

THE DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS OF
FUTURE HOMEMAKERS OF OKLAHOMA

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THE DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS OF
FUTURE HOMEMAKERS OF OKLAHOMA

By

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Bachelor of Science

Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College

Stillwater, Oklahoma

1945

Submitted to the Department of Secondary Education

Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

for the Degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

1946

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The writer wishes to express her sincere appreciation to her adviser, Dr. M. R. Chauncey, and committee members, Dean N. Conger and Dr. E. S. Robinson, for their helpful advice and suggestions.

The information obtained from Miss Mary Russell and Miss Lela O'Toole made possible an accurate history of an organization whose origin and progress belongs to them and other members of Future Homemakers of Oklahoma.

And to Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Emerson, this study is dedicated in thanks and gratitude for an ever abundant source of encouragement and help—thanks to an ideal Dad and Mom, a pair of model homemakers!

PREFACE

The purpose of this study is to obtain information concerning the origin and progress of the Future Homemakers of Oklahoma, its program of activities, and to compare its development with similar organizations in other states.

The author had the privilege of belonging to a local chapter of Future Homemakers of Oklahoma for the four years of her high school career. During this time, she served as secretary-treasurer and president of the local chapter, delegate to the state rally for three years, chairman of Southeast Sub-District #1, state secretary-treasurer, and spent the summer of 1940 and August of 1941 working with Future Homemakers of Oklahoma in the State Department of Home Economics Education. When in college, she served as chairman of the freshman-sophomore division of the Oklahoma A. and M. College Home Economics Club, chairman of the State College Sections of Future Homemakers of Oklahoma and the Oklahoma Home Economics Association, state president and members of the state executive committee of Future Homemakers of Oklahoma. This record of association makes clear the interest of the writer in the organization, and also indicates that she does have a background with the organization that enables her to present significant facts in regard to the history of the organization, its purposes, and ideals.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The scope of training for better living has come to include not only intellectual pursuits, but spiritual, social, and physical training as well. As a participant in a universal life, it becomes necessary that man sometimes subordinate his own will to that of the group as a whole. His training must therefore prepare him to be compatible with others in a four-fold living program--intellectually, spiritually, socially, and physically. Thus, educators have come to realize the value of extra-curricular activities in preparing the individual for the pattern of cooperative living in the world of which he is a member.

Homemaking clubs compose one of the school activities organized and directed within the school to provide opportunities for personal development of the members, service to school and community, and active participation in improving home and family living. This organization within the school provides worth-while opportunities for its members through the promotion of good fellowship in bringing the students, teachers, and parents closer together. Club work helps to develop one's personality, leadership ability, initiative, and helps to train active and efficient leaders for home and community life. Club work is one of the best available means of establishing the value of the homemaking program in the community, and of acquainting the community and other localities with the activities of the homemaking department. Club participation serves as an invaluable instrument of help to each member that would become an interdependent, growing person.

I. SCOPE OF STUDY

It is the desire of the writer to compile information concerning homemaking clubs in the State of Oklahoma that will prove to be of value, not only as an historical study, but as a clarification of the program of ideals and purposes of the state organization, Future Homemakers of Oklahoma. This study includes the history of Future Homemakers of Oklahoma and a resume of its program of activities. In addition, a survey has been made of similar organizations in other states in order that the reader may obtain an over-all view of the student homemaking club program in the United States. A summary of the survey has been requested by thirty-three (33) State Supervisors of Home Economics Education, thus giving an indication of its educational value.

II. METHODS OF RESEARCH AND SOURCES OF DATA

The historical and normative-survey methods were chiefly employed in obtaining data for this study. Information was secured from the materials on file in the office of the State Department of Home Economics Education, publications of Future Homemakers of Oklahoma, the Oklahoma Home Economics Association, and the American Home Economics Association, personal files, questionnaires sent to home economics supervisors over the nation, and interviews with Miss Lela O'Toole, State Supervisor of Home Economics Education, Miss Mary Russell, Head of the Homemaking Department, Oklahoma College for Women, and Miss Lenouliah Gandy, State Supervisor of Negro Home Economics Education. Publicity releases of the local chapters served as evidence of the interpretations of the club program within the different communities.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY OF FUTURE HOMEMAKERS OF OKLAHOMA

Student homemaking clubs were first organized in colleges and universities. The affiliation of student clubs with the American Home Economics Association was begun in 1923, but not until 1926 did the program of the annual meeting of the Association include regularly scheduled sessions of the student club group.¹ In that year, the American Home Economics Association received the first affiliation of an Oklahoma student club--the Harding Junior High School club in Oklahoma City, under the sponsorship of Miss Mary Russell.²

The local clubs in Oklahoma had various names, some of which had little significance to the club purposes, until 1937, at which time an official endeavor was made by the Oklahoma Home Economics Association and the State Department of Home Economics Education to merge all student homemaking clubs. This endeavor was the result of two main factors; first, funds of the Oklahoma Home Economics Association were being used to a large extent for the development of student clubs rather than for the professional purposes of the organization itself, thus making it desirable for its department of student clubs to become a self-supporting organization; and second, it was felt that student clubs were not closely enough correlated with class work--it was for this reason that the

¹ "History of Home Economics Student Clubs," Home Economics Student Clubs, American Home Economics Association, (June, 1938), 3-5.

² "History of F.H.O.," Future Homemakers of Oklahoma Newsletter, III (March, 1941), 4.

supervision of student clubs became a part of the program of the State Department of Home Economics Education. The Oklahoma Home Economics Association had formerly appointed a student club adviser each year, alternating high school and college personnel. Because of insufficient funds and time appropriated for state club work, the state club adviser was quite hampered in that capacity. Miss Mary Russell, a member of the State Supervisory Staff in Home Economics Education, was appointed to work with Mrs. Margaret Gerner Collins, Wetumka, who was student club adviser in 1937, in the formulation of plans for a separate organization of student clubs. Twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars were loaned by the Oklahoma Home Economics Association to the department of student clubs for the financing of its reorganization.

Oklahoma student Rally Day for Homemaking clubs will be held on Saturday, March 20, Oklahoma City, in the Y.W.C.A. Thirty-two high schools, four colleges, and one out-of-school club have already been reported to the state committee. This means a large attendance will be expected.

Special meetings will be held in the morning for high school members, for college members, and for club sponsors....The afternoon meeting will be a general session of club members and sponsors. The theme for emphasis during 1937-38 will be selected and the advisability of adopting a name for all clubs in Oklahoma will be discussed.³

The student club rally was attended by six hundred (600) delegates, who adopted the name "Future Homemakers of Oklahoma" for all student homemaking clubs affiliated with the Oklahoma Home Economics Association. Representatives from fifty-eight (58) clubs were present--five (5) junior high school, forty-five (45) high school, and nine (9) college clubs. State officers elected to serve during the following year were as follows:

³ Mary Russell and Margaret Gerner, "Rally Day Program," The Oklahoma Teacher, XVIII (February, 1937), 13.

President: Maxine Smith, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater

Vice-President: Ola Waltman, Ripley

Secretary-Treasurer: Lois King, East Central State Teachers College, Ada

Members appointed to serve on the advisory committee were:

Dr. Daisy I. Purdy, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater (President of the Oklahoma Home Economics Association)
 Mrs. Margaret Gerner Collins, Wetumka (Student Club Adviser)
 Miss Millie Pearson, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater
 Miss Mary Russell, Assistant State Supervisor of Home Economics Education, Oklahoma City

The selected motto was "Service," colors--yellow and white, flower--the Shasta daisy, and creed--"A Girl's Creed," by Grace Noll Crowell. Club goals for 1937-38 were:

1. That each club plan to affiliate with the Oklahoma and American Home Economics Association by November 1, 1937.
2. That the program committee plan, during the first few weeks of school, a calendar of objectives and programs for the year to direct the activities.
3. That each club, either affiliated or non-affiliated, send the names of its officers and sponsor to the State Club Chairman as soon as the club is organized.
4. That the publicity chairman of each club send monthly news items to the chairman of the publicity committee.
5. That each student club endeavor to carry on some form of social service project during the year.
6. That each club carry on at least one piece of professional work such as a consumer buying project, a gift of books to the library, or a contribution to the International Scholarship Fund.
7. That each club provide a special place in the department for all student club material.
8. That each club plan and follow a budget, which provides for affiliation with Oklahoma and American Home Economics Association, and for sending at least one delegate to the Future Homemakers Rally next spring.
9. That each club correspond with another local club in the state.

10. That the clubs work toward improving the department of the school in some definite way.
11. That each club plan to have representatives at the Future Homemakers Rally next spring.
12. That clubs make at least one contribution to the exhibit at the Future Homemakers Rally.⁴

The first club magazine for the Future Homemakers of Oklahoma was published in October, 1937, and two (2) copies were sent to any club that affiliated with the state and national organizations. The newsletter was sent upon request to any interested person or organization.⁵ The contents of the magazine included greetings from the state president, suggested club programs, methods of raising money, State Club Constitution, A.B.C.'s of Parliamentary Procedure, a method of keeping records of club business, a suggested constitution for local clubs, a suggested initiation service, club songs, and a list of the Oklahoma Home Economics Affiliated Clubs, 1936-37.⁶

Affiliation dues for high school and college clubs were three (\$3.00) dollars, which included affiliation with the Future Homemakers of Oklahoma and the American Home Economics Association. Junior high school and out-of-school youth clubs only affiliated with the Future Homemakers of Oklahoma, dues one (\$1.00) dollar per year.

The objects of the Future Homemakers of Oklahoma as designated in the first suggested constitution for local chapters were:

1. To offer experiences for growth in happy and friendly relationships in home, school, and community life.

⁴ Future Homemakers of Oklahoma Newsletter, II (October, 1937), 3.

⁵ "Future Homemakers," The Oklahoma Teacher, XIX (November, 1937), 11.

