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FIRST REPORT
MICHIGAN COUNTRY LIFE ASSOCIATION
A NEW DAY IN COUNTRY LIFE
KALAMAZOO MEETING
SPRING, 1939

THE HARVEST (Page 3)

Source References for Discussion Groups

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FIRST REPORT
MICHIGAN COUNTRY LIFE ASSOCIATION

Spring Meeting, 1939
Western State Teachers College
Kalamazoo, Michigan

A New Day in Country Life

Contributed by One Hundred Citizens
Compiled and Edited by
ERNEST BURNHAM
Assisted by
LUCILLE E. SANDERS

KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN
This Institution is a Member of the American Association of Teachers Colleges. It is fully accredited as a College by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.
MORNING MIST

Note: Sidney W. Secley was graduated from Western State Teachers College in 1938. He is now a fellowship graduate student in Art at Syracuse University.
A NEW DAY

The Currier and Ives Print called "Harvest", reproduced on the cover without the color which distinguishes it in the original, is loaned from the collection of Dr. C. A. Fisher of Ann Arbor. This picture is a classic reproduction of the simplicity, quiet and beauty of earlier country life.

"Morning Mist" the Frontispiece, by the artist, Seeley, catches the dawn over shed and barn and tree and landscape by the Kalamazoo River on the Plainwell-Otsego road. This picture is symbolical of the purpose and meaning of this first report of the Michigan Country Life Association. In terms of art, as expressed in painting and poetry, in picture and song, every dawn is a waking giant, every morning is a promise of creation.

This Bulletin reports many of the creative discoveries, activities and accumulating achievements which penetrate the morning mist of a New Day in Country Life. We see the early forenoon of this Day dispelling its morning mist, and believe that—

"Like the swell of some sweet tune,
Morning rises into noon
May glides onward into June."
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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

To the one hundred persons, who volunteered assistance in getting cuts and written articles for this report, my personal thanks, and that of the Executive Committee, who authorized the work. Due to the necessity of combining paragraphs to save space in page wide column used, some violence has been done to correct paragraphing. Stanley M. Powell, Ionia, and J. F. Thaden, State College, helped read the galley proof.—Editor.
THANKSGIVING

"As we toil in field and household  
In the service of mankind,  
Life and gladness more abundant;  
Health of body, soul and mind,  
Partnership with God and Nature—  
These the rich rewards we find.  
With each step of Rural Progress  
Rougher trails are left behind;  
Science, hand in hand with Service,  
Ever leads where paths are kind;  
Ignorance submits to knowledge  
Prejudice is undermined.

"The isolation of our fathers  
Communication now allays.  
Drudgery yields to invention,  
Waste to more efficient ways,  
Weakness to cooperation—  
Want is met by better days.  
Time himself grants hours of leisure  
To seek the haunts where Beauty stays;  
Music brings her gifts of healing;  
Mirth and joy our spirits raise.  
At our very doors all Nature  
Calls our hearts to prayer and praise."
—Margaret Cummings.  
(1893-1928)

"For art and labor met in truce,  
For beauty made the bride of use,  
We thank Thee; but, withstand, we crave  
The austere virtues strong to save,  
The honor proof to place or gold,  
The manhood never bought nor sold!

"O make thou us, throng centuries long,  
In peace secure, in justice strong;  
Around our gift of freedom draw  
The safeguards of thy righteous law."
—John G. Whittier.

"In hope that sends a shining ray  
Far down the future's broadening way."
—Washington Gladden.
A NEW DAY IN COUNTRY LIFE

Chapter One

HISTORY AND HORIZONS

When undertaking this first report of the Michigan Country Life Association at the unanimous vote of the Executive Committee of last year, the organization year, I anticipated a half year leave of absence because my fifth sabbatical leave was due this year. Budget conditions made it unreasonable for me to ask this leave, so I went to work on the report. There have been many happy personal contacts and a full measure of cooperation of an active kind. What has been accomplished follows the outline presented to the committee as fully as circumstances of time and space permit. I hope that the next report will be in some specific field of research in country life. As for example—"Electrification and Mechanization"; or "Cooperatives—Types and Extent."

A PANORAMIC VIEW

In 1901-1902 Kenyon L. Butterfield was a graduate student and teacher of Rural Sociology at the University of Michigan. He had been one of the developers and directors of the state scheme of Farmers' Institutes. This started in the township, added up the townships to a county round-up in each county, and concluded with a state round-up farmers' institute at State College, which lasted several days. The institutes survive in the county extension work. The state round-up is now Farmers' Week at State College. In the spring of 1902, making use of his strategic position at the University and his well earned influence at State College, Mr. Butterfield succeeded in combining the Michigan Political Science Association and the State Round-up Farmers' Institute in an annual meeting at State College. The printed proceedings of this meeting is one of the permanently significant state documents in the history of the Country Life Movement in America.

This past winter, in a long conversation with Henry C. Taylor, he made clearer to me an idea I had caught somewhere in these words: "Events occur, ideas recur." The Michigan meeting of 1902 was both an event and an idea, and the idea has recurred in the Michigan Country Life Association. Dr. Taylor's foresight that possibly there may not yet be enough momentum of common interest among the multifarious special interest groups in Country Life, to sustain an annual meeting and a year-book of a state wide movement of unified purpose,—is a stabilizer of our thought. Presently or later there may be necessary the sub-rolling of all our plans by deeper thinking and more able leadership.

In 1937, twice in the spring and again after the Manhattan meeting of the American Country Life Association in the fall, local groups in Michigan gave serious thought to the organization of a state association of all interests in country life. In Kalamazoo in March the Michigan Rural Education Society expressed its desire to merge with other interests in a state integration and offered a tentative constitution for the general group. In Mount Pleasant in April a few of the delegates at the State Rural Youth Conference took part in a long and penetrating conversation about the same matter. Here it was suggested that a meeting be held at Hartland early in November following the meeting of the American Country Life Association to hear reports of that meeting and to consummate plans for the State Association.

The Hartland meeting was held on November 3 with an attendance of some sixty interested persons representing both young and adults. Enthusiastic reports from the program at Manhattan, Kansas, by delegates, a fine fellowship luncheon in Waldenwood, together with many long time friendships
among those present created the right atmosphere for the formal initiation of the Michigan Country Life Association. With a few items of modification the proposed tentative constitution was adopted unanimously. Officers were chosen and an executive committee consisting of three officers and two elected members—one for the Association and one for the Youth Conference—was completed.

This executive committee met on three different occasions at State College to clarify the structure and functions of the Association and to plan for the annual meeting. Added impetus was given by an excellent program by the Association one day during Farmers' Week in the Winter. There may be several meetings of the Association each year, but one must be specified as the annual meeting, when the necessary business of the year will be done. It seems likely that a meeting will be held each fall and that the longer established day's program during Farmers' Week at State College will certainly continue.

The first annual meeting was held at State College on April 30, with a small but representative attendance plus a larger attendance in the Rural Youth Conference, with whom, by their invitation, the luncheon, summary, and banquet sessions were jointly held. The executive committee was increased to seven members by constitutional provision for two elected members from the Association and two from the Youth Conference. The Officers elected were: Stanley M. Powell, Ionia, president; Benjamin Hennink, East Lansing, vice-president; and Ina M. Kelley, Hartland, secretary-treasurer.

The purpose of the Michigan Country Life Association is first to disclose the threads of common interest in country life which run through all of the specialized production, business, domestic, education, political, religious, and composite social groupings in the state. Second, to express in public programs the facts and sentiments which catch all these interests, hold them all up in one picture and tie them all together for a total motivating goal in country life. And third, to publish, an annual report and periodically in a Bulletin or Year Book authoritatively signed factual statements of the status and work of all conserving and creative persons and groups who are making Michigan Country Life come to its best. In short, to serve as an antidote for too great specialization, by affording a panoramic view, and to fill the souls of her citizens with a love of country life in Michigan.

(Adapted from RURAL AMERICA, May, 1938 issue)

Note: Since the Association accepted an invitation from the Western Michigan Teachers College for its annual meeting in the Spring of 1939, President Paul V. Sangren of this institution volunteered an issue of the Quarterly Bulletin of the college for the publication of the first annual report. May the Association be equally fortunate in succeeding years. The editor and other voluntary contributors, have taken their cue from President Sangren's generosity, and the whole result, as presented here, has been a labor of love. (E. B.)

COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA

Country Life in America. What a theme! It is one for the poets and philosophers as well as for the lover of the open spaces. Indeed, they may understand the full meaning of the great out-of-doors and its influence upon the mind and soul of man even better than can most of us who live by the land.

What can any one pen do when attempting to draw a picture of country life in America? The most it can hope to accomplish is to sketch a few rough outlines which the reader must fill in if the perspective and the coloring are to be at all true to life. And even here the experience, the outlook and the understanding of no one person is enough for more than an incomplete conception of what country life means to America as a nation of self governing people and to the vast mass of individuals, who make up the population who live by the land.

The farmer lives and works with nature. But her ways become so familiar that he mostly takes them for granted, like the sunshine and the rain. He
says: "I raised that crop and it is a good one!" What he really did was to prepare the ground and put upon it certain seeds. Just why and how those seeds produced the crop he expected he does not know. But so unerringly are the processes of nature that he assumes a crop once he has done the accustomed thing. He does not understand what makes the grass grow and is often impatient with drought and flood but he has learned that the good God always sends both seed time and harvest as a reward of honest labor.

No farmer understands why the offspring of his cows grow up as cattle and not as pigs. But the more he lives with nature the more he comes to understand how dependable she is and with that understanding comes reverence. Not the kind most talked about perhaps but the kind that shapes men's lives. And when the son goes to college to dig deeper into causes he soon learns that in solving one mystery we uncover two others. This is the daily lesson on the farm if we try to understand the panorama that is unfolding before our eyes day by day as the seasons come and go.

Besides, the farm gives a sense of ownership and ownership is a sobering and satisfying sensation. These are my cattle, my horses, my crops, my fields, my farm, my home. If one asked an old time pioneer why he gave up the comforts of an old settled region for the wilds of the wilderness he would reply, "To get me a home of my own." Ownership breeds industry, thrift, resourcefulness, independence, constancy, reliability and like homely virtues through which civilization has been built up and on which it must rest as long as it shall abide.

And what a place in which to bring up a family! In the city the children have little notion as to where the father spends the day or how he earns their living. On the farm everything is spread out where everybody can see what it is like. There is the cow that gives the milk for the baby's bottle and there is the garden where the small fruits and vegetables are growing, getting larger every day. The business is conducted at the home site and father is the boss, conducting his own business in partnership only with nature, the best known combination of capital and labor.

Not only that but every member of the family who is old enough to do anything can have his job and see the results of his labor. If Jim is to grow a part of the garden and does a good job the family will be the better for it and so will Jim for he has achieved something worth while. If he fails, the weeds will tell the story of his idleness or neglect and if it is Bill's job to feed the pigs he will do it every time and about on time too, for they will "squeal on him" if he "forgets". Happy is the boy whose father is wise enough to give him a bit of ground or a pig that he may raise something to sell to begin his bank account early and provide a little spending money without teasing his father for it or being tempted to rob a filling station.

So it is that farming is a mode of life as well as a business. Fortunately the farmer is not expecting riches for wealth is a relative term and riches are not the best objective in life. First because only a few can be rich and second because most people who have become very wealthy have done so accidentally, the objective being not riches but achievement, just as Ford makes automobiles for the satisfaction of producing something useful and interesting, not for the purpose of amassing millions though he could not conduct such a business on a shoe string.

We hear a good deal these days about a better division of property and it deceives some of the unthinking. We do not need and should not have an equal division of the wealth of the world. If Mr. Ford should give me half his wealth I could not use it in my business nor could he conduct his business on the other half. And if he should divide it among all of us we would have each a few more cents, enough perhaps to go to an extra movie or two. Just how much better off would we be? Besides, his business would be destroyed and when we had saved up enough for a new automobile we should find that we had killed the goose that laid the golden eggs. For if every other
manufacturer were also required to divide his profits as fast as they accumulated, there would be no autos on the market except from factories so badly run as not to yield a profit and they would be costly.

It is said that somebody, thinking it smart to poke fun at Lincoln's long legs, asked him really how long he thought a man's legs ought to be. Lincoln replied that while he had never given the subject much study he was of the opinion that they ought at least to be long enough to reach the ground.

So with money. We need enough to meet our daily needs, to conduct our business, with something for the unfortunate neighbor and something for community betterment besides something to give the next generation a good start, especially in the matter of education. Beyond that, riches are a great responsibility, sometimes an embarrassed and occasionally a curse, especially when not honestly earned or wisely used.

The farmer will not likely be rich, at least he need not worry over the possibility. But if he is a good farmer and attends to his business as every man should he will be in comfortable circumstances barring the loss of health which is the great risk in life and against which every precaution should be taken, both by proper habits of living and by reasonable life and health insurance.

No man can go through a depression as well as the farmer. He is never out of a job. He can raise a good share of his living if compelled to do so and the world must have the product of his land at some price, not sporadically but all the time. He can let that painting go another year or two and he can wear the old clothes indefinitely for he can snap his fingers at Dame Fashion. Finally, his capital—the land—is not going to disappear with bank failures.

Profit? Yes, when possible. But no business is always profitable and farming can float with high and low tides as well as the best of them. For the farmer is in partnership with man's best friend, the LAND.

Country life in America! In America, Yes. In America where the farmer is not a peasant, but a citizen. Not only a citizen but the kind of citizen whose training and experience best fit him for doing his part in what we loosely call, these days, democracy.

Farmers are of the stuff of which self governing peoples are made. It was farmers who framed our form of government and gave it life and force in the beginning. This is the overpowering thought every time I visit Mt. Vernon or Monticello or read or hear of the great Rail Splitter who learned the lessons of life in the college of Hard Knocks whose president was Dr. Common Sense and whose vocational adviser was head of the Department of Hard Work.

Great is Country Life in America and America cannot be great without it.

Woodland, Michigan,
August 15, 1938.

E. DAVENPORT,
Dean Emeritus,
College of Agriculture, Illinois.

COUNTRY LIFE IN MICHIGAN

Country life in Michigan embraces the lives, activities, thinking and hopes of some 200,000 farmers and their families now on the farms, both large and small within the state. A million people are involved in this consideration. While figures in terms of millions no longer stagger us, nevertheless when we consider the lives and happiness of a million people dependent upon a single industry, we are considering matters of fundamental interest and importance.

Michigan is but one of the forty-eight states and at first thought one might question why country life in Michigan should be any different from that in any other state or section. Such a reaction would come, however, only from those unacquainted with our great and interesting state.

Michigan is unique in several things which make country life within its borders and upon its farms so distinctive from most states. There is no
other state so diverse in its soils, climate, scenery or farm interests. Its peculiar location, almost completely surrounded by interesting water bodies, gives a color to the lives and living of its people that sets it apart from most all other sections.

This state, as the original home of the great forests of the central west, still feels the influence of forests and timber, even though the great hardwood and pine forests are now largely gone. The remains of the early lumber days are still all about, in cut-over lands, state parks, farm wood lots, and tourist log cabins on lakes and streams. These close associations with the past and with nature make county life in Michigan just a little more interesting, a little more charming, and give our farm folk a greater freedom from the monotony of mile after mile of wheat or corn, of other farm sections.

With fishing, hunting, recreation and scenery second to none, and accessible to every farm in the state, it is natural that the farmers of the state are lovers of the great out-of-doors. It is a rare farm family indeed that at some season of the year does not take a vacation to some other section of the state. This is so in contrast with farmers in other states. Michigan farmers appreciate nature.

In the age of long ago, the forces of nature did strange things to the land of this state. As the ice receded from the ancient ice age which at one time covered the state, it left in its wake a great collection of soils moved southward by the ice. This left Michigan with a soil so diverse that there is scarcely a single farm within the state which does not have from one to half a dozen different soil types within its boundaries. With variable soils and variable climates occasioned by our nearby lakes, Michigan farmers are not single crop farmers and all engaged in the monotony of a single crop production such as wheat or cotton. Michigan farming is diverse, so much so that Michigan takes an important role in producing more than thirty important farm crops. This diversity makes for stability of farm enterprise and farm income. It makes necessary a keen acquaintance with the best methods in specialized crop production and it is no idle boast to say that there is probably no other section of farmers in the nation where a higher degree of specialization on the several crops grown upon the single farm is practiced than in Michigan. Michigan farmers must know how to produce successfully a number of crops to be successful farmers in this state.

This great variety of farm production upon the single farm and in the different parts of the state naturally makes for a more interesting life for the farmer and his family. It is the common experience of Michigan farmers to find every member of the family with a specialized responsibility and interest. Many Michigan farms are highly departmentized in their operation for this reason. Where there is diversity of work and interest, there is no monotony. The great contrast in Michigan farm life with that of other sections can be found in this point. Life on Michigan farms is ever changing and interesting.

Through the rapid development of great industries and industrial cities with the coming of the great automobile industry to the state, Michigan farmers suddenly found themselves with new markets for a great variety of farm products at their doors. They found that the workers in these great industries wanted fresh milk, meat, and vegetables. They wanted fruits, potatoes in large quantities and of good quality. They had the profits of the world through the sales of automobiles and industrial products to pay for such farm products.

Michigan farmers have arisen nobly to meet the new problems and demands. These called for better business methods of processing, handling, and marketing. These have been met by sane and healthy farm organizations such as the Farm Bureau, Grange, Michigan Potato Exchange, Michigan Milk Producers' Association, and scores of other well known farm organizations. Michigan farmers are justly proud of the leading part they have taken in making farming a business and in bringing business methods and
business efficiency into their daily lives and activities. Country life in Michigan has an excellent background of farm leadership and farm organization. Michigan farmers have been leaders in cooperation among themselves in handling their common farm affairs but have also shown that they can independently manage their own affairs when necessary. It also has notable examples of independent leaders. For this reason Michigan farm life is stable, satisfying, and progressive.

Michigan, in the early days, was fortunate to be the source of cheap building materials. Upon the farms of the state, as they were cleared from the forest, were developed huge barns and commodious houses. These have made possible the great farmsteads which make Michigan's farm section so distinctive in comparison to the limited and unattractive farmsteads so common in so much of central rural America. These farmsteads have been the center of a satisfying farm life. With the abundance of good roads of which the state is justly proud, farmers in the most remote sections of the state do not feel the isolation so commonly voiced as an objection to farm living.

Michigan rural folk were the first to advocate rural electrification for farm homes and today more than forty-seven per cent of the farm homes have the full benefits of electric lights and power for home conveniences. Furnaces, bath and water facilities have followed in the wake of electric power. Tens of thousands of Michigan farmers today enjoy equal home comforts and conveniences to those of their most prosperous city cousins. Tens of thousands of other farm homes are following the lead of their more progressive neighbors. Michigan today can well be proud of its farmsteads, farm homes, and farm conveniences.

With the excellent road system came the rapid development of a school system of graded and consolidated schools which has placed the school children of Michigan farms on the same educational level with all other school children within the state. Our colleges and universities are filled today with boys and girls from farm and from rural schools. This fact stands as evidence that country life has not thwarted the educational ambitions of the farm mothers and fathers of the state.

While Michigan and Michigan agriculture naturally have handicaps which can be cited by the critically minded, nevertheless farmers in Michigan have much to be thankful for. They are, in many things, the envy of other less fortunate sections. This is a state of good ancestral parentage of sturdy reliable people. These ancestors tamed a wilderness and made it a state of prosperous farms and comfortable farm homes. They recognized the need of good roads, schools, and diversified farming. It is ours to carry on the tradition by recognizing our natural advantages and continuing our lead of Michigan agriculture and Michigan country life in rural America.

East Lansing, Michigan, October 20, 1938.

ERNEST L. ANTHONY, Dean of Agriculture.

AN APPRECIATION OF COUNTRY LIFE

I am happy to be with you, happy to return to this place, where the mosaic of my memory is warm, and bright, and romantic, and tender. I am moved to take this belated opportunity to thank those wise counsellors and teachers of my youth, although, unhappily, some are gone from here, who should receive such gratitude from me. This countryside is close to my heart. I love its beauty. I understand its people. I am one of you.

Because so many friends of older days are here, I will ask you to forgive me, if I speak of a small farm, not far away, where two once lived, who gave me all I have of sound and sane appreciation of true values. I am remembering my Mother's love of flowers, and fields, of wood and garden. I remember the strength of her brave fidelity to any task life gave to her.
I learned, from these two, the joy of planting and of harvest, the satisfaction and simple dignity, of a life of labor, of daily work, lived in an atmosphere of neighborliness, of kindliness, a life founded upon independence, trustworthiness, and an inviolate honor.

My Father loved the pageant of his fields. In the spring of that last year, he said, wistfully, to me, "I would like to see once more the harvest of the fruit and grain." But God planned otherwise. And when the apples that he loved so much to garner, were only rosy blooms upon the boughs, I lost him. He was a plain farmer, and as fine a gentleman as one could ever know.

In my heart, I have great respect for men of his occupation, and of his character. I cherish a passionate hope, that the courage of such men, their initiative, their industry, their diligence will receive a continued opportunity—a just and fair treatment. I cherish a passionate hope, that their priceless independence shall forever remain untouched.

Spoken by MRS. FRANK KNOX.
Alma, Michigan, Homecoming, Sept. 7, 1936.

Released to the press on that date.
A NEW DAY IN COUNTRY LIFE

Chapter Two

SOURCES AND MEANS OF INFORMATION

Of course there is no expectancy of covering all sources of information about life in general, and specifically, in this instance, country life, in any one chapter. However the more formal and conventional methods of securing factual bases for thinking and talking are assembled in this chapter. Two fields of wide distribution of information have not been adequately defined and summarized—the movie and the radio. I gather from a letter of Professor Waldo Abbot, Director of Broadcasting Service at the University, that no mean task awaits the research student, who attempts to make available to the reading public the actual facts about the development and present service of Radio as a source of information. State College, on a large scale, the Teachers Colleges and many other institutions, groups and private individuals do Radio broadcasting. Description of one case is all that space in this chapter permits.

THE MICHIGAN STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In order to have an efficient government either Federal, state, or local, you must eliminate duplication of activities and conflict of authority. No government machinery can operate successfully where there is divided authority or a conflict of opinion in regard to the conduct of public business. The Legislature evidently had in mind this well-established principle when in 1921 it created the present State Department of Agriculture.

Government machinery differs but little from the mechanical devices which are used upon the farms and in the shops of our country. We construct a device that in our opinion will accomplish the desired results, but when we test it out on the proving grounds of our every-day life, we find that it has defects, and then if we are good builders we correct those mistakes and make such added improvements as will make for efficiency.

In the early days when the dealing in foodstuffs was directly between the consumer and the producer, there was scant need for government regulations of any kind. The consumer knew the farmer from whom he purchased his side of pork, his bag of beans, or the flour to make his bread. Apples from the orchard and potatoes and other vegetables were bought in the fall and placed in the cellar of the city dweller for winter use. Fruits and vegetables were canned in such quantities as to last them till the coming harvest.

Times have changed and direct trading between the producer and the consumer is largely a thing of the past. About 80% of all of the food consumed by other than those who live upon the farm has passed through some manufacturing process before it reaches the table of the consumer. Our bread, pies, and cookies come from the bakery, our pork and beans are prepared in one or the other of a dozen manufacturing concerns, while another organization furnishes us with 37 different kinds of chowder and pickles.

When producer and consumer parted company and the distributor, manufacturer, and processor stepped in between them, then the country felt the necessity of the exercise of some governmental authority, so that the consumer might be assured of a clean, wholesome product of the kind indicated by the label on the container. Let it be said to the credit of the processors that by far the great majority are interested and welcome federal and state supervision, because they realize without it they might have a class of competition that would not only destroy the market for the product which was being processed, but eventually would ruin the processors as well.
Governments were organized to do the things which individuals can not do separately, and so government control was brought into existence. As the state grew in size and importance, the necessity of having all of these regulatory activities that had to do with agriculture combined under one head, became more apparent, and as a result, the State Department of Agriculture was created.

The duties of the Department of Animal Industry, the State Food and Drug Commissioner, the State Veterinary Board, the Commissioner of Immigration, and the Market Director were transferred, as were also the powers and duties formally vested by law in the Michigan Agriculture Commission. In addition certain control and regulatory matters as were carried on by other branches of state government were transferred to this newly created department. The State Board of Agriculture which is the governing body of the Michigan State College was relieved of the inspection and regulation of orchards, vineyards and nurseries, the inspection and regulation of apiaries, the testing of agriculture seeds, the analysis of commercial fertilizers, the testing and examination of insecticides, the analysis and testing of commercial stock foods, and the investigation and improvement of marketing conditions as then provided for by law.

No material change was made in any of the laws governing these activities, but they were transferred to the new department still clothed with all of the authority that they originally possessed. All of the records and files pertaining to all of the activities before mentioned were transferred and became a part of the records of the State Department of Agriculture.

For many years our state maintained a separate crop reporting service in addition to the same kind of service furnished by the Federal government. This work was carried on under the supervision of the Secretary of State, but when the State Department of Agriculture was created, this work was transferred from the Secretary of State's office to the State Department of Agriculture and shortly after a cooperative agreement was reached between this Department and the Federal government whereby that work is now being carried on under a cooperative agreement, and the people of the state are receiving one reliable report in regard to crop conditions instead of two as in the past.

Recognizing the fact that the township, county, and district fairs of Michigan were one of the many agencies that could be used for the promotion of agriculture in our commonwealth, the Legislature in 1922 transferred from the managers of state fairs who were the successors of the State Fair Commission to this Department, the duty and responsibility of distributing the moneys appropriated by the Legislature to assist local organizations in the payment of their premiums. In addition to transferring all of the powers and duties that were vested in the different boards and organizations before mentioned, the Department was clothed with general authority that it could exercise in any manner that had for its purpose the promotion of the agricultural interests of the state or the prevention of some of the practices that might be injurious.

Section 5 provides: "It shall be the duty of the State Department of Agriculture to foster and promote in every possible way the agricultural interests of the State of Michigan; to co-operate with agricultural agencies in the different counties of the State and of the Federal government; to foster direct trading between the producer and consumer; * * * *" The Commissioner of Agriculture is directed to make a report previous to the convening of the Legislature, and his report shall cover all of the activities of his department for the preceding biennial period.

The authority to create a new department to abolish boards and transfer activities was a function of the legislative branch of our state government, but the duty and responsibility of carrying out those laws fell to the lot of the Commissioner of Agriculture who was appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. One-half of the value of all laws which we have
upon our statute books is determined by the manner in which they are administered. A weak law properly administered oftentimes obtains better results than a stronger law improperly administered. The Commissioner of the State Department of Agriculture is a ministerial officer and consequently it became his duty to administer the laws governing the department in such a manner as to best promote the interest of agriculture and at the same time avoid that conflict of authority and duplication of work referred to at the beginning.

When we take into consideration that the department operates under the provisions of more than 80 different laws, you will readily see the necessity for care being exercised in the planning. The provisions of the different acts that the Commissioner was authorized to carry out, while all regulatory in their operations, involved certain technical knowledge all of which one individual could not be expected to possess, and consequently the work of the Department was divided into four different Bureaus with Directors, and a Chemical Laboratory under the direction of a Chief Chemist was established.

The four Bureaus of the department are: the Bureau of Agricultural Industry, Bureau of Foods and Standards, Bureau of Animal Industry, and the Bureau of Dairying. Naturally all matters pertaining to the dairy industry were placed in the Bureau bearing its name, such as the inspection of milk supplies; licensing milk plants and shipping stations; inspection of creameries, cheese factories, and condensaries; control composition of butter, cheese and condensed milk sold; inspection and licensing of ice cream plants; control composition of ice cream, manufacture and sale; promote dairy industry in general, prevent false advertising of oleomargarine; and several other activities. Those in the Bureau of Animal Industry pertain to the control of livestock diseases, all veterinary activities, the eradication of bovine tuberculosis, meat inspection in slaughter houses, and the supervision of the state farms and herds. The control and eradication of animal diseases are carried on by this Bureau in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. The Bureau of Foods and Standards looks after the sanitation inspection of canning factories, cider mills, salting stations, packing houses, slaughter houses, cold storage plants, restaurants, hotels and eating places, state institutions, bakeries, meat and grocery markets; inspection as to purity; labeling all canned and packed foods; inspection of fruits and vegetables as to grading and marketing, the licensing of potato graders and loaders and licensing commission merchants; inspection of weighing and measuring devices, elevators and coal yards, and Inspection of carbonated beverages. This Bureau also supervises all matters pertaining to the marketing of farm products and those agencies which promote in no small way marketing arrangements such as the bonded farm produce plan, the sale of eggs by grade, station inspection of potatoes transported by truck, and public market inspection.

The Director of the Bureau of Agricultural Industry has the enforcement of all regulatory laws that do not fall properly either in the Bureau of Dairying, Animal Industry, or Foods and Standards. These comprise the inspection of orchards and nurseries, blister rust control, cherry fruit fly, barberry eradication, apiary inspection, drainage, seed control, agricultural fairs, administration of land certificate law, and many others.

In the general laboratory under the direction of the chief chemist, foods, dairy products, beverages, kerosene and gasoline are analyzed, as are also feeding stuffs and fertilizers. All matters involving animal and food poisoning investigations became the concern of this branch of our service. The Department has control of livestock remedies and supervises the manufacture of flavoring extracts. In the different bureaus the work is carried on by those who are specially equipped for their particular work such as the analysis of seeds, apiary inspection, drainage, and the supervision and inspection of orchards and nurseries.

The whole plan of administering the affairs of the State Department of Agriculture is organized in accordance with the well-understood theory that
in order to have efficient government, we must avoid as far as possible, the duplication of work and the conflict of authority. Let it be understood that the whole operations of the department are in the interest of the consumer and the producer alike. We seek to improve the advantage of the producer by helping him in the preparation and the marketing of a better product, and we assist the consumer by making it possible for him to know what he is buying and that the product purchased is all that the producer or processor claims it is.

The department operates under the police power of the state, but does not exercise that police power except when it is absolutely necessary for the protection of the interests of the public. All of our work is along the lines of helping those who are interested in improving their economic conditions, and not in trying to make a record as to the number of persons or corporations whom we prosecute. We assist those parties in the obeying of the law and thus make them better citizens.

JOHN B. STRANGE, Commissioner,
State Department of Agriculture.

Lansing, Michigan,
September 1, 1938.

FAIRS, THEIR HISTORY AND THEIR PURPOSES

As fairs have gradually taken their place among the institutions of our rural life, it might be interesting to briefly review the real-purpose for which fairs are held and the trials and tribulations through which men and women have passed in their efforts to establish an agency which, in their opinion, would make a contribution to the agricultural and industrial life of this commonwealth.

In the early days, before fairs were held in this country, agricultural and horticultural societies were held for the purpose of discussing cultural methods with the idea that members of the societies or associations who had made a success along any particular line would pass on that information to those who were less fortunate. Much good was accomplished in the early days by this method. The time came, however, when there was a disposition on the part of the members of these organizations to exhibit the results obtained by pursuing the best cultural methods known at that time, and out of this desire came the early fairs of this country.

It is interesting to note the far-sightedness of the men who played such an important part in the early development of this country. These men recognized agriculture as the foundation upon which to build a future prosperity. As far back as 1789 an association was formed for the purpose of promoting agriculture in the United States and among the men who were instrumental in this organization were George Washington, Benjamin Franklin and other prominent men of that day.

In our own State of Michigan, as early as January 10, 1846, an agricultural society was organized at Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo County, and sponsored a local fair in Kalamazoo in October of that year. A. Y. Moore was President, William N. Edgar, Secretary and Samuel Cobb, Treasurer. When the State Fair was organized in 1849, former Governor Ransom was elected President and held that position for two years.

Fairs are among the oldest social institutions known to human history, but the early fairs held on the commons and in other public places in England were largely for the purpose of barter and trade. They had, to a limited extent, their social features, and in the Middle Ages, a certain amount of religious activity was carried on in connection with them. There was no endeavor, however, to promote the educational features which are a major part of the present day fair.

The fair, as we know it today, is an American Institution. Not until 1812 had there been a fair held in the world for purely educational purposes, and
not until 1819 had there ever been an appropriation made by any unit of government for their establishment or maintenance.

We have come a long way in 119 years since the first fair on the American plan was held in the State of New York. We have come to believe that the modern fair, properly conducted, can be considered a part of our educational system. So popular has become the American idea of fairs that it has been adopted in all other parts of the world, and so far as America is concerned, public demand has placed them in every state in the Union and in most of the counties in those states.

In Michigan, as early as 1849, an act was passed by the legislature providing that county boards of supervisors might vote money to be used in the promotion of agriculture, horticulture and the industries. In 1855 there was an act passed which authorized township, county and district agricultural societies and associations to hold fairs and pay premiums on exhibits. A great many societies and associations of this state are organized in accordance with the provisions of this act. Michigan has more of these organizations than any of her sister states. There are in the neighborhood of 200 organizations that are entitled to hold fairs and pay premiums upon exhibits. Some 50 of these have not functioned for several years but could hold fairs if they so desired.

Of the 153 societies and associations that will hold exhibits in 1938, not all can be classified as what is generally accepted as township, county and district fairs as some of them exhibit but one product such as potatoes, fruit, flowers, livestock, poultry and grain. This does not include the thousands of Boys' and Girls' 4-H Clubs and the Smith-Hughes or Future Farmer Organizations. The State pays fifty percent of premiums awarded by township, county and district fairs on exhibits of an agricultural, horticultural and industrial nature.

From a few hundred dollars which was awarded exhibitors in the early days, the State and the local associations jointly are paying premiums on exhibits to the amount of $200,000 annually, fifty percent being contributed by the State and fifty percent by the local associations. In addition to this the Boys' and Girls' 4-H Clubs will receive in 1938, $40,000 to encourage them in their work and the Future Farmer organizations will receive $10,000.

The State also pays one-half the premiums awarded to Michigan colts three years old and under, bred for racing purposes—60 percent for performance on the track and 40 percent for show at the halter. This is the third year that the State has entered into this arrangement which is for the purpose of allowing Michigan breeders of track horses to train and race their colts in Michigan.

The money for the payment of premiums upon exhibits at fairs was for a great many years appropriated by the State Legislature, but in 1933, the Legislature passed Act 190, the so-called “Racing Bill” whereby a revenue was obtained by the issuing of licenses by the State and out of this revenue money is allocated for the payment of premiums. Fairs should never be regarded as purely money making institutions; if they are not educational in their operations, they have no excuse for their existence. The entertainment features are essential and desirable and are inserted to make the educational features more easy to take.

The county is a good unit to be used by associations interested in agriculture, horticulture and the industries. The community as a whole would be better served by a larger fair with all the exhibits at one place than by more smaller fairs scattered in different parts of the same county. With the good roads which we have in Michigan and our ability to travel long distances in a short period of time, the necessity of a fair at our very door has been eliminated.

Fair managers should at all times encourage the improvement of the things that can be best produced in the territory served by the fair. If the fair is located in a potato country, stress potato production and pay premiums for not only best potatoes but for proper grading and packing, following the
Michigan grading laws. The same is true if the fair is located in a fruit country. If the fair is serving a dairy country, and the people engaged in dairying are doing better than in other types for farming, then stress the dairy business. In substance, the fair should promote in every way the type of agriculture which is best fitted for the territory which it serves.

Michigan has two State Fairs—one located in the City of Detroit—known as the Michigan State Fair, and one at Escanaba known as the Upper Peninsula State Fair. The State finances both of these fairs and has in the neighborhood of five million dollars invested in the grounds and equipment. The Upper Peninsula State Fair has been in existence only a few years. It is located on the fair grounds once occupied by the Delta County Agricultural Society, and has been a success as an agency for the promotion of the agricultural and industrial life of that part of Michigan which lies beyond the Straits.

All things worth while in life have called for a great deal of effort and much sacrifice on the part of the human race. Our social, spiritual and economic structure has been built through the efforts of a courageous and self-sacrificing people. It has been demonstrated that those institutions which are entitled to a place in the program of our daily lives survive, and those which make but small contribution to the happiness and prosperity of our people wither and die.

The struggle which extended over more than four score years to establish and maintain in Michigan a state fair that would be in keeping with the importance of her agricultural, horticultural and industrial prominence has been no exception to the contest which has been waged for the preservation of other worth while institutions.

The Michigan State Fair held in Detroit is the oldest state fair in the United States and when it was first brought into existence it had no home, no grounds upon which to hold a fair and no buildings to house its exhibits. It's wandering from one city to another in an effort to call to the attention of the farmers in different parts of the state the importance of Michigan's agriculture was both romantic and pathetic. The first Michigan State Fair was held in Detroit in 1849, in the City of Ann Arbor in 1850, then back to the City of Detroit until 1862. The reasons for the return to Detroit are given in the old records as “Transportation facilities and ample hotel accommodations.”

After eleven years in Detroit, it was determined that the travel to the metropolis of Michigan was too great for the average farmer, so the managers decided to take the fair to the farmers. In 1863 the State Fair was found in Kalamazoo; from there it went to Adrian, then back to the City of Detroit; after that to Jackson, Saginaw and Grand Rapids, back again to Detroit, then to Jackson, from there to Kalamazoo, and in 1889 the fair was located on the grounds now occupied by the Olds Motor Works in the City of Lansing. This was considered to be a logical location, being the capital city, in the central part of the state with several railway lines available. The grounds were donated by the Michigan Agricultural Society which conducted the fair. However, in the improvement of the grounds and the erecting of new buildings, many debts were incurred and these, coupled with bad weather in the fall of 1892, embarrassed the Society to such an extent that it was bankrupt and turned over the property to its creditors. Undaunted by the loss of its property, the Society held a fair in Detroit in 1894, in Grand Rapids for six years and in Pontiac for four years. In 1905 the fair returned to the City of Detroit where it has been located ever since.

A fair should render a service to the urban people quite as well as to the inter-urban; it should be the agency that will better inform the urban people as to the products and possibilities of their own neighborhood and thus develop a home market for the products of the fields and factories, and the exhibits should act as a stimulant in the production of a better quality.

The fair should be a place where once a year people from all parts of the country can meet and renew old acquaintance while viewing the results of
the intelligent operation of both fields and factories. The fair should always be considered as one of the institutions of country life. After passing through the trying times of the last few years, there is a disposition on the part of our people to revalue the institutions and activities of our social and economic program. A higher value is being placed on some of those things which were neglected during the so-called prosperous years, and among those institutions which will become more prominent are our county fairs, which are the milestones marking the progress from year to year in the social and economic life of a community.

The institutions of country life are the homes, the churches, the schools, the roads and the county fairs. The American people have been four generations constructing and improving these institutions. It has taken a great deal of labor and many a heart ache to establish and maintain them. They are all necessary to a complete country life and they should not be neglected at this time when the trend is back toward life in the great open with its homes, its churches, its schools, its roads and its country fairs.

LANSING, Michigan,
September 1, 1938.

DAILY NEWSPAPER’S SERVICES TO FARMERS

The modern newspaper brings the world into the farmer’s home. Its effect on rural life is of inestimable importance. To be without daily information about international, national, state, and local activities and without reports of weather, crops, and markets is something of which the grower of today can hardly conceive. If he, or members of his family, intend to sell or buy something they turn to the news of business and industry—the advertisements.

The newspaper has developed step by step with civilization itself. To serve its purpose of distributing information to the public, its methods have developed side by side with science and industry. The newspaper is so closely inter-related with human activities in all their complexities that it has become an indispensable necessity—like those time-saving and labor-saving inventions, which, combined with shorter working hours are lessening drudgery, improving living standards, and giving man an opportunity to get acquainted with his neighbor, thereby breaking down psychological barriers which foster isolation and retard progress.

The daily newspaper removed the bonds of isolation which surrounded the farmer before the rural free delivery mail service, which, instituted in 1896, was expanded throughout the Nation early in the century. Before that time, nearly all the farmers were obliged to content themselves with the local weekly paper, or the weekly, semi-weekly, or tri-weekly which the metropolitan dailies were publishing especially for country residents. After the farmer was given mail service, the daily newspaper quickly came to him. Circulation promoters entered the new field. Business firms wanted the farmer trade and expansion of the subscription lists was accomplished by increase in advertising.

Since 1900, news service facilities of the ordinary newspaper have increased 25 fold—not 25 per cent—but 25 fold. This increase included addition of features formerly limited to magazines. One has only to compare newspapers today with those of a decade or two ago to note a change for the better. There is less publication of sensational news and gruesome details of crimes. Thrilling stories of discoveries of science, or explorations, of industrial accomplishments, and of worthwhile efforts of and attainments of men and women have proven just as valuable in promoting circulation. Partisan stands are being abandoned and the ideal has become truth, impartiality, and independence.
The newspaper of today is a running picture of world activities. News is flashed almost simultaneously to the farthest regions of the earth—and we accept it as a matter of routine. What is more marvelous than the wire-photos transmitted from distant points? Until a few years ago, mention of such a service would have been ridiculed. Through the press, the imagination of the world's reading public, urban and rural, has been stimulated, its intelligence broadened, its outlook lifted from a local and provincial viewpoint to a cosmopolitan one.

Residents in the most humble homes may be denied luxuries and conveniences that make life easier but there is always available one of the wonders of modern times—the daily newspaper, each issue of which represents the combined labors of hundreds of men, some living in remote quarters of the world. He may read of presidents, kings, and dictators. He may read what is going on in his own state, or what his neighbor is doing or going to do. He may read of issues to be decided at the next election—and on the other side of the page he may find a caricature, about which he will tell his friends the next day; or it may be an account of something outstanding in human progress.

CHARLES A. WEISSERT,
Kalamazoo Gazette.

Kalamazoo, Michigan,
October 31, 1938.

THE OUTDOOR PAGE

The primary purpose of the outdoor page of Booth newspapers is to present to readers attractive and interesting news, pictures, features and information dealing with Michigan's out-of-doors. An underlying purpose, of almost equal importance, is to stimulate interest in the state's outdoor resources and their proper protection; to promote, in other words, public support for a sound, adequate conservation program.

While special outdoor pages and sections in most American newspapers are commonly considered features of interest chiefly to hunters and fishermen, the outdoor page of Booth newspapers strives earnestly to reach a far larger audience than that. Those in charge of the page believe that a very large percentage of the people of this state are interested in one phase or another of outdoor activity, not necessarily hunting or fishing. Accordingly, the material that goes into the page, both written and photographic, is diversified as widely as possible and planned to appeal as much to one group of outdoor enthusiasts as another.

Of necessity the page is seasonal in content to a considerable extent. For this reason hunting comes in for major emphasis during the fall months. Fishing gets the same treatment in spring and early summer. Throughout the year, however, an effort is made to include material on nature study, travel, camping, conservation and other subjects not in the fishing and hunting field. With few exceptions the page deals only with Michigan and things of direct interest to Michigan people. It is felt that our people are logically more interested in their own state than in more distant regions, and one of the major objectives of the page is to stimulate and develop that interest. In cases where material not relating to Michigan is presented in the page it must of necessity have some connection with this state. It must deal with a neighboring region, or must contain comparisons or contrasts with events of general interest in Michigan.

In conclusion it may be pointed out that the outdoor newspaper page is a feature largely peculiar to this state. Many papers in other states carry regular "Rod and Gun" columns or small sections, but few if any, outside of Michigan, devote a full page each week to outdoor subject matter. And in no other state, probably, does conservation receive as much attention and support among newspapers as here.
It is the opinion of the writer that the field of special outdoor news, art and features is, in the light of the general public interest in the outdoors now evident in this country, the greatest unexplored field available to the newspapers of America today. It has important possibilities, both from the standpoint of reader interest and potential advertising revenue.

BEN EAST,
Booth Newspapers, Inc.

Grand Rapids, Michigan,
October 29, 1938.

AGRICULTURAL NEWS PAGE

Farm pages as they appear today in our daily newspapers from coast to coast are a by-product of the World War. The great international conflict did much to focus public attention upon the economic importance of agriculture and did much to make the nation farm-minded. Ending of the struggle left our farm factories, which had been speeded up to feed the nations and armies of the world, still in high gear, while the international demand for footstuffs decreased sharply after the soldiers turned from destructive employment to constructive undertakings.

This contraction in world demand for footstuffs without a corresponding shrinkage in production led to economic distress in agriculture. Farmers all over the nation were pinched by the post-war depression. As their buying power decreased, the tillers were forced to curtail their purchases. Newspapers began to feel this curtailment but most farmers were reluctant to discontinue their subscriptions.

To increase this reluctance, the eight Booth Newspapers in Michigan—The Grand Rapids Press, The Kalamazoo Gazette, The Muskegon Chronicle, The Jackson Citizen-Patriot, The Ann Arbor News, The Flint Journal, The Saginaw News and The Bay City Times—were among the first in the United States, if not the first, to establish farm pages in 1920. This new department was founded primarily to hold and build rural circulation. It was set up to serve farmers. It also was intended to give urban readers a better understanding of the nation's farm problem. It also was designed to appeal to urban families who long to retire upon farms of their own or who once lived upon farms and still had an interest in agriculture.

It is a well known fact that the farmers did much to cushion the downward trend in rural circulation during the 1920-21 depression and again in the major depression of 1929-35. In recent years this new service has been partly responsible for building rural circulation to new all time highs. While the pages have been circulation builders for publishers, they also have been instrumental in improving agricultural conditions in the areas where they circulated. They have done much to advance scientific agriculture. Rural resistance to new methods and practices upon the farms has been broken down. Old dogs literally have been taught new tricks in the farming business.

Agricultural scientists are authorities for the statement that the farm news stories, often presented in human interest and feature style, have resulted in general adoption of feature practices. Farmers have been made more scientific-minded and consumers have become more farm-minded. Fruits of this journalistic endeavor can be readily appreciated as one thinks back 18 years to rural conditions as they prevailed in pre-farm page days. Country life in Michigan elsewhere has improved noticeably. Urban attitude toward the farm problem has likewise been altered. Because of this new appreciation of the farm situation, thanks to the generous treatment by daily newspapers, agriculture has found its place in the legislative sun and has been able to obtain assistance from the government which few farmers ever dreamed would be possible two decades ago.

In some respects the agricultural editors of daily newspapers have become the farmers' press agents with the publishers paying their salaries and
literally donating their services to their rural readers. This is just one of the
many contributions of newspapers toward promoting a better standard of
living for the millions of farm families engaged in the production of foodstuffs
for the nation.

D. L. RUNNELLS,
Booth Newspapers, Inc.
Grand Rapids, Michigan,
September 30, 1933.

A COUNTRY WEEKLY NEWSPAPER'S SERVICES TO ITS AREA

I am of the opinion that a representative citizen of the area other than
the editor could give a better statement of this subject. The country news-
paper is the reflector of the community it serves. It may be a highly polished
beveled mirror reflecting clearly and accurately the life about it; it may be
a cheaper article covered with flaws and giving its community indifferent
service, or it may be a medium of practically no value which reflects but
poorly a community life entitled to better treatment.

A country newspaper is far more dependent upon the area it serves than is
that area upon the newspaper. Most editors realize this and try to rise to
the level of efficiency which an intelligent community rightly commands. I
have heard it said that the days of the country weekly are numbered, that
metropolitan dailies are reaching out and covering the innumerable local
centers so minutely that the demand for the community paper is passing,—
the dailies have appropriated its field.

There is more truth to this statement than most of the country editors
care to admit. Only a few weeks ago a brother editor confessed to me the
discouragement he felt over this very condition. He said he tries as hard
as he can to give his home village and the surrounding country a good local
newspaper, but he cannot make headway against the increasing intensity
with which the nearby city papers are coming into his field, gathering and
printing its local happenings before his publication day, and gradually taking
away from him the subscribers necessary to his continuance in business.

I know from experience that the job of the country editor is much more
difficult than it was in the peaceful and settled days of a generation ago, and
the editor whose field is small numerically or who cannot rise to meet and
overcome the great obstacles, is marked for retirement. The country editor's
problem is, however, but different from that of any other small town calling.
The independent store keeper has the same highly organized competition to
combat. The delivery service of a city store where the bigger stocks are
shown is no longer confined to its city limits, but its trucks are seen in the
surrounding villages thirty miles or more away.

The big chain stores come to the home town merchant's very door to com-
pele with him for the sale of food and clothing. In spite of this hard situa-
tion I know independent merchants who are doing more business today than
any home town merchant thought it possible to do a quarter of a century ago.
The explanation is given in the one word, "Enterprise." No longer can a
home town merchant move lazily along through valueless hours, he must now
hustle or fall.

The same is true of the country weekly newspaper. It must perform a
greater service to its area than it ever has in the past or it will lose its high
place in community life and gradually disappear. Knowing the character, the
energy and ability of the country newspaper men as a class I have no fear
but that they will maintain their places in the scheme of community life, and
their usefulness will increase rather than diminish.

It makes no difference how easy it has become to drive to the city to trade,
we still consider our neighbors to be the people within our block or on ad-
joining farms, and we still count the most of our friends among the residents
of or surrounding a small trading center. The country weekly newspaper
can do as much or more than any other agency to enlarge and increase these friendships and promote harmony and good will between town and country.

Some say there no longer exists that meritorious quality known as home town loyalty. The statement can be easily disproved. In the first place the newspaper needs the support of the merchants as advertisers, and the merchants need even more to give that support, for only in liberal advertising can they arrest the increasing travel to the larger trading centers. The country residents will spend their dollars nearer home if their invitation to do so is sufficiently cordial. They will do it if the invitation to do so is half as cordial as that of the city merchants. The home town country weekly is the medium through which its business houses can express to all residents of its area good will, a friendly welcome and due appreciation for their loyalty in thought and patronage.

I hope the remaining country school districts will be preserved. Consolidation of course has its good points, but the breaking up of country school districts takes away something from community life that can never be restored. The country weekly newspaper that interests itself in the country schools in the good work the children are doing and in the noble efforts of the teachers to bring a little more of the joy of learning to parents as well as pupils, will perform a service to its area.

One of the finest departments of one country weekly newspaper is that of the news of the schools. District teachers within a radius of several miles of the village take an interest in this department. They appoint pupils each week to prepare the news of the school and district, they edit it and send it to the paper. When the paper is issued it is gratifying to note the interest these children take in their columns. Is not this a service?

As the editor of a country weekly newspaper I have long since given up the effort to inform my readers to any considerable extent on the general news of the day. In this enlightened time there are but few families who do not take a daily paper regularly or occasionally, and they naturally do not care to read the same events in the weekly that they have already read in the daily. The dailies may come into the local field and take the local news, and the weekly is powerless to stop it, but if the country editor is willing to work and is deeply interested in what he is doing he can put out a weekly newspaper filled with bright readable home news which no daily can duplicate. In that way he can perform a valuable service to the area in which he is located, enjoy the patronage and good will of its people, and derive an income sufficient to keep the wolf from his door.

ARBA N. MOULTON,
Editor.

Decatur, Michigan,
October 22, 1938.

THE FARM PRESS

The Farm Press of America has been a potent factor in the development of rural America and her agriculture. It has contributed to this progress by disseminating information on the technique of farming and in offering farm programs and inspiration material, all of which have led to a high standard of rural living.

There are three general types of agricultural publications. The first to develop was the local or state farm paper. Later what is known as national farm publications came into the field and finally sectional publications which cover a group of contiguous states. A number of special publications have also developed such as poultry and breeders publications, and fruit and vegetable journals. Today there are about fifty different publications in the agricultural field of the United States.

These publications partake partly of the nature of our modern magazines and of the newspapers. They, not only attempt to carry to the readers items of news of interest to farmers, but they also seek to advise with respect to
better methods of producing crops, handling livestock, keeping the home and building the community. Probably no other class of publications has contributed more to the development and maintenance of a sound democracy and representative government than has the Farm Press. All recognize that our agricultural population has been the stabilizing element throughout American history. And the Farm Press has done much to keep this segment of our population thus.

In this state the Michigan Farmer has been the chief agricultural publication from the date of its establishment in 1843. For several years previous Josiah Snow published the Western Farmer at Detroit. He left the management in 1841, after which there were frequent changes of proprietors until the close of 1842 when William Harsha transferred it to D. D. T. Moore who removed the publication to Jackson and issued it under the name of the Michigan Farmer and Western Agriculturist. A year later it was known as the Michigan Farmer and Western Horticulturist, while the third volume was published under the simple title of The Michigan Farmer by H. Hurlbut. In 1845 about 4,000 copies of each number were issued. In 1847 the paper was removed from Jackson back to Detroit. And in the latter part of that year the property was transferred to Warren Isham who changed the paper the following year from a monthly to a semi-monthly. He continued its publication until 1853 when it was purchased by R. F. Johnstone.

In the following year it absorbed a monthly publication known as the Farmer's Companion, which also was published in Detroit. In 1853 the paper was changed to a weekly publication. Mr. Johnstone continued to publish each week until the advent of the panic in 1861 at the outbreak of the Civil War, when because of financial circumstances the property was taken over by Bond & Snyder who continued with Mr. Johnstone as editor until 1863. It was then purchased by H. N. F. Lewis. He changed the name to the Western Ruralist and after 1867 removed the paper to Chicago. This caused dissatisfaction among its subscribers and in 1869 its old editor, R. F. Johnstone and Robert Gibbons of Detroit, established a new weekly paper under the old name, The Michigan Farmer.

On the death of Mr. Johnstone in 1886 Mr. Gibbons and a brother continued getting out the publication until 1893 when it was purchased by M. J. Lawrence and Brother of Cleveland, then proprietors of the Ohio Farmer. Mr. Robert Gibbons remained as editor until 1903 when he was succeeded by I. R. Waterbury. Mr. Waterbury continued until 1917 at which time he was made manager of the publication and Burt Wermuth became the editor.

In 1921 Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas purchased a majority of the stock of the Lawrence Publishing Co. and thereby became proprietor, with the management continuing under Mr. Waterbury. In 1912 a second farm publication—The Michigan Business Farmer—was established by Grant Slocum, head of the Gleaner organization. On the death of Mr. Slocum the proprietorship was transferred to his son George. James Slocum, a brother of Grant, was the first editor. He was followed by Forest Lord and then Milon Grinnell. In 1928 this publication was consolidated with the Michigan Farmer under the latter name and with Mr. Waterbury as manager, B. Wermuth as editor and Mr. Grinnell as associate. Upon the death of Mr. Waterbury in 1932, the editor was given the added duties of manager. This arrangement continued until 1938 when Mr. Grinnell was assigned the position of editor. The publication now goes into seven out of every ten farm homes in Michigan and has readers on every rural route in the state.

BURT WERMUTH,
Editor, Michigan Farmer.

Detroit, Michigan,
November 4, 1938.
The Bureau of Broadcasting has greatly expanded its service to the University and to the public in recent years, for in addition to the broadcasting of 190 programs over Station WJR and 37 programs over Station WMBC during the 1937-38 University year, it has been supplying continuity to Station WMPC of Lapeer and to various other educational broadcasting stations. Twenty additional programs were broadcast over WJR during the 1937 Summer Session.

The Bureau of Broadcasting is part of the University Extension Service (Dr. Charles A. Fisher, Director). Practically all equipment used for broadcasting is provided free to the University from Station WJR. The most efficient microphones, (salt shaker, eight ball, velocity), amplifiers, and control boards are permanently installed. The studios include an announcer's booth, ensemble studio for groups under sixty in number, and band studio, also used as a classroom. All are treated with celotex.

Station WJR donates the use of its facilities free to the University. The time so donated in 1937-38 would bring to that station $38,937 if sold commercially. The Broadcasting budget pays the salaries of the director, technicians, part-time stenographer; telephone tolls on programs carried from Ann Arbor to Station WJR, Detroit; mimeographing and mailing of talks, printing an annual announcement, office equipment, replacements and additions, etc. The tie-up with Station WMBC, a local Detroit station, was made without any additional expense to the University, programs being carried over the leased line to WJR and then fed to WMBC.

During the year Dr. Maddy presented his "Fun in Music Series" over the National Broadcasting Company. The University Glee Club was heard from the campus over the Columbia Broadcasting System. A thirty minute recording of band music was made and sent to the University of Michigan Club of Philadelphia at the time of the football game. This recording was so enthusiastically received that it was broadcast over Station WIP of Philadelphia. At the request of the Michigan State Department of Public Health students were cast, rehearsed, and sent to Detroit to present a nation-wide program for the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

When the broadcasting of radio programs originated upon the campus in 1925 the programs gave radio experience only to members of the faculty. At present, programs have the combined purpose of disseminating the learning concentrated upon the campus by members of the faculty and of giving experience to students of speech in announcing. At least three programs each week are written, rehearsed, and presented entirely by students. During the summer session, the majority of the programs are entirely presented by students enrolled in speech classes.

Eight classes, with an enrollment of one hundred and fifty-five students from the Department of Speech and General Linguistics, use the broadcasting equipment and the radio studios during the university year, and four classes during the summer session enrolled one hundred and twenty students in 1937. The majority of these students are speech majors and graduate students in education. Two extension classes in Detroit have averaged a total of seventy students each semester, over thirty-five per cent of whom are graduate students, or teachers in Detroit schools. Realizing that the larger schools are installing public address equipment, that a new wave length has been assigned by the government to educational broadcasting which has influenced school systems in the larger cities to install broadcasting stations to serve their schools, and that a large percentage of political, health, safety, and educational propaganda is disseminated by radio, this form of public speaking has been recognized and classes installed in two hundred and sixty-eight universities and colleges. Each student enrolled in the University is instructed in writing for radio, has many auditions using the public address equipment, and engages in actual broadcasting over either Station WJR or WMBC.
Students who are interested in education by radio evaluate all educational and informative programs broadcast by the twenty-one stations in Michigan and prepare a monthly listing of such worth-while programs, which is mimeographed and mailed to superintendents of schools and school principals.

Instruction in radio speech, dramatics, reading, and diction is offered by Professors Waldo Abbot, G. E. Densmore, Louis M. Eich, and William Halstead (Summer Session). The studios are provided with public address equipment and talk-back, with sound effect turntables, motion picture projector (used in practice for sports and public events announcing), Steinway grand piano, and General Electric radio (a gift from the General Electric Company). Technical courses are offered by the Department of Electrical Engineering using short wave WSAXZ.

The Bureau of Broadcasting is equipped with a Presto Sound Recording outfit. Each student of speech makes a record so that he may judge the justice of the instructors criticism of his speech. This equipment is also used by speech defectives, by music students, by members of the faculty who are interested in hearing how they sound to their students, by the dental school in testing the efficacy of teeth straightening, by the correspondence study classes for the recording of pronunciation, for the recording of the voices of Emeritus professors, and by students who wish to send recordings of their voice and delivery with their applications for positions. Recordings by the President and musical organizations were made for alumni clubs in Texas, Missouri, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Ontario, and Michigan. Over six hundred such recordings have been made.

Sound recording is not only financially self-sustaining but enough income is derived to make it possible to supply University of Michigan Clubs with free recording, to purchase the new cutting head and other improved appliances, and to pay the recording technician. Faculty and research recordings are made at cost, a small profit is collected upon student recordings. A new gelatine disk has made it possible to cut the student cost from $1.00 to $1.00.

During 1937-38 Professor Waldo Abbot started the first Library of Broadcasting in this country, to gather original source material in this comparatively young profession. Up to date, approximately three thousand pieces (books, pamphlets, brochures, original manuscripts, etc.) have been received for this Library. This material is being listed and placed in files and on shelves with the idea that in the future it will be made available to research workers.

Every instructive book on broadcasting published in this country or in England has been purchased for the instructor's personal library of broadcasting. Manuscripts of all well-known dramatic programs, nearly five hundred in number, are available for analysis. Manuscripts of radio speakers and commentators, such as President Roosevelt, Father Coughlin, Lowell Thomas, The Chicago Round-Table, and William D. Cameron are in the files. Programs of all types, surveys made by the industry, publicity, etc., constitute the research library for students of radio speech and dramatics.

The library of transcriptions and recordings permit the student to observe the delivery of professional radio actors and speakers. A student may be given an announcement or a dramatic part to read, listen to the recording of an experienced broadcaster reading the same words, and then hear a sound recording he himself has made.

During the year forty-three programs resulted in a sufficient demand to warrant the mimeographing and distribution. Eighty faculty talks were presented during the season. Forty-one of these resulted in over 100 requests for copies, over 7500 copies were mailed to listeners. Two thirty-minute talks can be mailed for 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) cents. Over 2000 requests were received for the list of assignments used by Professor G. E. Densmore in his radio class in pronunciation. Ten thousand annual announcements were requested. Each month 250 copies of the listing of educational programs went to state edu-
cators. Twenty-five copies of each mimeographed talk went to the Library Extension Service to enhance its files. Copies are available at the Broadcasting Studio.

Members of the faculty have been generous in giving of their time and knowledge in making these radio programs possible and disseminating a true picture of the learning that is concentrated upon the campus into the 936,000 radio homes in Michigan. University of Michigan radio programs are regularly heard not only in this state, but also throughout Ohio, a large portion of Kentucky, Tennessee, western Pennsylvania, western New York, Ontario, and parts of Indiana. This primary area that is regularly serviced by Station WJR of Detroit has a total population of 8,743,399. In this area, according to the last reports from the United States Government, there are 1,533,055 homes in which there are radios. There is no positive method of determining the number who listen to the University programs. Programs broadcast over WMBC are heard in the Metropolitan area of Detroit.

All of the foregoing service and instruction is given to the taxpayers of the state, to students of speech, to research workers, and alumni clubs out of a budget of $1300 (exclusive of salaries and telephone charges). This was only possible because of the generous and gratuitous cooperation of faculty speakers, and the use of NYA help in the mailing and filing department.

Apart from the University broadcast over commercial stations, which have both an educational and publicity value, but which depend upon the generosity of the commercial stations; the University has an opportunity to assert itself in educational communication fields. Recently the government has set aside a group of ultra high frequencies to be used for strictly educational purposes. Such frequencies could be used to send class instruction to schools and individuals within a radius of thirty miles of Ann Arbor. They would be available at all hours, for as much or as little use as was desired. Such frequencies could be used by the School of Education for the training of future teachers and for research in the efficacy of radio instruction. Campus lectures, daily official bulletins, and all events of local interest could be broadcast. This transmitter could be adapted for research in television and facsimile broadcasting. I understand an alumnus has offered the University a gift of television equipment. For a few hundred dollars such a transmitter could be constructed; the cost of operation would be negligible. Such an ultra-high frequency license should be applied for before all bands are snatched up by other institutions. A closer cooperation between broadcasting, radio speech instruction, and technical radio instruction would naturally be essential, resulting possibly in the consolidation of all communication fields in a new Engineering Building.

Many local stations in Michigan have asked the University Broadcasting Service to supply them with transcribed programs. The University has the equipment and the only cost of such a service would be $2 for the disk, carrying two fifteen-minute programs. Such a service would bring University programs into the Northern Peninsula and other parts of the State where present programs are not heard. An additional $350 a year would make possible such statewide coverage. An exchange of recorded talks might be instituted with foreign universities. For instance, we might record talks by Professor Reeves or Professor Hayden and exchange these records with the British Broadcasting Company for talks by British authorities; or such exchange could be made with American universities. Station WJR is presenting extensive control equipment to the Broadcasting Service which will necessitate remodelling the room and installing the equipment. Much of this work will be done by NYA help. Suggestions for programs are solicited.

WALDO, ABBOT,
Director of Broadcasting.

