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Scope and Method of Study: This study has been made to collect information concerning industrial arts professional associations into one piece of reference material. An attempt has been made to review and summarize the available pertinent information. Organizations in general have been traced briefly through guilds, trade unions, teacher professional associations, and industrial arts associations. Three methods of collecting information was used. The results of two questionnaires, two personal interviews, and searching through periodicals are included in this report.

Conclusions: It was found that industrial arts associations are playing an ever increasing role in the area of professional enrichment. More importance needs to be placed on belonging to professional associations by inservice industrial arts teachers. Many teachers who might help the associations help the profession are not taking an active part in the work. Active associations are found in most states on a state and local or district level.

ADVISOR'S APPROVAL

A. L. Hill

INDUSTRIAL ARTS ASSOCIATIONS,  
THEIR HISTORY, ORGANIZATION  
AND PURPOSES

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THEIR HISTORY, ORGANIZATION  
AND PURPOSES

by

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THEIR HISTORY, ORGANIZATION  
AND PURPOSES


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Robert N. Belt

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This writer is very much interested in the role industrial arts teachers have taken in the field of professional growth. Many times the question is asked, "Have you joined your professional association"? A frequent reply is "why"? The writer of this report has been asked and has given this question and answer several times. In an effort to get concrete information it was found that information concerning professional industrial arts association is widely separated through-out periodicals and is rather vague.

Need for the Study. The writer found that there is no ready reference other than verbal to show the importance of organizations. It is hoped that this report will fulfill such a need.

Available Information on Industrial Arts Professional Associations. Information about this field is very thin. Association house organs or magazines have published in the past, a very few articles concerning the professional associations. This writer is very much surprised at the limited amount of information available.

Methods of Research Used. Three methods of research are used in this report. There was information gathered from industrial arts and vocational education professional magazines. This writer received much information from an interview with Dr. DeWitt Hunt. Two questionnaires

were sent by Mr. Leo R. Ebben and Mr. C. L. Hill. The replies to these questionnaires were made available for inclusion in this report.

Plans for Presentation of Material. The material presented in this report is intended for the classroom teacher. The associations reviewed here are of national, state, district and local levels. The material concerning industrial arts associations has been divided into two main parts, associations which are national in scope and those which are on the state and local levels.

Predicted Views of the Results of This Study. Industrial arts teachers are continuing to grow professionally by uniting into associations. There needs to be a more concentrated interest on the part of industrial arts teachers in professional growth and their associations at all levels of organization.

Purpose of the Study. The purpose of the study is to collect information about industrial arts professional associations into a single volume so industrial arts teachers and prospective teachers may become acquainted with the associations. Advantages of belonging and working with professional organizations have been pointed out by use of the purposes of the organizations.

The following chapter is a history of the development of group organizations from the ancient guilds to the teachers professional associations of today. This will help give background and meaning to the latter chapter which deals more fully with industrial arts associations.

## CHAPTER II

### DEVELOPMENT OF GROUP ORGANIZATIONS

From earliest records there is an implication that people joined together for a common cause. The cause or purposes of unions, of course, was not the same in all instances. Sometimes the unions were for personal protection, others were for religious pursuance and professional enrichment. Following is a brief historical description and development of some of these unions toward a common cause.

#### PART A

##### Guilds

The family appeared as the first guild or at least the forerunner of them. Originally the family satisfied all existing wants and there was no need or room for any one else. As soon, however, as wants or desires arose which the family could no longer satisfy, closer alliances immediately were formed to provide for them, in so far as the State did not. Whatever and however diverse may have been their aims, the Guilds took from the family the spirit which held it together and guided it. The family was the faithful image of the Guilds but the Guilds were for special and definite objects.

The earlier guilds were formed in the areas surrounding the towns and villages and were independent of them. The necessity of protecting liberty, property, and trade moved the small freemen of the towns to

form Town-Guilds which were later called Guild-Merchants.

Between the eleventh and the middle of the thirteenth centuries another type of Guild was formed. These were called Craft-Guilds. The Craft-Guilds used the constitutions of the older Guilds as models, however, the new Guilds altered the provisions to include necessary changes. The most significant change was in the protection of the industry of the freemen. The primary object of the Guilds was to protect the independence of the craftsmen and their earnings.

The Trade-Unions later replaced the Craft-Guilds. When industry began to take the place of the craftsman in the little shop many of the old customs were broken. As soon as disorganization spread and abuses became general the workmen formed their Trade-Unions against the aggressions of the manufacturing lords. The object of the Trade-Unions was the maintenance of an independence and a system of order.

The labor unions of today were organized for very much the same reasons as those of earlier times but they are more permanent organizations. The object is still to better the lot of the employee and the craft.

## PART B

### Teacher Professional Organizations

With professional organizations there comes a different type of organization. Whereas the older organizations were more or less compulsory, professional organizations are, for the most part, voluntary. The purposes of professional organizations are more for enrichment of the profession than for personal gain.

The exact origin of teachers professional organizations is unknown. The first national organization of teachers in Europe was the Educational Institute of Scotland which was founded in 1847. The Society of Associated Teachers, organized in New York City in 1794, was probably the first teachers association to be organized in the United States.

Among the early types of education associations organized in the United States were the Free School Society of New York, organized in 1805, and the American Lyceum Association, organized in 1827. By 1831, the latter organization had become a national federation of state associations which, in turn, were made up of local lyceums.

The first state teachers association was organized in 1840, in Alabama, followed by New York and Rhode Island in 1845. By the time of the present organization of the National Education Association (N.E.A.), in 1857, there were eighteen state associations in operation. In 1955, the N.E.A. Handbook listed sixty-six.

One of the most important of all of the services performed by state associations is the work of sponsoring legislation affecting the schools. All state associations provide public relations service for the membership. All state and territorial associations, except Hawaii, publish a professional journal.

The purposes of local associations are well explained by this listing in the manual for local units of the Washington Education Association:

It must provide a means through which teachers may meet to promote their common aims, exert influence on school problems, cooperate in community enterprises, maintain and improve professional ethics and standards, and increase the prestige of the education profession in the local community.  
(10, page 52)

Since about 1850, teachers organizations in the United States have

developed from rather loose, informally organized associations with only superficially stated objectives to well-established associations with clearly stated purposes and full-time staffs.

Some of the services of the national organizations are: Professional growth, public relations, defending the teaching profession, research, professional standards, teacher welfare, federal relations, curriculum and instructional development, international education, and publications. These services point out the fact that the services of so large an organization as the National Education Association are of great variety and scope.

Among the national organizations, general in nature, are the following:

National Education Association (N.E.A.), dating from 1857, is the overall professional teachers association in the United States and is the largest professional organization in the world.

American Teacher Association (A.T.A.), founded in 1903 under the name of National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, assumed its present name in 1937.

American Federation of Teachers (A.F.T.), a national union of teachers, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations (A.F.L.-C.I.O.), consists of twenty state federations of teachers and about 375 local unions. The A.F.T. was organized April 15, 1916, and affiliated with A.F.L. on May 9, 1916.

There are many various types of professional organizations to which teachers may belong. The level or scope of the organizations extend from the local level through the state and national to the international associations.

## PART C

Industrial Education Associations

Within the professional education associations, which are general in nature, there lies another system of associations which are specific in nature. That is, they apply to teachers in a specific field or teaching a particular group of subjects. Among these specific fields lies industrial education which includes trade and industrial education, and industrial arts education.