⁶ Future Homemakers of Oklahoma Club Magazine, I (October, 1937).

- ✓2. To provide for leadership and fellowship.
- ✓3. To offer participation in a group organized for the common good.⁷

In 1938, two (2) new sections were added to the state organization --Out-of-School Youth and Negro. District rallies were held for the first time.⁸ A new policy was established regarding the state adviser-- it was decided that the State Supervisor of Home Economics Education would appoint a member of the Supervisory Staff to serve as state club chairman. The state was divided into districts, with each district supervisor serving as coordinator of the sub-districts in her district. F.H.O. councilors were selected in each sub-district to give assistance to the State Executive Committee and individual clubs in developing policies and plans for the organization.

The....annual meeting of the Future Homemakers of Oklahoma was held in Oklahoma City, March 19, in the Municipal Auditorium with a registration of 1,560. This number reported one hundred one clubs and a membership of three thousand five hundred fifty-one.

Section meetings of Junior High School, with twelve clubs; Senior High School, with sixty-six clubs; College, with nine clubs; Out-of-School Youth, with two clubs; and Negro, with twelve clubs, were held during the morning with a joint session in the afternoon. This was the first meeting of the Junior High School, Out-of-School Youth, and Negro sections.

The nominating committee of the state organization collected information prior to election on the outstanding girls from each affiliated club. These reports included the girls' activities and accomplishments, executive ability and offices held.

Club Practices

From questions on the registration sheets it was found that: Sixty-seven clubs charge dues, ranging from five cents a month to \$1.00 a year; thirty-four hold their meetings during the activity

⁷ "Suggested Constitution, By-Laws and Rules for Local Chapters of Future Homemakers of Oklahoma," Future Homemakers of Oklahoma Club Magazine, Op. Cit., I, 4.

⁸ "District Rallies," Future Homemakers of Oklahoma Newsletter, III (October, 1938), 1.

period, twenty after school, twenty during the class period, twenty-eight at night, and one during the noon hour.

Seventeen have thirty minute meetings, twenty-seven have forty-five minute meetings, thirty-four have sixty minute meetings, and nineteen have ninety minute meetings; sixty-six have a committee to plan the program for the year, eight depend upon the officers for this, and in twenty cases the entire club plans the program; nineteen have year books; thirty-four plan to hold meetings during the summer months.⁹

Officers for 1938-39 were as follows:

State Chairman: Miss Vera Drake, State Department of Home Economics Education, Stillwater

President: Mildred Baird, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater

Vice-President: Pearline Browers, Prague

Secretary-treasurer: Margaret Headley, Oklahoma Baptist University, Shawnee

Advisory Committee: Dr. Daisy I. Purdy, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater

Miss Vera Drake, State Department of Home Economics Education, Stillwater

Miss Mary Russell, State Department of Home Economics Education, Stillwater

Miss Lorennie Berry, Oklahoma Baptist University, Shawnee¹⁰

38-39
Approximately two thousand two hundred fifty girls attended the third annual state rally for the Future Homemakers of Oklahoma held in Oklahoma City, March 11, with headquarters at the Municipal Auditorium. These girls represented one hundred fifty-six affiliated clubs from all sections of the state including junior high school, high school, and college clubs. Members of the executive committee and those assisting with the rally met on Friday evening for dinner and a business meeting.

A new feature of this year's program included a get-acquainted party at the Biltmore Hotel for those arriving in Oklahoma City on Friday. Over three hundred were present. Another new feature was the morning meeting and luncheon for superintendents in schools

⁹ "Future Homemakers of Oklahoma," The Oklahoma Teacher, XIX (May, 1938), 28.

¹⁰ Future Homemakers of Oklahoma Newsletter, III (October, 1938), 2.

where Vocational Programs in homemaking are being offered. A. L. Crable, State Director of Vocational Education presided over the panel discussion on "An Evaluation of Present Policies and Procedures in Vocational Class and Club Programs."¹¹

The suggested program theme for the high school clubs in 1939-40 was "Home Beautification and Recreation," and the junior high school clubs chose that of "Homes of Other Lands." Both program themes provided unlimited opportunities for the development of the girl as an individual, as a member of the home, club, and school, and as a citizen in the community and world at large.¹² The theme of the state rally was "Achievements Through Cooperation." Discussions centered around the newly instigated "friendship tours," plans for district and state rallies, and individual club plans.¹³

State club officials for 1939-40 were:

State Chairman: Miss Nora Massengale, State Department of Home Economics Education, Stillwater

President: Mary Rose, Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha

Vice-President: Louise Hale, Caddo

Secretary-Treasurer: Jane Robinson, University of Oklahoma, Norman

College Section Chairman: Ferne Castle, University of Oklahoma, Norman

High School Section Chairman: Betty Jo Tate, Hobart

Junior High School Chairman: Betty Bumgerner, Norman

Advisory Committee: Miss Nora Massengale, State Department of Home Economics Education, Stillwater

¹¹ "Future Homemakers of Oklahoma," The Oklahoma Teacher, XX (April, 1939), 18.

¹² Future Homemakers of Oklahoma Newsletter, IV (March, 1940), 1.

¹³ Ibid.

Dr. Anna K. Banks, Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha

Miss Lorennie Berry, Oklahoma Baptist University, Shawnee

Miss Mary Russell, State Department of Home Economics Education, Oklahoma City¹⁴

In 1939-40, the state club constitution was revised under the direction of Miss Nora Massengale, State Club Chairman, and Miss Mary Russell, State Supervisor of Home Economics Education. State club colors were changed to burgundy and white; the Antirrhinum (snapdragon) was chosen as state club flower; and in addition to a more detailed, complete constitution, the objects of the organization were revised to read as follows:

1. To actively participate in improving personal, home, and community living.
2. To experience real achievement on the part of all members.
3. To participate in cooperative planning and group action.
4. To promote fellowship among youth.
5. To develop leadership ability.
6. To participate in enjoyable recreational activities.
7. To do life's work however humble with dignity and respect.
8. To be able to establish and enjoy a happy home.¹⁵

In 1940-41, more new and ever-growing activities were added to the program of Future Homemakers of Oklahoma

The first Leadership Conference of the Future Homemakers of Oklahoma was held on the Oklahoma A. and M. College campus August 20-22. The theme of the meeting was 'Leadership for a Democracy.'

¹⁴ Future Homemakers of Oklahoma Newsletter, IV (September, 1939), 2.

¹⁵ Constitution--By-Laws and Rules of Future Homemakers of Oklahoma, (March 1, 1940).

The purpose of the conference was to train the state and district officers, presidents and secretary-treasurers of local chapters, club mothers and advisers for the coming year. Club councilors from the twelve sub-districts in the state helped in an advisory capacity at the various meetings....The senior high school clubs have as their program theme for the year 'Home Beautification and Recreation.' This theme was the basis for entertainment during the conference. Mr. F. K. McGinnis, Jr., Assistant Extension Horticulturist with the A. & M. Extension Division, showed slides of farm and town homes with simple landscape lawns. He gave special emphasis on how to raise the club flower, the antirrhinum. A tour of the homes, gardens, and lawns in Stillwater helped to carry out the theme.

The Works Progress Administration Recreation Project had charge of recreation during the conference. Every afternoon they conducted handicraft classes in handwork, metal work and pottery. At the evening recreation hour new games were played which the girls could use in their local clubs.

Highlights of the year will include the Friendship Tours on September 21 and Sub-District Rallies on October 5. Five thousand are expected to attend these twelve rallies.¹⁶

The fall issue of the Future Homemakers of Oklahoma Newsletter stressed an important policy that was adopted by the executive committee, the advisory committee, teacher trainers, and supervisors, and which was later approved by the superintendents' section of Future Homemakers of Oklahoma at the state rally.

✓ This policy states that neither individual members, local chapters, nor the state organization will enter or sponsor a contest.

✓ Among the reasons for this are:

1. The teacher's time is limited and each girl is entitled to her share of it.
2. Experiences which develop cooperation are superior in home and family life to those which encourage competition.
3. Members should be encouraged to do those things which are important to them without the necessity of a contest to stimulate the activity.

¹⁶ "Future Homemakers Conference, Stillwater--August 20-22," The Oklahoma Teacher, XXII (September, 1940), 30.

We believe a sound program requires that this policy be strictly observed.¹⁷

During 1940-41, the state club organization discontinued requiring affiliation with the Oklahoma branch of the American Home Economics Association, deciding to concentrate the club dues within the state to improve the state organization. This was of especial value since the American Home Economics Association did not at that time serve junior high and Negro sections, which were of equal value as other sections in Future Homemakers of Oklahoma. State officers during this year were:

State Chairman: Miss Lela O'Toole, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater

President: Juanita Lummus, Oklahoma Baptist University, Shawnee

Vice-President: Naomi Jane Affholder, Blackwell

Secretary-Treasurer: Bonnie E. Emerson, Bowlegs

Historian: Ada Lee Brock, Stillwater

Parliamentarian: Janelle Jagers, Ninnekah

College Section Chairman: Frances Cromwell, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater

High School Section Chairman: Betty Frank Young, Poteau

Junior High School Section Chairman: Patty Bennett, Garber

Advisory Committee: Miss Lela O'Toole, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater

Miss Mary Russell, State Department of Home Economics Education, Oklahoma City

Miss Lorennie Berry, Oklahoma Baptist University, Shawnee

Chickasha¹⁸ Dr. Anna K. Banks, Oklahoma College for Women,

¹⁷ Future Homemakers of Oklahoma Newsletter, V (October, 1940), 1.

¹⁸ Ibid, p. 2.

On September 25, 1941, the first boys' chapter applied for affiliation, and was welcomed into the ranks of Future Homemakers of Oklahoma. The new chapter was at Woodward, with seventeen (17) members--sponsor, Miss Millicent Schaub. Other changes in the organization included the departure of Miss Mary Russell from the State Supervisory staff.