Ann Arbor, Michigan,
October 24, 1938.
TELEPHONE SERVICE IN MICHIGAN

Far-flung American Agriculture and industry, to reach their present development that dominates the world scene, have done so with the indispensable aid of swift and economical transportation and communication. That aid has done much in solving the country's problem of efficient distribution, which in the simplest analysis consists of bridging distance.

To make possible the modern scheme of things, industrial units must be bound together and coordinated by fast transportation and communication. The flow of supplies must be regulated and guided. The producer, whether of agricultural crops or manufactured goods, must be brought within quick reach of the consumer. And there must be a system of communication to control those activities. The system of communication must be fast, unaffable, wide in scope, responsive and economical. The telephone fills those needs, and in so doing assumes not only a national responsibility but also a responsibility of particular significance to Michigan and its rich agricultural and industrial fields.

In recognition of that obligation, the telephone companies of the state strive constantly to improve their services in answer to the increasing demands of customers in country and city. Because the Michigan Bell Telephone Company operates 665,000 of the state's 760,000 telephones, it forms a noteworthy example. Owning and operating the bulk of Michigan's telephones, that company in connecting its lines with those of 180 independent companies in the state, also is instrumental in giving all telephone users access to Long Distance service almost world-wide in scope.

While the state still stood on the threshold of coming economic greatness, its first telephone exchange was established at Detroit in 1878. Subscribers totaled 73, of whom 53 had connections with the crude switchboard. Rates for business subscribers were $90 a year, and $50 for residential subscribers. The company was capitalized at $20,000.

The first Long Distance line in Michigan, connecting Detroit and Port Huron, was built largely with financing by farmers living along the route. Countless people in those days were certain that the dream of telephone service was impractical, but Michigan farmers had sufficient faith and vision to invest their money. They bought coupon books which were to be exchanged for service when the line was completed, but scoffers questioned whether it ever would be successfully operated.

During the 'eighties and 'nineties, scores of small rural telephone companies were organized. Some of those small companies have grown into sizeable organizations serving some major communities and large sections of the state. Others remain as rural lines in the hands of farmers who built them or had them built. They own and maintain them, and for a small service charge have connections to nearby central offices for the purpose of reaching other telephones.

The year, 1938, marked the sixtieth anniversary of the first exchange and the issuance of the first telephone directory. That short span of years has seen great changes. New industries have arisen, creating vast populations to be fed and clothed by agriculture. New machinery and methods have been devised to help the farmer in keeping pace with the demands.

Parallel developments have occurred in the field of telephony. To serve its more than half a million telephones, the Michigan Bell Telephone Company today has nearly 800 central offices, which are control centers for its 4,000,000 miles of telephone wires and cable within the state. It has $190,000,000 invested in the equipment and property essential to providing Michigan with telephone service.

To operate telephone equipment, to install it, to keep it functioning properly, to keep it in repair and to carry on business office and accounting functions, require the services of nearly 9,000 men and women whose earnings are returned to the communities in which they live and work.
The significance of that large investment and personnel is shown in the light of constantly improving quality of telephone service. Today more than 98 percent of local calls, whether manual or dial, are completed without error. The average customer reports telephone trouble only once in 15 months, an improvement over 10 months in 1929. The time required for clearing trouble when it does occur has been greatly reduced. Ten years ago, 30 percent of the company’s orders to install service were completed on the basis of time appointments made with the customers. Now, 95 percent of the orders specify an appointment time, and 98 percent of the appointments are kept.

From improved apparatus and operating methods Long Distance telephone service has taken on a new meaning. Ten years ago, according to records of the company, only 75 percent of such calls were put through while the calling customers held the wire. Today, 91 out of every 100 such calls are completed while the calling parties stay on the line. The average call took 7 minutes to put through in 1925. The present time required is 78 seconds—slightly over one minute. Reports of poor transmission on long distance calls were one in every 500 in 1929; now only one such report out of every 2,000 calls is received.

While quality of service has been improved drastically, the cost of it to subscribers has been lowered steadily in the face of increased labor and material costs and taxes. In 11 years, Long Distance rates have undergone 8 reductions. In 5 successive years, 1934 to 1938, there were various rate reductions which saved Michigan subscribers $3,000,000 annually, according to officials of the company.

Although 95 percent of the company’s telephones are in the urban service classification, rural subscribers likewise have benefited from reductions. Both have been favorably affected by decreased Long Distance rates, and also the lowered charges for establishing new service, moves, changes and restoral of service. Charges on all classes of rural service were reduced 25c a month in 1934, excepting where the basic monthly rate was $1.50 or less. Savings to rural customers amounted to $50,000 a year.

Surcharges for desk, wall and handset instruments for use with rural service were abolished. Base rate areas in which local community service rates prevail have been extended and rates in the outside zones reduced. In connection with base rate areas, a constant watch is kept by the company on conditions which may warrant further extension of such areas, the process being a continuous one.

There are in service in Michigan at present (1938) approximately 530 telephone central offices serving under 1,000 customers each. About 325 of them are owned and operated by smaller companies that connect with the lines of the Michigan Bell Telephone Company for long distance purposes, and 207 are owned and operated by the Michigan Bell Company itself. These central offices, in general, serve the small communities and are located mostly in rural areas.

Improvements in rural service which have been gaining in impetus, will continue at an accelerated pace, officials state. By the end of 1938, about 21 percent of the rural Bell telephones in Michigan will be operating either on a dial or common battery basis, both types being comparable with the latest service in towns and cities. By the end of 1938, it is planned that 51 percent of the rural telephones will be similarly served.

Several experiments are underway which, if successful, may point the way to other benefits for rural subscribers and potential subscribers. One has to do with a special underground telephone wire plowed beneath the surface with a newly developed machine. It is hoped by company engineers that where soil conditions permit many rural lines will lead from the terminating cable to the earth and will run beneath the surface directly into subscribers’ homes.

Another experiment now progressing deals with “long span” construction in which the number of telephone poles per miles is reduced by about one-
half. The success of the experiment may aid in determining the feasibility of erecting lines into isolated sections which at present are difficult to serve because of construction costs.

The company's policy of providing the best telephone service at the lowest possible cost to subscribers, consistent with financial safety and the fair treatment of employees and investors, has resulted in telephone service becoming one of agriculture's and industry's most widely used tools.

In industry—which includes agriculture—telephone service is utilized for every conceivable purpose—buying, selling, obtaining prices, trading shipments, dispatching transportation, ascertaining market conditions, coordinating manufacturing processes, and in fact for every condition requiring an interchange of ideas over a distance at a minimum cost in time and money.

Because the modern farmer not only is a grower of raw materials, but also is an industrialist using complex machinery, hiring labor, finding the best markets offering the highest prices, and having transportation problems of his own, he finds the telephone a valuable instrument. It helps him find his markets and hire labor. It saves him valuable minutes in getting a mechanic, a veterinary, or perhaps pest control information from the county agricultural agent; and above all it provides his home with a security and means of broadening social intercourse as essential to the country family as to their city cousins.

A telephone often has helped hold down loss from fire by serving to summon prompt aid, for while a building may be insured, it is rare that the owner of one destroyed by fire does not sustain some loss. But the telephone also offers protection against even more sinister dangers which have become a part of modern life, including calling for medical and police aid. That danger is recognized by the Michigan State Police and sheriffs' departments, all highly organized and equipped to safeguard the countryside which no longer is exempt from the criminal and his depredations. The records of such protective agencies show that the telephone many times proves its worth in summoning police assistance.

Yet telephone service also renders outstanding help to the farmer in indirect but equally important ways. These are the special services that are employed in the great produce markets, especially by organizations engaged in the transportation and wholesale distribution of farm products. By means of one of these special services, two or more points can be joined together on a full-time telephone wire so they are in constant touch. Shorter periods also are available on a similar basis.

Another special type of service used indirectly for various important agricultural and marketing purposes is the teletypewriter. Teletypewriter service actually is telephone service in written form—subscribers typing back and forth over telephone wires to each other, instead of conversing. The teletypewriter machine, resembling an ordinary typewriter, is run by electricity and is capable of both sending and receiving. When the key for any given letter is pressed, a combination of electrical impulses is transmitted over a telephone wire. Practically simultaneously at the receiving end, the impulses select the proper character and cause it to be printed.

The service is used by the government for gathering agricultural information and disseminating it among key points. It also is used by the weather bureau for transmitting weather reports and for filling in weather maps at points many hundreds of miles distant. Police, newspapers, airlines, railroads, produce brokers and distributors, truck lines, manufacturers, wholesalers, radio broadcasting organizations, and in fact nearly every field of business endeavor today has the service.

A fairly recent innovation in the telephone field which is finding popularity for both social and business purposes in conference telephone service which permits as many as six people at as many different points to join in a telephone conversation simultaneously, as if in the same room. Company files list many dramatic episodes told by subscribers of families long separated
which have been drawn "together" by means of the service. Many business conferences are held in that manner. Such calls are placed like any Long Distance call.

A modern marvel of importance to country and city alike is the radio. Today both the urban and rural listener hear entertainment, instruction and news of the hour by radio. The farmer also obtains information about weather, crop and market conditions. Few people consider the key part that telephone facilities play in radio broadcasting. Mr. Listener may be tuned in on a transmitting station within a comparatively short distance, but the program which he hears may have originated thousands of miles away, being brought to his station over the telephone wires and apparatus which make network broadcasting possible. Complex equipment and a small army of special telephone experts see to it that the radio programs of the nation travel from the originating studio to the designated transmitting stations at the right time and in proper condition to be sent out over the air. All told, more than 100,000 miles of telephone wires and cable are in use in the United States by radio broadcasting companies.

Much of the credit for today's telephone and other special types of communication service can go to the Bell System, in which the Michigan company is associated. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company—with 642,000 stockholders in all walks of life—is the parent organization. It devises and makes available up-to-date operating practices for its associated companies, operates overseas calls and calls between states, and maintains the equipment for those purposes. The Bell Laboratories, through constant research and development work, have and continues to produce countless improvements in communication apparatus, the manufacture of which is standardized and maintained at a consistently high point by the Western Electric Company, manufacturing and supply branch of the Bell System.

Telephone service, thus highly developed, occupies an important place in the agricultural, industrial and social life of Michigan. It has helped make possible the modern scene. Having endeavored to keep pace with that rapidly developing picture, there is no question that the telephone will continue to merit its place.

Kalamazoo, Michigan, October 25, 1938.  
D. G. ROSE,  
Manager.

POSTAL SERVICE

1. Rural Free Delivery Service: Rural free delivery service was first officially suggested by Postmaster General Wanamaker in his annual report for the fiscal year 1891. The first bill authorizing rural delivery was introduced in the House of Representatives on January 5, 1892, by Hon. James O'Donnell, Member of Congress from Michigan. This bill carried an appropriation of $6,000,000, but failed of passage. A bill which had been proposed by Hon. Thomas E. Watson, Member of Congress from Georgia, became a law on March 3, 1893, appropriating $10,000 for experimental rural delivery. This sum, together with $20,000 which on July 16, 1894, was appropriated for the same purpose, was not immediately used, the Postmaster General deeming the amount insufficient for the proper introduction of an experimental service. On June 9, 1896, $10,000, together with the prior appropriations of $90,000, was made available, and the first experimental rural delivery service was established from Charles Town, Uvilla and Halltown, West Virginia, effective October, 1896.

On June 30, 1897, the end of the fiscal year and nine months after the establishment of the first rural delivery route, the service had grown to 82 routes, operated from 43 Post Offices in 29 different states. The following table shows the growth of the rural delivery service from its beginning, in 5-year periods, except that the year 1915 is given, as in that year the major number of routes, for a time, was reached:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Routes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td>268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>2,500 (approx.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>6,000 (approx.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As stated in the caption of the foregoing table, the greatest number of routes up to that time was reached in the year 1915 when the Department entered upon a plan of consolidating service, involving the operation of motor vehicle routes and the total was reduced to 42,927 routes in 1916. Subsequently, by the establishment of new service, the number of routes increased until in May, 1926, the maximum of 45,382 routes in operation was reached. The estimated number of families served by rural delivery on June 30, 1937, was nearly 7,000,000 or 26,000,000 individuals.

The rural carrier renders to his patrons a variety of service, other than the delivery of mail. The rural carrier brings the “Post Office to his patrons” door.” He issues money orders—that is, he accepts the amount of the remittance and fee and gives the patron a receipt for same. He then delivers at the Post Office, the application and the money received. The money order is written and placed in the envelope and dispatched, or is returned to the patron, if he so desires. If the order is dispatched from the Post Office to point of destination, the money order receipt is returned to the sender.

A complete stock of stamps and stamped envelopes is carried at all times by the rural carrier. He delivers and accepts registered mail, insured and C. O. D. mail. A large number of baby chicks are sent through the mails each year. These are usually day-old chicks and are given special handling by the Post Office Department, which includes keeping them where it is warm while they are at the Post Office and enroute to the addressee.

More rural families are being served by rural free delivery service each year. Locally, the nine rural routes have been extended several times within the past year in order to give front door service to more patrons. At the present time, there are 4646 rural mail boxes being served from the Kalamazoo Post Office, which is the second largest number served from any office in the United States. Indianapolis is first with 9725 boxes, however—they have eleven classified (carrier) stations, which means that all the rural carriers do not leave from the Main Post Office as they do in this city.

2. Postal Savings System: On January 3, 1911, there was inaugurated into the Postal System, a method of deposits, similar to the savings system in a bank, whereby any person over ten years of age may be a depositor. The accounts are opened in one name only and can not exceed $2500. Certificates are issued in denominations of $1.00, $2.00, $5.00, $10.00, $20.00, $100.00, $200.00 and $500.00. Interest is paid at the rate of 2 per cent per annum. Records of accounts are kept at the Post Office of original deposit. An account may be opened with the deposit of $1.00. Postal Savings Stamps may be purchased at 10c each and when a card of ten of these have been acquired, these may be deposited. Interest on Postal Savings accounts is

### Table: Year, No of Routes, Mileage, Annual Appropriation, Annual Cost

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No of Routes</th>
<th>Mileage</th>
<th>Annual Appropriation</th>
<th>Annual Cost</th>
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<td>82</td>
<td>1,843</td>
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<td>1902</td>
<td>8,298</td>
<td>166,252</td>
<td>4,089,075</td>
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<td>883,117</td>
<td>28,200,000</td>
<td>26,661,555</td>
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<td>41,859,422</td>
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<td>53,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>43,445</td>
<td>1,151,832</td>
<td>68,800,000</td>
<td>75,797,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>45,189</td>
<td>1,227,654</td>
<td>89,250,000</td>
<td>95,130,751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>43,278</td>
<td>1,334,842</td>
<td>107,000,000</td>
<td>106,960,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>42,412</td>
<td>1,354,759</td>
<td>107,550,000</td>
<td>106,469,717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>41,602</td>
<td>1,358,030</td>
<td>107,550,000</td>
<td>106,460,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>40,013</td>
<td>1,365,712</td>
<td>106,000,000</td>
<td>93,783,372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>37,108</td>
<td>1,359,895</td>
<td>95,000,000</td>
<td>81,622,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>34,848</td>
<td>1,355,078</td>
<td>82,902,500</td>
<td>*90,407,756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>34,118</td>
<td>1,368,083</td>
<td>94,300,000</td>
<td>92,434,168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>33,601</td>
<td>1,377,088</td>
<td>93,200,000</td>
<td>91,782,876</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Expenditures in excess of appropriation authorized by law and appropriated.
payable on the first day of the third month following purchase. At the time of death of a depositor, the account is paid to the estate or to the next of kin, upon presentation of the proper papers. On June 30, 1937, there was held in trust for postal-savings depositors the sum of $1,239,758,852.95.

3. United States Savings Bonds: Another savings feature, handled through the Postal Service, is United States Savings Bonds. These bonds may be purchased at any of the larger and many of the smaller post offices for cash, and the actual bonds obtained at the time of purchase. These bonds are sold on a discount basis, as follows: $25 bond for which you pay $18.75; $50 bond for which you pay $37.50; $100 bond for which you pay $75.00; $500 bond for which you pay $375.00; $1000 bond for which you pay $750.00. Held for 10 years these bonds mature, and, upon due surrender, you will receive a Government check for the full amount, which is a 33 1/3 per cent increase on your original investment, which is equivalent to an annual interest yield of 2.9 per cent compounded semiannually. A United States Savings Bond is a direct obligation of the Government, and may be redeemed at any time after 60 days from issue date at definite cash values. Interest on these bonds is due after they are one year and one day old and is payable when the bond is cashed. Bonds purchased at any time during the month are post-dated to the first day of that month for interest purposes.

No individual may purchase more than $10,000, maturity value, of these bonds during any one calendar year. Although Postal Savings deposits may be made in only one name—a distinct advantage of the United States Savings Bonds is that they may be issued in two names, payable to either party named therein, or they may be inscribed so that they are payable to a second party upon the death of the owner, with no court procedure necessary. These Bonds are ideal for gifts, for preparation for the college education of children, and for many things that one may wish in the future, which can be assured by a systematic savings plan now. The United States Savings Bond replace the 2½ per cent registered and coupon Postal Savings Bonds and have been available to the public since March, 1935.

Kalamazoo, Michigan,    H. A. NEWCOMB, Postmaster.
October 22, 1938.

HISTORY OF THE STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM

Sixty-eight years after Michigan was admitted to statehood came the beginnings of her great highway system of today. As we moderns view this system, it is difficult to believe that its development has spanned a mere third of Michigan's entire existence as a state. This suggestion of skepticism is well founded because the forces that led to the creation of the state highway system did not, like Topsy, "just grow." Rather were they the accumulative effect of a quarter-of-a-century of missionary work in behalf of good roads.

The most persistent of those pioneers who were going about the country demanding better roads 26 years before highway administration became a function of state government was the bicycle rider. Although the modern motorist does not regard the modern bicyclist with a great deal of charity, his progenitor of the eighteen seventies and eighties was looked upon solely as a nuisance. He was seldom respected and generally reviled. Farmers were particularly bitter against the bicycle rider and his crusade for better roads. They labeled it a selfish crusade and said that no one wanted good roads but the bicyclist.

As his numbers increased, however, the bicyclist became an important force. It was not long until the League of American Wheelmen was organized in 1878 which, in reality, became the pioneering good roads organization of the country. The organization assisted in the formation of bicycle clubs all over the country. These clubs sponsored competitive endurance rides and gold-handled bars were awarded those who rode as much as 100 miles a
Michigan contributed much to the leadership of this organization. The late Horatio S. Earle was its national president in 1901. As a member of the state senate from Detroit at the same time he introduced a successful legislative resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to study the possibility of road improvements and to offer a plan for such improvements. Meanwhile the appearance of the horseless carriage gave the bicyclist reinforcements in his fight for good roads. Sample roads were built in various parts of the state and many good roads tours were held.

So, in 1903, the legislature enacted a law creating the state highway department and Gov. Aaron T. Bliss appointed Bicyclist Earle as Michigan's first state highway commissioner. The appointment was hardly announced, however, before the attorney-general ruled the 1903 act unconstitutional. Declaring that the "Constitution, the statutes, and the officials combined cannot stop me from going ahead with this work," Mr. Earle remained in office without salary. For nearly two years Michigan's unconstitutional highway commissioner went about the state fighting for the adoption of an amendment to the constitution to permit the state to participate in the building of public wagon roads. The amendment swept to victory in the spring election of 1905 carrying every county in the state.

Up to this point, most of the roads in Michigan had been built under township administration. In 1883, the county road law was enacted but a dozen years later, when the stage was set for the initiation of a state highway system, only eighteen counties of the state had elected to come under the provisions of this new law. The State highway system was born at a propitious time in our American history. The first Roosevelt had just begun his second term as President of the United States. It was a dynamic era both in domestic and foreign affairs. Prior to 1905, fifteen states had adopted the principle of state aid for rural highways and had organized state highway departments or similar governmental agencies to administer their state road systems. Michigan was now ready to take this step.

So, on June 1, 1905, Governor Fred M. Warner signed an act creating the Michigan state highway department and the payment of rewards by the state for certain types of roads. The statute provided for rewards of $250 to $1,000 a mile for roads which had been completed in accordance with certain minimum specifications. This act appropriated $20,000 the first year for the payment of these rewards and $50,000 for the second year. The law went into effect July 1, 1905.

The 1905 act provided for the appointment of a state highway commissioner and Horatio S. Earle was named commissioner. In later years, he remarked that he was Michigan's first unconstitutional and Michigan's first constitutional highway commissioner. The first offices of the state highway department were in the speaker's office of the state capitol. The law appropriated $10,000 a year for the operation of the department. It is well to point out that today, thirty-three years later, the state highway department, unlike that in most states, is still without a separate building of its own. Its offices are housed in three separate buildings in Lansing. In 1905 there were 2,700 automobiles in Michigan, each paying a nominal fee of 50 cents a year. They were still considered pretty much a nuisance, particularly by farmers whose livestock was frightened by the chugging motors.

According to the best available authority, there were 68,000 miles of road in Michigan in 1905. Of this total, about 30,000 miles were clay, more than 26,000 miles were sand, and nearly 3,000 miles were swamp roads. Less than 8,000 miles of road were improved, 7,700 with gravel and 245 miles with stone or macadam. Today, the Michigan highway, street, and road system covers 120,000 miles embracing 8,111 miles of trunklines, 83,000 miles of county and local rural roads, 15,000 miles of streets and alleys in rural plats, and 13,000 miles of urban streets.
The League of American Wheelmen, in the meantime, had given way to a new organization—the American Road Makers’ Association, which, in turn, was the parent of the American Road Builders’ Association, the organization over which Commissioner Van Wagoner now presides as its national president. No sooner had the state highway department been created than Michigan acted as host to the third annual convention of the American Road Makers’ Association. The convention was held at Port Huron the last of August on Aug. 29-30-31, 1905. Commissioner Earle stirred interest of Michigan motorists in the convention offering prizes to those who made the trip in the fastest time. He was roundly criticized for making a “race track” out of early Michigan roads by the late James Helme, then editor of the Grange’s Michigan Patron and later a member of the legislature from Adrian.

In 1907, the legislature repealed the act which had permitted citizens to work out their road taxes. Two years later, Townsend A. Ely became Michigan’s second highway commissioner by appointment but the legislature of the same year changed the office to an elective one. In 1913, Frank F. Rogers became Michigan’s first elected commissioner defeating Horatio S. Earle who ran on a Bull Moose ticket. In the 25 intervening years, Michigan has had only two other highway commissioners—Grover C. Dillman and Murray D. Van Wagoner.

The demand for more than purely local roads was crystallized by 1913 and the legislature of that year passed the state trunkline act. There were more than 60,000 registered automobiles at the time. The law provides for laying out approximately 3,000 miles of state trunkline highways, for the payment of double reward for newly-improved roads in this system, and for extra compensation for roads on which rewards had previously been paid. Quick enthusiasm greeted the new trunkline highway act. This enthusiasm led to the first Road Bee Day in Michigan. The Huron Shore Road Association set aside June 9, 1913, for a day of work and festivity. A historian of that date reports that 200 miles of road were improved in some way during the Bee. So successful was this venture that the late Gov. Woodbridge M. Ferris issued a proclamation setting aside June 4-5, 1914, as a statewide Road Bee Day.

In 1915 the Covert Road Law was enacted which permitted the organization of districts for the financing and construction of highways. This law became an effective agency for the development of many miles of improved local roads although, in later years, it was put to much ambitious use that most of its provisions were repealed in 1933. The legislation of 1915 also enacted the weight tax law levying a tax on motor vehicles and returning half the revenue to the counties. The next year the Federal Aid law was enacted by Congress and in 1917 the legislature adopted measures enabling Michigan to participate in its benefits.

Considerable construction was initiated under these various acts but the need for new and improved roads grew faster than revenues. In 1919, the people approved an amendment to the constitution permitting the state to issue $50,000,000 for highway construction. State aid had been in effect 14 years and the trunkline law 6 years. State rewards had been responsible for the improvement of 4,819 miles of roads, 2,115 on the trunkline system. But still the mileage of gaps on the state system was one-fourth larger than the mileage of improved roads. The $50,000,000 from the bond issue remained the chief source of revenue for highway construction for the next five years. Supplementary Federal Aid and county funds brought the total construction revenue to about $81,000,000 for the five-year period.

America’s entry into the World War brought a demand for a new type of maintenance service—snow removal. In 1918, the necessity for all-weather roads for the transportation of products from factories supplying war materials brought special snow-removal activity upon five routes, none of which was in the Upper Peninsula. The War Loan board participated in the $13,200 snow-removal appropriation for these routes. Three years later the demand for snow removal had been sufficient that this service was regarded as de-
sirable in some of the mining regions and in the vicinity of industrial centers of the Upper Peninsula. Today, virtually the entire trunkline mileage of the state is included on the department's snow-removal and ice-treatment program.

In 1923 the state highway department inaugurated the state ferry service at the Straits of Mackinac. For years residents of the Upper Peninsula had complained about the irregular service across the Straits. Senator Frank P. Bohn, of Newberry, sponsored a bill authorizing the state highway department to provide transportation service at the Straits. The measure was enacted and the department purchased the Steamer Aerial with a capacity of 20 vehicles to start this service. The ship was in service at the Straits less than a year and is now one of the ferries operating between Port Huron an Sarnia, Ont. Ten thousand vehicles were transported the first year. From these humble beginnings the ferry fleet now has five state-owned and one leased vessel. The number of vehicles transported by the ferries has climbed to nearly 275,000 as of 1937.

Passage of the gasoline tax act in 1925 completed the structure which produce the normal revenues of the state highway department although the levy was first fixed at only 2 cents. Two years later the tax was raised to 3 cents a gallon where it has remained ever since. On Jan. 1, 1926, the state highway department assumed the entire cost of construction and maintenance on the trunkline highways for the first time. Prior to that date, however, several construction projects were carried out under provisions of special legislation with the department meeting the entire costs. Before leaving this era, it is interesting to note that a substantial percentage of the construction work in the period from 1923 through 1931 was force account work. Today, this type of construction has disappeared almost completely on the trunkline system in favor of contract work.

The depression was already in its initial stages. The property tax had collapsed as a source of revenue. Local government was on the brink of bankruptcy with many units actually making the plunge. Local government looked to Lansing for a solution of these early problems. State highway revenues were ear-marked to provide the much needed relief demanded by local government. The legislature in 1932 decreed that the entire weight tax be returned to the counties.

The year before, a movement to abolish the township road system and consolidate it under the county road system bore fruit in the enactment of the McNitt law. To accomplish this change, the act provided for a 20 per cent retirement of township roads each year with a first-year appropriation of $2,000,000 from state highway revenues increasing $500,000 a year. It is just about 2½ years ago when the township system was finally absorbed. For the maintenance of these roads, the counties now receive $4,000,000 a year from highway revenues.

With revenues available to the state highway department restricted to such an extent, however, a road-building holiday appeared probable throughout Michigan. Restrictions on the department's income tightened in 1934 when the legislature returned an additional $2,550,000 a year from the gasoline tax to local units after reducing the weight tax on automobiles by 36 per cent. At this time, the Federal government assumed a responsibility for relieving unemployment and economic distress. It poured millions of dollars into job-making projects. Inasmuch as highway construction was a naturally desirable method of providing employment, much of this relief money was expended through the several state highway departments.

The department eagerly seized upon this source of revenue not only to provide employment in Michigan but also to provide a substantial construction program on the state highway system. As soon as funds were made available, Michigan's program would be placed in the hands of Washington authorities, Michigan assumed and retained a national leadership in the highway relief picture getting its programs under way far in advance of most states. For the last three years, the state highway department, in con-
junction with the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads, has been conducting a highway planning survey, one of 45 states in which this study has gone forward. Since the survey was started, Federal participation in the program of the state highway department has returned to more normal levels with even this normal participation threatened with curtailment.

Preliminary results of the survey indicate the tremendous responsibility of highway authorities in providing for the 120,000 miles of highways, roads, and streets in Michigan. These results point to the need for a selective improvement program based upon the ability of roads to pay for themselves. No public service has been more potent in encouraging the growth, wealth, and the unity of our state than its highways. Nothing has contributed more to the economic salvation of large areas of the state than the intelligent highway improvement program that has gone forward in recent years. Michigan can ill afford to permit any interruption in this program.

C. W. LUCAS,
Director of Public Relations.

Lansing, Michigan,
October 25, 1938.
THE MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

A question frequently asked of members of the Department of Public Instruction, either directly or indirectly, is "What is the Department's relationship to the schools of the State?" In some instances the question implies the conception that the Department is and should be concerned with the control of local school affairs, even to the smallest detail. At the same time, there is evidence of a fear on the part of some that the Department may eventually do just that thing and thereby unduly encroach upon the rights and prerogatives of the local district. In actual practice, however, the Department not only avoids concerning itself about the details of local school affairs, but is not interested in ever doing so. A careful study of the little control that is exercised will show it to be designed only for the purpose of improving instruction for the boys and girls concerned.

There are several ways whereby the Department attempts to promote improvement of the local instructional program. The first is through the opportunities afforded teachers by the state and county institutes that are held annually, of which the state institutes are usually inspirational in character, while the county institutes stress discussion and consideration of immediate problems. The second method used to promote or stimulate improvement is through consultation following visitation to the classroom. In the case of the secondary schools, which the Department is legally responsible for approving, visitation is supplemented by an annual instructional report covering various phases of the local program. A third method of stimulating improvement is through a number of lay conferences, including conferences for boards of education and citizens at large who are interested in educational problems. One such state conference is held annually in addition to a number of others that are more local in character.

The organization of the Department of Public Instruction consists of a number of divisions operating on a functional relationship to the Department as a whole. The Instructional Division, which is responsible for many relationships with school districts as well as for stimulating and promoting the improvement of instruction, is headed by an Assistant Superintendent. In addition to assuming charge of his division, it is his responsibility to coordinate all the instructional activities both of the several divisions of the Department and of interested outside groups. Because of a limited sized personnel, much of this work is accomplished through a number of working committees covering a variety of phases of the program. The names of the individual committees indicate the general functions of each. They include among others the Curriculum Steering Committee, the Directing Committee of the Secondary School Study, the Committee on Health Curriculum, the Committee on Rural Consolidated School Curriculum, and the Committee on Appraisal.

Eight other smaller divisions of the Department, falling under General Administration, function directly under another Assistant Superintendent. Among these divisions is one on School Board Counseling which assists boards of education, particularly those in rural areas, with their numerous problems related to school law. Such assistance is given both through cor-
respondence and through meetings and hearings conducted in the local district. Another service this Division offers is the auditing of accounts of rural districts, either upon the request of the County Commissioner of Schools or upon a petition signed by a number of taxpayers of a given district. Each year this service not only recovers thousands of dollars for the benefit of the local school children concerned, but the Division performs a constructive service by supervising the replacement of improper bookkeeping methods with sound accounting procedures.

The Finance Division is charged with the responsibility of distributing the general state aid to school districts, which in 1937-38 amounted to $41,500,000. There are in the main two types of funds distributed through this Division. The first is the primary school interest fund, which is distributed on the basis of the number of children on the school census; and the second is the new state aid fund, which provides for equalization in the payment of tuition of rural children, allotments for transportation, allotments for the reimbursement of transportation, and aid to sub-districts of the township school districts.

The Certification Division, functioning for the State Board of Education, issues annually from five to six thousand teachers' certificates. The types of certificates range from the limited certificates, granted to County Normal graduates for a two-year period, to the life certificate, granted graduates of approved colleges. Beginning June, 1939, the issuance of life certificates will be discontinued. In their stead a Provisional-Permanent Certificate will be granted which will be in force as long as the teacher continues to teach, or until the end of a five year period thereafter.

The five remaining divisions under General Administration include Child Accounting, School Plant, Administrative Research, Publications, and Inter-scholastic Athletics. The functions of these are, as in the case of the committees mentioned above, implied in their respective titles. Each is an integral part of the total organization that makes it possible for the Department to offer proper educational leadership in the State as well as to serve the local school districts of Michigan in a functional manner.

EUGENE B. ELLIOTT,
State Superintendent.

Lansing, Michigan,
November 9, 1938.

THE STATE PROGRAM OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

From the beginning of our history as a nation it has become more and more evident that mass education is necessary to the perpetuation of democracy. This means the education and training of every person so that he will become a desirable citizen. With the growth of society and with the changes of civilization there has been an ever increasing demand on the public schools to offer more adequate educational opportunities to meet the needs of all persons. The public school program has been modified from time to time to meet this demand until today we find the curriculum includes not only reading, writing, and arithmetic, health education, recreation, etc., but added activities such as vocational agriculture, homemaking, trade and industrial education, business education, and others.

The State of Michigan, through the State Board of Control for Vocational Education, in cooperation with local school systems and approved teacher training institutions, carries on a statewide program of vocational education and vocational rehabilitation. This program is supported by funds from the Federal government, state government, and local sources.

In 1917 Congress enacted the Smith-Hughes Law for the purpose of appropriating money to the various states to stimulate the promotion of practical education in the fields of agriculture, trades and industries, and home economics. Since 1917 other Federal acts have been passed providing more
money for the purposes of vocational education as covered in the Smith-Hughes Act. Vocational education as conceived by sponsors of the Smith-Hughes Act and educators engaged in advancing the program of vocational education includes education and training of less than college grade in any field of human activity which assists people, young or old, to get a job, to keep a job, to improve on a job, to get a better job, and to believe in that job. Such training prepares those persons over 14 years of age for advantageous entrance into skilled trades and occupations, agricultural pursuits, and homemaking activities. It enables those who have left school to receive additional training which makes them better industrial workers, better farmers, or better homemakers.

Through an act of its legislature, known as Act No. 149, Public Acts of 1919, the State of Michigan has accepted the Federal acts which provide for the promotion and development of vocational education. This act further provided for the establishment of the State Board of Control for Vocational Education and empowered and directed the State Board to cooperate with the United States Office of Education in the administration of the acts. The State Board of Control for Vocational Education was empowered and directed to employ the necessary staff to efficiently carry out the provisions of the Federal acts. Act No. 211, Public Acts of 1921, placed the responsibility of the administration of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act which provided for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment, under the State Board of Control for Vocational Education.

The State Board of Control for Vocational Education is responsible for the administration of the Federal and state acts and for the establishment, maintenance, and supervision of classes in agriculture, trades and industries, distributive occupations, and homemaking. All of the classes thus established are of less than college grade and under public supervision and control. The State Board is also responsible for the training of teachers for classes in vocational education. The acts further provide that money appropriated must be expended for the salaries of the teachers and, in some cases, directors and supervisors. The State Board of Control for Vocational Education consists of four members: the state superintendent of public instruction, the president of the University of Michigan, the president of Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, and the president of the State Board of Education.

**Vocational Agricultural Education**

Agriculture was taught in several high schools previous to the adoption of the Smith-Hughes Act in 1917. Vocational agricultural education began in Michigan in 1918 with 43 high schools establishing agricultural departments. There has been a continuous and consistent growth in the number of departments every year since 1918. There are now 235 high schools with vocational agricultural departments.

Each of the departments conducts all-day classes in vocational agriculture. These classes are arranged for the farm boys attending the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth grades. The subjects taught in these classes are farm shop, horticulture, farm crops and soils, animal husbandry, farm management, advanced soils, conservation, and farm machinery or advanced farm mechanics.

Many of the departments are broadening the agricultural program to include part-time classes for out-of-school farm boys and evening classes for the adult farmers. Schools are recognizing the principle that education is a continuous process which should carry on all through life, and that adults as well as youths may profit by systematic instruction.

During the previous year several classes for adult farmers were conducted in the schools. This year the number of evening classes will be increased appreciably and part-time classes for the out-of-school farm boys will be started in several schools.
It is estimated that 6000 young men must begin farming for themselves in Michigan every year to take the place of those who retire, go into other lines of work, or die. The training of these young farmers is a responsibility of the vocational agricultural departments in the high schools. Approximately seventeen-hundred students in vocational agriculture are being graduated from the high school each year. Fifty per cent of these graduates remain on farms. The development of vocational agricultural education in Michigan over the last twenty years has trained many young farmers, however the program has only contacted a small portion of the young men who must enter the vocation of farming.

The aim of the vocational agricultural program is to provide systematic instruction in agriculture in the public schools for those who have entered upon or who are preparing to enter upon the work of the farm or of the farm home. This program provides for all-day school instruction, part-time school instruction, and evening school instruction in agriculture.

The controlling purpose of the course of study in vocational agricultural education for all-day schools is to prepare students who are 14 years of age or over for efficient farming, intelligent participation in affairs of the agricultural group, and their functioning as desirable citizens.

The purpose of part-time instruction is to develop the ability of young men to establish themselves in farming occupations.

The purpose of evening school instruction is to increase the efficiency of adult farmers in some particular phase of farming and improve the homestead for better living conditions.

The State Board of Control for Vocational Education has provided that state supervisors of vocational agricultural education be employed as are necessary for an efficient state program. In the agricultural education service three persons are employed to do the supervisory work in Michigan. The duties of this staff in nature are promotional, instructional, and inspectional. The supervisors prepare plans, courses of study, surveys, investigations on vocational agricultural education. They counsel with school superintendents and boards of education who wish information regarding the establishment of vocational agricultural departments. They inspect and have general supervision of vocational agricultural departments in public schools. They pass upon eligibility of teachers to teach the vocational agricultural subjects and they help the teachers to improve their methods and efficiency in instruction.

Teacher training has been provided for persons wanting to become vocational agricultural teachers. Definite requirements must be met before a vocational certificate is issued to the person to teach agriculture.

The board of education and superintendent in the public high school control and develop the agricultural program to meet needs of the community. Minimum requirements are provided by the State Plan for Vocational Agriculture to safeguard the legal use of State and Federal funds and to insure good quality of instruction in the community. The requirements pertain to qualifications of teachers, course of study, equipment, room facilities, and methods of instruction. A school wishing to organize a department of vocational agriculture submits an application to the state director of vocational education and the minimum requirements are reviewed and suggestions and approvals are made.

In 1937-38 the 227 schools enrolled 6904 students. They were enrolled in the following grades as follows: 10th grade 2907, 11th grade 2141, and 12th grade 1856.

In 1937-38, 19 schools conducted evening classes for adult farmers with 443 enrolled.

During 1937-38, 23 new men qualified as teachers of vocational agriculture, 19 of these were placed in departments of vocational agriculture. The other four men selected other types of work.

Eight new departments of vocational agriculture are organized for the coming school year. Additional classes for adult farmers will be organized and several part-time classes will be organized.
Trade and Industrial Education

Several years before the passage of the Smith-Hughes Law, trade and industrial education had already begun in Michigan in Detroit, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Saginaw, and Lansing. Strong industrial arts courses had been and were being developed in other cities. The Federal law and the corresponding state legislation, the Tufts Law, became operative July 1, 1917. During July and August of the same year, the State Board received applications for state and Federal aid from a number of schools and on September first, seven trade and industrial schools had met requirements and were ready to begin operations under the State Plan.

The University of Michigan was designated as the institution for training industrial teachers and Dr. George E. Myers was appointed Director of Teacher Training and State Supervisor of Industrial Education. In the fall of 1920, Mr. K. G. Smith became the State Supervisor of Industrial Education. During the past two years, two assistant supervisors and a state coordinator of apprentice training have been added to the staff.

The trade and industrial education program has for its controlling purpose the following objectives:

1. To prepare individuals for profitable and advantageous entrance into some trade or industrial pursuit
2. To enable individuals already employed to add to their knowledge and skill and thus increase their earning power
3. To assist employed minors in adjusting themselves to the existing social and economic order through such types of education as may be given in a general continuation school.

The first of these objectives is the primary purpose of the all-day trade school. Until a few years ago, and to a great extent up to the present time, instruction in all-day trade schools was largely confined to the skilled trades. During the past three years, however, an effort has been made to develop industrial training for the semi-skilled occupations on an all-day trade basis. Definite training for the skilled trades is now given in thirteen cities, and in Grand Rapids, Detroit, and Muskegon there are all-day trade schools which offer training of a less advanced nature for factory workers and machine operators. In all of these schools, the students spend three hours each day in the shop learning the manipulative operations of the trade. The rest of the day is spent on related technical and general subjects. The enrollment in the all-day trade courses including both skilled and semi-skilled occupations for 1937-38 was 3641 boys and 617 girls.

The second and third objectives mentioned above must be accomplished by some combination of school and work, such as the part-time school for the young workers and evening classes for adults. Undoubtedly, the most important development in this field for the young worker is that of apprenticeship. The State Plan of Apprentice Training is a cooperative arrangement between the school and the business and industrial concerns of the community for the purpose of assisting young persons who wish to learn a trade, occupation, or business. These young people enroll as apprentices and pursue organized training programs which provide instruction in the school as well as practical experience in their chosen trade or occupation. The program is open to young people who are attending high school or who have left the regular school and who wish to learn a trade or occupation through a combination of employment and school instruction. All apprentices must be 16 years of age or over. There were 2024 boys and 55 girls enrolled in apprentice training programs last year.

Instruction in evening industrial courses must be supplementary to daily employment. In other words, it must be such as to enable the student to advance in his daily work. Vocational industrial evening courses are not general information or leisure time courses. During the year 1937-38 there were
15,347 men and 50 women enrolled in evening industrial classes. There has been a definite increase in the demand for this type of training.

**Homemaking Education**

School administrators and the general public are recognizing more definitely the scope of home economics education and the services rendered by this training toward the improvement of individuals as to health, personality, and appearance, and toward the improvement of home living. There has been a marked increase in requests for help through home economics training by school leaders who are trying to adjust their programs to meet problems of our present social and economic situation.

Home economics education of today shows quite a different picture than that of twenty years ago. In the year of 1917 the vocational home economics program was organized in the State and during the first year five all-day school departments served 387 students. During the year of 1937-38, approximately 180 departments served some 20,000 students for the three services, namely, day school, part-time school, and evening school.

During the earlier developments, emphasis was placed upon skills in sewing and cooking but the present day demands from social life require that individuals be prepared to live successfully in social life; therefore, the areas of experiences included in the homemaking curricula are centered about personal improvement, home and family life problems, and social and economic problems. This broad scope, it is believed, will develop well rounded personalities that can adjust readily to life and its many problems and relationships.

The fundamental purposes of the vocational education acts as they relate to the training for homemaking is to reach the girls and women over 14 years of age of whom some are homemakers, and a very large portion prospective homemakers, and to contribute to their efficiency in this vocation. With this large purpose in view, schools and classes are organized and teachers are trained to meet the needs of the following groups:

- **Women employed in the occupation of homemaking either in their own homes or for wages in the homes of others**
- **Girls and women employed outside of homes in industrial, commercial, or other allied homemaking occupations**
- **Home assistants employed in various lines of home work**
- **Girls who are 14 years of age and over and ones who are still in day school**
- **House daughters or girls who are out of school and not employed in wage-earning pursuits.**

The philosophy of homemaking encourages the organization of programs that will improve home and family life, develop the individual family members personally, and promote the development of skills and abilities in homemaking and allied occupations as well as aid in the adjustments to social life.

The groups that homemaking education is designed to meet in the State of Michigan are four, namely, the all-day school group, the part-time, and the day and evening adult groups. All of these groups are of non-college grade, while the fourth group that is served is the teacher training institutions that are engaged in the preparation of teachers of vocational home economics.

The type of home economics education designed to reach the girls still in school is found in the all-day school or department. This education is adapted to girls over 14 years of age and the classes are generally organized on the junior and senior high school level. The schools may, however, be independent
of the regular school. Such all-day schools or departments are also open to girls who have dropped out of school, are unemployed, and are able to pursue the work full time.

The second type of school for training in homemaking, designated as part-time, is intended to reach girls in the wage-earning field or at home, who cannot attend school on a full time basis. In the part-time schools, 50 per cent or more, but not all, of the time is given to home economics subjects, the remainder of the time being devoted to such subjects as will promote the civic and vocational intelligence of members of the class.

The third type of vocational homemaking is known as adult homemaking and is designed to reach the homemaker directly and enable her to increase her efficiency in that vocation. The adult classes are open to both men and women since both engage in making a home. These classes for adults may be held either in the day time or evening, according to the convenience of the members of the class. This type of training for homemaking is gaining popularity as it tends to develop a fine community spirit as well as to improve the home and family life. Some forty different types of courses enrolled approximately 10,000 adults during the year 1937-38.

Eleven colleges in the State provide training in homemaking education of both practical and professional type. Vocational teacher training programs are in operation in five of these colleges as follows: Michigan State College, East Lansing; Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti; Wayne University, Detroit; Northern State Teachers College, Marquette; and Western State Teachers College, Kalamazoo. The institutions are providing a broad type of vocational homemaking training that equips teachers to perform a high quality of teaching in both the public schools and in the colleges. During the year 1937-38 some ninety qualified vocational teachers were trained in these five centers.

A brief statistical report as presented below will show the rapid growth and development of the programs as set forth by the State Board of Control for Vocational Education.

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Day Schools</th>
<th>Part-time Schools</th>
<th>Evening Schools</th>
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<td>Towns or Cities</td>
<td>No. of Pupils</td>
<td>Towns or Cities</td>
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<td>1922-1923</td>
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Statistics for the first three years that the program was in operation are compared with the past three years. The great expansion is noted throughout the total program but the all-day school and the adult homemaking show a decided increase in number of persons engaged in the program. The part-time homemaking has been added during the latter years.

Each phase of work reveals many ways in which improvements and expansion may be profitably promoted for the further service of home economics. The program of work as prepared for 1937-38 indicates some choices for emphasis that are the most practical, such as, (1) family meals on different cost levels, (2) family health, (3) child training, (4) consumer education for wise buying, (5) arrangement and care of the home, (6) relationships of family members and (7) preparation for homemaking and allied occupational courses such as home nursing aides, home assistants, resort workers, and work in food and clothing as related to business of today.

Home economists will continue to study needs of groups that might be served and to adapt their materials so that training may be offered which
will help the individual and the family to make the most of itself without losing that individuality in home life and home management which is so desirable in this country.

Distributive Education

Distributive education is a recent addition to the vocational education program. Passage of the George-Deen Act in 1936 enabled the State Board of Control for Vocational Education to take steps to organize training programs for that large group of people who are classified as distributive workers. Very little training has been undertaken in this field in the past. Since there are upwards of five million workers employed in the distributive occupations, and since the type of work they are concerned with is becoming more specialized and technical every day, and since the consumer is justified in receiving much better merchandising service, it has been determined necessary to set up instructional programs which will fit the present employer and employee for the job they have to do. A supervisor of distributive education was appointed in October, 1937, and since then gradual progress in the organization of the program has been made.

The distributive education program is designed to give training to those people who are employed in facilitating the passage of commodities or services from the producer to the consumer. It includes the training of store owners and employees; of wholesalers; of driver salesmen in the milk, laundry, and other service fields; of service station operators; of individuals who are concerned with better farm marketing procedures; and with those employees in many other distributive channels. As in the other fields of vocational education, there are characteristic problems in the distributive education program. Necessarily, teachers must be qualified to handle this highly specialized field. Courses of study must be designed, and local enthusiasm for the training program must be aroused.

Groups to be trained have been classified into four main divisions:

1. The beginner who desires to enter this field of employment. He is trained through the medium of cooperative classes conducted in various high schools throughout the State. To him is given training in background merchandising subjects and also subjects which are related to the type of work in which he is employed. Half the student's time is spent in school, the other half being spent in working in some retail establishment.

2. The young worker. Courses are arranged in sequential order and taught on an extension or evening school basis so that the worker is enabled to become competent in all the areas in his field of merchandising.

3. The older employee. Courses are arranged so as to enable him to brush up on certain aspects in his field.

4. The merchant himself. Merchants' conferences are conducted in local communities, thus enabling the merchant to get together with his fellow merchants and discuss problems of merchandising which are applicable to them all.

In training the high school youth for entrance into this field coordinators are employed. It is the job of the coordinator to cooperate with local employers to be sure that the training given in school is allied to the work performed by the younger while on the job. The coordinator's job, then, results in his being a good teacher and also a good contact man.

Training of the salesperson and of merchants is of two types. In larger cities such as Detroit, segregated classes of grocers, hardware people, drygoods workers, and department store personnel are organized. These classes then study problems of merchandising which are peculiar to their field. In smaller communities segregation is not possible, so here general conference
groups are arranged and problems common to the group are discussed. Itinerant teachers are employed to handle classes in the smaller towns, while specialized teachers instruct the groups in the larger cities.

During the past year 61 classes in advanced distributive education subjects were organized. Approximately 1500 merchants and salespeople were aided in this manner. These classes were conducted in Detroit, Pontiac, Flint, Lapeer, Alma, Kalamazoo, Grand Haven, Jackson, Lansing, Grand Rapids, and Ypsilanti. Subjects taught in these classes included Retail Merchandising, Retail Buying, Textiles, Retail Service and Control, Retail Salesmanship, Retailing for Grocers, Hardware Merchandising, Retail Arithmetic, Wholesale Selling and Services, Customer, Line and Design, Retail Salesmanship and Merchants' Conferences.

Indications point to an increased service this year. Approximately 20 towns are scheduling merchants' and salespersons' conferences, while an extensive program of segregated classes is anticipated in Detroit and one or two of the other large cities. Merchants and salespersons are becoming more and more conscious of the need for increased efficiency in their daily work. Producers and consumers have been receiving training in past years, and as a result have become more efficient in their planning. Now the merchant must increase his efficiency if he is going to maintain his position in our economic society.

Vocational Rehabilitation

At the close of the World War, the vocational education of the physically disabled soldiers was recognized as a problem worthy of the attention of the Federal government. At that time a program of vocational rehabilitation for war veterans was established and from the successful accomplishments of the project grew the demands for and the passage of a Federal civilian act. In 1921, Michigan accepted the Federal act and formulated the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation as a part of the State Board of Control for Vocational Education. The movement has had a steady growth since that time.

The purpose of this service is to extend to persons disabled by disease or injury occupational training which will aid them in becoming self-supporting and restore them to lives of usefulness.

Those persons responsible for the formation of the program saw the need for placing physical eligibility limitations upon those to be serviced and, in like manner, the need for the broadest possible educational opportunities. For those reasons, only those of employable age with legal residence in the respective states and who have a vocational handicap, because of a permanent physical disability, are eligible for service. A physical disability may be caused by an injury sustained in industry, in the home, or on the highway; a congenital deformity; a crippled condition due to disease, etc. Not all persons eligible for service can be rehabilitated. Age, extent of disability, mentality, etc., may make it impossible to render service. A person who is incompetent of profitable employment cannot be rehabilitated.

It is the purpose of the rehabilitation program to make available for the individual that educational training and related information which will best fit his needs and abilities. It is necessary, therefore, to use all of the educational functions inclusive of vocational guidance, tests, family and medical records, together with the service of the modern educational system.

The work of rehabilitating the physically handicapped is dependent upon the understanding and cooperation of all our citizenry. The public schools, the Michigan Crippled Children Commission, the Michigan Society for Crippled Children, the Department of Labor and Industry, service clubs, private organizations, and societies all contribute to the listing and registering of clients. The rehabilitation division does not maintain schools, workshops, institutions, and other training facilities. All necessary services are secured through purchase or cooperative arrangement with existing public and private schools, commercial and industrial establishments, hospitals, social organizations, and any other agencies in a position to assist.
The rehabilitation division has a staff of trained and experienced workers whose duty it is to interview all referrals and determine eligibility. After a thorough investigation, which includes the building up of a complete individual file together with the necessary guidance, the client and the agent must agree upon a program of training or other service, the object of which is "placement in employment." The rehabilitation worker has learned that successful placement is dependent upon cooperation with reliable and experienced educational and social workers. A successful plan takes much time and patience. Not all the work of formulating the training plan is confined to the agent and the client. The selection of good training agencies is difficult and must be thoroughly investigated and the trainer sold upon the value of rehabilitation work. Placement is dependent upon this phase of training as well as upon the qualities and abilities of the trainee.

The division of rehabilitation has listed 29,016 cases of which 16,717 have been registered and 8,047 have been rehabilitated and placed in gainful employment.

Rehabilitation services are being extended in greater degrees to those clients desiring education and training. In the year 1936-37 there were about 514 in training; in the year 1937-38 there were 709 in training. There is a constant rising of the number desiring vocational and occupational training. The trend in rehabilitation service in Michigan is to broaden and expand this phase of our work.

Training Vocational Teachers

The national vocational act of 1917 which appropriated funds for vocational education contained important provisions for the training of vocational teachers. By this act the State receives a special fund for the purpose of preparing (1) teachers, supervisors, and directors of agricultural subjects; (2) teachers of trade and industrial subjects, and (3) teachers of home economics. The State participates in these appropriations only to the extent that it provides state or local money in at least equal amount with Federal money for joint expenditure for teacher training.

The training provided with the appropriation must be carried out under the supervision of the State Board of Control for Vocational Education, and it must be given under public supervision and control. The State Board is required to establish minimum requirements for such training, subject to the approval of the Federal Office.

The State Board, with the approval of the Federal Office, has designated as institutions for vocational teacher training the following: for agriculture, the Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science; for trades and industries, the University of Michigan and Wayne University of Detroit; for home economics, the Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, the Michigan State Normal College, Wayne University of Detroit, Northern State Teachers College, and Western State Teachers College. Wayne University of Detroit has been designated as a teacher training institution to conduct foremanship and leader training conferences.

Occupational Guidance

The proper selection of students for vocational schools or classes is essential for the efficient conduct of such schools and classes. It is likewise essential that the pupil should make his choice of a vocational school or class for the purpose of training for an occupation on the basis of information about his own interests and abilities, wages, working conditions, opportunities for employment, tenure of employment, and other conditions influencing his success in the occupation. Such information should be acquired by the pupil before the critical moment of his choice of training for a specific occupation. The selective process through a functioning occupational guidance program must
take place before the pupil enters into vocational training to avoid waste of vocational education funds.

Officials in vocational schools concerned with enrolling students function efficiently only to the extent that they also possess knowledge of occupational information and pupil inventory before acceding to or directing the enrollment of a pupil for specific training. The vocational school itself must continuously utilize such information during the process of training and placing its pupils. The vocational schools and classes must also look to officials in non-vocational schools for occupational guidance service to the end that pupils will be properly directed to such schools or classes for specific training.

It follows that if vocational education is to be further developed and strengthened it is necessary to improve the ability of teacher counselors, both in the schools from which vocational classes draw their pupils, and in vocational schools themselves to secure and use facts about occupations and facts of occupational significance about their pupils; and second, the improvement of these teacher counselors in the use of the necessary techniques in applying these facts to the wise counsel and guidance of pupils.

The term "occupations" as used in the service provided for by this plan shall include work in semi-skilled, skilled, technical, semi-professional, and professional vocations in the fields of homemaking, agriculture, industry, commercial, personal service provisions, and other ways of making a living.

The term "guidance" as used in this service as provided for in this plan is defined as the process of acquainting an individual with various ways in which he may discover and use his natural endowment plus special training obtained from any available source which enable him to make his living to the best advantage to himself and society.

To provide for the further development and strengthening of vocational education programs through the above mentioned functions of occupational guidance, the State Board of Control for Vocational Education includes occupational guidance as a definite part of the state program of vocational education.

GEORGE H. FERN,
State Director.

Lansing, Michigan,
December 7, 1938.

MICHIGAN STATE LIBRARY

Michigan was the first state in the Union to make provision in its earliest constitution for a State Library. It was established 110 years ago in 1828 under the name of the Michigan Territorial Council Library. Our far-seeing early settlers and law makers provided a strong foundation for the rich heritage in things of the mind, which Michigan has afforded succeeding generations. Michigan State Library belongs to the people of Michigan. That this rich heritage is appreciated by the citizens of the state is evidenced by the calls for State Library service from every one of the 83 counties.

Michigan State Library serves the Supreme Court, state officials, state departments, state institutions, libraries, schools, clubs and individual residents of the state. It has a collection of over 345,000 books and pamphlets, and includes an excellent collection of pictures and music. It sends traveling libraries into every county, gives library service to schools and other institutions, renders a reference and research service, has an extensive file of State and Federal documents and one of the best genealogical-historical libraries between Albany and Chicago. Its law collection is unexcelled.

For control and efficiency in service the State Library is organized into twelve divisions: 1. The Law Library is one of two great law collections in the State. It now has about 57,000 volumes. The vital material, namely the continuations, has been kept up to date at the cost of addition of new publications, only indispensable new books have been added. In 1935 a survey
of the distribution of Michigan Reports was made and many volumes were
redistributed. W. P. A. workers have repaired thousands of volumes, a
recataloging of this collection is well advanced.
2. The Extension Division has made rapid progress in recent years due to
funds made available by Federal agencies. Many county and village library
projects have been organized. These projects vary greatly in scope, from
small local groups of relief workers who mend library books and school text
books to highly developed county library systems furnishing books to com-
munities through a net work of branches. The locality buys the materials,
the Federal government pays salaries, and the State Library sponsors and
supervises the work. Some of these larger projects became legalized and
permanent county libraries.
3. New York and Michigan were the first two states in the Union to
establish traveling libraries. This division sends out books to supplement
school libraries, and to clubs and institutions where no city or county library
is available to residents. This service has been greatly increased by calls
for assistance from CCO camps, college extension work and recreation centers.
A great need was met when the State Library began receiving the Equipment-
Agricultural Library fund from the Department of Agriculture.

Other divisions are the (4) General Loan and Reference; (5) the Docu-
ment; the (6) Art and Music; the (7) Genealogical-Historical; the (8)
Cataloging; the (9) Periodical, the (10) Financial; the (11) Publications;
and the (12) Statistical. From the Statistical division significant current
data follows: The traveling library division sent out 33,581 books to schools,
clubs, libraries, camps, Granges and state institutions. The Law Library
division loaned 6,073 volumes to 10,322 borrowers. The total pieces circulated
by the general loan and reference division was 100,593. These are divided
as to material, packages, books, clippings, music, etc., and a record kept as
to which counties they were sent and the number of those borrowing them
in the counties, also the number of libraries borrowing them in the counties.
### KINDS AND DISTRIBUTION OF SERVICES

**July 1937—June 30, 1938**

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## KINDS AND DISTRIBUTION OF SERVICES—Concluded

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**Totals**: 15,684 | 44,253 | 29,198 | 2,549 | 1,382 | 23,213 | 671 | 1,876

Total pieces circulated 100,563.

**MRS. GRACE McGLORE**, State Librarian.

Lansing, Michigan,
September 1, 1938.

## PORT HURON PUBLIC LIBRARY

St. Clair County Library, the first county library in the state of Michigan, was organized by the county board of supervisors contracting with the Port Huron Public Library for service. The contract is a very simple one. The letter from the Port Huron Library Board explained to the county board of supervisors the value there was to be received from the library service and said the voting of an appropriation would make a contract and the continuation of the appropriation would mean the renewal of the contract yearly. St. Clair County is a rural county. There are four towns of over a thousand population but a very large portion of the people in the county live on farms—their own farms. Port Huron itself is only a little over 35,000.

The appropriation for county library service has always been low in St. Clair County. If one had tried to give adequate county library service on that basis, it would not have been possible on the very face of it. To secure a county librarian with high ideals of county library service, training, experience and personality, to have a collection of books adequate for all types of people and the means of connecting the two would have been impossible. One of the three would have been weakened. Our present scheme of working is as follows: Miss Addie Gilbert is county librarian. She has been trained and is experienced in library service, has high ideals of book selection, etc. She knows and likes rural people and they like her. She gives part of her time to the Port Huron library; and her salary comes from the two sources.
The main library is thrown open to the country people. Anyone in this area can come to the library and borrow books. This service is used to the greatest advantage by the patrons who live very close, but also from long distances comes the omnivorous, the specialized reader and the so-called "better reader" whom the small collections in the stations do not satisfy.

The book collection, purchased from county funds, consists of the books in constant demand. The books of limited appeal are borrowed from the main library. I have heard people say "Doesn't this hamper the city library?" It does not. It really only succeeds in stretching the use of the book. It is foolish to have a book stand on the shelves unused. The type of book that will find a reader among the crowds, is not the type that is borrowed from the city library.

The work of the county library in connection with the schools is especially valuable. Mrs. Elvera Morrison, the county superintendent, gives splendid cooperation. A Dodge book wagon with shelves built into the sides is a very real asset. Miss Gilbert goes to the schools, opens the sides of the truck, the children come out and choose their books. At the same time she discusses with the teacher, her needs. The requests are later mailed. Books that belong to the school district libraries are taken back to be mended on the W. P. A. mending project. The book wagon is used during the summer months to stimulate reading through clubs.

In the towns are the branches. The town furnishes the librarians, the buildings and some books. Miss Gilbert gives supervision and books. In these places especially, the contract with the city library is useful. Women's clubs are strong in these towns—and in cooperating with the city library, the choice of books from a collection of 52,000 means more than from a collection of 5,500. Out of a county book fund of $800, you can't buy many five dollar books—no matter how valuable they are.

In other places and at other times, there was more or less, misunderstanding, even sometimes a spirit of distrust between the farm and the cities. The farm people perhaps felt that city people were ready to work them or look down on them. All of us who love the country and yet live in towns are happy that this is being eliminated. The contact of library service brings the two together closely and friendships are thus more easily formed.

It is easier perhaps to know one another in an informal discussion of "The Devil and Daniel Webster" than to come together at a formal meeting. Everyone in the county is invited to the main library. In still another way we feel that the bringing of the farm children to the city library is helpful to them. Most of them are going away to high school, many of them to college. There are many new situations to face. If they have become accustomed to going to a library and having their wishes and requests met adequately, the library can become an old friend in a new guise and a new surrounding.

LEILA B. WILCOX, Librarian.

Port Huron, Michigan, September 19, 1938.

THE JACKSON COUNTY LIBRARY

In 1928 an organization named the Jackson County Adult Education Extension Board asked the extension department of the Michigan State Library to make a survey of the reading facilities and interests of Jackson County. This work was done by Miss Constance Bement, head of the Michigan State Library Extension Department, assisted by Dr. John D. Willard then of the Michigan State College Extension Department and later a widely known field worker for the American Adult Education Association.

The results of this survey found school children who were readers, but who were limited in access to good books, Alger and Tom Swift titles far out-
distancing Treasure Island and Tom Sawyer in popularity. It also showed the book use of adults low because in the five operating village libraries book collections ranging from 600 to 5000 were in most cases available only to association members. The survey urged that a county system be adopted, because under such a service all the inhabitants of the county could be supplied economically from a larger taxing unit and each established library given added resources enabling it to become a real and influential civic institution in its own community.

These findings were given wide publicity by an interested and cooperative press. The County Adult Education Extension Board held frequent meetings and became known as the County Library Committee, drawing into its activities workers from Parent-Teacher associations, Women’s Clubs, Farm organizations and other interested groups. Finally the librarian of the smallest library unit in the county, Mrs. Arthur Teft of Hanover, persuaded her township supervisor, Mr. LaVerne Hatch of Horton, to introduce a motion to establish a County Library at a meeting of the County Board of Supervisors. A committee from this Board investigated by letter and visits other County Libraries then operating in the state. Information and assistance were freely given by the State Library. The conclusion of all this careful and persistent activity was the authorization by vote of the County Board of Supervisors in October, 1929, to establish the Jackson County Library.

Service was begun in March, 1930. Books were purchased and equipment secured as rapidly as possible. With the help of liberal loans of books from the State Library, 5 library units, 20 deposit stations and half the schools of the county were being served by January 1, 1931, the first 12 months circulation totaling 50,197.

