epileptics admitted; delinquents and pregnant girls excluded.

Age: Six years and up.

Admittance: Must be Montana residents, one year previous to application date; application made by parents, relatives, guardians, county attorney, physicians, Department of Public Welfare or others.

General Policy: Parents may visit; gifts, including

Montana State Training School (continued)

money, accepted; all correspondence read.

Expense: Fifty cents per day; if not able to pay, county of residence pays.

School: Regular academic education provided for those with mental capacity; opportunity offered to learn crafts, cooking, rug making, basket weaving and ranching.

Recreation: Closely supervised; play equipment, and recreation rooms provided; play organized.

Housing: Several buildings; separation according to sex and mental ability; children in school department separated from others.

Religion: Services available for Protestants and Catholics.

Health: Hospital with trained nurses in charge.

Release: Written order of superintendent; order of District Court, or order of County Board of Public Welfare.

Montana State Tuberculosis Sanitarium, Galen. F. I. Terrill,

J. D., F; A. C. S., Superintendent.

Origin: Established 1911 by Act of State Legislature; administration consists of executive board made up of president and two Montana citizens, one of

Montana State Tuberculosis Sanitarium (continued)

which is physician.

Purpose: For treatment of T. B. and silicosis.

Admittance: Any citizen of Montana suffering from T. B. or silicosis; one year's residence in state required except for women which is five months; certificate from examining physician required and admissions made in order of application through Board of County Commissioners; service men or veterans given priority.

Expense: Cost of care and treatment charged to county of residence at \$1 per day; patient may reimburse county.

General Directions: Applicant receives notification of date to be admitted; Intermountain bus takes patients directly to Sanitarium.

State Hospital, Warm Springs.

Origin: Established 1912 by act of State Legislature; under management of State Board of Commissioners for insane, which consists of governor, secretary of state, and attorney general.

Purpose: To provide custodial care, maintenance, and treatment for patients legally committed.

Definition: Patients psychotic, mentally deficient, alcoholic, drug habitues admitted for mainten-

State Hospital (continued)

ance and treatment.

Age: No limits.

Admittance: Legally committed or committed on voluntary basis for four weeks.

Expense: One dollar per day paid by patient or by county responsible.

State Industrial School, Miles City.

Origin: Established 1893; supervision and control vested in State Board of Education and local executive board.

Purpose: To provide care, education, training, and safekeeping of boys considered delinquent by duly authorized courts.

Age: Ten to seventeen, inclusive, at time of commitment.

Admittance: Over those committed by Juvenile Court of State, boys must be in good physical and mental health.

General Policy: Boys may write parents and relatives on alternate Sundays; all correspondence read; presents of jewelry, tobacco, watches, and funny books not accepted; money (25¢ per week) may be sent; boys may wear own clothing although school

State Industrial School (continued)

furnishes clothing; runaway boys required to stay six weeks longer than would otherside; parents and relatives may not visit until three months after boy enters.

Expense: Financial obligation that of county of commitment; county pays 50 cents per day plus transportation.

School: Academic work through high school; specialized training in cabinet making; carpenter work, auto mechanics, welding, metal lathe work, farm shop, cooking, dairying, poultry raising, farming, gardening, and laundry work.

Recreation: Physical director employed to supervise football, basketball and summer swimming. Boy Scout troop organized; motion pictures and educational films shown every Friday evening.

Housing: Four different groups have separate cottages under supervision of cottage parents.

Religion: Services held each Sunday by both Catholic and Protestant ministers from Miles City.

Health: Hospital provided and full-time nurse employed. Medical care given by private physicians from Miles City.

Release: Boys discharged at age 21; any boy may be released on parole after one year residence with good behavior.

State Orphans' Home, Twin Bridges, Earl O. Watts, President.

Origin: Established 1893,

Purpose: For support and care of dependent and neglected children.

Age: Three months to sixteen years.

Admittance: By direct commitment through District Court; no plan for voluntary commitment.

General Policy: All incoming and outgoing mail read; gifts and money accepted; money kept on deposit for personal needs; visiting unrestricted.

Expense: Ten dollars per month, but judge may set amount; clothing, medical and dental care provided by Home; if payments not made by parent for twelve months, child may be placed for adoption, depending upon court commitment.

School: Academic education through eighth grade at Home; high school education at Twin Bridges High School with Home Economics and Shop instruction; two scholarships for higher education available each year.