Perhaps you who are new members of Future Homemakers of Oklahoma do not know that Miss Russell was responsible for the founding of our organization and has been instrumental in its phenomenal growth and development. It was because of her vision and expert guidance that we can proudly boast of an organization that is not only outstanding in our own State but leads in all the States in chapters, membership and accomplishments.¹⁹

Radio broadcasts became another regular activity--both local and state. The coming of the war brought forth the many defense measures that automatically became a part of everyday living the world over. Future Homemakers of Oklahoma accepted the challenge, and made patriotism practical. Members of this organization were active participants in waste paper drives, scrap metal drives, waste fat drives, and even provided for the future by buying war bonds to be used later in purchasing camp sites and equipment for Future Homemakers of Oklahoma Recreation Camps. State officers were:

State Chairman: Dr. Hazel Frost, State Department of Home Economics Education, Oklahoma City

President: Lorene Wulz, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater

Vice-President: Leona Plumlee, New Castle

Secretary-Treasurer: Doris Bounds, Hugo

Parliamentarian: Helen Najvar, Prague

Historian: Mary Alice Carmichael, University of Oklahoma, Norman

¹⁹ Future Homemakers of Oklahoma Newsletter, VI (October, 1941), 2.

College Section Chairman: Margaret McHugh, Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha

High School Section Chairman: Betty Sue White, Tonkawa

Junior High School Section Chairman: Ramona Crouse, Alva

Advisory Committee: Dr. Hazel Frost, State Department of Home Economics Education, Oklahoma City
 Dr. Anna K. Banks, State Department of Home Economics Education, Oklahoma City
 Mrs. Gladys Stone, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater
 Mrs. Ellen H. Isaacs, Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha²⁰

Due to war-time travel restrictions, many activities of the organization were abandoned until the national emergency would be concluded. State rallies were discontinued, and other activities, such as friendship tours, sub-district rallies, etc., were limited to a minimum. Victory drives were finally added to the list. Details concerning additional club activities shall be treated in Chapter III; thus, the writer shall limit the remainder of Chapter II somewhat to listings of officers.

1942-43:

State Chairman: Dr. Hazel Frost, State Department of Home Economics Education, Oklahoma City

President: Dorothy Hembree, University of Oklahoma, Norman

Vice-President: Elaine Hinds, Tahlequah

Secretary-Treasurer: Lucille Edens Holly, Hobart

Parliamentarian: Pauline Dilts, Stillwater

Historian: John Carlisle, Hobart

College Section Chairman: Amy Jane Gibbs, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater

High School Section Chairman: Phyllis Jagers, Ninnekah

²⁰ Ibid.

Junior High School Section Chairman: Leta Mae Allard, Hobart

Boys Section Chairman: Kenneth Cooper, Hobart

Negro Section Chairman: Izola Brooks, Bristow

Advisory Committee: Dr. Hazel Frost, State Department of Home
Economics Education, Oklahoma City

Dr. Anna K. Banks, State Department of
Home Economics Education, Oklahoma City

Mrs. Nellie R. Evans, University of
Oklahoma, Norman

Mrs. Ellen H. Isaacs, Oklahoma College
for Women, Chickasha

Miss Lenouliah Gandy, Langston University,
Langston²¹

1943-44:

State Chairman: Dr. Hazel Frost, State Department of Home
Economics Education, Oklahoma City

President: Phyllis Jagers, Oklahoma College for Women,
Chickasha

1st Vice-President: Mary Pat Teape, Prague

2nd Vice-President: Danette Young, Claremore

Secretary: Bessie Sue Brown, Duncan

Parliamentarian: Clyde Lee Feese, Woodward

Historian: Lina Frances Folks, Weatherford

College Section Chairman: Bonnie E. Emerson, Oklahoma A. and
M. College, Stillwater

High School Section Chairman: Patsy Ruth Franklin, Mangum

Junior High School Chairman: Elizabeth Van Buskirk, Healdton

Boys Section Chairman: Joe Taylor, Hobart

Negro Section Chairman: Alice Brown, Luther

Advisory Committee: Dr. Hazel Frost, State Department of Home
Economics Education, Oklahoma City

²¹ Future Homemakers of Oklahoma Newsletter, VII (May, 1943), 2.

Dr. Anna K. Banks, State Department of Home Economics Education, Oklahoma City

Mrs. Ellen H. Isaacs, Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha

Mrs. Kathryn F. Graham, Southwestern Institute of Technology, Weatherford

Miss Lenouliah Gandy, Langston University, Langston²²

1944-45:

State Adviser: Miss Helen Nichols, State Department of Home Economics Education, Oklahoma City

President: Bonnie E. Emerson, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater

1st Vice-President: Annadelle Fincher, Poteau

2nd Vice-President: Nadine Southerland, Clinton

Secretary-Treasurer: Renna V. Smith, El Reno

Parliamentarian: Patsy Barnett, Coalgate

Historian: Marilyn Wiley, Elmore City

College Section Chairman: Norma Jeanne Brownrigg, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater

High School Section Chairman: Marilyn Ghormley, Tahlequah

Junior High School Section Chairman: Georgia Carter, Poteau

Song Leader, Lela Pearl Greeson, Sulphur

Advisory Committee: Dr. Anna K. Banks, State Supervisor of Home Economics Education, Oklahoma City

Miss Sara Meador, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater

Miss Lila M. Welch, Oklahoma University, Norman²³

1944-45
 During this year, a movement was begun by the American Home Economics Association, the Home Economics Service of the United States Office of Education, supplemented by the American Vocational Association home

²² Future Homemakers of Oklahoma Newsletter, VIII (December, 1943), 2.

²³ Future Homemakers of Oklahoma Newsletter, IX (October, 1944), 2.

economists to merge all state student homemaking club organizations into a national organization.²⁴ Oklahoma, as well as other states, sent representatives to the meetings regarding the national organization. Dr. Hazel Frost, former state club chairman, was chosen executive secretary of the national organization.

National affiliation was begun anew in 1945 by many state organizations. In Oklahoma, it was decided that each local chapter should have its choice as to whether or not it would affiliate nationally. The national organization, Future Homemakers of America, required that each club belong to its state organization before it was eligible for national affiliation. Future Homemakers of America charters were to be granted only to those states who affiliated as a whole. Future Homemakers of Oklahoma maintained its state organization, and those chapters that so desired to affiliate both nationally and with the state organization were allowed to do so--but it was not required that they belong to both if they did not so desire.]

1945-46:

State Advisor: Miss Helen Nichols, State Department of Home Economics Education, Oklahoma City

President: Bessie Sue Brown, Duncan

Vice-Presidents:

Northeast: Alma Dailey, Eufaula

Northwest: Sylvia Hodges, Stillwater

Southeast: Faye Shores, Pauls Valley

Southwest: Marjorie Kroutil, Yukon

Secretary-Treasurer: Shirley Kyle, Tahlequah

Historian: Marilyn Wiley, Elmore City

²⁴ Hazel Frost, "F.H.A. Comes of Age," Journal of Home Economics, XXXVIII, (March, 1946), 157-158.

High School Section Chairman: Carolyn Protzmann, Verden

Junior High School Section Chairman: Elaine Stigler, Stigler

College Section Chairman: Myra Hunt, Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha

Advisory Committee: Miss Helen Nichols, State Department of Home Economics Education, Oklahoma City
 Miss Helen Jensen, Duncan, Oklahoma
 Miss Lila M. Welch, Oklahoma University, Norman
 Miss Lela O'Toole, State Supervisor of Home Economics Education, Oklahoma City²⁵

A vice-president was elected from each district to serve on the state executive committee in order that a more adequate representation of all districts could be obtained.

During 1945-46, many changes were being made in the organizations of every state. Upon the resignation of Dr. Anna K. Banks, Miss Lela O'Toole, former state club chairman and Assistant State Supervisor, was chosen to become State Supervisor of Home Economics Education in Oklahoma. This appointment was in recognition of her outstanding record as a homemaking teacher, democratic leadership of student clubs, and her ability as a competent director of homemaking programs.

Since 1938, homemaking teachers who had active chapters of Future Homemakers of Oklahoma were asked to serve as club councilors. The state supervisory staff decided on the membership of the council, and each councilor served for a period of three years. During the summer, the councilors and the state supervisory staff decided on the responsibilities of the councilors. For the year 1945-46, these included:

1. Contacting beginning and new teachers to help get programs underway and informing them of their responsibilities.

²⁵ Future Homemakers of Oklahoma Newsletter, XI (October, 1945), 2.

2. Planning with teachers and club girls the types of activities to be carried out in the sub-district.
3. Assisting the district supervisor in planning for group meetings.
4. Helping teachers with initiation and installation services, election of officers, etc.
5. Sending out information to teachers on information discussed in Councilors' meetings.
6. Sending a record of achievement of chapters and individuals in the sub-district to the State Office.
7. Assisting with the organization of new chapters.²⁶

Table I represents the history of affiliations of Future Homemakers of Oklahoma, and a record of student club membership in the State of Oklahoma. It may be observed that student clubs in Oklahoma began affiliation with the American Home Economics Association in 1926, but the number of affiliations increased very irregularly and slowly until a state organization, Future Homemakers of Oklahoma, was formed in 1937. Affiliations for the previous year were more than tripled in number, and increased rapidly until 1942, at which time the number of affiliations began to decrease.

The rapid increase in membership in Future Homemakers of Oklahoma may be attributed to several factors; namely, the increased interest in the general homemaking program and added support which it received-- financially and socially, the cooperation of state home economists in forming an organization built on common ideals and purposes--one that offered opportunities for the enrichment of individual, home, and community living, available to those who would partake and participate.