But this promising beginning immediately met the discouraging conditions imposed by the depression which was already beginning when the Jackson County Library came into being. It became necessary to make capital of lowered support for the young County Library by asking for book donations, gifts of magazines and library benefits. Curtailed funds prevented staff enlargements adequate to service the increasing calls and needs, requiring long hours and anxious planning. But in spite of adversity, perhaps because of it, roots of interest and support became strong and some critical years were weathered.

Books were loaned to Women’s Home Extension groups, to Child Study groups, to Literary Clubs, to teachers and pupils. During 1937-38 over 100 schools were library borrowers and school children used 1276 books. The total circulation for that period was 40,670. Services covered many phases: books were loaned; school library collections were reconditioned by means of W. P. A. project; help was given in book selection for school libraries; four high school libraries were reorganized and catalogues made; vacation reading projects were conducted; and reference services were given to all types of study interests.

New plans and enlargements are always in the offing. Among these is that of a school district cooperative library project. Schools wishing to become members of this cooperative project contribute a membership fee which is pooled for the purchase of books, each member having access to all books thus bought. Economic buying, skilled book selection and wide distributing are the contribution of the County Library. Another new feature is an adult education program which is being attempted in cooperation with W. P. A. and the County Home Extension agent. Under this plan book discussion and reading groups are being formed in various parts of the county. It is yet too early in this effort to judge results, but it is hoped that a discriminating and articulate reading population will be developed.

Present conditions are far from secure, as depression still threatens to cut development short. Budget difficulties are ever present. But an enterprise arising out of the desires of a rural people and used and supported by them must ultimately survive. Difficulties may strengthen roots and insure
against too showy or leafy top expansion, and there is always hope that a more favorable financial season will allow a more perfect flowering for other years to follow.

MAUD E. GRILL,  
County Librarian.

Jackson, Michigan,  
October 12, 1938.

THE SCHOOL LIBRARY

A Service Agency. It functions to further the school's objectives. It has no distinct subject matter, but provides materials for all subjects and all interests of pupils and teachers. It becomes increasingly effective as teachers and pupils learn to use its resources and employ its services for their work and play purposes. Through the library, books are distributed to individuals, groups and classes. They are sent freely to classrooms, laboratories, shops and study centers—wherever they will be used. From all parts of the school, pupils, teachers, committees, classes, individuals go to the library to use books, magazines, pictures, and maps; to find facts and illustrative materials; to read.

A Teaching Agency. The school library has a positive, active, teaching function. It suggests the reading of books which might otherwise be unknown or neglected. It supplies materials for developing and expanding interests. It stimulates new interests. Through its reference tools, indexes, bibliographies, and catalogs, the realms of information and knowledge may be explored. The library cooperates with other agencies of instruction in helping pupils learn how to use books and libraries, how to find information, how to study. By its bulletins and exhibits, by its posters, direction sheets, and guides, by its appearance and atmosphere, the library teaches informally and encourages learning. By its introduction to the public library, it suggests the lifetime use of reading to further only interest or experience. The beauty, order and quiet of the library, the efficiency of its organization, the appeal of its books invite reading, make study attractive, carry on and increase the enthusiasm, zeal, or motive started within its own walls or in the classroom, assembly, shop, laboratory, or gymnasium.

A Book Center. The school library is a book center. In it the books and materials to satisfy the interests and to meet the needs of the pupils and teachers of the school are organized, cataloged, shelved or filed, and displayed so as to be easily found and used.

A Reading Center. The school library is a reading center, a place for enjoying books, for investigating problems, for study; for using all sorts of printed materials—clippings, pamphlets, pictures, maps and magazines. The physical features of the room—particularly the provisions for lighting, for seating, for ventilation and for regulating temperature—make the reader comfortable and facilitate reading and study. The school librarian—skilled in bringing books and people together, understanding school needs and prepared to cope with school problems, ready to utilize the results of the school's testing program, quick in discovering reading difficulties and in finding aid for dealing with them; alert to improve the conditions for study and to help individuals improve their study habits, effective in relating books to the happenings of the world and the interests of the world to books—is so subtle a guide and leader that the reader is almost unaware of his service. The school librarian makes the library a reading room, a book laboratory, a work center for the entire school.

The Children: It is evident that children and young people who are learning to read and those who, knowing how to read, are reading to enjoy and use books are the first essentials of an active school library.

The Teachers: Next in importance come their teachers. Before a school library can perform all of its services, the teachers must know its resources
and realize how its work leads to and develops from their work. Teachers who share their enthusiasm for books share with the librarian the work of reading guidance. Teachers who teach with and through the library are enriching and extending interests, making school work vital, and helping their pupils gain worth-while skill in acquiring information and using the tools of scholarship.

The Administration: Before a school library can function effectively—in fact, before a really adequate school library is provided—the superintendent, the principal and the librarian must understand its purposes and recognize to some extent what it can do for the school. The superintendent can interpret the library to the Board of Education and to the community only when he knows its importance. And on his interpretation depends the financial support essential for the library's existence and growth.

The Principal must know what he can and should expect from the library in order to provide properly for its functioning in the school. Just as the library's objectives are limited or extended by the school's objectives, so is the administration of the library largely determined by the principal's plan for its use. His attitude and his work with pupils, teachers, and librarians is of the greatest importance in enabling the school library to flourish or in restricting its usefulness.

The Librarian, the book collection and the library quarters are the three immediate essentials—the factors without which a school library does not exist. The librarian is the most important single factor not only because the selection, organization and use of the book collection and the administration and teaching program of the library are dependent on his work, but also because the understanding of the superintendent and principal, the cooperation of teachers, the enthusiasm of pupils are due largely to the librarian's vision of the library and his ability to make school library ideals practical, tangible, and significant realities.

ANNA CLARK KENNEDY,
American Library Association.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

While there has been a state of Michigan there has been a University of Michigan. Even before Michigan was admitted to the Union, a group of public-spirited citizens, which included Governor Lewis Cass, Judge A. B. Woodward, and William Woodbridge, had procured its charter from the territorial legislature in 1817; Reverend John Montefith, a Presbyterian minister, and Father Gabriel Richard, a pioneer Roman Catholic priest, united to form its first faculty. In 1821 a revised charter provided for a board of trustees. Under these auspices an elementary school and an academy were maintained in Detroit until, with the admission of Michigan as a state, the first legislature, in 1837, reorganized the University under a board of regents and transferred it from Detroit to Ann Arbor.

Here, for a few years, things went slowly; the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts, was opened in 1841 and the Medical School in 1850. But in 1852 Michigan's first great president, Henry Philip Tappan, appeared and gave the University an impetus which it has never since lost. Dr. Tappan's ideal was to provide facilities for study in all recognized fields and in all degrees of advancement. Naturally this could not be realized at once, but certain beginnings were made; a scientific course was added to the old classical curriculum; civil engineering was introduced; a limited number of elective courses were permitted, and strong men were called to the faculty.

President Tappan was succeeded in 1863 by President Erastus O. Haven (1863-69) and the latter, in 1871, by President James Burrill Angell (1871-1909). In this period the University had grown; its enrollment, 216 at President Tappan's coming, was 1,114 in 1869; the Law School had been added in 1859, a hospital opened in 1868, and the teaching of pharmacy begun.
in the same year. The introduction of coeducation and of the system of admission on certificate from high school, in 1870, testified both to the liberality and youthful vigor of the institution and to its realization that it was an essential part of the entire public educational system of the state.

The passage of the first mill-tax in 1867 was an event of supreme importance in the University's history, since it provided a precedent for the method of state support which had been followed ever since, without substantial change in the underlying principle. The allotment to the University, by law, of an annual sum which is proportionate to the total taxable valuation of the State gives a continuing measure of the institution's support, on the basis of which orderly and systematic plans for its maintenance and development can be made and without which there could be no planning beyond the immediate present. In 1935 the legislature modified the provisions of the law which relate to the source of the funds, but retained unchanged the essential principle just mentioned.

President Angell, scholar, diplomat, and statesman, one of America's greatest educational leaders, carried forward the organization that Dr. Tappan had begun. His administration saw the erection of many buildings, the provision of means for graduate study and summer study, the opening of the Colleges of Dentistry (1875), Pharmacy (1876), and Engineering (1895), the extension of the elective system, and the establishment of the first professorship in education and the first course in forestry in any American university.

In Dr. Angell's last year as president the enrollment had been 5,223. Under President Harry Burns Hutchins (1909-20) it grew to 9,401, and under President Marion LeRoy Burton (1920-25) to 12,312. This was a period of tremendous expansion, unsought by the University but caused by a rapidly increasing public demand for higher education. The buildings, most of them old by this time, were wholly inadequate; planned for a student body of five or six thousand, they were suddenly required to accommodate twice that number. The generous appropriations of the State, amounting to $9,950,000 in the period 1917-24, supplemented by the magnificent gifts of alumni and friends, such as the Clements Library, several women's dormitories, Couzens Hall, and the Lawyers Club, brought relief to the situation. More than twenty major buildings were erected in these two administrations, and in the meantime the University's organization was carried further by the institution of the College of Architecture (1913) and the Schools of Education (1921) and Business Administration (1924).

Since President Burton's death the University had two presidents, Clarence Cook Little (1925-29) and its present executive, Alexander Grant Ruthven (1929—). It has organized a School of Forestry and Conservation (1927) and acquired by affiliation a School of Music (1929). Its enrollment continued to rise until 1930-31, when it was 15,500, but with the coming of financial stringency sank to 12,301 in 1933-34. In both 1934-35 and 1935-36, however, substantial increases were reported. The enrollment in 1936-37, 18,043, was the largest in the University's history. This grew to 18,851 in 1937-38.

Of necessity this brief sketch has omitted many essentials. It has not mentioned Andrew D. White, Thomas M. Cooley, Edward Olney, James C. Watson, Moses Colt Tyler, Henry Sewall, Victor C. Vaughan, Robert M. Wenley, Claude H. Van Tyne, or the other great teachers and scholars who made Michigan's reputation as one of the country's foremost universities, nor has it done justice to the leadership which Michigan has constantly furnished among its sister state universities. Nor has it touched upon the democracy of its student life, the peculiar loyalty of its alumni, and the public services of its graduates in peace and war.

Alumni: From 1845, when the first collegiate class was graduated, until July 1, 1937, the University of Michigan has conferred 78,752 degrees upon 68,388 persons. In addition, 42,539 persons have attended the institution with-
out graduating, making a total of 110,927 former students. Of this number 13,028 graduates and 10,487 nongraduates are known to be deceased, and 55,360 graduates and 32,652 nongraduates, a total of 87,412, are presumed to be alive. Of these 36,190 live in the state of Michigan.

Enrollment in Past Years:

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From Official Publications of the University.

University Extension Service

For more than twenty-five years the Extension Service of the University of Michigan has endeavored to meet the needs of local communities throughout the State. By direct class teaching in both credit and noncredit courses, by lectures, institutes, and short courses, by means of the radio, through the Library Extension Service, by visual and auditory aids, and through home study instruction, this program of adult education enters its second quarter of a century.

The assignment of faculty members for lectures in different parts of the State was the first organized activity of the Extension Service. At the present time more than 500 lectures are assigned annually with the result that practically every county in Michigan is visited each year by one or more University lecturers. Organizations with a closed membership are asked to pay a part or all of the expenses incident to the lecturers. Either single lectures or a series may be scheduled on this plan. Total lectures assigned last year—566; Communities served—168; faculty members participating—109; lecture attendance—70,050.

The extension program of classwork was started in 1913 in Detroit. Only three subjects were offered at first, but they formed the foundation on which the present state-wide program of nearly 200 courses has been built. The number of courses given last year—185; faculty members participating—113; enrollment—5,252.

The Michigan High School Forensic Association, organized in 1917, sponsors contests in debate, oratory, declamation, and extemporaneous speech, and encourages group discussion and dramatics. It conducts a preliminary series of debates for all member schools, an elimination series of debates for the 64 high-school points, leading to the State Championship Debate, and local, subdistrict, and district contests in the other three activities. Schools competing in debates (1936-37)—225; Schools competing in other contests—336; students participating—20,842; attendance at official contests—125,211; attendance at State Championship Debate—4,000. (Including 1,500 students representing 128 high schools).

The Library Extension Service is engaged in studying current civic, economic, social, and general educational problems with a view to collecting and putting at the disposal of Michigan citizens authentic and up-to-date material on practically every subject of public interest. The needs of special groups, such as the Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs, the Michigan Congress of Parents and Teachers, the Michigan State Grange, and
Michigan schools and colleges, have been given special consideration. Nearly 10,000 requests for this service were received last year, in response to which 85,000 pamphlets, clippings, and reading lists were sent out.

The Visual Education Service was organized in 1916 in response to requests for the loan of slides for use in connection with schools, churches, and women's clubs. 104 sets of approximately 50 slides each are now available. These sets, and the descriptive data that accompany them, are furnished to any organization free of charge, except for transportation costs. 136 organizations used this service last year. Many requests are now being received for both sound and silent films on educational topics. Plans have been formulated by which it is hoped these requests can be granted in the near future.

The Joint Committee on Health Education was organized in 1921 by the Michigan State Medical Society in cooperation with the University of Michigan. Through the years other organizations were invited into membership, and the Committee is now comprised of 23 member units. Its early objective, stated briefly, was to disseminate authentic knowledge on medical and health subjects through lectures by members of professional groups. In 1935 the Committee was reorganized and, although continuing the health lecture service, the emphasis in the program became that of acting as an agency through which the various groups in the State interested in health education would have a means of coordinating their programs.

The Broadcasting Service, organized in 1925, transmits informative and educational programs yearly from October to April over WJR, Detroit. This station brings the voices of the faculty and the news of the campus to alumni and listeners throughout the Middle West. Each year over 30,000 copies of mimeographed talks on various topics are mailed free to those who request them. An annual bulletin announcing dates, topics, and speakers for the radio programs is available to all upon request.

The Correspondence Study Department was organized in 1936 in cooperation with the Division of Education of the Michigan WPA. Credit and noncredit courses are offered for those people whose needs are not met by established programs, and for those who cannot attend classes regularly because of ill health, working hours, or other reasons. Provision is made for freshman credit, on the passing of validating examinations, up to a maximum of thirty semester hours.

For nearly ten years institutes or short courses have been conducted in cooperation with various organizations throughout the State. The number of requests for this type of service is steadily increasing. These institutes, extending from one day to two weeks, are conducted in Ann Arbor and utilize University facilities. Co-operating sponsors of recent institutes: Michigan Congress of Parents and Teachers, Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs, Law Enforcement Officers of Michigan, Michigan State Federation of Labor, The Federated Garden Clubs of Michigan and the State Department of Conservation, National Recreation Association and the Recreation Division of the Michigan Works Progress Administration, Michigan Youth Association, C.C.C. Camp Educational Advisers of Michigan, The Huron Valley Improvement Commission, Trade Association Executives, Michigan Retail Coal Merchants Association.

From Official Publications of the Extension Division.

**Michigan State College**

*History:* Michigan State College, with a history of 80 years of service to the State of Michigan and with 5,900 students attending classes on the campus, is entering upon a new era of development. Enrollment has doubled within the last 10 years bringing the naturally attending problems of growth.
Beaumont Tower, in the center of the Michigan State College campus, East Lansing, commemorates the site of College Hall, first building in any university or college devoted to teaching of scientific agriculture. Gift of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Beaumont, of Detroit, the tower symbolizes Michigan State College to thousands of students and alumni.
The oldest agricultural college in the world, this institution was founded in 1855 and served as a pattern of colleges planned under the Morrill Act of 1862. Situated three miles from Lansing, the seat of the state government, surrounded by a dense forest and only to be reached by an often almost impassable wagon road across a long stretch of marshy ground, it is not surprising that the early years of the institution were a period of trial and disappointment.

During the first era in the history of the college the activities of the institution were devoted entirely to agriculture. Because it was blazing a trail, because there was no pattern for this invaluable branch of education, there was no sympathetic support by the farmers, the very persons it was intended to assist.

In 1885 the Board of Agriculture established a department of mechanical arts. It was the beginning of the present division of engineering. In 1896 a course of study for women was adopted, the forerunner of the present division of home economies. Following in gradual succession were the division of veterinary science, liberal arts, and applied science. In recent years courses in medical biology, physical education, public school music, hotel administration, and police administration have been added.

The history of the college is thus the history of a pioneer movement in education, that beginning in the most humble way has already grown to an importance undreamed by its founders. Yet the college has but opened the door to a great new field of achievements.

Organisation: Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science is under the control of a constitutional board known as the State Board of Agriculture, members of which are elected from the state at large for a period of six years, two being elected each odd year. The president of the college is elected by the board of control and is, under the co-institutional provision, the presiding officer of that body.

For resident teaching the college is organized into six chief divisions: agriculture which includes forestry, horticulture and landscape architecture; engineering; home economies; veterinary science, including medical biology; applied science, including physical education and police administration; and liberal arts, including business administration, public school music, applied music and hotel administration. In addition to the foregoing there are the agricultural and engineering experiment stations, organized for research and investigation; and the division of extension work, the activities of which are for the most part carried on away from the college. A large part of the work of the experiment station is supported by grants from the federal government. The college likewise receives funds from the federal government for carrying on extension work throughout the state. These funds are supplied by various congressional acts intending that the benefits of agriculture, research, and teaching be carried to the most remote communities in the state.

Equipment: The lands forming the college estate at East Lansing comprise 1955 acres. For the interest of the reader they may be divided approximately as follows: athletic field and drive, 27 acres; campus, 104 acres; orchards, nurseries, and gardens, 45 acres; experimental plots, 40 acres; forest and forest nurseries, 164 acres; and the farm proper, 1575 acres.

The strictly farm buildings include those used for horticulture, poultry, and experimental purposes, and are valued at approximately $350,000. The value of all live stock including poultry is approximately $110,000. In addition to the various barns and other farm buildings which are directly devoted to agriculture is the agricultural building, the dairy building, anatomy and animal pathology building and clinic, the forestry building, horticulture building, and greenhouses. No one set of buildings, however, can be said to serve one division alone, as students from one division may find their classes or laboratories in various part of the campus.

Some of the most imposing structures on the campus are the Beaumont Tower, the gift of an alumnus and located on the exact site of the original
college building; the engineering group of buildings, where instruction is given in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering; the chemistry building which houses various courses in pure chemistry and chemical engineering; the horticulture building in which numerous experiments are planned and carried out for the betterment of Michigan fruit growing; the home economics building, already crowded beyond its capacity; the union; demonstration hall, which houses the military department, and which is the scene of activities during farmers' meetings; and two groups of dormitories, one for women and one for men.

Eight new buildings (November, 1938) are under construction on the campus. These are: a new dormitory for women and one for men; an auditorium, seating approximately 5,500 persons; a gymnasium and field house; a veterinary clinic; a practice hall; a health service building; and stock judging pavilion. These new structures will serve to relieve the congested conditions in living and, also, will facilitate the handling of large crowds at meetings on the campus. They do not, however, make possible an increase in class rooms or laboratories. This need will have to be met by the construction of new buildings if the college continues to grow as it has in the last few years.

Achievements by the College: For the last 80 years Michigan State College had led in research affecting the people of the state, and literally of the entire nation. New varieties of fruits have been brought out by the college, varieties that have increased many times the original value to growers. Experiments in spraying and other control of insects and pests have been carried on, and the work has been carried into the field with the result that fruit growers and other farmers have been saved millions of dollars every year. Animal and human diseases have been brought under control by methods devised under the supervision of research workers in the college laboratories.

Bang's disease, Undulant Fever, Bovine Tuberculosis have been a few of these.

Research and extension specialists have carried on the work in conquering other diseases, such as: Hog Cholera, Pullorum Disease, Blackhead, and Cociddiosis. Such research is continuous in the laboratories and will be. The college has led in the research for varieties of plants that are resistant to fusarium wilts, with the result that several new varieties of tomatoes, cucumbers, beans and celery have been developed by specialists. Two varieties of bean have been developed by the college, one of them Robust and the other Michellite. They have proved of great financial value to farmers.

For the last 25 years the college has been leading in the campaign for an increase in the growth of alfalfa, until today Michigan leads the nation in the production of this valuable crop. Through provision of the Rackham Foundation research is being carried on to discover new uses of agricultural products of Michigan, uses which may bring under profitable cultivation the millions of acres of muck land now lying idle.

In the radio interview recently, E. L. Anthony, Dean of the Division of Agriculture, was asked what percentage of the people of Michigan is affected by the activities of the college. He replied, "Every resident of this state is directly affected by the research and extension work carried on by the various divisions of this college. Not only are the pocketbooks of all the farmers and businessmen affected by the help—indeed the very lives of the workers are vitally influenced."

A. A. APPLEGATE.

Journalism and Publications.

Lansing, Michigan,
November 11, 1938.

STATE COLLEGE EXTENSION SERVICE

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics was provided for by an Act of Congress in 1914, known as the Smith-Lever Law.
This law places the responsibility for the administration of "Extension Work" with the State College but also makes it a cooperative enterprise with the Federal Department of Agriculture and the various counties of the state. Under the successful direction of R. J. Baldwin, Edna V. Smith, and others in service to adults; and of A. G. Kettunen and others for youth through the 4-H Clubs; a far-reaching, a well-nigh universally accepted extension service to country people is being set up in Michigan.—Editor.

THE MICHIGAN COLLEGE OF MINING AND TECHNOLOGY

When, in 1843, the final treaty between the Indians and the United States was ratified in which the Indians relinquished their claims to the lands of the Upper Peninsula and Isle Royale, there began a period of wild speculation and exploration which lasted for several years. In 1843 the first real mining was done at Fort Wilkins near Copper Harbor. In that year work was begun on locations found by Dr. Douglass Houghton, who, in his fourth annual report as state geologist, in 1841, mentioned having definitely located a vein of green silicate of copper at Copper Harbor.

From that time on, as prospectors and explorers continued to flock to the district and as the potential value of the copper-bearing formations came to be recognized, there began a steadily-growing demand for trained men who knew how to cope with the problems of mineral recovery and concentration as well as those of prospecting and locating. By 1861 the need for a mining school was suffiently evident so that a bill was Introduced in the legislature to provide "a mining school at Houghton, in the County of Houghton." The bill, however, did not pass.

As the mining industry continued to develop, the necessity of having a school located in the copper district became more and more pressing, and in 1885 Senator Jay A. Hubbell, who was then representing the Upper Peninsula in the Legislature, successfully secured the passage of the act which established on paper "The Michigan Mining School," and appropriated for its support $25,000. It was not until the fall of 1886 that the school, with meagre equipment, was opened in rented quarters in the Village of Houghton with 23 students enrolled and a two-year course of study drawn up. The faculty consisted of three members, of whom Albert Williams, Jr., was principal.

Mr. Williams was succeeded the following year by Dr. Marshman E. Wadsworth, who was elected director and later president. Twenty-nine students were enrolled for the second year, and an appropriation for a building was secured. This building was formally opened in 1889; It is known as Hubbell Hall, in honor of the school's benefactor, Honorable Jay A. Hubbell.

The first graduating class, seven in number, received degrees of bachelor of science in 1888. In 1889, a three-year course was adopted and the two degrees of bachelor of science and mining engineer were offered by the school. In 1893 a four-year course was adopted; in 1895 a full elective system went into effect; and in 1897 the legislature authorized a change in name from the Michigan Mining School to the Michigan College of Mines. The college continued to grow, both in numbers and in influence. As Hubbell Hall soon became inadequate, in 1890 an ore dressing plant was constructed, and in 1894 the Old Mechanical building was completed.

Dr. Wadsworth was truly a builder. In spite of trials and hardships, he forged ahead persistently, and when he resigned in 1899, the school was definitely established in the minds and the hearts of the people of the state. Dr. Fred W. McNair, who had been a member of the faculty since 1893, served as president from 1899 to 1924. Dr. McNair proved himself to be a man of vision who worked whole-heartedly for the advance of scientific education. During his regime the school grew until it had attained a world-wide reputation for its ability to produce men who could take their places as capable leaders, not only in the mining but also in the industrial world. Dur-
ing these years the mining building, the chemistry, metallurgy, and administration buildings, the clubhouse, and the power plant were constructed.

The alumni have always been genuinely interested in the welfare of the school. The Alumni Association of the Michigan Mining School was early organized, an annual meeting to be held on a day during commencement week. However, as the size of the classes increased and the graduates scattered into every part of the world, the association went into a state of decline.

It was revived by the chairman of the board of control of the college, Honorable William Kelly, who proposed that the college celebrate its quarter-century anniversary in 1911 by holding a reunion at the college. The celebration was a great success, with the result that the Alumni Association was revived, meetings to be held at the college every five years. This plan has been carried out, the college and the Alumni Association cooperating in planning a program of entertainment and instruction, and in the meantime providing an opportunity for the alumni to renew old acquaintances and form new ones. These gatherings are eagerly looked forward to by the college and its alumni, and plans to attend are made, especially by those in foreign countries, months in advance.

After Dr. McNair's untimely death in 1924, Dr. C. M. Carson of the faculty served as acting president until the appointment of Dr. W. O. Hotchkiss in 1925. Dr. Hotchkiss came to the Michigan College of Mines with a broad engineering experience and a thorough knowledge of what was required of a successful mining engineer. In 1927 the legislature, largely through his efforts, broadened the college's scope to cover the technical engineering field, and changed its name to The Michigan College of Mining and Technology. This change marked the beginning of a new period of growth and development for the college. The New Engineering building was constructed and the physical plant otherwise expanded considerably.

Courses in military science and tactics, under the Reserve Officers Training Corps, were opened to all physically fit students in the fall of 1928. Military instruction, which is optional, is under the direction of officers of the United States Army, and the necessary equipment is furnished by the War Department. At the beginning of the present year, the battalion was enlarged into a regiment, with an enrollment of 324 men. The R. O. T. C. band totals 50 members.

Dr. Hotchkiss's ten years as president were filled with initiative and action, and when he resigned in 1935 to become the president of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, New York, students, faculty, and alumni alike felt that the college had lost a brilliant, broad- visioned executive. He was succeeded by the writer. A three-year course in forestry and wood utilization has been added to the curriculum; and this course is proving very attractive to the students, as the college is located in the heart of a great forest area.

The Alumni reunions have been held every five years, and alumni have maintained an active interest in the welfare of the institution. On August 5, 6, and 7, 1936, the college celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. Every effort was made to insure the success of the occasion, and the response by both the alumni and the townspeople was even greater than that hoped for. This year's enrollment numbers almost 800 students. Four-year courses leading to bachelor's degrees are offered in mining engineering, electrical engineering, civil engineering, chemical engineering, mechanical engineering, metallurgical engineering, general engineering, general science, chemistry, and geology. Professional degrees are also granted in all specific engineering branches taught, and master's degrees in most of the courses.

With the continued increase in enrollment, it has become increasingly difficult to house the students, and so, to meet this need, plans are under way for the construction of a men's dormitory which will house 200 students. This building, which will be of modern, fire-proof construction, is made possible through the aid of a federal PWA grant. An active interest is maintained
in the welfare of the students. Several honorary as well as social and professional fraternities enlist the participation of a great many of the students. Five student professional clubs are affiliated with their respective national engineering societies.

A social program affords the students plenty of entertainment during the college year. In addition, two all-college projects, the annual winter carnival and the biennial engineering show, are features in which all the campus organizations participate. Training in news writing and feature writing, technical as well as non-technical, is furnished by the Lode, official college newspaper, and the Keweenawan, student yearbook.

This college is singularly fortunate in being located in the heart of the Michigan copper district. Within easy access are situated several of the largest, deepest and most successful mines in the world. The most powerful machinery ever employed in mining is here, and is always available for inspection by the students. The readiness of the companies to cooperate, and their generous attitude in allowing the college free access to their equipment for purposes of instruction, constitute assets of inestimable value. In addition to the availability of the copper mines, the iron mines of the Marquette, Menominee, and Gogebic Ranges are within a few hours' ride of the college and furnish a most efficient means of illustrating a large past of its teachings. In 1927 a copper and iron research program was initiated at the college, and this has worked out to the benefit of both producers and the college.

The cooperation of the college with the students, the alumni, and the public has been an important factor in its growth, and its increasing usefulness is evidenced by the nation-wide reputations and commanding positions of its graduates in their professional work.

GROVER C. DILLMAN, President.

Houghton, Michigan, October 29, 1938.

MICHIGAN STATE NORMAL COLLEGE

The Michigan State Normal College has been intimately associated with, and an active contributor to the progress of the state for nearly ninety years. Although holding steadfastly to the objective of specifically preparing teachers for the schools since its inception in 1849, the administration and faculty have ever been mindful of the fact that its graduates and students will also be a potential force as citizens and parents in Michigan's civic, cultural, moral, and industrial development. Hence the institution's aim is dual in nature; to prepare efficient teachers, and to discharge its additional obligation, that of assisting other agencies in the attainment of a happier, more healthful, more prosperous, and more effective citizenship.

The facilities for discharging this dual obligation compare very favorably with those of any other teacher training college of the country. These facilities have been made possible by biennial appropriations of the state legislature, an early land grant of twenty-five sections from the national government, gifts of money and land from the citizens of Ypsilanti, contributions from the alumni of the college and special gratuities from other friends.

The campus comprises one hundred seven acres on which are located the administration unit; Pierce Hall, and Welch Hall for class rooms and for students of fine, practical and industrial arts and home economics; a science building containing lecture rooms and laboratories for students of the natural and physical sciences and agriculture; a gymnasium for the use of all students in keeping physically fit and also for men and women preparing to teach in the field of physical education; Briggs Field House, given by Walter O. Briggs, for athletic purposes; Pease Auditorium, which is used for assemblies and which also contains rooms for students of vocal and instru-
mental music; Starkweather Hall which was given by Mrs. Mary Ann Starkweather for the use of students religious organizations; a library building with spacious reading and study rooms and 33,744 volumes of reading and reference material; a health and hospital cottage for the accommodation of students needing special attention of the college physician and nurses; Morrison House, the gift of Mrs. Effiah J. E. Morrison for special use of students needing intensive training in household arts; and Charles McKenney Hall, which is the college union building and which provides, under the guidance of special directors, a suitable social and recreational place for all students as well as a large cafeteria where wholesome meals are furnished at cost.

Under process of construction is the Horace H. Rackham building, the gift of the trustees of the Horace H. Rackham and Mary A. Rackham Fund for the special class training department. Also within the year a women's dormitory will be erected for the accommodation of two hundred students.

Practice teaching facilities are provided both on-campus and off-campus. Roosevelt Laboratory School meets the on-campus practice teaching requirements in the elementary and high school areas. Additional elementary practice teaching facilities are provided in Woodruff public school building in the eastern part of the city. Six miles southeast of the city is located the Lincoln Consolidated school which administers to the elementary and high school needs of the students of thirteen former rural districts. Two other rural schools afford practice teaching opportunities for prospective rural teachers.

In keeping with the ever increasing demands of the state, the college has continuously endeavored to maintain high standards of scholarship and culture and to improve its training techniques. It offers a variety of courses in order that the rural as well as the urban areas may be provided with teachers especially trained for efficient leadership of the youth in their pursuit of an education which will enable them now and in the future to function as desirable citizens.

For groundwork all students are required to pursue courses in several of the general fields of literature, science, history, sociology, mathematics, and government, "those common denominators of experience which everyone in a democracy should have." These areas together with courses in fine, practical and industrial arts, home economics, instrumental and vocal music, health and physical training claim almost the entire attention of the students during the first half of their undergraduate years. In the subsequent period they continue advanced courses in the fields in which they expect to teach and also devote considerable time to courses in psychology, methods, principles of teaching, history and philosophy of education, and actual teaching under the guidance of experts in the laboratory schools which are designed to provide teaching conditions somewhat comparable to those which the prospective teacher will encounter when he is later appointed to a real teaching position in a one or two room school, rural consolidated school, village system or larger city district.

In the early years of its existence the college directed its attention to the education and training of teachers in Michigan's elementary schools but as the union school and its successor the high school developed in the cities and villages it met the demand for teachers in the fields of secondary education. In more recent years the college has given especial attention to the preparation of teachers for the rural boys and girls attending elementary and high schools in consolidated districts. The Lincoln Consolidated School was designed for this purpose. Here we have six hundred fifty children of a rural area of sixty-three square miles transported by seventeen buses from their homes to school and back each school day. This school which provides education from the kindergarten through the twelfth grade for rural children has all of the facilities afforded by most city systems.

The most unique achievement of the college during the past twenty years has been the gradual development of the department for the training of
children who are mentally and physically handicapped. The department prepares teachers for all of the different classes of atypical children; totally deaf and hard of hearing, totally blind and partially sighted, crippled children, speech defectives, open window rooms for those who are physically underdeveloped, cardiac cases, and classes for those who are mentally retarded. During the year this department will be housed in the new Rackham Building for Handicapped Children which was made possible by the gift of $250,000 to the college by the trustees of the Rackham Foundation. For the first time this year graduate courses are offered which will lead to the degree of master of science in special class education.

The faculties of other departments of the college are at the present time at work on tentative courses to be conducted on the graduate level. These courses will supplement and harmonize with the Graduate School of the University of Michigan.

LESLIE A. BUTLER,
Professor of Education.

Ypsilanti, Michigan,
October 15, 1938.

CENTRAL STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

Surveys, evaluations and inventories are quite the order of the day. All are necessary, and valuable when well done and something more than some one's more-or-less biased opinion. This brief report will be rather more an inventory than anything else. The precise extent and value of items of the inventory cannot be determined as yet.

Central State Teachers College's contributions to better living in Michigan should and do have to do with the education of teachers. For the past five years the New Curriculum project has been engaging the faculty's attention. An outgrowth of a Congressional Crime Prevention survey the New Curriculum is an attempt to give teachers a functional education whereby they will be more attractive personally; will live more hygienic wholesome lives; and will understand, appreciate, and participate in social life as found in home, government and church. The new curriculum, being planned to meet the needs of the individual student necessarily varies with each person involved. In working out this new type college-education the faculty has been stimulated and campus teaching generally improved while it is too early to determine results with the students, both faculty and students are well pleased with results so far.

A departmental contribution to well-being and satisfactory living has been made by the Agriculture department. For many years the department has kept in close touch with the farmers of Central Michigan. Farm visitation, consultations, and farmers' conferences on the campus are regular parts of the department's work. Soybeans, sugar beets, better sheep and cattle, improvements of home grounds and buildings, forest, game and soil conservation have all been subjects of discussion in large conferences held by the department. The beautification of U. S. Highway 27, under the leadership of the late Myron A. Cobb has given something lovely to all who travel that thoroughfare. The Chippewa River game sanctuary, the Myron A. Cobb Game Sanctuary, is a constant, almost daily, source of satisfaction. The English department has added its bit to the appreciation of rural, pioneer, and Indian life in collecting and creating an interest in the lumberjack and Indian folk-music legends and traditions.

The Training School in its activity program has carried on projects of health improvement, light savings, and school lunches for younger children; the results of which will be carried throughout the state by the outgoing students.

The Rural department and the Appleblossom Club have aided in the organization of larger and better school units by holding meetings and giving
programs in rural areas. Education, entertainment, recreation and goodwill have been taken by the Club young people to hundreds of Michigan communities and to numerous State and national meetings. The Appleblossom Clubs welfare and home-visitation work whereby two hundred or more children are clothed each year and thus enabled to attend school, has a place in an enumeration of contributions to better living, as has its Edenville Camp for underprivileged children. The Appleblossom, a club paper goes twice a month to fifteen hundred selected rural teachers with suggestions, helps, news and inspiration to better rural school teaching.

The Extension department carries on an extensive program of education off and on the campus for all who desire to add to their academic qualifications. The department speakers and discussion leaders are provided for institutes, Parent Teachers Meetings, and all other forward looking organizations. The Extension Printry publishes bulletins and periodicals which have as their purpose the improvement of living in Michigan. The Extension department's bus has carried hundreds of rural children to Washington, D. C., Niagara Falls, Detroit, Lansing and Chicago, where they could gain an appreciation of this country of ours. Through the use of this bus the Appleblossom Club has visited at a minimum cost practically all of the United States, Canada and Mexico. It was in an Extension Class the Michigan Rural Teachers Association was conceived and organized.

One always hesitates to make an inventory of this kind because there are always items that are omitted and oftentimes of more value than those enumerated. It is enough to say that Central is attempting to be a service institution for the state of Michigan which makes its existence possible. Many possible services have not been rendered because their need was not known, and because the people have not come to know that service is part and parcel of every Michigan Teachers College program.

M. L. SMITH,
Rural Education and Extension.

Mount Pleasant, Michigan,
November 7, 1938.

NORTHERN STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

Northern State Teachers College is the result of an idea first presented to the Michigan State Legislature in 1874. This was the first definite effort to bring to the frontier country of Northern Michigan an institution of higher education. The struggle went on for a quarter of a century before legislature set aside $35,000 for the establishment of Northern State Normal School, which opened in the fall of 1899 with a faculty of six and an enrollment of fifty students.

During the thirty-nine years that have intervened, the citizens of Marquette County have almost duplicated the original appropriation in private gifts, and, with the help of the state, the school has constantly grown in personnel, physical equipment, and influence. Nineteen-hundred-thirty-eight finds the college housed in five buildings of native sandstone and brick on a thirty acre campus. The architects built with wisdom for a cold climate and connected all of the buildings under one roof. Without stepping outside students have access to libraries, laboratories, auditorium, gymnasium, classrooms, the administration offices, and a training school which accommodates children from kindergarten through high school.

The library reached 900 volumes the first year. Each year has added its bit until the library now contains well over 30,000 volumes. It is operated in two divisions with the main stacks and reading room, where there are desk accommodations for 125 students, on the first floor, and a special library of history, philosophy, and education on the second floor, which accommodates one hundred students. The laboratories are well equipped for physics, chemistry, biology, and geography, but the largest and best laboratory is the
training school itself where students can experiment with the problems of education. Here they can handle the problems of the schoolroom from the earliest beginnings to the last years of high school. They meet first hand the difficulties of subject matter and discipline which they must cope with through their own initiative and resourcefulness.

The auditorium seats about 1400 and has a stage well equipped for dramatics and music. Here the students listen to programs of many types. Professional musicians, lecturers, and entertainers are brought in almost weekly, and local school talent furnishes entertainment for the others while they gain experience for themselves. The gymnasium provides ample space for a basketball court and 2,000 spectators. In conjunction with a beautiful football field, fine locker-rooms and baths, it makes athletics a pleasure for both the participants and the public. Because of isolation, however, Northern has always had difficulty in developing any elaborate athletic program with fellow institutions, and this has tended to keep athletics in a healthy, normal place with other amusements.

Since 1926 Northern has built up a strong music department which has a band, orchestra, and glee club. These organizations have made an enviable place for themselves both at home and throughout the peninsula. The speech department puts on an annual repertoire of theatrical productions, and sponsors outstanding work in debate and public speaking. Northern has always believed in fostering and guiding social experience amongst its students. In every way it tries to get students to participate in as many activities as possible. There are faculty supervised school dances every week, dinners, and various functions which help to give students confidence and poise. There are six sororities which are primarily interested in social activities which are valuable to women. Two fraternities own comfortable homes and, under faculty supervision, conduct healthful cooperative houses where responsibility and self-reliance are cultivated. Besides these there are many departmental societies where students are encouraged to develop the extra-curricular activities which bring the initiative and leadership which make for stronger personalities and better teachers.

In 1916 Northern gained recognition in the North Central Association of Colleges, and in the American Association of Teachers Colleges, where it was given the highest rating of any institution. Northern has consistently demanded quality in scholarship and the alumni have gained recognition wherever they have gone. The college has always held a unique position as a frontier institution serving the mining and lumbering districts of northern Michigan. Its students are largely drawn from the first and second generation Americans of Finnish, Scandinavian, Italian, French, and English parentage. Their intelligence and ambition has been no small factor in the reputation for scholarship which Northern has won among the graduate schools of many universities.

During its career Northern has issued diplomas to more than 300 graduates from its high school, and degrees and certificates to more than 5,000 students. Hundreds of others have been given an opportunity to fulfill the prerequisites for various professional courses which demand more or less college training before matriculation. The requirements for a diploma carrying with it the degree of bachelor of arts, or bachelor of science, are liberal enough to make it possible for anyone to specialize in almost anything which happens to appeal to him most, from manual training and home economics, art and music, to the languages, sciences, and mathematics. Northern is much like all other small colleges except in its location. It is the inexpensive college in a frontier country where there is a strong urge to rise in the social scale through education. This gives an unsophisticated earnestness which often causes comment from visitors.

Marquette, Michigan,
October 11, 1938.

EARL PARKER,
Professor of Languages.
Western State Teachers College, located in Kalamazoo, is the youngest of the four teachers colleges of Michigan. Since its opening day on June 27, 1904, it has developed into one of the outstanding teacher training institutions of the nation. The chief reasons for this growth are probably its geographical location and the character of its administrative leaders. During the entire thirty-four years of its existence, Western State Teachers College has been the only state institution of its kind in southwestern Michigan. This area is inhabited by progressive rural and urban people who comprise about twenty per cent of the total population of the state. They may be said to form the physical basis of Western's success, for without their continual support the school would not have prospered. This whole hearted support has been retained largely because of the character of the two presidents of the institution, D. B. Waldo serving in that capacity from 1904 to 1936 and Paul V. Sangren since 1936. Both of these leaders have much in common: their energy, their receptivity to new ideas, their sensitivity to new conditions, their ability to choose able assistants, and their desire to be of service to the community and to the teaching profession.

The energy of these two men is well illustrated by the growth of the material equipment of the school. The area of the campus has been increased from twenty to seventy acres; the number of buildings from none in 1904 to ten in 1938. The building activities fall naturally into three main periods. The first one extended from 1904 to 1909 when the first three buildings were erected; the second one from 1920 to 1925 when three more were completed. The third period is now in progress. A $400,000 building was completed this summer. This is a combined recreation center and girls' dormitory. A football stadium with a seating capacity of 15,000 is in process of construction and ground has been broken for the erection of a men's dormitory.

The receptivity to new ideas combined with the desire to put them into effect may be seen in many ways. Two examples will have to be sufficient. In the early days of the institution the movement to give special emphasis to the training of rural teachers had barely started. Mr. Waldo realizing the importance of the new idea created at Western the first rural education department in any normal school of the United States. This department has maintained nation-wide prominence through the progressiveness of its two successive heads, Ernest Burnham and Wm. McKinley Robinson. A second example of the administration's responsiveness to new ideas is seen in its attitude toward the Progressive Education movement, founded on the educational philosophy of John Dewey, which is now sweeping the country. A series of conferences was held during the summer session of 1938 in which curriculum revision and reorganization in accordance with the basic ideas of the movement were discussed. At present several departments are considering revision of the courses offered, and the general faculty is discussing ways and means to improve the methods of teaching.

Sensitivity to new conditions can not be separated from receptivity to new ideas, but it is probably best illustrated in the development of Western's curriculum. When started in 1904 the institution, like similar ones in the state, offered a life certificate to those who had satisfactorily completed two years of work beyond the high school level. With the increasing demand for better trained teachers, the requirements were raised successively to three years of work and then to a full four years of undergraduate collegiate work. The latest development along this line is offering graduate work in connection with the University of Michigan—a project to be started in February, 1939. While this evolution was occurring in the teacher training field, there was a growing demand that recognition and encouragement should be given to the demands of the rapidly increasing number of students who did not desire to enter the teaching profession. Accordingly in 1936 the teachers colleges of the state were authorized to grant bachelor's degrees to students who had not
taken courses in education. About the same time specific two year courses were outlined for those who desired to take pre-professional studies. The result is that at present approximately one-third of the student body is not preparing to teach. Although Western's chief emphasis will continue to be on teacher training, the college, responsive to new conditions, is offering facilities for a general education.

The desire to be of service to the community and to the teaching profession has always been strong in the institution. It is evidenced not only by the programs given each year in many communities by the faculty and students but more especially by the work of the Bureau of Educational Measurements and Research. This organization has been serving the public schools in four ways: first, by conducting testing surveys in the schools and making recommendations to the authorities; second, by distributing to the schools standardized educational and psychological tests; third, by answering specific questions from schools relative to testing; fourth, by conducting cooperative research work with various schools designed to evaluate methods and procedure in teaching. The ideal of service is also noticeable in the frequent appearance of faculty members on programs of professional and scholarly state, national and international organizations,—many in fact having served as officers and members of committees.

In order to realize as nearly as possible the ideals of the school an aggressive, alert and scholarly faculty is a prime requisite. Both Presidents Waldo and Sangren have labored unceasingly in this direction so that at present the teaching staff is among the strongest of any teachers college in the United States.

The results of this ability and progressiveness on the part of the leaders of the institution are easily noticeable. The increase in the size of the student body has been remarkable, from an average enrollment of 134 during the school year of 1904-1905 to one of probably more than 2,300 for the current year. There has been an unusual harmony between individual members of the faculty and between various departments as well as between the faculty and the student body. And finally and most important of all, the graduates of Western, those products of the institution's way of life, have made good. Among the alumni are not only successful teachers and administrators in the public schools and institutions of higher learning, but also successful business men, lawyers, physicians, dentists and bankers.

JAMES O. KNAUSS,
Professor of History.

Kalamazoo, Michigan,
October 28, 1938.

EXTENSION SERVICE BY STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

An itemized statement of the formal and informal extension services of the four State Teachers Colleges is precluded by the space available. Lectures, visitations, surveys, psychological clinics and church, civic and general community contacts add up to hundreds of groups a year. The more formal extension service of an academic nature by means of class and correspondence courses of these four colleges reaches a number of individuals which approximates 10,000 annually.—Editor.

THE JUNIOR COLLEGE MOVEMENT

It has been frequently stated that the growth of the Junior College movement is the most significant educational development of the present century. The existence in the United States of approximately five hundred institutions of this type with a total enrollment of a hundred thousand students has made the Junior College a vital influence in American higher education. This large enrollment, with the development of practical courses at the semi-
professional level has interested, not only educators, but also business men and the general public, and it is probable that the movement will attract more attention in the future as Junior Colleges continue to grow.

The state of Michigan has played an important part in the history of the Junior College movement. In 1852 when President Tappan delivered his inaugural address at the University of Michigan, he stated it was his belief that as the state developed, the first two years of regular college work would be offered in the larger municipalities of the state. Indeed a little later the University of Michigan, influenced by German education, encouraged the idea that high schools should develop into Gymnasium. Those who are familiar with the history of Education in Michigan will remember that with the development of "Union" schools, about the middle of the 19th century, many school systems included a 13th and 14th year.

However, neither of these facts led directly to the establishment of Junior Colleges in Michigan. The beginning was made at Saginaw, Michigan, under the leadership of the late A. S. Whitney, who for many years was Dean of the School of Education at the University of Michigan. In 1895, Mr. Whitney was superintendent of schools in Saginaw, and with the help of A. C. Goddard, who later became professor of law at the University of Michigan, he worked out a series of courses which were accepted at the University. Thus was set up what might be called the first public Junior College in the United States. After a few years the plan was abandoned because of economic considerations.

The next impact of the Junior College movement to bring definite results in Michigan came after the extraordinary growth of the Junior College movement in California, and, interesting enough, the State of Michigan had considerable influence in the California development.

About 1880, the University of Michigan set up the "University System". After long deliberation the faculty adopted a plan of instruction which recognized that the function of the first two years of college was distinctive from that of the last two years. Emphasis was placed upon general training during the freshman and sophomore years and each student was given an adviser. The system did not continue long because the faculty found that the plan required more time for individual instruction than it could give. However, while this was being tried at Michigan, one A. L. Lange was enrolled in the University as a student, and had an opportunity to observe the "University System" in operation. Later, when he became identified with the University of California, he carried the idea with him. As has been stated by Walter C. Eells, "The Michigan conception was carried literally and bodily as a beneficently potent bacillus, so to speak, to the University of California." As a result of this and other Influences, public Junior Colleges began to develop in California shortly after the turn of the century and the movement aroused general interest throughout the country. Partly as a result of this, the first Junior College in Michigan was organized in Grand Rapids, in 1914. It should be noted, however, that Detroit Central High School offered college courses as early as 1913, but the Junior College organization was not worked out in Detroit until 1915. It was from this small beginning in Detroit that there later developed what is now known as Wayne University which now has enrollment of ten thousand students.

In 1917, the Michigan legislature authorized the establishment of Junior Colleges in school districts having a population of 25,000 or more. Following this, Highland Park set up a Junior College in 1918. Bay City in 1923, Muskegon in 1926, Jackson in 1928, and Calumet in 1929, since, I believe, discontinued. Catholic Junior College was established in Grand Rapids, in 1932, and Ironwood, now Gogebic Junior College, in 1932. The Spring Arbor Seminary, which was founded in 1873, was organized as a Junior College in 1923, and Ferris Institute, organized in 1884, set up a Junior College organization in 1938. Pontiac for some years maintained a Junior College but discontinued it in recent years. The total enrollment of these Junior Colleges
is now between three and four thousand students, and, as President Tappan predicted, the first two years of college work is now offered in the larger municipalities of the state. Already communities not having a Junior College have indicated that they are interested and it is probable that Junior Colleges will soon be found in every section of the state of Michigan.

During the early years of the history of Junior Colleges in Michigan, the program and policies of these institutions might be described as conservative. In general the courses were outlined and approved by the University of Michigan. Indeed at first practically all the courses offered were patterned after similar courses at the University. In general it may be said that during the formative years of the Junior College movement in Michigan, the University assisted greatly.

More recently Junior Colleges have met more varied objectives. Two year curricula or practical terminal courses have been set up in nearly all instances. A perusal of the catalogues shows that an attempt is being made to adapt the curricula and objectives to the needs of the community where the Junior Colleges are located. A large number of students now enrolled in Junior Colleges are taking these practical courses, and it is probable that as time goes on this function will be looked upon as increasingly important.

The Junior College movement is here to stay. The record of Junior College graduates has established that these institutions can and do maintain creditable standards. As a result of lowered economic costs, the Junior College is doing its part in bringing more extended training within the reach of all.

ARThUR ANDREWS,
Grand Rapids Junior College.

Grand Rapids, Michigan,
November 4, 1938.

INDEPENDENT COLLEGES

The institutions of higher learning in Michigan which are commonly called independent comprise two groups: those related to religious bodies and those under private control. In the church-related institutions there is a wide variety both in the type of organization and in the measure of denominational influence or control.

The Catholic group includes the University of Detroit, which, as the name indicates, has a college of liberal arts and various professional schools; Catholic Junior College at Grand Rapids; Jordan College at Menominee, Marygrove College for Women at Detroit; Nazareth College for Women at Kalamazoo; St. Mary's College for Women at Monroe; and St. Joseph's College for Women at Adrian.

These institutions are under different orders of the Catholic Church, and as is usual in that denomination their relation to the church is very close. Though some of them are restricted to women and others are co-educational their functions and aims are practically the same, except that the University of Detroit extends its scope into graduate and professional work. Necessarily, therefore, it differs somewhat in tone and methods from the colleges and junior colleges.

The group accommodates approximately 7,000 students of whom about 6,000 are in the University of Detroit. The University is a rapidly growing institution which renders an important service in a great city. Though the constituency is mainly local and Catholic many young people from a distance and from other faiths prefer the Jesuit system of education and choose the University for both undergraduate and professional studies. The Catholic colleges also draw a considerable number of young people of other faiths.

The Protestant group is large and is made up of colleges which restrict themselves in the main to undergraduate and liberal arts curricula. It should be noted, though, that they are vocational to the extent of preparing teachers for service in the public schools and some of them have other
vocational adaptations. All of them, though related to specific denominations, draw students of all faiths. For the most part also their faculties are representative of a cross-section of American religious life. The list of such colleges with brief descriptive material follows:

**Adrian College, Adrian (Methodist Protestant)**
It enrolls about 200 students in the regular year and carries on also a small summer school, mainly for teachers and prospective teachers.

**Albion College, Albion (Methodist Episcopal)**
It enrolls about 800 students. Besides numerous courses in fine arts, music, and home economics, it offers rather extensive and carefully integrated pre-professional and pre-technical courses in combination with the University of Michigan and some other universities.

**Alma College, Alma (Presbyterian)**
It enrolls about 400 students. The program is more strictly confined to liberal arts than in most of the other colleges, but provision is made for a limited number of courses in library science and music.

**Calvin College, Grand Rapids (Reformed Church in America)**
It enrolls about 400 students. The work is mainly in liberal arts though pre-professional and pre-technical courses and a limited amount of fine arts and music are offered. At present the College caters mainly to students from its own denomination.

**Emmanuel Missionary College, Berrien Springs (Seventh Day Adventist)**
It enrolls about 450 students. In addition to liberal arts, music, and certain combined courses a considerable number of courses are offered in home economics, mechanical arts, and agriculture. Practical applications of agriculture are made on the 400-acre farm owned by the College.

**Hillsdale College, Hillsdale (originally Free Baptist but now “identified with the Northern Baptist Convention”)**
It enrolls slightly more than 400 students. In addition to liberal arts rather extensive courses in fine arts, home economics, and music are offered.

**Hope College, Holland (Reformed Church in America)**
It enrolls about 500 students. The usual courses in liberal arts and a moderate number of courses in music are offered. The constituency of the College is somewhat more homogeneous than is usual with educational institutions.

**Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo (Baptist)**
It enjoys the distinction of being the first college to be chartered in Michigan, 1833, antedating Albion College by almost two years. Nearly 400 students are enrolled. The College adheres rather closely to liberal arts though in recent years it has added fine arts and music and has made some adjustments toward “professional and vocational relationships.”

**Olivet College, Olivet (Congregational)**
It enrolls about 300 students. Most of the usual courses in liberal arts, fine arts, and music are offered though in a somewhat special arrangement. In recent years instruction has been given largely on a tutorial plan which in the main is an adaptation of Oxford methods to American conditions.

**Spring Arbor Seminary and Junior College, Spring Arbor (Free Methodist)**
It enrolls about 60 students of college rank and about 190 others of various ranks. College students are offered a limited number of the traditional courses together with music.
Suomi College, Hancock (Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church of America)
It enrolls about 50 students in the junior college. A limited number of traditional courses in liberal arts and music of junior college rank are provided. A commercial school and a theological seminary also are maintained.

Privately controlled: This group is made up of extremely varied institutions. They largely serve constituencies which are local and which are uninterested in regular collegiate education or cannot afford it.

Detroit Institute of Technology, Detroit (Board of Trustees)
The Institute is the educational branch of the Detroit Y. M. C. A. It has six departments: the School of Commerce, the College of Engineering, the College of Pharmacy, the Department of Liberal Arts, the Hudson School (preparatory), and the Men's Evening High School. Both day courses and evening courses are maintained to make provision for the large number of young people who in an industrial city have differing hours of employment.

Ferris Institute, Big Rapids (Board of Trustees)
The Institute was organized by the late Woodbridge Nathan Ferris. From the first it has been "fundamentally vocational" and has sought to furnish the required training at a low cost. It maintains a College of Pharmacy, a College of Commerce, a College of Education, a Junior College, and a College Preparatory School. The enrollment is not large in any of the departments and therefore the work is much personalized.

Grand Rapids College of Applied Science, Grand Rapids (Board of Trustees)
As the name implies the College is vocational. It offers training in commerce, education, pharmacy, and various pre-technical and pre-professional curricula. At present its constituency and its relations are mainly local.

The educational institutions thus briefly listed and described have taken an important part in the development of Michigan. As in most of the states church-related colleges were the first established and they led in providing liberal education. It was natural that they soon became the source of a very high proportion of effective leadership of all types. From them were graduated teachers, lawyers, doctors, ministers, writers, statesmen, and other men of affairs. The work which they conducted had and continues to have momentous results in social and political life.

In time the State institutions of higher learning entered the field one by one, and took up the task of preparing youth for the varied demands of life. Their enrollments in Michigan greatly exceed the enrollments of the independent colleges of all kinds, though in the country as a whole less than half of the students are enrolled in state colleges and universities. The two systems are needed and they serve side by side in ways useful to the individual and the state.

The independent colleges are strategically located in different sections of the State. They make education available to both rural and urban youths who might not be able to go elsewhere. They supply a type of instruction and influence which many parents desire for their young people. They have a freedom to experiment which can hardly be accorded to state institutions operating on a practically uniform plan. Perhaps most important of all, they have a freedom for the consideration in class, in forums, and in public addresses of many social and political questions which other institutions are likely to think it inexpedient to discuss. In that respect they render an indispensable service in democracy.

Finally, religion, which from the beginning of American history has been regarded as of highest consequence to society, depends mainly upon the church-related colleges for its leadership and for the continuous infusion
into its life of new ideas or of new interpretations of old ideas. These colleges are the active forums of the church and they exert an influence quite beyond the ratio indicated by their number and size in keeping the church alive and adaptable to the movements of the modern world.

JOHN L. SEATON,
President.

Albion, Michigan,
September 26, 1938.

BUSINESS COLLEGES

The private business colleges of the state are now considered by the State Department of Public Instruction as part of the educational system of our state. Why this is true is an interesting story. From the beginning our public schools could not meet all the desires for an education of our young people, especially the young folks of the rural districts. To meet this want the church and the private schools came into existence. The church schools were pretty well managed, but the private business colleges were conducted with no definite courses of business ethics, but largely for profit only. This condition existed up to 1922 when the State Department of Public Instruction was convinced that our so-called business colleges were really meeting an educational need and that the State Department of Public Instruction should take a definite interest in them. With this in mind Superintendent Johnson appointed a committee on “courses of study and standards of professional practice.”

The committee appointed by the superintendent was: Mr. J. B. Edmondson of the University of Michigan and Mr. S. B. Norcross, Commercial Supervisor of the Public Schools of Kalamazoo. This committee after a number of months of faithful work submitted to the Superintendent, and the managers of the business schools, proposed standards and courses. It is interesting to know that the business college proprietors gladly accepted these standards and began immediately to improve their schools to comply with these standards. S. B. Norcross was appointed by the State Superintendent as State Inspector and the schools he recommended were given by the State Department a certificate of approval. So earnestly did the business schools try to live up to these standards that by 1930 Michigan stood at the head of the list of all the states in quality of curriculum, business ethics, and the number of students enrolled.

One of the fine things about these schools is that students may enter at any time, as classes are frequently organized. The school enrollment is at its peak from November to April. This shows that the boys and girls from the farm enter school after the fall work is done and return home when it begins again in the spring. Another nice thing is that no educational requirements are set for entrance, except for certain special courses where a high school diploma or its equivalent is necessary.

As these schools receive no endowments of tax money from the state, they must depend entirely upon their income from tuition. All their teachers must be fully qualified with a degree of teacher’s certificate. Their school equipment, sanitation, light, heat, etc., must equal that required of the public schools. Many of the business schools are much superior along this line to the state schools. For these reasons the tuition must necessarily be more than the public state institutions. The department does not require a standard tuition rate, however they are quite uniform, and may be paid by week, month, or term.

The business schools like to have students take their regular standard courses of study, but they will not insist upon it. If a boy or girl from the farm wants a good course in Business English, business letter writing, a course in typing, bookkeeping, or arithmetic I am sure they can get it. If the student does not expect to return to the farm, but wishes to secure an
office position in the city, then of course the advice of the school advisor must be followed.

Many of the business offices in the city are filled with successful boys and girls raised on the farm. There are a number of reasons for this and here are a few of them: These young folks have learned how to work, so eight hours in an office seems a short day. Their health is good and they have few or no bad habits. They gladly follow instruction and if they have a chore to do they do it without complaint. I don't mean to say that all boys and girls from the farm have these personal values, but as a general rule they have.

In February 1937 the Attorney General ruled that the private business schools were vocational. This placed the schools directly under the State Board of Control for Vocational Education. So since then this Board does the inspecting and granting of the license. The State Director of Vocational Education, George H. Fern, will gladly furnish information regarding any business college. He will also send you a list of the schools that are on the approved list.

There are now more than twenty approved business schools in Michigan with over two hundred specially trained teachers. The total annual enrollment of all schools is well over six thousand with a large percent of that number being boys and girls from rural communities. Up to the present time the rural school districts will not assist in paying tuition to attend a business college, but the State pays the tuition to attend a high school. This allowance belongs to the student and it seems to me he should be permitted to use it where he can get the most out of it. This is well worth thinking over.

I am confident that the boys and girls from the farm who have attended these schools will agree with me when I say the private business college has performed a real service to the rural communities of Michigan.

S. B. NORCROSS,
Commercial Supervisor.
Kalamazoo, Michigan,
September 30, 1938.

MICHIGAN EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

The Michigan Education Association is organized to advance the interests of education and to promote the professional growth of its members. Organized October 12, 1852—eighty-six years ago—the M. E. A. has grown from a charter membership of two hundred fifty to the largest enrollment in its history, 32,741, on June 30, 1938. Since 1928, it has maintained headquarters in its own building at the state capital.

The Michigan Education Association is democratically organized. Every member may participate in the activities of the district, which is the basic unit of the organization. Every member is represented in the Representative Assembly by delegates elected by the one hundred six districts. The Representative Assembly is the legislative body of the Association. It adopts policies and a program of work, elects a President, the Board of Directors, and other officers, passes upon the annual budget, and has all other powers necessary to the achievement of the objectives of the Association.

Every member may attend and participate in the Regional Conferences. Officers and program committees for all phases of the Conference are elected by the membership. Every member receives the Michigan Education Journal. Every member is entitled to the many direct services of the Association, such as the investigation of equity cases, the services of the Placement Bureau, use of the Professional Loan library, various free publications, and the customary services from the headquarter staff.

The six Commissions conduct continuing studies related to the purposes and program of the Association. The six groups are: Legislation, Public
Relations, Program Planning, Publications, Professional Problems, and Finance and Membership. Half of the members of the Commissions are appointed by the Board of Directors and the others are elected by the Representative Assembly.

The Board of Directors is the governing body of the Association between the annual meetings of the Representative Assembly. The Executive Committee, composed of three members of the Board, serves as an auditing committee and is the administrative body between meetings of the Board. The headquarters staff is in charge of the active administrative and executive work of the Association. The Executive Secretary, who is chosen by the Board of Directors, is the chief executive officer, general manager, and treasurer of the Association. The members of the executive staff are chosen for their professional qualifications and are specialists in the division of services under their direction.

FROM OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

THE MICHIGAN INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION SOCIETY

The Michigan Industrial Education Society was first organized in April, 1928 under the name of the Michigan Society for Manual Arts and Industrial Education. This name was changed in 1930 to the present one.

The purpose of this society is to promote Industrial Education in the State of Michigan by providing opportunities for wide acquaintance and contact for Industrial Education teachers throughout the state; to provide speakers of prominence and ability for inspiration and information; to provide for individual subject conferences and round tables; to set up definite objectives for Industrial Education and to recommend desirable standard practices in instruction and administration. These aims have been carried out through research committees working under the scientific direction of a coordinating committee. The chairman of this committee is always a member of the Industrial Education Department of the University of Michigan.

The Society has grown from the small group which met in 1928 at the Schoolmaster's Club to an active membership of nearly eight hundred members. The society sponsors a convention which is held each spring at which leaders in the field of Industrial Education throughout the nation are secured to make their contribution. The convention in Detroit in April, 1938 was attended by more than one thousand people. There were commercial exhibits representing all lines which are of interest to industrial education teachers, to the number of thirty-five. Such noted educators as Dr. Edwin E. Lee, Dr. L. H. Dennis, Dr. Lawrence Ashly, Dr. Verne Frykland, Dr. Lewis Newkirk, Dr. Wm. E. Warner, Dr. Bess Goodykoontz and many others of like prominence took part in the program. There were delegates from many surrounding states and Canada at this Convention.