American Vocational Association (A.V.A.). The A.V.A. resulted from the merger, in 1929, of two previously existing vocational associations. One of the organizations was the National Society for Vocational Education. Founded in 1906, its purpose was to unite the many forces working toward industrial education. The other organization was the Vocational Association of the Middle West. This association was organized in 1914. The purpose of the Vocational Association of the Middle West, stated in the constitution, was:

To study problems relating to vocational education and bring the results of this study to public attention for the purpose of fostering types of education that will meet the needs of youth and the reasonable demands of industry for efficient workers while preserving the elements of general education in a democracy. (9, page 7)

The objectives of the A.V.A. as stated in the constitution are:

- (1) To establish and maintain active national leadership in the promotion of all types of vocational and industrial arts education including guidance services and directed work experience for youth and adults;
- (2) To encourage further development of programs of education related to vocational education, including industrial and other forms of practical arts; (2, page 13)



- (3) To provide a national open forum for the discussion of all questions involved in vocational education;
- (4) To render service to state or local communities in stabilizing and promoting vocational education;
- (5) To unite all of the vocational education interests of the country through membership representative of the entire country. (9, page 12)

The A.V.A. is a professional organization whose membership is open to any teacher, supervisor, director, or student in training, and other persons interested in the development of education for occupational efficiency.

Officers for the organization include a president, six vice-presidents (one from each of the following educational sections, agricultural, business, distributive, home economics, industrial arts, and trade and industrial), a treasurer, and a secretary. The president and treasurer are elected by the House of Delegates for one year. Two of the vice-presidents are elected annually by the House of Delegates to serve for three years.

Duly paid members who are affiliated with a state vocational association, state directors of vocational education, and presidents of affiliated associations all comprise the House of Delegates. Each affiliated state vocational association is entitled to one membership in the House of Delegates for each one hundred members. Industrial Arts delegates are designated by the state association.

In the A.V.A., industrial arts is one of the eight major divisions, with a vice-president, two constitutional committees, places on appropriate special committees, as well as a representative on the editorial board, and on the central research committee.

The vice-president of the Industrial Arts Section has a responsibility in the executive committee for advancing industrial arts work. It has been common practice for the vice-president to nominate a program chairman who has taken the responsibility for a very large part in the planning of the program for each convention. It has been accepted practice to ask outstanding industrial arts people to appear before the convention groups and discuss association matters, classroom procedures, and organization problems according to the apparent needs of the membership.

The Industrial Arts Section has prepared and revised the most popular publication ever sponsored by the A.V.A. Standards of Attainment in Industrial Arts Teaching is the name of the publication.

The industrial arts division produces approximately one twelfth of the total A.V.A. membership despite the fact that a large number of members who work in this field are otherwise classified.

The Industrial Arts Planning Committee of the A.V.A. consists of a group of men officially appointed by the executive committee of the A.V.A. The committee had its origin, however, in a recommendation made by the industrial arts section at the convention in Chicago in December 1943. At that time the industrial arts group recommended to the executive council that this type of committee be organized on a nationwide basis and suggested a number of problems for the attention of the committee.

While the committee was not instructed by the industrial arts section or the executive board in regard to specific problems and areas of activity, it was understood that the educational planning in industrial arts for the immediate future would constitute the first interests of the committee.

The name of the committee indicates that this group is not primarily concerned with research in this field of education, but rather in creative planning which may lead to suggestions and which may furnish practical and directly useful material within the field.

American Industrial Arts Association (A.I.A.A.). A conference was held in Cleveland, Ohio, during the meetings of the American Association of School Administrators on February 27 and 28, 1939. Present at the conference was about a dozen industrial arts teachers who had been invited to attend by Dr. William E. Warner. The conference was held to discuss the advisability of forming a national association of industrial arts teachers. The conference resulted in the organization of a new national organization to be known as the American Industrial Arts Association. (A.I.A.A.) A president, vice-president and an executive secretary-treasurer were selected and activities were started.

The organization was established as a result of growing recognition of the place of industrial arts as a part of general education, and the conviction that there should be a close affiliation between teachers of this subject and other teachers in the general elementary and secondary fields. (7, page 192) It is a voluntary professional organization of industrial arts teachers, supervisors, teacher educators, and prospective teachers. The A.I.A.A. is the only national association working exclusively for the professional betterment of industrial arts personnel and programs.

For about two years the association was small and held annual meetings with the American Association of School Administrators and a conference with the N.E.A. in July. However, after a very active membership campaign was waged, the association grew rapidly and soon was holding

it's own conventions which are held in the spring at various cities around the country. See Table I.

In 1941, a conference was held with the Executive Committee of the N.E.A. concerning affiliated, or departmental, status of the A.I.A.A. In December 1942, a vote was taken in the Delegate Assembly of the N.E.A. which was unanimously in favor of the A.I.A.A. The A.I.A.A. then became a department of the N.E.A.

Members of the A.I.A.A. are found through-out the United States and Canada and in several foreign countries. There are six categories of membership: (1) Active, open to all persons engaged in teaching or supervising industrial arts; (2) Associate, open to any one not engaged in industrial arts instruction but who is interested in the Association; (3) Life, open to all persons eligible for active membership; (4) Sustaining, open to commercial and industrial firms, companies, and individuals; (5) Student, open to full time students in colleges and universities in which industrial arts teacher education courses are offered; and (6) Active group, open to industrial arts clubs or state and local associations.

The list of officers include the following: President, a vice-president for secondary and special school programs, a vice-president for higher and teacher education programs, a vice-president for adult and out-of-school programs and a secretary and treasurer. Table I lists the presidents, vice-presidents and secretary-treasurers since 1939.

The A.I.A.A. publishes a professional house organ or magazine entitled The Industrial Arts Teacher. During the year 1941-42, the first issue was published. In the beginning it was only a four-page issue and has now grown to a magazine containing approximately twenty-four pages.

TABLE I

"CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL ARTS  
ASSOCIATION OFFICERS AND MEETING PLACES"

<u>Date</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>Vice-President</u>	<u>Secretary-Treasurer</u>	<u>Convention City</u>
1938-39	_____	Louis V. Newkirk (Chicago, Illinois)	John J. Hatch (Newark, New Jersey)	*Cleveland, Ohio
1939-40	William E. Warner (Columbus, Ohio)	Louis V. Newkirk	John J. Hatch	*Atlantic City, New Jersey
1940-41	William E. Warner	Elmer W. Christy (Cincinnati, Ohio)	John J. Hatch	*St. Louis, Missouri
1941-42	Louis V. Newkirk	Elmer W. Christy	John J. Hatch	*San Francisco, California
1942-43	Louis V. Newkirk	Paul E. Harrison (DeKalb, Illinois)	John J. Hatch	*Milwaukee, Wisconsin
1943-44	Everett J. McIntosh (Brookline, Massachusetts)	Paul E. Harrison	John J. Hatch	*New York City, New York
1944-45	Paul E. Harrison	Harold G. Palmer (Cedar Falls, Iowa)	John J. Hatch	*Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1945-46	Paul E. Harrison	Harold G. Palmer	John J. Hatch	*Oak Park, Illinois
1946-47	Harold G. Palmer	Clifford K. Lush (Minneapolis, Minnesota)	John J. Hatch	
1947-48	John A. Whitesel (Oxford, Ohio)	Walter R. Williams (Gainesville, Florida)	D. Arthur Bricker (Cincinnati, Ohio)	Columbus, Ohio
1948-49	Walter R. Williams	DeWitt Hunt (Stillwater, Oklahoma)	D. Arthur Bricker	Washington, Dist. of Columbia
1949-50	DeWitt Hunt	Otto A. Hankammer (Pittsburg, Kansas)	D. Arthur Bricker	St. Louis, Missouri
1950-51	DeWitt Hunt	J. Lyman Goldsmith (Los Angeles, California)	D. Arthur Bricker	Cincinnati, Ohio
1951-52	Gordon O. Wilber (Oswego, New York)	Merrill C. Hamburg (Detroit, Michigan)	D. Arthur Bricker	New York City, New York
1952-53	Gordon O. Wilber	Fred J. Schmidt, Jr. (Muncie, Indiana)	D. Arthur Bricker	Chicago, Illinois
1953-54	Fred J. Schmidt, Jr.	J. Eli Van Hurt (Elizabeth, New Jersey)	Kenneth W. Brown (Buffalo, New York)	Detroit, Michigan
1954-55	Gerald Paysinger (Detroit, Michigan)	Burl N. Osburn (Millersville, Pennsylvania)	Kenneth W. Brown	Los Angeles, California
1955-56	Burl N. Osburn	Roy A. Radtke (Milwaukee, Wisconsin)	Kenneth W. Brown	Atlantic City, New Jersey
1956-57	Roy A. Radtke	Kenneth F. Perry (Greeley, Colorado)	Kenneth W. Brown	Milwaukee, Wisconsin
1957-58	Kenneth F. Perry	Kermit Seefeld (Santa Barbara, California)	Kenneth W. Brown	Kansas City, Missouri

\*Indicates Meetings Held with the American Association of School Administrators

Previous to the Industrial Arts Teacher, news of the association for the year 1940 was released in fourteen mimeographed pages released at various times during the year. The magazine contains articles and pronouncements on professional problems and policies. There are interesting and pertinent reviews of books and periodical literature dealing with industrial arts and it's teaching. As all professional magazines should contain, it has practical suggestions for the shop teacher.