The irregular decrease in membership was caused at first by the

²⁶ Ibid., p. 3.

general conditions which existed in all schools during World War II-- teacher shortages, and desertion of the schools by those students who entered service either in the armed forces or defense plants. A tremendous number of girls quit school to become wives and mothers, carrying out the programs of work which they had learned through their club participation. More recent decreases have been due to the uncertainty of the club situation locally, state-wide, and nationally. The writer believes that until a definite program is again set up, the decrease will continue on the state level, but chapters will continue to function locally. Total state affiliations and membership in Future Homemakers of Oklahoma have decreased also because of the withdrawal of the Negro chapters from this organization to form an organization of their own, the New Homemakers of America. This move, however, has served to increase the total number of Negro chapters and membership in Oklahoma, thus enlarging the scope of student homemaking club programs in this state.

Statistics included in Table I were obtained from Miss Lela O'Toole, State Supervisor of Home Economics Education, and Miss Lenouliah Gandy, State Supervisor of Negro Home Economics Education.]

TABLE I

HISTORY OF STUDENT HOMEMAKING CLUB AFFILIATIONS
AND MEMBERSHIP IN OKLAHOMA

Year	A.H.E.A.	F.H.A.	N.H.A.		F.H.O.		Total No. Okla. Student Clubs	
	Affiliations	Affiliations	Chapters	Members	Chapters	Members	Chapters	Members
1926	1							
1927	2							
1928	3							
1929	11							
1930	23							
1931	19							
1932	15							
1933	21							
1934	19							
1935	13							
1936	14							
1937	19							
1938	61				101	3,550		
1939	141				162	5,550		
1940	188				232	8,500		
1941					272	10,000		
1942					216	5,172		
1943					215	5,150		
1944					227	8,100		
1945		103	15	345	197	7,175	212	7,520
1946 (April 10)		134	34	1,088	150	6,579	184	7,667

NOTE: The initials above represent the organizations indicated as follows: A.H.E.A.--American Home Economics Association; F.H.A.--Future Homemakers of America; N.H.A.--New Homemakers of America; F.H.O.--Future Homemakers of Oklahoma.

CHAPTER III

PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES

Statistics point to the fact that a very large number of girls are married the year they graduate from high school. Homemaking for them then becomes the career of their choice.¹ When one studies the program of Future Homemakers of Oklahoma, it is evident that it furnishes for homemakers opportunities that are of utmost value for efficient, happy home management. Its members are constantly striving to work out aims that fit the present-day needs, thereby working out programs of greater interest and value than ever before.²

The accomplishment of an individual club may be comparatively insignificant, but the larger portion of club activity is a substantial part of the total student activity. The type program determines its value. The old stereotyped program is seldom used, instead, the natural interests of the individuals of the group become basic material for the program. The general educational theme is selected and around this theme programs are built for well rounded knowledge.³

Through the cooperation of each chapter, the state organization of Future Homemakers of Oklahoma annually forms a program of work which serves as a guide for activities carried out on both state and local levels in furthering the purposes of the organization. Programs and projects are planned to make possible a wide variety of individual and group achievements.

¹ "Something to Think About," The Student Home Economist, III (April, 1941), 1.

² Margaret Lutz, "Club Aims Through the Years," National Magazine of Home Economics Student Clubs, IV (November, 1939), 17.

³ Lena Mae Anlauf, Home Economics Clubs in High Schools of the Southwest, p. 4.

Future Homemakers of Oklahoma publishes annually a handbook which is available free of charge to all chapters. The handbook contains information concerning available releases and organization helps for local clubs; for instance, affiliation information, club program tips, State Club Constitution and By-Laws, duties of officers, suggestions for increasing club treasuries, scrapbook and yearbook suggestions, helps for news gatherers, suggested initiation and installation ceremonies, tips on Parliamentary Procedure, club aims and objectives, sources of help in developing the state club theme, library references regarding clubs, etc.

The writer has chosen to omit information concerning the definite structure of the organization--requirements for officers, offices, etc., since, as has been stated previously, revisions in the state program are being made at the present time, and the reorganization will not be completed until a State meeting of Future Homemakers of Oklahoma is held, and all chapters have received the opportunity to contribute and cooperate in the reformation.

In interpreting the club program of work, the activities have been grouped under four general headings--educational, cooperative, social and recreational, and financial. It is not possible to completely divide into specific divisions the program of activities of Future Homemakers of Oklahoma, as it is specifically designed for the integration of the many aspects of homemaking. The preceding topics have been designated as such merely to aid the reader in analyzing the activity program of Future Homemakers of Oklahoma.

I. EDUCATIONAL

The home economics club of today is the basis of a fine tradition and a medium of service to the future. It meets the needs of the majority of the girls and can function in the school and community where other clubs do not....It is educational in that it gives an opportunity for motivating and enriching classroom work. It also offers a medium through which its members receive training in citizenship and civic affairs by giving the girls varied opportunities for training in Parliamentary Procedure, for organizing work, and for developing initiative and leadership.⁴

Programs offer members a wealth of possibilities for gaining a knowledge of homemaking and its professional opportunities. Among suggestions which have been utilized by local chapters are as follows: Club programs including readings; panel or round-table discussions; plays written and produced by club members; talks or reports by club members, teachers, or special speakers; and demonstrations by club members, teachers, or friends in related fields. Club programs have been built around a selected theme, such as vocations for girls or women trained in home economics, leaders in home economics, child study, wholesome leisure time activities, or some other phase of home economics which is not always included in the home economics curriculum of the school. Clubs frequently devote some sessions during the year to an international program and one to a celebration of Home Economics or Ellen H. Richards Day. Clubs have cooperated in sponsoring American Education Week by following such a plan as follows: (1) Open-house in the homemaking department; (2) invite parents to visit classes engaged in regular school activities, and have them participate in the classes they attend; (3) present a program on the school organization to adult

4

Joyce Henderson, "What A Club Means to the School and the Community," Journal of Home Economics, XXV (April, 1933), 294-296.

groups; (4) arrange exhibits; (5) cooperate with community business establishments by setting up window displays on clothing suitable for high school girls, furnish budget rooms according to principles studied in homemaking, arrange space-saving kitchens, demonstrate correct and interesting table settings for different occasions, demonstrate time and motion saving devices and methods, etc. The local chapter of Future Homemakers of Oklahoma at Cushing, Oklahoma, was hostess to parents and visitors at an informal tea, which was planned and conducted by the members.

The club adviser is a most important factor in making for the educational success of a club. Wise guidance and intelligent, serious study on the part of the adviser will do much toward solving the many problems regarding the value, aims and administration of clubs. The real responsibility for the success of the program will rest with the pupil, but must be approved by the adviser. Such was the program carried out in the Sulphur, Oklahoma class-club project. Students were guided to plan and to so relate class and club work that each individual had the opportunity for needed personal development. This plan was devised by Miss Larra Zola Coe, adviser, who has since been added to the State Supervisory Staff of Home Economics Education. Cooperative learning experiences which originated as a result of cooperative class and club work were developed through:

1. Shared responsibility in class, club programs and projects.
2. Cooperative action in promoting and executing school and community projects.
3. Group decisions as a result of collective thinking.
4. Self direction in self initiated self directed plans of action.
5. Application of basic homemaking principles in class, club and home activities.

Records of all class and club activities were kept by student secretaries. Evidences of student growth were observed and recorded through progress sheets, individual achievement club record, student opinion of values gained, and comments made by persons not directly connected with the homemaking department.⁵

Thus, one sees that club work is not an organization project that is apart from the home, school, or community, but a continuence of the aims and objectives of each--a supplementary factor.

II. COOPERATIVE

"To participate in cooperative planning and group action" is part of the foundation on which Future Homemakers of Oklahoma firmly stands. One of the goals of the club is to stimulate initiative that will result in active, cooperative, intelligent participation in working for the common good of all.

Cooperation is closely allied with participation; likewise initiative is closely allied with cooperation. A student who cooperates in making his club a success must also in some manner participate in the club's program of activities....Cooperation is not something to learn about; it is a series of acts to perform.... Probably nowhere else in the curriculum is it more essential for success that students should 'learn to do by doing'--and probably nowhere else in the curriculum is there a better opportunity to learn to do by doing--than in....club work.⁶

Future Homemakers of Oklahoma is so organized that as many as possible of its members will have an opportunity to participate in both leadership and followership experiences, as it is believed that truly democratic action is not obtained without intelligent participation.

⁵ Larra Zola Coe, A Study of the Relationship Between Homemaking Classes and Clubs in the Sulphur High School, p. 5.

⁶ Joseph Roemer, Charles Forrest Allen, and Dorothy Atwood, Basic Student Activities, pp. 210-211.

Charles R. Foster says, "One of the primary necessities in preparation for democratic life is worthy cooperation."⁷ In confirmation of this belief, Future Homemakers of Oklahoma has adopted the policy of "Cooperation--Not Competition!"

There are an indefinite number of ways in which a club may cooperate, not only within itself, but on a local, state, and national level. The Future Homemakers of Oklahoma voted to cooperate with all other community organizations possible in promoting the welfare and betterment of all.

The Konawa, Oklahoma chapter cooperated with members of the local Future Farmers of America chapter in holding a Christmas party. Exchange presents were purchased for children, and the organizations gave them to the Ada Baptist Orphanage.

The Welch, Oklahoma chapter worked with community agencies in establishing adult education classes.

The Byng, Oklahoma chapter has seen to it that an adequate lunch is served at school each day. When the W.P.A. school lunch program was discontinued, Future Homemakers of Oklahoma club members took over the serving of the school lunch. Every member planned a home garden and canned spring vegetables.

Future Homemakers of Oklahoma contributes to an international scholarship fund. This fund, through a cooperative plan, makes it possible for a limited number of foreign women to study home economics in colleges in this country.

⁷ Charles R. Foster, Extra-Curricular Activities in the High School, p. 65.

Members of Future Homemakers of Oklahoma have cooperated with the Red Cross in making afghans, pillow covers, quilts, scrapbooks, in rolling bandages and making hospital shirts. They have assisted in the share-the-meat campaign by walking to visit hundreds of families to acquaint them with the program--cooperating also with the national rubber conservation program which was in effect at that time.