The Michigan Industrial Education Society is noted for the work done by its Research Committees. They are as follows: Aeronautics; Auto Mechanics; Mechanical Drawing; General Continuation; Electricity; Elementary Benchwork, General Shop and Household Mechanics; Guidance and Coordination; Machine Shop and Forging; Printing; Public Relations; Related Trade Work; Room Layout and Equipment; Rural Agricultural Education; Safety Education; Woodwork; Rehabilitation; Apprenticeship; Distributive Occupations.

Some of the Courses of Study and other Research Bulletins which have been of an outstanding nature are the Safety Bulletins and Courses of Study for Printing, Mechanical Drawing and General Shop. Requests for the use of these Research studies have come from as far as Asia and Europe. The official organ of the Society is the Michigan Vocational News Bulletin.

ARTHUR L. REAGH, President.

Grand Rapids, Michigan,
October 20, 1938.
MICHIGAN CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS

In Michigan the earliest known organization for specific child study was a Mothers Club organized under the auspices of the Grand Rapids Kindergarten Association in July 1891. The leader of the study course was Mrs. Lucretia Willard Treat, of the Kindergarten Training School. This club, the Froebel Study Club, still meets regularly and is a member of the Michigan Congress of Parents and Teachers. In May, 1895, Mrs. J. H. Kellogg of Battle Creek Sanitarium, organized a Mothers Club for Child Study for the "house-mothers" of the Haskell Children's Home, conducted by the Sanitarium for the nurses of the Sanitarium and for any mothers in or near there who desired to attend. The work resulted in great interest in Battle Creek. In 1894, Miss Harriet A. Marsh, Principal of the Hancock Public School in Detroit, organized a Mothers Club and became its president. And so the organization of Mothers Clubs spread into many Michigan communities.

In 1898, one year after the organization of the National Congress of Mothers, in Washington, D. C., a Mothers Congress of Michigan, was organized in Detroit. From 1898 until 1904 annual meetings were held. The meeting of 1904 was carried out in conjunction with the National Congress of Mothers, which met in Detroit. No further meetings of the Michigan Congress of Mothers were held; but throughout the state Mothers Clubs, School Patrons Clubs, and Parent-Teacher Associations were developed in public and private kindergartens and schools.

During the next few years, organizations came into being in Grand Rapids, Battle Creek, Manistee, Saginaw, Grand Traverse County and Pt. Huron. In 1918, largely through the interest and effort of Mrs. Dessalee Ryan Dudley, Assistant Superintendent of Schools at Battle Creek, and with the cooperation of the Mothers Clubs and Parent-Teacher Associations in Battle Creek, a call was issued to the various cities, towns and counties where Mothers Clubs and Parent-Teacher Associations were known to exist, to meet in Battle Creek in April for the organization of a state body as a branch of the National Congress.

With the National President Mrs. Frederick Schoff of Philadelphia, presiding, and twenty-six communities being represented by sixty-eight delegates, the organization known as the Michigan Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations was perfected. The Michigan Congress doubled its membership each year for the first five years. In 1925 the National and Michigan Congresses adopted the following names: National Congress of Parents and Teachers, and Michigan Congress of Parents and Teachers.

The National Congress sets the pattern, so to speak, which the State Congresses follow. This is done partly by the influence of outstanding personalities in leadership and partly by the quality of printed material prepared for the membership. The statement of the objectives of the National Congress became the compass for the organization: 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 school, that parents and teachers may cooperate intelligently in the training of the child. To develop between educators and the general public such united efforts as will secure for every child the highest advantages in physical, mental, social, and spiritual education.

The Parent-Teacher Organization has a three-fold purpose; to know the child through child study and parent education; to cooperate with the schools and other educational agencies in his training through shared participation with teachers and educators; and to control and build his environment through the development of public opinion and civic activity. The Parent-Teacher Association brings together in one organization those parents, teachers, and other adults who are in essential agreement as to the importance to society of all that concerns children and youth and are interested in developing activities based upon this belief.
The parent-teacher association has no fixed pattern of work; the structure offers opportunity for flexibility, choice and experimentation in the entire field of cooperative effort. The activities of the parent-teacher association vary with the type of school with which the association is connected; the educational system under which the school operates; the customs and habits of the local group and the social and economic life of the larger community. The association becomes increasingly valuable to the community as it develops new methods and procedures, responding to the changing social and educational needs of its group. The parent-teacher association provides an opportunity for the membership to share in the joint responsibilities of the home, the school, and the community.

The policies of the Congress are to secure the cooperation of parents, teachers and citizens in all that concerns the education and welfare of children and youth. Congress Associations do not endorse commercial enterprises; sectarian discussions are not permitted in parent-teacher meetings. Parent-Teacher Associations, their officers and members, in their parent-teacher relationships abstain from partisan activities and discussions, including the endorsement of candidates for public offices. They endorse principles but not people. Thus I have stated the philosophy and policies of a Congress Unit.

You know the parent-teacher association in its monthly meeting programs, all too often, because of the lack of informed leadership or the misguided judgment of a leader, the time and effort of the organization are spent on unessentials or in that other devastating pastime, that of raising money. Associations do need some money if they are to send delegates to the Parent Education Institute and the State Convention. This may be done in one effort if it is well planned. No association can afford not to be represented at every state convention because this is where they receive necessary help and information to perfect their work.

We American people have become accustomed to varying arrangements of alphabetical letterings but find that we are confused as to the significance of these combinations of letters. The P. T. A. is but one of many such combinations. Leaders in the Parent-Teacher movement prefer to dignify the organization by using the term "Parent-Teacher Association". The one disturbing thing about it is that the name is not copyrighted and any group, whether in state and national membership or not, may call themselves P. T. A. Oftentimes the movement is charged with this or that objectionable feature and I may say, more likely than not, the offending group operates unchecked and unchallenged by a guiding state organization. I am speaking for the 1054 associations in State and National membership in Michigan. For the so-called "P. T. A.'s" NOT in membership with the state and national—for their programs—activities—and policies; I have only this to say, "They are as stowaways, they ride along under the Parent-Teacher banner but are unwilling to pay annual dues of fifteen cents per person to the State and National organization," and when the Michigan Congress works intensively for certain legislative measures or lends its support to any given situation and the results are favorable to education or the community in general, these same stowaways and their constituents reap the benefits along with the others who have spent much time and effort in the cause.

In the Parent-Teacher Manual, which is sent yearly to the president will be found directions for developing the parent-teacher program, its objects, activities and projects. Methods of presenting the monthly meeting program are given in detail, as well as a list of available committee subjects. The Local Unit Package is mailed to each president before the beginning of school in the fall, thereby giving ample time to make plans for the current year's work.

For the 71,800 members in the Michigan Congress, I can assure you that the State and National Congress makes available a most generous supply of suitable material which may be adapted to local situations and yet be broad enough to carry out more than a limited and provincial program of com-
munity activities. The Michigan Congress has steadily increased in numbers and effectiveness; its officers and committee chairmen, numbering about fifty, are all volunteer workers. Included in the Board of Managers are the Vice-Presidents in charge of work in the fields of extension, public welfare, education, home service and health. Also included in the number are two school superintendents, a principal of a high school, a clergyman, four University of Michigan faculty members, two specialists from the State Department of Public Instruction, and two representatives from the State Department of Health. In addition to these there are lay people, several of whom have had teaching experience.

The Congress has a state office with a full time office secretary in its employ. Here we are able to take care of requests that come from our membership out in the state. Packages of materials, letters, and all mimeographed forms are prepared in the office. All moneys due the Congress are sent to this office and the National portion of 5c per member is sent to the National Office to be used in extending the work into all parts of our nation. The Michigan Congress follows the M. E. A. Divisions with Eight Districts corresponding the M. E. A. Regions. In each one of these Districts we have a Director who is responsible for the extension of the work in that area. That person is the one with whom the M.E.A. Region Chairman arranges the Parent-Teacher Division Meetings held in the fall of the year.

By virtue of the office, the State President is a member of numerous Statewide Educational and Health Councils and Conferences. The Congress and the Extension Division of the University of Michigan present an annual three day Parent Education Institute on the campus, early in November.

A State Convention is held each spring. The attendance is increasing year by year. This year, our 20th anniversary, was the banner year with a registration of over 1500. We provide inspirational speakers and many informational conferences and consultations conducted by leaders in their fields. The Convention next spring will be held in Sault Ste. Marie, the last of May. We are happy to know that an increasing number of school administrators and class room teachers have attended our convention the last few years, and we appreciate very much the commendatory words they have expressed. Such speakers as Dr. Hugh Mearns; Dr. Frank D. Slutz; Rabbi Silver; Dr. Ralph Sockman; Dr. J. B. Nash; Miss Winnifred Fisher; Miss Agnes Samuelson; and Dr. F. B. Knight; have brought recognition to our conventions and parent education institute programs.

This is a word picture of what is often referred to as “The Folk Movement in America.”

Grand Rapids, Michigan,
October 29, 1938.

MRS. WILLIAM T. SANDERS,
President.
A NEW DAY IN COUNTRY LIFE

Chapter Four

HEALTH AND WELFARE

No man of maturity can have failed to see either directly in his own life and family, or a little less directly in his neighborhood; and in special cases and tabulated summaries, the conquest of the sciences of sanitation, hygiene, medicine and surgery over diseases. Sadly enough great areas of these human menaces remain to be conquered, but the momentum already gained, together with the persistent devotion demonstrated in centers of research as well as by professional workers in health and welfare, give reassurance for the future.

THE MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

The Michigan Department of Health, though legally founded upon the sovereign police powers of the state, is essentially a service agency to all the people of Michigan for the prevention of disease and the active promotion of health. Originally established in 1873, the Michigan Department of Health is one of the oldest in the nation and down through the years has maintained an enviable reputation for efficient state health administration. The present Department, reorganized by legislative act in 1919 under the direction of a commissioner assisted by an advisory council of five members, ranks with the outstanding state health departments.

Promotion of the health of the people is not a controversial issue. The public health has long been accepted as the “foundation upon which rest the happiness of the people and the welfare of the state.” To lighten the sufferings of the old; to extend the years of life for the young; to reduce the deaths associated with childbearing; to lessen the hazards of birth and the first year of life; to extend the prime of life through maintenance of health-producing environment—these are the constant objectives—as well as the achievements—of the health department.

These are not the tasks and the goals of the State Health Department alone—they must be the guide posts for strong, full time local health departments with adequately trained personnel available in every community throughout the state. By virtue of its very distance from the citizens whom it is designed to serve, a state department of health must devote its primary efforts to the establishment, maintenance and guidance of efficient local health departments. It is through the local health department in our counties and cities that the immediate personal application of public health measures is carried on. The success then of a state department of health varies directly with the degree of success of its local community health agencies. This implies a community acceptance of and responsibility for the maintenance of adequate public health protection.

What, then, is the status in Michigan of this community responsibility for public health? Following many years of slow, conscientious development of public health practices on the part of official and private health agencies, there has recently occurred a popular renaissance of faith in public health—an awakening which recognized that there can be no material wealth which is not founded upon the health, welfare and physical stamina of the citizens of the state. With this awakening has come the determination to extend the proved methods and practices of preventive medicine to the whole people, thus more nearly correlating the great weapons which science has given us for the eradication of much sickness and death with the widespread need.

In little over a decade, Michigan’s citizens in 58 counties have provided themselves with full time local health departments. Such departments today are serving 60.2 per cent of the state’s rural population. Through its Bureau
of County Health Administration, the Michigan Department of Health aids in the organization of these local departments and guides them in their activities. Each such department is granted $3,000 per year by the state and additional financial aid is granted to many needy local departments from funds administered by the Michigan Department of Health under the health provisions of the Social Security Act.

This has been an excellent beginning of Michigan's program for the extension of health protection services to all the people. There are yet 25 counties, concentrated principally in the southern part of the Lower Peninsula, without any semblance of a modern health program. Thus the first essential to a coordinated, smooth-functioning, state-wide health program—a full time modern health department in every county—has yet to be achieved.

Until recent years popular imagination has conceived of the country as characterized by unusually healthful conditions in contrast to urban life. Even if this may have been true in the past, it is far from being so today. Modern transportation has subjected the rural areas to all of the dangers of disease transmission, whereas the cities have taken full advantage of the facilities for the prevention and treatment of disease. Recent sanitary and health surveys indicate that many of our most serious health problems exist in the unprotected rural areas. Full time health departments in Michigan's major cities now serve 81 per cent of the urban population. Such a department is the initial step in solving the rural health problems in the counties not yet having such health protection.

In addition to its stimulation and guidance of local health departments through the Bureau of County Health Administration, the Michigan Department of Health offers many other services through its other major administrative divisions. These include the Bureau of Education, Bureau of Laboratories, Bureau of Maternal and Child Health, Bureau of Mouth Hygiene, Bureau of Public Health Nursing, and the Bureau of Records and Statistics.

Health education is considered fundamental to the success of the general public health program. The general activities of the Department in this field are carried on by the Bureau of Education. This bureau prepares and distributes educational bulletins on the various phases of communicable disease, child hygiene, mouth hygiene, sanitary engineering, social hygiene and miscellaneous health subjects. These pamphlets are furnished to the local health departments and may be secured by any citizen of Michigan free upon request. The Department's monthly bulletin, Michigan Public Health, is also published by this bureau and sent free to Michigan residents. Posters, exhibits and other educational materials are prepared for the use of local health departments and other organizations. The bureau sponsors a lecture service which is available for school and adult groups. A public health library is maintained for the use of both the Department staff and the general public. A health news service for Michigan newspapers and journals of other health agencies, an advisory service in school health problems, and the answering of thousands of general requests for health information are included in the activities of the Bureau of Education.

The Bureau of Engineering is charged with the supervision of all public water supplies and sewage disposal systems. In addition to this major activity, the bureau carries on a general environmental sanitation program including the supervision of swimming pools, golf courses, institutional water and sewage works, resorts and roadside water supplies. The bureau also advises local health departments regarding general sanitation requirements and the abatement of nuisances. The bureau is active in stimulating improvements in rural sanitation, a field in which Michigan is relatively backward. Bulletins on the construction of rural water supplies and sewage disposal systems have been prepared and will be sent to Michigan residents free upon request. The bureau is also taking an active part in the current program to improve sanitary conditions in Michigan's tourist and resort areas. In cooperation with the laboratories, the bureau will arrange for the testing of rural water supplies for individual home owners upon request.
The prevention and control of communicable diseases including venereal disease, tuberculosis and pneumonia control and enforcement of the health laws and rules and regulations of the Michigan Department of Health are the functions of the Bureau of Epidemiology. In carrying out these functions, the bureau works through the local health departments and closely cooperates with members of the health professions. Every assistance possible is given the local health officer in carrying on immunization campaigns, controlling epidemics, locating sources of contagion, following up of communicable disease cases, aiding in the diagnosis of rare or unusual diseases, and securing adequate medical care for patients unable to obtain it. The bureau furnishes free to physicians and health officers biologics for the prevention or control of smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, rabies, tetanus, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, meningitis and ophthalmia neonatorum. To aid physicians in preventing deaths from pneumonia, the bureau is furnishing free serum for the treatment of the most prevalent types of this disease. Drugs for the treatment of syphilis are also being furnished free to physicians. Popular bulletins on the various communicable diseases may be obtained free upon request.

The Bureau of Industrial Hygiene serves the employers and employees in Michigan’s industries in the prevention of industrial illness and accidents, combating industrial poisons, and controlling the causes of various occupational diseases. This is an educational service provided for the investigation and correction of those conditions known to cause industrial diseases among the 860,000 workers in Michigan’s potentially hazardous industries.

The Bureau of Laboratories functions as one of the primary services of the Michigan Department of Health to physicians and health officers in the diagnosis of diseases and sources of infection. In addition to the central diagnostic laboratories at Lansing, the Department maintains branch laboratories at Grand Rapids, Houghton and Powers. In these are laboratory technicians for the physicians and residents of Michigan. It is here that the blood tests are made under Michigan’s new marriage law and the many tests which are being made in the state’s campaign against syphilis. In the Biologic Products Division of the laboratories are manufactured the pneumonia serum and the many disease preventives distributed by the Bureau of Epidemiology. The modern public health laboratory is an indispensable aid in the diagnosis and control of disease.

The Bureau of Maternal and Child Health carries on the Department’s program for the protection of the health of mothers and children. Its activities include the postgraduate education of physicians in pediatrics and obstetrics; an obstetrical consultant service to physicians; women’s classes in maternal, infant and child care; child care classes in rural high schools; and a general nutrition service. Many women are reached through the series of prenatal letters which are mailed each month to prospective mothers on request of physicians or the mother herself. These letters call attention to the importance of early and regular medical care during pregnancy and childbirth and include general advice on the hygiene of pregnancy. The bureau also prepares birth registration certificates for the 90,000 children born in Michigan each year. A general lecture service and carefully prepared pamphlets on the health of the mother, the infant and the preschool child are included in the bureau’s educational program to lower morbidity and mortality and to raise health standards among mothers and children.

The Bureau of Mouth Hygiene is concerned with the promotion of mouth hygiene since the teeth are one of the greatest sources of chronic infections. Emphasis is placed upon educational work with younger age groups where preventive measures are of maximum value. The bureau’s activities include lectures, demonstration examinations, consultations, promotion of children’s dentistry among the dental profession and the provision of educational pamphlets and school record forms.
The Bureau of Public Health Nursing maintains close working relationships with all other bureaus of the Michigan Department of Health and with local health departments in promoting the health of Michigan's citizens. The bureau carries on the general public health nursing program of the Department including the prenatal, maternal and infant care demonstrations in selected counties, assists local health departments in the selection of qualified nursing personnel, and supervises and stimulates nursing programs in counties not having full time health departments.

The Bureau of Records and Statistics collects, records and analyzes the statistics concerning births, deaths, marriages, divorces and communicable diseases occurring in Michigan. This state has the most complete state system of vital records in the country, dating back to 1867. Approximately eight and one-quarter million records are now on file. Each year this total is increased by reports of 90,000 births, 50,000 deaths, 40,000 marriages and 10,000 divorces. These records are invaluable to the state and local health departments in knowing where, when and to what extent disease and deaths are occurring. The birth and death records prove invaluable to Michigan's citizens for many legal, economic and social purposes. Certified copies of these records may be obtained by any citizen for a small fee set by law.

This is but a brief picture of some of the activities of the Michigan Department of Health. No attempt has been made to discuss the significant newer trends in the control of syphilis, pneumonia, diabetes, cancer, heart disease and other major causes of death. The attack upon these diseases is the new public health front. The modern health program has expanded far beyond early confining limits through the general realization that the health of the people depends not solely upon what has been done for or to them, but principally upon what people do for themselves. Emphasis has shifted from the rendering of direct services by the health department to education of the people and the community in respect to the whole health problem.

On an even broader front is the tremendous problem of more adequate distribution of medical care. Only a beginning has been made here. An enlightened government that speaks for all the people can do much to assist in supplying more and better medical care to those now unable to obtain it. It is only by utilizing the practitioners of medicine in Michigan as front line soldiers that this problem can be solved. The medical and allied professions, the hospitals, and other medical institutions can be integrated in this broadened health program without change in our present medical practice. The modern health program will find government working hand-in-hand with the medical profession in order that the most valuable resources of the state—human life—may be protected.

DON W. GUDAKUNST, M. D.,
Commissioner.

Lansing, Michigan,
October 26, 1938.

SAGINAW COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The Saginaw County Health Department was organized in 1928, one year after the organization of the Oakland County Health Department, which was the first county health unit in the State of Michigan.

The functions of a county health department are clearly stated in a bulletin published in January, 1937, by the Michigan State Health Department, which says: "A county health department serves a purely public health function which is defined as prevention of disease, prolongation of life, and the promotion of the physical and mental efficiency through organized effort. The department does not engage in the practice of medicine and does not replace either the practicing physician or the welfare worker."

The activities of a health department are manifold and cover the entire span of life, as can be seen from the following outline:
Prenatal, postnatal, and infant welfare services are rendered to educate the community as to the importance of prenatal and maternal care in order to improve the health of mothers and to lower the infant and maternal death rate. The approach, which is essentially educational, consists of instructing expectant mothers in the preparation for confinement and the importance of prenatal care. It is the aim of this service to have every expectant mother under the care of the family physician as early as possible, since it is a well established fact that mothers receiving prenatal care have greater advantages than those who do not receive adequate care. For this reason, the health department makes arrangements to pay for prenatal care of indigent cases. Teaching of healthful living is an essential part of the entire program. Infant welfare and postnatal instructions are given both in regard to the mother's health and that of the baby’s but the extent of each should in every instance be supervised by the family physician.

2. Preschool hygiene services are rendered with the ultimate aim of teaching mothers the principles of hygienic living which will enable them to keep their children well and to give every opportunity for normal development. This is accomplished by periodic physical examinations, correction of defects, and immunization against preventable diseases.

3. The school hygiene program consists of supervising the school child through physical examinations and correction of physical defects so that he may be free from handicaps which impair his health and progress in school. The school child is reached through the family physician or through the services of the county health department. Family physicians play an important part in the corrections of physical defects. Indigent cases are assisted through the services of welfare agencies.

4. Orthopedic services are maintained to secure the services of orthopedic surgeons for those in need, and to see that proper care is given through welfare agencies. This service also provides for proper training in posture and assists in the problems of muscular disability or bone deformities. Orthopedic work is not always a part of a county health department program. However, Saginaw County Health Department has incorporated this work in its program. In cooperation with the Saginaw County Crippled Children's Society, a crippled children’s camp is maintained every year for a period of two weeks.

5. Communicable disease control services are outlined as follows: diagnostic services through physicians, isolation and quarantine of communicable cases, epidemiological investigations of outbreaks of communicable diseases, and education of teachers in the early symptoms of communicable diseases in order to detect contagion earlier and thus reduce the prevalence of communicable disease.

6. Tuberculosis control occupies an important place in a county health department's program. Its functions are to discover every case of tuberculosis as early as possible in order to give a better opportunity for the patient to recover by early hospitalization; to follow up and examine all contacts; and to hospitalize those patients who might be dangerous to the family or to the community.

7. In venereal disease control the most important part of the work is the educational program. In addition, a follow up of each known case is made to make certain that treatment is being received; to trace sources of infection; to provide indigent cases with medical care through the services of a private physician; and to isolate and hospitalize all those who by behavior or attitude may be dangerous to the community.

8. Sanitation services consist of supervision of water and milk supplies and of food handling establishments; sanitary supervision of schools, swimming places, and resorts; abatement of nuisances.

9. Vital statistics is another important activity. By collecting and analyzing the birth and death records and morbidity reports, we are able to secure information which is helpful in the general work of the department.
10. Laboratory services are rendered to the physicians of Saginaw County without charge through the County Laboratory, which also serves the County Hospital.

11. Finally, a health education program (which is interwoven in each activity of a health department) enables the public to acquire proper knowledge concerning the fundamentals of health. Thus by developing improved health habits and attitudes of the people, we can attain our health objective.

At the present time the Saginaw County Health Department has a budget of $17,000 from tax supported funds, and in addition $3,000 is contributed by the State, $4,500 by the Federal government, and about $2,500 by the Children's Fund of Michigan, which provides the department with a dentist for a period of six months each year.

The benefits derived from the activities of a health department are striking although many cannot be evaluated or statistically recorded. However, the following information may be of interest:

DEATHS IN SAGINAW COUNTY TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO AS COMPARED WITH 1937

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Typhoid</th>
<th>Diphtheria</th>
<th>Tuberculosis</th>
<th>Diarrhea</th>
<th>Infant Mortality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25 years ago</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In giving these figures it must be remembered that twenty-five years ago the mortality rates for Saginaw County and the City of Saginaw were not clearly differentiated; therefore, for the sake of simplicity, we have combined the figures for both city and county.

These are just a few highlights concerning the tremendous reduction in mortality which has taken place within the last twenty-five years. The benefits from such a reduction of mortality and of healthful living are even more astonishing. It should be kept in mind that the population of Saginaw County has increased 33 percent within this period so that a reduction in percentage would be even more startling. The above figures indicate the tremendous economies which were effected by reductions in hospital costs; and since a number of these cases are indigent or borderline cases, it would have been most expensive to treat and hospitalize them. Nothing need be said of the saving of human life, which cannot be measured in dollars and cents, and which after all is the most important objective of any health program.

V. K. VOLK, M. D., D. P. H.,
Saginaw County Health Commissioner.
Saginaw, Michigan,
October 10, 1938.

HOSPITALS, CLINICS, NURSES

I have gathered some figures on the subject of hospitals and I am enclosing the same herewith, giving the facilities in Michigan by the different types of hospitals, showing the number of institutions, number of beds and number of patients admitted during the year 1937. Of this 100 general hospitals, in which I assume you are most interested, we find 23 of less than 50 beds, 30 between 50 and 100 beds, 27 between 100 and 300 beds and 10 over 300 beds. The larger hospitals of course are located in the larger cities, most of which are found in the southeastern quarter of the state. We find another section with some larger institutions in Grand Rapids and Muskegon and also in Battle Creek and Kalamazoo. Public clinics are found in connection with
almost all of the larger institutions, but that is not so with hospitals under 50 beds.

I have endeavored to get some information regarding the nurses, but am told that that can only be secured from the office of the State Board of Registration of Nurses in Lansing. All nurses are obliged to register and their registration shows whether they are in active duty or whatever type of duty they are available for, and also shows the section of the state in which they live. I believe that if you request this information from that office you will be able to secure it.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES IN MICHIGAN BY TYPE OF SERVICE—1937

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital</th>
<th>Beds</th>
<th>Bassinets</th>
<th>Patients Adm.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
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231  43,915  2,227  388,924

ROBERT G. GREVE,
Secretary, Michigan Hospital Ass’n.

Ann Arbor, Michigan,
November 3, 1938.

THE MICHIGAN SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN, INC.

The Michigan Society for Crippled Children, Inc., comprises a large clientele of professional and lay people from all over the state interested in promoting and safeguarding the interests of Michigan's crippled children. The Society is an outgrowth of the interests of Rotary Clubs in crippled children work, and Rotary through the several club's crippled children committees still plays an important part in it. It is the organization now extended to include the interest and support of many other organizations.

The Society was organized in 1921 and is incorporated under the laws of Michigan; it is affiliated with the International Society for Crippled Children, Inc. The officers comprise, a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer. The Executive Committee includes the officers and two directors; and 70 Directors from all over the State.

The Michigan Society attempts to provide a continuous program for the care, cure, education, vocational training and placement of handicapped persons. The name of the organization "The Michigan Society for Crippled Children" would seem to imply that the organization only concerns itself with crippled children. It started out to do just that, but today is not only interested in the problem of the crippled child but the adult cripples as well. The Society may well be termed as the clearing house for all crippled children work in our State. It serves as a bureau of information and offers professional advice and actual assistance to the physically handicapped workers and public and private agencies organized to serve them.

The Society collects and disseminates scientific knowledge of proven merits regarding prevention and remedial action. It initiates and develops a uniform program of legislation and sees that it is enacted and carried out
on behalf of crippled children. In addition it provides the means to bridge
the "gaps" and renders the services not provided by law.

The Society drafted, promoted and brought to a satisfactory conclusion
the legislation providing for hospitalization and convalescent care as carried
on under the Michigan Crippled Children Commission. This was done in the
year 1927, which Act was revised and brought up-to-date during the 1937
legislature. Through the interest and support of the Society the legislation
as administered by the State Department of Public Instruction, which pro-
vided special classes for the deaf, hard-of-hearing and partially sighted chil-
dren was extended to provide for crippled children so that today we can
truthfully say, through the efforts of the Society, 28 cities have availed
themselves of the opportunity of maintaining special classes for crippled
children, and serves, at the present time, approximately 2,000, thereby re-
cieving state aid.

The Society, of course, is vitally interested in the rehabilitation services
promoted by the State Department of Public Instruction and lends its sup-
port in this service. All together it seeks to establish more uniform progress
from prevention to complete rehabilitation services and cooperates with all
governmental and private agencies to the end that the greatest amount of
good is accomplished for the greatest amount of handicapped persons.

The first thing the Society considers is finding crippled children and to
this end has made surveys, enumerated and registered crippled children, and
promoted the legislation as is now administered by the Superintendent of
Public Instruction, which provides that at the time of the regular school
census an enumeration of crippled children shall be made from birth to 21
years of age on forms especially prepared for that purpose, which data is
turned over to the Michigan Crippled Children Commission. From this in-
formation investigations are made and for indigent cases hospitalization is
provided.

The Society promotes expert examination by arranging for and helping in
the conduct of diagnostic clinics, assists in the matter of treatment to the ex-
tent of seeing that crippled children are provided with proper hospitalization
and convalescent care. After hospitalization, through its several affiliated
committees, it engages in follow-up and after care and then concerns itself
with the matter of education, vocational training, and finally, suitable em-
ployment. It, of course, engages in a campaign of prevention against crip-
pling conditions.

The Society has been responsible for the establishment of orthopedic
centers in various sections of the State. It is needless to say that the
problem of the crippled child is more acute in the rural communities than
in the larger urban centers, mainly due to the lack of facilities for physical
care, education, vocational training and suitable employment. Many of our
crippled children residing in rural communities are deprived of a common
school education because of lack of transportation. For those who are so
severely handicapped that they cannot go to school, through local cooperation
provision can be made for home tutoring.

At the present time the Society is concerned with the broadening of the
present Special Education Act in order that crippled children may be better
served. For the physically handicapped vocational training is practically
impossible in smaller towns and rural areas because there is no provision for
transportation to a training agency or maintenance provided while away
pursuing a specific training course.

As previously implied, of course, first we are concerned with the problem
of finding crippled children. This would be made much easier if the parents
were acquainted with the facilities available and the possibilities for medical
and educational services. To this end the Society is constantly attempting to
educate the public through the means of distributing its bulletin "Michigan's
Crippled Children", affiliated committee activities, special studies, communi-
cations and the spoken work.
As before stated the main means of securing the census of crippled children is through the means of a regular school census. This, however, has not worked out very satisfactorily. It should be simple, but the mere fact that more cases have been reported from other agencies than from school census enumerators seems to indicate that school census enumerators have not been properly instructed or have not become as interested and concerned as they might be. This, I presume is because they have not been in the habit of thinking of other than the normal type child. Much remains to be done along these lines. The Society believes that if the census enumerators were imbued with the spirit of service and acquainted with the needs of the crippled child a more accurate enumeration could be made.

The Society takes part in numerous conferences and conducts, each year, an annual sectional meeting in the Upper Peninsula and the regular annual meeting of the Society in the Southern Peninsula. These meetings are attended by both professional and lay workers, doctors, nurses, special teachers, physiotherapists, educators, social workers. The importance of the lay workers in crippled children work cannot be over-estimated. Without lay support crippled children cannot be served efficiently and effectively; the reasons are obvious. There must be considerable follow-up and after care; there must be the proper local control. The crippled child, through legislative enactments and possible bureaucratic management, should not become so regimented and systematized that it be considered just "a case".

The local persons interested can best cooperate by reporting crippled children to our attention. The Society being a lay organization is organized to serve the public and welcomes requests for information, advice and counsel. Persons residing in rural areas can assist greatly by becoming a part of and working with its affiliated county committees. Especially should the public concern itself with the annual sale of Easter seals, which is the one means of the Society's financial support, and in this connection not only provide for actual financial assistance but also render itself readily as a means of educating the public because of the great amount of good accruing to the cause as these little Easter seals go on their missionary journey. The rural schools are and can even do a greater job by cooperating in this matter.

Let it be understood that the Society is a state-wide organization and its sole interest is the crippled child. It has devised a working program from discovery to complete rehabilitation, which program it attempts to carry out. There is need for immediate care for 15,000 crippled children. While our program is a humanitarian one we believe it costs less to correct a crippled limb at birth than to support a crippled adult. The earlier help can be given the less the cost, and over, above and beyond these considerations are the social and spiritual values which no one can over-estimate. It is the public's privilege to obtain and the Society's pleasure to provide all the help possible. For further information on all phases of work for crippled children in Michigan contact the Michigan Society for Crippled Children headquarters, 548 Buhl Building, Detroit.

PERCY C. ANGOVE, Executive Secretary.

Detroit, Michigan, October 4, 1938.

Note: The physiotherapist of the Kalamazoo County Chapter, Society for Crippled Children, had all this activity in seven months: miles travelled, 10,330; calls made, 583; treatments given, 298; trips to Grand Rapids, 23; trips to Detroit, 2; trips to Ann Arbor, 1; trips to Battle Creek, 2; trips to Lansing, 1; new cases contacted, 31; old cases contacted, 161; case reports typed and filed, 182; cases checked up for commission, 6. Briefly, her activities included organization of program and records; treatments consisting of heat, massage and corrective exercises; contacting cases new and old and completing case-history files; transportation of children to Bldgett Memorial and Butterworth Hospitals in Grand Rapids; besides necessary reports, records, and State papers. Editor.
THE AMERICAN RED CROSS IN MICHIGAN

Michigan is singularly blessed in many ways, one of the foremost blessings being its freedom down through the years from major disasters. It was a coincidence, however, that the very year the American Red Cross was organized, in 1881, following years of effort by Clara Barton, Michigan was the first state to need its services. In the year 1881 there occurred the great forest fires in Huron and Sanilac counties and the American Red Cross was called upon to assist the victims. Since that first piece of disaster service this service, the American Red Cross, has grown until it is now called into action on an average of one hundred disasters each year, disasters that have taken its trained workers and its financial assistance into practically every section of the country.

In these years since its organization disaster service in Michigan has been necessary on fourteen occasions, the most recent being the Hotel fire in Lansing in 1934. Victims of that fire had residence in ten states, making it necessary for the Red Cross, with its chapters in all but ten or twelve counties in the United States, to take charge of the situation. The first obligation of the Red Cross in peacetime is to “render great service at the time of epidemics, floods, great fires and other unexpected catastrophies.” The organization of its disaster preparedness committees in its eighty-four Michigan Red Cross Chapters established in every county in the state, has given the residents of Michigan a justified feeling of protection. Blessed by good fortune where disasters within its borders were concerned, the people of no state in the Union have been more conscientiously generous in providing the Red Cross with money, food, clothing and medical supplies for use in other communities less fortunate.

In 1905 President Theodore Roosevelt approved a Charter which made the Red Cross The American National Red Cross with the President of the United States automatically the President of the American National Red Cross, and laid down certain definite duties for the Red Cross to fulfill in our national life, both in peacetime and wartime. The World War gave the American National Red Cross its first great test. Every adult in Michigan during those frenzied years will never forget the services rendered by the American Red Cross and will be proud of their part as members and volunteer workers.

In remembering the wartime potentialities of the Red Cross we must not lose sight of the fact that 62 countries in the World have their own Red Cross Society and that each is banded together into the League of Red Cross Societies with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. Little did Henri Dunant dream back in 1859, when the idea came to him of the Red Cross while he was observing the horrors of war in Lombardy, that in a few score years every civilized country in the world would be banded together in time of war to give neutral aid to the victims and that the flag of his country of Switzerland, with colors reversed, in honor of him, would be “humanity’s flag” all over the world.

Out of the World War came the American Junior Red Cross, in the schools of the nation, its formation proclaimed by President Wilson September 15, 1917, after millions of children in our schools had undertaken Red Cross activities. Through their experience in helping children in war-wrecked countries during and following the Great War grew a desire to help at home and abroad in peacetime. They refused to disband. Recognized by national educators as having a definite place in our educational system, and that the spirit of service and sacrifice fostered during the war should not be lost, the Junior Red Cross has been accepted as one of the greatest socializing factors in modern education. In 1500 Michigan schools membership in Junior Red Cross rose in the last year to 185,013. Many public school systems have embraced it as an integral part of their educational system. As part of a national organization that boasts more than 8,500,000 members, and with an international horizon that embraces Junior Red Cross societies in fifty-two nations.
countries in the world this force for character building and for world friendship is incalculable.

The Junior Red Cross presents not only an ideal through which teachers may help lead youth into correct thinking, but also acts as a teaching aid in fitting girls and boys to take their respective places in the scheme of local, national and international society. With one hundred and eighty-five thousand boys and girls in Michigan living up to the Junior Red Cross work we may be reasonably sure that good leadership is developing in the generation now evolving: “We believe in service for others, in health of mind and body to fit us for better service, and in world-wide friendship.” The Junior Red Cross, with no barrier of race, color, nationality, or creed, with its “service beyond self” is one of our most hopeful signs of the birth of a “New Day.”

The American Red Cross has undertaken several distinct services in its peacetime program. First is its obligation to the service and ex-service man and his family. Known as Home Service, Michigan Chapters organized for this service assisted 12,000 soldiers, sailors and veterans both with war and peacetime service, and their families with social problems, hospitalization and adjustment of service claims during the past year. Veterans and their dependents are looking more and more to the Red Cross for expert claims service and for sympathetic understanding of their problems.

The Red Cross nursing service in Michigan antedates this country’s entrance into the World War, going back to 1915. Active Red Cross participation in nursing services began in 1919. During the twenty years since the close of the war fifty counties in the state have had some type of Red Cross nursing service, ranging from one to ten years. The main objective of the nursing service is to show the individual county its need for public health work, as well as to improve its public health conditions. As the county saw the excellent work which was being done it appropriated money to meet the need locally, and the Red Cross nursing service was withdrawn. It had served its purpose. Red Cross Public Health Nursing has therefore decreased in activity through the years in Michigan and throughout the nation. Even in this field, however, certain counties in Michigan still maintain Red Cross nursing service.

In the last fiscal year nurses in these counties representing the Red Cross Chapters made more than 2,000 visits on behalf of sick patients who otherwise would not have had nursing care, and free health inspections were made among 6,000 school and pre-school children.

Interest in Michigan Red Cross courses of instruction has grown steadily. Home hygiene and care of the sick was taught to 3,100 women and older girls in the last year, giving them a practical course in home hygiene and understanding of public health principles. The safety service courses have shown a spectacular increase in chapter activities. Forty Red Cross chapters in the state are offering a program in life saving that since 1914 has enrolled more than 35,000 members in Michigan, and in addition has taught countless other thousands of boys and girls how to swim.

Michigan has gained an enviable reputation for wide dissemination of knowledge of first aid within its borders. First aid was taught to 7,600 Michigan residents in 1937, making a total of 42,338 persons in the state who have had Red Cross first aid training since 1910. In addition, fifty first aid stations are in operation with trained first aid personnel, and eighty-five stations are in the process of completion.

In 1937 a total of 11,600 Chapter volunteers in Michigan spent 83,600 hours transcribing reading matter into Braille for the blind, producing garments for needy persons, canning fruits and vegetables and filling Christmas bags for United States soldiers and sailors in foreign ports who otherwise might not receive greetings from home. With this aggregate of people within its borders imbued with the spirit of humanitarian service, together with the thousands upon thousands of boys and girls and men and women who are learning first aid and life saving, accident prevention in our homes and on
our farms, and who are forgetting self in service to others, Michigan is a healthier, safer and happier state in which to live.

OLIVE C. TAYLOR,
Executive Secretary.

Kalamazoo, Michigan,
October 20, 1938.

MICHIGAN TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION

The organization in 1908 of the Michigan Association for the prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis was the outgrowth of a meeting in 1907 of the International Congress on Tuberculosis. It was decided that the meeting the following year would be held in Washington, D. C., and to insure good attendance from all parts of the United States, formulation of as many state organizations as possible was strongly urged. As a result, a Committee of Organizations was formed in Michigan. The late Dr. Collins H. Johnston of Grand Rapids, was temporary chairman. Elected later as permanent chairman was the late Dr. Charles G. Jennings, of Detroit. Three hundred people from all parts of Michigan met in answer to the Committee's call at Detroit's Hotel Pontchartrain, February 21st, 1908. That day the Michigan Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis came into being.

From the first, prevention, through health education, was the prime function of the Association. The need for additional sanatorium beds, was also recognized immediately. In 1908 the first sanatorium in Michigan—the state institution at Howell—had been opened. But the number of beds was woefully inadequate and the Association began an active campaign almost at once for more sanatoriums. In 1909 Michigan's first tuberculosis "code" was enacted. Tuberculosis was declared an infectious and communicable disease. The Legislature also passed a bill permitting construction and maintenance of sanatoriums by counties.

By 1910 the activities of the new Association had so grown that Dr. Warthin stated in his annual report: "A central office and the constant services of a paid secretary are now essential to further progress in the work." The year also saw the erection of tuberculosis shacks at Detroit, Marquette and Ann Arbor. Much time was devoted to an anti-splitting campaign.

Nineteen-eleven was marked by a financial crisis in the Association's history. To augment its income from Tag Days and a sale of Easter seals, the Association decided to join with the National Tuberculosis Association and the National Red Cross in the popular and rapidly growing sale of tuberculosis Christmas seals. A total of $7642.10 was realized through the sale, and the crisis safely passed. From thousands of pulpits in all parts of the United States fake cures for tuberculosis were denounced and exposed on Tuberculosis Day, October 27th 1912.

In his annual meeting address, 1912, Dr. Collins H. Johnston, said: "At present there is no way to compel a dangerous consumptive to go to a sanatorium or stay there after he has once been admitted. The State of New Jersey has recently passed a law providing for the compulsory segregation of these cases, and a similar law should be enacted in this state empowering boards of health to remove ignorant, willful, or vicious cases, which are a menace to their surroundings, to a place of detention and to keep them as long as thought desirable". (Not until 1937 did the Michigan Legislature pass such a law.)

Michigan school children were organized in the Health Crusade by the Association, in 1912. The Association's Visiting Nurse began, in 1914 her work in the counties which through their high seal sale per capita merited the service. In 1914 tuberculosis caused ten per cent of all deaths in the Registration Area of the United States. In 1915 the Legislature appropriated $100,000 for a state survey to find cases of tuberculosis. Commented Governor
Woodbridge N. Ferris: “Michigan is to conduct a campaign against tuberculosis that will command the attention and admiration of the whole United States.”

Nineteen hundred seventeen marked the beginning of plans for Michigan Tuberculosis Association's chest clinics. When the State Legislature refused to make an appropriation for continuing anti-tuberculosis work under the auspices of the State Board of Health, the Association, with headquarters then at Ann Arbor, determined to raise $10,000 by private subscription to carry on this essential work. Michigan Tuberculosis Association's first free chest clinics were established following the inability of the State Board of Health to continue its clinics. At this time migration of tuberculous persons for climatic advantages began to be discouraged. Rest was becoming the keyword in the tuberculosis cure.

Nineteen hundred twenty-three legislation motivated by the Association, amended the Mothers' Pension Act, making it possible for wives of men suffering from tuberculosis to be included among beneficiaries of the act. Michigan, in this year, was one of the very few states in the country having a prison tuberculosis sanatorium. The new institution was located at Ionia and could accommodate fifty patients.

In 1925 the Association was again active in sponsoring effective tuberculosis laws. A new county sanatorium law was passed, two features of which were outstanding: (1) One dollar per day per indigent patient cared for was to be paid by the state to counties which operated tuberculosis sanatoriums and met certain standards in equipment and care given patients. (2) Uniform standards in the form of rules and regulations for county sanatoriums which accepted state aid were to be prepared and maintained by the State Department of Health. Also passed in the legislature was the Upjohn bill which appropriated half a million dollars for a new state sanatorium.

In 1928 the Association's first Early Diagnosis Campaign was established. Rehabilitation for ex-tuberculosis patients was given new attention and emphasis. Michigan Tuberculosis Association in 1931 advocated and put into practice tuberculin testing and X-raying of school children in a statewide plan. The state tuberculosis death rate dropped to 53.9 per 100,000 persons, a 47 per cent decrease from the time organized anti-tuberculosis campaigns were begun in 1908.

Promotion of needed legislation, health education, and tuberculin testing and X-raying of school children constitute the major portion of the present activities of the Michigan Tuberculosis Association and affiliated organizations. In some communities in the state of Michigan there are active committees or societies working the year round. In others there are groups of interested persons operating only at certain times of the year and in close cooperation with the field workers of the Michigan Tuberculosis Association. In any part of the state service will be rendered in response to a request through the state office at 535 South Capitol Avenue, Lansing. Such requests may be referred to local workers in the territory from which they come to be treated in accordance with the scope and potentialities of the local program. In other cases the services requested may have to be considered as future activities, as for instance tuberculin testing in schools may be scheduled for several months ahead. The program of Health Education is wide in scope and involves many factors including, moving picture programs, exhibits, school health programs, radio, lectures, distribution of literature, et cetera. In the meantime the death rate from tuberculosis goes down, the rate for 1937 being 40 per 100,000 persons.

FLORENCE J. FISKE,
Secretary.
ORGANIZATION AND SERVICES OF THE STATE WELFARE DEPARTMENT

In 1871, out of the needs of the troubled years following the Civil War, the legislature created the State Board of Control for Penal, Panter and Eleemosynary Institutions, out of which has grown through the process of time and change, the present State Welfare Department. Four years later, in 1875, the name was changed to the State Board of Corrections and Charities. Additional duties and responsibilities were added through the years, but the organization structure remained the same until 1921, when the present State Welfare Department was set up, taking over the duties of the old Board of Corrections and Charities. If legislation passed by the last legislature is approved by the voters at the election on November 8th, the Department will undergo another metamorphosis and will emerge as the State Department of Public Assistance, with its machinery overhauled to meet changing needs and geared into the federal Social Security program.

As it now exists, the State Welfare Department has two major responsibilities, the administration of the state laws regarding child welfare, and the administration of old age assistance. Taking first the child welfare program, the duties of the Department fall under three heads: 1. As a means of safeguarding children deprived of their own homes, various agencies and individuals concerned with the care of such children must be licensed from the State Welfare Commission. These agencies include: (a) Maternity hospitals and homes, of which there are 294. (b) Child Caring and Placing Agencies,—i.e. all agencies and institutions caring for or placing out children,—under a law first passed in 1899. (c) Family boarding homes,—since 1919, any private home giving boarding care to children who are not related has been required to be licensed. There are now some 4,000 licensed homes. (d) Summer camps and Boarding Schools, caring for children under 16 are licensed under the same law requiring the licensing of family boarding homes.

2. The State is directly responsible for the care of dependent neglected and delinquent children, committed by the various probate courts throughout the State and known as "state wards". Dependent and neglected children are cared for by the Michigan Children's Institute at Ann Arbor, which has about 650 children in private family boarding homes. Delinquent boys are cared for at the Boys' Vocational School at Lansing, and delinquent girls at the Girls' Training School at Adrian.

3. Through the county welfare agent, appointed by the State Welfare Commission in each county of the state and paid from state funds, service is given to the juvenile or probate courts. The county agent makes investigations for the court in cases involving the dependency, neglect or delinquency of children, and at the direction of the judge may supervise such children who are made wards of the court. He also investigates petitions for adoption of children. The services of the Department for children are under two commissions of five members each: the Welfare Commission, which appoints county welfare agents and is responsible for the various licensing provisions in the law, and for the Michigan Children's Institute; and the Juvenile Corrections Commission, which is responsible for the Boys' Vocational School and the Girls' Training School. All members of these Commissions and the Director of the Department are appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the Senate. The Deputy Director, who is by law secretary of the State Welfare Commission, is appointed by the State Administrative Board.

The first old age pension law was passed in 1933. This law was repealed by the 1935 legislature which, by Act 151 P. A. 1935, established the Bureau of Old Age Assistance "within the State Welfare Department—under the direction and supervision of the director of the State Welfare Department". This law was subsequently amended by Act 261 P. A. 1937. At the present time persons, in order to be eligible for old age assistance, must: (1) Be sixty-five years of age or upwards; (2) Be residents of the State of Mich-
igan for five years out of the immediate preceding nine years, of which the last year must have been of continuous residence; (3) Not be inmates of any public institution; (4) Not have been within one year preceding application for assistance, professional tramps or beggars; (5) Not have divested themselves of property, directly or indirectly, or income from property for the purpose of qualifying for assistance; (6) Not have been convicted of a felony within five years immediately preceding date of application; (7) Be unable to earn regularly an income of one dollar per day on account of age or infirmity or inability to secure suitable employment. May not have a net income to exceed one dollar per day; (8) Not, because of physical or mental condition, be in need of continual institutional care.

In addition to the above eligibility requirements, an applicant or his spouse, in order to be eligible for old age assistance, may not own real property, the assessed valuation of which prorated on the last five-year basis, exceeds $3500 and personal property exceeding $1,000 in addition to an allowance of $500 for household goods. In no case may the amount of assistance, when added to the income of the applicant from all other sources, exceed a total of $30 a month. The only exception to this is that, in calculating income of an applicant, earnings or gifts not exceeding $50 in any calendar year may not be considered.

Funds for old age assistance are provided through the Social Security Board by the Federal Government which provides fifty per cent of all funds for assistance payments and an additional five per cent of the Federal share for administrative expense. In September, 1938, a total of 68,342 persons received old age assistance. The total expenditure for this assistance was $1,195,104. The average monthly grant per person was $17.49.

JAMES G. BRYANT,
Director.

Lansing, Michigan,
October 29, 1938.

SOME DEBATABLE ISSUES IN HEALTH EDUCATION

The first debatable issue might be stated as follows: How complete a program of health education and care should a school provide for all children? This question defines a major issue that is now before many professional groups and lay groups that are concerned with community betterment. Our educational system, as one of the major public services, has expanded in response to the needs of an increasing school population and has augmented its traditional offerings with a variety of services that now extend beyond the boundaries of former definitions of the school’s function. Today the vastness and complexity of the public school system with its varied offerings would greatly amaze the teachers of a few decades ago. In this period of expansion of the schools, the problem of health education has received increased attention, largely because American society has come to recognize the social necessity of insuring the maintenance of the physical well being of children. The demand for health services has been further increased by changes affecting the home, which, modified in response to a series of social pressures, now devoted considerably less emphasis to many functions that were well-established family obligations in former decades. The schools have begun to meet the resultant needs with nursery schools, child guidance clinics, dental clinics, medical clinics and programs of training in health habits. To an increasing extent the schools have employed school nurses, school physicians and school dentists, and have modified their programs of physical education so as to stress the health objective. Modern education now places real emphasis on the development of sound mental and physical health, and the health objective is of much concern to administrators and teachers in all fields.
It is conceded that the school should provide a healthful environment for the pupils. This responsibility should include such matters as the proper lighting, ventilating and heating of school buildings, as well as the provision of schoolroom furniture tending to promote good posture, and the enforcement of school policies which conserve the health of the growing child.

Is the school likely to expand these health services? In terms of what criteria should the school distinguish between the health education of pupils and the actual care of pupils? It is commonly known that some of the schools defend the actual treatment of pupils as a part of the program of health education, while other schools refer all questions of treatment to non-school agencies. This difference in practice exists because of the lack of criteria for distinguishing health education of pupils from the actual care of pupils.

A second debatable issue might be defined as follows: Should the health objective or the recreational objective be the controlling aim in the school's program of physical education? There appears to be some disagreement among school authorities as to the relative emphasis that should be placed on the several possible objectives of the health education program. It is instructive to note that the National Education Association has a department bearing the title, "The American Association of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation." Many schools organize the instructors in these three fields as one department, and then encounter great difficulty in developing agreements as to the controlling objective of the department. If health is to be recognized as the major objective, it is my judgment that the programs of training for the teachers of physical education and recreation as now defined by some colleges and universities should be so modified as to provide more adequate training in health fields. In turn, the programs of training for health workers will have to be modified to include emphasis on the contributions of exercise and recreational activities to physical and mental health. Both should have more understanding of education and its relation to child development and growth.

A third debatable issue might be stated as follows: What are the health facts having scientific endorsement that should be presented to pupils and what health habits should pupils be helped to form or strengthen? The importance of this question is apparent when an examination is made of what is taught as the truth about health and health habits. Such an examination will furnish evidence that more facts are needed. It is axiomatic that every school system should provide a program of health education. Such a program should seek to help each child develop habits, skills and attitudes which are conducive to his own health and that of others. So far as possible, however, these habits, skills and attitudes should rest on a basis of factual knowledge rather than on the propaganda of special interest groups, including that of manufacturers of foods and drugs. At present no scientific standards have been defined for the selection of instructional materials in this field.

On this debatable issue as to what should be taught as truth, Dr. Warren E. Forsythe has said: "Hygiene has been characterized as the most dubious subject in the school curriculum. This characterization is not without some good reason. It has resulted in part at least from the non-scientific basis on which much of its subject-matter rested. Science has proved that much of the older personal hygiene was either wrong or unimportant. Such immersions of this material in the bath of critical scientific scrutiny argues well for its future. The list of health habits more recently accepted for universal promotion in the public schools needs a frequent check-up to be always in step with research in human health and disease. A complete list of questionable practices and procedures which have been taught and practiced as hygiene would probably fill a book. Many of these items have been included in the school subject matter, often with no better reason than some one's personal opinion or as one of the relics of our not-very-remote barbarianism." It is apparent that health instruction in the school will continue to be
viewed with suspicion by teachers, parents and medical men unless we remove
the causes for the criticisms voiced by Dr. Forsythe.

A fourth debatable issue reads as follows: How much knowledge of health
matters should a classroom teacher be required to possess? Very few states
require candidates for the teacher’s certificate to submit evidence of training
in health fields. If teachers are to continue to play an important part in
health education, some program of adequate training for teachers seems
imperative.

In any consideration of health services for children, it should be remem-
bered that the teacher is in a distinctly favorable position to have over-
sight of the needs of the child. It is the teacher’s task to detect any lack
of adjustment to surroundings, as well as defects and deficiencies in develop-
ment. It is her task not only to refer the child to the proper health experts
within and without the school in order that the necessary remedial measures
may be undertaken, but also to follow up the case when the child returns to
the classroom in order to see that adequate treatment has been given and
adjustments made. The nature of this responsibility demands that the
teacher be able to detect maladjustments and deficiencies when a child ap-
ppears before her. To perform this service requires special preparation for
the teacher plus highly skilled supervision for its maintenance and de-
velopment.

A fifth debatable issue might be stated as follows: To what extent must
the schools avoid health instruction that conflicts with the teachings of re-
ligious groups? It is common knowledge that there are a few religious
groups that have made pronouncements regarding certain practices and pro-
cedures in the field of health, including matters of food, medical care and
race betterment. This fact makes it difficult for the schools to handle certain
health problems that may involve a violation of the teachings of some re-
ligious sect. In a country that emphasizes religious freedom, it is not easy
to justify practices in matters of instruction that are contrary to the re-
ligious beliefs held by the parents of the school children. In a recent com-
munication to me a health supervisor in a neighboring state expressed alarm
over the efforts of some religious groups to undermine the confidence of pupils
in the facts concerning health that have been scientifically established. He
raised the question of the duty of government to challenge such activities
of religious groups on the grounds of public welfare. I do not know what
answer should be made to this proposal. I do know, however, that the ques-
tion is a highly controversial one, and it may be necessary to settle it by
the usual democratic policy of following the opinion of the majority with as
much consideration as possible of the wishes of any protesting minority.
I recommend that those who attempt to solve this problem exhibit a marked
degree of patience, tolerance, generosity and good will.

A sixth question that is also of special concern to school administration
and health workers is one that is very closely related to the issue of religious
teachings affecting health. It might be stated as follows: Should school
officials or other governmental officials be given the legal authority to require
pupils to secure needed dental or medical attention when the parents neglect
or refuse to provide the necessary care? In all our educational planning we
should keep in mind the rights of children in matters of health as set forth
in the Children’s Charter adopted by the White House Conference on Child
Health and Protection that was called by President Hoover. Part of these
rights are stated as follows:

“For every child health protection from birth through adolescence in-
cluding periodical health examinations and, where needed, care of specialists
and hospital treatment; regular dental examination and care of teeth; pro-
tective and preventive measures against communicable diseases; the insuring
of pure food, pure milk, and pure water.”

At present the schools do not have the necessary legal authority to insure
the protection of the health rights of children as defined in the Children’s
Charter. I am not certain that such legal authority should be given to school officials, but many are convinced that some agency of government should have increased legal responsibility for the protection of the health of children when parents neglect, refuse or are unable to provide for the treatment of the illness or the physical defects of their children. Is such an extension of governmental supervision of health feasible and desirable? Is it likely that the best policy is to avoid legal requirements and to seek to develop a favorable public opinion on the question of the right of children to enjoy health services?

A seventh debatable issue might be stated as follows: How can the most effective coordination of the community’s health services for school children be brought about? By what agencies should coordination be sought? There is general agreement that there is a lack of effective means of coordinating the services of public and private agencies within a typical community. In some instances this is due to the lack of the necessary machinery for community planning. Cooperation among community agencies concerned with the health of school children is an inherent obligation of all authorities charged with public administration. Officials are sometimes content to vote support of policies which insure nominal cooperation, but more than such votes is needed. As one of the major social institutions of the community, the school should endeavor to cooperate with community health education of the adult public, to supplying school records and facilities to responsible medical authorities for research and analysis and to reporting the existence of conditions which violate public health regulations or otherwise threaten the public welfare. Cooperation is also essential in planning the community-wide health program, for the school is obligated to educate children and adults in terms of the best health practices. The increased tendency to provide for the establishment of community councils or community planning boards is an encouraging development. The best type of program is certain to be the product of the cooperative efforts of those who are concerned with the promotion of a high level of individual and community health. Such cooperation is likely to follow in a community where frequent conferences are held and where emphasis is consistently placed on developing a program that will yield the best results in terms of the interest of children.

J. B. EDMONSON,
Dean of Education,
University of Michigan.

Adapted from SCHOOL AND SOCIETY,
August 20, 1938.

The original plan of this chapter included an article about the State Department of Conservation, which is a great creative contributor, in the recreation in cooperation with nature, of many challenges to exercise, camping and tramping in the open air and next to nature’s heart. This Department distributes by picture, print and speeches many aids to education.
A NEW DAY IN COUNTRY LIFE

Chapter Five

CORRECTIONS AND SAFETY

The late Justice Holmes said that it is the business of Government to make life more livable for the people. It is to this challenge that legislators, executives and judges address their enactments, acts and decisions. This chapter tells of the new system of corrections enacted by the Legislature of 1937. There is also account here of the institutions, organizations, men, and means by which Michigan undertakes to safeguard all her citizens.

CORRECTIONS

Michigan has at last joined with the very few states in the United States having a modern system of corrections.

On July 22, 1937, the new Department of Corrections was created upon the signing by Governor Murphy of two acts passed by the Legislature. The corrections law correlates the activities of the administration of the definitely related fields which were formerly divided among the State Prison Commission, the State Welfare Director, the Commissioner of Pardons and Paroles and the Governor. At the head of this Department is a commission of five members, which constitutes the responsible authority for the administration of the penal institutions, prison industries, parole and probation. These five members are appointed for a term of six years, their terms being staggered. No more than three may be of one political party.

The chief administrative officer of the commission is the director, and he has an assistant director in charge of each of the three bureaus. One outstanding feature of Michigan's new Department is the Parole Board of three members, the Chairman of which is the Assistant Director in charge of the Bureau of Pardons and Paroles. Responsibility for the release of inmates on parole and their supervision thereafter cannot be shifted.

Inmates can only be released from prison by one of three methods:

1. By parole at the expiration of the minimum term, less regular time off for good behavior or extra good time on recommendation of the Warden, or
2. By parole before the expiration of the minimum term upon approval of the sentencing judge only after request by the Parole Board.
3. By pardon or commutation. A new feature of the corrections law is the provision making it mandatory for the Parole Board to conduct a public hearing in all cases where favorable recommendations are made to the Governor for the granting of pardons or commutations. After a sentencing judge and the prosecuting attorney have been notified of the filing of any application for clemency, and have received a brief summary of the case, it is their duty to file with the Parole Board, in writing, such information as may be at their disposal, together with such objections as they may desire to interpose to such application. For all the major offenses a representative of the Attorney General must be present at the public hearing.

No longer are paroles granted because of political pressure, but each case is impartially decided by the Parole Board on its merits.

No longer are pardons and commutations granted in secret by the Governor and the fact come to light a long time afterwards. Gone are the Christmas pardons and commutations, or those granted at the close of an administration without a close investigation of the facts of the crime or without regard to the rehabilitation of the inmate.

An extensive program is mapped out for the inmate upon his admission to prison, all having in mind the ultimate release of the inmate upon his rehabilitation. Ninety-seven percent of all inmates in prison eventually are
released so every effort must be made both while the inmate is in prison and during his parole period to prevent his return to a life of crime. In prison the inmate must be made mentally and physically sound, work and schooling provided, recreation afforded and religious attendance encouraged. Only those who have indicated by good work and conduct records their desire to rehabilitate themselves are released from prison. Over 75 percent of those released on parole make good. Supervision on parole, that period intervening between complete isolation and freedom without restraint, is necessary. It is like the period of convalescence for the sick person.

Gone are the politically appointed parole officers employed part time and paid on the fee basis. The state has been divided into six districts, in each of which there is a District Supervisor each of Paroles and Probation. Before a person is released on parole, certain conditions must be met. A job must be provided and the home conditions investigated and found satisfactory.

No longer may one state be the dumping ground for the undesirables from another state because of compacts entered into by twenty-seven states for cooperative effort and mutual assistance in the prevention of crime. Out state parolees and probationers are supervised the same as the state's own charges. The return of parolees and probationers violating conditions attached to their parole or probation is made easier.

All of the above is for one purpose, one end, the prevention of crime so the public may live in peace and security.

HILMER GELLEIN,
Director of Corrections.

Lansing, Michigan,
August 17, 1938.

FACTS ABOUT PRISONS, HOUSES OF CORRECTION AND JAILS

There are eighty-three county jails in the state and two houses of correction, the Marquette Branch Prison being known as the State House of Correction and Branch Prison, and the other is the Detroit House of Correction at Plymouth.

The Michigan Department of Corrections maintains jurisdiction over the three state prisons, namely, the State Prison of Southern Michigan at Jackson, the Michigan State Reformatory at Tonja, and the Branch Prison at Marquette, the latter referred to above. The Corrections Department does not exercise jurisdiction over any juvenile detention homes or institutions and we are not, therefore, entirely familiar with the distribution of these detention homes and institutions. It is assumed that there are separate detention homes for juveniles in each of the counties in the state, because under the law, a juvenile delinquent cannot be quartered under the same roof as an adult criminal or delinquent. The State Welfare Department would be the best source for information regarding juveniles.

Our reports show that for the fiscal year 1936-1937 there were admitted to the county jails of the state 46,088 male prisoners, 3,709 female prisoners, making a total of 49,797. For the same period of time, the prisoners committed to the county jails served a total of 501,609 prisoner-days.

At the time the Department of Corrections was organized, and in order to lay the groundwork of future jail inspections by this department, we ascertained from the Federal Bureau of Prisons, which bureau had inspected all of the county jails in the State of Michigan, that in the state, we had one county jail rating 60-69 percent, forty-three rating 50-59 percent, and the remaining below 50 percent. Since that time, this department believes that these ratings, in some instances, have been improved.

SEYMOUR J. GILMAN,
Statistician.

Lansing, Michigan,
September 15, 1938.
THE MICHIGAN STATE POLICE

The Michigan State Police is the oldest unit of state government to continue under virtually the same leadership and policies of public service since its inception.

The conspicuous place the organization has held for years in the war on crime in Michigan is the outgrowth of an interesting history. No clearer picture of the progress of the organization can be given than to sketch briefly on highlights of that history.