Table II lists the editors, their location and date of editorship of the Industrial Arts Teacher.

TABLE II

EDITORS OF THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS TEACHER

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date</u>
Allen D. Backus	Newark, New Jersey	1943-46
J. Eli Van Hart	Elizabeth, New Jersey	1946-47
Anthony T. Stavaski	California, Pennsylvania	1947-51
DeWitt Hunt	Stillwater, Oklahoma	1952-56
Burl N. Osburn	Millersville, Pennsylvania	1956-

American Council for Industrial Arts Teacher Education

In 1948, at the Washington D.C. convention, the Executive committee voted to sponsor a council on teacher education. On May 10, 1950, the day preceding the convention in Cincinnati, members of the A.I.A.A. engaged in teacher education held a separate meeting. This meeting was to be devoted entirely to problems concerning industrial arts teacher education. The group attending this meeting voted to go on record as establishing the American Council on Industrial Arts Teacher Education.

The American Council on Industrial Arts Teacher Education was formed with the following purposes: (1) To promote and improve industrial arts teacher education; (2) To improve the welfare of those engaged in and those preparing for industrial arts teacher education; (3) To provide opportunities for industrial arts teacher faculties to become better acquainted; (4) To sponsor a program of professional releases for the benefit of those engaged in industrial arts teacher education; and (5) To conduct an annual conference on industrial arts teacher education.

Officers of the A.C.I.A.T.E. include a president, vice-president, executive secretary and a treasurer. The few official offices were selected to keep the organizational machinery simple. The officers are elected by the membership of which there are five types: Active, Life, Honorary Life, Institutional, and Sustaining.

The A.C.I.A.T.E., from its beginning has been an affiliate of the A.I.A.A. The group is also affiliated with the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education. The annual meeting of the Council is held the day preceding and in the city of the annual national convention of the A.I.A.A.

One of the major projects of the Council is the preparation and distribution of annual yearbooks. To the present time there have been five yearbooks published with a sixth ready for publication.

American Council of Industrial Arts Supervisors

At Gainsville, Florida, in December, 1950, the Executive Committee of the A.I.A.A. recommended that a council for supervisors be organized. This council was to be organized very similar to the A.C.I.A.T.E. It was felt that supervisors, as a group, have many problems in common which can be best solved by working together.

The first step toward the formation of the council was the preparation of a directory of industrial arts supervisors. This was the first national directory of industrial arts supervisors. The directory contained 860 names.

The next step in planning the organization was the compiling of a list of problems taken from the supervisors themselves. There were some 163 separate problems reported and many of the supervisors reported the same problems. Five of the problems were selected as the basis for a program for supervisors at the A.I.A.A. convention on May 2, 1951.

More than fifty supervisors attended the meeting. Selected speakers discussed the five problems and discussion was encouraged from the floor. The question of organizing a council was discussed and it was decided to proceed. Officers were elected and a constitution was adopted. The officers of the Council are a chairman, a vice-chairman, and a secretary-treasurer.

The purpose of the Council is the development and furtherance of industrial arts as part of the educational programs of the United States, Canada, and other countries through the mutual assistance of members in



matters of organization, supervision, and administration of industrial arts at the federal, state, and local levels. Membership in the Council is open to any member of the A.I.A.A. whose major professional responsibility is the administration or supervision of industrial arts. (4, page 20)

One of the first acts of the Council was to send specifications for machine tools to members requesting them. Shop layouts for new buildings were exchanged, courses of study from various cities were made available to members. At the first workshop held in Chicago in 1952, the place of industrial arts in the first six grades received a great deal of attention.

The Council holds at least one annual meeting which is held just preceding and in the same city as the A.I.A.A. annual convention. Special meetings may be held, with the approval of the Executive Committee, upon the call of the Chairman.

Both of these councils just mentioned presently have affiliated status with the American Industrial Arts Association.

American Council of Industrial Arts State Association Officers.

A newly formed council which is designed to improve and co-ordinate the efforts of state industrial arts associations is the American Council of State Industrial Arts Association Officers. This new council was proposed during the AIAA national convention in Atlantic City. The final steps in organizing were taken during the convention in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. It is anticipated that the Council may become an affiliate of the AIAA. A more detailed account of the Council is given in Chapter III which deals with state associations.

## CHAPTER III

In Chapter II the associations which were mentioned are primarily national in scope. The object of this chapter is to bring forth information concerning state associations, their organization and problems of organizing, their purposes and some of the activities carried on by them. Table III is the result of a survey of state industrial arts associations from which replies were received to questionnaires. It is a compilation of the two questionnaires sent by Mr. Leo R. Ebben, Kohler, Wisconsin, and Mr. C. L. Hill, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

Much of the information contained in Part B of this chapter is the result of research carried on by the American Council of Industrial Arts State Association Officers.

### PART A

#### History of the American Council of Industrial Arts State Association Officers

The first meeting of Executive Secretaries of State Industrial Arts Associations was held in Atlantic City, April 26, 1955, in connection with the national convention of the American Industrial Arts Association.

This special section meeting resulted from suggestions by a number of executive secretaries of state and local industrial arts associations to the A.I.A.A. executive board. Recognizing the potential value of a meeting of this kind, the executive board gave its approval. Gerald A. Baysinger, president A.I.A.A. 1954-55, appointed D. R. Sherman, then re-