Other cooperative club efforts have included such projects as: Beautifying the school grounds, collecting and remodeling clothing for children of the needy, collecting magazines to be distributed in hospitals for homes for the aged, filling of Thanksgiving and Christmas baskets, acting as hostesses to school visitors, selling Christmas seals for the benefit of the prevention of tuberculosis, help supervise summer playgrounds for children, help in the school office, help with health clinics, assisting in Red Cross and Social Welfare work, promoting activities to help with National Defense--such as the purchase of war bonds and stamps, drives for contributions to funds for the prevention of infantile paralysis and cancer, redecoration of school rooms, assistance in operating nursery schools, and numerous other projects.

The Oklahoma Association of New Homemakers of America has as its project contributing to the Tuskegee Infantile Paralysis Fund, for the purpose of helping build an entire new unit on to the only infantile paralysis hospital for Negroes in the world. The national organization of New Homemakers of America has taken this unit as its project, and the members plan to make all the furniture and do all of the decorating.

The Oklahoma Association has worked with the World Christmas Project, and is at present making contributions to their state camp fund. The girls have made and sent two large boxes of toys to the Crippled Children's Home in Oklahoma City.

III. SOCIAL AND RECREATIONAL

The social and recreational aspect of Future Homemakers of Oklahoma is valuable in that it helps a girl to become a gracious hostess and guest, as well as helping her to realize how careful planning will save time, effort, and money. A certain amount of such activities makes an appropriate part of a student club program, especially where the members would not otherwise have many such opportunities or where there are not many social affairs in the school.⁸ One of the outstanding features of Future Homemakers of Oklahoma meetings is that they are not only of educational value to the members, but provide social and recreational benefits as well.

Oklahoma City was host over the weekend to an appreciably different sort of convention. It was the convention of young women of high school age known as the Future Homemakers. More than two thousand of them were here, representing one hundred twenty-five different clubs located in nearly every county of the state. They like our city and our city likes them.

These girls know how to dance, they participate in and enjoy the various forms of modern entertainment, they know how to dress well and how to fix their hair, and they look as well in bathing suits as do their city sisters, but they didn't attend the state-wide rally here to study hip-line measurements and the latest steps. They gathered here to swap knowledge of and study the ever improving ways of making home life better and happier. These girls, when they get married, will already know how to sew on buttons, cook a beef roast, mend lace curtains, repair broken patches in the wall paper, regulate the kitchen range, make little brother's shirts, and keep the family record book.

It is unusual to have two thousand delegates, men or women, come to town and have no ax to grind, no politics to play, no deal to put over, no favors to seek. There is no condition within the scope of their activities to view with alarm. They have no fear whatever of the country going to the dogs. May the Lord bless them, and as their organization grows may it spread to the large cities too.⁹

⁸ Home Economics Student Clubs, Op. cit., p. 24.

⁹ "Future of the Home Seems Safe," Oklahoma City Times, (March 13, 1939).

A rather unique activity included in the program of Future Homemakers of Oklahoma is that of participating in friendship tours--girls in from three to six nearby towns visit with each other, two cars from each school making the trip (this number may vary in different situations). Club advisers, club officers, club mothers and school superintendents are invited, and at each stop, the car personnel is rearranged so that as many acquaintances as possible are made. The participants are given an opportunity to observe new things that could be done in their own clubs and departments. The groups eat lunch together; and at one stop, the hostess club may entertain at a tea; and at another stop, a program may be presented. Many new friendships with girls in neighboring towns are formed in these tours, and some of the girls keep up their friendships by letter writing.

A project of the Bowlegs, Oklahoma chapter was that of building an outdoor fireplace to be used by the boys and girls of Bowlegs High School for outdoor picnics and parties. The boys homemaking class did the manual labor and the construction. Materials such as rock and sand were gathered up by the boys, but the cement was furnished by the school.

Some chapters make a recreation center of the homemaking department in the evenings and on Saturdays, so that parents and visitors may see and enjoy it. The Mangum, Oklahoma chapter meets for an activity period which is devoted to handicrafts, such as knitting, crocheting, making scrapbook covers, recipe book backs, belts, wall placques, and producing novelties for one's coat lapels and hair.

The Oklahoma A. and M. College chapter sponsors Home Economics Day, on which is held the Senior Breakfast, and a day of fun and frolic is experienced by students and faculty members in the School of Home Economics.

To create interest in home experiences, a group of seven sophomore girls in the Bethel, Oklahoma chapter made a visit to the home of each girl in the group. In this way, each girl became acquainted with every mother, and had first-hand knowledge of each home project and something of the home environment of other club members. Some of the projects included the reupholstering of a divan, varnishing of the woodwork and living room furnishings, remodeling a bed room, and the construction of handicrafts.

The Prairie Valley High School dismissed for harvesting, but the club members continued their regular meetings, which included a covered dish dinner, followed by a slumber party in the homemaking cottage.

Recreational hours and social gatherings at rallies and conferences are planned in such a manner as to provide the maximal entertainment of all groups in order that the suggestions may be utilized by every chapter.

Psychologists have found that gregariousness is one of the characteristics of adolescence--it is the gang, club, set, clique age, and it is only natural that boys and girls want to have regular and pleasant associations with other boys and girls.¹⁰ Future Homemakers of Oklahoma recognizes this need, and strives to meet its challenge through a carefully planned program of activities, planned by each chapter to meet the needs of its particular situation.

IV. FINANCIAL

The raising of money is of utmost importance to many clubs since

¹⁰ Foster, op. cit., VII, 128.

they can be financed in no other way. Much useful experience is gained by the club members in contriving many methods of money-raising in order that they may sponsor certain desired activities. Many financial plans are worked out, the aims of which include gaining valuable experience in earning money, and using those plans which yield the largest returns for work done. Through money-raising projects, students are able to acquaint themselves with more citizens of the community, and can use their working experiences in proving the worth and value of the organization. The school policy must be ascertained in each community before the projects can be planned; therefore, the projects often vary quite widely in different schools.

Resumes of activities of the Caddo, Oklahoma chapter as published in Future Homemakers of Oklahoma Newsletters over a period of four years are as follows:

1942-43:

The Caddo F.H.O. Club feels that it is every F.H.O. member's patriotic duty to raise food and plenty of it. Victory gardens and food preservation have been the topics of the last two meetings. One hundred per cent participation is stressed in these two projects by every Caddo F.H.O. member as spring, summer, and fall projects. Many gardens are in the making now and by early spring it is felt that every girl will be doing her share in this great talk of raising food which is so vital to the war effort. The Chapter members assisted in helping Caddo put over Bryan county's largest war bond drive for the month of January by preparing attractive boxes and pies which were sold to the highest bidders in bonds and stamps. They not only prepared the attractive boxes and pies but did their share in buying. In actual cash the Caddo War Bond drive for January netted \$79,592.85 which alone was more than Bryan county's quota of \$71,700.00 for January.¹¹

1943-44:

F.H.O. Club of Caddo High is one of the most outstanding

¹¹ Future Homemakers of Oklahoma Newsletter, VII (March, 1943), 3.

organizations of the school. It has approximately sixty-five members, and it meets at least once a month.

The Future Homemakers of Oklahoma contribute to nearly every worthy charity or patriotic appeal. Donations were made to the American Red Cross War Fund, Infantile Paralysis Drive and the Tuberculosis Drive. Also, a twenty-five dollar War Bond was purchased for the State \$1,000.00 War Bond. Very recently the club gave both the grade school and high school five dollars each to help improve the lunchrooms.¹²

1944-45:

The Senior Chapter has a membership of 62 for 1944-45.

For the first time Caddo has organized a Junior Chapter of Future Homemakers with 14 active members. Floydene Morgan is the newly elected president.

The Junior Chapter of Future Homemakers sold homemade ice cream one day at noon recently and cleared \$3.00 for their club.

The Caddo schools are dismissed six weeks for cotton picking vacation. During the cotton picking vacation each F.H.O. girl has pledged to earn fifty cents and donate it to the club treasurer. A varied number of ways of earning will be tabulated. Some will pick cotton, some do housework, some are working in the pecan factory, some at an egg plant, and others are doing varied number of things. All have a job of some kind which will have a direct effort toward winning the war.¹³

1945-46:

Plans are in the making for some joint programs with the local F.F.A. Chapter in the early fall. Also some kind of Mother and Daughter-Father and Son activity is being planned. Members of each of the homemaking classes hope to have many projects completed to exhibit for the big Mother and Daughter-Father and Son activity. Many articles now on display are dining tables, and tables, chairs, magazine racks, etc. From other classes come some lovely sack articles of aprons, dresses, luncheon sets, pillow cases, curtains, etc. Some hand craft articles are also ready for display. Especially interesting are clothes hampers made from cotton poisoning containers. These have been cut down, enameled, stenciled and shel-laced.

Each member of the Caddo Chapter of Future Homemakers has pledged

¹² Future Homemakers of Oklahoma Newsletter, VIII (April, 1944), 2.

¹³ Future Homemakers of Oklahoma Newsletter, IX (October, 1944), 7.

to earn fifty cents during the cotton picking vacation to donate to the club treasury to help carry on the different club activities and club responsibilities during the year.¹⁴

Among those activities which have been used by the various chapters are as follows: Food sales of all types, compiling and selling cook books, selling food at football games and other school events, club booths at carnivals, serving dinners or banquets for other organizations, securing ads for local newspapers, checking wraps at school dances and parties, rummage sales, operating lunch rooms during tournaments, farmers week or other meetings, making a quilt and selling it, benefit bridge parties or other amusements, collecting and selling coat hangers, selling old magazines and papers, caring for children while their parents are away, presenting style shows, programs or plays, fines for unexcused absences at meetings, maintaining a penny birthday jar, contributions from each member that are equal to those saved by refraining from indulgence in luxuries, conducting Future Homemakers tag day, taking orders and making sample Christmas presents, place cards, bridge tallies, and favors, making and writing invitations for various organizations, collecting and selling winter bouquets and decorations, and selling magazine subscriptions.