Recreation: Modern gymnasium with swimming pool; activities include basketball, gym classes, special dancing, social dancing, special programs on holidays, weekly shows, monthly birthday parties

State Orphans' Home (continued)

provided by Sheridan Kiwanis, attendance at Dillon and Butte Rodeos, 4-H work, Scouts for boys; fishing and ice-skating.

Housing: Nursery; four divisions for girls over six; three cottages for boys over six; central dining room for all over six years.

Religion: Non-denominational with Sunday School conducted by representatives from various churches; denominational services available to children of particular faith upon request and arrangements of denomination.

Guidance: Qualified social worker prepares case histories, counsels, administers and interprets tests, works with housemothers, hospital staff, state mental hygiene clinic and administrative staff.

Health: Wasserman and T. B. tests given all; full time nurse, local doctor of medicine, dentist and optometrist employed; regular schedule of immunizations and physical examinations carried out; Crippled Children's Clinics and Mental Hygiene Clinic services available.

Release: By local executive board; investigations and recommendations made by Division of Child Welfare Services which supervises after release.

Vocational School for Girls, Helena.

Origin: Established 1893 at Miles City; moved five miles northeast of Helena 1919; supervision vested in State Board of Education.

Purpose: To provide care, education, training, and safekeeping of girls placed because of inability to adjust to demands made by society; punishment not purpose.

Age: Eight to eighteen years.

Admittance: Commitment by Juvenile Court.

General Policy: All correspondence read; all necessary clothing furnished by State; wear uniforms during week, personal clothing for parties and weekends.

Expense: Fifty cents a day from county of commitment and per capita rate from Federal government.

Education: Ungraded room below high school level; four year high school given; graduate of high school may be sent to college at State expense; courses in Home Economics, commercial work, beauty culture, tap, ballet, acrobatic dancing, swimming offered.

Recreation: Includes parties, dances, motion pictures, badminton, basketball, fireside parties, games, storytelling, reading, outdoor picnics.

Housing: Administration building, gymnasium, three

Vocational School for Girls (continued)

cottages and farm buildings; matron in charge of each cottage.

Religion: Protestant ministers from Helena conduct services Sunday afternoons; service arrangements made for Catholic girls.

Health: Medical, dental, and ophthalmic care provided by institution; Butte Mental Hygiene Clinic available.

Release: Eligible any time after satisfactory adjustment made.

II. PRIVATE CHILD-CARE INSTITUTIONS

Florence Crittenton Home, Helena.

Origin: Established 1883 by Charles N. Crittenton of New York City; Helena Home founded 1896.

Purpose: To take any unwed mother and her child or married woman illegitimately pregnant.

Age: No limits.

General Policy: Recommended by National Florence Crittenton Mission and established by local Board of Directors; final decision regarding baby rests with mother; guidance provided by trained social worker; girls assist with general housework; permitted to work outside Home if able.

Florence Crittenton Home (continued)

Admittance: Interested persons or organizations may apply for individuals.

Expense: One dollar per day; \$50 medical care plus hospitalization at local hospital; babies' care, board and room, \$1.50 per day.

Health: Wasserman and smear tests obtained on admittance; physical defects corrected before confinement if possible; girls to remain six weeks after confinement.

Housing: Three story, large, brick building, formerly a private home.

Education: Girls encouraged to continue with education through Montana State Correspondence School; receive training in cooking, serving, laundry, cleaning and occupational therapy; good reading material, piano, radio and phonograph available.

Religion: Non-sectarian; morning devotions follow breakfast.

Release: By Division of Child Welfare Services; Home does not make adoptive placements.

Population: Can accommodate 35 girls and 15 babies.

Home of Good Shepherd or St. Mary's of the Mount, Helena.

Origin: Established 1889 by Sisters of Good Shepherd.

Home of Good Shepherd (continued)

Purpose: To care for girls who present behavior problems (not unmarried mothers or girls in need of hospitalization).

Age: Girls 13 to 21; high school girls preferred but will take seventh and eighth graders.

General Policy: Prefer girls who will remain one year or finish high school; all correspondence read; gifts accepted; money placed in savings for girls; no visitors allowed first month; Sister present during visits.

Admittance: Applications made by individuals or organizations; placement through Court or Division of Child Welfare Services preferred.

Expense: Private placements, \$20 per month plus clothing, glasses, and dental care; counties responsible charged \$15 per month.