While the Michigan State Police is essentially an organization of young men, highly trained, it is nearly twenty years old—born of World War emergency when the National Guard departed for front line trenches in France.

The initial force consisted of a group of fifty men—men who could give a good account of themselves in any emergency. Soon this number was increased to 192—four troops of 48 men each.

After proper training, they were sent out to guard railroad tunnels, locks at Sault Ste. Marie, mines in the upper peninsula, chemical plants and industrial centers where it was feared enemies from within might seek to destroy the source of supplies upon which the government was depending for aid in its gigantic task. These men spent long days in the saddle pounding over dusty roads, sleeping many nights in the open, for what they lacked in numbers and equipment, they made up in courage. The work was carried on in such a satisfactory manner that in 1919, following the World War, the legislature passed Act No. 26 creating the Michigan State Police, the duties of which were to police rural communities and assist local officers in law-enforcement. The personnel during 1919, the first year as a permanent force, included in the list of lieutenants, names of men still with the organization. These men, now in the administrative end of the service, have watched crime waves surge across the state taking an amazing human and economic toll, and have seen them wash back, with higher guarantees of safety and protection. Their experience has been pooled with that of hundreds of other veterans of police service through America.

During 1919, the first year as a permanent force, 1,285 arrests were made, and 28,491 miles of road patrolled. Six automobile accidents were policed. This is interesting when compared with the year just passed when 6,690 automobile accidents were policed; 15,843 arrests made; 30,258 complaints answered; 19,511 property inspections, and patrol mileage went well over four million miles. Because police service is never reckoned in dollars and cents, it might be surprising to know that $639,602.52, through the recovery of stolen property, oil inspection, confiscated goods and other activities of the organization, found its way back into the pockets of the people of Michigan.

To assure an even distribution of service and protection, Michigan has been divided into eight districts, each with a headquarters detachment and one or more sub-stations located at strategic highway intersections. In locating the thirty-six detachments, which at present consists of approximately 325 men, the two peninsulas of the state have shared as nearly equal as possible.

Steps of progress include the inauguration of the bureau of identification which was officially born in June, 1922. Today, there are nearly two million fingerprint records in the criminal section—a priceless asset in identification material for Michigan law-enforcement agencies. In the non-criminal or civil file are 156,000 fingerprint records—a guarantee of personal identity in case of disaster, amnesia or the hundred and one other roads that lead to the unmarked grave. It took years of salesmanship to sell the public on the value and infallibility of fingerprinting, but our efforts have born fruit. Last year 41,175 non-criminal print records were voluntarily added to the civil files—a very good indication that the science of fingerprinting is being lifted from the level of criminal implication to a field of dignified service.
As early as 1922, the department started its first experiments with improved communication service—a field in which it has maintained a definite national police leadership. In the fall of 1930, Station W-R-D-S, located at East Lansing, flashed its first message simultaneously to ten radio-equipped cars, directing officers in a man-hunt for bandit-killers who had robbed a bank and then pumped lead into a trooper as he approached their car. From that day hence, the voice of W-R-D-S has ridden the ethereal waves day and night, directing officers to scenes of crime, accidents, fires, and to wherever there is a call for help. Today, it is not uncommon for a trooper, cruising near the scene, to answer a call for aid coming from some country home, before the person seeking help has had time to hang up the transmitter. Radio has become such an integral part of police business that within the last two years, two supplemental broadcasting stations—one in Paw Paw in the south part of the state—and one in Houghton Lake in the north central part, have been erected. This assures complete coverage of the state.

The night patrol is one of the vital services of the Michigan State Police. We are primarily a rural police organization. The loss of a bin of wheat is as important to the farmer as is the loss of his car to the office worker or factory man. Night raids on granaries, chicken houses, and barns became such a serious matter to rural residents a few years ago, that a night patrol was started to combat this type of marauder. It proved so effective in apprehending this type of thief that it has been continued. Amplified by our present radio dispatching, virtually the same protection is given the rural residents as is afforded the city dweller.

An important part of the state police organization is its safety and traffic and operators' licensing division with exhaustive records of motor vehicle accidents. Every application for a driver's license is checked through this office, and for anything less than a court order, the recommendation of the bureau is final in the issuance or refusal of the application. Every motor vehicle law violated is checked against the bureau record of the driver. Too many minor convictions, or a few serious ones for such offenses as drunk or reckless driving, means the application is refused and the unsafe driver is barred from the highways.

Patrol duties are scientifically assigned on the basis of accident records. For example, on a certain stretch of road, a high accident record is made between 4 and 5 each afternoon. The following hour is shown to run high in accidents on a section of some county road. Hence, patrols do not simply ride the highways—they ride them at the right places and right times to reduce accidents.

In order that drivers of motor vehicles might be prepared for the examination that is now being given applicants before issuing a license to drive a motor vehicle, this department cooperated with the office of the Secretary of State, the Highway Department and the department of Public Instruction in preparing and distributing two million copies of a booklet “What Every Driver Must Know—Rules of the Road.”

From the earliest days of the organization, training has been a keynote in our program. Steps of progress in this connection have been—in 1924, an act of the legislature authorizing the state police to establish and conduct a training school for police officers; in 1934, a police administration course at Michigan State College under joint sponsorship of the college, the Michigan State Police and the Michigan Crime Commission, requiring 18 months' internship with this organization. And lastly, the erection of a training school building at East Lansing, through the aid of federal funds, which has just been completed.

The Michigan State Police have shared generously in the building program of the Works Progress Administration. Projects that gave work to many communities during the past three years, have resulted in giving this organ-
ization twenty-eight new homes, making it the finest housed organization of its kind in the world.

OSCAR OLANDER,
State Police Commissioner.

East Lansing, Michigan,
September 15, 1938.

ACCIDENT PREVENTION ACTIVITIES FOR RURAL SCHOOLS

The need of Safety Education and Patrol Activity in rural schools is becoming more and more necessary as the years pass, and speed over rural highways increases, with the car under less control in emergencies. Children cannot depend upon the driver for protection, especially since many drivers see no danger in trying to mix "alcohol and gasoline." Therefore, habits of self-protection must be built into the subconscious mind of the child.

This can be done only by keeping the subject constantly before the pupil. Ads for doing this are sent out each month. By using them as a guide, the subject is simplified and although the teacher may never have had any previous experience, these will enable her to do a splendid, effective job. Statistics for last year show that 8% of those killed on the rural highway were between the ages of 5 and 14 years of age. Teachers can help reduce that figure. With this thought in mind, in 1927 the Automobile Club of Michigan approached the teachers of the rural schools in the state, offering to them the same service that was being given to the grade schools in the state.

When this subject was first brought up, the question arose as to why money should be spent carrying this message to the children in rural schools. But, upon looking over the records of the cities, we find that 20% of the successful business men came off the farms. In other words, at least that many residents of our state came from the environment of the rural districts into the hazardous environment of the cities, and basing our thought upon the fact that wherever schools had begun in the kindergarten to impress upon the subconscious mind of the child the fact that there is a hazard on the highway, we taught them how to contact this hazard safely; and reductions were made in fatal accidents to children on the way to and from school.

We felt that if the rural teacher could be sold on the thought of carrying on this activity, habits of safe walking could be impressed upon the pupils of the rural schools. But realizing that very few if any of these teachers had ever been taught how to approach the Safety subject, we found that it would be necessary to supply them with aids which would make it possible to teach this without any great amount of research, and research was next to impossible owing to the isolated position of the teachers, where records were not easily available. Through the American Automobile Association at Washington, these aids were prepared in the form of Loose-leaf Lessons, and were placed in the hands of the rural teachers in the state. In addition to this, as a large proportion of our information comes through the eye, we arranged to supply a colored Poster each month, to be used in visual education work.

This matter was taken up with the County Commissioners of Schools, and we offered to service the schools in their counties, if they would give us a list of them. This activity was slow in starting, as the lists were not available until quite late in the year, and when we did receive them, many did not show at what school the person indicated was a teacher; and there being very few if any mail boxes at the school houses, it was almost impossible to get their addresses. We therefore took one county at a time, and from the Commissioners and other sources of information, we finally succeeded in locating nearly every school in the county and immediately began propaganda for mail boxes, until finally, mail boxes had been put at 80% of the schools; so that teachers may be reached, year after year, without any difficulty—St. Clair County having a mail box at every school house.
In 1938, it was possible to reach regularly only about one hundred fifty schools, but we have now succeeded in building our list, until in the school year of 1937-1938, we serviced monthly 4,261 one and two-room rural schools with the previously-mentioned Loose-Leaf Lesson sheet; Colored Poster for the wall; and a pep Bulletin.

During that school year, we sent into the rural schools 4000 copies of the State Traffic Law, each one of these copies going into the hands of parents who drive cars, in an endeavor that they might get a better knowledge of the rules of the road. This was done through their children, in the rural schools. In addition to this, we sent Safety Songs into every one of the schools we serviced, wherever requested. We also sent our Catalog of Safety Plays, of which we keep in stock approximately 100, and on request, we supply the plays desired to any school requesting them—all this being done in an effort to build a Safety Consciousness into the teachers and pupils of the rural schools of the state.

Eight years ago, an incident was brought to our attention very visibly in connection with a rural school just outside of one of the larger cities in the state which we had been trying to interest in this work for some time but without any success. On the first day of school, of course, came a number of little folks who were attending for the first time. There were brothers and sisters with previous experience also attending that school. At the close of school, in the afternoon, they all started up the road to their homes with one of the little ones following behind. They had gotten but a short distance from the school when the little one happened to remember he had left his first school book at the school. Immediately turning to run back to the school, across the road, he stepped directly in front of a swiftly moving car and was instantly killed. This brought an instant clamor from officials and parents for some protection for these little folks and education along the lines of safe walking on the highway. We were then called into the picture and it was easy to sell this school on the need of Safety Education and a Patrol which would be trained to watch out for these little folks on the way to and from school.

Patrols had been operating in the state of Michigan since 1919 in the grade schools, and we immediately suggested that similar patrols, although built along different lines, would protect children on the rural highways the same as they would on the city streets; and we organized a patrol in that particular school, working on the plan that the largest boy or girl living the furthest from school in each direction should be appointed on this patrol and properly trained how to take care of the children, and the children should be sold the thought of co-operating with the patrol.

We then put the patrol proposition up to every rural school of the state that we were servicing, and the school year of 1937-1938 saw 907 patrols of 10,136 members organized according to this plan. The Automobile Club of Michigan supplied Green Arm Bands and a Captain’s badge, together with a pamphlet of instruction known as “ACCIDENT PREVENTION ACTIVITIES FOR RURAL SCHOOLS.” We can point with pride to the record of these schools having patrols, for not one boy or girl in this state has been injured on the way to and from school, in eight years. We offer the same awards to the rural schools that we do to the grade schools, in that any school owning a patrol and reporting to us monthly throughout the entire school year, on regular Report Cards we supply, that self-protection has played a prominent part in the education of the children, and that the patrol has been doing its duty, we present a beautiful Plaque as an incentive to keep everlastingly on the job.

In addition to that, and in order that the boys and girls themselves may feel that they have done a good job, we give the members of the patrol who have served for three consecutive months, beautiful gold-plated Service Bars, as their very own, when they have turned in their equipment to the teacher, who lays it away in the school house to be used on the first day of school.
in the fall for the patrol. Later on, when their Registration Blanks are received at this office, such new equipment as is needed will again be supplied. This Registration Blank gives the name and local address of the Captain of the Patrol, and every month a little pep letter showing how their patrol can best serve its purpose is sent direct to the captain. This we feel is a very valuable method of keeping up the morale in each school represented. As an added feature, each year we supply every rural school, whether it has a patrol or not, with a sheet of ten Safety pictures to be filled in with crayon or pencil—each one of these being a Safety lesson.

In the eighty-two counties, including every county in the Upper Peninsula which we serviced monthly, we sent 108,300 pieces of literature; 6,500 pieces of equipment, including Arm Bands, Badges, etc. We made presentation of two Medals for members of the Patrol who had saved their fellow pupils from being injured or killed; 304 schools won Trophies for excellence in Safety education. We presented 4,060 Service Bars to members of the patrol who had served three consecutive months and were on the patrol at the end of the spring term. We presented 624 Honor Award Banners to the captains of those schools who had made complete and accurate reports during the year. We sent 1,800 Color-In sheets; 1,263 Song Books; and over 800 Digests of the State Traffic Law.

So far as we have knowledge, no other state in the Union has carried on such an intensive drive to prepare the children in rural schools to protect themselves against the hazards of the highway, and of course, the money for carrying on this activity was paid for by the members of this club, very few of whom are the parents of the children in these rural schools.

H. L. ROUNDS,
A. A. A. Safety Service.

Detroit, Michigan,
September 1, 1938.

FIRST AID

The need for First Aid is increasing at an appalling rate. No less than 111,000 were accidentally killed in the U. S. during 1937. There are approximately 365,000 total disabilities each year resulting from accidents or 1,000 such cases every day. The deaths every day equal the recent school disaster in Texas. The deaths every two hours equal the Hindenberg disaster and the deaths every year equal the deaths during the World War. Accidents in the home are causing yearly about 32,000 fatalities and 3,500,000 injuries that are not fatal but involve some disability. Proper first aid may prevent some of these disabilities and deaths.

"First Aid is the immediate, temporary treatment, given in case of accident or sudden illness, before the services of a physician can be secured." In some cases this immediate action saves a life. In all cases proper first aid measures reduce suffering and place the patient in the physician's hands in a better condition to receive treatment. The main purposes of first aid training are: (1) To prevent accidents. To make an individual see an accident in terms of pain, not alone to himself but to his family, his friends and his pocketbook. (2) To equip the individual with sufficient knowledge to determine the nature and extent of an injury. (3) To train the first aider to do the proper thing at the proper time.

When a person is injured, the trained man possesses the ability to render first aid, and he should tactfully assume charge of the situation. Keep the patient lying down, in a comfortable position, with the head level. This prevents fainting, quite frequent otherwise, and helps to prevent shock. If there is vomiting, turn the patient's head to one side to prevent him from choking. Look the patient over carefully for any signs of bleeding; stoppage of breathing; wounds; burns; fractures; dislocations; poisons; etc. Be sure all the injuries are located. Remove just enough clothing to get a clear idea of the extent of the injury. Preferably rip the tears. Taking off the
clothes in the usual way may cause unnecessary suffering and aggravate the injury. Serious bleeding, stoppage of breathing and poisoning take precedence in this order over everything else and demand immediate treatment.

Keep the patient warm. This is essential in preventing serious shock. Keep the patient covered underneath as well as on top. Close inspection of the chest will usually determine whether the patient is breathing. If breathing has stopped as a result of any of the causes of asphyxiation—gas, drowning, electric shock, etc.—artificial respiration is necessary at once. Determine whether or not the patient is conscious. Talk to him. If he is conscious he will tell you where his injuries are. If a patient is unconscious or semiconscious following an accident of violence, an injury to the head is usually the cause. Bleeding from one or both ears, without an injury to the ears, indicates a skull fracture.

Examine the lips and mouth for burns and discoloration and smell the breath—these often indicate poisoning. Feel the patient's pulse. Note the color of the face. Stimulants should not be given in case of serious bleeding, suggested internal bleeding or head injuries. Call a physician or an ambulance as soon as possible, giving the location of the accident; the nature, cause, and probable extent of the injury; what is being done; get advice; and have the directions repeated before leaving the phone. Keep yourself calm and collected and do not be in a hurry to move the patient. Render first aid to all injuries first. Sympathy and excitement are the worst enemies of a first aider.

Never give an unconscious person liquids of any kind. He is unable to swallow and if liquids are administered, they are likely to enter the windpipe and he will choke. If he is conscious, small quantities of water, given frequently, are permissible. Alcoholic stimulants should not be used. A teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia, in a glass of water, is the usual first aid stimulant. Hot tea or coffee are good if the patient is cold.

Keep the crowd away from the patient because they do no good and generally interfere with what is being done. Make the patient comfortable and cheer him in any way possible. Keep him hopeful. A good mental attitude is very important as it promotes better cooperation and aids recovery. Avoid letting the patient see his own injury and in severe cases do not let him know how badly he is injured. Do not do anything that would tend to cause further injury to the patient.


EDWARD E. SAYYER JR.,
First Aid Instructor,
American Red Cross,
Kalamazoo Fire Department.

Kalamazoo, Michigan,
October 18, 1938.
A NEW DAY IN COUNTRY LIFE

Chapter Six

HOMES AND FARMS

The lure of homes and farms brought the pioneers to Michigan and held them steady through malaria, unbelievably hard work, privation, and the slow coming of more adequate agencies and facilities for healthful living, economic success, education and happier individual and social circumstances. Sometimes it is but one generation from the log cabin to the Greek portico, but more often the wear and tear of experiences on homes and on farms slow up even the most hardy and new incentives, recognition, awards, comforts and conveniences—material and social—have to be invented and instituted. This chapter recounts efforts which are helping to make homes and farms more satisfying.

APPROVED FARM HOMES

In 1927 Prof. H. H. Musselman, head of the agricultural engineering department of Michigan State College and the editor of the Michigan Farmer, were in Chatham, Canada, inspecting the devastation of the European borer. While dining together their discussion led to improvements in farm homes. Before the trip had ended they had devised a general set-up for the inspection and approval of farm homes that meet certain standards. Later a meeting of representatives of the agricultural engineering department, the home economics department and the department of landscape gardening of Michigan State College and the editors of the Michigan Farmer was held at Michigan State College. At this meeting a set-up of standards for the various requirements of an approved farm home was made. Additional details were worked out at later meetings, which included sessions with the Master Farmers of Michigan and their wives.

A carefully worked out score-card became the standard for determining whether or not a farm home contained the requirements qualifying it for approval. In assigning values to the three general divisions to be recognized in the scoring, the following points were agreed upon:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Points</th>
<th>Score allowed on house</th>
<th>600</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Score allowed on furnishings</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Score allowed on landscaping</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td>1000</td>
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Where the score of the judges is not less than 70% of the total points allowed in each of the three above divisions and attains a total of at least 800 points, then the owner of the home is entitled to a certificate designating such a home to be a "Michigan Approved Farm Home."

Later a bulletin was published giving the detailed requirements for each of the above general divisions. These details covered the floor plan, the grouping of rooms, the kitchen with special reference to the plan, light and ventilation, floors and walls, and the equipment. It also covered the living-room, dining room, bedroom, bathroom, laundry, washroom for the men, office, construction, architecture and private utilities.

In the matter of the furniture and furnishings, consideration was given to the walls and wall covering, the woodwork, floor and floor covering, the furnishings, their appropriateness, comfort, color and design. It also gave attention to the curtaining of the room, its accessories, arrangement and
home educational advantages. The requirements for landscaping took into account the varieties and arrangement of trees, shrubs, flowers, as well as the lawn, its care and the maintenance of the entire premises.

Names of candidates whose homes were to be entered in this project, together with a sketch of both home and grounds, were sent to the editorial department of the Michigan Farmer by an interested neighbor, friend or county agent. After these plans had been carefully studied by the committee of judges, each home was visited personally by a representative of the home economics, the agricultural engineering, and the landscape gardening departments of Michigan State College, together with an editor of the Michigan Farmer. All homes meeting the approval of this group of judges were designated as Approved Farm Homes and their complete story and house plans published in the Michigan Farmer. Altogether 27 farm homes of Michigan were designated as Approved Farm Homes.

The detailed observations and findings of this committee have been published in a bulletin by Michigan State College. It was felt that the project generally brought forth many valuable suggestions to farm folks who were planning to build new farm homes or to remodel their old farm home to better meet their individual family's requirements.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, November 4, 1938.

BURT WERMUTH, Editor, Michigan Farmer.

MASTER FARMER MOVEMENT

The present Master Farmer movement started in 1925. C. V. Gregory, then editor of the Prairie Farmer, inaugurated the idea, although about 75 years earlier the Michigan State Agricultural Society undertook to name farmers who merited special recognition for the excellence of their farm citizenship and the following of approved farm practices. However, the more recent movement started by Mr. Gregory placed the selection on a more scientific basis. In each state the work has been sponsored by some farm publication.

A Master Farmer score-card was worked out to aid in the selection of these men. A number of these with wide variations to meet the conditions in the several states have since been compiled. The first Master Farmer awards were given to 23 men at a banquet held in Chicago, December 2, 1925. The second group to be so recognized was a list of 10 Michigan farmers who were decorated at Michigan State College in September, 1926, by the Michigan Farmer for their ability in the management of livestock and crop production and because of their sterling rural citizenship. Since that time 21 states have given similar awards. To date 66 farmers have been so honored in Michigan.

The method usually followed in the selection of Master Farmers is for readers of the publication sponsoring the movement or anyone interested in the progress of agriculture, to nominate a farmer whom he believes is qualified for this honor. These names are sent to the sponsoring publication. A carefully worked out questionnaire is then mailed to the nominee. He fills this out and returns it to the publication. Correspondence is then had with the county agent of the county in which this farmer resides, with bankers, businessmen and neighboring farmers. After this material is collected a representative of the publication calls on the nominee, looks over his premises and gathers additional information on the farmer and his activities in the community. With this material in hand, the most promising of the nominees are selected. Then a group of judges visit and inspect the farms and premises, after which final decision is made. These men are then banqueted and presented with a gold medal on which their name is engraved, designating them as belonging to the Master Farmer fraternity.

"The Master Farmer Movement," says former Secretary of Agriculture, William Jardine, "is a happy contribution to American life—potentially,
indeed, one of the most important of the many contributions made by the farm press. The basic character of agriculture in our national economy makes it especially appropriate to recognize among farmers the same ability, initiative, business sense and enterprise that are so widely recognized in other fields of activity.”

BURT WERMUTH,
Editor, Michigan Farmer.

Detroit, Michigan,
November 4, 1938.

THE MASTER FARM HOMEMAKER MOVEMENT

The Master Farm Homemaker movement was designed to give recognition to outstanding success in farm homemaking and community service and was carried on in twenty-two states. In each state the recognition was given by The FARMER’S WIFE Magazine in cooperation with the Agricultural Extension Division of the State College of Agriculture.

The first recognitions were given in January and February, 1928, but the recognition meetings were preceded by a full year of intensive work developing the details of the plan and choosing the first groups of women to be so recognized. In initiating this movement there were five main objectives:

1. To focus attention on the positive aspects of country living. 2. To focus attention on farm families which, in the opinion of their neighbors and friends and in the opinion of members of judging committees, are making a success of living in a family group. 3. To help set up standards for measuring factors that contribute to success in homemaking. To call attention to the contributions farm homemakers are making to agriculture and to our national life. 5. To help to dignify the profession of homemaking.

Three groups of Michigan homemakers were given the Master Farm Homemaker title: 1928: Mrs. Charles Gruner, Route 6, Coldwater, Michigan; Mrs. Howard Irish, Route 4, Coopersville, Michigan; Mrs. Fred E. Morse, Jasper, Michigan; Mrs. Mabelle Weller, Route 2, Rockford, Michigan. 1929: Mrs. Floyd Barden, Route 4, South Haven, Michigan; Mrs. Morris H. Belford, Route 3, Holly, Michigan; Mrs. Lottie Cridler, Route 4, Middleville, Michigan; Mrs. Maude Shull, Route 3, Hart, Michigan. 1930: Mrs. Ward R. Bullen, Route 2, Mason, Michigan; Mrs. Frank E. Haas, 220 Peck Street, Muskegon Hts., Michigan; Mrs. Charles M. Ludlow, Route 5, Albion, Michigan (deceased); Mrs. Elam W. Moyer, Route 3, Ypsilanti, Michigan; Mrs. James A. Richards, Route 2, Eau Claire, Michigan.

Each of these women was presented for consideration through nomination by five of her neighbors and friends. Each nomination constituted a “vote of confidence” on the part of her own community and indicated that the people who knew her best not only had confidence in her standards of homemaking but also considered her personally worthy of outstanding honor. Each woman who was nominated was sent a work sheet which she filled out and which gave factual information about her homemaking practices. This work sheet also gave her an opportunity to put into words her homemaking ideals and objectives.

The information in the work sheet was organized under five main headings:

1. The farm home plant; 2. Management in the home; 3. Health record and living habits of the family; 4. Recreation, education and development of the children, relationships and attitudes in the home; 5. Community work. While much of this information had to do with daily homemaking practices, each completed work sheet proved to be a revealing document which gave a good picture of the woman who had filled it out. Before final selections were made, the nominees under consideration were visited in their homes by a representative of the Agricultural Extension Division of Michigan State College and a representative of The FARMER’S WIFE Magazine. This gave an opportunity to become really acquainted with the women under consideration.
At the time of the recognition service, each woman was presented with a Master Farm Homemaker pin especially designed to symbolize her homemaking accomplishments. Later she was given a card explaining this symbolism as follows: The foundation of the pin a circle, symbolizing perfection; symbolizing eternity; symbolizing the family circle, symbolizing the unending circle of the generations. Engraved on the circle are the conventionalized heads of wheat, symbolizing the contribution of the farm home to the business of agriculture. The other part of the pin is a Roman lamp, for light and fire have always been symbols of the home.

Perhaps the most impressive thing in the whole movement has been the genuine humility of women who have received this recognition—the humility which is associated with true fineness of soul. To all of the Master Farm Homemakers the recognition has been a challenge as well as an honor—a challenge they have met nobly by even greater service than before in their own homes and in their communities. The Master Farm Homemaker movement was suspended in 1928 but the group of women who received the recognition from 1928 to 1932 have kept in touch with each other through State and National Guilds of Master Farm Homemakers.

At present there is renewed activity in this recognition of farm homes and farm homemakers. In June five new Master Farm Homemakers were given recognition in South Carolina by the State Home Demonstration Department, the State Council of Farm Women and the South Carolina Guild of Master Farm Homemakers. In August two new Master Farm Homemakers were given recognition in West Virginia by the Agricultural Extension Division and the State Guild of Master Farm Homemakers. The matter of resuming recognitions on this basis is under discussion in several other states with every prospect that recognitions will be resumed on a plan fitted to the needs within each state. Whether or not there is a general renewal of the movement there is little doubt that it already has succeeded, in reasonable measure, in attaining the objectives set up when it was established.

BESS E. ROWE,
The FARMER’S WIFE Magazine.
St. Paul, Minnesota,
September 3, 1938.

ELECTRICITY AND MACHINES

Arrangements were made at the Department of Agricultural Engineering, State College, in the summer for articles about Electrification and Mechanization for Michigan homes and farms. The writing of these articles was freely volunteered with the best of intentions by the men in the Department best able to do them. In these fields of work and information, progress is so insistent, that these two men have been literally swamped with work all the fall. This has precluded any adequate preparation of the proposed articles by them. Possibly this reveals a most needed accumulation of accurate information which may well be made the subject for a research to be presented in the second report of this Association.

Recently, at the dedication of a new electrical service project, Governor Murphy said: “By the end of this year almost 70 per cent of the farms of the state will be electrified, and by the middle of next year, it will be 80 per cent. Think of it—4 out of every 5 farms will have the boon and blessing of the radio, the electric washing machine, electric cooking devices if they so desire, electric refrigeration and all the rest of the modern aids to lighten the work of the farmwife, as well as electricity on the farm itself, lights in the barn, electric dairying aids and so on to lighten the toil of the man who works more hours per day and per week than any other toiler.”

In a recent publication some interesting facts are given on what one kilowatt hour of electric energy will do. For instance, in the farm home it will
light a 40-watt lamp for 25 hours, or run a flat iron for two hours, or pump 1,000 gallons of water from a shallow well, or wash 70 pounds of clothes, or refrigerate food for 18 hours, or cook a meal on an electric range, or run a sewing machine for 8 hours, or tell time for 20 days, or operate a mangle for 50 minutes, or take care of the door bells for a month and a half, or toast bread for 8 mornings, or percolate 40 cups of coffee, or operate the kitchen mixer for 20 hours, or heat 3 gallons of water from 65 degrees to 212 degrees, or run a 6-inch fan for 50 hours, or operate a razor blade sharpener for 40 hours, or heat a hot plate for two hours, or make 30 waffles. And these are but a few of the many uses a farm wife can make of such a servant.

—Editor.

FARM ACCOUNTING PROJECT

The Farm Management Extension Service of Michigan State College sponsors a Farm Accounting Project. The project was started in 1929 and has experienced a rapid growth since that time. The project is now being conducted in 76 of the 83 counties in the State. Every County Agricultural Agent has it included in his program of activities. About one percent of all Michigan farmers are enrolled in the project for 1938. The aim is to assist any interested farmer in keeping a good record of his business throughout the year and in summarizing and analyzing the record at the end of the year.

The farm records which people are assisted in keeping are all kept in the Michigan Farm Account Book obtainable from Michigan State College or from any county agricultural agent's office within the State. The book provides for recording a detailed inventory of all items, a complete record of all financial transactions pertaining to the farm business, a record of produce used by the farm family, production records of the various crop and livestock enterprises, breeding records, and a net worth statement.

Farm Account Schools are conducted at the beginning of each year in each county. Instruction is given in recording a complete farm inventory. Approximately six months after the record has been started, each cooperator is visited on his farm for the purpose of reviewing his inventory and offering such assistance with his record as is needed. Then the cooperator is met by individual appointment at the end of the year for the purpose of assisting him in recording the ending inventory and checking his book for completeness and accuracy. This ending inventory is transferred to a new book as the beginning inventory for the ensuing year. The book is summarized for every farmer who so desires.

An individual can better size up his own situation when provided with average figures for other similar farms as a basis of comparison. Therefore, each year a detailed farm business analysis report is prepared for each of the different type-of-farming areas in the State. These reports present the average results of all the cooperating farms in the region. The figures are arranged so that the individual cooperator can compare his own results with farms of similar size and also with the averages of the more successful and the less successful farms. Such a report is returned to each cooperator by a representative of the farm management department in company with the local agricultural agent. The report is interpreted and the strong points and weak points of the farm business are disclosed. The weak points in particular are emphasized and an attempt is made to suggest changes that will remedy the situation.

The farmers involved in this project are predominately the type of individuals who are trying their level best to make their business a financial success. About one hundred fifty cooperators are now keeping their tenth successive annual record. A similar number are keeping their ninth record without interruption. These folks have continued to keep their records year after year regardless of the fact that several years were adverse from the economic or climatic standpoint. Although many of them at times were dis-
couraged, especially during the period 1929 through 1932, rarely did a co-
operator cease keeping his records because of this fact. It is undoubtedly
ture that it is even more important to study one's business when conditions
are adverse and earnings are low, than when the situation is relatively
favorable.

Farmers enrolled in the Farm Accounting Project know that when they
have a complete farm inventory it is easy to make a financial credit state-
ment. A financial credit statement is now demanded when application is
made for a loan either through the Farm Credit Administration or from
some local source. They know that the combination of an inventory and cash
record is essential if one is to determine his financial success accurately.
They know that a financial record, coupled with some supplementary records,
particularly of production, is essential to gauge the controllable factors, re-
ponsible for relative success.

The big difference in incomes between neighboring farms is one of the
striking things brought out by the Annual Farm Business Reports prepared
for each type-of-farming area. A study of the farm records shows that in
many cases the differences in incomes are due to management.

A farmer can increase his income by having his business properly organized
and by adopting efficient practices in the operation of his farm. Of the many
factors under the control of the operator which affect the income from the
farm, the most important are the size of business, the balance, the production
and the operating expenses. The more successful farms usually have: (1)
a business as large or larger than the average; (2) a business so balanced
that labor, land, by-products, feed stuffs and manure may be used as effi-
ciently as is profitable under the conditions, and fertility maintained as
economically as practicable; (3) crop yields and livestock production as good
or better than the average, and (4) expenses under control. Adaptation of
the type-of-farming to conditions is very important and sometimes farmers
make serious mistakes in this. Obviously, some of the factors under the
control of the operator are more easily adjusted than are others.

The keeping of farm records is necessary in order to study the business
management of the farm. A simple financial record consisting of an in-
ventory and a complete record of farm receipts and farm expenses together
with some production records is all that is required. Such a record is kept
by cooperators in the Farm Accounting Project sponsored by the Farm
Management Department of Michigan State College. The record helps a
farmer discover the leaks in his business and indicates how they may be
stopped. It indicates the factors that are contributing largely to the success
of the farm and unearths factors that may be keeping the farm from making
more satisfactory returns. The information helps plan the work with more
system and with better knowledge of the sources of profits and losses. A
person may then enlarge upon the more profitable enterprises and cut down
on those less profitable.

It is not contended that just keeping a Farm Account Book will make a
farm profitable, but it will point the way toward making a better return
from the business. Farm Accounts furnish the information whereby a person
can make himself a better farmer if he studies the records and puts to work
the information that they convey. After the strong and weak points have
been brought into the spotlight, improvements should follow which will
correct the weak points and eventually bring about a well-rounded farm
business.

HERBERT A. BERG,
Farm Management Extension.

East Lansing, Michigan,
November 4, 1938.
ROADSIDE MARKETING

The mushroom-like growth of a roadside marketing has apparently ended; however, abundant evidence is that in Michigan many hundreds of markets are here to stay. Most of the growers who operate these markets are interested in the methods employed by other successful operators. There is good reason to believe that few existing markets are measuring up to their possibilities. There can be no doubt that the more general application of proved merchandizing practices would result in increased volume and greater profits. Producers who are contemplating the opening of new markets are anxious to know how success may be obtained.

The degree of success depends upon a number of factors. It was for the purpose of discovering what these essentials are that the study here reported was undertaken. More than 500 markets were visited and detailed information obtained regarding them. Owners of a considerable number of markets cooperated in establishing experimental conditions for the purpose of studying certain features of the business.

At the outset, it will be well to distinguish between roadside markets and what may be termed as roadside stands, since they are confused in the minds of many people and since this study deals primarily with the first of these two forms of enterprise. Stands and markets are similarly located and all who travel the highways are potential buyers of the things offered for sale at both types of establishment. The roadside market is a place of business, the primary object of which is to sell locally grown farm products, fruits, vegetables, eggs, honey, direct to the consumer. The roadside stand has for its primary object the sale of city-produced or city-processed goods, such as soft drinks, candy, and tobacco. Many roadside markets carry side lines of manufactured products and, likewise, farm products of one kind or another may be obtained at most stands, but the emphasis is almost always clearly on one or the other of these lines.

Perhaps the most obvious characteristic of the roadside market business in Michigan which would be noted by the casual observer is the geographical distribution of its regions of localization. Though markets of this kind exist in every part of the state, one may travel some of the highways for many miles before coming to one, while along similar stretches of other highways, they are numbered by the dozen. Observation indicates that the factor of first importance in determining their distribution is the type of farming which characterizes a region. Few general farm products are sold at roadside markets. Fruits, vegetables, flowers, and a few other specialties, such as honey and eggs, are in demand, and the markets are located for the most part in commercial horticultural districts which produce those products. It is also true that markets are localized about centers of population and along heavily traveled highways.

The mere fact that a large number of roadside markets exist does not, in itself, prove that a large amount of produce is sold through them. To obtain data on this question, a study was made of the roadside markets, 39 in number, located along a 16-mile section of one of the trunk line highways extending through the "fruit belt" of southwestern Michigan. The operators were asked to keep a record of the products that they raised and that were sold at their own markets and in other ways. It was found that in the aggregate they were selling 53 per cent of their total production of fruits and vegetables at the roadside and that, in addition, they were purchasing from and selling for their neighbors an amount of produce which equaled nearly a third more. To what extent this particular situation is typical cannot be stated, but it at least indicates that for many growers and some districts the roadside market has become an outlet of real importance. Incidentally, the volume of sales gives some idea of the extent to which many producers living off the main highway may utilize the markets of their more favorably situated neighbors.
The inference should not be gained from what has been said, however, that all or even a large percentage of the roadside markets are doing an extensive business. Many have a very limited turnover. Indeed, roadside markets fall into two more or less distinct classes or types in this respect. One type remains open for a comparatively long season, maintains at least one full time attendant, and does a considerable amount of business. From the standpoint of total sales, this type is by far the most important, though there are many smaller units. The second type has no full-time attendant and usually stays open for a shorter season. There may be merely a “Fresh Eggs For Sale” sign or perhaps a small display of products accompanied by an “Ask at the House” sign. The turn-over at these markets ordinarily is not large, but as this form of direct-to-consumer sale is an aid in increasing the income from the products, it is an effective way of reducing waste and adding to income. Of the 500 markets studied, 54 per cent had regular full-time attendants for all or at least a part of the season; the remainder were tended by someone working near at hand or by a salesman who came from the farm home when customers appeared. In the aggregate, a large amount of produce is moved by such markets.

The manager of one of the largest cooperative fruit exchanges of western Michigan says that since the coming of the roadside market the volume of early fruit, sweet cherries, berries, and peaches, handled by his organization has been reduced by at least one-half. Furthermore, he estimates that about one-third of the early fruit which now passes through his packing house is sold to truckers who in turn sell to roadside markets. Thus 75 per cent of the early fruit once marketed by this organization through regular trade channels now finds its way to the consumer through the medium of the roadside market.


H. P. GASTON,
In Special Bulletin 185.

East Lansing, Michigan,
October 1, 1937.

A MUNICIPAL MARKET

The history of a Lansing City Market dates back about thirty years, or until 1909, at which time a piece of land owned by one Alice Bennett and located at the corner of Grand Avenue and Shiawassee Street was being rented by a cooperative group of farmers for what was then known as the haymarket. About this time a need was beginning to manifest itself for a city market; the City Council, in April of that year, voted to buy three pieces of property, including the old haymarket, for the sum of $16,000. This was really the beginning of a Lansing municipal market.

In 1914 the construction of the roof over the old market was authorized and in 1922 the rest rooms were built and scales installed. Even as late as 1922 there was evidence of an uncertainty in some Councilmen’s minds as to the need for a city market as shown by a resolution calling for the abandonment of the market, but after receiving several communications from different groups of citizens, including the Northside Commercial Club, the idea was abandoned.

The first step in the purchase of the new site was a resolution by Alderman Shaw on July 15, 1935 approving purchase of the old car barn property from the Michigan Liquidating Corporation. It was finally decided to put it to a vote of the people, which was done in December of 1935. It carried by a large majority and accordingly that year the Mayor and City Clerk signed a contract to purchase it from R. E. Olds Company. This contract was
finally taken over by the Park and Cemetery Board who had volunteered to finance the deal by buying it and reselling it to the City. At this time a trucking company had the property under lease with an option to purchase at a price of $65,000. The City acquired this for $30,000, which some members of the Council considered a good buy. On June 1, 1936, contract was let to tear down the old car barns and in September, 1937, the City Engineer was instructed to proceed with the preliminary work such as sewers and water connections.

The Market Committee’s problem on selecting a type of market was that no one seemed to know much about markets and they soon found out that the municipal market was an individual problem and had to be worked out for Lansing alone, and so after several trips to nearby cities and combining ideas collected from these trips the present plans were evolved and on April 4 this year the contract was let.

The Market site comprises a plot of land that is approximately 250 feet wide by 350 feet long. There are two market buildings, each being 25 feet wide by 306 feet long, connected by an arch of the same width in the center. The buildings are far enough apart to allow trucks to back into their locations and allow room for two way traffic in the center drive. The outer edges of space around the two buildings are used for the parking of customer’s cars. The office building houses the office consisting of two private offices and a scale office for the City Scales, a garage for two cars or trucks, also two toilets. The basement is used for storage space and houses the oil burner used in heating the office building. The cost of the project is approximately $100,000.

CHAS. T. QUINN,
Market Master.

Lansing, Michigan,
September 30, 1938.

RURAL REHABILITATION IN MICHIGAN

Rural Rehabilitation in Michigan was started under the Emergency Relief Administration in the Spring of 1934, transferred to the Resettlement Administration in 1935 and to the Farm Security Administration in 1937. The Farm Security Administration is a part of the United States Department of Agriculture. Michigan operates under a Regional Office in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The State office is in East Lansing. There are district offices in Paw Paw, Ann Arbor, Grand Rapids, Bay City, Cadillac, Gaylord and Escanaba. There are 60 County offices, one for each County in the Southern part of the State, and one for each 2 or 3 counties in the Northern part. Each County is served by a county supervisor and a Home management supervisor.

The Farm Security Administration makes two kinds of loans to farmers. One of these, the Rehabilitation Loan, is for chattel goods, livestock, farm machinery, seed, feed, fertilizer, etc. The other, the Tenant-Purchase loan, is for land. The term “Supervised Credit” more clearly fits the program because guidance is as much needed and gets more emphasis than credit. The Federal Government is providing secured credit comparable to that furnished by private loaning agencies through several branches of the Farm Credit Administration, such as the Federal Land Banks, Production Credit Associations, the Bank for Cooperatives. But the Farm Security Administration is set up to loan to farmers who can not furnish sufficient security to obtain regular credit. The Agricultural Extension Service administered through the Michigan State College and the County Extension offices, makes available to farm families information relative to all sorts of farm and home problems. But one County Agent has to serve all the farmers in the County (maybe 3,000 or 4,000) and consequently cannot spend a lot of time with any one individual.
So the Rehabilitation Supervisor does for the individual who borrows from the Farm Security Administration, in an intensive way what the County Agent does for the whole group of farmers, who do not need this kind of credit, in an extensive way. So the field of the Farm Security Administration is “Supervised Credit”—credit with guidance.

What is the situation that prompts the Government to institute this program? It is widespread distress among farm families, distress which the family without unusual aid is unable to escape. This has come to the attention of the public at the time of general economic depression. But the depression was not the sole cause, it merely aggravated the situation, and added to the difficulty of the bewildered farmer. The farmer shared with the city worker the fruits of the depression but to his troubles it was but the climax of a long list of handicaps. Some of his troubles are of his own making. He is human, he errs. He has ruined his land. He got too deep in debt when it was easy and the whole country was riding a “prosperity” wave. But some of his difficulties are not due to his individual errors. He with all the rest of the farmers all over the world finally with the use of improved machinery produced more than the world would consume and prices fell. He couldn’t adjust his production to market demands because when he, as an individual cut down, his neighbor (near or far away) as an individual, increased his output.

At any rate, there are large numbers of farm families on relief, or if not on the organized public at least a burden to the unorganized public, unable to meet their debts and unable to secure farm operating or family living goods to help themselves. In the past, these folks would drift to new good free land in the West. That now is all of the past. There is no new undeveloped good land. So these families can be left as a load on the public, or the Government can attempt some method to help them help themselves back to a self-sustaining basis. This latter is the choice in the hope that the problem can be tackled at the root, the cost to the Government self-liquidated and the families transformed from liabilities to assets. “Rehabilitation” means to restore and re-establish.

Who can get this help? Any farm family, whether owner, renter or laborer, who has access to land and cannot get credit elsewhere. The family must be considered deserving of assistance by the other farmers in the community. They may not be rated as real good managers, but they must be considered honest, willing to work, interested in getting somewhere and willing to cooperate with the county supervisor.

This rehabilitation loan is made on a 1-5 year basis. The total must be repaid with interest at 5%. The farmer must give all the security he can in the form of a chattel mortgage on his personal property and a crop mortgage on his crops.

One of the features of this whole program is the farm and home management plan worked out by the borrower and the county and home supervisors outlining the farm and home operations for the year. It spreads out on paper a complete picture of the farm business, the crops to be grown for feed and cash, the livestock to be fed, the income from all sources, the operating expenses for seed, fertilizer, veterinary bills, threshing, insurance, and the family living expenses of all sorts. In other words, the plan balances the income with outgo and shows how the family will meet living expenses and debt obligations. The making of this plan involves adjusting this way and that, until this balance between income and outgo is reached. In some cases debts must be adjusted before a balance can be reached and a loan made. Creditors are approached and generally are willing to take a reduction in cash. Some times the family has use for a breeding animal or a piece of heavy machinery but could save some expense by cooperating with other farmers in the purchase of such equipment. Then the Farm Security Administration makes a cooperative loan. When all these angles are figured out the loan is made to clean up adjusted old debts and purchase necessary new goods. The average loan in Michigan is about $700.
Then one of the chief vehicles of supervision is the farm and home Record Book which each family must agree to keep. This shows the family and the supervisor how close they are coming to the plan as they go along.

On August 31, 1938, a total of 6,264 such loans had been made in Michigan over a period of 3 years. Some payments on about 2/3 of these have come due and to date 85% of the payments have been met. Some delinquency is inevitable and 15% is far less than anyone who knew the plan at the start, had any idea would prevail. The number of individual cases of improved living conditions and family rejuvenation is large. The families have not only learned how to increase income, but how to save outgo and provide better living by forethought and provision for food, fuel, clothing and comforts that increase satisfaction on the farm. The cost to the public is vastly less, the families are in better shape financially, and undemoralized. They are being "rehabilitated."

The Tenant-Purchase program is an attempt to find a way to head off the appalling drift from ownership to tenancy. In this comparatively young country settled by immigrants bent on ownership, over ½ the farms are now worked by tenants. And ownership prevails on the poorest land. Equity in land held by operating farmers is rapidly decreasing. At the present rate, in a short time the typical American farmer would be a tenant. That does not seem desirable from the standpoint of public welfare. The 1935 census indicates that about 1,000,000 tenant farmers move every year. This results in soil and human depletion. "The relationship of a farmer to the land which he tills and of a farm family to the house in which they live largely determines their attitude with reference to the care and preservation of that land and that house. The farmer who owns the land which he operates and who knows that his children will depend upon the productivity of this land for the necessities of life is influenced by a powerful motive which usually impels him to preserve and improve the land. Where he cares for the land, increases the productivity of the soil, and otherwise improves the farm, he does so with a satisfying consciousness that not only will he and his family benefit from these improvements, but his children and their children will profit by his efforts. A farm family living in a home which they own and which has been enriched and endeared by family traditions has a powerful motive for preserving and improving the beauty and the comforts of that home for their children."

"Unfortunately, but naturally, a farmer who has only a tenant relationship to the land which he tills usually feels no strong incentive for preserving or improving the productivity of the land. Likewise, the family which has a tenant relationship to the house in which they live feels no deep and impelling desire to make the place more comfortable, more beautiful and more attractive, and feels no serious obligation to those who will come after them. There is an old adage which says, 'The essential bond of blood and soil is the indispensable condition to the sound life of a nation.' The nation whose land resources are in the hands of tenant farmers with unstable and insecure tenure is resting upon a shaky and uncertain foundation."

Tenant-purchase loans were made to 17 tenants in Berrien, Gratiot, and Antrim Counties last year. And this year about 40 more will be made in these Counties and in Hillsdale, Tuscola, and Osceola. Beyond this in the matter of land tenure each tenant rehabilitation case is set-up on as long a lease as is possible to secure.

This in general covers the Rural Rehabilitation activity of the Farm Security Administration in Michigan.

ROSWell G. Carr,
State Director.

East Lansing, Michigan,
September 27, 1938.
SALINE VALLEY FARMS, INC.

The belief has long existed that agriculture could be combined with related industries to provide a reasonably secure and satisfying life for the people associated with the enterprise. After much planning and preliminary survey, Harold S. Gray, founder and president of the project, chose the present location of Saline Valley Farms, Inc., early in the year 1932. Harold M. Vaughn became associated as general manager of the farms and these men proceeded to develop the various phases of the enterprise.

The farm consists of a tract of 600 acres located in York Township, Washtenaw County, twelve miles south of Ann Arbor. The land is rolling, fertile, and well watered by the Saline River and Acton Creek. The latter has been dammed to make a private lake called Lake Ellace. The location was chosen as one that combined diversified soil types, reasonable land prices and taxes, natural beauty, available electric power, and proximity to educational, cultural, and health centers.

The original property occupied in 1932 was an abandoned farm with one barn and a farmhouse. Later land purchases added two houses and another barn. All the houses have been remodeled and the main barn has been enlarged by the addition of a wing for the dairy herd. Twelve houses have been built for the workers and their families, the houses varying in size according to the needs of the families. These homes are well insulated, supplied with running water from the farm water system, wired for electricity, and equipped with electric refrigerators and, in most cases, electric stoves.

The utility building was begun in 1932 to house the creamery, canning factory, and store, and to provide for the addition of other departments in the future. This building has been altered to make it fit the changing program as the project developed. It now houses a recreation hall as well as the departments mentioned above. A greenhouse and boiler plant have been erected adjoining this building and a small garage and carpenter shop built back of these. Three poultry buildings have been constructed to house the growing poultry flock.

It seemed wise from the start to develop the project along departmental lines so that the workers within each department could specialize to a considerable degree, while there still could be a great deal of diversification in the organization as a whole. Thus, poultrymen could use their time and knowledge to bring that department to a higher state of efficiency. The same would be true for dairymen, gardeners, fruit growers, salesmen, and accountants. At the same time, losses in one department could be offset by gains in others.

A large part of the 600 acres is devoted to the raising of livestock feeds, including corn, hay, wheat, oats, and barley. These operations are carried out with machinery wherever practical, using both horse and tractor power. There is also a large tract used for pasture land.

Another portion of the land is used for the raising of garden crops and small fruits. The trend has been toward specializing in a few products that are suitable for canning, rather than raising a wide variety of products for the markets. Corn, tomatoes, asparagus, and beans are the main garden crops, while red raspberries, grapes, and ever-bearing Wayzata strawberries are the main small fruits. There are fifty acres of orchards with peach and cherry trees now in production and apple and pear trees coming into production within a year or two.

The livestock program includes the raising of sheep, hogs, and horses. The sheep are raised for their wool and this wool is marketed wholesale through the Michigan Co-op wool pool. The lambs are also sold on the wholesale market. Hogs are butchered during the winter months and the meat processed into sausage, and sold at retail. Horses are raised, broken, and sold to farmers in the vicinity.
The dairy and creamery departments work together in caring for the dairy herd, and processing and selling the milk. The dairy herd consists of about 72 purebred Guernseys. This number is being increased as the young heifers are raised and brought into production. Milking is done by machine in the milking room in the barn and is pasteurized and bottled in the creamery. The whole milk and cream is sold on our Ann Arbor Route operated in conjunction with the Ann Arbor Cooperative Society, Inc. The creamery also makes cottage cheese, butter, and ice cream.

Barred Plymouth Rock chickens are raised in an extensive breeding program carried on by the poultry department. This department has a hatchery where sixty to seventy thousand baby chicks are hatched each year. Most of these chicks are sold to farmers and hatcherymen all over the country, but several thousand are raised for breeders. About 2500 birds are kept at all times for commercial and hatching eggs, although there are up to 10,000 more birds carried during the summer growing season. Items for sale by this enterprise include eggs, hatching eggs, chicks, breeding stock, pedigreed birds, and meat birds.

The canning factory processes the fruits, vegetables, poultry, and meats raised on the farm. The process used is similar to the hot pack method used by housewives. Quality canned goods are produced by proper care and rapid handling, thus insuring garden freshness sealed in the can. The factory also does custom canning for neighbors who bring their own fruits, vegetables, and meats to be canned at a small cost.

In developing Saline Valley Farms, Inc., many enterprises have been tried. Some of these have been successful and have been continued, but there have been several projects that have proved to be unworkable and have been discontinued. One of these unworkable projects was a woodshop and building company. Mushroom raising is being tried, but has been unprofitable to date.

The products of the farm are marketed in various ways. Some departments market their own, as in the case of the poultry department which markets hatching eggs, chicks, and breeding stock. The canning factory is more and more marketing its products in large quantities directly to retailers. However, eggs and most of the meat birds from the poultry; ice cream, butter, and cottage cheese from the creamery; fruits from the orchards; canned goods from the factory; and small fruits and vegetables are marketed through the store and delivery route system. The store is operated for the families living on the farm, for neighbors, and for the general public. Discounts are given for case lot purchases of Saline Valley canned goods at the farm store. The delivery routes market eggs, poultry, butter, sausage in winter, and canned goods to regular customers in Detroit and suburbs and in Ann Arbor. In delivering direct to retail customers certain middlemen's functions are taken over in an effort to raise farm income.

During this period of rapid growth, experimentation, and change in an economic program, it has been demonstrated that there is a necessity for social growth as well. For several of the early years, social relationships were very incidental and no official recognition was given to these attempts. Gradually certain fundamental desires seemed to be indicated and an organized program was started.

Briefly enumerated the social and educational features are: a women's group taking the responsibility for health promotion, children's summer school, incidental farm gatherings such as Christmas parties and picnics, 4-H clubs for boys and girls including the neighborhood children, and a monthly general recreation meeting for the neighborhood featuring movies and dancing; a unit of the Youth Hostel movement with facilities for cooking and sleeping quarters for bicycling hostlers; picnic grounds with swimming, canoeing, and fireplaces available free to organized groups; and a recreation hall available to
organized groups at a nominal rental charge. The recreation hall is being used regularly by the local grange.

Participation in any social activity is on a voluntary basis on the part of members of the group and friends. The development of social activities has greatly increased the number of neighbors and customers who are friendly toward the farm and its ideals.

"Real democracy is not equal sharing of power and opportunity; it is equal commitment to the common good; it is a program of sharing opportunity and responsibility to the full extent to which capacity exists to make good use of them." This quotation from Arthur E. Morgan in The Long Road indicates more than any other statement the stumbling block over which so many attempts at democratic organizations have fallen.

We are attempting to develop a group educated to the point of being a democracy without having the urge to concentrate all the power in the hands of the workers where it is at the mercy of a demagogue, thus producing inefficiency and political intrigue. The aim from the beginning has been to build a personnel that eventually would own and operate the farms as a cooperative with a maximum of democratic control.

At present the workers elect one-third of the board of directors by secret ballot annually. The consumers’ organizations with which we do business elect one-third and capital appoints the remaining third. Management under certain constitutional restrictions is responsible to this board, which meets quarterly. Department heads meet weekly with the president and manager and act as an advisory council. Serious differences of opinion are referred to the board of directors for final decision. It has become a custom to defer action on any matter until a unanimous decision is reached.

The working personnel has been selected largely by the trial and error method. From many applicants those most likely to be suited to the position by training and personality are selected and submitted to the advisory council for a final selection. The candidates may be present members of the group or others. The one selected is placed in the position on six months’ probationary period. At the end of this time, the status is reconsidered for the benefit of both the group and the individual. Several have withdrawn from the group because of a divergence of opinion in the matter of the democratic principles involved, but we move slowly toward a better understanding in this regard.

At the present there are fifteen resident families and four resident single workers who make up the majority of the workers. Many of the wives work part time in the cannery and at office work. The part time workers are paid on an hourly basis while the regular full time workers are paid weekly in cash. They buy their supplies from the farm or some other source as they choose. They pay rental on the houses they occupy in proportion to size and value. There is no written contract or agreement and members may withdraw at any time. In actual practice a member of long standing is not discharged except for gross inefficiency or disloyalty and then only after careful consideration by the advisory council. It more often happens that the worker is shifted to another job and in several cases has developed into an efficient worker with the change of environment.

Usually there are suggested improvements and developments under consideration for several months before they are adopted. At present the possibility of the establishment of a public dining room for serving chicken dinners is under serious consideration. Another suggestion has been made for the development of a reasonable-cost housing project. Further expansion of recreational facilities as an advertisement for our products has been talked over. It is probable that some of these suggestions will be adopted within the next few years. Meanwhile our principal problem is to increase the efficiency of the enterprises already in operation and to improve the personnel relationship already in existence.
We feel that Saline Valley Farms, Inc., as an experiment in economic and social democracy is making a contribution to the continued improvement of society. We invite your criticisms and suggestions. We appreciate your interest and ask your continued support.

HAROLD M. VAUGHN,
General Manager.

Saline, Michigan,
October 25, 1938.
A NEW DAY IN COUNTRY LIFE

Chapter Seven

SOCIAL AND BUSINESS GROUPS

In this chapter will be found the facts about the long established, extensive and significant organizations for social and business advantage among farm people and their close associates in both respects in villages and towns. Accounting the facts in the large, as circumstance of time and space make necessary, does not permit a vivid picture, except in the case of the family.

THE GRANGE

The story of the Grange is one of the most fascinating of all farm movements in history. It was born immediately after the close of the Civil War. The after-war situation was one of great upheaval and unrest. Soldiers and other citizens were caught up in the great westward movement. The financial panic following the war threw people upon their own natural initiative. There were great resources of timber and minerals, and great land areas to be developed. The great trek westward in this covered wagon movement was the most gigantic farm exodus in history. At the same time, the South, with its exhausted resources and equipment, and the loss of its slave labor, was in a chaotic condition. Meanwhile, big industrial leaders were building railroads and marketing timber and minerals with little regard for the future of the nation or the rights of the common man.

Oliver Kelley, a New Englander, who had bought a homestead in Minnesota on the banks of the Mississippi River, was called by the Bureau of Agriculture to go into the South and see what the government could do to help rebuild its agriculture. After seeing the distress of the plantation owners, and also by keen experience, realizing the bitter hatred of the farmers of the South towards the North, he came back to Washington with the firm conviction that what the farmers of the North and South both needed was a great farm fraternity, that would create a better feeling, nationally, and furnish a place for the education of farm people, give them a chance for social contacts, and create leadership to help in the national crisis in legislation and that would promote Democracy as against monopoly and capitalistic control, with a fair chance for farmers to share in the government.

In 1867 Oliver Kelley, with six other members from government departments, and one woman, and a horticulturist, wrote the Grange ritual and started the first subordinate Grange at Fredonia, New York.

For the first three years the movement grew slowly. Then it began to spread, championed by some of the influential newspapers. The story of the progress of the Grange, the first national farm organization, was characterized by the papers, "As a movement like a prairie fire". Around three million farmers in states from one end of the nation to the other joined this great farm organization. Buck, in his history of the Grange from 1870 to 1880 says, "It was the most significant farm movement in history". His study of the "Granger Laws" written into State and National acts, changed the position of farm people in America. Instead of a peasantry they became a great rural citizenry. Wiest, a present day historian of farm organizations, says, "Every important national farm organization has followed the ideas and the ideals of the Grange."

The first Grange was organized in Michigan in Lapeer County, in August 1872. There followed one in Ingham County and nine in Kalamazoo County. Early in 1872 a state Grange meeting was held. The Grange played a big part in the agriculture of Michigan, particularly in the Southwestern part. The beautiful prairie soil, with its lovely lakes and rivers, and its majestic...
trees, proved a perfect setting for the inauguration of this great pioneer farm movement. It was in this territory that the reaper was invented, that horticulture was fostered, until nowhere, unless it be in New York State, are the improvements in fruit culture surpassed.

As I ride under avenues of beautiful aisles of trees, I am reminded of the resolutions in the Grange in the eighties urging Patrons “to set out trees along the highways, and to cultivate fruits for the beauty, health, and happiness of its people.”

The Grange spread in Michigan clear to the northern part of the Lower Peninsula inside of two years. Farmers held Grange lyceums, singing schools, debating tournaments, and sent their own members to the Legislature. For many years a big majority of the House members were Grangers. Jonathan Woodman was a Speaker of the House, and he was Master of the State Grange and later Master of the National Grange. He was sent by the government to Europe in the interests of agriculture, and came home fired with the idea that there must be a Secretary of Agriculture in the President’s cabinet. Later the Grange demanded rural delivery service. Rural delivery service has helped to make this not only a nation of educated farm folk, but it has helped to build the greatest, freest newspaper service in the world, which is one great reason America is such an old republic. Education is necessary to good government and a free responsive press is liberty’s right hand.

In a legislative tabulation, Grange leaders have ranged all the way from the lowliest office to the Governor’s chair. Cyrus G. Luce, of Branch county resigned the Mastership of Michigan State Grange to become Governor of Michigan. Other Governors have been members, as well as a long list of other state officials from the Grange family. This outstanding record is also true of other states.

In National affairs the Grange membership counts Congressmen and Senators in its membership. Indeed, the “National Grange Monthly” stated in 1936, “if either Democratic or Republican candidates win the presidency, the Grange will have one of its members in that highest office, for both Landon and Roosevelt are Grangers.” So much for leadership in high public office. The countless numbers who have come and gone in our changing membership have trained its members for worthy membership in society and amplified both rural and urban life.

The Women of America owe much to the Grange. The Grange inaugurated the movement in Home Economics in Michigan where the first such College course was begun. Michigan has been a leader in Extension Home Economics work and Grange women have pioneered in leadership along home, art, social and civic lines. The present program work is largely led by women in Michigan and the Home Economics activities in baking, handwork, song festival, youth work and juvenile work for our Juniors, is shaping not only Michigan home life but is recognized in National activities and projects.

A recent study made of Grange resolutions for the first sixty years of Michigan State Grange records took 100 single space typed pages to list, with only two or three lines to the resolution, the action in regard to education, legislation, and public welfare. The interesting fact is, that over three-quarters of the resolutions have been enacted into state and federal law. It is a list of achievements that challenges our own best endeavor and is an inspiration to other groups.

In co-operation, the Grange was the pioneer in organizing co-ops. Nearly 1,000 had been organized by the Grange before other organizations entered the field. Our present co-op law was written by our State Grange Secretary. If one should take out the Grange members our co-op list would be indeed crippled. Men like George B. Horton, N. P. Hull, A. B. Cook, John Ketcham, C. H. Bramble, Earl McNitt, Stanley Powell, and W. G. Armstrong, and most of the Michigan State Farm Bureau leaders who were trained in the Grange have been names to conjure with; not only in building cooperation in Michigan but in America.
The establishment of creameries, cheese factories, livestock shipping associations, beet growers associations, credit associations, Grange contract business, Grange insurance mounting into millions are types of the cooperative work first organized and carried out by the Grange and which has brought millions of dollars to farm folk, with no increase to consumers.

The Grange has been the friend of education. Michigan State College, the oldest agricultural college in the world, has had the Grange for its staunch defender. Extension work has been sponsored by the Grange. The 4-H Club work and the work for women has been supported by the Grange.

For fifty years Mary Mayo, Mrs. F. D. Saunders, Jennie Buell, Olivia Woodman and Dora Stockman were the educational leaders of the Grange. These women helped start the first course in the world in Home Economics, in cooperation with M. S. C., Farmers' Institutes, Reading courses, and Grange programs, and for those fifty years they were in the hands of these women. One building on the M. S. C. college grounds recognizes this service by being named Mary Mayo Hall. Jennie Buell dedicates her book, "A Tribute to Rural Women" to Mary Mayo.

A later movement, Vocational Agriculture, with its Future Farmer and Home Economics work, has the loyal support of Grange people. In halls of legislations State and National Grange influence is used to secure funds for the support of this progressive new type of education. In Michigan, Grange leaders are working for equalization of educational opportunity. The equalization fund in Michigan for schools was a Grange project together with the payment of high school tuition. The new movement fostered by the Grange in the making of Grange halls places for education and recreation is another trail being blazed by Grange leadership.

The Grange is not a partisan organization, yet it is active indeed in sponsoring measures for the public welfare and opposing measures which they believe are not for the good of those of their order, their country or mankind. Prohibition has always been a part of the Grange program. It supports public health measures. The Grange is always on the firing line fighting for better community life. The Grange does not interfere with a member's party affiliations or religion, but inspires better citizenship, and a deeply moral and religious atmosphere. Time is the great tester of any institution. The Grange has made its place in American life because it works for the highest welfare of the home, the community, the state and the nation.

This year it is celebrating the victory of its seventy-second birthday. It is the oldest and still the largest farm organization. The National Grange and Michigan State Grange have made net gains in membership which the State Master's and Secretary's report reveal. It has a far flung membership reaching from Maine to California, and from Alaska to Texas, with nearly a million paid up memberships in over 8,000 Granges. Seventy-two years young and going stronger than ever is an achievement worth celebrating.