Handling money serves as a valuable learning experience--budgeting successfully is a goal of a good homemaker, and is a technique that is of utmost importance to efficient management. One important aspect of these activities is that the chapters are always anxious to give full value for all pay received. In this manner, even more respect for the club and homemaking department is formulated.

¹⁴ Future Homemakers of Oklahoma Newsletter, XI (October, 1945), 4.

CHAPTER IV

A COMPARISON OF FUTURE HOMEMAKERS OF OKLAHOMA WITH
SIMILAR ORGANIZATIONS IN OTHER STATES

The writer was eager to make an investigation of the program of activities of Future Homemakers of Oklahoma, and compare it to those of similar organizations in other states. The purpose of this comparison was not only to determine the value and scope of the various club programs carried on over the nation, but to evaluate the program of Future Homemakers of Oklahoma in comparison to other such organizations. It was felt that if such a study was made available to other states, that it could serve not only as a challenge, but as an aid to those organizations needing added incentive to develop an effective club program. Therefore, a summary of the material in Chapter IV is being sent to those states who have indicated a desire for such material.

In order to obtain information concerning the programs of work in other states, it was necessary to prepare and send out a questionnaire to each State Supervisor of Home Economics Education. The writer was of the opinion that if a personal letter was written to each supervisor, and sent air mail--as well as the self-addressed stamped envelop which was also air mail--that a better return might be had. Precautions were taken in order that the questions would not be ambiguous, nor the questionnaires' requiring unnecessary time and effort for adequate response. One (1) questionnaire was sent to each of the forty-eight (48) state supervisors, and one (1) to each of the two (2) supervisors in Washington, D.C. Out of the fifty (50) questionnaires mailed, forty-one (41) were returned, which represents a return of eighty-two (82%) per cent.

Georgia, Maine, and Washington, D.C. supervisors returned their questionnaires, but did not fill them out because there were no organizations under their supervision similar to Future Homemakers of Oklahoma. The information contained within the thirty-eight (38) completed questionnaires will be used in making the following study.

The writer desired information as is stated in these questions:

- (1) In what year was the state organization founded in each state? (2) In what year did the organization have its largest membership? In using the date given in reply to question #2, (3) How many affiliated chapters were there in each state organization? (4) What was the total state membership? (5) What sections were included in the state organization? (6) As stated in the constitution, what are the purposes of the organization? (7) Would the state supervisor desire a summary of this investigation?*

One may also be reasonably sure that the regular duties of the person to whom he sends his questionnaire are at least equal in importance to the study which is being undertaken. This has two practical implications: first, do not undertake a questionnaire study unless the problem is really an important one--not to you as an individual, but to education; second, devise your questionnaire so that it will not make any more demands on the time of the respondent than necessary.¹

Because this study was considered to be of importance to student homemaking organizations, and because the required information could not be obtained otherwise, it was necessary to use the questionnaire method. The writer, therefore, sought to compile the questionnaire in such a manner that it would involve as little time as possible to complete, and yet obtain significant data.

* A copy of the letter and questionnaire sent to all supervisors is included in the appendixes of this study.

¹ Carter V. Good, A. S. Barr, and Douglas E. Scates, The Methodology of Educational Research, p. 333.

I. YEAR STATE ORGANIZATION WAS FOUNDED

It may be observed from Table II that only seven (7) state organizations of the thirty-eight (38) reporting, or eighteen (18%) per cent that were organized before 1926. There were twelve (12) states, or thirty-two (32%) per cent who began their organizations from 1926 to 1936 inclusive; eighteen (18) states, or forty-seven (47%) per cent formed their homemaking club organizations after January 1, 1937. One (1) club had no record of its date of origin.

II. YEAR OF LARGEST INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP

According to Table III, there were four (4) states, or ten (10%) per cent that had no record of the years in which they had their largest individual membership. Utah gave 1931 as its banner year for membership, Arizona's best year was 1939, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas gave 1940-41 as their year of largest membership, Vermont--1938, Wisconsin--1941, West Virginia--1944-45. All other states gave 1945-46 as their outstanding year for largest membership. Of this number, two (2), or five (5%) per cent of the organizations were formed in 1944, eight (8), or twenty-one (21%) per cent in 1945, and one (1) was formed in 1946. Only fourteen (14) state organizations, or thirty-seven (37%) per cent of those reporting had been formed for as many as five (5) years. The sudden increase in the number of clubs in the different states may be attributed to two (2) main factors; first, the return to peace-time practices; and second, the formation of Future Homemakers of America, a national organization for student homemaking clubs in secondary schools.

TABLE II

YEAR STATE ORGANIZATION WAS FOUNDED

Year	State	Total
1920	Indiana, Missouri	2
1921		0
1922	Illinois, New York State	2
1923	Louisiana	1
1924		0
1925	Maryland, Nevada	2
1926	South Dakota	1
1927	Arkansas, Michigan	2
1928	Kansas	1
1929	Arizona, Utah	2
1930	Connecticut, Iowa, Texas, West Virginia	4
1931	Alabama	1
1932		0
1933		0
1934	Oregon (At least--no records available)	1
1935		0
1936		0
1937	Colorado, Florida, Oklahoma	3
1938	Ohio, Vermont, Wisconsin	3
1939		0
1940		0
1941		0
1942	Virginia	1
1943		0
1944	Mississippi, Tennessee	2
1945	Idaho, Kentucky, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Washington, Wyoming	8
1946	Delaware	1
No Information:	New Hampshire	1
	Total:	38

TABLE III

YEAR OF LARGEST INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP

Year	State	Total
1920		0
1921		0
1922		0
1923		0
1924		0
1925		0
1926		0
1927		0
1928		0
1929		0
1930		0
1931	Utah	1
1932		0
1933		0
1934		0
1935		0
1936		0
1937		0
1938	Vermont	1
1939	Arizona	1
1940		0
1941	Louisiana, Nevada, Oklahoma, Texas, Wisconsin	5
1942		0
1943		0
1944		0
1945	West Virginia	1
1946	Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York State, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington, Wyoming	25
	No Information: Iowa, Kansas, New Hampshire, South Dakota	4
	Total:	38

III. TOTAL NUMBER OF AFFILIATED CHAPTERS AND INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP PER STATE

Table IV indicates that from the thirty-eight (38) states reporting, Washington had no record of the number of affiliated chapters in its state during its banner year of membership; nor did Arizona, Nevada, South Dakota, and Washington have records regarding individual membership for the year indicated in Table III. Thirty-seven (37) states reported a total of three thousand, nine hundred ninety-two (3,992) chapters, or an average of one hundred eight (108) chapters per state. Of the thirty-four (34) states specifying membership, there was an average of one hundred thirteen (113) chapters per state; total affiliation of three thousand, seven hundred eighty-six (4,786) members per state. There were only four (4) states that surpassed Oklahoma in the number of affiliated chapters; namely, Texas, Louisiana, Illinois, and Ohio. It may be observed that there were thirty-two (32), or eighty-four (84%) per cent of the clubs reporting who had a smaller number of affiliated chapters with a smaller individual membership. This would seem to indicate that Oklahoma ranks near the top in so far as the number of affiliated chapters and total individual membership is concerned. Oklahoma had two hundred seventy-two (272) affiliated chapters, as compared with the average of one hundred thirteen (113) per state. Oklahoma had ten thousand (10,000) individual members, as compared with an average number of four thousand, seven hundred eighty-six (4,786) members per state.

IV. SECTIONS INCLUDED IN THE STATE ORGANIZATION

Table V indicates that twenty (20), or fifty-three (53%) per cent of the states reporting have junior high school sections; one hundred

TABLE IV

TOTAL NUMBER OF AFFILIATED CHAPTERS AND INDIVIDUAL
MEMBERSHIP PER STATE

State	Number of Affiliated Chapters	Individual Membership
Alabama	158	6,614
Arizona	27	No information given
Arkansas	173	7,486
Colorado	60	1,800
Connecticut	12	250
Delaware	2	86
Florida	69	2,389
Idaho	54	1,685
Illinois	420	16,049
Indiana	39	1,437
Iowa	33	1,449
Kansas	55	2,331
Kentucky	122	4,231
Louisiana	308	15,910
Maryland	35	1,100
Michigan	115	4,200
Minnesota	19	615
Mississippi	191	6,663
Missouri	74	3,008
Nebraska	25	940
Nevada	24	No record
New Hampshire	12	200
New Mexico	49	1,912
New York State	65	1,500
North Dakota	32	1,200
Ohio	279	10,356
Oklahoma	272	10,000
Oregon	48	2,045
South Dakota	100	No information given
Tennessee	119	6,779
Texas	553	31,289
Utah	31	1,500
Vermont	31	800
Virginia	192	6,735
Washington	No record	No information given
West Virginia	71	1,877
Wisconsin	34	1,123
Wyoming	111	7,200
Total Number States Reporting:	37	Total Membership (34 States) 162,749
	3,992	

(100%) per cent of those reporting on this question indicated that they had high school sections; ten (10), or twenty-six (26%) per cent had college chapters; eleven (11), or twenty-nine (29%) per cent had separate Negro sections; and only Oklahoma reported sections for boys and out-of-school youth. Oklahoma has six (6) sections, and was the only state reporting more than four (4) sections. There were only two (2) states in addition to Oklahoma reporting as many as four (4) sections. All other states reported three (3) or less.

V. PURPOSES OF ORGANIZATION AS STATED IN CONSTITUTION

The purposes of Future Homemakers of Oklahoma are:

1. To actively participate in improving personal, home and community living.
2. To experience real achievement on the part of all members.
3. To participate in cooperative planning and group action.
4. To promote fellowship among youth.
5. To develop leadership ability.
6. To participate in enjoyable recreational activities.
7. To do life's work however humble with dignity and respect.
8. To be able to establish and enjoy a happy home.