TABLE III  
SURVEY OF STATE ASSOCIATIONS

	ARIZONA	CALIFORNIA	COLORADO	CONNECTICUT	IDAHO	INDIANA	KANSAS	MARYLAND	MASSACHUSETTS	MICHIGAN	MINNESOTA	MISSISSIPPI	MISSOURI	NEW JERSEY	NEW MEXICO	NORTH CAROLINA	OHIO	OKLAHOMA	OREGON	PENNSYLVANIA	SOUTH CAROLINA	TEXAS	VERMONT	WASHINGTON	WISCONSIN	WYOMING	CANADA	
1. DATE ORGANIZED		1930	1952	1934	1956			1923		1928	1950	1962				1969				1951		1950		1963	1915			
2. MEMBERS IN ASSOCIATION	120	1608	180	200	18	800	250	400	285	1184	400	25	600	300	75	100	535	350	100	615	60	250 05- 1956	52	200	304	NO ASSN.	300	
3. I. A. TEACHERS IN STATE	300		320	475		600			1000		823	565	500	900	95- 110	150		700	500					668	300	40	450 500	
4. ASSOCIATION COMPOSED OF																												
I. A. TEACHERS ONLY	NO		NO	NO		NO			YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES		YES		YES PART	NO			NO		YES	YES	YES	YES	
I. A. & T. & I. TEACHERS	YES		YES	YES		YES			NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO		NO		YES	YES		YES			NO	NO	NO	NO	
5. NO. OF COLLEGES AND UNIV. PREPARING I. A. TEACHERS	2		4	1		3				7		2	6	2	4	3		11	1			1		6	2	1	1	
6. DO YOU HAVE STATE CONVENTION	YES		YES	YES		YES			YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES		YES	YES			YES		YES	YES	YES	YES	
7. ATTENDANCE AT MEETING		1000	73	300	12		300	200		450	105	21	400			75	1050	450	170	1000		215	23	150	350	20	300	
8. MONTH OF YR. CONVENTION HELD	OCT. OR NOV.	MAR.	APR.	OCT. APR.	APR.	APR.	NOV.	OCT.	OCT. MAY JUL.	APR.	OCT.	MAR.	APR.	MAR.	OCT.	MAY	MAR.	OCT.	NOV. MAR.	OCT.	MAR.	FEB.	OCT.	APR.	NOV.	NOV. OCT.	AFTER EASTER	
9. CONVENTION HELD HOW MANY DAYS	1		18YR 1 DAY	OCT. APR. 2		3			1	3	2		2	3	2	2		2	2	NOV. MAY 1		1			1	2	2	
10. (a) CONV. MEETS SEPARATELY (b) MEETS WITH STATE ED. ASSN.	NO YES		YES NO	YES OCT.		YES			YES FALL OCT.	YES FALL	NO YES	NO YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO YES	YES NO		NO YES	NO MAY 1		YES			NO YES	YES YES	NO YES	YES YES	
11. OFFICERS ELECTED AT THIS CONV.	YES		YES	APR.		YES			NO	FALL	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES		YES	MAR.		YES			YES	YES	YES	NO MAY	
12. TERM OF OFFICE OF SEC.-TREAS.	1 YR.		2 YR.	SEC. 2 TRE. 2		INDEX			SEC. 1 TRE. 1	3 YR.	2 YR.	3 YR.	1 YR.	2 YR.	AMOUNT BY PRES.	1 YR. REEL.		LIFE	1 YR.		PERPET- UAL			?	3 YR. REEL.	1 YR.	AMOUNT BY PRES.	
13. NO. MEMBERS ON EXEC. COMM.	4		9	9		30			14	50% 30-40	23	4	6	15	6	5		6	3			3			10	5	0	10
14. HAVE REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AS PART OF STATE ASSOCIATION	YES		YES	YES		YES			NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO		YES	YES		YES			YES	NO	NO	YES	
15. IF ABOVE YES, HOW MANY	2		6	3		16					10			10	4			8	8		1			6			18	
16. REGION <sup>s</sup> HAVE SEPARATE OFFICERS	YES		NO	YES		YES					YES			YES	NO			YES	YES		NO			YES			YES	
17. YEARLY STATE ASSN. DUES ARE	1 <sup>ST</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	1 <sup>ST</sup>	1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	1 <sup>ST</sup>	1 <sup>ST</sup>	6 <sup>TH</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	1 <sup>ST</sup>	1 <sup>ST</sup>	1 <sup>ST</sup>	YES	1 <sup>ST</sup>	YES	2 <sup>ND</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup> 1 <sup>ST</sup> 2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	1 <sup>ST</sup>	1 <sup>ST</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	5 <sup>TH</sup>	
18. AN AFFILIATE OF A.I.A.A.	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES		YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
19. AN AFFILIATE OF A.V.A.	YES		NO	?		YES			NO	YES	NO		YES		NO	NO		YES	NO		YES			NO	NO	NO	NO	
20. PUBLISH A REGULAR NEWS LETTER	YES		YES	NO		YES			YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES		YES	YES		YES			YES	YES	NO	YES	
21. HOW MANY PER SCHOOL YEAR	2		5			3			5	5	3		3	5	2	2		5	5		5			2	2	2	2	
22. DOES IT GO TO PAID MEMBERS ONLY	ALL		ALL			ALL			YES	YES	ALL		YES	ALL	ALL	ALL		ALL	ALL		YES			ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	
23. HOW IS IT PRINTED	MANUSC.		MANUSC. DOLL.			PRINT			PRINT	COMPI.	MANUSC. DOLL.		MULT.	MANUSC.	MANUSC.	MANUSC.		PRINT	MANUSC.		PRINT			PRINT	MANUSC.	MANUSC.	MANUSC.	

cording secretary of Michigan Industrial Education Society and now on the faculty of the University of Alabama, to act as chairman. After one year of study of the possibilities, some very effective planning and much correspondence by D. R. Sherman and the officers of the A.I.A.A., the initial meeting became a reality.

Since, in most associations, the executive secretary represents the concept of "continuing leadership", it was felt that the most effective assistance that can be given to local, state and regional associations could come from a well-organized group of state secretaries who meet to study their problems and exchange suggestions, criticisms and ideas. Properly organized and with industrious leadership this executive secretaries' organization could and should become a Council of Executive Secretaries, an affiliate of the A.I.A.A.

The affiliation of such a Council to the A.I.A.A. could be helpful to all in a number of ways. If a national group should take an interest in the various problems a state association may have, the exchange will bring all of the industrial arts men closer together, thus making stronger state and national organizations. Executive secretaries, seeing the role the A.I.A.A. is playing in improving the services of their organizations, will try to make the A.I.A.A. larger and more effective than it is now. Invariably the state secretary is closer to the problems arising in his state and an organization of these men can aid in helping the national professional organization better serve its constituents. It would seem that a state secretaries' association is the logical link of coordination between local, state and national groups. The first and foremost objective should be the improvement of local and state associations with this effectiveness transcending to the top of the national organization.

In attendance at this first meeting were Leo R. Ebben, Kohler, Wisconsin; Cary L. Hill, Stillwater, Oklahoma; Leo V. Gitzus, Wilmington, Massachusetts; A. D. Tracey, Ontario, Canada; Marshall L. Schmitt, Raleigh, North Carolina; J. Kenneth Fisher, Haverton, Pennsylvania; D. R. Sherman, Detroit, Michigan; Sven Hedlund, Florence, New Jersey; Kenneth Brown, Buffalo, New York; and Arthur L. Ohanian, Denver, Colorado.

This group of state and provincial representatives spent an all-day session discussing the many problems that seemed to be common in all state associations.

Mr. D. R. Sherman presided at this special session. He presented Gerald Baysinger, AIAA President who reviewed the many advantages that may result from a national association of state secretaries. Before this session closed, a tentative name was chosen for this organization of secretaries, the American Council of Industrial Arts Provincial and State Secretaries. The following officers were elected for 1955-56:

Chairman: Leo R. Ebben, Kohler, Wisconsin; Vice Chairman: Cary L. Hill, Stillwater, Oklahoma; Secretary-Treasurer: Leo V. Gitzus, Wilmington, Massachusetts.

Those officers were instructed to plan an organizational meeting to be held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, with the AIAA national convention in April 1956.

Milwaukee Convention: This session convened on Tuesday, April 24, 1956, in Milwaukee in conjunction with the annual A.I.A.A. convention. Interested persons in attendance at this meeting were L. R. Ebben, Wisconsin, C. L. Hill, Oklahoma, L. V. Gitzus, Massachusetts, M. L. Schmitt, North Carolina, R. M. Worthington, Minnesota, W. England, Connecticut, Burl N. Osburn, President AIAA, Pennsylvania, Kenneth Brown,

Secretary AIAA, New York, DeWitt Hunt, Editor of Teacher, Washington D.C., D. R. Sherman, Alabama, and W. B. Senty, Wisconsin, Department of Education.

Chairman Leo Ebben opened the meeting by presenting the problem: "After a year of work shall the council continue or shall a substitute be developed?" The discussion that followed emphasized the need for a council or committee of state association officers. It was pointed out that membership to such a council should not be limited to secretaries but should include all officers. This would increase the membership of the council and make the work of the organization more effective. The understanding and promotion of industrial arts between local and state groups is a major aim of this council. The council may serve these individual associations by assimilating and disseminating materials of local and state interest.