School: Regular courses of junior and senior high school offered; not accredited; program planned for needs of special type of girl received; eighth grade girls take State examinations; commercial subjects, home arts, and beauty culture offered; regular use made of educational films from State Film Library.

Recreation: Closely supervised; program includes

Home of Good Shepherd (continued)

tennis, basketball, volley ball, baseball and roller skating; dancing given to all girls; piano lessons offered for \$5 per month; orchestras, plays and movies twice a month.

Housing: Large dormitories, recreation room, and central dining room; girls segregated according to age and problem.

Religion: Under Catholic supervision; admittance non-sectarian; daily chapel service and weekly church service attendance required.

Health: Helena physician conducts clinic at Home once a week; Home provides medical costs.

Release: By Mother Superior or by order of Court.

Population: Seventy-five girls.

Montana Children's Home and Hospital and Shodair Crippled Children's Hospital, Helena.

Origin: Incorporated 1897 as Montana Home Finding Society; Shodair Crippled Children's Hospital opened 1938; integrated administration.

Purpose: To provide child welfare services to homeless, dependent, neglected, and orphaned; to provide hospitalization for sick, crippled, and physically handicapped children.

Montana Children's Home and Hospital, etc. (continued)

Scope: Work state-wide; children of any race, color or creed accepted.

Age: Infancy to 21 years.

Admittance: Individuals or organizations apply in person or in writing.

Expense: Minimum \$35 per month plus clothing and medical care by parent or county responsible; hospitalization charges on individual basis.

Health: Qualified pediatrician in charge.

Housing: Consists of two large, connected brick and stucco buildings; school for hospitalized children.

Hospital: Approved by Division of Services for Crippled Children of State Board of Health for care and treatment of State cases; private patients accepted on recommendation of family doctor; crippled and handicapped to age 21 accepted if deformities can be corrected; clinics held in Hospital out-patient department every Wednesday.

Release: By Home or by Division of Child Welfare Services.

Montana Deaconess School, Helena.

Origin: Established 1909 by Methodist Church; operated by Methodist Deaconesses.

Montana Deaconess School (continued)

Purpose: To care for children from broken homes who are physically and mentally normal.

Age: Six years through eighth grade; some high school girls accepted.

Admittance: Individuals or organizations apply directly to school.

Expense: Private \$1 per day; for county cases \$15 per month.

School: Accredited; program includes music, dancing and dramatics.

Religion: Inter-denominational; devotionals twice daily; services attended in Helena; two weeks' summer school for Lutherans and Catholics.

Health: Provided by Helena doctors, paid for by parents; periodic examinations conducted by County Health Department.

Recreation: Supervised; participation in Helena community activities; swimming at the "Y".

Housing: One building; children divided according to age and sex.

Release: By parents; may go home for holidays.

Population: Eighty children.

Sacred Heart Academy St. Francis Xavier, Missoula.

Origin: Founded 1873 by Sisters of Charity Providence.

Purpose: To give Catholic education to Catholic children and to any others. Non-Catholic children are not required to attend classes in Catholic Doctrine.

Age: Girls 6 to 18; boys 6 to 12.

Type of Child: Normal; boys not kept during summer.

Expense: Board, room, washing, and tuition \$5 per month; day pupils \$5 per month.

Recreation: Full recreational program; students attend Catholic Youth organization.

St. Joseph's Hospital, Deer Lodge.

Origin: Established 1890 by Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth, Kansas.

Purpose: General hospitalization, nursery care; care of unmarried mothers prior to and following confinement; accepted regardless of religion, race or color.

Admittance: Private patients and those referred by Division of Child Welfare Services.

Expense: Two weeks for \$60 which includes delivery and hospitalization; will accept girls unable to pay who will work after confinement.

St. Joseph's Hospital (continued)

Health: Examinations given; medical care provided.
 Housing: Brick building; 50 bed hospital; two room nursery; equipment modern.
 Release: Request of parent or Division of Child Welfare Services.

St. Joseph Orphanage, Helena.

Origin: Established 1893 by Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth; located four miles out of Helena.
 Purpose: Care for children from broken homes, and orphans
 Age: Six years through grade eight; boys to age twelve.
 General Policy: All correspondence read; visitors welcome at appropriate times.
 Admittance: Individuals or organizations apply directly to orphanage.
 Expense: Counties charged \$30 per month; parents according to ability to pay.
 School: Accredited.
 Recreation: Outdoor play, rhythm and harmonica bands, dancing classes closely supervised.
 Housing: Two large two-story buildings.
 Religion: Catholic, but Protestant children accepted; all children attend Catholic services.
 Health: Infirmary with free medical care; parents pay

St. Joseph Orphanage (continued)

dental care if possible.