In examining the thirty-eight (38) questionnaires, it was found that twenty-one (21) states, or fifty-five (55%) per cent have the same purposes as those of Future Homemakers of America. The other states had some purposes which were similar, but not identical to those of Future Homemakers of America.

There were eight (8) states, or twenty-one (21%) per cent of the thirty-eight (38) reporting that had a purpose similar to #1 of Future Homemakers of Oklahoma; three (3), or eight (8%) per cent had a purpose

TABLE V

SECTIONS INCLUDED IN THE STATE ORGANIZATION

State	Jr.H.S.	H.S.	College	Negro	Boys	Out-of-School	Youth
Alabama	X	X					X
Arizona	X	X	X				
Arkansas		X					X
Colorado		X					
Connecticut		X					
Delaware		X					X
Florida	X	X					X
Idaho	X	X					
Illinois	X	X					
Indiana		X					
Iowa		X					
Kansas	X	X	X				
Kentucky		X					
Louisiana	X	X	X				
Maryland		X					X
Michigan		X					
Minnesota	X	X					
Mississippi		X					
Missouri	X	X	X				X
Nebraska	X	X					
Nevada	X	X					
New Hampshire	X	X					
New Mexico	One Division Only						
New York State	X	X	X				
North Dakota		X	X				
Ohio		X					
Oklahoma	X	X	X	X	X		X
Oregon	X	X					
South Dakota		X					
Tennessee	X	X	X				X
Texas	X	X					X
Utah	X	X	X				
Vermont		X					
Virginia		X					
Washington		X	X				
West Virginia	X	X					X
Wisconsin		X					
Wyoming	X	X					
Total:	20	37	10	11	1		1

dealing with experiencing achievement, while cooperative planning and group action was used by five (5) states, or thirteen (13%) per cent. Five (5) states, or thirteen (13%) per cent have as one of their purposes the promotion of fellowship among youth, and seven (7), or eighteen (18%) per cent include the development of leadership ability as a purpose. Number seven (#7) of Oklahoma's purposes was mentioned only once, and five (5) states, or thirteen (13%) per cent had as a purpose "enjoy and establish a happy home."

The purposes of Future Homemakers of America, as reportedly being used by twenty-one (21) states, or fifty-five (55%) per cent, are as follows:

1. To promote a growing appreciation of the joys and satisfactions of homemaking.
2. To emphasize the importance of worthy home membership.
3. To encourage democracy in home and community life.
4. To work for good home and family life for all.
5. To promote international goodwill.
6. To foster the development of creative leadership in home and community life.
7. To provide wholesome individual and group recreation.
8. To further interest in home economics.

VI. REQUIREMENTS FOR MEMBERSHIP AS STATED IN CONSTITUTION

There were thirty-three (33) states, or eighty-seven (87%) per cent reporting that had approximately the same requirements for membership; namely, "Any school pupil who is regularly enrolled in a homemaking class in junior and/or senior high school or has been so enrolled is entitled to become an active member of any chartered Future Homemakers of America

Chapter. A member may retain active membership continuously throughout the junior and/or senior high school enrollment period." There were twenty-five (25) states, or sixty-six (66%) per cent who mentioned both Active and Honorary members. Two (2) states mentioned Associate members, and one state included Alumnae as one division of the membership.

Honorary membership: Any individual who had helped to advance the homemaking program or has rendered outstanding service to the Future Homemakers of America may be elected to honorary membership by a majority vote of the members present at any regular meeting or convention. Honorary membership shall be of three types: (1) in local chapters; (2) in state association; and (3) in the national association.

Oklahoma's requirements for membership are very similar to those of the states just mentioned:

Active membership shall consist of all members of affiliated chapters of Future Homemakers of Oklahoma. Honorary membership shall consist of persons who have distinguished themselves by some service in the development of the homemaking program. The number shall not exceed two each year. They shall be elected by the Executive Committee.

VII. STATE-WIDE ACTIVITIES AND PROJECTS

Table VI indicates that there were thirty-six (36) states, or ninety-five (95%) per cent who have the newsletter as a part of their program of activities; fifteen (15), or thirty-nine (39%) per cent checked radio programs. Eleven (11), or twenty-nine (29%) per cent included neighborhood visits as a part of the program. Only eight (8) of the states reporting have contests as a part of their program of activities--Alabama, Delaware, Louisiana, Nevada, New York State, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin--a total of twenty-one (21%) per cent. Two (2) states, Nebraska and West Virginia, mentioned that a contest was being sponsored for a club song. Leadership conferences are sponsored by twenty (20) states, or fifty-three (53%) per cent. Friendship tours

TABLE VI

STATE-WIDE ACTIVITIES AND PROJECTS

State	News- letters	Radio Program	Neighbor- hood Visits	Contests	Friendship Tour
Alabama	X			X	
Arizona	X	X			
Arkansas	X	X	X		X
Colorado	X	X			
Connecticut	X				
Delaware	X			X	
Florida	X				
Idaho	X				
Illinois	X	X	X		X
Indiana	X	X			
Iowa	X		X		
Kansas	X	X	X		
Kentucky	X				
Louisiana	X	X		X	
Maryland	X				
Michigan	X		X		
Minnesota	X		X		
Mississippi	X				
Missouri	X	X	X		X
Nebraska	X		X	X (Club song only)	
Nevada	X			X	
New Hampshire	No information given--clubs are being reorganized.				
New Mexico	X				
New York State	X			X	
North Dakota	X	X			
Ohio	X			X	
Oklahoma	X	X	X		X
Oregon	X	X			
South Dakota	X	X		X	X
Tennessee	X				
Texas	No information given.				
Utah	X	X			
Vermont	X	X			
Virginia	X				
Washington	X				
West Virginia	X			X (Club song only)	
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	
Wyoming	X				
Total	36	15	11	8 2 (Club song only)	5

TABLE VI (continued)

STATE-WIDE ACTIVITIES AND PROJECTS

State	Club Camps	Leadership Conference	State Rally	Dist. Rally	Infantile Paralysis Drive
Alabama	X		X		
Arizona			X	X	
Arkansas	X	X	X	X	
Colorado			X	X	
Connecticut			X	X	
Delaware	X	X			X*
Florida				X	
Idaho					
Illinois	X	X	X	X	
Indiana		X			
Iowa		X			
Kansas		X	X	X	
Kentucky			X	X	
Louisiana		X	X	X	
Maryland		X	X	X	
Michigan	X	X		X	
Minnesota			X		
Mississippi			X		
Missouri		X	X	X	X
Nebraska		X		X	
Nevada			X	X	X
New Hampshire:	No information given--clubs are being reorganized.				
New Mexico			X	X	
New York State	X	X	X		
North Dakota		X	X	X	
Ohio		X	X	X	
Oklahoma	X	X	X	X	X
Oregon		X	X	X	
South Dakota			X	X	
Tennessee	X	X	X	X	X*
Texas	X				
Utah			X		
Vermont			X	X	
Virginia	X		X	X	
Washington		X	X	X	
West Virginia		X			
Wisconsin		X	X	X	
Wyoming			X	X	
Total	10	20	27	26	5

* Sponsored by New Homemakers of America, Delaware Association, Tennessee Association.

are sponsored by five (5), or thirteen (13%) per cent, and ten (10) clubs are sponsoring a club camp. Twenty-seven (27) states, or seventy-one (71%) per cent sponsor state rallies, and twenty-six (26), or sixty-eight (68%) per cent sponsor district rallies. Only five (5) states, or thirteen (13%) per cent checked the Infantile Paralysis Drive as a part of the program of activities.

Of the ten (10) activities and projects, Oklahoma checked the entire list, with the exception of contests. As has been stated previously, chapters of Future Homemakers of Oklahoma do not participate in contests, as a result of a policy adopted and reaffirmed annually--"Cooperation--Not Competition!"

VIII. ADDITIONAL STATE-WIDE ACTIVITIES AND PROJECTS CARRIED ON
BY THE ORGANIZATION

(MAY BE FOR YEARS OTHER THAN THE ONE SPECIFIED PREVIOUSLY)

Table VII indicates that there were only twenty-six (26) of the thirty-eight (38) states, or sixty-eight (68%) per cent that carry on additional activities and projects not mentioned in the questionnaire, averaging slightly less than two (2) activities or projects per state carried on as state activities. It may also be observed that Oklahoma has carried on seven (7) additional projects, as compared with the average of two (2) for other states, indicating that Future Homemakers of Oklahoma has a broad program of activities and projects when it is compared with other states reporting.

TABLE VII

ADDITIONAL STATE-WIDE ACTIVITIES AND PROJECTS CARRIED ON
BY THE ORGANIZATION (MAY BE FOR YEARS OTHER
THAN THE ONE SPECIFIED PREVIOUSLY)

State	Projects and Activities
Alabama	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Making fifteen thousand (15,000) wool skirts for the Russians. 2. Gold Star Chapter Campaign.
Arizona	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contribution to the A.H.E.A. Scholarship Fund. 2. Ellen H. Richards Day.
Arkansas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Canning for United Nations Relief. 2. Sewing for Save the Children Federation.
Colorado	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scholarship fund.
Florida	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fund Drive for Summer Camp Ownership. 2. Clothing Collection. 3. Canning for European Countries.
Illinois	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Leadership training. 2. Developing skills in all areas of homemaking.
Indiana	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local clean-up campaigns. 2. Christmas parties for needy children. 3. Window display to promote interest in food conservation and better nutrition.
Kansas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sending newsletters and constitution articles.
Louisiana	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Parish-wide meetings. 2. Buying war bonds (4 years). 3. Bonds to be turned into a Loan Scholarship Fund. 4. Rose garden project.
Maryland	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Foreign Fellowship Fund (A.H.E.A.).
Michigan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Foreign Fellowship Fund. 2. State scholarship, leadership training fund. 3. Consumer buying project on slips.
Mississippi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Better school luncheons. 2. Shared in sponsoring "Good Nutrition Week". 3. Scholarship Fund. 4. Home and school beautification project.