Following this discussion it was voted that, in the future, this organization shall be known as, the American Council of Industrial Arts State Association Officers. A constitution, that had been prepared and proposed by Cary L. Hill, was then adopted with the changes approved by the members present.

A discussion on the subject of affiliation with A.I.A.A. concluded with the recommendation that a request for affiliation be delayed to such time that the council has proven its worthwhileness.

Assignments were accepted by the following secretaries to prepare and present their findings at the annual meeting of the council in April, 1957, at the Kansas City national A.I.A.A. convention.

1. C. L. Hill, Oklahoma - A directory of local and state associations and their officers.

2. R. Worthington, Minnesota - Industrial Arts public relations carried on by local and state associations.
3. W. England, Connecticut - Project fairs and exhibits on the state and local level.
4. M. Schmitt, North Carolina - Industrial arts workshops sponsored by state and local associations.
5. L. Ebben, Wisconsin - State association membership forms and cards.
6. L. Gittzus, Massachusetts - A questionnaire for the investigation of association problems.

The following officers were elected for the 1956-57 year: President, Cary L. Hill, Secretary-Treasurer, Oklahoma Industrial Arts Association, Oklahoma A & M College, Stillwater, Oklahoma; Vice-President, Leo R. Ebben, Secretary-Treasurer, Wisconsin Industrial Arts Association, 519 Church Street, Kohler, Wisconsin; Secretary-Treasurer, Leo V. Gittzus, President, Massachusetts Industrial Education Society, 65 Glen Road, Wilmington, Massachusetts.

Kansas City Convention: The third annual meeting of the American Council of Industrial Arts State Association Officers met Tuesday, April 23, 1957, in the Muehlebach Hotel, Kansas City, Missouri.

Representatives were present from the following associations: Arizona, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin, Michigan, Delaware and Canada.

The theme of this session was built around the question "What are the State Associations doing?" As previously stated topics were assigned and accepted for surveys to be made and reports of results to be given at this meeting. C. L. Hill made a questionnaire survey of all

associations by writing to the secretaries of each state association attempting to obtain a directory of all state officers, state memberships, dues, dates of annual meetings etc. At the same time Leo Ebben made another survey by questionnaire. As there was some over-lapping of these two questionnaires it was decided to combine the two results into one table which is shown in Table III of this report. The omission of many states is due to the fact that those making the survey were unable to get a complete listing of all state association officers. Plans are under way to remedy this situation. Table III is self-explanatory and is based on information received up to April 23, 1957.

R. M. Worthington of Minnesota reported on "Industrial Arts Public Relations carried on by Local and State Association." He exhibited and discussed several brochures and bulletins that he had been able to assemble.

Marshall L. Schmitt reported on a study of "Industrial Arts Workshops sponsored by State and Local Associations". His report indicated that seventeen associations sponsored work shops running from one to five days in length. In a few instances college credit was offered for full participation in the work shop. These work shops covered such areas as: new products, processes and techniques, content and teaching methods of courses; industrial arts design; photography in industrial arts; shop planning and organization, teaching of electricity, metal working, plastics, etc; and one association sponsored a conference of public school teachers and administrators and college teachers to discuss common problems. These workshops were conducted by leaders from industry, groups of teachers, and state supervi-



sors using key men in their particular areas of industrial arts.

The financing of the workshop or clinic was by registration fees of participants; by outside business or industry, sponsoring college, materials contributed by shop supply houses, funds donated by professional organizations, association dues and donations.

Such surveys as this one should be very enlightening to association officers who are looking for worthwhile projects.

William England of Connecticut was unable to attend the meeting in Kansas City because of a promotion from shop teacher to an administrative position. That seems to be a logical promotion for many shop teachers.

Leo V. Gittzus made a survey of association problems, and reported on them as follows:

- A. The recruiting of membership seemed to be the biggest problem. A few suggested such aids to recruiting as, (1) district chairman collecting memberships at the spring meetings for the next year; (2) teaching professionalism to students in Industrial Arts training departments of colleges by permitting them to become student members of state associations; and (3) collecting membership dues at annual convention.
- B. Maintaining an accurate directory is a difficult assignment. One method that has proven most satisfactory is to survey the school superintendents' fall reports in the State Department of Education offices after the association secretary has used all other methods. It is a year-round job. Much aid may come from the heads of the departments of colleges from which these teachers have graduated.
- C. Financing association activities seemed to be a minor problem in as much as many associations limit their activities to their finances.
- D. Mention was made of other problems such as: (1) Travel distance too far for many state one or two day conventions; (2) Time limitations for meetings; (3) Forming of working committees - time and distance a factor; (4) Mailing information to teachers - cost and mailing addresses; (5) Getting teachers excused to attend national conventions; and (6) Secretary-Treasurer's problem of time to carry out duties.

There are many other problems and it is the wish of the ACIASAO executive board that if any one has a good solution to any of these problems they contact the secretary-treasurer.

Each one of the participants on this program in Kansas City are doing additional work on their assignments and are looking forward to the 1958 meeting in Boston.

Officers elected for 1957-58 are: President, Leo B. Gittzus, Wilmington, Massachusetts; Vice-President, Robert M. Worthington, St. Paul, Minnesota; and Secretary-Treasurer, Cary L. Hill, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

## Part B

### State Industrial Arts Associations

There are essentially two types of state programs or associations in industrial arts education. The basic difference is that one type may be operated by representatives of a state department of education and the other is operated by many individuals working together, democratically, in associated groups.

Following is a list of the many principles involved in the organization and operation of associated groups and programs in any one or all of the various states. However different the various state industrial arts associations are from one another there are certain common characteristics and principles which may be grouped for purposes of analysis.

Some of these are:

Essential nature and purposes, organization, financial practices, conferences and other meetings, research, publication, experimental demonstrations, various types of relationships, and evaluation or appraisal. (11, page 258)

A discussion of these principles as given by John A. Whitesel is given below. Some additional topics have been added which the writer of this report feels are necessary for a smooth operating association.

Essential Nature and Purpose. The first purpose of any program should be to stimulate widespread interest on the part of teachers, administrators, and laymen in the constructive development of industrial arts education in their state. Such an interest can be accomplished through a year round program of several types of activity and not just by an occasional or annual meeting where speeches are made to static audiences, after which every one goes home and nothing is heard or done until the next year.

The intrinsic nature of a state-association program of industrial arts teachers should be to foster, develop and evaluate industrial arts as general education. A state program must obviously assume an active continuous role and not be sporadic in its activities.

Organization. The organizational detail of a state program for industrial arts teachers should be kept as simple and flexible as possible. Care must be taken lest the energy of industrial arts men be consumed in maintaining a complicated and frequently ineffective machine. Except in very small states, there should be local or district organizations to plan and conduct a program of meetings that will be generally available to every teacher several times through-out the school year. The local or district organization should be affiliated with that of the state as well as the A.I.A.A. Both the district and state organizations should be affiliated, also, with the state and national education associations. Industrial arts, if it is to come into it's own, can not stand off to itself as in an educational dualism, but it must be an integral part of the entire system of American education. Membership in the state industrial arts association should be open to all professionally interested persons. Officers must be selected on the basis of real professional merit and their ability to produce results. Individuals on committees should be given an opportunity to work for a year or more. (11, page 258)

As an example of keeping the state program organizational details simple, a sample constitution of a state association is given in Appendix A.

Sample membership cards are shown in Figure 1. Registration cards are shown in Figures 2, 3, and 4. The membership card, C, in Figure 1 is normally attached to the lower part of the registration card of Figure 4 making a single complete card. These sample cards were selected at random to be presented in this report.