The records of increases in membership, its fine paid up record and its lists of achievements are glowingly recited at its annual meetings, but no tongue or pen can adequately tell the story or sing the glory of the Grange that down through the past 72 years has inspired and helped the American farmers to a place of power, influence, and happiness, and with the farmer, all America has been raised to a position that is the admiration and envy of the world. And the Grange still "Leads On to Victory," on the pathway of peace and prosperity.

DORA H. STOCKMAN,
Chairman, Home Economics.

East Lansing, Michigan,
October 20, 1938.
JUNIOR FARM BUREAU

Third Annual State Leaders Training Camp

FIRST GRANGE YOUTH CAMP, AUGUST 1938
THE MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU

The Michigan State Farm Bureau is a membership organization of some 10,000 Michigan farm families. It was organized at Lansing in February of 1919. Headquarters are at 221 North Cedar Street, Lansing. The Farm Bureau is active in many fields. It serves its members and other farmers in the co-operative marketing of farm products, and in the co-operative purchase of farm supplies. It is active in farm and other legislation. It advocates the improvement of grades and standards for farm products, and for the products that the farmer buys. It endeavors to represent farm interests in general in all public matters, including legislation, transportation, taxation, rural electrification, etc.

In 1938 the Michigan State Farm Bureau had 43 County Farm Bureau organizations. It operates as subsidiary corporations the Farm Bureau Services, Inc., and the Farm Bureau Fruit Products Company. The Michigan State Farm Bureau is a membership, non-profit organization and is incorporated as such. For the Michigan Farm Bureau members it operates these departments: membership, public relations including the Michigan Farm News, an insurance department dealing in life, automobile, fire and general insurance as the agency of the State Farm Insurance Companies; a legislative and taxation department, a general accounting service for Farm Bureau affairs, and directs the plant and sales management of the Farm Bureau Fruit Products Company.

To carry on its general commercial service activities in behalf of Farm Bureau members and associated farmers' co-operatives, the Michigan State Farm Bureau has a subsidiary corporation, the Farm Bureau Services, Inc. It is under the same general management as the Michigan State Farm Bureau, but has its own corporate structure, board of directors and officers. The Michigan State Farm Bureau board of directors is represented on the Services board. Originally the supplies department of the Farm Bureau, the Services has developed through the years Farm Bureau brands of seeds, feeds, fertilizers, binder twine, farm machinery, tractors, fence, paints, gasoline and oils, spray materials and insecticides, and other items.

Stockholders of the Farm Bureau Services, Inc., are the Michigan State Farm Bureau and 139 associated farmers associations. The annual stockholders' meeting is in November of each year. A board of directors of nine members is elected by the stockholders to direct the affairs of the Services. The Farm Bureau Services board of directors organizes by electing from its members a president, a vice-president and an executive committee to serve for one year or until the next annual meeting. The Board of Directors employs an executive secretary and treasurer, who is responsible to the Board. (The Michigan State Farm Bureau and the Farm Bureau Services, Inc., have the same executive secretary.) The executive secretary in turn employs the Services staff.

FARM BUREAU FRUIT PRODUCTS CO.: The Farm Bureau Fruit Products Company was organized by the Michigan State Farm Bureau in recent years to provide farmer owned cooperative fruit and vegetable canning facilities for interested producers. The Fruit Products Company and co-operating farmers own fruit canning plants at Hart in Oceana county, Coloma in Berrien county and a vegetable canning plant at Bay City in Bay county.

Government of the Farm Bureau Fruit Products with relation to the Michigan State Farm Bureau is on the same general lines as for the Farm Bureau Services.

COMMODITY MARKETING EXCHANGES: Michigan has seven farmer owned Commodity Marketing Exchanges, all separate entities . . . the Michigan Potato, Milk Producers, Live Stock & Elevator Exchanges, the Farm Bureau Fruit Products Company, the Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing
Association and the Mid-West Co-op Creameries, Michigan District. They serve parts or all of the State in co-operative assembling, grading, processing, and marketing of certain major farm crops. Local farmers' elevators or other associations hold membership and stock interest in one or more of these exchanges, and market through them. The locals control their respective exchanges.

The commodity marketing exchanges have not been engaged in the general co-operative wholesale purchasing or distribution of farm supplies except in matters of special interest to a particular commodity such as fruit packages or potato sprays, etc. The Farm Bureau has not engaged in their marketing activities. The Farm Bureau Services, Inc., is the general wholesale farm supplies co-operative for Michigan agriculture in the lower peninsula and those parts of the upper peninsula not served by the co-operative exchanges on the northwest.

By general agreement, under the commodity plan of organization, the seven commodity exchanges are affiliated with the Michigan State Farm Bureau for co-operative action on matters of mutual interest. The Farm Bureau maintains legislative, taxation and general service departments which act for the Farm Bureau organization, and are at the service and direction of the commodity exchanges for their special problems in those fields.

Government of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, the parent Farm Bureau organization, is controlled by the individual member's vote. The Farm Bureau constitution provides individual members with membership in the County Farm Bureau, the Michigan State Farm Bureau and the American Farm Bureau Federation. The Michigan State Farm Bureau is the creation and the instrument of the Farm Bureau members, acting through the County Farm Bureaus.

The annual business meeting of the Michigan State Farm Bureau takes place in November. Previously, members of the County Farm Bureaus in their respective annual meetings have elected voting delegates to the annual State Farm Bureau meeting on the basis of one delegate to each 50 Farm Bureau members whose dues are paid. The Farm Bureau constitution has been amended to provide that co-operative associations that are stockholders in Farm Bureau Services, Inc., may seat a Farm Bureau member as a voting delegate at the State Farm Bureau annual meeting. At the annual meeting the delegates consider the reports and business of the Michigan State Farm Bureau. They adopt resolutions of Farm Bureau policy which bind the Farm Bureau officers and employees for the ensuing year.

The board of delegates elects from the Farm Bureau membership the directors of the Michigan State Farm Bureau. Under the 1934 revision of the Farm Bureau constitution, nine directors-at-large are elected for terms of two years each. At this time (1938) there are seven commodity exchange directors. The constitution provides that nomination by each affiliated commodity exchange of a director who is a properly qualified Farm Bureau member is a matter for confirmation by the Board of Delegates. Term 2 years.

The State Farm Bureau board of directors organizes by electing from its members a President, and a Vice-President and an executive committee of five, to serve for one year or until the next annual meeting. The Board of Directors employs an executive secretary and treasurer, who is responsible to the board. The executive secretary in turn employs the Farm Bureau staff.

E. E. UNGREN,  
Editor.

Lansing, Michigan,  
October 22, 1938.
THE JUNIOR FARM BUREAU

The Junior Farm Bureau is the transitory step between adolescence and adult activities. In reviewing the history of agriculture in the last twenty years, among other things, the fact is outstanding that more and more programs are being fostered on behalf of the farmers to either cure ills or imagined ills. Another factor must be kept in mind and that is the pull of the cities for the farm young people during the 1920 to 1930 period. It was during this same period that vocational agriculture was gaining strength.

This period can be characterized by saying that the business of agriculture as conducted by the adult group was being gradually weakened by the unwillingness of the personnel to help itself, and international affairs, and by the fact that governmental agencies and others interested in the welfare of agriculture were willing to take the hard road of helping farmers to help themselves.

Against this a counter force was gradually growing, namely, the instruction and training of the farm youth to take their place in the new agriculture. The full force of this movement can be judged by the number of young people that are to be found on the farm and that consider farming as a life work. The Junior Farm Bureau then becomes an organization of rural young people for the expressed purpose of determining a course of action, policy, and plan which they themselves write, based upon careful study, exploration and investigation which is carried on at the meetings.

The young people must train themselves in the skills of leadership and group conduct. They must have the initiative of and by themselves to push forward. The young people are anxious and eager to make adult contacts, to learn of them and to study with them but in the last analysis when all the facts are laid on the table, the integration and decision based on those facts must be the responsibility of the young people and theirs alone.

This job of study and exploration necessarily takes time, three, four or five years, perhaps, and in this time the young people will take an active part in an adult organization. Consequently, the younger groups will be losing these informed young people into the older age level of adult activities but at the same time, it will have made its contribution by building an informed and alert personnel.

In its organization and functioning, the Junior Farm Bureau seeks to be an experience gaining ground. Each local organization has its own set of officers. The conducting of the meetings and the programs are the specific responsibility of the local organizations. Once each three months the president and one other member meet with the corresponding officer and member from each of the other groups in Lansing and this group is called the State Council.

The policies and problems are discussed and acted upon by this administrative body. Each region in the state of which there are eight is represented on the executive board by a member chosen at a caucus of the counties of the respective regions. The administration, visiting and the details of forming new Junior Farm Bureaus, etc., are the responsibilities of this board of directors, thus facilitating the field work. In other words, instead of adding the overhead of administration expenses to the state office, the responsibility is left to the young people that they might get the training.

The same thing is true at the state convention. The young people have vital matters and decisions to act upon, as a result of their discussions in their home groups. The decisions that they make at their state convention are the guide lines of the program that follows for the ensuing months.

As the acquisition of skills in leadership and program building begin to manifest themselves through the increased poise and certainty with which the young people conduct themselves, another element which constitutes another service of the Junior Farm Bureau is organization ability. Organization ability is a scarce article. Organization ability combined with personality and resourcefulness is a still scarcer article. These young people
and their program gradually bring to the front those who have these marked characteristics and naturally the contact of the adult groups in the organization with these young people has a desirable effect.

The Junior Farm Bureau and its activities today has placed forty or fifty of these young people in positions where they have been seen by business executives in agriculture organization with the result that these young people now are in good positions. While such a development is taking these young people from the farm it is also saving these young people for agriculture rather than have their energies utilized for ends other than for the progress of agriculture.

We feel that the Junior Farm Bureau has its greatest functions in establishing confidence, poise, resourcefulness and responsibility in these young people and, through its program, bringing the young people in contact with important individuals, contacts that can be of use to them.

BEN F. HENNINK,
Director, Juniors.

Lansing, Michigan,
September 30, 1938.

THE FARMERS UNION

About six years ago the National Farmers Union, under the able leadership of John Simpson, then president, began organization work in the State of Michigan. Within two years a membership of approximately thirty thousand farmers and farm women was enrolled in the Michigan Division. Hundreds of locals were formed with memberships ranging from fifteen to several hundred in each local. Counties were organized and counties in district organizations, each group having its own officers and boards of directors. All the groups together constituted the state organization with its own state officers and boards of directors.

In the course of modern industrial development we find it necessary that the farmer not only apply the principles of scientific agriculture, but that he systematize his business by cooperation and by the application of the principles of scientific commerce. Expense and wasteful methods of exchange have been a constant drain on the farming class and speculation has been allowed to demoralize markets and prevent the normal operation of supply and demand.

To enable farmers to meet these conditions and protect their interests, the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America has declared the following purposes: To secure equity, establish justice and apply the Golden Rule; discourage the credit and mortgage system; assist its members in buying and selling; educate the agricultural classes in scientific farming; teach farmers the classification of crops, domestic economy and the process of marketing; systematize methods of production and distribution; eliminate gambling in farm products by boards of trade, cotton exchanges and other speculators; bring farming up to the standard of other industries and business enterprises; secure and maintain profitable and uniform prices for cotton, grain, livestock, dairy products and other products of the field and farm; and strive for harmony and good will among all mankind and brotherly love among ourselves.

The Farmers Union is national in scope; more than thirty states have chartered organizations and several more states are in the process of organization. Each state has its own constitution and by-laws which may not conflict with the principles of the National Farmers Union constitution and by-laws. It is exclusively a farmers organization because it is financed exclusively by farmers, operated by farmers, and maintained by farmers—therefore possessed by farmers. It is an educational organization because it is perhaps the greatest school anywhere in the world where sound economics and pure cooperation is taught, not only in theory but by actual practice. It is a co-
operative organization in that by joint action of like-minded people with common and identical interests, it strives to accomplish things for the good of all, which could never be done by the individual. In nearly every state of the Union it has fixed its imprint indelibly on the laws and the courts. It is respected wherever it raises its voice in behalf of its members. It is a union, in that individuals surrender a part of their individual rights or powers to a central authority, elected by themselves, without entirely losing their separate identities and at all times maintaining their individual sovereignty.

The Farmers Union of Michigan maintains a legislative committee whose duty is to encourage the enacting of such legislative measures as are considered beneficial and in the interest of the farmers. This committee has been instrumental in extending the Farm Debt Moratorium Act, in removing sales tax from various commodities used on the farm, etc. It has on several occasions defeated the passage of detrimental milk control bills. It maintains standing committees which function in the interest of the members in matters pertaining to the price of milk, farm debt moratorium and other farm problems, rendering a service such as no other farmers' organization offers. It maintains a purchasing department enabling the members to purchase various commodities at a saving in cost. The Michigan Farmers Union is a non-partisan and non-sectarian organization and no person can be disqualified for membership on account of his political or religious views.

DAVID LEEF,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Shelbyville, Michigan,
October 1, 1938.

FARMERS CLUBS

There are in Michigan some 300 farmers clubs scattered throughout the State. Not all are affiliated with the State Association, but it is the aim of the Association to add to its numbers each year. These clubs represent probably 12,000 people, so that when all are affiliated there will be a very influential group, which should be able to do much for agriculture.

The annual meeting of the State Association of Farmers Clubs was held at State College, East Lansing, the first week in November. An excellent address by Clark L. Brody, executive secretary of the Michigan Farm Bureau, was a feature of the program. He introduced his discussion with these general considerations: "Farm organization is the means by which the farmers of the locality, state and nation place themselves in a relationship to each other necessary to meet the common needs of all. The practical method of making this associated relationship tangible and effective is through membership on the part of each individual. In joining with our fellow farmers through membership we create a whole that is greater than the sum of its parts."

"The mere enumeration of a number of individuals in a certain area is by no means a true and full expression of their organized strength and influence. This is illustrated by the familiar statement that an organized minority is stronger than an unorganized majority. There is little power in numbers alone for the solution of the great problems of agriculture. The individuals engaged in farming must be organized if their efforts and influences are to be made effective in protecting the interests of agriculture and maintaining the industry in an effective relationship with other groups."

The body of his discussion developed clearly these essentials: "One of the first essentials of a successful organization is a loyal and active membership. A second essential for a successful and permanent farm organization is a worthwhile, serviceable program. A third essential for a successful and permanent organization is a proper relation to other farm organizations."—Editor.
The original plan for this chapter included an article of some length on "Cooperatives—Types and Number." The writing of this article was voluntarily undertaken by two members of the Agricultural Economics Staff at State College. Due to an unusually heavy program of both campus and extension work the past months, these gentlemen have not been able to find the necessary time for the exacting task of preparing such an article. Possibly some later report of this Association may be given up entirely to a presentation of this widely growing field of human interest and participation.

ONE FAMILY GROUP

The most ideal real present day family of which I am thinking lives on a farm ten miles from a small city. The parents are about fifty years of age, and the children are now 25 years of age and under. There are two daughters and three sons. The economic situation is average. The farm is only eighty acres so it is easily understood that it took careful management to raise five healthy children. This is the secret: Everybody worked. There was plenty of wholesome food, appropriate clothing, good times, and a fair educational opportunity for all.

From the time the children were very young each had something of his own to care for, and from which he received the money when it was sold. With this he could buy what he chose, and he was very careful in the manner in which he spent the money. The parents never gave money to the children directly. As the children grew older they could plan ways of raising crops or animals from which the proceeds bought nearly all the clothing they needed. And what a thrill it was! What independence! The children always felt free to borrow money from each other and from the parents, but it was expected that it would be returned. The children were expected to help on the farm until they graduated from high school.

The social life was ideal. I think. The children and parents grew to know each other so well and felt that they could talk over the problems that youth always has, and secure advice as to the way to cope with the problems. The children were encouraged to have friends and associates with other children in the community. School, church, and Sunday School were a boon to the social side.

The discipline problem was interesting, I think, because there really seemed to be no problem. The parents used the cause and effect method of discipline. They told their children why they should not do certain things. They did not threaten them with parental punishment but warned them what would be the effect of their actions. Of course they were taught that everyone makes mistakes and must bear the consequences.

The parents had what would be the equivalent of a high school education. The children went to a rural grade school and then to a city high school. All but the youngest are high school graduates. Because of economic conditions it was impossible for the parents to send the children to college. However, they informed the children that they would aid them as much as possible when they were ready to go.

Each found a means of livelihood as soon as possible after graduation. Each knew that he was expected to earn his own living. Each knew, too, that home was always home, and that he would never be expected to pay for his room when there, although he would be expected to pay for his food in some way. Some of the time the children found it convenient to live at home and drive to work. At other times they room and board away. The eldest is married and has a home of her own. No member of the family misses an opportunity to return home for a visit, and Sunday seems to be the homecoming day.

The children are not made to feel that they owe their parents something although each realizes it and does what he can to make life happier for them.
So far only one has attended college; all have responsible positions, and probably the others will go to college if they find that a college education is necessary to enable them to do the thing they like to do best. I feel that all are good citizens and contribute to the business and social life of which they are a part.

ETHEL M. MILLER,
Athens, Michigan.

Athens, Michigan,
October 15, 1938.
A NEW DAY IN COUNTRY LIFE
Chapter Eight

CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

Here are presented seven statements dealing with the most direct spiritual and morale resources of organized society. Authoritative facts as to the general situation are followed by illustrations of successful churches, both large and small; a thorough going statement of religious education, including the whole church Roman Catholic and Protestant, facts about the Christian Associations for men and women, and some supplementary suggestions conclude the chapter.

GENERAL FACTS ABOUT CHURCH SUCCESS

We have had gloomy prophets deploring the decline of religion in the United States and predicting dire consequences among the younger generation. Apparently their premisses and conclusions are both completely wrong. Figures compiled by Dr. Herman Carl Weber for THE CHRISTIAN HERALD reveal not only a professing membership in the churches larger than it has ever been in our history but a substantial gain over last year of 754,136.

Indeed, the trend of religious affiliation has been just the opposite of what many people supposed it to be. The ratio of church membership to the total population has been rising steadily since 1880. Then it stood at 19.9 per cent. In 1920 it had risen to 39.8 per cent. It now stands at 49.9 per cent. However, one is less surprised at today’s ratio than at that given for 1880. Traditions of the strict churchgoing habits of that day make it difficult to believe that actual affiliation was so limited. One suspects that the records may have been looser than the bonds which held Christians of the Eighties in the fold. It is easier to understand the increase of the Nineteen Twenties when the losses of the war turned many back to the church and the cumulative effect of immigration had transferred tens of thousand of pious people from other lands to our soil.

The Catholic Church is growing more rapidly than any other. There are now 15,492,016 members of the Roman Catholic faith of 13 years of age or over in this country, with an estimated inclusive membership of 21,322,688. But the Protestant bodies, numbering 31,530,275 in all, are growing, too, and the Jewish congregations are not falling behind. Our total reported church membership is 68,848,004. With half our population professing their faith in some church the future of religion in America seems founded on a rock.

Editorial, NEW YORK TIMES, Oct. 9, 1938.

THE STORY OF PEOPLES CHURCH

Early in 1938 a book appeared by Professor Clarence P. Shedd of Yale University bearing the title, "The Church Follows Its Students". Two comments on Peoples Church are: "Since 1923 it has been the center of the most completely interdenominational and most fruitful student work experiments in the United States." (page 202) "The influence of the church is evidenced by the fact that on the first Sunday of the college year, 1937-38, Dr. McCune preached to a congregation of 1,256 of whom 732 were students." (page 205)

The figures of the first Sunday of the 1938-39 college year are a little better—1,401 were present of whom 829 were students representing 22 denominations, 3 foreign countries, 25 states, 231 towns and cities. The way these figures are ascertained is by passing out cards and each person is asked to
fill out a card which is entitled "I was there". This is done about three times a year.

Having begun by referring to the students we may as well go on a bit further with that interesting phase of the program. The church was originally Congregational but in 1923 it was reorganized as an interdenominational church with the Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians cooperating in the student program and in the erection of the building. These large communions continue to cooperate in the student work and in the church as a whole. The Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. are also integrated in the program so that each student director is also a "Y" secretary. The student program is directed by a board of 15 persons representing national, state and local interests. The board meets once each semester. There are two student directors.

Peoples Church is the child of the hope and faith of a small group of people, mostly professors at the Michigan Agricultural College (as it was then called). The much-belabored impractical professor was in this instance most practical. The little group said (this was about 1907) that they did not want a little church on each corner, all engaged in a competitive game. When the present building was completed in 1926, at a cost of $475,000, it was based on three central ideas: Worship, Religious Education, Community Service.

Worship is stressed the best we know how. The auditorium is not used for any and every sort of meeting but is reserved for religious meetings and for lectures of high quality. Owing to the lack of an auditorium, Michigan State College rents it for the annual lecture series. Boys and girls in church training classes are taken into the auditorium and the various symbols are explained to them. During the college year of 1937-38 the average congregation (by count) did not fall below four figures.

Religious education, the second of the trinity of objectives, is expressed in the graded church school, the classes in church training for boys and girls of twelve years of age, the annual school of religion and the conferences which are held with all persons coming into church membership. Joining the church ought to be a "life-changing experience". Working toward that end, the practice is now followed of having a group meeting with persons about to unite with the church, whether they are entering by letter or on confession. The ministers, three members of the board of elders meet with the prospective members and go over with them some of the principles of the Christian religion and the obligations of church membership.

Community service goes on all the time. It is impossible to get the exact number of persons using the building during the week, but it is estimated at from three to six thousand depending on the schedule of meetings. That of course is during the college year. Sometimes all four floors are used at the same time, with a banquet in the social hall, a lecture in the auditorium, a student meeting on the second floor and another meeting on the third floor, no meeting interfering with any other meeting.

One of the most spectacular series of groups meeting in the church is the annual gathering of the Boys and Girls Four-H Clubs of central Michigan, which group the women of the church undertake to feed. To provide three meals a day for seven hundred hungry farm boys and girls for five days is some contract, but it has been done for several years past and no one went away hungry.

Having mentioned the women of the church, we may as well go a bit further. The women are organized into the Woman's Society and the Woman's Missionary Society. The Woman's Society of four hundred members is divided into six divisions, each with a chairman, vice chairman, secretary, chairman of meals, chairman of projects and a chairman of calling. Each division meets once a month and the Society as a whole once a month. During 1937 the Society showed cash receipts of a little over $5,000. Much of the money is applied on the debt, which is now $65,000. The Woman's Missionary
is both “home” and “foreign”. The Missionary Society’s money and the
regular benevolences of the church are divided equally among the four co-
operating denominations. In addition to the regular benevolences, an Easter
offering for a missionary in China is taken. The 1938 Easter offering was $500.

In order to keep the organization of the church democratic and growing as
the membership grows, there is a time limit for the term of service on boards
and committees. For the boards of trustees and elders, the term is three years
with one re-election possible. For such committees as finance, special days,
house (use of building), school of religion, music, student board of control,
the term is three years with no re-election until the lapse of one year or more.

A team of eight ushers is needed for the Sunday worship and the team
changes once a month. For taking the collection, a team of eight high school
boys is used, under the direction of one of the high school teachers, and the
collectors also change once a month.

Naturally the Church School bulks large in the program of the church and
this should have been more fully considered under the head of religious educa-
tion. The enrollment during the past year has been about 800 with 75 officers
and teachers. An annual commitment service is held for the teachers and
officers.

Finance must be faced in this as in other churches. Beginning back in
war days when the Liberty Loan drives were made, Peoples Church adopted
the practice of designating a Loyalty Sunday when all the members and sup-
porters of the church would have the opportunity of making their pledges for
the support of the church. About one-half of the annual budget is pledged in
this way, the remainder being secured by teams of men visiting people in
their homes. About one hundred men are used in the campaign. The budget
for 1939 is $24,713 of which $7,000 is for the building fund.

It is hoped that nothing which has been said will sound like boasting.
The church faces such conditions today, such seemingly insuperable problems,
that the attitude of complacency, of boasting, is the last attitude that any
sane church worker would assume. Were it not for the fact that the Christian
believes that the spiritual resources which are found in God are his for the
asking, he would be compelled to give up the struggle. “Not that we are
sufficient of ourselves to account anything as from ourselves; but our suffi-
ciency is from God.” II Corinthians 3:4.

The church has a message today in the contest for democracy as well as in
the struggle for a Christian world. The colonial ministers were powerful
influences in building up morale which sought for freedom and independence.
That American tradition still endures.

On the front page of the weekly bulletin is printed the creed of Peoples
Church written years ago by one of its founders. “I believe the teachings
of Jesus Christ and with the help of God I will strive daily to live the life of
service, unselfishness and purity which He exemplified to the world.”

The back page of the bulletin at the present time carries this: What
Peoples Church Seeks To Do: I. To help every person who worships within
its doors to experience the presence of God. II. To make worship so vital,
so alive, that every member of the church will desire to share in it, making
Sunday a day, not of mere recreation, but of re-creation. III. To perpetuate
the freedom of the pulpit, as exemplified in American history. IV. To offer
every member of the church some form of Christian service. V. To present
the Bible as a living book for these times, revealing God’s progressive purpose
in the salvation of mankind. VI. To arouse students and all youth to the
measureless possibilities of the Christian religion in the twentieth century.
VII. To awaken Christians to the realization that Christ is summoning all
his followers to stand and be counted. VIII. To make clear the fact that
peace must be sought and taught; that war is the great destroyer of every
Christian principle. IX. To keep before the people the fact that Protestantism
has been the unsleeping enemy of the liquor traffic. X. To demonstrate that
the Church of Christ can be unified, with Christian of all faiths working and worshipping together.

N. A. McCUNE,
Minister

East Lansing, Michigan,
October 8, 1938.

A VISION THAT CAME TRUE

Sometimes in life we see a vision—a vision requiring courage, work, loyalty, and often money to carry it through to a successful completion. Such was the case with the people of Kawkawlin, Michigan, and the Kawkawlin Community Church. When people have a craving for knowledge of the Savior, nothing can stop them, and such was the case with the Kawkawlin people.

A large parcel of land in the community was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. George S. Dilas of Bay City for their home and one of their first inquiries was regarding a church. They were told that due to the mixture of creeds in Kawkawlin, it was impossible for any one group to go ahead. But Mr. Dilas had another idea—that of all creeds going together for a “Community Church” in which there would be no creed distinction, the only object being the worship of God and its foundation, the Bible. And so in April, 1920, arrangements were made to hold services in the village school. A Ladies Aid Society was organized in October, 1920, and a Sunday School shortly thereafter. The Bay City Ministerial Association was very kind to the young organization and furnished supply for the pulpit until such time as other arrangements were made.

The growing congregation soon felt the need for its own place of meeting and, after giving several church suppers, collecting a “mile of pennies”, and soliciting the Kawkawlin and Bay City friends, ground was broken for the basement in July, 1921, on a plot of ground donated by the family of George Dilas. Worship continued in the basement until 1928 when the present building was completed. The spark for raising the money was set when in December, 1922, announcement was made of a gift of $1,000 toward completion of the church proper. Dedication services were held in the completed building on Sunday, December 11, 1927, with the church crowded to capacity. The Bay City Ministerial Association was in charge, assisting the pastor, Rev. Henry Kreulen of Memorial Presbyterian Church.

The church building is in the form of a Greek Cross with a solid concrete basement and cream brick and limestone finish superstructure. The seating capacity is approximately 300. A two manual pipe organ, blower heating system, oak pews and chancel furniture complete the furnishings of the building.

At the present time we have as our pastor the Rev. Rudolph W. Roth of the First Congregational Church, Bay City, Michigan. Previous pastors were Bessie Rullson, Methodist Episcopal; E. R. Stevenson and R. E. Charles, Episcopal; Henry Kreulen, Presbyterian; Lisle C. Hermer, Methodist Episcopal; and R. W. Roth, Congregational. Not included in the above list are supply ministers consisting of practically all denominations having churches in Bay City. Since August, 1935, services have been held in the morning, but previous to that time they were held Sunday afternoons to avoid conflict with Bay City services.

Two years ago the church purchased approximately three acres immediately adjoining the original property for use as a parsonage building site at some future date. A driveway has been built and the grounds have been landscaped so we have a nice suitable place for worship. The government of the church is vested in a board of nine trustees elected at an annual meeting held April 1 of each year. The envelope system is used for collection of the offering on Sunday.
Sunday School is held after the church service. We have an enrollment of approximately 150 with an average attendance of 80. In addition to the groups already mentioned, we have a Christian Endeavor Society, Men's Club, a Senior and Junior Choir, and a Young Married People's Class in the church organization.

A Community Church must be essentially that if it is to further its purpose. It has been used by community organizations such as the Farm Bureau, P. T. A., and others as a place to gather for their meetings. A small charge is made to cover essential expenses for these “outside of church” meetings; however, the church is open for any function without charge to the sponsoring organization. We take pride in the fact that we have sixteen denominations worshiping with us, ranging from Greek Orthodox to people of Roman Catholic leanings, and we all sit side by side on Sundays for a common reason, that of hearing the Word and more about the Jesus Way of Life through our pastor and the Sunday School teachers and officers.

Before closing I would like to emphasize the fact that in a rural community such as we have here, it is most important to have a firm believer as the guiding light by which to chart your course. This has been furnished by Mr. and Mrs. George Dilas and they have done their part well and willingly. Without their efforts and encouragement the Kawkawlin Community Church would not be in existence today. It will live and grow as a tribute to them and their work.

RAYMOND W. STAUDACHER,
Clerk of the Board.

Kawkawlin, Michigan,
October 13, 1938.

A definitely itemized illustration of a Roman Catholic local church is not in hand. However, it should be stated here that there are a great number of such churches in country, village and small town communities, as well as in cities, which are doing excellent work, proving their sacrificial devotion. The following article about Christian Education is inclusive of some of the facts about Roman Catholic colleges and schools.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN MICHIGAN

Religious Education, Public Worship, and Church Activities are carried on in Michigan by a variety of semi-public agencies such as: Local congregations; Denominational boards; Ecclesiastical orders; Youth groups and Leagues; Charity institutions; Christian colleges and parochial schools; Lay associations like the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, Federated Church Women, Christian Endeavor; and State wide co-ordinating agencies such as the Michigan Council of Churches and Christian Education.

Functions: About 3000 trained clergymen preside over the various local churches in the State. Pastoral relation to families and individuals is a central feature. Approximately two million church members and a vast number of non-affiliated families are definitely served. Thus the sacredness of life, validity of the Ideal, various ideas of human destiny and faith in God are kept before our population. Likewise, children are christened and taught religion. Marriages are prayerfully considered and reverently solemnized. Funerals are conducted with dignity and respect. Within the reach of every family are agencies to symbolize the good. Leaders, presumably able to offer spiritual guidance, are available in most communities.

Group Loyalty: The solidarity known as denominational loyalty, while frequently set opposite local community solidarity, does actually hold beyond
the locality. This loyalty within a religious body usually binds together fellow worshippers from town to town,—Baptists with Baptists, Catholics with Catholics. At its best this solidarity, born of a definite theory of existence and identified with Jesus' idea of the Kingdom of Heaven, causes well-to-do congregations to give liberally of their money for poor ones. Furthermore, such groups give generously to send missionaries to remote races and nations.

This test of devotion and other demands for unselfish service on the part of Church groups daily demonstrates before the young an appreciation of the inner values. Through the years and decades such ministries actually stretch the imagination, quicken faith, and suggest spiritual and moral goals to religious citizens. It is doubtful if our present degree of social cohesion could be maintained even one decade without the steady, persistent work of coherent Christian bodies. Through them the New Testament theories of man are made vivid. If it is true, as many hold, that the idealism and democratic faith in America is derived from the religion of our forefathers and must always be rooted in religion, then a fundamental service to the nation is being performed by those who give thought and devote time to altars, religious instruction and worship. So say "the Religions."

Religious Education: Advanced teachers of religion for a century have studied teaching methods. But, just as Community Welfare went over to Chests and Recreation Boards and Social Case work developed into a new profession, so the need for technical application of the improved method in teaching religion has created a new profession within the clergy. Directors of religious education among Protestants and directors of Parochial schools among Catholics are now engaged to improve the curriculum, fit materials to the various age levels, develop new literature, and even to restate the objectives of the Church. We now have a profession within a profession. The clergy specializing on teaching rather than on preaching or pastoral work have come to be known as religious educators.

Larger local Churches employ such leaders. Each of the larger denominations sustains a director to guide the Church school work throughout Michigan. The following bodies have such supervisors: Baptist, Congregational, Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic. By this method the Church school in theory becomes a complete educational system. Religious teaching of Pre-School children is studied as a department. The Elementary grades pursue an appropriate curriculum of courses advancing the pupils from Kindergarten to High School and correlating the work in three directions: (1) With home life; (2) With the like grade of the public school; and (3) With the recreation and community life of growing children. High School and other youth are advanced through chapters of the Christian Endeavor, Epworth League, or other Young People's groups. Also, an adult program of Bible study, forums on Applied Religion and training classes upon the Church, Missions, etc., are provided.

Councils of Churches and Christian Education: Leadership training and the correlation of Protestant bodies are carried forward by the Michigan Council of Churches and Christian Education. The central offices are in the Capital Bank Building, Lansing, (J. Allan Watson, Executive Secretary.) The denominations sponsoring this Council are: Baptist, Church of the Brethren, Church of God, Congregational, Disciples, Evangelical, Evangelical Synod, Methodist, United Presbyterian, and Presbyterian. The Council members conduct three lines of work.

1. A Christian Education Department. In the main, this covers: (a) Training classes for teachers in Church or Sunday Schools; twenty-two such classes were conducted in 1937-38 in as many different localities. (b) A central lending library is maintained for the use of local schools, pastors or teachers. This library contains over 1500 volumes. (c) Special studies are carried on upon problems which are common to the several religious constituencies in the Council. Religious Education leaders of the separate denominations are brought together for a solution of such problems. (d)
Training conferences are conducted and County leaders' conferences are promoted. In 1867 eighteen such conferences were carried forward.

The Michigan Council is one of several State Councils which compose the International Council of Religious Education, 203 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago. Hence, any picture of Religious Education in Michigan must include not only the state organization but the parent organization and its wealth of leadership literature, etc. The International Council of Religious Education publishes an International Journal designed to guide thoughtful local leaders in the conduct of their Church Schools, and to acquaint pastors or directors with advanced methods for teaching the Bible, Methods of Worship, Christian Ethics, and allied subjects. In addition to the above mentioned training classes by the Michigan Council of Churches and Christian Education there are occasional leader training courses of merit conducted by the local, district or ward units of the denominations. These Leadership Training Conferences, some interdenominational and others denominational would seem to be the means by which Protestantism promises to add to worship and pastoral guidance,—a thorough training in Christian living.

2. A County Department exists to bring the ecclesiastic leaders together to consider the religious life of given sections of the population. This Committee seeks to determine responsibility, to guard against hasty investment, to merge church units in given situations and to indicate changes for the mutual benefit of both the people served and the ecclesiastical body assuming the expenditure of talent and money.

3. A Public Affairs Department. It is the responsibility of this department to promote the study of ethics in all matters relating to public affairs, social welfare, publicity, politics, economic issues, and international matters.

These Religious Education projects touch upon and function parallel to various other social agencies, supporting some and restraining others. Commercialized amusements are held in judgment. The teacher-training prepares parents, pastors and lay leaders to guard children and youth against high powered social abuses of profit taking movies, public dance halls, road houses, taverns and other activities which are dangerous to public morals as viewed by the Churches or are injurious to children and youth. Local Councils: The Detroit Council of Churches (Mrs. Hazel Leonard, Acting Executive), typical of interdenominational organizations in the larger cities of Michigan, serves a large number of denominations within the city. Their office in the Park Building conducts pastoral conferences, joint meetings for community action and annual celebrations of given Christian events. Constituencies thus federated are reaching out toward Christian unity in certain lines of work. However, each body reserves freedom for independent action on public worship, church affiliation, ordination of their clergy, instruction of children, and use of the sacraments.

A few of the more than one hundred courses which are offered by religious education leaders in this Council are: 110a—Personal Religious Living; 121a—The Program of a Church; 131b—The Church Through the Centuries; 140a—How to Understand Our Pupils; 221a—Teaching Beginner Children; 310a—Understanding Youth; 316a—Christian Youth Building a New World; 322b—Building an Intermediate Program; and 512a—How Jesus Developed Leaders. Any group in the state may assemble as a local school and secure from the Michigan Council of Churches and Christian Education guidances and leadership which will tone up their Church Schools and improve their own teaching skills.

To support these Local Councils and to extend the Religious Education influence, ideals, and skills to the last hamlet County Councils are being created. Twenty such are functioning. These bring together those ministers who use class room and improved teaching procedures and laymen who teach groups, guide recreation or direct Church Schools into working and seminar units. By this method there is provided within the county a fellowship to introduce the new teacher to his task or to guide a perplexed school staff in the work of their Church.
Youth problems, child study, administration questions, the source of good literature, available speakers, and how to make use of Scouting, Four H Club, and other enthusiasms in an exchange of programs are brought up in these Local or County Councils. Group thinking and an exchange of ideas are held out as available to all local leaders.

Inter-Faith Questions: Reaching beyond the Christian fold and serving non-affiliated persons or groups, as well as Jews, Catholics, Protestants, etc., and doing so at the college and university level, is the Religious Education Association of the United States and Canada. A chapter functions in the State of Michigan (Dr. Kenneth Heaton, Lansing, Chairman; Rabbi Leon Fram, Detroit, Secretary). This Association is not representative. It is dedicated to individual freedom in religion. Its Journal "Religious Education," now in its thirtieth year, goes to many college libraries. Like the annual conventions of the Religious Education Association its Journal is designed to explore new fields of devotion and instruction, to examine research projects being attempted, to conserve types of spiritual values which denominational groups as such cannot conserve, and to relate religious leaders to those great national and international interests which are religious but not ecclesiastical.

Without the Council: Beyond the Michigan Council are several well established religious bodies which taken together would total more members without than within. The Council takes the attitude of inviting all Christian bodies. Some as listed above have accepted. The following major ecclesiastical bodies, each with very orderly religious education programs, have chosen not to unite with the Michigan Council. Roman Catholic: In 1927 the Catholic population in Michigan was approximately 924,869. There are 1329 Priests, about 131,608 students enrolled in the Parochial Schools, and about 31,323 enrolled in the Catholic Colleges and Universities in the State. (The Reverend Carroll F. Deady of Detroit, Superintendent of Schools). Episcopal: (Miss Elizabeth Thomas, Director). The Department of Religious Education is at 63 East Hancock Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

Lutheran: In the various Synods of the Lutheran Church in Michigan there are 120 Parochial Schools with approximately 8,074 students and 215 teachers. In the United Lutheran Synod, which has no Parochial Schools, there are 6 week-day schools, 22 teachers and 263 students. The enrollment in 46 Saturday Schools of the Missouri Synod is approximately 756. Reformed: At the present time the enrollment in the Dutch and Christian Reformed schools is approximately 7,000. Christian Science, Gospel Witness, Four Square Gospel, Unity, America Back to God, and other younger organizations are represented within the state, chiefly in the cities and industrial areas.

Christian College: "The Religions" of Michigan have equipped and endowed eighteen Junior and Senior Colleges, namely: Adrian (Methodist); Albion (Methodist); Alma (Presbyterian); Calvin College and Seminary (Christian Reformed); Emmanuel Missionary College (Seventh Day Adventist); Hillsdale (Independent-Baptist); Hope (Reformed); Kalamazoo (Baptist); Marygrove (Catholic); Nazareth (Catholic); St. Joseph's College and Academy (Catholic); University of Detroit (Catholic); Sacred Heart Seminary (Catholic); Suomi College and Theological Seminary (Lutheran); Western Theological Seminary (Reformed); Mount Mercy (Catholic); Catholic Junior College of Grand Rapids; and Spring Arbor Seminary and Junior College (Free Methodist). Many parochial schools are maintained, chiefly by the Dutch and Christian Reformed, the Roman Catholic and the Lutheran Churches.

Denominational Status: The institutional factors cannot be omitted from consideration if we wish to develop an accurate picture of religion in our commonwealth. In a recent study it has been shown that seven Protestant bodies in Michigan in the decade 1926-36 changed as shown in the following tables. These seven are: Baptist; Congregational-Christian; Disciples of
On the whole these seven denominations in Michigan during the decade 1926-36 recorded a gain of 35,477 in Church membership. This represents a gain of about 9.5%. The gain of all religious denominations in the United States for the period was 12.8%. More than half of this gain in Michigan was recorded by the Methodist Church. As will be observed in Table No. 1 membership dropped during the peak of prosperity and then began to rise again in the beginning of the depression.

Table I—Church

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Church Membership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>339,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>344,392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>351,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>350,964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>349,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>350,012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>350,863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>357,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>375,468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>383,586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>374,947</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"The most significant fact which seems to be revealed in a study of Sunday School enrollment for these denominations is that the total enrollment has fallen off by almost 40,000 since 1932. Experiencing a steady decline during 'boom' days and then a great rise during the early days of the depression Sunday School enrollment has dropped steadily during the last four years. Hence where church membership has increased during the depression Sunday School enrollment has decreased. Where before Sunday School enrollment was always higher than church membership, at present Sunday School enrollment has dropped to a figure lower than church membership figures for 1926:

Table IX—Church Schools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Enrollment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>363,378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>363,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>359,674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>350,922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>357,828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>364,578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>375,004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>371,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>360,462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>343,717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>337,632</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"Data are available from only five of these denominations in this important field of church work. Two major denominations—Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. and the Disciples of Christ—leave this column out of their statistical tabulations. For those five churches reporting interest and membership in Young People's Societies, namely:—Methodist, Congregational, Evangelical, Baptist, and United Presbyterian, increased during the depression reaching its peak in 1933 and then gradually declined. Five thousand members have dropped out of these Young People's Societies since 1933 in these five churches. This is a significant figure. Young people evidently were asking the church what it had to offer to unemployed, downhearted, and discouraged youth. The trend downward in the last few years suggests one of two conclusions:
either youth was dissatisfied with the answer, or youth turned away from
religion when ‘times got better.’ Perhaps both suggestions have an element
of truth in them.

Table XXI—Youth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Young People</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>35 556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>33 481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>36 284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>34 234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>34 350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>37 504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>39 768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>40 410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>40 213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>38 605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>34 938</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“Quite significant changes may also be noted in the particular denomina-
tions making the gains or losses in the last ten years in the field of Young
People’s work. The following table shows the percentage changes since 1928
in the five denominations:

Table XXII

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>50.8</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>47.6</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“In seven denominations in Michigan we observe that the rise in local
expenses reaches the highest total in the boom year of 1929. Their descent
was rapid from that date until now, 1936. This trend follows the same curve
as that for total expenditures for all purposes. The figures for giving for
missions and benevolence act as a steadying factor in the steady descent of
the latter curve.

Table XXIX—Finance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>For Local Purposes</th>
<th>For Missions and Benevolence</th>
<th>Totals for All Purposes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>$6,805,511</td>
<td>$2,596,877</td>
<td>$9,402,388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>7,012,212</td>
<td>2,733,056</td>
<td>9,745,268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>8,306,856</td>
<td>2,304,619</td>
<td>10,611,475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>7,708,450</td>
<td>2,149,512</td>
<td>9,857,962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>7,505,108</td>
<td>1,804,067</td>
<td>9,309,175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>6,490,682</td>
<td>1,743,641</td>
<td>8,234,323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>5,654,443</td>
<td>1,344,577</td>
<td>6,999,020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>4,263,810</td>
<td>945,383</td>
<td>5,108,193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>3,936,616</td>
<td>830,121</td>
<td>4,766,736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>3,849,354</td>
<td>803,396</td>
<td>4,712,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>4,460,558</td>
<td>913,253</td>
<td>5,373,811</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The financial support of religious purposes of seven denominations suggests
the devotion of these Christians. Comparison of this giving, 1926 with 1936,
registers the effect of the depression. Though there was no great increase
in population during the decade that particular group of denominations lost
ground in proportion to the population, but gained in actual members.
Lay Strength: The actual strength of religion can never be measured in terms of numbers, for the influence of one very good person, however inconspicuous, will outweigh a hundred persons who are neutral in spiritual influence. Likewise, the very clever evil citizen set in a place of social advantage for a single year may result in more unethical conduct, crime and immorality than a score of evil men in relatively isolated private life for many years. Also, the lay person in religion whose humble unclassified and unsung ministries enrich a whole community may never be appraised. On the other hand, the priest, the preacher, or the religious educator of that same community, due to professional status, may be credited. In the measuring of our spiritual forces, therefore, attention should be focused upon the devotion and leadership of lay persons who worship at various altars and perform distinctive service as the spiritual and moral creators of the democratic commonwealth.

EDWARD W. BLAKEMAN,
Religious Counselor,
University of Michigan.

Ann Arbor, Michigan,
October 10, 1888.

THE Y. M. C. A. IN TOWN AND COUNTRY FIELDS IN MICHIGAN

Although the Young Men's Christian Association was founded ninety-four years ago in 1844, by a group of young men engaged in industry in the City of London, England, it has for many years had a real concern for boys and young men in small town and country areas. Michigan has had a continuous record of Town and Country Y.M.C.A. work since 1903 when the first County Y.M.C.A. was established in Lenawee County and C. L. Rowe, who since has been on the State and National Town and Country staff, was called as its first secretary. Allegan County was next, in 1906 when C. F. Angell, now in Barry-Eaton counties, became the secretary. Other counties launched a Y.M.C.A. program with full-time secretaries, in succeeding years.

Work in these counties included a wide range of activities such as: Cooperation with the County Agricultural Agents in organizing rural boys and girls clubs (later known as 4-H Clubs); close relationship with Farm Bureaus, Granges, etc.; Boys' Conferences; high school boys' clubs (later known as Hi-Y Clubs); Bible Study groups; athletic events and leagues; camping for boys; and cooperation with churches, Sunday School Associations and Councils of Religious Education. The peak of county organization came at the time of the World War when agriculture prosperity was at its height and the public was trained to give generously to all worthy enterprises. After we had made the "World Safe for Democracy" and fed the allies with our agricultural products, the inevitable reaction to such gross waste and destruction set in about 1921, and American agriculture went into a tail-spin from which it has not yet recovered. So the Town and Country work of the Y.M.C.A. was curtailed quite seriously and many counties had to let their secretaries go, which meant the end of much of the work.

At present there are seven Town and Country areas organized with secretaries on the job. They are the Lower Thumb area, Genesee County, the Birmingham area, Hillsdale County, St. Joseph County, the Barry-Eaton area, and Kent County. The work in each of these areas is set up, supervised, and financed by a Committee or Board of representative citizens from towns and rural sections. In these areas, the program varies according to the special needs of the Youth found there, and the interests and abilities of the secretaries. The Program includes: 130 different groups with definite purpose including: 51 Hi-Y Clubs, with approximate membership of 1250 boys, 12 Girl Reserve Clubs (in Lower Thumb area), Younger Boys and Girls Clubs (exact number uncertain), 12 Young Men's Clubs, 7 County and Area Boys and Youth's Conferences, 6 Camps for Town and Country boys and girls.
Other Activities: Cooperation with churches in leadership training; special services to schools such as making available speakers and other program features for assemblies, etc.; Counselling and Vocational guidance; Athletic Events, such as Rural Play Festivals in Lower Thumb area and Kent County; Athletic Leagues, such as the Soft Ball and Bowling Leagues in Genesee County, cooperation with 4-H, especially in Camp Fair projects. The State Committee serves other non-urban fields through the State Older Boys' Conferences, in both Upper and Lower Peninsulas, State Hi-Y Training Conference at Camp Hayo-Went-Ha, State Hi-Y Congress, Hi-Y Club supervision, and visitation, (there are 48 clubs in unorganized areas), and special speakers for schools, luncheon clubs, P.T.A.'s, etc.

Thousands of Town and Country boys and girls have come under the influence of the activities of the Y.M.C.A. and its secretaries in Michigan during the past 35 years. Many consider these experiences, and the personal relationships with such men as Rowe, Knapp, Angell, Lynd, Rand, Gospill, Metzger and many others, as among the most stimulating and helpful of their lives. In 1926, a man of generous spirit and considerable means, purposed to make an investment in the rural youth of Michigan. He purposed to do this through the channels of the Young Men's Christian Association. A Trust Fund was set up, to be administered by the State Committee of the Y.M.C.A., three-fourths of which is to be used, in the words of the will: "For the payment of salaries of its County and District secretaries who shall be actually working in the field in the rural districts of Michigan (preferably those who are employed by virtue of this trust, rather than those already so employed), it being my desire to increase the number of secretaries in the field."

Since 1926, the State Committee has had the income from a part of this Fund for use in the rural areas of the state, but the larger portion of it has not yet become available. When it does come, it will be used in those counties, areas or districts of the state, which desire such service, providing the people will support it locally in increasing amounts so that the Fund may then be used in further expansion. All this throws upon the State, Town and Country Committee the responsibility of carrying on continuous study of rural Michigan to determine such matters as: The number and age of the youth in the various sections, agencies at work among youth, the major unmet needs of youth, educational facilities, church life, particularly as it touches young people, economic conditions, social and recreational facilities, etc., etc. Such study has been going on for several years and will be greatly accelerated in the years immediately ahead.

The Y.M.C.A., in its future approach to the rural situation, will be interested in small city, town, and country life as a whole—not just certain segments. Therefore, it will concern itself with any and all things which make for the enrichment of life for all people, young and old, men and women, boys and girls. Necessarily it will work in cooperative relationship with all agencies in the field which have similar aims. In some cases, it may need to initiate community planning committees and provide leadership for the same.

Surely the need for such an approach to rural community life is essential. Surely there is need for democratic group experience for young and old alike. Surely there is need for leadership in rural, communities—leadership, discovered and trained within the local community itself, motivated by the passion for the common good and skilled in the techniques of providing people with the opportunities for person and social growth and development.

A National Commission on Message and Purpose has worked out this statement. It charts for us the course of the Association in the years that lie ahead: "The Young Men's Christian Association in its essential genius, is a fellowship of men and boys (and women and girls in many places) united by a common loyalty to Jesus Christ, for the purpose of building Christian personality, and a Christian society." Surey, in these days of unrest and
uncertainty there is need for such a movement as this in Michigan, in America, and throughout the world.

MERRILL ENYEART,
Associate Secretary.

Detroit, Michigan,
October 24, 1938.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The Young Women's Christian Association has local organizations in fifteen cities and fifty of the smaller towns and rural communities of the State of Michigan. There are also eleven Associations in the colleges and universities. The Y.W.C.A. is first a membership organization and only secondly an institution which furnishes services requiring buildings. The conditions of city life usually require the Y.W.C.A. to maintain buildings to house its activities. In the smaller towns and the colleges, organized Y.W.C.A. groups as a rule use meeting places belonging to other agencies.

The rural communities of Michigan usually have a simple form of Y.W.C.A. organization consisting of a club of girls of high school age called a "Girl Reserve club" and a cooperating group of adult members. These organizations receive program help by mail from the National Board of the Y.W.C.A. which has its headquarters at 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. Girls and women in these rural organizations are also eligible to attend Y.W.C.A. conferences. Beside the Registered Y.W.C.A.'s, a number of rural communities in Michigan are receiving advisory service from the staff of near-by city Y.W.C.A.'s. There are two county Associations that do not maintain an employed staff but carry on some county-wide activities.

The rural work in Michigan is part of a national Y.W.C.A. rural program. There are about 2000 rural communities in the United States having some form of Y.W.C.A. organization. The trend in the country as a whole is to organize very large district Y.W.C.A.'s, the areas covered being sometimes as large or larger than a state. These district Associations maintain an employed staff which serves local volunteer leadership, through making training and program resource available.

The purpose of Y.W.C.A. organization in rural communities is in line with the national purpose of the organization: "To build a fellowship of women and girls devoted to the task of realizing in our common life those ideals of personal and social living to which we are committed by our faith as Christians. In this endeavor we seek to understand Jesus, to share his love for all people, and to grow in the knowledge and love of God." One of the important methods used in rural communities of carrying out this purpose, is to provide a common meeting ground for woman and girls of all religious and social groups, where they may work together in behalf of a more satisfactory community life. Because the Y.W.C.A. is a national and an international organization its members have an opportunity for experiences which widen the sense of community to include national and world affairs.

The younger girls are organized in clubs which are part of the national Girl Reserve movement. This is the name used by the Y.W.C.A. to describe its younger membership. There are about 375,000 Girl Reserves in the United States. The adult membership in rural communities carries out a community program based on the purpose of the Y.W.C.A. Naturally adult members include a special interest in the Girl Reserve groups. The relationship is one of companionship rather than supervision. The adult members of the Y.W.C.A. through their own group activities have an opportunity to be helpful to youth in a number of ways; such as,—Bringing about understanding between girls and women; improving guidance of young people through enlarged community understanding of them; helping girls to take a responsible place in the adult life of the community; strengthening the Girl Reserve organiza-
tion through giving practical assistance to advisers and school authorities; and improving social conditions which affect the welfare of all.

The National Board provides program services especially designed to foster the interests of rural Y.W.C.A.'s. It has a national agricultural committee of farm women chosen by farm delegates to the Y.W.C.A. national convention. This agricultural committee helps to guide the program of rural Y.W.C.A. organizations and also is active in the national organization in promoting rural interests.

The function of local Y.W.C.A. adult organization as described by women members themselves is: 1. Provides a common meeting ground for women of different denominations and social groups. In this way, develops wholeness in community life. 2. Through broader religious and social contacts helps women with personal development and social adjustment. Interprets problems of human relations and Christianity in terms of changing needs of day. 3. Provides a channel for community action for benefits of youth. 4. Provides a channel for cooperative association of older and younger people. 5. Provides a setting in which leadership is freed to develop.

ELIZABETH B. HERRING,
Secretary for Rural Interests.

New York, N. Y.,
September 27, 1938.

SUPPLEMENTARY FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS

Ethical services are intentional products of the programs of Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, 4-H Clubs, Campfire Girls and many other activities of young people and adults. Home, neighborhood, camp and community groups for every growth purpose are often high types of ethical demonstration and teaching. The results of these teachings, though often not definitely defined, are frequently the builders of high quality in moral character.

These items are not subject to tabulation but every informed and thoughtful person knows the intimate sources of character growth. This does not depreciate, but rather multiplies the value of such direct ethical instruction as is given in Sunday Schools, church young people societies, summer institutes and day schools. One protestant denomination in Michigan reports this fact: "We added a town as large as Midland or Ionia to our church school membership in 1938 with a total gain in the state of 8,600.—Editor."
A NEW DAY IN COUNTRY LIFE

Chapter Nine

SUPPLEMENTARY SERVICE AGENCIES

In this chapter four of the most significant forms of attack by the National Government upon the economic shift and depression are presented in brief factual statements by men, who know the extent of their use, because of active participation in them. These are followed by examples of community and individual voluntary attacks upon retarding conditions.

PROGRAM OF THE MICHIGAN WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

The Works Progress Administration was set up for the purpose of providing worthwhile public work for employable, unemployed men and women who are in need of assistance. It is an attempt, on a national scale, to conserve human resources by substituting suitable work and a work program for the dole. It is based upon the premise that initiative, resourcefulness, character, personality, and independence are destroyed by idleness and that national as well as individual human welfare requires work opportunity for all who are physically able and will work.

The Congress of the United States has, therefore, appropriated funds with which to provide useful public work projects which will not only provide work, but furnish society with useful and needed services, facilities, and materials. In preparing these projects cognizance is given to the type of skills available, and insofar as possible men and women are assigned to work for which they are trained or best suited by skill and personality.

Various types of projects are approved, the bulk of which provide for employment of unskilled labor. School buildings, police posts, auditoriums, dormitories and other public buildings have been built with the skilled and unskilled labor available and necessary for such undertakings. State and county highways, city sewers and other needed services have been provided with labor which would otherwise have been idle.

The inadequacy of suitable housing conditions is one of the most serious problems confronting public school boards of education in Michigan. The Works Progress Administration since January, 1937, has made a very noteworthy contribution in this field. A total of $2,310,295 has been spent on construction of new buildings, additions to buildings, and repairs. Of this sum $813,784 was for the construction of new buildings; $469,411 for additions to buildings; and $1,227,098 for repairs. Of the over $2,300,000 expended, $1,734,237 was a direct contribution of the federal government while $576,057 was contributed by sponsors. These services have been extended to 45 of the 83 counties in Michigan. In interpreting the above figures, "New Constructions" represents entire new buildings; "Additions" represents those structures which were added to buildings already erected; "Repairs" contains all expenditures for the renovation and rehabilitation of old buildings.

Dependent women have made all types of garments for those on relief and other needy persons. Through cooperative arrangements with public schools hundreds of books have been cleaned and mended. Cooks have been supplied for the preparation of hot lunches in rural schools and other stranded areas where such services were needed. Workers have been assigned to cleaning, mending, and restoring valuable articles that have been neglected in museums over the state. The aim is to assign these persons to a type of work for which they are physically and mentally fitted and which will result in a worthwhile contribution to the people of Michigan.

For the person who has clerical and research interest and aptitude, typing, research, and survey projects are provided. A statewide inventory of real
All public relief in the continental United States, January 1933-July 1938 (transient care and administrative expenses excluded.)

property is being made which has resulted in bringing many titles up-to-date. A tax survey has been made showing the indebtedness and general obligation against public and other property. State and county records have been examined and valuable information recorded for publication and ready use. Historical documents are gathered and made accessible to the general public through public libraries. The complete projects in this division are not only of economic value, but contribute to the cultural life of growing men and women.

For the professionally talented, work has been provided in the field of music, theater, and art. Professional orchestras have been organized and concerts given in many Michigan cities. Through the federal theater project productions have been given before a number of audiences who heretofore have not enjoyed this privilege. School buildings and other public places have been beautified by pieces of art or murals. Recreational leaders and facilities have been provided throughout the length and breadth of Michigan. All these services have been made possible through the services of persons who have been trained in the specified field, yet were in need of employment.

Assistance is given to county schools by opening county library units. These serve the schools, and in some cases have been responsible for a more effective expenditure of the funds from penal fines which, by Michigan law, go to the school districts. It is not the policy to open school libraries as such, but to open and assist new libraries which will serve the community as a whole. Through the Statewide Library project it is hoped to make library service available to all residents of Michigan. This will include service to schools having no libraries as well as to adults. Established libraries are being encouraged to extend their service to school districts surrounding them.

An educational program has also been provided which supplements and expands the educational services of the established agencies of public education. This program is designed to eradicate from Michigan the 76,000 adult illiterates. It is helping to Americanize 350,000 aliens who are not familiar with democratic procedures and government. Classes are conducted in education for home and family living in the fields of homemaking, parent education, home nursing, etc. Vocational classes are conducted whereby the thousands who have been left behind by technological advances may be trained, re-trained, and re-oriented for some other suitable position.

For those whose educational career has been cut short due to economic or other conditions a program of community colleges has been provided where students may, without cost, pursue first year college work. College instruction by correspondence is also available at all points over the state. Safety instruction, instruction for the blind, as well as cultural classes, have been provided in numerous centers. During the past year over 50,000 adults have received instruction in this program.

Another portion of the Education program is the nursery school work which operates in many centers and admits children from needy and under-privileged homes. Here children learn to work and play together and are trained in proper habits of health. They are fed one meal each day and are required to take a proper rest period each afternoon. A very important part of the program is the parent education for the mothers of the children who receive guidance and instruction in preparing meals, looking after the health of their children, and other aspects of child training.

Varied other educational services not provided through other channels are made possible through this program. Teachers are giving instruction to uninstitutionalized blind in Braille, switch board operation, music, and other subjects. Bands and orchestras are playing in rural areas where instrumental music was unknown before. Convalescent patients in eight sanatoria and hospitals are receiving direct instruction or by correspondence. Inmates of prisons and juvenile homes are being interested in vocational and cultural education where no such interest existed before.
In this entire federal program, it should be borne in mind that all projects are requested and initiated by some authorized governmental agency—state, county, city, village, etc., which offers a definite plan and procedure for the employment of certified persons. No project can be sponsored by unofficial groups. The type of activity carried on within a community, therefore, is dependent upon the community's needs as far as services, facilities, and available persons for employment are concerned.

LOUIS M. NIMS,
State Administrator.

Lansing, Michigan,
October 8, 1938.

THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

Are we grasping fully all opportunities associated with this national project? Are we developing to the best of our ability the mental, physical and moral qualities of enrollees, individually and as groups? Such developments are a prime responsibility of the supervising personnel.

Enrollees come from all walks of American life—some from an urban population and others from suburban surroundings—resulting in a varied viewpoint of life. Practically all have accepted enrollment to meet personal and family financial distress and, naturally, are influenced by the mental and physical strains associated therewith. Many have had few opportunities for academic and vocational education—some fail to understand the importance of physical development, clean and healthy bodies and the contrast between neatness and slovenliness—others are unfamiliar with the amenities that inspire pride, success, happiness, fellowship, courtesy, etc., in our American life. A few do not recognize the value of individual loyalty and group esprit de corps and many fail to realize the fundamental principles of good citizenship and the patriotic service demanded thereby. The future outlook on life and the standards of living of the thousands of enrollees coming under the supervision of the Army and technical services will be greatly influenced by the knowledge, habits, demeanor and spirit acquired during their enrollment in the Civilian Conservation Corps. In these and kindred fields are to be found many opportunities for serious study and effort on the part of all, but especially by district and camp commanders.

I am of the opinion that these subjects present a proper field for our efforts and that suitable guidance along such lines will insure each enrollee a happier view of life, better prepare him for the problems thereof and cause him to take pride in his personal appearance, manners and conduct. As a result, the Civilian Conservation Corps will be a better place in which to live and work, and the enrollee will return to his home better qualified to secure fruitful occupation.

In furtherance of the foregoing, all enrollees will be instructed and encouraged to excel in the following special subjects: Patriotism is of value only when activated by an intelligent determination to prepare one's self to participate wisely in the functions of government. All enrollees have the duty of understanding the fundamental principles of our national and state governments and the responsibilities resting upon each citizen thereof. They should realize their personal duty relative to local and national governments and in the preservation thereof. This applies to local governmental and economic questions, as well as to the supreme constitutional duty of "Common Defense" of the Nation. The enrollee should seek opportunities to devote his personal services for the benefit of his government.

Loyalty is the trait of fidelity which one owes according to unwritten law—to conduct one's self according to the dictates of comradeship, team play, proper reasoning and attention to duty and with a consideration of the needs of others and demands of authority. This is a trait sought and rewarded by every employer and is a significant indication of a strong determined char-
acter and courageous individual. It is cultivated by association with persons of high ideals and by the emulation of leaders in performance of duty. Loyalty extends from the officers and leaders to enrollees, and from enrollees to the leaders and officers under whom they serve.

COURAGE is a characteristic that prompts resourcefulness and the ability to overcome mental and physical difficulties and dangers and to show consideration for others. Mental courage is developed by educational, vocational and moral training to insure self confidence and a determination never to fail. It fosters the seeking and grasping of opportunities to advance one's position in life—the appreciation of the value of firmness, fearlessness, straight forwardness, honesty, thoroughness in understanding and performing all tasks—loyalty to one's family, group and government and the team play connected therewith. Physical courage includes the development of the body, muscles and internal organs to insure such health of mind and body as will prolong life. It creates the confidence necessary to meet and overcome the problems of every day life, to withstand hardships. It develops an attitude of mental and physical fitness and alertness which impresses others favorably.