Release: Children kept until definite plans made for placement.

Population: Can accommodate 75 children.

St. Thomas Orphans' Home, Great Falls.

Origin: Established 1910 by Sisters of Charity of Providence.

Purpose: To care for children from broken homes, and orphans; discipline problems not accepted.

Age: Boys, first grade to age thirteen; girls, first grade through high school.

General Policy: All correspondence read; Home disregards correspondence detrimental to placement of child; all gifts accepted.

Admittance: Individuals or organizations apply directly to orphanage.

Expense: Thirty dollars per month plus clothing; needy cases accepted on charitable basis.

School: All departments accredited.

Recreation: Supervision by qualified playground director.

Housing: Divided into four groups according to sex and age.

Religion: Catholic; children of other faiths accepted.

St. Thomas Orphans' Home (continued)

Health: Infirmary provided; parents pay dental and surgical expenses if possible.

Population: Can accommodate 160 children, primarily for Eastern Montana children.

Ursuline Convent, St. Ignatius.

Origin: Established 1888 under supervision of Ursuline Sisters.

Purpose: To care for Indian children from broken homes, and orphans; behavior problems excluded.

Age: Girls, six years through eighth grade; boys, six to twelve years.

General Policy: Visitors welcome.

Admittance: Applications made directly to convent by individuals or organizations.

Expense: \$12.50 per month for those outside Reservation; clothing, personal incidentals, and transportation not furnished.

School: Grades one through eight taught according to State Course of Study; girls, grade five to eight, take sewing and skin work; boys take manual arts, chair repairing, stool and book stand making.

Recreation: Outdoor swings, merry-go-rounds, and

Ursuline Convent (continued)

teeters; indoor puzzles, dancing, bingo and card games.

Housing: Boys and girls in separate buildings; do own housekeeping.

Religion: All children must attend Catholic services.

Health: Local hospital under Sisters of Providence give care; medical care paid for by parents; county responsible, if not of Flathead agency.

Release: At any time.

CHAPTER VII

SUGGESTIONS TO COUNSELORS

This study was made for the purpose of acquainting counselors and other youth workers in Montana secondary schools with some of the resources available within the state. Partly because of the belief that to include all organizations would defeat the purpose of the paper by making it too involved, partly because of the belief that counselors should explore resources in their respective communities and partly because the magnitude of the undertaking made it prohibitive; many community resources, including some important ones, were omitted. The utilization of all community resources is important, however. Those resources provided by labor, commerce, industry, professional groups, auxiliaries and others must not be overlooked. When three or more persons organize for a specific purpose and to render service, that organization contributes to the number of community resources. Services available through all public officials, libraries, offices of Public Instruction including the correspondence school and the extension divisions of the Greater University System should be utilized. Fraternal organizations such as the Masons, Elks, Eagles, and others with auxiliary groups enrich the development and training of youth. Religious

organizations have a major role in the educational and cultural growth of young people of accepted faiths. National organizations and agencies offer opportunities for greater expansion and development. These should be recognized. And in addition to all the foregoing, the press, the radio, and a wide variety of social contacts within the community, with people of different ages, races, classes, interests, and beliefs can provide counselors with a constant flow of new and challenging resources which can be used. Furthermore, in order to be of permanent value any study made must be kept in a dependable form through constant correction and revision as agencies change their purposes or locations and as time requires changes in personnel. It is hoped that this study will be a start toward such an aid to youth workers.

In order to indicate the utilization of the material of this paper, it might prove helpful to review the situations presented by the five questions given in the Introduction. For the student who is in need of glasses and whose parents are unable financially to provide them, a counselor might refer to an officer of a service club, such as the Lions, which is actively interested in conserving sight or to the Department of Public Welfare. The child welfare worker in the county Department of Public Welfare could be of assistance in working with the parents of a student having

scholastic difficulties because of parental laxity. A review of the child-care institutions reveals that the Florence Crittenton Home at Helena and the St. Joseph's Hospital at Deer Lodge provide care for pregnant girls. Foster home care is provided through the services of the Division of Child Welfare. The student experiencing emotional disturbances because of an ugly scar on his face might be referred to a vocational rehabilitation agent for service in removing the scar, if the parents are unable financially to do it, and to the mental hygiene clinic for dealing with the emotional problems involved. Any one of a number of service organizations would help the student who wants to carry out a garden project but who has no plot of ground or other facilities for carrying out such a project. These organizations include the Kiwanis and the Rotary Clubs which have definite interests in vocational guidance, the latter indicating specifically an interest in furnishing seed and equipment to young farmers and in assisting with 4-H Clubs, F. F. A., and other rural vocational agricultural projects. A note of warning which may not be necessary for trained and experienced counselors but which may be of value to those just entering the field is that no referrals should be made without first consulting with students, parents, and teachers involved.