Committees. Some of the state programs are operated through the efforts of several organizations or groups while others result from only one organization. Whether there are several organizations or just one there should be a means of co-ordinating and directing these into one professional program. A very successful means of accomplishing this is by use of a state advisory or steering committee which helps give professional direction to the program. A committee should have representatives from teacher education, teachers and administrators in city and rural programs, and the general instruction or educational areas of

Member

**OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIAL  
ARTS ASSOCIATION**


An Affiliate of  
**OIAA**  
THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL ARTS ASSOCIATION

is a member of this association for the year  
ending \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Dues Paid                      Secretary-Treasurer

(a)

**Certificate of Membership**



THIS CARD PROCLAIMS THAT

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

IS A MEMBER OF

*Wisconsin* **INDUSTRIAL ARTS ASS'N.**

Dues Paid to Aug. 31, 1958

**No. 457**                      LEO R. EBBEN, Sec'y.-Treas.  
519 Church St., Kohler, Wis.

**DOOR PRIZE STUB**  
TEAR OFF

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

SCHOOL \_\_\_\_\_

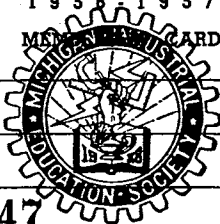
CITY \_\_\_\_\_

TEAR OFF  
DEPOSIT AT  
1957 CONVENTION  
**No. 457** MILWAUKEE

(b)

**MICHIGAN INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION SOCIETY, INC.**

1956-1957



MEMBER CARD

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Subject \_\_\_\_\_ Position \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ School \_\_\_\_\_

NO. **947** EX. SEC.-TREAS. EUGENE WATKINS

\$3.00 MIES -----

\$2.50 AIAA -----

\$5.00 AVA -----

\$ -----

Total \$ -----

\_\_\_\_\_  
Solicitor

(c)

FIGURE 1

## O. I. A. A. DIRECTORY

Name ----- Date-----

Name of School ----- at

-----  
(city)

Mailing Address -----

O. E. A. District -----

Subject Taught -----

(woodwork, electricity, drawing, etc.)

(over)

I wish to subscribe to the following:

Membership in —

Oklahoma Industrial Arts Association,      \$ 2.00 \$-----

American Industrial Arts Association,      2.50 \$-----

Oklahoma and American Vocational

Association,      6.50 \$-----

Subscription to —

Industrial Arts and Vocational

Education Magazine      2.75 \$-----

Total      \$-----

(Make check payable to O. I. A. A.)

Figure 2

# WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL ARTS ASSOCIATION

MAIL TO LEO R. EBBEN, SEC.-TREAS., 519 CHURCH ST., KOHLER, WISCONSIN  
OR AT TEACHERS CONVENTION MEETING

*Dues for the Year Ending August 31, 1957*

Name (Print) .....  
(LAST NAME FIRST)

Mailing Address .....  
(NUMBER-STREET)

City ..... Zone ..... State .....

Position .....

School .....

City .....

Annual Dues \$1.00

SUPPORT YOUR  
STATE and  
NATIONAL  
ASSOCIATIONS

# AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL ARTS ASSOCIATION

*Collected through the*  
WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL ARTS ASS'N.

*Dues for the Year Ending August 31, 1957*

Name (Print) .....  
(LAST NAME FIRST)

Mailing Address .....  
(NUMBER-STREET)

City ..... Zone ..... State .....

Position .....

School .....

City ..... State .....

Date of Payment ..... Collector .....

Annual Dues (Group Affiliate) \$2.00  
Direct to A. I. A. A. \$2.50

AMERICAN IND. ARTS ASS'N.  
A department of  
NATIONAL EDUCATION ASS'N.  
*Temporary Receipt*

Issued to .....  
Dues paid to Aug. 31, 1957

Date of Payment .....  
Collector

If you do not receive your official A. I. A. A. Membership  
Certificate within thirty days, contact the signer whose name  
appears above.

WISCONSIN IND. ARTS ASS'N.  
*Leo R. Ebben, Secy.-Treas., Kohler*

Annual Dues (Group Affiliate) \$2.00  
Direct to A. I. A. A. \$2.50

FIGURE 3

Michigan Industrial Education Society, Inc.

No. **947**-----

Exec. Sec.-Treas.

Date----- 19-----

Last Name----- First Name----- Initial-----  
(Please Print or Type)

Mailing Address: Street-----

City----- Zone----- Region-----

Subject----- Position-----

School----- City-----

(Make check payable to M.I.E.S.)

DUES PAID

\$3.00 MIES -----

\$2.50 AIAA -----

\$5.00 AVA -----

\$-----

Total \$ -----

Michigan Industrial Education Society, Inc.

No. **947**-----

Memb. Chair.

Date----- 19-----

Last Name----- First Name----- Initial-----  
(Please Print or Type)

Mailing Address: Street-----

City----- Zone----- Region-----

Subject----- Position-----

School----- City-----

(Make check payable to M.I.E.S.)

DUES PAID

\$3.00 MIES -----

\$2.50 AIAA -----

\$5.00 AVA -----

\$-----

Total \$ -----

Membership Data

No. **947**-----

News Letter Ed.

Last Name----- First Name----- Initial-----  
(Please Print or Type)

Mailing Address: Street-----

City----- Zone----- State-----

CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

- Renewal, No changes in Directory information during past year.
- Renewal, changes shown above.
- New member.

FIGURE 4



the state department of education.

Advisory Committee. The sample constitution in appendix A gives the organizational membership of the state advisory committee of that particular state. This program has proven itself very successful in it's operation.

Financial Practices. If a state-association program is to exist, it is obvious that the organization must have some sort of income. One of the chief means of building a treasury is through the medium of annual dues. State and national education associations frequently can and do subsidize special projects and programs. In addition to these are the frequent subsidies and support provided by state departments of education. Still another means of developing income is by charging for commercial exhibits and advertising space at conventions and conferences. While this practice is legitimate, the sums frequently charged manufacturers, distributors, and publishers are exorbitant and such practice is contradictory to the professional tone that should prevail.

An organization must expect to meet all legitimate expenditures in connection with the operation of a program of industrial arts. All speakers engaged for formal services probably should have their expenses paid by an organization, although there is a difference of opinion over how much of this can be done. Budgetary provisions should also be made for conferences, research, and publications.

All financial matters should be handled in an entirely business-like manner. While it seems obvious that there should be a standard system of accounting and auditing, such is not the case in far too many of the states.

Conferences and Other Meetings. At least one annual state conference should be held in connection with the state education association. Local and district groups should plan and hold a series of meetings throughout the year. Some of these should be of an informal nature and broadly participated in by the industrial arts teachers themselves. Such programs should provide a balanced variety of technical, professional, cultural and social values. Speakers, especially in state meetings, should be engaged who have national ranking in education, in addition to noteworthy artists, industrialists, and representatives of labor. Besides speakers and discussion groups, other techniques such as demonstrations, exhibits, motion pictures, and school as well as industrial visits are valuable. School exhibits should have a much broader purpose than the usual practice of displaying craftsmanship. They should present a cross section of the entire industrial arts program at work. Commercial exhibits should be of such equipment and supplies as can be justified for use in the industrial arts programs of the state. (11, page 259)

Clinics and Workshops. Clinics and workshops provide an excellent means of professional enrichment. Programs may be planned to discuss and work collectively on current problems with which industrial arts teachers are faced. Usually specialists in particular fields are invited to act as moderators of discussion groups. A summary of clinic programs of one state is included in Appendix B.

Research. If a state industrial arts organization is to go forward, then it must be based on a continuous program of research and evaluation. Many people should participate in research projects, because they stimulate inquiry and foster growth. Researches may be conducted by individuals or by groups. Research committee members should be representative of the best interests of the profession and allowed enough time to complete the projects they have undertaken. On the other hand, studies need terminal facilities and should not run longer than three years unless some particular values can be attributed to a five-year-long project. Research studies should point the way for the state program in such matters as statements of philosophy, curriculum, texts and references, teaching methods and devices, techniques of evaluation, physical settings and equipment, safety, and state department relations.

