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A HISTORY OF THE FUTURE HOMEMAKERS
OF AMERICA IN UTAH
FROM 1945 TO 1970

by
Ruth Atkinson

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree

of
MASTER OF SCIENCE

in
Home Economics Education

UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY
Logan, Utah

1970

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Ruth Atkinson

Ruth Atkinson

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ABSTRACT

A History of the Future Homemakers of America
in Utah from 1945 to 1970

by

Ruth Atkinson, Master of Science

Utah State University, 1970

Major Professor: Mrs. Marie N. Krueger
Department: Home Economics Education

Information on the Future Homemakers of America at the national, state, and local level was studied and compiled, such as publications, scrapbooks, personal material, and other records.

It was found that the Utah organization of the Future Homemakers of America has followed the nationally outlined program for projects, activities, and meetings. The projects worked on within the state seem to have supported the eight stated purposes of the Future Homemakers.

It was shown that Future Homemakers representing Utah have attended all of the national meetings for the past twenty-five years. Utah has contributed only five national officers. Student officers have planned and conducted the meetings and conventions of the Future Homemakers of America in Utah.

(73 pages)

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Most writers and authorities in the fields of Sociology and Family Life recognize that many American families are under a great deal of stress. A high divorce and separation rate supports this premise. One way of combating this problem is to develop in youth stronger family cohesiveness through betterment of self, development of a better understanding of others, improvement of homemaking skills, and an awareness of the role of the homemaker in the family.

The Future Homemakers of America is a high school organization that specifically seeks the goal of strengthening the family. The Future Homemakers' over-all goal of "learning to live better today in order that our lives and those of our families may be better tomorrow," shows the importance placed on families by this organization.

The Future Homemakers of America organization, as well as many other organizations, could find it useful to have a written history of their organization. History helps form the basis for intelligent action now, enables planning for the future, and gives a sense of identity and belonging. A written history of the Future Homemakers could be used by interested persons as a guide to what has been accomplished in the past and as an indicator of the results

of future actions in like situations.

The Future Homemakers of America in the State of Utah has been organized since 1945. During this time, the state FHA association has accumulated records, such as minutes of state board meetings and state conventions, state and national publications, business letters, state scrapbooks and national projects, which have affected the state organization. At the present time there is no compilation or interpretation of these materials. It is the proposal of the writer to write the history of the Future Homemakers of America within the State of Utah. The writer will be looking at the data in terms of projects, activities, and meetings at the state level.

Objectives

As noted, there is a lack of a compilation and interpretation of information concerning the Future Homemakers of America within the State of Utah.

The major purpose of this study will be to compile the records available and interpret some of the changes that have taken place within the organization.

In particular, the following questions will be considered in writing.

1. Has the Utah organization followed the National organization's outlined program for projects and activities?
2. Did the Utah group help in forming the National organization?
3. Has Utah contributed to National leadership?
4. Have the projects worked on supported the eight stated purposes of the organization?

Procedure

Historical method is largely a matter of reasoning about sources and the data they contain. The manner in which the writer acquires this data, classifies it as primary or secondary. As primary sources are generally more reliable, they are naturally relied upon heavily. In order to achieve an objective history, the following sources of data will be used in writing this history:

1. State records, such as minutes of state board meetings and state conventions.
2. State and national publications of the FHA.
3. Business letters.
4. State scrapbooks.
5. National records which affect the state organization.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Although the Future Homemakers of America has been in existence for nearly twenty-five years, a limited number of studies are available concerning the organization, and particularly histories at the state and national level.

As this study concerns the history of a voluntary organization, histories of other similar organizations were reviewed and evaluated as to the method of compilation used, and types of source material gathered.

Method:

There are basically two methods of ordering materials in a history, 1. chronologically, and 2. topically. Neither of these methods used alone is the answer to writing an interesting, accurate history. A combination is usually used because it adds interest and readability.

All of the organizations studied used a combination of the two methods. Case, in her study of the Pep Club at Ogden High School, broke the seventeen years being studied into three natural divisions of four, three, and five years each. Within these chronological divisions, topical ordering was used to cover such areas as projects, activities, and selection of officers.¹

¹Helen B. Case, History and Function of the Pep Club at Ogden High School, Unpublished Master's Thesis, Utah State University, Logan, Utah, 1946.

Reck, in his study of the 4-H¹; Marden, in his study of the Rotary Club²; Bender, Clark, and Taylor, in their history of the FFA³; Pickett, in her book on the National Red Cross⁴; and Richardson and Loomis, in their study of the Boy Scouts⁵, used the historical approach. That approach was mainly topical with chronological order being used within each topic. The history of the Relief Society also used this approach.⁶

Sources:

The sources used in histories are most important. To insure validity, primary sources should be used as much as possible. Primary sources are those which an eye-witness or participant has recorded. Also classified as primary sources are minutes of meetings, autobiographies, official papers, and documents of the organization. Secondary sources are of value when viewed critically. These include newspaper accounts when not written by an

¹F. M. Reck, The 4-H Story: a History of 4-H Club Work (Chicago, Illinois: National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, 1951).

²C. F. Marden, Rotary and Its Brothers (Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1935).

³R. Bender, R. Clark, and R. Taylor, The FFA and You (Danville, Illinois: The Interstate Printers and Publishers, Inc., 1967).