Associated with courage are the traits of courtesy and consideration for others—respectfulness, politeness and allegiance to comrades and those in authority. It includes cultivation of the habits and manners of life which mark the individual as a "square shootera", as reliable under all conditions, and the possession of a disposition to meet problems with a calm and happy demeanor. Courage includes resourcefulness which is cultivated by constant and keen observation and investigation of one's surroundings, daily happenings, and devices, methods and means employed. Enrollees should develop facility in creating expedients to meet emergencies.

A clean life, combining clean thoughts inside and a clean, neat outward appearance, is a fundamental factor in creating traits of courage and good citizenship. Associates and employers gain first impressions of enrollees by the neatness and erectness of their outward appearance and by their language and manner of speech, as well as by the views expressed. The enrollee should cultivate habits essential to these ends.

Personality may be defined as an outward expression of an internal urge to render a useful service and of an intelligent, aggressive and determined spirit. Personality is dependent upon neither physical prowess, riches nor a superior station in life. Its acquisition comes from the traits indicated above and is mainly dependent upon conscientious effort. Develop personality, as it has an important bearing in the everyday life and makes for a better understanding of good citizenship, courage and cleanliness.

The age of the average enrollee makes the benefits of physical development especially important. While such sports as baseball, boxing, running, swimming, etc., are desirable and beneficial, methodical physical training is needed and is the greatest aid. Explanation and sound systematic training, imparted individually and in groups, will insure a more permanent correct posture and a longer life than spasmodic sports. The foundation for a physique that may prolong a person's life can best be developed at the average enrollee's age by such systematic methods. He should be taught how to stand and walk so that his functional organs may operate normally; to carry his shoulders correctly to permit proper expansion of his lungs. A tendency towards distortion of the straight line of the back should be corrected by exercises. This MANLY appearance, when attained, will be a pride to the enrollee and an assurance that his first contact with a prospective employer will be favorable.

Education, vocational, trade and job training are available in all camps. The Army and the technical services have facilities by which enrollees may learn practically all trades such as those of carpenters, plumbers, cooks, waiters, welders, typists, machinists, auto and tractor drivers and mechanics, clerks, storekeepers, first aid assistants, section leaders and many other useful pos-
THE NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION

In order that youth of both sexes, between the ages of 16 and 25 years, the economic situation of whose parents or families is depriving them of educational and other vital advantages, might "have their chance in school, their turn as apprentices and their opportunity for jobs—a chance to work and earn for themselves," to quote the President, the National Youth Administration was created by executive order on June 26, 1935.

Within the limit of its financial and other practical possibilities, primarily the NYA is successfully coping with the grave emergency thrust upon the nation in the form of a definite and distressing youth problem, of a nature previously unknown to the United States. For, as phrased by one commentator, prior to the war and the repercussion upon this country's economy of the world depression "it was assumed in America that upon graduating from or leaving school a job was open to every ambitious boy, and that the rest of his economic career was automatic. Now we know that this is not the case. The dictators are meeting the same conditions faced by the youth of their countries as those thrust upon the youth of America, through no fault of their own, with all kinds of military and semi-military movements. We have to find an equivalent democratic formula."

Broadly, the NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION program in Michigan has three major divisions: 1. STUDENT AID. In return for part time work, students who are qualified and in straitened circumstances and who are attending high schools, colleges, universities and professional schools are helped to continue their education. In Michigan in June, 1938, 12,000 students in 765 educational institutions were working their way through high school, college, or special institutions who would otherwise not have been able to remain in school. Since the NYA began to function in the state in 1935 a total of 60,000 students have been assisted. They are provided with jobs, not scholarships. They are not on a dole. Without exception they must return work of some nature for the financial helping hand extended to them by their government.

Without the modest remuneration derived from their work a majority of NYA students would be compelled to quit school. They would remain jobless and idle, sullen and rebellious, cynical and mentally receptive to destructive and undemocratic, political and social doctrine, for lack of funds with which to obtain clothing, transportation, textbooks and not rarely, even food. Temporarily, at least, they would be barred from further educational advancement and opportunity. Payments per student are limited to $6 a month in the high schools, $20 monthly in the colleges and $40 in the graduate schools. Students must apply directly to the officer in charge of Student Aid at the institution which they wish to attend.

2. PART-TIME WORK PROJECTS. Beneficiaries under this section of the NYA program are those young persons who are neither at school (or who may not be attending school on full time) nor at work, and are certified for relief. For part-time work on numerous projects they receive from $14 to $25 for from 48 to 70 work hours a month.

Thus far the NYA in Michigan has provided work for a total of 25,000 applicants. In June 1938, there were employed 10,000 young men and women on 43 projects. These work projects are practical and instructive. On them
there are more than 70 types of work being performed, ranging from building and manning Tourist Booths on Michigan's principal highways to assisting as Nurseaids in 24 hospitals in the State.

The training absorbed by this class of young workers not alone contributes to the solution of their immediate economic problems, but enables them to qualify for full time jobs in business or industry, because of the fundamental instruction they receive while they "Earn and Learn" with the NYA. As the requirements of the labor market permit, the workers quit the NYA rolls for office or shop, and full time employment, thus making way for others on a long waiting list.

3. JUNIOR CONSULTATION SERVICE. In larger cities offices are available where, without charge, applicants may obtain vocational guidance, not alone in connection with NYA training, but also as to their adaptability for specific occupations in private employment.

GENERAL: The NYA is not a "Youth Movement" nor does it encourage or support anything of that nature. To quote from the Federal report for 1937, the sole purpose of the Administration is "to help youth utilize constructively an extended period between school and a permanent job that otherwise might be wasted in idleness. . . . Certain methods of attaining this end come immediately to mind, such as continuing the period of general education; providing work which will train the young worker for regular employment; extending vocational training; apprenticeships and job placing services; and improving recreational and leisure time facilities available to young persons."

In Michigan approximately 90 cents of each dollar allotted to the work is disbursed in the form of earned wages to those for whose benefit the taxpayers' money is appropriated by the Congress, and who are enabled to retain their self-respect and independence, by paying with their labor for the sums set aside for their welfare. Impressive emphasis upon the necessity of what is being done by the NYA in Michigan, in keeping those whom it has enrolled at their studies or in providing work for them, is supplied by data revealing the existence in Michigan of about 100,000 youth, between 16 and 24, who are unable to obtain jobs.

It is the fundamental object of the NYA to strive to prevent discouraged youth, singly or collectively, from taking this short step from passive discouragement to active, and perhaps irredeemable, delinquency. In Michigan the NYA works in close and mutually profitable association with most of the private and public educational and welfare organizations and agencies. ("National Youth Administration College and Graduate Aid" at Forty-two Michigan Institutions, 1937-38. A. H. Robertson, is published as Vol. 40, No. 50, Official Publications, University of Michigan.)

O. W. KAYE,
State Director.

Lansing, Michigan,
October 28, 1938.

MICHIGAN'S USE OF THE FACILITIES OF THE FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

In this discussion of the use of the facilities of the Farm Credit Administration in Michigan, only a brief outline can be given of the organization set-up and use made by Michigan farmers and cooperatives. The details of the functioning of each unit of the organization, the methods of securing loans, appraisal practices, and repayment schedules are matters of interest only to the specific borrower. All citizens of Michigan, whether farmers or not, are, however, concerned, and ought to be interested in the development of a sound agricultural credit program.

Officials of the Farm Credit Administration have repeatedly emphasized as one of their aims, if not their chief aim, the setting up of a program of
rural credits that will aid farmers and farmers' cooperatives in obtaining credit on a plan that will enable them to work themselves out of debt. This they have attempted to do by fitting the credit pattern to the needs of agriculture and by payments of loans on an amortization basis. Emphasis has also been put on the fact that it is provided in the laws creating the various credit agencies that eventually the capital stock of these agencies will be owned by the borrowers, thus setting up a farmer-controlled and farmer-owned credit agency. It is true that these agencies are supervised and assisted by the federal government through the Farm Credit Administration and that at present a large block of stock in all these agencies is held by the Farm Credit Administration, nevertheless the machinery of organization is under way that can ultimately attain this end.

Organization Plan: Twelve regional organizations are provided. Michigan is in the eighth Federal Land Bank district, along with the states of North Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin with headquarters at St. Paul. Michigan has at present two representatives on the board of directors of the St. Paul district. Garfield Furley of Albion represents the Federal Farm Loan Association on this board, and Godfried Johnson of Manistique, the Production Credit Association. The remaining five of the seven directors come from the other three states in the district.

Farmers Need Credit: Farmers' attitude toward credit varies with the individual and with the economic condition of agriculture. Some look upon it as something to be avoided, and others as a tool to be used. From the 1935 census we get these facts relative to the mortgaged indebtedness of Michigan farms. In that year 41.9% of Michigan farms were mortgaged to an amount of $179,339,000, or an average indebtedness of $2,182 per farm. This situation showed a decided improvement over 1930 when the Michigan farm mortgage debt stood at $225,102,000. Aside from this, there is a large amount of outstanding short term loans and merchant credit to Michigan farmers.

Mr. A. S. Goss, formerly Land Bank Commissioner, once made the following significant statement: "Credit is as essential to present-day agriculture as the very farm implements with which you work, and our problem is to see to it that it is furnished on a sound and helpful basis." This attitude of using credit as a tool, purchasing it as you would purchase a mower or a silo, when in the farmer's judgment it is a profitable thing to do, seems to be the more modern and same approach to the credit situation so far as agriculture is concerned.

Use Made of Farm Credit Agencies in Michigan: In January, 1938, there was outstanding in Michigan, Federal Land Bank loans on Michigan farms to an amount of $50,613,764 and commissioners' loans totaling $26,422,972. Production Credit Associations in Michigan on the same date had outstanding $2,937,838 in short term loans, mostly secured by chattel mortgages, and the Bank for Cooperatives had loaned Michigan cooperative associations $1,831,720. The Federal Intermediate Credit Bank had outstanding discounts in Michigan as of this date to an amount of $3,408,327. In addition to this, there were Emergency Crop Loans outstanding to an amount of $647,172 and a few other items, bringing the final total of Farm Credit loans and discounts outstanding in Michigan last January to an amount of $82,778,863.

Increased Use During the Depression: That Michigan farmers during the depression, and especially following the bank holiday, made increasing use of these facilities is indicated by the following comparisons. In 1932 the Federal Land Bank received 473 applications for loans from Michigan, amounting to $1,147,000. One year later, 17,529 loans were applied for, amounting to $51,992,939. Of course not all of these loans were acceptable but the figures show the burden that was put on the Land Bank following the drying up of credit in the summer of 1933.

Functions of Different Units: A brief statement of the functions of the different units may be of interest. The Federal Land Bank is empowered
to make loans on farm real estate secured by a mortgage on the farm. These mortgages are pooled and bonds sold on their security to obtain the money which is loaned to the farmer. The Land Bank also administers the so-called commissioners' loans in which money appropriated by Congress can, under certain conditions, be loaned on farm mortgages beyond the amounts the regular Land Bank loans can go. The farmer, to obtain these loans, contacts with the Secretary of the Farm Loan Association in his area.

Production Credit Associations, under the supervision of the Production Credit Corporation, make short term loans for production credit secured largely by chattel mortgages. Applications for these loans are made through the Production Credit Associations, of which there are sixteen in Michigan.

The Bank for Cooperatives is empowered to make loans to farmers' cooperative associations when their organization set-up, business history, etc., meets the requirements of the law under which they operate. Cooperatives interested make application direct to the Bank, at St. Paul.

The Federal Intermediate Credit Bank does not have direct dealings with the farmers. It is empowered to discount paper for the Production Credit Associations, Bank for Cooperatives, and may discount farm paper for banks and some other credit agencies. It then acts as a sort of cleaning house, discounting farm credit paper, selling debentures, and is the channel through which these institutions obtain their money to loan as outlined.

Borrowers from the Farm Loan Associations, Production Credit Associations, and from the Bank for Cooperatives are required to become stockholders in the respective cooperative credit agencies in proportion to the size of their loan. Through local meetings they participate in the election of the board of directors that in turn determines the policies and hires the personnel to administer the various units in the St. Paul Land Bank district. They also, in the case of Farm Loan and Production Credit Associations, choose their local board of directors.

Possibly the two main accomplishments of this system have been, first, the establishing of a source of credit available in hard times as well as in good times, and second, the stabilizing of interest rates. The plan under which the twelve districts can cooperate with each other also provides a flow of capital from easy money areas to areas less favorably located through crop failure or other economic conditions. In conclusion, it has been the aim of Congress in the various acts setting up these agencies to establish a permanent system of farm credit in which, when the borrowers become the sole stockholders, there will exist in America a Cooperative Credit Agency to serve all the needs of agriculture.

Purposefully so far we have left out of this discussion the emergency feed and seed loans and the loans made by the Farm Security Administration. Seed loans were made originally in areas stricken by drought or other diverse conditions. They have been continued to the present time and are now under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration. Farm Security loans are made largely to rehabilitate farmers who have become involved to the extent that the other credit sources cannot serve them.

C. L. NASH,
Extension Specialist in Farm Marketing.

East Lansing, Michigan,
October 22, 1938.

THE CHILDREN'S FUND OF MICHIGAN

James Couzens, an immigrant boy from Canada, made a fortune as one of Michigan's leading industrialists during the early years of the Twentieth Century. Associated with Henry Ford in the creation and development of the Ford Motor Company, he retired from the Vice-Presidency and General Managership of the corporation in 1915 after it had become a world-wide enterprise. He also organized and was president of several Michigan banks. Mr.
Couzens entered public life while still an active business man as Commissioner of Street Railways for the City of Detroit. Later he left business to devote himself exclusively to public service, and served as Commissioner of Police and then as Mayor of Detroit. During the war he was also Fuel Administrator for Wayne County. From 1922 to 1938 he was United States Senator from Michigan. He died October 26, 1936, at the age of sixty-four.

In politics, Senator Couzens was an independent Republican and consistent liberal. He was always a champion of the working classes, and his public interests ranged over a wide field of economics, health, education, and social problems. James Couzens was a generous man from the beginning of his career. As his fortune grew, he made many notable gifts to charitable and civic enterprises in Detroit and Michigan and at a later period in the nation at large. Some of his larger gifts are as follows: a wing to the main building, a nurses' home, and a country convalescent home to the Children's Hospital of Michigan; a nurses' home to the University of Michigan Hospital; the James Couzens Agricultural School at Bath, Michigan, to replace a building blown up by a demented person; heavy contributions to the Detroit Community Fund, of which he was an original sponsor; the rebuilding of several negro churches; contributions to the Encyclopedia of Social Sciences; and the major gift which started Oakland Housing, a housing demonstration colony for industrial workmen located at Middle Straits Lake, Oakland County, Michigan.

In 1929, Senator Couzens created a trust with a gift of ten million dollars which he named The Children's Fund of Michigan, plans for which had long been maturing in his mind. He asked his lawyers as early as 1919 to suggest to the Legislature of Michigan modifications in the statutes then governing the creation of such charitable foundations in the state in order to make it possible for donors to give larger sums than were permissible at the time. He had observed keenly the work done by other great charitable trusts for a series of years. After weighing these and the results of his own previous giving, he came to the general conclusion that he preferred to have his money serve children primarily because their lives were before them, they were more likely to respond to treatment given, and justice requires that each child shall have as nearly an equal opportunity as all other children in starting the competitive struggle.

Out of his studies of foundations, Mr. Couzens arrived at two other general conclusions which he applied in the creation of the Children's Fund of Michigan. The first is that endowments should not be given in perpetuity, but should have a specified term of life, at the end of which capital as well as earnings should have been used. He was convinced that the needs of the present are more than can properly be cared for with whatever gifts are likely to be made for present use. Therefore, he reasoned, accumulated capital may properly be applied on going costs.

He was further convinced that it is not necessary to build up reserves for the future because future generations may be trusted to be equally generous as the present. Again, he had observed that administrators of trust funds and endowments not infrequently become over-cautious, conservative, and money-minded, and fail to sense the progressive social tendencies of their times. His second conclusion was that the uses to which any general public trusts could be applied should not be restricted to narrow limitations. While he wished to confine the activities of the organization he was creating to things beneficial to children, he placed no other restrictions on the use of the fund except those required by law. He realized that times change and needs change with the times. These cannot be foreseen very far in advance. Consequently, administrators should be free to abandon outworn programs and to adopt new ones as occasion demands.

The Trust Instrument executed by Senator Couzens creating the Children's Fund of Michigan on May 1, 1929, therefore carried certain provisions embodying these ideas. The life of the trust was limited to twenty-five years
from the date of the gift. During each year of operation, the trustees are required to spend such amounts of capital in addition to earnings as will at the end of twenty-five years completely use up the capital fund. The broad purposes for which the trust may be used are summed up in a phrase which he wrote into the Trust Instrument, "To promote the health, welfare, happiness, and development of the children of the State of Michigan primarily, and elsewhere in the world."

A group of trustees of not less than nine or more than twelve are charged with the managerial responsibilities. The first group, selected by Senator Couzens, included besides himself men who had been closely associated with him. These trustees serve for life and fill such vacancies as may occur by death or resignation. The original gift to the Children's Fund was ten million dollars. At a later time, Senator Couzens made another gift of two million one hundred thousand dollars.

In the early days of the organization, the trustees formulated two general policies. The first was that the work financed by gifts of the organization shall, except on rare occasions, be confined to the children of the State of Michigan. This decision grew out of a survey of the needs of the state, which indicated clearly enough that there was more useful work to be done for Michigan's children than several such funds could finance. The second decision was that the organization, in sponsoring new projects, would not hesitate to create and manage various departments of its own in fields where some other efficient organization that could be trusted with the management did not exist. A third general policy formulated at the time and still prevailing is that nothing new shall be undertaken which appears to call for many years of service unless it is designed in such a way that the work may be absorbed after a reasonable demonstration by either a branch of government or some other private philanthropy.

With these general policies in mind, the trustees of the Children's Fund decided to center appropriations during the first years of its activity in the fields of Child Health, Mental Hygiene for children, Medical Research in matters pertaining to children, and Child Dependency. The Division of Child Health of the Children's Fund immediately took the lead in Michigan in sponsoring county and district public health units in the rural areas, of which there were only one or two when the Fund came into existence. More than half the state is now blanketed with standard local public health departments supported in part by national, state, and local governments, and in part still by philanthropic subsidies. With this impetus we may confidently look forward to the time when this work will become completely a public function.

A specialty was made of developing oral hygiene throughout the state. No such work was being done outside of Detroit when the Fund was organized. Special children's clinics for pediatrics, orthopedics, and general disabilities of children have been established at Marquette for the children of the Northern Peninsula and at Traverse City for the children of the northern cut-over areas of the Lower Peninsula. Travelling eye clinics, health education, and public health nursing are other phases of child health work being carried on.

The second major division of the Children's Fund program falls in the field of Mental Hygiene, with the Children's Center, 3743 Brush Street, Detroit, as the focal point from which a movement is gradually radiating out into the state. A child guidance clinic is conducted there for children who are in trouble with parents, teachers, neighborhood, or themselves. Psychiatrists, psychologists, and psychiatric social workers diagnose the reasons back of a child's behavior, outline a course of corrective treatment, and guide child, parent, and teacher in carrying it out.

A certain number of specially qualified boarding homes is maintained for children who need a change of environment for a period of time while correction is taking place. A service has been maintained for school teachers
of Metropolitan Detroit in an endeavor to acquaint them with the means of understanding personality difficulties in children under their care and how to approach the problem of adjustments. Cooperating with the Michigan Hospital Commission, the Children's Fund has recently launched into a program of helping to finance the establishment of child guidance clinics throughout the state under public auspices.

The third major division of the Children's Fund work is Medical Research, carried on in a research laboratory building, at 660 Frederick Street, Detroit, in cooperation with the Children's Hospital of Michigan. Studies made in this laboratory may be grouped under the following general headings:


The purpose of all of these is to develop useful information that may be applied in the practice of medicine. An outstanding achievement of this laboratory which has attracted world-wide attention among scientific people is its capacity to integrate numerous studies in such a manner as to demonstrate the influential interaction of several bodily chemical processes, one upon the other, thereby giving a somewhat larger comprehension of metabolism and growth at work than is possible in solitary observation of the action of one chemical property. From time to time the Children's Fund has made grants to other institutions or agencies and to individual scientists to enable them to carry forward research inquiries which seem to lend promise of producing results that will be useful in making children healthier and happier.

Throughout its career, the Children's Fund has paid attention to problems of dependency. In this field it generally prefers to give money to other agencies as there are many competent ones in existence. It prefers also to use its own judgment in determining precisely those things which will be useful in this field in any given year. The ups and downs of the economic order change the most pressing needs from year to year. Consequently, the Fund plans a most pliable program in this department.

Since the Children's Fund of Michigan was established, its program has touched annually the lives of about half a million Michigan children. During the first nine years of its existence, it spent approximately six and one-quarter million dollars.

WILLIAM J. NORTON,
Executive Secretary.

Detroit, Michigan,
October 4, 1938.

THE W. K. KELLOGG FOUNDATION

The W. K. Kellogg Foundation was established in June, 1930, by Mr. W. K. Kellogg. The Articles of Association include the following statement: "The purposes of this corporation shall be . . . for the promotion of the welfare, comfort, health, care, education, feeding, clothing, sheltering and safeguarding of children and youth, directly or indirectly, without regard to sex, race, creed, or nationality . . . ." The policies of the Foundation are determined by a board of nine trustees. The home offices of the organization are in Battle Creek, Michigan. The general director is Dr. Stuart Pritchard. For the purpose of this summary, the activities of the Foundation may be divided into four categories, each of which is described briefly.

1. National health promotion and research. In this field grants have been made each year for several years to the American Public Health Association to sponsor, in cooperation with the United States Chamber of Commerce, a rural health conservation contest. The purpose of the contest is to stimulate more extensive and more effective health work in rural districts. In 1937, 272 health units in the United States and Canada participated in the contest.
Research in rheumatic fever in children has been conducted for several years through grants made to Columbia University. Epidemiological studies of communicable diseases have been sponsored through grants made to the American Public Health Association. The University of Michigan was given some financial assistance for the development of a postgraduate program in dentistry. More recently the University was given a grant for the construction of a building to be used for children's dentistry and graduate study in dentistry. The Joint Committee on Health Education, with headquarters at the University of Michigan, has had a grant each year for the past four years to carry on its lecture and newspaper program in the education of the public on matters pertaining to health. Subsidies have also been made to Wayne University for some work in preventive medicine. The World Federation of Education Associations has been assisted in its international health work by a grant for the maintenance of a health secretariat. Another international interest consisted of a nutritional project in the Tomesti health district of Roumania.

2. Construction. During the past eight years, financial assistance has been given toward the construction of 15 schools, 3 hospitals, and a new unit in the University of Michigan Dental School. Construction projects financed in full by the Foundation include 3 year-round camps, 3 schools, a youth building, 2 swimming pools in Battle Creek Junior high schools, and several playgrounds. Special equipment has been provided for 12 hospitals and 8 hospital laboratories. In the fall of 1938, application was made to the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works for the rehabilitation of 606 rural school buildings. In general, the plan provided for pressure water systems, flush toilets, proper sewage disposal, heating and ventilating systems, major building improvements, permanent equipment, and new wells.

3. The Michigan Community Health and Educational Project. This is the name given to a community-wide program in seven southwestern Michigan counties ( Allegan, Barry, Branch, Calhoun, Eaton, Hillsdale, and Van Buren). Its immediate and long-term objective is the improvement of the health, happiness, and well-being of children. Its procedures are based on the facts that rural areas have a variety of resources, human and physical, which, with appropriate stimulation and assistance, can be developed into effective forces for human betterment; that the strength and permanence of a program depend largely upon the development of local resources rather than upon the implantation of extraneous and frequently temporary services or facilities; that steady and more lasting progress can be made if all of the component elements in a community are moving forward at the same time and are coordinating their efforts toward a common goal; and that the most lasting contribution of assistance from an outside agency is the education of the people in the area. In philosophical terms, it might be said that the ultimate objective is to assist all groups and individuals in a community gradually to rise to higher and higher levels of human living, especially as that living relates to the well-being of children, so that present and future generations of children will have a better environment in which to grow up.

This program developed over a period of several years. It was started in Barry County in 1931. The other counties joined the project on the following dates: Allegan, April, 1932; Eaton, March, 1933; Van Buren, July, 1934; Hillsdale, September, 1934; Calhoun, June, 1935; Branch, September, 1935. These counties were selected from among the many that applied because they are typically rural with average economic resources, because they have active and interested community leaders, and because they are near enough to each other to permit effective use of consultants, joint staff meetings, and the development of a training center. While many other applications have been received, the complete program will not be extended unless funds are released by the withdrawal of one of the present units. Any educational program requires time and the project is therefore planned for a minimum period of ten years, provided, of course, that the communities wish it continued for this period.
In each of these seven counties the program is coordinated through and administered by the county health department, which is a legally established unit of county government and as such is responsible to the state health department for selected protective and preventive public health measures and controls. Each county board of supervisors appoints three or more of its members to a health committee whose major concern is the affairs of the county health department.

The personnel of each county health department consists of a director who is the legal health officer and who by law must be a physician with training in public health, one or more public health engineers, two or more clerks, and one family health counsellor for every five thousand people. The family health counsellor, in addition to her responsibility for a generalized program of family health work, is the field agent for work with community groups and coordinates her family visits with work in camps and schools. She is responsible for both health service and health education in the area under her supervision. Actual professional services are provided by members of the professional groups in the community—the local teachers, physicians, dentists, nurses, etc.

The health departments carry on the program customarily expected of such official agencies, including vital statistics, communicable disease control, maternity hygiene, infant hygiene, preschool hygiene, school hygiene, general sanitation, and food and milk sanitation. In addition, the health department staff members act as promotional and educational agents for the entire program in the area.

In addition to the customary health department program as outlined in the preceding paragraphs, the Michigan Community Health and Educational Project embraces an auxiliary program which may be divided into four major classifications: (1) supplementary health program; (2) education; (3) camps; (4) general services.

(1) *Supplementary Health Program: Medical.* The medical society has arranged for regular examination of infants, preschool and entering school children in the doctors' offices. The Foundation contributes toward the cost of these examinations. Provision is also made for the protection of children against smallpox and diphtheria, and for glasses, tonsillectomies and other special examination or remedial services when parents cannot meet the entire cost.

Dental. The dental society has arranged for the examination of preschool and entering school children in the dentists' offices. The Foundation contributes toward the cost of these examinations. Complete dental care of these children through the tenth year of age may be provided if the parents cannot afford the cost of the service.

Nursing. Specially trained maternity nurses assist in the home when the baby is born and make two or three calls afterward to help the mother and baby. This service is provided through the hospital and must be requested by the attending physician. The Foundation meets the cost of this service when the family cannot afford it. Occasionally nursing service is provided for a sick child in an emergency.

If the physician or dentist feels that the family cannot afford all the cost of a needed service, he may approve and send to the county director a request for financial assistance signed by the parent or guardian. If assistance is possible, a contribution toward the fee of the physician or dentist is made, and the family pays what it can.

(2) *Education:* The educational work, in reality, permeates the entire program and gives stimulation, coordination, continuity, and permanence to improved group and individual methods and group progress toward a higher standard of living. The home calls of the family health counsellor in the interest of maternity, infant, preschool, or school hygiene, conferences with teachers, physicians, dentists, ministers and others, and assistance to the program chairman of a mothers' club, child-study club, or P. T. A. are funda-
mental educational services. The same holds true for the work of the public health engineer in his contacts with householders, dairymen, food-handlers, hotel, restaurant, and resort operators, and farmers. Members of the health department staff are called on frequently to give talks on public health topics to lay groups. The health services outlined in the preceding paragraph have a basic educational, as well as service, value. When a parent accompanies a child to the office of the family physician for a health examination, there is an obvious educational experience for the child, the parent, the physician, and the teacher who discussed the health examination with the children as a part of the school health program. Regular and complete care of a child’s teeth from age two to age ten has lessons for the child, the parent, the teacher, the dentist, and the community which are basic to social progress and human betterment.

The educational influence resulting from the preventive services and the activities of the health department staff members is supplemented with in-service training for members of the local professional and special groups. From time to time each health department offers scholarships to assist individuals to extend their training through campus and extension courses in the field. The work through organized courses is supplemented with speakers for local study groups and professional meetings, institutes, encampments, seminars, and special consultants from colleges and universities who work with the professional people in their own schools or offices. In connection with all of this educational work, the Foundation maintains an up-to-date library in the professional fields represented by these groups; any member of the professional groups may avail himself of the services of this library through a mail service. It is anticipated that the in-service training program will extend to all groups and individuals in the community who directly or indirectly carry any responsibility for the care and education of children. To date, one or more types of in-service training have been made available to physicians, dentists, teachers, veterinarians, nurses, laboratory technicians, librarians, ministers, probate judges, probation officers, janitors, editors, members of school boards, the county board of supervisors, child-study clubs, parent-teacher associations, prosecuting attorneys, and members of the health department staff. The most effective and lasting progress will result if all of the component elements of a community which relate to the health, happiness, and well-being of children move forward simultaneously and in a coordinated manner.

(3) Camps: Three completely equipped camp schools for children are operated at Pine and Clear Lakes in Barry County and St. Mary’s Lake in Calhoun County. Each camp has a capacity of about 150 children during the three summer months and 50 children for the other nine months of the year. The summer camp periods last from one to three weeks, and the winter, from twelve to thirty-five weeks. More than two thousand children spend over 56,000 days in camp during the year as guests of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation.

(4) General Services: The W. K. Kellogg Foundation library loaned 18,000 children’s books during the year. Laboratories with trained workers are provided in hospitals to assist physicians. Thousands of hot lunches are made possible in schools. Occasionally boarding care is provided. Youth organizations and social agencies have been assisted with grants for leadership training and for service.

4. Fellowship Program. The Michigan Community Health and Educational Project serves as a center for field experience in a rural program. Colleges and universities usually find no difficulty in making arrangements for their students to get practical field experience in urban areas; rural practice fields, however, are very difficult to obtain. Since this seven-county project constitutes a very comprehensive service and educational program under a well-organized set-up of rural health administration, the officials of the Foundation desired to make the resources of the project available to
students, graduate and undergraduate, as a center in which field experience in a rural program might be obtained. The fellowship program was established to accomplish this end. Upon the recommendation of the college departments which train workers for the professional fields encompassed by the program, fellowships are offered for three to twelve months’ experience. To date, such fellowships have been granted to physicians, dentists, nurses, public health engineers, and educators.

HENRY J. OTTO,
Consultant: Education.

Battle Creek, Michigan,
October 17, 1938.

THE EDWARD K. WARREN FOUNDATION

“For the benefit of the people”—this is the object of the Edward K. Warren Foundation created in 1917 pursuant to an act of the legislature of the State of Michigan permitting the organization of such bodies. Mr. and Mrs. Warren were instrumental in introducing the bill. Further definition of the purpose of the Foundation is expressed in these terms “the preservation of forests; the establishment and maintenance of a museum or museums; the establishment and maintenance of a park or parks; the collection and preservation of historical documents, data and publications.” The Foundation is administered by a board of nine trustees.

The headquarters of the Warren Foundation are at Three Oaks, Michigan, where its offices are located in the Warren Building, devoted chiefly to housing the Chamberlain Memorial Museum. This is essentially a pioneer museum, containing in 1938, 78,000 numbered exhibits, largely illustrative of early life and times in Michigan, and particularly in the southwestern corner of the state. Here a library is maintained; the office of Henry Chamberlain, founder of Three Oaks and for whom the museum is named, is reproduced here; here, too, are rooms and halls representative of the Indian occupation; early local civilization; natural history; oriental collections; archeological material; the Francis-Holcomb family collections; war and gun collections; fabrics and wearing apparel; furniture; farming implements; household utensils, watches, tools, currency, old glass and china; arts and crafts.

The Edward K. Warren Foundation owns and controls these other properties: The Warren Woods, three miles north and one-half mile west of Three Oaks, consisting of more than three hundred acres of primeval forest. The area of climax forest, beech and maple, is believed the largest of its type in the North Central states. Many trees are standing which were there when the Pilgrims landed in America. Warren Woods is protected by the State as a game preserve and a bird sanctuary.

Three miles north of the Woods is Tower Hill Bathing Beach, with parking area and a beach house. The location may be further described as one mile west of Sawyer. This offers to the people of southwest Michigan the privileges of lake bathing and a recreation ground. Parking privileges in the area set apart for the purpose, and the use of the beach are free to residents of Michigan who comply with the rules and regulations.

The Warren Dunes, with more than a mile of lake frontage, are located in Lake Township, nine and one-half miles north of Three Oaks and two and one-half miles north of Sawyer. These dunes have been declared “America’s fourth wonder.” They are unexcelled in their natural dune formations. The Dunes are not as yet improved but are under lease to the Conservation Department of the State of Michigan looking toward development for the benefit of all the people.

Lakeside Plaza is a miniature park in the heart of Lakeside, opposite the station of the Pere Marquette Railroad and adjacent to U.S. highway 12. Here the Foundation has erected an artistic shelter in the center of the plaza and landscaped not only its own tract but an adjacent tract owned by the
State, under agreement with the State that the combined area shall be cared for under the direction of the Michigan State Highway Department.

The forest and the dunes are to be preserved, so far as possible, in a state of nature. Tower Hill Beach and the Lakeside Plaza are for the comfort and convenience of the public. All of the properties are available to all who can use them, subject to such rules and regulations as safeguard the properties. The Museum is valuable not only to the casual visitor, but is the object of study on the part of schools, societies and organizations of various types. It is suggested that it will be well for schools and groups of large number, desiring to spend a considerable period of time in the Museum, to undertake to arrange in advance in order that reservation of time may be made by the curator.

LENA VAN GENDEREN,
Secretary and Director.

Three Oaks, Michigan,
September 30, 1933.

MUNICIPAL-COUNTY AND OTHER TRUSTS, FUNDS AND FOUNDATIONS

Circumstances of time and space preclude the itemized accounting of all foundations and trust funds which are being used in the service of special and general social progress in Michigan. Last year the Russell Sage Foundation Library compiled a revision of "American Foundations for Social Welfare" first printed in 1930. Here are listed in addition to the Michigan funds and foundations described in the foregoing articles, the following:

In a list of Community Trusts the Sage Foundation mentions only the Grand Rapids Foundation. The secretary describes this as follows:

Grand Rapids Foundation

Many persons desire to make gifts by living trusts or to bequeath by will money for charitable and educational purposes, but are in doubt as to the proper means of doing so effectively. They believe it is impossible for them to foresee such needs of the future and feel that, if they give or leave their money for a definite charitable purpose, the changing conditions of the future may deprive that purpose of its usefulness, leaving their gifts without a beneficent object. Again, many persons fear that if they leave their money outright to a charitable institution, the management of that institution may not continue conservative and sound, and as a result the very principle of the gift may dwindle or even be entirely dissipated and thus the usefulness of the gift be impaired or completely nullified.

The Grand Rapids Foundation, sponsored by the late Mr. Lee M. Hutchins and established in October, 1922, by the adoption of a joint resolution by The Michigan Trust Company and the Grand Rapids Trust Company, Grand Rapids, Michigan, as amended, is designed to meet and solve these difficulties and to combat an evil causing annually the waste of millions of dollars. That evil is the Dead Hand—the excessive rigidity and inflexibility of provisions in wills to establish endowments for public and philanthropic purposes. The more or less complete obsolescence overtaking scores of these bequests finds executors too often hopelessly shackled by inelastic and unadaptable testamentary restrictions becoming increasingly impractical and grotesque with the passing of the years.

With this in mind, The Michigan Trust Company and the Grand Rapids Trust Company sought to devise, cooperatively, a method not only to protect their clients but to render forever free from the decay and paralysis that threatens when continuing funds are unable to adapt themselves to conditions
they may encounter in the course of time. For the accomplishment of these ends, the Grand Rapids Foundation was established.

The Grand Rapids Foundation conserves and concentrates the funds of those who give. This concentration in no way works to the disadvantage of large gifts, but does permit the small gift to accomplish great good through its association with many other gifts, small and large. The citizen of moderate means hereby has his opportunity to contribute materially, either by gift during life or by will, to the City's good. It is a people's fund for the people.

However strange it may appear, few men or women in any community are in position to evaluate with real distinction the host of more or less worthy causes which aspire to the benefactions of the generous. Such work is a specialty in itself. For this reason, many lawyers, bankers, trust officers and others who are naturally consulted in the drafting of trust agreements and the making of wills, have wisely adopted the practice of saying to those who seek their advice: "If you are not clear in your own mind as to the particular cause which aspire to the benefactions of the generous. Such work is a specialty in itself. For this reason, many lawyers, bankers, trust officers and others who are naturally consulted in the drafting of trust agreements and the making of wills, have wisely adopted the practice of saying to those who seek their advice: "If you are not clear in your own mind as to the particular purpose for which you wish to leave your public bequest, you should consider the possibility of giving it through a Foundation. In that case, the income will be distributed year by year for purposes which are deemed both worthy and urgent by a group of men and women chosen for their qualifications for that task. They will try to do what you, yourself, by the exercise of good judgment, would be most likely to do."

The secretary of the Kalamazoo Chamber of Commerce furnishes the following:

The Kalamazoo Foundation

The Kalamazoo Foundation, organized in 1925, is a typical community Foundation. It creates a new factor in community life and gears some old ones with it, viz: donors of wealth for public good, trust company to manage investments, a non-profit corporation with trustees to spend the earnings, appointment of trustees (one each by Circuit and Probate judges, two by the banks, one by the President of the Chamber of Commerce, with power in the remainder to replace a defunct appointing power) and "objects" of philanthropy. The chartered purposes are the promotion of mental, moral and physical improvements in the county through education, research, charity, recreation, health and living condition activities for all classes of people.

The key element of the Foundation is the power of the trustees to alter a bequest when the donor's designation has run amuck of changed social conditions and become frivolous which would continue so under old style philanthropy. However, other advantages of a Foundation are immediately apparent: Standing of trustees invites attention and bequests, publicity of its work repetitively reminds possible donors, persons timid in philanthropy beget confidence to make unspecified bequests, possible donors of "ineffective sums" see it worthwhile to use the Foundation, testators with prior family obligations name the Foundation as last contingent legatee, "last one of the family" testators have a welcome solution. Also the Foundation can undertake ventures beyond the power of one donor, can help some brave group just short of attainment; and quite of interest, it is a "beneficent aristocracy" as to its undesignated funds. Provided it has trustees with vision and because it does not first need to win a following; by expose survey, research, by initiating an activity or a sample, a community somnolence can be jarred into awareness. And this suggests that a Foundation can be a balancer of social conditions.

The Kalamazoo Foundation, after its formative years, quite suddenly now has $157,000 in its investment portfolio, with about a total of $750,000 in sight from wills probated, none of which is designated as to purpose.

There are also the Mott Foundation, which has an educational program; and The Conklin Fund created to extend the rural work of the Young Men's
Christian Association in Michigan. (See article on Y. M. C. A. in Chapter VIII foregoing.) There are, too, many local trust funds of much usefulness, as well as such general aids as The Farm Foundation of Chicago, and the Capper Awards in cash for distinguished service in American Agriculture.

—Editor.

WEST MICHIGAN TOURIST AND RESORT ASSOCIATION

The West Michigan Tourist and Resort Association was organized and incorporated under the Michigan state laws as one not for profit in 1917 and has been active continuously since that time. Prior to the organization, the tourist and resort business was rather looked upon as a side issue and because of transportation facilities was just naturally confined to various localities such as Bay View, Petoskey, Charlevoix, Epworth Heights at Ludington, etc. The building of good highways naturally changed this condition and with the coming of the automobile it seems as though more of the public desired to travel around and see things. Sensing this fact our organization came into existence for the purpose of centralizing advertising funds that had been spent hit or miss by various individual business units and by some communities and partially due to the fact that we have continuously advertised West Michigan since 1917, we feel that the efforts of the organization have been justified.

In the early stages the only revenues we had were subscriptions from private industries, but for the last fifteen years the Legislature has passed certain laws permitting Boards of Supervisors and Cities and Villages to make certain appropriations to aid in our work. In 1929 the Legislature started appropriating moneys that must be matched by the Associations, all of these funds to be used in actual advertising and with the result that in 1936 the authorities at Washington announced the fact that for that year Michigan led all other states in the Union in the number of tourists visiting the state and the amount of financial revenues gained thereby. The untouched possibilities in West Michigan are unlimited and we would hesitate to even make a guess as to what this business may amount to in future years.

H. J. GRAY,
Secretary-Manager.

Grand Rapids, Michigan,
October 27, 1938.

NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT BUREAU

Upper Michigan has mothered a rather remarkable blend of humanity which inevitably takes to the out-of-doors from the beginning of summer, and, of late years, more and more in the steady and dependable winters of the terrain. The peninsula is the background for the only sagas which America has produced, those of Hiawatha and Paul Bunyan, both stirring tales of the open. The rest of the state and the country seems to harbor certain misconceptions about the Upper Peninsula's winter climate. The latter is tempered by the waters of Lake Superior, which never freezes entirely over. The prevailing northwest winds off the mighty lake—Superior is the world's largest freshwater body—not only mitigate the rigors of a northern latitude, but bring a considerably greater degree of precipitation to the district. There are numerous gentle showers in summer, and the snows are deeper than are found down-state. The abundance of snowfall gives the impression of coldness to the superficial observer, but weather records compiled for more than one hundred years prove that the peninsula's average winter temperature is from ten to fifteen degrees higher than that of Port Arthur and Winnipeg, much farther north. When the mercury reaches zero in Detroit and Kalamazoo it is usually, but by no means always, five to ten degrees below at Ironwood, Marquette, and Sault Ste. Marie.
These factors of climate and mixed population have a real bearing on the country life of the district, plus the fact that the peninsula's largest community has a population of only 16,000. There is no congestion anywhere, and the distances between the little cities of upper Michigan seem huge to visitors from other states. There are good roads in all directions, the highways are efficiently snow-plowed in winter, and residents, for example, think nothing of driving 100 miles to see a hockey game. The advertisement of an Upper Peninsula hotel: "Wise folks often drive 100 miles to dine with us," is absolutely true. The motor car has practically annihilated distance in an area of 400 miles long and 250 miles wide, and has contributed immensely to better acquaintance in a land somewhat isolated by geographical restrictions.

The Upper Peninsula's wealth is far from evenly distributed, and the contrasts of riches and poverty are marked. One city has, or did have before the depression, nearly twenty millionaires or millionaire families. There are some large and sumptuous estates, and one of these, the magnificent Blaney Park, is now open to the public. But the majority of the population takes its country pleasures in modest fashion—with a cottage on a Great Lakes beach or oftener on the shore of some pretty inland lake, of which there are more than a thousand in the peninsula.

Nowhere else in the world can a summer home be more enjoyable than in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. The June, July, August and September climate is well-nigh perfect, and residents and their guests sleep under blankets the year around. About thirty per cent of the population fishes more or less avidly. The list of game fish is a long one—muskellunge, great northern pike, wall-eyes, German brown and speckled trout, rainbows, Mackinaw trout, and many others. At least the same proportion of summer visitors comes primarily to enjoy the fishing, and entire communities such as Curtis in western Mackinac county are tuned to that absorbing summer passion.

The steadily increasing flow of summer tourists and resorters is teaching the home folks how to play in the great outdoors. Thousands of folks from the hotweary lands to the southward revel in the cool open spaces of Hiawatha Land, and their response to their summer surroundings is contagious. Their coming and their fervor was needed to convince the peninsula's citizens that their homeland is amply worth-while—a huge summer outing place that must infallibly become the playground de luxe of the nation, the Roof Garden of the United States. Dwellers therein have heard this so often from insistent guests that they are coming to believe it. They have been too close to the situation to get the proper perspective—a viewpoint which had to be imparted by others who live, in some respects, under less fortunate conditions.

It follows that country life in the Upper Peninsula has developed a tempo of its own—in close touch with Nature, rich, woodsly and colorful. One might say that life is countrified everywhere in the peninsula, but that is not precisely true. "Country" there means streams, lakes, forests, wild life, fishing, boating, and all the other pleasures which go along with these desirable things. Each little city has its golf and country club, airport, one or more good hotels, women's and lunch clubs, and dozens of citizens who own and enjoy a summer cottage in the woodlands not far away. Since the deep forests are everywhere, one can always take to the woods when things get too bad in town.

Upper Peninsula country life in late September and early October is a thing of beauty and a recurring joy. Then home folks and visitors alike forsake the town for the forests, drinking their fill of changing color and autumn loveliness. World-famous painters have given up the task of transferring the wondrous spectacle to canvas, for it is beyond the scope of easel and palette. Confirmed travelers say that never have they seen elsewhere the breath-taking contrasts of summer evergreens and rainbow tints which
greet the beholder each fall on every side. The throngs of summer visitors have departed, but they leave the roads uncrowded, the great hotels deserted, and comparatively few of the knowing outsiders who join the residents in the enjoyment of the annual glory show.

Northern country life reaches its zenith in July, August and September. Increasing numbers of hay fever patients find relief in the cool and crystalline air of the Lake Superior basin. The pilgrimage begins about August 25 and is in full swing ten days later, participants remaining until the first frosts at home make it safe to return. This desirable type of late summer patronage helps to lengthen the resorting season, and is encouraged by local communities to form its own clubs and plan group entertainments with the help of chambers of commerce and other civic bodies. Innumerable outings are enjoyed in which local people have a large part. Many of the latter were once hay fever subjects themselves, escaping this distressing trouble only by finding a permanent haven in the northland.

A long and snowy winter sleigh—it isn’t as cold as some people imagine—adds appreciative zest to summer days probably without a peer in the world.

Lake Superior and the other northern Great Lakes are the summer and winter angels of the Upper Peninsula. There isn’t a parallel climatic condition from coast to coast. The far north cities of Winnipeg and Edmonton are not only colder in winter, but they are considerably warmer in summer. The average summer temperature of the peninsula is 65 degrees—ten or twelve points higher by day and cooler by night. Thousands of residents spend their summer week-ends at country clubs, or in their cottages and “camps,” as they are locally known, or in the forests.

The U. S. Forest Service has made a material contribution to Upper Peninsula country life and outdoor enjoyment. Three national forests now cover approximately two million acres in the area, and two immense forest nurseries can provide up to one hundred million baby trees for yearly plantings in denuded sections. Former residents never fail to express amazement at the expansion and utilization of the peninsula’s vast woodlands.

The forests were originally established as continuing sources of timber supply for the nation, but their evolution has taken an unforeseen turn. With the enlightened help of Uncle Sam’s and Michigan’s foresters, the woods are fast becoming great outdoor playgrounds for the American people. Roads have been opened everywhere through timber, forest streams and lakes improved and planted with fish, camp grounds, fire towers and shelters erected in large numbers, drinking water supplies made safe, forest parks and picnic places cleared and landscaped, and in general the woods have been rendered accessible and more delightful than ever for the home and touring public.

The response has been spontaneous and universal. Many thousands of people now enjoy a day, a week, or a month in ideal forest surroundings each season. There are no snakes or poisonous insects in the woods, and wild life such as deer and bear is plentiful, harmless and friendly. Here is country life at its inspirational best and healthiest, and how it is appreciated!

Next summer several complete log camps will be ready in the Hiawatha and Ottawa national forests for the accommodation of 100 youths or grown-ups at a time, with every possible convenience and sanitary facility. The Forest Service plans to rent these camps primarily to responsibly conducted youth groups living in lower Michigan and other states, and rental applications are now being filed.

The Upper Peninsula forests have had practically no fire loss in 1938. Fire is the greatest enemy of the woods, and fire prevention has become a healthy obsession with many Upper Peninsulans. A new vision of the forests is taking form—one which sees them as perennially lovely outing places, ever renewing themselves as the mature timber is cut selectively and replaced by young trees, and forever beckoning a welcome to lovers of life in the open. The understanding has become well-nigh universal that the forests are our friends, and that there is something lacking in life without trees.
The snows of winter no longer hold any terrors for upper Michigan. What was once a liability, excepting perhaps to Paul Bunyan and his logging mates, has become a play-time asset. Winter sports programs are now the rule in every sizable Upper Peninsula community. Under the leadership of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau and other organizations, the sports events of the cold season are being amplified and coordinated. The best known activity in the list is the International Ski Tournament staged on Suicide Hill, at Ishpeming, each Washington's Birthday. Next February the Ishpeming Ski Club will carry out its 52nd annual schedule—an occasion usually attended by more than 10,000 people living in several states. Henceforth conflicting dates of local events will be harmonized, and sport-minded visitors can drive from one city to another in the heart of wintertime, with the assurance of dependable snow and ice conditions, the lack of which often seriously interferes with schedules elsewhere.

Michigan's Upper Peninsula lies within a day's drive of 20,000,000 mid-westeners who are eternally thinking of a cool summer vacation and often of a winter outing. This fact and its outcome materially tincture the country life pattern of the area. It is rather surprising—and perhaps not surprising at all—that in such an amalgam of nationalities the universal desire to fish, and hunt, and roam the woods has taken sound and healthy root. All over the peninsula one meets men and women who went there to die and who survived to grow up in a land which they soon learned to love and enjoy. The relish for outdoor life there is hardly understandable unless one knows all the contributing factors.

Thus it comes about that country life in the Upper Peninsula has assumed a radically different aspect from the conventional form manifesting around the metropolitan centers and even the smaller cities elsewhere. Neither surroundings nor people are the same. The great majority of the population is naturally hospitable and just as naturally informal. There is a suggestion of the ancient Indian occupation, of romance and tradition, in the very air. Cut off from the rest of the state by the Straits barrier, this northern citizenry has developed viewpoints reflected in city and country life alike. Possibly the coming Straits bridge will change all this, for it will weld the peninsulas together as nothing else can do.

If all men were alike, life would be dull and colorless. Variety is the spice of living, and in this land of infinite scenic variety men and women exhibit a degree of variation from those living in other localities, where humanity strives toward conformity. Visitors often comment on the larger proportionate numbers of big, robust men and healthy blonde women living in the Lake Superior country. The climatic factors and remoteness from the herd account for this condition. Heaven may be closer to the Upper Peninsula because one sees so much more of the heavens daily. Life is more easy-going there, with little rush or strain, and with no crowds except in summer. The result is mirrored in a placid, unhurrying, smooth-running country and city life.

The picture would be far from complete without mention of the district's agricultural life, an activity which is third in point of revenue, exceeded only by mining and lumbering. There are more than 20,000 farms in the Upper Peninsula, ranging in size from five to several thousand acres. About 6,000 boys and girls are members of 4-H rural clubs, and their representatives meet and exchange views each summer at the handsome club quarters on the outskirts of Chatham in Alger County. With their families they form an integral, responsible and growing section of the peninsula's country life. Numerous farm and grange groups contribute materially to wholesome living in agricultural areas and play a worthy part in the body politic. Specialized farming is growing rapidly, and Upper Peninsula agriculture may eventually exceed timber-working in size and scope. Here again, special environment stimulates the closer friendships of farmers and city dwellers. The prevailing good understanding between city and country is manifested in
the continued teamwork of both factors. Country and city pull together
in the Upper Peninsula to an unusual degree, with gratifying results.
S. D. NEWTON,
Associate Editor.

Marquette, Michigan,
October 6, 1938.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND FARMERS

Prosperity for the farmer means prosperity for the town. To this belief
doubtless every Chamber of Commerce in Michigan subscribes and most make
such efforts as funds and opportunities permit toward building prosperous
farming areas around their individual communities. Just as the whole prob-
lem of prosperity for the farmer is one that keeps a nation guessing, so any
chamber of commerce, no matter how interested and ambitious, is puzzled
to know what precisely it can do to develop the agriculture of its vicinity
and be of real aid to the farmers of the community. Certain it is that virt-
ually every Chamber of Commerce thinks of its community as extending
out somewhere beyond the city limits and including farmers as well as
business men and laborers. But what agricultural activities are these organ-
izations of business men engaged in? The question was sent out to secretaries
of all Michigan chambers of commerce. Eliminating, to avoid repetition, the
common answer of cooperation with the county agricultural agent and coopera-
tion with farm groups whenever requested, here condensed are their reports:

Alpena—The Chamber of Commerce has but recently provided for an agricul-
tural program, and it has been active in Grange work throughout the
county. Also, cooperation is given in staging programs, dedications and other
meetings in the various surrounding townships.

Battle Creek—Recently the Chamber of Commerce assisted in the establish-
ment of a livestock exchange and worked to stimulate its use. This organ-
ization also played a part in promoting “Farmer Days.”

Bay City—The 1938-39 program of the Chamber of Commerce provides
for an agricultural committee. Publication of a rural directory is being con-
sidered.

Benton Harbor—The agricultural committee of the Chamber of Commerce
is composed of farmers and men closely allied with the industry. The com-
mittee is a big factor in the success of the Michigan Blossom Festival and
the Benton Harbor Fruit Market. It keeps in close touch with the state
agriculture college, the state horticulture society.

Cadillac—This summer the Chamber of Commerce cooperated with the
Grange organizations and the city in establishing a farmers’ market. Earlier
in the spring, much attention was given to the potato marketing hearing in
cooperation with the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange.

Dowagiac—Each year in conjunction with the high school, the Dowagiac
Business Men’s Association sponsors a “Farmers’ Week.” Highlight of festi-
velities is a dance on the last night.

Detroit—The Board of Commerce has recently organized an agricultural
committee for the purpose of establishing a closer relationship between the
farmer and the laborer.

Flint—The Chamber of Commerce has but recently engaged in agricultural
activities and the work has been largely confined to creating a better relation-
ship between residents of the urban and rural sections. Two dinner meet-
ings were recently given, addressed by agricultural authorities. During the
Motor Festival held the last week in September, the Chamber of Commerce
invited as guests 120 farmers and their wives to a complimentary dinner. A
free farm auction was held during two days of the Farm Festival. When a
new dairy early this year persuaded city officials to extend the normal milk
shed by several miles (the affect being to flood the local market with addi-
tional milk, when a surplus already existed) the agricultural committee pro-
tested vigorously and the milk-shed was re-established at its former limits. This move checked the decline in price.

Fremont—Two dinners annually are given with success by the Chamber of Commerce for the farmers of the community, and a Christmas party is staged for the children of all rural schools. The committee keeps in close contact with the County Agent. The Chamber of Commerce arranged for the hiring of farmers for all work in the Fremont community forest.

Grand Haven—The Chamber of Commerce recently carried on a campaign to promote raising all types of berries. Last winter, a committee working with the Board of Supervisors established a soil conservation district in north Ottawa county. This program was successful and now definite plans are going forward to control sand and wind erosion in this sand dune country.

Harrisville—As agriculture is the only source of income besides the resort business, the Chamber of Commerce seeks to be very active in agricultural promotion. A Farmers' Day picnic is held each summer. The Chamber of Commerce has stood behind the farmer in such issues as rural electrification and telephone disputes.

Holland—The Chamber of Commerce is active in the national Rural Health Conservation contest and gives small contributions to the 4-H Clubs.

Houghton—The Association of Commerce has a standing committee on conservation and agriculture which works on any special problems concerning agriculture. The committee also sponsors the Copper Country Potato Show.

Ionia—The Chamber of Commerce sponsors a monthly farmers' meeting, usually attended by about 70 men. The meetings are held in Grange halls and churches in the rural areas with the women of those organizations serving the dinners. A program is arranged by the Chamber of Commerce for a two-day Farmers' Institute in January. Aid is also given the 4-H Clubs.

Iron Mountain—The latest agricultural activity of the Chamber of Commerce was the establishing of a Farmers' Market.

Kalamazoo—At present about the extent of work by the Chamber of Commerce to aid agriculture is the promotion of good roads which in turn aid marketing. Twice the Chamber of Commerce rebuilt the County Fair.

Lansing—Due to the proximity of Michigan State College at East Lansing, which serves the farmers in the immediate section and throughout the central part of the state through "Farmers' Week" and in many other ways, the Chamber of Commerce limits its agricultural activities to furnishing speakers and entertainers for farm group meetings and picnics.

Manistee—For several years the Chamber of Commerce has sponsored an apple show. The committee assists the 4-H Clubs of the county with their annual exhibit and contributes a small amount toward the expense of sending 4-H Club members to the state camp at Gaylord.

Marquette—After being inactive for several years, the Marquette Chamber of Commerce agricultural committee is studying the needs of farming in its section of the Upper Peninsula with a view to establishing a helpful community agricultural program.

Midland—The Midland Chamber of Commerce provides activities for the rural area through its Natural Resources Division. Last spring, Kaffir corn and Jerusalem artichokes were distributed to forty farmers to be planted in trial plots. If the results of this experiment warrant quantity production, an effort would be made to develop a market for these products. In the hope of increasing the consumption of locally grown products, the potato growers of Midland county bring in sample bushels of table stock to the Chamber of Commerce to be judged and later displayed in local store windows. In October of this year, a display of 36 agricultural projects was arranged by the department of vocational agriculture of the high school, with prizes awarded by the Chamber of Commerce.

Mount Pleasant—The Chamber of Commerce financially supports the 4-H Club activities and the past month presented $75.00 in cash prizes for various 4-H exhibits.
Muskegon—Muskegon is admirably adapted to the raising of strawberries and small fruits. The agricultural committee is working on the theory that buyers will come if there is volume and at present volume is lacking, so the committee is cooperating with the County Farm Bureau in an intensive campaign to stimulate the growing of strawberries. The Chamber of Commerce has offered $75.00 in prizes.

Niles—The Chamber of Commerce has been active the past two months in perfecting a rural fire protection plan, in which the township furnishes every man with his own equipment.

Petoskey—The agricultural activity of the Petoskey Chamber of Commerce, centers around potato growing. For five years, the organization has sponsored the Emmet county potato and apple show, making a generous contribution to the premium fund and staging a banquet for the exhibitors.

Pontiac—The Pontiac Chamber of Commerce fosters the Pontiac Farmers' Club of business and professional men who own, operate or are interested in farms. This club has monthly educational and social meetings and promotes demonstrations and field trips. The Board of Commerce building affords housing and active cooperation to many farm business, extension, social and cooperative groups. The Secretary was formerly a Four-H Club leader and is past President of the Farm Bureau. He maintains his close touch with agricultural matters. The Chamber cooperates in a wider presentation of the General Motors' program—"Previews of Progress."

Port Huron—The Chamber of Commerce fosters 4-H Club activities and sponsors plowing contests and a farmers' dance. Its agricultural committee distributes $400.00 in prize money annually.

Saginaw—The Board of Commerce has a committee of business men and representative farmers working on plans for a live stock market. Recently the wholesalers and farmers prepared a new ordinance governing the conduct of the city market which proved very satisfactory. For several years the Board of Commerce entertained the 4-H Club at its annual banquet.

Sault Ste. Marie—The Chamber of Commerce keeps a member on its board from the rural area. His committee spends $100.00 annually for loading lime which the farmers spread on their land. About 700 loads are distributed each winter. Farmers are assisted by the Chamber of Commerce in raising and marketing hay and the famous Green Mountain Potatoes.

South Haven—The community entertained the Michigan Pomological Society last spring and much good to the fruit growers in the vicinity came from its meetings. The Chamber of Commerce sponsors the South Haven Peach Festival, the purpose of which is to acquaint the public with the high grade fruit grown in the locality.

St. Joseph—Latest agricultural endeavor of the Chamber of Commerce is the organization of the Michigan Fruit Sponsors Incorporated, whose membership is drawn from growers, market operators, exchanges, packers and cannerymen, brokers, basket manufacturers and allied trades for the purpose of better advertising of Michigan fruit.

Sturgis—The Chamber of Commerce recently established a permanent committee called the rural and urban relations committee. The organization has also been active in creating interest in rural electrification.

Traverse City—Cherry advertising and promotion is a large part of the work of the Chamber of Commerce. Its agricultural committee also sponsors an annual potato and apple show and is active in numerous smaller projects. The committee's largest current project is a campaign for a $100,000 apple storage and marketing plant.

Wyandotte—The Down-River Chamber of Commerce representing Wyandotte, River Rouge, Ecorse, Riverview, Trenton and Grosse Ile is planning 4-H club organizations in its section of Wayne county.
Ypsilanti—The activities of the Chamber of Commerce in the agricultural field has been confined to the two-day annual community fair. This event draws at least 5,000 people.

DON C. WEEKS,
Secretary, C. C.

Traverse City, Michigan,
October 14, 1938.
RELATED RESEARCHES REVIEWED

Digest of Researches by Members of the Department of Sociology Published in Bulletin Form by the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station.


This study involved mapping the 6,671 school districts and 533 high school communities (attendance areas) in the State. Approximately four-fifths of the farm boys and girls receive their elementary education in some 6,000 one-room county schools. Those who satisfactorily complete their eighth grade education and pursue secondary education do so as non-resident, tuition pupils at graded schools located in some 533 villages and cities. The majority of primary school districts are less than five square miles in area. The majority of the four year high school, or graded districts, are no larger or only slightly larger than the average primary school district. In only a few instances does the legal area of the high school district approximate the size of the area actually served—an objective worthy of consideration in every community.

The average high school is attended by pupils from thirteen school districts, but there are 69 high schools which are attended by pupils who come from as many as 25 to 63 different districts. High school communities range in size from less than 10 to over 500 square miles, the area being closely related to population density. In the 12 counties with lowest population density the area of the high school communities average 258 square miles, while in the 13 most densely populated communities the area averages only 59 square miles.

Nearly one-half of the high schools are attended by students from two or more counties. Non-resident pupils outnumbered the resident pupils in 43 percent of the high schools during the 11 year period, 1920-31. In each age group of virtually every county a larger percentage of urban children than farm children are attending school. A reorganization of school districts on the basis of high school attendance is recommended—one school district per community—so that educational and sociological opportunities to farm boys and girls may be more on a par with those offered the village and city children.


This study is a departure from the scores of studies which have been made since 1934 in more than a dozen states pertaining to the standard of living of farm families, which were based predominantly on consumption costs and proportion of total household expenditures devoted to advancement. This
is a study of 376 families selected from dairy, fruit, potato, and general farming communities. They were scored by means of score cards in which 1,000 points were allotted to 83 different items under the headings of (1) home equipment; arrangement and surroundings, (2) family practices, (3) schooling, reading, and extension affiliations, (4) art and recreational activities, (5) organizational affiliations and attendance, and (6) leadership and civic responsibility. More than one-half of the items contributing to a high standard of living required little or no cash outlay but rather depended upon use of time and of the opportunities furnished by the community.

Two hundred forty of the more homogeneous families (native born, with children, ages of farm operator between 30 and 60, and income entirely from the farm) were analyzed more exhaustively than the others. The standard of living score of these families averaged 511, out of a possible 1,000 points, the range being from 179 to 884. Additional years of schooling of the parents and of the children 19 years of age and over were associated with relatively higher standards of living scores. Farmers who maintained regular contacts with agricultural extension activities had an average standard of living score 168 points higher than those with no extension affiliation. Regular readers of agricultural bulletins scored 115 points more than non-readers of bulletins. Farmers who had a high standard of living score belonged to three times as many organizations as those with a low rating.

Score cards with 1,000 points allotted to 60 different items were also used in scoring the farm practices of these families. The average farm practice score was 534, the range being from 222 to 700. Families with a high standard of living rating tended to score relatively high in farm practices. The correlation between these two factors was higher than between standard of living and annual income, due apparently to the relative constancy of farm practices in contrast with the fluctuations in income.