Information regarding schools of nursing, licensed

beauty schools, accredited commercial colleges, and junior and senior colleges which provide further training for high school graduates can aid in student vocational planning. The information concerning parks, recreation areas and points of interest which describe national and state parks, dams, and historical points and names fisheries, spawning stations, game preserves, forests and Indian reservations can vitalize lessons in the proper use of leisure time, in civic participation, and sportsmanship. Furthermore, vocational values may result. A knowledge of youth groups, civic and service organizations can point the way to the solution of maladjustment problems, character building, and training for citizenship.

State agencies make available health, educational, financial, and vocational services to youth. The counselor must know where to request services needed. Detailed information on child-care institutions in Montana may give counselors a better understanding of the environment of students who attend these institutions and of the services which these institutions offer those with individual problems.

The intense desire and felt need for an inventory of available community resources for the use of counselors in Montana secondary schools prompted the writing of this paper. It is realized that the resource listing is incomplete and

that inaccuracies have occurred in spite of the fact that an honest effort has been made to obtain and record complete and accurate information. It is recognized that some of the more vital interests of the writer have caused undue emphasis to be placed on certain resources. Although these mistakes have been unintentional, they should be recognized as the mistakes of an individual with various human limitations. It is hoped, therefore, that specialized committees will follow up this initial effort, that the material herein will be corrected where necessary, revised in accordance with changing facts and conditions, and completed to the satisfaction of those who can and will utilize the state's varied resources for guidance purposes. Such an undertaking is and should be the cooperative and continuous work of specialists in one or more of the specific areas studied, but these specialists should be imbued with a common and cooperative spirit of endeavor for the purpose of creating a handbook which will be an every day aid to those whose work it is to counsel and guide the world citizens of tomorrow.

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APPENDIX

Returns were received from five of the six Montana high schools from which information was requested regarding the community resources of most value for counseling purposes.

The number preceding the item indicates the number of the schools checking that item. Thus four checked health--medical, mental, dental, etc., under city, county, state and Federal services. Four checked juvenile court and so on. Results are indicated below.

Montana Community Resources

Please check those services used in some way in your school program, and add any others not listed.

No. checked	City, County, State and Federal Services
4	Health--medical, mental, dental, etc.
4	Juvenile Court
4	Libraries
4	Police and sheriff
5	Public schools
5	Recreation--Physical Education, Park services Fish and Game, Wild life, etc.
3	Welfare
0	Others (please specify)
	Private Social Agencies
0	Children's Protective agencies
2	Community centers
1	Family welfare agencies
3	Organizations for Boys (please specify) Y.M.C.A., Boy Scouts (2), etc.
4	Organizations for Girls (please specify) Y. W. C.A., Campfire Girls (2), Girl Scouts (2), etc.
2	Youth organizations (please specify) Teentown and Recreation Club
0	Others (please specify)

No. checked

Civic Organizations

4 Veterans organizations and their auxiliaries
 4 Chamber of Commerce
 3 Jr. Chamber of Commerce
 5 Men's service clubs, Kiwanis (3), Lions (3),
 Rotarians (3), etc.
 2 Parent-Teacher Association
 3 Women's Clubs--Mothers' club, Business and
 Professional, A.A.U.W., Soroptimist, Fed-
 erated.
 0 Youth organizations (please specify)
 0 Others (please specify)

Vocational Associations

0 Bar association
 1 Dental association
 3 Medical association
 0 Industrial groups (please specify)
 0 Trade unions (please specify)
 3 Farm groups--Grange, Farmers' Union (1),
 Farm Bureau (2), etc.

Religious Organizations

2 Catholic
 0 Jewish
 3 Protestant
 1 Church Federations
 3 Ministerial associations
 3 Church youth organizations
 0 Others (please specify)

Lodges

3 Elks
 3 Masons
 2 Eagles
 0 Others (please specify)