Publications. Important research findings of state and national industrial arts organizations should be published and made available for the general use of the profession. Care still needs to be taken to avoid publishing pseudoresearches, results of naively developed questionnaires that can do little more than prove the "status-quo" and, worst of all, an occasional so-called research effort of a biased minority. A state organization should produce and publish a description of its program and then provide accounts of its developments and other accomplishments periodically.

Other Demonstrations of a State Program. A state industrial arts association program must include considerably more than an annual meeting. It should provide developments that can be followed through. Addresses and reports might well include such problems as the improvement of teacher education, the achievement of consumer literacy, as well as occupational sensitivity, the development and conduct of experimental demonstration programs, the nature and development of a county system program, essential legislation, and the winning of professional recognition. A state program should stimulate the improvement of the qualifications of its teachers as well as clarify and improve certification requirements. An industrial arts organization should also be active in the stimulation of schedules that will provide better salaries for its teachers. It should also encourage the evaluation and supervision of industrial arts teaching through-out the state.

(11, page 260)

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study of industry in the schools of today is an ever growing field. As a part of general education industrial arts has won its place as a necessary area of study. The past fifty years has brought about vast changes in the industrial world. If industrial arts is to continue its role in the education of youth it must keep abreast of these changes. There are many ways for industrial arts teachers to keep informed on the latest changes, methods, and products. Magazines and periodicals provide a very good source for information of the type. Visits to industrial plants and talks with people of the industrial world may be very enlightening. Among these various sources of new ideas lies the professional association or organization. Meetings and publications of the associations provide a place where people of the same interests and professional field of endeavor may exchange personal information gathered from various sources.

Summary of Findings. Organizations of people for a common cause has been accepted practice for hundreds of years. As new needs, causes, and ideas arose there also arose new organizations to encourage and assist them. The organizations have been traced from the Guilds of old through the trade unions to professional organizations. Professional associations take on a little different view point than many of the other organizations. Professional education associations are organized

on various levels of scope. The international associations deal with world education problems, the national associations with national problems, and the state and local associations deal with problems of the state and community with which the teachers themselves are in contact. Among education associations are specialized education associations which deal with the same scope of problems as do the professional education associations. Industrial arts associations are among these specialized organizations.

Conclusions. Teachers should be aware of and take part in the associations which were designed and organized to help them. The vast field of education and the machinery of a smoothly operating organization poses many problems. All of the teachers should pick up and carry their part of the load.

Industrial arts associations have grown in the past few years into vast efficient organizations. Industrial arts teachers must take part in the activities of these associations and work with their fellow teachers of the state or nation to better enrich the growing field of industrial arts. If one is to advance there must be a step taken forward, not just a thought about advancing.

Recommendations. Since Table III is incomplete there should be an active effort made to collect information from the missing states so as to give a more complete summary. These associations are growing continually and information contained in this report should grow and keep abreast of the changes.

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## APPENDIX A

## SAMPLE CONSTITUTION

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS  
of the  
\_\_\_\_\_ INDUSTRIAL ARTS ASSOCIATION

## PREAMBLE

We, the teachers of shopwork and industrial drawing in \_\_\_\_\_ public schools and colleges, in order to form a more perfect organization, the better to provide for our mutual welfare, promote the interests of teachers and programs of shopwork instruction in our great state, assume and maintain an active leadership in making and maintaining a well-educated citizenship, and in order to render greater service to our state and local communities, do hereby organize the \_\_\_\_\_ Industrial Arts Association and do hereby establish and adopt the following constitution and by-laws.

## ARTICLE 1. NAME

The name of the organization shall be, "The \_\_\_\_\_ Industrial Arts Association".

## ARTICLE 2. MEMBERSHIP

Members shall be Active, Associate, Honorary and Student and shall subscribe to the rules of the Association.

## ARTICLE 3. OFFICERS

Section 1. The officers of this Association shall be President, Vice President, Secretary-Treasurer and three Directors, which together shall constitute an Executive Board. The immediate past president shall be a member of the Executive Board.

Section 2. The officers shall be elected at the annual meeting each year as prescribed in the by-laws and shall continue in office until their successors are elected.

Section 3. The officers shall perform such duties as usually devolve upon such officers and such other duties as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of the Association.

Section 4. In case a vacancy occurs in any office except that of President, a successor thereto shall be immediately appointed by the President with the approval of the Executive Board to serve until a successor

be elected by the Association.

Section 5. Two honorary advisory members of the Executive Board may be elected at any regular meeting of the Executive Board.

#### ARTICLE 4. ANNUAL MEETINGS

Section 1. The annual Business Meeting of the Association shall be held during the annual state meeting of the State Education Association; or in case this is prevented, it shall be held at some other date as voted by the Association, or otherwise called by the Executive Board of the Association.

Section 2. At the annual business meeting, all officers and directors shall be nominated by a nominating committee appointed by the President. Other nominations may be made from the floor at the time of the election.

Section 3. The term of office shall be one year, or until a successor is elected and duly installed in office.

Section 4. The term of office of the directors shall be for a period of three years. One director shall be elected at each annual meeting to succeed the member who has served three years.

#### ARTICLE 5. AMENDMENT

This constitution may be amended at any regular, or adjourned regular meeting of the Association, or at a special meeting called for that purpose, provided the amendment has been submitted and read at the previous regular business meeting, or as otherwise may be provided in the by-laws.

#### BY-LAWS

##### ARTICLE 1. MEMBERS

Section 1. All bonafide classroom instructors, both public school and college, principals, co-ordinators, supervisors, directors, and teacher-trainers of shopwork instructors in the state of \_\_\_\_\_, may become members of this Association upon payment of dues.

Section 2. Persons other than bonafide industrial arts instructors, such as co-ordinators, principals, superintendents, State Department of Education staff members, etc., upon application and by a majority vote of the Board of Directors, may become associate members and shall be designated as Associate members.

Section 3. On recommendation of the Executive Board, the title of "Honorary Member" may be conferred. The title is complimentary and the action of the Association shall require two-thirds vote of the active members present.



Section 4. Honorary and Associate members shall be entitled to all the privileges of the Association except those of voting and holding office. The former shall not be required to pay dues or to take part in programs; the latter shall pay \$2.00 each as annual membership dues.

Section 5. Students preparing to become teachers of shopwork and drawing may organize college chapters of the Oklahoma Industrial Arts Association. Dues for these members shall be 25¢ per year for which they will receive the \_\_\_\_\_ Industrial Arts Association News, the official publication of the Association.

## ARTICLE 2. MEETINGS

Section 1. Regular annual meetings of this Association shall be held as per Article 4, Section 1, of the Constitution.

Section 2. Special meetings may be called by the President, or by the Executive Board. Special meetings called by the President must be approved by the Executive Board. With the consent of State Education Association Convention.

Section 3. Sufficient time must be devoted to each annual meeting for deliberate consideration of such business as may come before the Association, as provided in Article 4, Section 1.

Section 4. Twenty active members of the Association shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

## ARTICLE 3. DUTIES OF OFFICERS

### PRESIDENT

Section 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association and of the Executive Board except as provided by Section 2 of this article; he shall appoint all standing committees; he shall call special meetings as provided in Article 2, Section 2, and shall look to the general welfare of the Association. He shall perform all other duties pertaining to his office.

### VICE PRESIDENT

Section 2. The Vice President shall, in the absence of the President, preside and perform the further duties of this office, and at all times render assistance to the President. In case of death or resignation of the President, the Vice President shall become President for the unexpired part of the term.

### SECRETARY--TREASURER

Section 3. The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep a record of all business proceedings of the Association. In the absence of the President and Vice President, the Secretary shall preside. At the close of his term of

office, he shall turn all records of the Association to his successor.

Section 4. The Secretary-Treasurer shall have charge of all funds of the Association, and shall pay all bills, keep an accurate account of receipts and expenditures, and make an annual report to the Association.