This study pertains to 741 farm and village families and dwellings in the communities of Byron, Coloma, and Fowlerville. The data were collected in 1925 and 1926 by J. F. Thaden and P. H. Pearson. Houses were found to be of ample size in most instances as nearly two-thirds had seven or more rooms or an average of 1.9 rooms per person in the farm houses and 2.1 in the village houses. Village homes are supplied with modern household facilities to a much greater extent than farm homes. Of the farm homes 88 per cent have running water, 12 per cent have a bathroom, 11 per cent have an indoor toilet, 28 per cent have a central heating system, and 24 per cent have a central lighting system as compared with 70, 40, 45, 44 and 88 per cent respectively for village homes. Native born families had these facilities more often than the foreign born. As a rule, the larger the family the less prevalent were these facilities.

Families with one or two children in the age-group 6-14 about 8 per cent of such children were retarded in school as compared with 22 per cent of the children in families with 5 or more children in this age-group.

The percentage of families in which either the husband or the wife, or both, hold membership in organizations is as follows: church 60%; Sunday School 29%; lodge 50%; economic 22%; and educational 34%.

Apparently the great improvements in agriculture during decades have not as yet been sufficiently reflected in improved rural housing.


This study shows that during the 30-year period the total number of drug stores, furniture stores, variety stores, and millinery stores in these trade centers decreased, while men's clothing stores, shoe stores, grocery stores, and
meat markets increased. However, in trade centers above 1,000 in population, there were no marked changes in the occurrence of different types of stores except that the percentage of general stores decreased. Banks increased in number during the 30-year period although the percentage of towns below 1,000 in population having banks was smaller in 1930 than in 1920. Local weekly newspapers continued their existence in all sizes of trade centers except in those with less than 500 inhabitants.

Of the 138 incorporated villages with 500 to 1000 inhabitants in 1930, the typical rural community center, 87% have a drug store, 66% have a furniture store, 71% have a general store, a hardware store and a jewelry store, 52% have a men's clothing store, 44% have a dry goods store, 53% have a shoe store, 56% have a notions or variety store, 33% have a meat market, and 20% have a millinery store. Apparently the rural trade center is now performing more specialized functions than in earlier decades.


This study is primarily an analysis of the increases and decreases in population of each county for recent decades and the relation of these population shifts to deforestation, agricultural development, soil classes and rating, birth and death rates, and migration. Thirty-four out of the thirty-nine counties having less than 30 people per square mile declined in population during the decade 1920-30, while only one out of the thirteen counties having over 100 people per square mile declined.

Population density is closely related to soil fertility and suitability for agriculture. Fifteen counties having 60 percent or more of first class land have over four times as many total people and rural people, and over seven times as many farm people per square mile as the seventeen counties with less than 4 percent of such land.

Fifty-seven of the eighty-three counties had less population in 1930 than at some previous census. Depopulation started in some counties as soon as lumbering began to decline. In numerous counties with limited agricultural possibilities, due to poor soil, the peak of saw-mill activity marks the approximate date of maximum population.

There are thirty-seven counties which gained in population during the decade 1920-30—a total of 1,254,222 persons. Excess of births over deaths contributed 382,107 to the growth, while migration contributed 872,115. In ten of these thirty-seven counties, natural increase alone contributed to the growth and in two counties the growth can be attributed entirely to migration.

Counties having a population density under twenty-seven, a rural population density under seventeen, or a farm population density under ten persons per square mile, comprising about one-third of the counties, are likely to continue declining in population.


This study is an analysis of the meetings, attendance, and programs sponsored by the 47 churches and their auxiliary organizations in the Communities of St. Johns, Howell, Williamson, Leslie, Ovid, Fowler, Weberville, Walled Lake, Dansville, and Dimondale. Margaret Cawood supervised the collection of data pertaining to the 8,266 church services with a total attendance of 388,484 and the 3,419 meetings of church auxiliary organizations with a total attendance of 178,200.

An analysis of 415 special meetings sponsored by the churches and auxiliary organizations revealed that group singing is a favorite event on most programs. Next in popularity as manifested by frequency appear study and discussion, lunch or supper, vocal numbers, playing of games, lecture or talk, reading or recitation, instrumental music and business meeting.
The size of the community apparently is not important in determining the frequency that local residents and local groups take part on programs. More influential in this respect are the nature of the programs, the availability and use of talent, and the policy church leaders wish to pursue. The parts taken by resident persons who participated on programs consisted principally of being a leader of discussion and giving vocal numbers. A church or its auxiliary which encourages active participation of its members and local residents in their regular and special programs is likely to thrive and be a distinct asset to the community.


In cooperation with 215 local cooperators schedules were filled out for each meeting held in the communities of St. Johns, Howell, Leslie, Ovid, Williamston, Webberville, Fowler, Walled Lake, Dansville, and Dimondale for the twelve-month period from October 1927 to October 1928. Regular sessions of the school are excluded in this study. A total of 12,860 meetings were held with a total attendance of 826,145. When the total accumulated attendance is divided according to the agencies sponsoring these meetings, churches rank higher than any other institution or organization. The fact that meetings of churches are held regularly and frequently and they secure attendance from all age groups explains in a large measure why meetings of this type rank so high. If regular sessions of the school are considered it would show that the number of contacts thus created far exceed that of any other institution.

In distribution of attendance of church ranks first in every community, the school second in every community but one, and the lodge holds third place in all but two communities.

There were approximately 3.5 times as many meetings designed for men as for boys, and 5 times as many for adult women as for girls under 15 years of age.

The total number of events at the 12,860 meetings was 27,413 of which group singing, study and discussion, and preaching were the most common. The fact that church services nearly always include preaching and singing while Sunday Schools have study and discussion causes these events to be so numerous.

"Public Health and Educational Services in Michigan", C. R. Hoffer, Spec. Bul. 207, 1931 (34 pp., 11 tables, 5 figs.).

This is a survey of certain health and educational services from secondary sources. It produced quantitative evidence supporting the observations frequently made that residents in the rural sections of the state were not as well supplied with health and educational facilities as inhabitants of urban sections. In counties 75-100% rural there were 1,072 persons per hospital bed, whereas in counties less than 50% rural there were 246 persons per hospital bed. Of the incorporated places with less than 500 inhabitants 3 per cent have hospitals. Of those with 500-1000 inhabitants 6 per cent have hospitals; of those with 1,000-2,000 inhabitants, 18 per cent have hospitals; of those with 2,500-5,000 inhabitants, 43 per cent have hospitals; and of those with 5,000-10,000 inhabitants, 68 per cent have hospitals.

Services of physicians were more generally distributed as all places with more than 1,500 inhabitants, 96 per cent of the towns with 500-1,000 inhabitants, and 72 per cent of the villages with less than 500 inhabitants, have one or more doctors.

The variation in numbers of people per dentist in the different counties is great. The presence or absence of moderate-sized towns seems to be a more important factor than population density in the distribution of dentists. One half of the towns with 500-1,000 inhabitants and nine tenths of the villages with less than 500 inhabitants are without a resident dentist.
The per capita circulation of library books was lowest in counties 75-100% rural, but the difference between rural and urban counties in this service was not great if a county library had been established.

J. F. THADEN,  
Professor of Sociology.

East Lansing, Michigan,  
September 29, 1938.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE IN MICHIGAN

The idea of conservation to save America from the consequences of rapid exploitation of its resources is not new, as programs have been developed by various individuals and agencies from time to time. The majority of these agen'es has given attention to the conserving of such natural resources as forests, minerals, water resources, and wildlife; but little attention has been given to the conservation of that great natural resource in which the rural resident is most vitally interested—THE SOIL—until recent years. Yet no phase of country life is more important that which involves the conservation of that all-important resource.

Our agriculture has been one of exploitation, with little thought being given to what future generations will inherit. In this great State of Michigan, thousands of acres of land are being abandoned annually, crop yields are declining, and tax delinquency is becoming a greater problem.

Dr. C. E. Millar, Professor of Soils at Michigan State College, recently commented that the greatest factor contributing to this problem of land abandonment is erosion. He further stated that more plant food is being lost from Michigan soils today through the process of erosion than is removed from the farm through the sale of farm products.

Erosion has and is taking its toll. Today in Michigan, it is reliably estimated, between five and six million acres of soil have been seriously eroded—some lands have been completely destroyed for present agricultural use. In the United States, approximately 282 million acres, or an area nearly equal in size to about seven times the State of Michigan, have been ruined or severely damaged by erosion. On an additional 755 million acres, erosion has removed from one-fourth to three-fourths of the topsoil.

Bare hillsides and clay knobs appearing in fields have long been recognized as areas requiring special attention by the landowners and have been given special treatment in an attempt to make them as productive as the other, more level, portions of the fields. The cause of these bare hillsides and clay knobs has not been attributed by the majority of landowners to eroding away of the topsoil. The average individual thinks that erosion, or soil washing, takes place only when gullies occur which are of sufficient size to interfere with the operation of farm machinery. The slow, insidious, almost unnoticeable sheet erosion, which gradually removes the surface in thin layers, goes on unnoticed. Little attention is given to it, yet this type of erosion is the most serious, as it removes that most valuable portion of the farm, the topsoil.

It was with the thought of providing an agency to combat the effects of erosion that Congress established the Soil Conservation Service as a bureau in the United States Department of Agriculture. The Soil Conservation Service is an agency designed to assist farmers—in cooperation with Land Grant Colleges, such as Michigan State College—in developing sound soil conservation programs, these programs to be developed in specified areas and to serve as a demonstration of what can be done to arrest the damages being done by erosion.

Two such soil conservation demonstration projects have been developed in Michigan during the past three years. One is located in Berrien County in an area of highly-developed fruit lands. In this area, to date, approximately 130 farmers are cooperating in developing satisfactory soil conservation plans for their individual farms. The second demonstration project is in northern
Cultivating up and down slopes encourages erosion.

STRIP CROPPING
Fields cultivated across slopes prevent erosion.
Livingston County and southern Genesee County in an area where general farming predominates. In this project area, approximately 50 farmers are cooperating at the present time, and it is anticipated that many more farmers in this area will cooperate in developing satisfactory and practical soil conservation plans for their individual farms. These demonstration projects are to serve as a proving ground for erosion-control practices and will make a visual record of what can be done to control erosion and conserve that great natural resource—OUR SOIL.

Many interested farmers from various parts of the State have visited these demonstration projects to see what soil conservation and erosion control measures are being established, with the thought in mind of ascertaining how these same control measures can be adopted to their own particular farms. Such tours have been encouraged by the county agricultural agents, vocational agriculture teachers, farm leaders, and others who are interested in the problem of soil conservation. Visitors are always welcome at these demonstration projects. Such demonstration projects, with local farmers cooperating, are only the first step, and the success of soil conservation depends on the acceptance of these practices by others in areas outside of the demonstration projects.

The experience of the Soil Conservation Service representatives working with the individual farmers has been that every farm presents a problem in itself and that different practices must be established, varying with the land and the type of farming being carried on by each individual farmer. It is impossible to generalize and make satisfactory soil conservation recommendations as to how to handle any individual tract of land. Every farm presents a problem, and the answer to this problem can be determined only by the farmer himself or by someone familiar with his problem making a survey of that particular piece of land.

Individual efforts in putting into practice adequate soil conservation practices are essential, as the security of the landowner depends on how well the assets of the farm are conserved. However, soil erosion does not recognize farm boundaries, and in many instances community action is necessary and cooperation among landowners is vital if the efforts of the individual are to bring results. Oftentimes, the efforts of the individual may be nullified by having soil blow onto the land from an adjacent area, or soil may wash from the hillsides above an adjacent farm and destroy valuable land of the individual attempting to put into effect good soil conservation practices. To assist in this cooperative or community effort, the State Legislators in the 1937 Session passed an act making it possible for groups or communities to organize to combat the effects of erosion and put into practice sound soil conservation measures. This act is known as the Soil Conservation Districts Law. Already a group of people in seven townships in western Ottawa County has organized such a district, in order that a community cooperative plan can be developed to check the progress of wind erosion. Wind erosion in this area has already destroyed thousands of acres of once valuable fruit and truck land and now threatens to destroy much more land, unless proper preventive measures are taken. The United States Department of Agriculture, through the Soil Conservation Service, is assisting such districts in their cooperative effort.

Our rural areas are truly our greatest national resource and its basic asset—THE SOIL—should be conserved that our children may not suffer because of the abuse given the land by their forefathers.

E. C. SACKRIDER,
Soil Conservation Service.

East Lansing, Michigan,
October 15, 1938.
THE STORY OF CIVIL SERVICE IN MICHIGAN

After the Civil Service Study Commission had reported its recommendations to the 1937 legislature, the Michigan State Civil Service Law was passed in July, 1937 to become effective January 1, 1938. The names of the members of the first Civil Service Commission were announced in August, 1937 and in November organization of the staff was undertaken. On the first day of this year, the Michigan State Civil Service department began operation as the central personnel agency for the State of Michigan. The Civil Service Law defines the employees subject to its operations as the classified service. This group consisted of some 17,000 out of 18,000 persons receiving compensation from the state. The main exceptions to the positions included in the classified service were: teachers in the state teachers colleges, the uniformed state police, elective officials and their deputies and other policy making positions throughout the service.

The first task of the Civil Service department was to write the rules and regulations under which it would operate and to provide for orderly procedures in personnel transactions under its jurisdiction. To this end, a set of rules and regulations was drafted and adopted by the Civil Service Commission. A manual of procedures was prepared and distributed to the departmental personnel officers so that the operating departments could become familiar with the forms and procedures necessary to carry out the appointments, suspensions, transfers, dismissals, promotions and other transactions to which the State Civil Service department was required to give approval.

At the same time, a roster of all employees in the state service was set up for record purposes and for the purpose of checking and auditing payrolls. The Law requires this department to audit all payrolls so that the name of every individual who does not have full status as a state employee and is not entitled to receive pay from the state is immediately deleted from payrolls. This payroll checking was started with the January 15 payroll and has continued to this time. Numerous payroll handling improvements have been put into effect and others are anticipated.

Classification of State Jobs: As soon as its staff was organized the Civil Service Department began the task of determining just which positions were actually found in the state service and of allocating these positions to classes which would be distinguished by their inclusion of all positions showing like duties and responsibilities and which would require like training, experience and abilities for successful performance.

There were found to be some 1200 such classes of positions. In nearly 400 classes there existed only one position, while in others such as Attendant Nurse and Typist Clerk there were more than a thousand positions. The preparation of the classification plan required hundreds of investigations, comparisons and analyses. A classification is not ever complete and, as soon as the Michigan plan was adopted by the Civil Service Commission in May, revisions and improvements were immediately started.

Qualifying Examinations for State Employees: The Civil Service Act required that examinations be given to all state employees on the payroll of January 1, 1938 to determine the qualifications of these employees. More than 1200 such examinations were given before the July 1 deadline set by the Act. As rapidly as the classification for a particular group of series were completed, examinations were written and administered. The tests were designed to evaluate the capabilities of the employees to perform the duties of the classes to which their positions were allocated. The written tests used in these examinations were submitted to and approved by representatives of the departments in which the positions were found.

In addition to the written test, a service rating submitted by the departmental official and an evaluation of experience and training made by the Civil Service department were included in every qualifying examination. The results of these qualifying examinations show that 86.4% of the employees
passed and were certified for appointment, 3.9% passed an examination for a lower class than the one to which their positions were allocated, and 9.7% failed completely. Results of these examinations have called forcibly to the attention of all concerned the necessity for retirement system for state employees. It was found that some employees who did not pass qualifying examinations had grown old in the service of the state but were no longer capable of performance which would allow certification of their names as being qualified for the work of their positions.

**Compensation Plan Adopted:** On September 1, 1938 an integrated compensation plan became effective which, with the classification plan will do much to make a reality of the slogan—"Equal pay for equal work". Among other factors, data secured by field surveys of more than 150,000 positions in private industry and city and county governments in Michigan provided the basis for the plan. This comprehensive survey was made by members of the staff of the Civil Service department who covered the entire state in their investigations.

Under the plan, 14 pay levels are established. Entrance salaries range from $75 per month for the lowest grade custodial and related work to $650 per month for the highest grade administrative activities. Provisions are made for pay increases within each range established.

**Open Competitive Examinations:** While the qualifying examination program was being held and the classification and compensation studies made, the Michigan State Service did not remain static. New activities—for example, those of the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission, and the natural turnover which would be expected among 17,000 employees caused vacancies which had to be filled by open competitive examinations. Since January, 1938 the Civil Service Department has given 375 such examinations. The table below shows the results of these tests:

- Examinations, 375; No. Applicants, 42,146; No. Accepted, 30,469; No. Wrote, 24,733; No. Passed, 15,324; No. Certified, 7,307; No. Appointed, 1,737.

Despite this very large number of examinations, it is expected that these competitive examinations will have to be given at a rapid pace in order to fill the present needs of operating departments.

**Taking Stock:** Now, ten months after the Civil Service Law became effective in Michigan and a year after organization of the department's staff, some definite results of the program are becoming apparent. There is now in Michigan a complete personnel program in operation. The deadlines set by the Civil Service Law have all been met and prohibitions specified in the Law are being enforced. The procedures now in use by the department are constantly being improved as time permits. It is hoped that the activities of the department may be expanded and opportunities to work more closely with departmental personnel officers may be found.

The department is undertaking to keep the classification plan current by perpetual audits. In this way, it is hoped that real control of the personnel activities of the state will be possible through actual knowledge of what positions exist in the state service at any given time. An extensive program of promotional examinations is being started so that the Michigan State Service may become a real career system with opportunities for advancement by demonstration of merit. Generally, it is the department's intention to aid in the personnel activities of the state service so that a more economical and efficient handling of state business will result.

**William Brownrigg,**
State Personnel Director.

Lansing, Michigan,
October 31, 1938.
RELATING CITY AND COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEMS

For a number of years a very close relationship has existed between the Detroit School System and the various schools in Wayne County which are administered by the County Superintendent of Schools. This relationship so far as the School District of the City of Detroit is concerned is due very largely to the interest and cooperation of Superintendent Frank Cody. Dr. Cody is a native of Wayne County and for a number of years was a teacher in the county schools prior to his service in the Detroit Schools. Soon after Dr. Cody's appointment as city superintendent he organized the Wayne County School Executives Association, consisting of executive representatives from the various school systems of the county, and became its chairman. This organization sponsored a system of child accounting which provided that pupil transfers, records, and a continuous census should be uniform in the school districts of Wayne County. This was before the State of Michigan adopted a system of child accounting for the whole State.

With the organization of the various city colleges into a municipal university, it seemed very appropriate that this institution should be named after the County of Wayne and the services of the University be extended to students of Wayne County on the same tuition basis as that of city students.

Wayne University has been cooperating with the County Superintendent of Schools in the county instructional program by providing one full time rural supervising teacher and two part-time supervisors of music. Considerable assistance had also been given in psychological examinations. The Wayne County Board of Supervisors recognizing this county-wide service has made a generous appropriation in money to Wayne University each year for a number of years.

The Wayne County Library Board, which administers the county library service and is closely associated with the school program, has entered into a contract with the Detroit City Library Commission through this contractual arrangement, the County Library receives the use of books and other services from the Detroit City Library.

While these are a few of the specific examples indicating the cooperative relationships between the city and county school systems, there are many other instances that can be given to show increasing evidences of mutual interest between the two areas. Among these might be mentioned the following: The Detroit Schoolmen's Club extends its membership and privileges to all schoolmen in Wayne County. The Wayne County Training School provides training for retarded children for all of Wayne County which, of course, includes the City of Detroit. The Wayne County Normal, which is affiliated with Wayne University, provides teacher training for graduates from Wayne County high schools. The Detroit Superintendent of Schools and the Wayne County Superintendent of Schools are both members of the administrative boards of the latter two institutions. Superintendents and teachers from the county schools serve on committees with school people from the City of Detroit in such matters as curriculum, school legislation, radio broadcasting service, etc. All of these mutual relationships have brought about a condition of friendliness and understanding which provides a service to the city and county school systems that is immeasurable.

FRED C. FISCHER,
County Superintendent.

Detroit, Michigan,
September 20, 1933.

*Note: No elaborated statement about Wayne University has found space in this publication because it is primarily municipal rather than state wide in its scope. However, Wayne University increasingly challenges attendance from far beyond Detroit and Wayne County.—Editor.
A NEW DAY IN COUNTRY LIFE

* A RURAL SCHOOL RECONSTRUCTS ITS CURRICULUM

Happy Corners, as it is affectionately called by the children, is a rural school in south central Michigan that takes advantage of the many opportunities available to schools in the county. Consequently it is one of many in the area which embodies much of the sound educational thinking and practice desired for rural communities. Children, patrons and teacher have cooperated to study and to reconstruct the learning environment and the curriculum of the school. Let us take a brief look through the eyes of the observer and of the teacher.

The School Plant and Its Equipment: The school building was constructed during the last century but recently has been improved and placed in good repair. As one enters the large room he is impressed with its spacious uncluttered appearance. On every hand are evidences of the efforts of children, patrons and teacher to provide an attractive school home and an efficient work shop. Decorations and furnishings are artistically arranged to delight children and to remove the usual drab school room atmosphere. The old double seats are on skids permitting them to be arranged in informal ways for group meetings, for better light, and to be stacked in the hall when floor space is needed. Some of the furnishings such as back stands, easel, low tables, shelves for various purposes, boxes and lumber for construction, rugs and “Town” equipment were constructed or furnished by the children and teacher. Other furnishings such as reading tables, chairs, sand table, rugs, art media, tools, workbench, radio, piano, electric hot plate, books and magazines have been purchased with school funds.

Electric lights, screens, proper window shades and a sanitary water supply have been provided through the efforts of the school group working with the county sanitary engineer. Inside toilets and lavatory facilities are now being considered as the next improvement. The schools grounds have been made attractive and more useful to children by the cooperative efforts of those concerned with the welfare of the school.

The Children: Some twenty-five rural boys and girls who range in age from five to fifteen years attend this school. All grade levels are represented. These children are happy, clean, responsive, courteous. Rowdiness is unknown and cooperation with and respect for others is the democratic way of life. They are learning to live in a democracy by practicing the aspects of democracy in school. Social pressure from the group and desire for right behavior from within the individual rather than authoritarian procedure dispel the need for overt discipline measures. There are children with problems in this school but one could truthfully say there are no behavior problem children.

Of greatest importance all the children are busy with interesting activities and problems close to childhood and related to everyday living in a modern world. In the daily life of the school many opportunities are found to serve the community and to enlist the community to serve the school. Obviously this outlook does not confine teaching and learning within the four walls of the school.

The Teacher: The teacher is attractive to children and adults and is loved and respected by them. In her contacts with them she places their welfare first and is unaggressive for personal gain. Her function is that of helpful guide and friend in the learning experiences. She likes children and is constantly studying them to understand their individual needs better. Constant alertness to discover special opportunities or services available to the school brings beneficial results to pupils, teacher and the community. Needless to say this teacher is welcome in the homes and takes an active part in community activities.

*This article was published in April 1938 by the *Curriculum Journal*, and is reproduced here by the generous consent of that Publication. Editor.
She is a member of the local teacher's club and larger professional organizations. Recently she accepted a summer scholarship and profited from her study of child growth and development. She has joined all field courses offered in the county and is at present working toward a degree at a state teachers college. These broadening experiences have given her the inspiration and the courage to reconstruct the school curriculum.

If one should judge by the number of college credits she has earned or the salary she receives she is poorly trained. In terms of her relationships with children and her influence on their lives she is richly educated. Last spring she was refused a position in a nearby city because she did not hold a degree, but was assured one awaited her on completion of the necessary requirements. (The teacher of this school, Evelyn Holmes, Route 3, Lansing, Michigan, is a senior student at Western State Teachers College. She plans a career in rural education. Editor.)

The Learning Environment: During the past year the learning activities centered around building and operating "Happy Corners"—a model village community. Another year, no doubt, the center of attention will be different. Along one side of the room extends Main Street lined on both sides by stores and shops and community institutions. Packing cases cut in two provide excellent counters. Children's ingenuity produce shelves, service gates, and interesting displays. The commodities might be empty packages, cut outs, or in some instances the real thing. The services are those common in rural areas. From a small beginning of one grocery store Happy Corners has grown, as one type of enterprise led to another, to include a wholesale house, bank, postoffice, department store, garage, ten-cent store, restaurant, grocery, consumer's power company, transportation company, newspaper office, radio station, and library.

The program is flexible; few formal classes are held—certainly none of the five or ten minute variety. Textbooks are not to be memorized, recited, and forgotten, but serve with other materials are constant references. For periods of an hour or a half day Happy Corners may be a busy thriving community carrying on all the activities of daily living in a natural, unhampered fashion. Many problems arise demanding solution—problems demanding study of needed skills, research reading, careful planning for future development. Real letters must be written, reports made, needed constructions outlined. Difficult problems of group living and individual needs must be given attention. Perhaps an excursion into the community for information must be made or a citizen invited in to help with some particular difficulty.

Many discussions by teacher and pupils are necessary to make daily and long term plans; also to reflect on what has been done and to evaluate it for future activities. The teacher helps in the skills as they are needed and attainable. This may be done in small groups or with individuals. Hot lunches at noon provide worth-while social experiences, as do the recreation periods and the community night programs.

Social goals of service to the school and the community guide teaching and learning. To attain these goals involves excursions into the community to investigate aspects of community living. They provide worth-while experiences to think about, read about, talk about and do about in school and out. Often parents and others are invited to help with plans or to make a contribution in talent, information or skill to the school program. Human and material resources of the community are being exploited as they are revealed through a study of local educational and cultural needs and resources.

The 3R's are not neglected in this school. They are being learned in vital, meaningful, interesting ways. They are learned with purpose; therefore they promise to be retained and are functional in the lives of the pupils. One does not need to outline here the extensiveness of children's reading in such an environment, the possibilities for real practice in oral and written expression, the opportunities to learn and apply arithmetical processes in
life activities, the chances to develop creative power and to explore the potentialities of the pupils. Above all such a program offers experiences in democratic living, is rich in human relationships, with wise guidance gives children an opportunity to grow and develop naturally in a social setting.

Evaluating the Outcomes: Children, teacher and patrons are satisfied with results. They are competent judges when they have opportunity to experience what a rural school can mean in their lives. One could relate significant incidents in the lives of many of the children which have led to them finding an accepted place in the group. The teacher also profits as a result of human relationships with others. The parents and the community recognize something is happening at Happy Corners that is far more significant to them and to their children than any cut and dried educational program could be.

One looking in from the outside with open eyes would conclude: 1. This school provides an effective learning environment. 2. The 3R's are being learned naturally and effectively. 3. Fine attitudes and appreciations are developing. 4. Children are learning to work cooperatively, to think constructively and to solve problems of daily living. 5. They are developing self control and self direction. 6. They are developing social attitudes of community service and community betterment. 7. They are participating with adults in worth-while activities for community betterment. 8. They are busy, happy, healthy children. 9. Human values are given first consideration in determining what is taught and how it is taught. 10. This is good education for democracy and the good life.

How Can It Be Done? There are certain conditions, opportunities and services in Michigan and in the county that make this kind of a school possible. The most important are outlined below. The Michigan State Department of Public Instruction has freed the teachers to experiment and at the same time had given them encouragement and assistance. They have abandoned mandatory courses of study and substituted a forward looking Teachers’ Guide to Instruction in Elementary Schools. They have abandoned state-wide tests and programs and substituted helpful evaluation materials such as What Does Research Say. They have initiated a study of the secondary school that promises significant developments at that level. They have supplied materials and personal assistance for community education such as speakers for meetings and printed material like Michigan’s Future Citizens and A Manual For School Officers. Teaching aids of various kinds are furnished to the schools and include Michigan Today, and materials on safety, alcohol and narcotics.

This county and others in the area are served by the W. K. Kellogg Foundation. As a result of growing local initiative and leadership the following educational services have been requested and provided: Teachers’ encampments in the late summer; year around camp schools for underprivileged children; summer scholarships for teachers; post-graduate scholarships for physicians, dentists and ministers; short courses for school officers, janitors, court officers and school commissioners; speakers for community and teachers’ meetings; library facilities for adults and for children (about 2000 attractive books for children circulate in each county); field courses and professional assistance from universities and colleges. In addition to these educational services, each county has a multiplicity of health services supplied through the County Health Department and the W. K. Kellogg Foundation.

This county and others are fortunate to have forward looking and professional county commissioners of schools. The commissioners are encouraged in significant service by teachers such as the one responsible for the
A community may be defined as an area served by a school. It may be a high school serving an urban and rural area, a large elementary or a city high school. The school as a center provides a common interest. Realizing the tremendous possibilities of a cooperative program, Dowagiac has undertaken a unique plan. This city of 5550 serves a rural area of approximately one hundred fifty square miles. The Dowagiac Community Plan provides for the formation of a Council with one representative from every organization in the community. The Preamble of the Constitution denotes the purposes and gives direction to the program. The Preamble reads as follows: "Believing that life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are the right of every member of our society, and that these in fullest measure can be attained only through united action, we, the representatives of fifty-five organizations, hereby establish the DOWAGIAC COMMUNITY PLAN for the improvement of our social, cultural, spiritual, and economic phases of community life."

A full-time director was chosen in September of this year and a definite shaping of the program was begun with the adoption of a constitution and the forming of the Community Council. Its members represent the people and their own organizations, and carry to the people the information and enthusiasm for the Community Plan. They elect an Executive Board of eighteen members to plan the activities, receive and pay out funds and appoint the director. An Executive Committee of the three officers of the Community Council handles the minor problems as they arise. The director requests sub-committees to advise him on all important phases of the work, such as a Community School Committee, Public Forum Committee, a Placement Service Committee, and so on. Thus all of the Community Council members likewise serve on these more active committees. Others, not on the Council, are also called to serve with them, giving the maximum amount of individual as well as organizational cooperation within the community.

Even before the large number of organizations could be contacted and their representatives reached individually in order that the meeting for approval of the constitution could be arranged, plans were laid for a few leading activities to be sponsored by the Community Council. This was done so that no time would be wasted before people could see concrete results of the Plan already before their eyes, and not as a nebulous dream. Our policy being to sponsor first those things which have been tried successfully in Dowagiac in other years, we began with three activities: a short-term Community School for those whose formal education had ended and who were sixteen
years of age or over; a Public Forum with four well-qualified leaders coming on nine evenings throughout the fall and winter; and a Placement Service for those seeking and those offering work in our community.

Due to the splendid work of those who prepared the way for the Community Plan and the place of confidence which they hold in the whole region, interest and readiness to cooperate in the activities are high among those of little education as well as those more privileged, those in the rural districts as well as those within the city. The problems now confronting us are those of proper understanding of the real program by the people as a whole, patience in seeing the Plan unfold without undue haste, and securing full participation by all levels of people rather than certain sections. A feature of the whole set-up of the Dowagiac Community Plan is the important place that is given to youth. Of the sixty representatives on the Community Council, four are leading young people. The Executive Board, with more actual authority, has a membership of eighteen persons, one of whom is a youth and another an advisor of youth.

The young people of Dowagiac have earned this right of representation as well as participation in the executive side of the Community Plan, for they have shown themselves fully capable of carrying on a widely diversified program of social, educational, recreative and service activities. After a survey of the needs of youth, as expressed by themselves through a check-list to 500 high school and out-of-school boys and girls, and by questioning parents and other adults, an organization was set up for young people between the ages of fourteen and twenty-three. This “Youth Organization” was formed in 1936 and has a small Adult Advisory Council in the background. A nominating committee is elected by popular vote which names a double slate of nominees to the Youth Council. A vote is then taken of all members to select six boys and six girls from in school or out of school, in town and out of town young people, to form the “Youth Council.”

Young people’s activities are carried on mostly in the Boys’ Recreation Center and the Girls’ Recreation Center. Each of these is either a part of or a whole church parish house, which has been loaned by the church for this service to youth. Ping pong, handcraft work, and table games are offered in both centers. Pool and billiards are added to these in the boys’ center. Shampoo, bathing, manicuring facilities, good reading matter, also piano, Victrola and radio equipment are placed in the girls’ house. These two centers are open to all of the members (who pay no membership fees whatsoever) every week-day afternoon and evening.

“Youth Dances,” with charges of five or ten cents, are held every week or two, both winter and summer, in the high school gymnasium with an average attendance of three hundred. A record crowd at a special New Year’s Dance was over five hundred! A “Clothes Drag” of the city is carried out by the members as a service project for those who need this aid in the community. The young people also sponsor “Youth Forums,” with widely known speakers discussing various important topics before as many as six hundred students at a meeting.

Proposals for activities for the Adult Community Council to sponsor have been many, which have been divided into the following twelve categories: Athletic, Civic, Coordinative, Economic, Educational, Health, Home and Family, Recreational, Spiritual, Survey, Welfare, and Youth. Activities listed under these categories are designated as to whether we may expect to take them up within a short time, within a year, or within a period of over a year—perhaps not for five years! And with our policy of making haste slowly and building upon solid foundations for a lasting program, we do not expect to put into action but a fraction of the proposals within the first five year period.

Concretely, what are the more important activities proposed? They may be listed as follows:

Greater rural-urban cooperation for mutual improvement.
United action by local business and resort owners for economic betterment.

Development of small cooperatives for buyers and sellers.
More community affairs in festivals, fairs, and community singing.
An Industrial Relations Board to iron out differences between capital and labor, and to create cooperative effort.

Community education as a permanent part of community life.
Public health, sanitation, medical insurance for all.
A recreation program to include everyone who wishes to participate.
A Community Center to house all community interests for young and old.
A more united city and country-wide program to make the community church-minded.

Adequate surveys, revised frequently, to provide bases for better service to the community.
An intelligently directed and adequately provided welfare service.
A program for youth that will fit the needs of rural and urban boys and girls, and young men and women.

The natural question that follows this ambitious program is that of its financial support. The reader will note that the Dowagiac Community Plan has but one paid executive; the George-Dean Act of Congress provides for the major portion of this cost and a local donor the remainder. Otherwise there is almost no expense and none will be incurred until funds are voluntarily offered for such activities as need financial outlay.

The leadership for the youth program has been largely voluntary, and there is no reason why this larger undertaking should lack for volunteer leadership in abundance. There are two reasons for beginning with as small an expense as possible. The first is to get the people and the business concerns in Dowagiac to cooperate on those things which are of definite public service and yet will not be a financial burden from the beginning; and as they see value in the program and demand more activities and will want to pay for them, these will be provided. Second, if there is anything of value to other communities, this will be a demonstration of what can be done with a minimum of expense provided there is sufficient cooperation on the part of the public.

We have found that the only requisites for our Dowagiac Community Plan are a united backing from the school authorities and local organizations, cooperation of the state educational offices, and a willingness on the part of its citizens to work intelligently and willingly for the greater good of the entire community.

CARL M. HORN, Superintendent,
Dowagiac City Schools.

LEEDS GULICK, Director,
Dowagiac Community Plan.

Dowagiac, Michigan,
October 18, 1938.

HARTLAND AREA PROJECT

The Hartland Area Project is a varied social experiment in the improvement of Community life. It is operated in Hartland and vicinity (known as the Hartland Area) Livingston County, Michigan. The project is carried on under a series of foundations established by a native son for the betterment of his old home community having in mind as well its possible social implications elsewhere.

The major objective as expressed by its founder is as follows: "The Hartland Area Project is an effort to lay out a district in a typical rural country with a village center, containing an ultimate school population of 1,000 children in all grades and a total population of 4,000 people, (with a present area of about 110 square miles and 2,500 people) and to bring to bear on this
group with generous adequacy, all the varied creative and constructive social influences to the end of more rapidly and effectively evolving a richer and more abundant individual and community life. It would be comparable in the social field to intensive research and development work carried on by great industries for material progress in contrast with social progress, and as such, will always be planning and experimenting on the frontiers of social organization and progress."

It is felt that there are between thirty and forty activities that directly influence community growth and improvement which can be accelerated under carefully trained leadership. The introduction to the plan for the project reads as follows: "The unique and peculiar characteristic in the philosophy of the Hartland Area Project is a high degree of intensification in its varied activities in relation to a restricted area of 110 square miles and approximately 2500 people. It is proposed in each activity to undertake creative progressive work which will very likely be in advance of public opinion and doubtless beyond the willingness or ability of the community to undertake on the basis of taxes. But whenever any of these activities become a matter of accepted social habit and practice, the support of the foundation is to be gradually withdrawn and the activity ultimately is to be carried on as a regular public function, the intention being that the income from the foundations is not to have the effect of reducing the taxes in the Area, in comparison with other similar Areas."

J. Robert Crouse, Sr.; his father, John B. Crouse, deceased; and H. A. Tremaline, deceased, started this long term social investment in 1927 by building and equipping a beautiful library easily accessible to the Hartland School. It is rapidly becoming the library center of the Area. In September, 1930, Mr. Crouse invited the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to appoint a committee to help determine the size and boundaries of the proposed Hartland Area, to suggest in some suitable order activities that should be encouraged from time to time, assist in the development of a program, and recommend candidates when an activity director is to be selected. A member was appointed from the education department of Michigan State College, the educational department of the Michigan State Normal College, the educational department of the University of Michigan and one member from the rural division of the State Department of Education. This group, with the Livingston County Commissioner of Schools and the Superintendent of the Hartland Schools as ex-officio members, is known as the Committee on Policy, Plans and Personnel. They began their work by making a survey and recommending that the Hartland Consolidated School district and twelve to fourteen neighboring one-room school districts be invited to become a part of the Hartland Area by voluntarily accepting the services being made available. In addition cooperative relations have been established with representatives of various departments of the above University and Colleges who collaborate with local committees in the development and promotion of specific activities.

The activity programs were started in 1931 by the selection of directors of Music and Helping Teacher Services. To date, fifteen or more activities are receiving encouragement. These include Agriculture, Architecture, Fine Arts, Arts and Crafts, Practical Arts, Community Business and Accounting Service, Continuing Education, Dramatics, Health, Helping Teacher, Landscaping including individual, school, village and area wide planning, Library, Music, Recreation, Social and Welfare work and Waldenwoods Conferences. The above listing of activities does not indicate either the order of establishment or relative importance concerning which opinions differ. Some of the activities are a matter of initiative and effort rather than expense and can be adapted by other communities. The activity directors do much of their work with adults by means of Area and neighborhood organizations most of which have been formed with the assistance of the Project, and the work with the children is done principally through the schools.
The material equipment (in addition to the library) includes an attractive Music Hall equipped with a Kilgan Pipe Organ and public address system; an open air Theater and Field House provided in cooperation with the School Board on the school grounds; and the Waldenwoods properties consisting of a large acreage of native timber nearly surrounding a beautiful lake with provisions for boating and bathing. There are two large dormitories, a dining hall, lecture rooms and out of door recreation facilities. Waldenwoods is maintained and operated on a business basis. It is available for the use of leadership groups sponsored by organizations whose objectives are the enrichment and culture of life. The local Hartland Community residents attend many of these conferences, institutes, camps and schools.

There are several Area-wide organizations which are assuming responsibility for community services. Among these is the Welfare Board set up on a broad basis with nine members, three of whom are elected each year. This Board sponsors the annual Welfare Campaign canvassing all of the homes of the Area. Approximately 84% of the people contribute food, services, money or clothing. This enables the Board to meet the relief needs of the community and make provision for hot lunches in all of the schools.

The Hartland Area Men's Club combines entertainment and subject matter that is of interest to the membership in their programs. They encourage activities that help promote the social, economic and agricultural interests of the community. The Business and Professional Men's League includes the merchants and their employees, professional men and others directly interested in advancing the civic and business interests of the village. They contribute to the recreational and social welfare of the community.

The Hartland Area Teachers Club serves as a medium for the advancement of the social and educational interests of the teaching profession within the Area. The forty-seven school board members of the Area formed an Association which emphasizes the importance of having good teachers, up-to-date equipment and home-like satisfactory housing facilities for their boys and girls.

The Religious Leaders organization consisting of the ministers, priests and lay representatives of five Protestant and two Catholic churches encourages a spirit of tolerance and fellowship among the churches. They sponsor appropriate Union Memorial and Thanksgiving Services at the Music Hall each year. All of the schools except one have the encouraging support of active Parent Teacher Associations. These P. T. A's are closely associated with one another in constructive educational advancement. Each local P. T. A. appoints a librarian and song leader who cooperate with the Area Library and Music Departments in extending the use of library books and community singing in their Parent Teacher Associations.

The Hartland Area Advisory Board of seventeen members includes the Superintendent of Schools, representatives of various area organizations, the Student Council, Future Farmers of America and the Boy Scout Committee. This Board has become a guiding force in relation to the Project. The Advisory Board has appointed several long term committees to work on special projects. These include the committees on Recreation, Landscaping, Crops, Livestock, Better Lighting in Homes and Schools, the Cooperative Movement and Schools. These committees have started their work and some of them have improvement programs well underway. In fact the committee on Recreation with the assistance of the Advisory Board successfully formed a legally incorporated non-profit Cooperative Association. This was done through the sale of shares at $10 each totalling $9,000. The committee has fulfilled its mission and the Hartland Area Recreation Cooperative Board is constructing a fine recreation hall. This will serve as the recreation center for the schools and the Area.

The following is a brief summary of activity programs to date. These include a health service that reaches in person all of the children of the Area. Every third year each child in school receives a thorough physical
examination by a competent physician and the parents are given a complete
report. During the intervening two years an effort is made to carry out any
corrective measures suggested. There is also an annual health clinic for
children entering the Area schools for the first time.

The Music Department provides training in vocal and instrumental music
for the children of the one-teacher schools and each grade room at Hartland.
The Director and his assistants have charge of the High School Chorus,
band and orchestra and the adult band, church choirs and vespers services
during the social year and weekly band concerts during the summer. As
a consequence of the establishment of the Project, a painter has taken up his
residence in the Area. He expects to identify himself and his art with the
future of the Hartland Area and will be disposed to cooperate in the way
of making available artistic instruction to those especially interested.

Cromaline Crafts emphasizes weaving, basketry, and other types of hand-
work. This department is rapidly gaining a state and national reputation
for the fabricating of looms and as a training school in weaving and basketry.
They help meet the economic leisure time needs of residents of the Area
and provide regular employment for several people. Classes in weaving have
been maintained during the last two years for neighborhood groups of farm
women. There is a growing interest in this work.

The Helping Teacher works with the teachers of the twelve one-room dis-
trict schools and the grades at Hartland. She helps the teachers by having
available supplementary books and other facilities, make progress in directing
creative work and maintaining programs closely associated with the life of
the community. They are approaching in the school life, situations com-
parable to those outside of school. Vacation schools are provided at con-
venient centers where handicraft work and other creative experiences are en-
couraged among the smaller children. A small Lezur Loom is used extensively
in weaving.

The worker in Social Service acts as the Executive Secretary of the Wel-
fare Board and in that capacity helps direct the annual Welfare Campaign.
She cooperates with the Board in giving supervision to the administration of
the local welfare agency. As a case worker she is attempting to help people
in such a way, so as to leave them free to help themselves. Dramatics is
carried on by a part time worker associated with the Continuing Education
Department. The program includes the direction, under the supervision of the
superintendent of schools, of high school plays and dramatic activities in
the grades at Hartland. The one teacher schools and various Area groups
are given assistance from time to time in the preparation and presentation of
Christmas pageants, plays and other dramatic performances.

Continuing Education service varies from year to year. It encourages de-
velopment programs that are timely among adult and out of school groups.
The work is done principally through community organizations and their
respective committees. Follow-up attention to agricultural development is
being continued through committees collaborating with the Michigan State
College and the local director of the Agricultural Foundation. The aim is
to achieve such quality in agricultural products as will, in the course of
time, justify their identification in the markets by a Hartland Area Trade
Name.

Cromaline Library and other departmental libraries contain more than 10,000
volumes. All adults and students of the Hartland Area have equal oppor-
tunities to make use of these library facilities. The librarian visits each one
teacher school bi-monthly, taking with her the library trailer. There are
many other services and advantages closely associated with the project. One
of these is the Hartland Area Community Fair which is sponsored jointly by
the local chapter of the Future Farmers of America and the Agricultural So-
ciety. This Fair emphasizes agriculture, education and clean wholesome
entertainment.

The publication services makes available the Community Life, a monthly
paper and the annual calendar. The committee responsible for the prepara-
tion of the calendar calls a meeting of organization representatives to arrange the schedule of local events. They adjust conflicts, eliminate duplication and arrange careful time spacing. This helps to harmonize and integrate various community affairs.

The high school young people have the advantages of a curriculum which is enriched by the project with courses in band, orchestra and vocal music, weaving, basketry, and Occupations and Guidance. The library provides a good supply of reference material. The Hartland Area Crouse Farm supplies laboratory and experimental opportunities for the Smith-Hughes classes in Agriculture. The Washington Pilgrimage sponsored jointly by the Project and the Hartland School Board is made available each year to members of the Senior Class having a complete high school record of a B average or above. The practice of assisting financially organization delegates in attending State and National Conventions, who bring back verbal and written reports to the home folks, helps the Area groups keep in touch with the most progressive movements.

A scholarship Foundation revolving fund operating through the Hartland Area Scholarship Association assists worthy resident students in obtaining a college education. The teachers and the activity representatives who work with them are bringing greater vitality into the programs of the schools. The studies are closely related to life in the home and community. The children are living in the school, the same kind of natural lives they do in any good home. In all adult organizations individual participation is encouraged. The jobs and offices are passed around among the membership.

In conclusion let us take the long look. In the mind of its founder the Project has a conception which is projected far into the future. It is expected that the children of today, their children and grandchildren who are reared in the midst of the specially directed activities will begin to see in fruition some of the benefits contemplated in the Founders Major Objective.

BERT J. FORD,
Director of Project.

Hartland, Michigan,
October 18, 1938.

BRANCH COUNTY COMMUNITY CORPORATION

The fundamental ideas on which the Branch County Community Corporation is based are: 1. A broad base for community activities, the whole public of the county having a part in it. 2. Coordination of these activities, centralizing the force of the whole county back of each project. 3. Volunteer activities. We have no dues and no treasury.

In these days when people are learning to rely upon the government for everything, we are trying to get back to the notion of self-reliance. We do not hesitate to accept assistance from Kellogg Foundation and other sources but in no case do we allow an outside agency to entirely furnish things for us. We expect that some effort and some sacrifice on our part shall be a part of every project. We are undertaking to preserve (perhaps I might better say capture) our self-respect.

In its issue of August 14, 1938, THE BATTLE CREEK ENQUIRER published the following interesting account of the community experiment which W. Glenn Cowell, president of the corporation, has defined in the foregoing paragraphs:

"There's a great experiment going on in Branch county, backed by a wide variety of organizations which have united for one purpose—to pull together for the realization of whatever is considered beneficial to the county and to its residents. It is an experiment because it is an almost unprecedented teaming for the common good, and it is characterized by one thing more than any other—its countywide aspect.
"From all sections of the county, organizations have come forward to lend their active support to the program and to become a part of the consolidation which is putting it across. That consolidation is known as the Branch County Community Corp., an association so unusual that it is being watched by many other counties in the state, and by governmental and social experts, with the idea that it may be the solution to problems that exist elsewhere.

Plan Is Working: "Principal function of the corporation is to throw its entire weight behind anything which is to the advantage of any community in Branch, or of all the communities, and then to bring about a realization of the need. Perhaps it is community spirit, or civic pride, or a further application of the principles of group betterment. Regardless of what it is called, however, it is working.

"Strangest feature of all in this new corporation is that there was no particular problem which led to its founding. There was a hospital in Coldwater, as good as that found in the average city of less than 10,000 persons; the two cities and three villages in the county were quite normal, with no needs demanding immediate attention; clubs, chambers of commerce, youth organizations, farm groups and other associations were functioning smoothly.

"But Attorney W. Glenn Cowell, now president of the corporation, had an idea. He wanted to coordinate the activities of all these organizations. He told his friends that he believed a lot of duplication of effort could be avoided and that the county as a whole would be benefited if the units would pull together for the common good.

Imperative Task: "With this idea in mind, Mr. Cowell was suggesting the formation of a countywide group when Wade hospital in Coldwater burned, late last year. Before the fire, plans had been under way for the construction of a new hospital. The fire made this task imperative and with at least one duty being evident, the corporation was organized. Now a total of $260,744 is available for the construction of a hospital, to be known as the Branch County Community Health Center, which will serve the entire county. Of the total, $15,000 will be furnished by Branch county citizens, $10,000 by the county supervisors, $118,409 by the Kellogg Foundation and $117,385 by the PWA. The hospital will be equipped fully and will have many features usually found in only the largest hospitals. Its capacity will be 50 patients.

"The building of a hospital is only one of a number of projects undertaken by the corporation. At its organization meeting April 13 in Coldwater members voted to assume responsibility for a drive for a county library with branches in the townships, the work of caring for supplies in the sickroom loan closets, a drive for supplies of food for the Branch county Community Health Center, support of the 4-H club free fair and aid to the W. K. Kellogg Foundation in any of its campaigns in the county.

"Several persons expressed doubt as to the wisdom of having so many "irons in the fire." But, watching each "iron" carefully and, with its many hands always ready, the corporation is beginning to get results in several of the lines of endeavor. The drive for a county library is nearing success. The work of caring for and furnishing the linen supply closets is moving forward steadily. Union City has a large supply and several other communities either have or are acquiring, supplies. In the closets are bed linen, bandages, crutches, splints and other articles necessary in time of sickness but expensive for families to keep. The drive for food for the hospital was launched at the meeting April 13 when several persons promised to plant extra gardens and donate the produce when it is ready. The 4-H club free fair will be held in September and corporation members are working in their own communities for the improvement of the fair.

"Support of the Kellogg Foundation in one of its projects has been given in the taking of a census of pre-school children. The census was completed a month ago by persons appointed by the township boards. Each child of pre-school age was given two cards. One card entitled the child to examina-
tion by his own physician and immunization against diphtheria and smallpox. The other entitled the child to a dental examination and remedial work. Expenses were to be paid by the families as far as possible and the balance by the Foundation.

"Already more than half of the children have taken examinations and considerable medical and dental work has been done. Figures are being tabulated and, after a reasonable length of time, parents of children who have not been examined will be asked again to see that care is given their children. In times of epidemics, children not immunized will be sent home from school.

"Mr. Cowell said recently that the corporation hopes to rid the county of smallpox and diphtheria and that the census, being corrected regularly, will be of value in a number of ways. The work of taking the census was done as is all corporation work, without pay. Another field of activity, not formally adopted at the organization meeting but one which was discussed and of which many voiced approval, is the backing of youth organizations in the country.

"On North Marshall street in Coldwater, a large dwelling has been acquired and converted into a youth center. Donald Phillips, former Sherwood superintendent and a specialist in youth work, has been named Branch county youth director and is conducting youth activities in Coldwater and in Branch county at large. His most recent work has been organizing a playground project in Union City. In starting the Branch county youth movement the aim of the corporation was the coordination of all youth organizations in the county. The Boy Scouts, Y. M. C. A., Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, 4-H clubs, F. F. A. and other organizations now use the recreational facilities of the youth center extensively. Mr. Phillips’ work is being financed by the Y. M. C. A., Kellogg Foundation, and by the young people themselves. Plans are under way to present a number of entertainments in the various communities to help support the program. While Dr. Phillips is county recreational director, he is not in full charge of the youth movement. There is a council with 37 members. One is chosen from each township, three each by the Y. M. C. A., Boy Scout county council, Branch County Rural Youth bureau and the cities of Coldwater and Bronson, and two each for Quincy, Union City and Sherwood.

"The membership of the corporation is composed of those qualified as electors in township elections. There are no dues and each township and city is a local unit. There are 16 townships and two cities in Branch county, the 18 units having boards of five members each. From the county at large 15 directors have been named. At the April 13 banquet, Mr. Cowell was elected president; Luther E. Russell, vice president; County Agent Gordon R. Schubatis, secretary, and Norman G. Kohl, treasurer.

"Projects are to be controlled by their own board of trustees and not by the general board. This, explained Mr. Cowell, avoids the danger of having “too many irons in the fire.” Each board has its own task and, chosen from the county at large, represents the entire area personally. For example, the Health Center will be governed by a board of nine trustees. Four are chosen by the Branch county board of supervisors and five by the corporation directors. There will be a resident staff composed of physicians and surgeons of the county, who will choose the chief of staff and directors of medicine and of surgery. There will be a non-resident staff, composed of visiting physicians and surgeons, chosen by the trustees. A superintendent is to be chosen by the board to act as its executive officer. An auxiliary of volunteer women is to be formed to assist in health work.

"The advantages of a corporation such as this are outlined in a pamphlet, prepared by Mr. Cowell, as follows: Coordinates all county public service activities, spreads control equitably over the whole county, furnishes machinery for public service activities in townships, provides a point of contact with Kellogg Foundation, the University of Michigan, Michigan State college,
Y. M. C. A., Boy Scouts and other organizations doing social service work in the county, and tends to make all citizens community conscious.

"The only public cause which cannot be espoused, under the by-laws of the corporation, is the raising of money. So determined is the foundation that it shall not "wear out its welcome" by asking money, that even its dinners are donated, first by one organization and then by another. The corporation can urge attendance at benefits, can solicit food and clothing, can accept gifts of property and can hold title. But it is prohibited by its own laws from soliciting funds.

Tribute to Group: "A tribute to the corporation was paid recently by Dr. Haven Emerson of New York City, a member of the board of trustees of the Kellogg Foundation, in an address before the Bon Ami club in Coldwater.—Several corporation directors were present and heard him say that the corporation is a 'democracy in itself.' Dr. Emerson called the organization an extra government for the county and predicted that it would do more to bring the citizens of Branch county together for the good of the community than any other one thing."

(Mimeograph copies of the By-Laws are available from Mr. Cowell.)

W. GLENN COWELL, President.

Coldwater, Michigan, October 15, 1938.

SOCIAL PLANNING AND ADULT EDUCATION

(John W. Herring, Macmillan, 1933)

When one reads in this book of what was done and is being done in Chester County, Pennsylvania, one cannot help but realize that there is a need for social planning and adult education. Perhaps, instead of saying there is a need, it would be better to say that benefits are gained through social planning and adult education.

First, a study was made of the background of Chester County and then plans were made for the growth and improvement of it. Considering location, wealth, stock, industries, and other characteristics, Chester County had a favorable background for advancement. With the study and work of the Chester County Health and Welfare Council which was organized in 1925 and the help of the Carnegie Corporation which was formed in 1928, a beginning or foundation was made for the improvement of Chester County. Later, these two organizations merged and the Four Commission plan was adopted. The Four Commission plan included a Health Commission, a Library Commission, a Social Service Commission, and a Recreation Commission. Each commission began its respective duties and advantages and disadvantages were noted in the development of their respective plans.

More benefits were accrued through the organization of the "Regional Planning Federation of the Philadelphia Tri-State Area" which took charge of a long time development of parks, highways, waterways, etc., for the territory within a fifty-mile radius of Philadelphia. This was beneficial to Chester County because the greater part of Chester County was included in this area.

And so, the citizens of Chester County were given the benefits of social planning and adult education through the organizations supervised by each commission. Under the supervision of the Recreation Commission were such organizations as Y. M. C. A.'s, Y. W. C. A.'s, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Drama League, Lecture courses, etc., which afforded the citizens the opportunity of a wise use of leisure time. Likewise, the other commissions sponsored organizations or movements which meant better living standards for the citizens of Chester County. The Health Commission seems to have made the greatest strides as the people were more interested in this field, and it
was easier to obtain qualified leaders. In some of the other fields adequate leadership was not obtainable and so progress was hindered.

On the whole, the experiment or plan was quite successful in Chester County and proves what can be done to bring about improvements which are valuable to the citizens. If such projects could be carried on successfully in Chester County, then other counties of the state and throughout the country might profit by the experiences and reap good results for the country as a whole. It is interesting to learn how a county, state, or country can be developed through the foresight of competent leaders and citizens.

“The measure of the Council’s difficulty may best be summarized as a perpetual need to keep its mind in solution and its gaze ever a little farther forward.”

RUTH ENGSTROM,
Student.

Baraga, Michigan,
Winter Term, 1938.

ADULT EDUCATION

The status of adult education in Michigan is a challenging subject but one that cannot be reduced to absolute and accurate terms. To begin with there are many constructive community group activities that are essentially educational and yet the leaders themselves probably have never classified them as adult education. Adult education per se is not new. It hearkens back to the old town meeting under another name. However, no one can deny that the new philosophy for education and community responsibility has had a tremendous impetus and “adult education” is the generally accepted term to cover this new approach. Continuing education and adult education are synonymous and the past year has been conspicuous for the erection of many milestones in the expansion of activities in this field.

Undoubtedly the greatest encouragement has been given by the federal government through the continued assistance to the Works Progress Administration Education Program. The federal government entered the field of adult education in 1933 as an emergency measure to give material relief to the unemployed teachers. While the development in the first year or two was more or less kaleidoscopic, it has now settled into an organized program. Sponsored by the local education authorities, the 706 teachers, employed on the program, are assuming their responsibilities for community education in a professional manner and the special fields covered are citizenship, literacy, homemaking, parent education, vocational guidance, public affairs and special cultural subjects. An interesting and conspicuous outgrowth of the adult movement is the amazing interest in correspondence courses. These courses, sponsored by the University of Michigan, and practically all state institutions of higher education, are rapidly expanding. While many adults are availing themselves of the opportunity for credit purposes, there are many who are taking them solely for improvement on their jobs or for pure cultural development.

On the WPA Program in-service training institutes have been organized for the improvement of the teachers themselves. A four weeks’ course was held this summer at the University of Michigan under the direction of the school of education, for which credit was given. Other non-credit institutes are held from time to time so that the teachers are kept continuously aware of the need for constant self appraisal and improvement. It should be noted that these institutes have been sponsored by the state education authorities as well, and that additional cooperation was given by Mr. George Fern, Director of Vocational Education, who assigned one of his specialists in the Home Economic Division to give in-service training to the WPA teachers in that field. These courses gave an almost unbelievable impetus to the teachers not only in developing lesson materials but in arousing in themselves
the recognition of the necessity for adapting such material to their particular groups according to the needs and desires of the group.

Another significant development has been the growth of adult education projects through the use of George-Dean and Smith-Hughes funds dispensed under the direction of the Board of Control for Vocational Education. In the case of Distributive Occupations, nine cities offered courses through the public schools while in three towns courses by the Vocational Board were offered directly with a total of 1130 enrollees. It might be of interest to many to know just what is meant by distributive occupations, as interpreted by the Board of Control for Vocational Education.

Distributive occupations are those followed by workers directly engaged in merchandising activities or in direct contact with buyers and sellers when (a) distributing to consumers, retailers, jobbers, wholesalers, and others the products of farm and industry; (b) managing, operating, or conducting a commercial service or personal service business, or selling the services of such a business. Then in the field of Home Economics, 25 public schools in as many cities offered courses and Michigan State College offered comparable courses in 4 towns with an enrollment totalling 11,606. Similarly, in Trade and Industry through the public school, courses were offered in 16 centers, while in Detroit, Wayne University gave them under their auspices. The amazing enrollment in this field was 15,377. Finally, in Agriculture, 18 evening schools sponsored classes and while the enrollment in this division was only 420, indications are that classes will double or triple for the next school year.

In a questionnaire submitted by the Department of Public Instruction to school superintendents, the following question was asked: “Check the Professional areas most needed, Elementary, Secondary, Supervision, Administrative, Adult.” The response was most encouraging in the adult group and indicated fast growing response in this field by the public school educators. Furthermore, twenty-nine schools reported that they were carrying on independent adult education activities. The fact that Dr. John R. Emens, Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction, was appointed in charge of adult education in the Department of Public Instruction indicated that it had been recognized as a major function of the State Department. Dr. Emens was also elected President of the Michigan Council on Adult Education and is now serving in that capacity. At a meeting of the Advisory Committee on adult education, held at Ann Arbor September 29, it was decided to hold the annual meeting of the council jointly with the Great Lakes Regional Conference on Adult Education in Ann Arbor, December 2nd and 3rd. This conference will be open to the public and should cause great interest on the part of the general public as well as educators.

It is gratifying that along with the growing interest of educational authorities in this challenging movement there has come a growing awareness on the part of community social and lay leaders. No greater proof of this can be indicated than these annual institutes sponsored by the University of Michigan, for the Federation of Women’s Clubs and the Parent-Teacher Associations. These are held annually at the University and national leaders in the adult education movement appear on the program, as well as outstanding leaders in the fields of the social sciences.

For years the League of Women voters and the University women have had round table study groups on community, state and national problems and in the case of the University women the field has been extended into the general cultural subjects. Then, too, the various community social agencies such as the Y. W. C. A., Y. M. C. A., Catholic, Jewish and colored and others, as the case may be, without exception stress their adult education programs and their leisure time activities. This awareness of community social and lay leaders in the part that adult education can play in social betterment has resulted in many cooperative movements between existing local organizations and adult educational leaders. In the last analysis the acid test of any
major social or educational movement is the response the altruistic community leaders, both educational and social, give to it. This is particularly true of the adult educational movement for unless it supplements existing agencies it cannot reach its fullest potentialities.

Too often in the words of Dr. David D. Henry, adult education has been considered the "illegitimate child of the public school" and has received, on that account, scant attention from many educators. This attitude is rapidly changing and I venture to say the future will see adult education as firmly entrenched as the regular day school system. The ever widening general professional interest in the field is now a reality. For the first time the Schoolmasters Club this spring devoted a half day of its program to adult education on which appeared national and state leaders. Then, too, the M. E. A. has also appointed a chairman on adult education for the various state sectional fall meetings. As a result, in five of the sections adult education group meetings have been arranged, with significant programs in charge of recognized authorities in the field.

For years the U. of M. and M. S. C. have provided extension courses for credit but the increasing demand for courses on a non-credit basis along informal lines is significant, and the fact that the colleges are doing everything possible to meet this need is praiseworthy. In the teachers' colleges, Michigan State Normal and Western, have amplified their work in this field and this past summer a course in adult education was given at Central State which was attended by members of the P. T. A. groups in the community as well as by prospective teachers.

The report of the Advisory Committee on Education, published February, 1938, of which Dr. Arthur B. Moehlman of Michigan was a member, gave marked attention to the subject of adult education. They stated that "very important relationships thus exist between the effectiveness of public education for children and the provision for adult education." The committee, therefore, recommends that special federal grants to the states be provided for educational services to adults. The amounts recommended are $5,000,000 during the fiscal year 1939-40; $10,000,000 during the fiscal year 1940-41; and $15,000,000 during each of the succeeding fiscal years through 1944-45. The committee further recommended that the grants for adult education should be reconsidered after some years of experience. At present such a bill is before Congress and if passed will give the permanency that the adult education movement needs. However, there is an almost universal consensus of opinion that these funds should be handled through the public schools and other appropriate non-profit educational agencies.

From the foregoing it can readily be seen that even with the present set-up there are many agencies operating to help communities set up the type of adult education program they may desire. The Board of Control for Vocational Education, WPA, University of Michigan, the various State Colleges, as well as the private colleges, all stand ready to further the fine work either on a formal or informal basis. So adult education marches on clasped hand in hand with the forward looking people who are striving to make this world a better place in which to live. Education, and education alone, can lead the way to the solution of the bewildering social and economic problems that beset the world today.

EDNA CORNELL WILSON,
State Board of Education.

Saginaw, Michigan.

October 8, 1938.