TABLE VII (continued)

ADDITIONAL STATE-WIDE ACTIVITIES AND PROJECTS CARRIED ON
BY THE ORGANIZATION (MAY BE FOR YEARS OTHER
THAN THE ONE SPECIFIED PREVIOUSLY)

State	Projects and Activities
Mississippi (continued)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. World Christmas Festival project. 6. Canning for War-torn Countries.
Missouri	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National project--Christmas Festivals.
Nebraska	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participation in National Victory Clothing Drive with emphasis on cleaning clothing. 2. Share your Christmas Project of National F.H.A. 3. Know F.H.A. and enlarge membership.
Nevada	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Red Cross work. 2. Salvage fat and scrap metal. 3. War bonds. 4. Victory gardens.
New York State	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State Scholarship Fund. 2. State Camp Fund. 3. Correspondence on Home and Family Living with Countries abroad.
North Dakota	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A club camp may be an activity of this summer.
Ohio	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Award of merit for Clubs. 2. World-wide Christmas Festival
Oklahoma	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contributing to International Fellowship Fund. 2. Building Outdoor Fireplaces in the Community. 3. Cooperating in projects designed to promote national and international friendship. 4. Buying war bonds and stamps. 5. Participating in radio programs. 6. To interpret club program. 7. Red Cross work.
Oregon	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Canning food for U.N.R.R.A. 2. Sister club project, in which organized groups helped new groups to organize.
South Dakota	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Paper Drive. 2. Clothing Drive. 3. Red Cross activities. 4. Canned food collection for foreign countries.

TABLE VII (continued)

ADDITIONAL STATE-WIDE ACTIVITIES AND PROJECTS CARRIED ON
BY THE ORGANIZATION (MAY BE FOR YEARS OTHER
THAN THE ONE SPECIFIED PREVIOUSLY)

State	Projects and Activities
Texas	1. Camp project.
Utah	1. Canning for War Relief. 2. Junior Red Cross.
Washington	1. Rehabilitation at Home and Abroad. 2. State leadership training fund. 3. National leadership training fund.
West Virginia	1. Regional conferences and World Christmas Festival.
Wisconsin	1. State-wide demonstration program. 2. Participation in Junior State Fair.

IX. REQUESTS FOR SUMMARY OF INFORMATION COMPILED

The replies to the inquiry, "Would you like to receive a summary of this information when it is compiled? Yes _____ NO _____" indicate that thirty-three (33) state supervisors, or eighty-seven (87%) per cent desire a summary of the information compiled from the questionnaires. One (1) supervisor did not desire the summary, and four (4) supervisors failed to answer either "yes" or "no". This would seem to indicate that this survey is of interest to a large majority of the State Supervisors of Home Economics Education.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of this study was to obtain information concerning the origin and progress of Future Homemakers of Oklahoma, its program of activities, and to compare its development with similar organizations in other states.

In order to obtain data for a satisfactory comparison of the programs of work carried on in the various states, it was necessary to send questionnaires to each of the State Supervisors of Home Economics Education. The writer received a return of eighty-two (82%) per cent, and obtained information regarding the following questions: (1) In what year was the state organization founded in each state? (2) In what year did the state organization have its largest membership? In using the date given in reply to question #2, (3) How many affiliated chapters were there in each state organization? (4) What was the total state membership? (5) What sections were included in the state organization? (6) As stated in the constitution, what are the purposes of the organization? (7) What are the state-wide activities and projects? (8) Would the state supervisor desire a summary of this investigation?

The findings of the study may be summarized as follows:

1. All clubs of the states reporting have been organized since 1920. The majority of the states included in this study show that their homemaking club organizations have been organized since 1937 (Table II.)
2. The number of affiliated chapters of the thirty-seven (37) states reporting was three thousand, nine hundred ninety-two (3,992); with a total individual membership of one hundred sixty-two thousand, seven hundred forty-nine (162,749) for the thirty-four (34) states reporting--an average of one hundred thirteen (113) chapters per state with an average membership of four thousand, seven hundred

eighty-six (4,786) as compared with two hundred seventy-two (272) chapters for Oklahoma, and an individual membership of ten thousand (10,000) (Table III).

3. The year of largest individual membership for the entire group was in 1945-46, as compared with 1940-41 for Oklahoma.
4. Texas, Louisiana, Illinois, and Ohio were the only states to surpass Oklahoma in the number of affiliated chapters and number of individual members (Table IV).
5. Twenty (20), or fifty-three (53%) per cent of the states have junior high school sections; one hundred (100%) per cent of those reporting on that question have high school clubs; ten (10) states, or twenty-six (26%) per cent have college clubs; eleven (11), or twenty-nine (29%) per cent have a separate Negro section; and Oklahoma was the only state to sponsor boys' clubs and out-of-school youth sections. Oklahoma sponsors all the divisions mentioned; and in addition, sponsors more divisions of the club organization than any other state in the group reporting (Table V).
6. Twenty-one (21) states, or fifty-five (55%) per cent use the same purposes as those of the Future Homemakers of America. There were eight (8) states, or twenty-one (21%) per cent who had purposes similar to those of Oklahoma.
7. Thirty-three (33) states, or eighty-seven (87%) per cent had approximately the same requirements for membership. The requirement most frequently mentioned was "Any school pupil who is regularly enrolled in a homemaking class in junior and/or senior high school, or has been so enrolled is entitled to become an active member of any chartered Future Homemakers of America chapter. Membership is made up of active and honorary members."
8. The following observations may be made concerning the three (3) most popular activities of the states reporting:
 - a. The newsletter was mentioned most frequently, since thirty-six (36) states, or ninety-five (95%) per cent had it as a part of their programs of work.
 - b. Twenty-seven (27) of the states, or seventy-one (71%) per cent sponsor state rallies.
 - c. Twenty-six (26) states, or sixty-eight (68%) per cent include the district rally in their programs of work.
9. Oklahoma was the only state to check as many as nine (9) of the activities in the program of work.

10. There were twenty-six (26), or sixty-eight (68%) per cent of the state organizations included in this study that carry on additional projects and activities other than those mentioned in the questionnaire. Future Homemakers of Oklahoma averaged seven (7) additional projects, as compared with the average of two (2) for the state organizations reporting. This indicates that Oklahoma's state organization has had an active organization.
11. Thirty-three (33) or eighty-seven (87%) per cent of the state supervisors reporting desired a summary of this study, thus seeming to indicate that a large percentage of the state club officials participating in this study are interested in its findings.

It is evident from the data presented in this study that: (1) Oklahoma is one of the pioneers in sponsoring a state organization of student homemaking clubs; (2) Future Homemakers of Oklahoma is one of the state organizations which is highest in number of affiliations and membership; (3) Future Homemakers of Oklahoma sponsors more sections and divisions of activity than any other state organization included in this study; (4) the program of work of Future Homemakers of Oklahoma covers a wider range of activities than that of any other state organization included in this study; and, whereas the average number of projects in addition to those enumerated in this survey is two per state, the program of Future Homemakers of Oklahoma includes seven.

In evaluating Future Homemakers of Oklahoma as an extra-curricular pupil activity organization, it is evident that it is supplementary to and integrated with classroom activities; it promotes better understanding and cooperation between school, home and community; and promotes the development of cooperation, loyalty, leadership, followership, and initiative. In view of these significant factors, it would therefore seem desirable that Future Homemakers of Oklahoma extend its realm of membership to include all those who desire to share in its aims and ideals in order to promote the utilization of democratic principles.

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STRATHMORE PARCHMENT

NEW YORK, N.Y.

APPENDIX

ARCHMENT

SEARCHED

APPENDIX A.

LETTER SENT TO SUPERVISORS

C O P Y

Miss Lela O'Toole, State Supervisor
Home Economics Education
State Capitol Building, Box 3007
Oklahoma City 5, Oklahoma

Dear Miss O'Toole:

As a partial fulfillment for a Master's Degree, I am making a survey of the state home economics clubs in the United States. In order that this be an adequate and representative study, it will be necessary for me to secure certain data from the Supervisors of Home Economics Education.

Your cooperation in filling out the enclosed questionnaire and returning it by April 15, 1946, will be gratefully appreciated. If you would care to have a summary of the information compiled, please check the blank provided for same. A copy of the questionnaire for your files and a self-addressed, stamped envelop are enclosed for your convenience.

Thank you very much for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Bonnie E. Emerson

Enclosures

APPENDIX B.

A QUESTIONNAIRE ON STATE HOME ECONOMICS CLUBS

If your state has an organization of home economics clubs, please give information requested below:

A. Year organization was founded _____. B. Year of largest individual membership _____.

Use date given in "B" in answering the following questions:

1. Number of affiliated chapters _____, and total individual membership _____.
2. Check sections of the state organization:

Junior High School _____	Separate Negro Clubs _____
High School _____	Boys Clubs _____
Colleges _____	Out-of-School Youth _____
Enumerate others _____	
3. Give purposes of organization as stated in the constitution: _____
4. Give requirements for membership as stated in the constitution: _____
5. Check state-wide activities and projects:

Newsletters _____	Club Camps _____
Radio programs _____	Leadership Conference _____
Neighborhood visits _____	State Rally _____
Contests _____	District Rally _____
Friendship tours _____	Infantile Paralysis Drive _____
6. List additional state-wide activities and projects carried on by the organization (May be for years other than the one specified in "B"): _____

Would you like to receive a summary of this information when it is compiled?

Yes No

Additional Comments: _____

Date _____ Name _____

State _____ Title _____

NOTE: More space was given in actual questionnaire for complete answers of the supervisors.

Typist: Bonnie E. Emerson