Section 5. It shall be the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer to take care of all correspondence of the Association.

#### ARTICLE 4. EXECUTIVE BOARD

Section 1. The Executive Board shall consist of the above mentioned officers and directors (Article 3, Section 1) and a council of the elected chairmen of the State Education Association districts.

Section 2. The Executive Board shall attend to the affairs of the Association between regular meetings of the Association. It may prepare and recommend to the Association for its adoption an annual budget, and perform such other duties as are, or may be, specified in the rules or by the order of the Association.

Section 3. The acts of the Board shall not conflict with this Constitution and By-Laws.

Section 4. Regular meetings of the Board shall be held immediately before each annual meeting of the Association for consultative purposes and for any other business that may arise. Special meetings of the Board may be called by the President or by two members of the Board.

Section 5. Four members shall constitute a Board quorum.

Section 6. The Honorary members of the Board shall be invited to attend all called meetings of the Executive Board.

#### ARTICLE 5. COMMITTEES

Section 1. The President shall appoint, subject to the approval of the Association, the following standing committees: Annual Clinic, Publicity, and Legislation. Each committee shall consist of at least three members and shall perform all duties which pertain to such offices. Other committees may be appointed from time to time as the need for them arises.

Section 2. The State Advisory Committee for Industrial Arts in Oklahoma Schools shall constitute a standing committee of the Association. Its membership, with the exception of those members who by virtue of their official capacity in state organizations are ex-officio members, shall be appointed by the Executive Board. The first ten members of this committee,

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|--------------|---|
| Nos. 1 and 2 | Two teachers from small cities                  |
| Nos. 3 and 4 | Two teachers from large cities                  |
| No. 5        | Supervisor of Industrial Arts from a small city |

- No. 6 Supervisor of Industrial Arts from a large city  
 Nos. 7 and 8 Two teachers of shopwork from state junior colleges  
 Nos. 9 to 17 9 heads of Industrial Arts Departments selected from  
 the state colleges  
 No. 18 Representative from the Graduate School, Oklahoma  
 State University, Stillwater  
 No. 19 Representative from the Graduate School, University  
 of Oklahoma, Norman  
 No. 20 State Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education  
 No. 21 The Director of Secondary Education, State Office of  
 Education  
 No. 22 The Director of Rural and Elementary Education,  
 State Office of Education  
 No. 23 President of Oklahoma Industrial Arts Association  
 No. 24 Secretary-Treasurer Oklahoma Industrial Arts Associa-  
 tion  
 No. 25 Supervisor of Industrial Arts in the City where the  
 meeting is held  
 No. 26 Life Member  
 Nos. 27 to 34 Chairmen of District Associations  
 No. 35 President of Oklahoma Council of Industrial Arts  
 Teacher Educators

#### ARTICLE 6. DUES

The dues of active members shall be \$2.00 each year and may be paid to the Secretary-Treasurer following the beginning of the fiscal year. The term of dues, or the fiscal year, shall be September 1st to September 1st.

#### ARTICLE 7. AMENDMENT

These By-Laws may be amended at any regular or adjourned business meeting of the Association, or at a special meeting called for that purpose, provided the amendment has been submitted and read at the previous regular business meeting, or submitted in writing to each active member of the Association at least three months prior to the time at which it is proposed to vote upon such amendment.

## APPENDIX B

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS OF THE ANNUAL OKLAHOMA STATE INDUSTRIAL ARTS CLINIC  
1945-1957 INCLUSIVE

## SPONSORED BY THE OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIAL ARTS ASSOCIATION

- First Annual: May 28-June 2, 1945. Oklahoma A. and M. College campus. J. H. Douglas, Supervisor of Industrial Arts, Tulsa; R. H. Roberts, Supervisor of Industrial Arts, Winfield, Kansas; Wayne P. Hughes, Director, School and College Division, National Safety Council, Chicago. Subjects: "Current Problems" and "Improvement of Project Design."
- Second Annual: May 27-31, 1946. Oklahoma A. and M. College campus. Dr. Otto A. Hankammer, Head, Department of Industrial Arts and Vocational Education, Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg. Subject: "Basic Principles of Art Applied to Industrial Arts Project Planning."
- Third Annual: May 26-30, 1947. Oklahoma A. and M. College, at Lake Carl Blackwell. Leaders: Dr. Burl N. Osburn, Head, Department of Industrial Arts, State Teachers College, Millersville, Pennsylvania. Subject: "The Art in Industrial Arts".
- Fourth Annual: May 31-June 4, 1948. Oklahoma A. and M. College, at Lake Carl Blackwell. Leaders: Dr. John L. Feirer, Head, Department of Industrial Arts, Western Michigan College of Education, Kalamazoo. Subject: "Improving Design of General Metal Work Projects".
- Fifth Annual: May 30-June 3, 1949. Oklahoma A. and M. College, at Lake Carl Blackwell. Leaders: Dr. Chris H. Groneman, Head, Department of Industrial Education, Texas A. and M. College, College Station. Subject: "How to Improve the Design of Industrial Arts Projects".
- Sixth Annual: May 29-June 2, 1950. University of Oklahoma, at North Base in Norman. Leaders: Gerald A. Baysinger, Department of Industrial Education, Wayne University, Detroit. Subject: "Teaching Aids and Devices".
- Seventh Annual: May 28-June 1, 1951. Oklahoma A. and M. College Student Union. Leaders: Dr. Elroy W. Bollinger, University of the State of New York, New York City. Subjects: "Planning New Shops and Rearranging Equipment in Old Shops as a Phase of Improving Industrial Arts Programs".
- Eighth Annual: May 26-30, 1952. University of Oklahoma, at North Base, Norman. Leader: Richard F. Ball, Assistant Professor, Colorado State College, Greeley. Subjects: "Block Printing", "Leather Carving", "Silk Screen Work", "Ceramics", and "Metal Tooling".

- Ninth Annual: May 25-29, 1953. Oklahoma A. and M. College, Quonset 20, campus. Leaders: A. M. Warkaske, Editor, The Deltagram, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and John Claude, Educational Director, The Delta Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Subject: "The Improvement of Design in Woodworking Projects through Efficient Use of Machine Tools".
- Tenth Annual: May 31-June 4, 1954. University of Oklahoma, at North Base, Norman. Leader: Edwin E. Walter, Art Professor, Oklahoma City University, Oklahoma. Subjects: "Sagged and Laminated Glass", "Ceramics", Enameling on Metal".
- Eleventh Annual: May 30-June 3, 1955. Oklahoma A. and M. College campus. Leader: Adrian L. Terlouw, Educational Consultant of Eastman Kodak Company's Sales Service Division. Subject: "Photography as an Industrial Arts Subject".
- Twelfth Annual: June 4-8, 1956. University of Oklahoma. Leaders: Representatives of Reynolds Metals Company. Subject: "Do It Yourself with Aluminum".
- Thirteenth Annual: May 27-31, 1957. Oklahoma City University. Leader: Alexander F. Bick, Milwaukee Public Schools. Subject: "Design in Industrial Arts Laboratories".

VITA

Robert Nash Belt

Candidate for the Degree of

Master of Science

Report: INDUSTRIAL ARTS ASSOCIATIONS, THEIR HISTORY, ORGANIZATION  
AND PURPOSES

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Personal data: Born at Tulsa, Oklahoma, April 24, 1929, the son of  
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for a period of fourteen months, ten of which were spent in  
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work for Walter O'Bannon Company in Tulsa, Oklahoma, August,  
1951; worked as drill press operator and hone machine operator;  
returned to school January, 1952; worked for Flint Steel Corp-  
oration in Tulsa as Structural Steel Detailer in 1953; went to  
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REPORT TITLE: INDUSTRIAL ARTS ASSOCIATIONS, THEIR HISTORY,  
ORGANIZATION, AND PURPOSES

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