⁴S. E. Pickett, The American National Red Cross: Its Origin, Purposes and Service (New York: The Century Co., 1923).

⁵N. E. Richardson and A. E. Loomis, The Boys Scout Movement Applied by the Church (New York: C. Scribner's Sons, 1915).

⁶The General Board of Relief Society, History of Relief Society (Salt Lake City, Utah: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, 1967).

eye-witness, previously written histories, and other information not written by an eye-witness.

Actual participation in the organization was a source used by Marden in his history of the Rotary Club. Case was involved in the Ogden Pep Club as its adviser. Peterson in his study of the Lions Club also used personal participation as a source of information.¹

Most organizations have their own publications from which to find information about that organization. The Ogden Pep Club didn't have their own publications, but the club used the materials found in the school newspaper.

Records of each organization were used, such as minutes of the meetings, membership records, and smaller histories which had been compiled. Information found at the national level helped in the histories of the Rotary, 4-H, Lions, Relief Society, Red Cross, and Boy Scouts.

Personal interview was a technique used by Case, Pickett, General Board of Relief Society, Peterson, Reck, and Marden.

In summary, there are two methods of organizing historical material, 1. chronologically, and 2. topically. All of the histories reviewed used a combination of these two methods.

There are many sources of information available from which to write a history of an organization. Among these are: Minutes of meetings, membership records, organizations publications, and

¹E. L. Peterson, A Comparison of Certain Membership and Activity Characteristics of Rural and Urban Lions Clubs in Utah, Unpublished dissertation (Ph. D.), Utah State University, Logan, Utah, 1957.

records at the national level. Personal participation was used as well as personal interview in writing histories of organizations.

CHAPTER III

FUTURE HOMEMAKERS OF AMERICA BEGIN

The future homemakers of America is a national organization of boys and girls studying homemaking in junior and senior high schools. It is sponsored jointly by the U. S. Office of Education and by the American Home Economics Association (AHEA); cooperating groups are the National Education Association (NEA) and the American Vocational Association (AVA).

The home economics education program in the secondary schools is the foundation on which the Future Homemakers program is built. The secondary school's home economics program is based primarily on strengthening family life through:

1. Educating the individual for family living.
2. Improving the services and goods used by families.
3. Conducting research to discover the changing needs of individuals and families and the means of satisfying these needs.
4. Furthering community, national and world conditions.¹

The Future Homemakers organization provides a framework in which youth-planned and youth-directed activities can be extended beyond the classroom.

High school home economics clubs are not a recent development. As early as 1920, various high school home economics clubs developed throughout the United States, functioning independently, each having

¹Hazel M. Hatcher and Mildred E. Andrews, The Teaching of Homemaking, 2nd Edition (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1963)p. 172.

its own name. These state and local clubs were sponsored in general by three groups: Home economics supervisory staffs of state departments of education; the department of student clubs of the AHEA; and home economics departments in colleges and universities.¹

With so many clubs and sponsors, no unified program existed among the states. Only those groups sponsored by the AHEA had any affiliation with a national organization.

With increased numbers, the problem of a satisfactory club organization became a serious problem to educators in the field of home economics, as well as to the club sponsors. Those involved felt a need for direction in program development and recognition beyond the individual schools.

In the past, adults had planned and conducted meetings. Student leadership at the district and state level had a better chance for development through a national organization specifically for youth. The value to students who participated in their existing club organization sponsored by the AHEA and the enthusiasm shown in state and national meetings of the home economics clubs gave evidence that a more extensive national program would be valuable to the young people who participated.

Many people felt that it would give new life to the program if the girls had an opportunity to have their own national organization. Separate meetings could be conducted by young people for young people, sponsored by one national organization.

¹Berenice Mallory, "A Foundation For Progress," Teen Times, XXI, No. 4 (1966) 2-3.

In the summer of 1943, the problem of reorganizing the home economics club program was discussed by interested leaders. That fall the president of AHEA, the chairman of the department of home economics in the NEA, the vice-president of home economics in the AVA, and the chief of the home economics education service of the U.S. Office of Education met and discussed the future direction of the high school home economics club program.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the AHEA in January, 1944, four members were assigned to arrange for a conference of club leaders in March. At that time, club leaders representing nineteen states met in Chicago and started plans for developing a national organization of high school home economics clubs. Another meeting was held in June, 1944. An interim committee, selected from those attending the March, 1944, meeting, student representatives of home economics club groups and their advisors, initiated plans for the development of a national organization. The AHEA and the home economics education branch of the U.S. Office of Education became co-sponsors of the organization. The NEA, through its department of home economics, and the AVA, through its home economics section, became cooperating groups.¹

In the fall of 1944, the first national adviser was employed for the organization with headquarters in Washington, D. C. Throughout the United States, in the spring of 1945, twelve sub-regional meetings of high school home economics club members were held

¹ Ibid.

to further develop plans for the national organization and to nominate the first national officers. At these meetings students gave recommendations as to club name, motto, purposes, constitution, and by-laws. After the student delegates gave their state reports they set up criteria to be used in making their decisions as to the club organization, and evaluated all recommendations by these criteria. A student candidate for the designated office of the twelve regions of the U.S. was elected at each of the twelve meetings. These national officers for 1945-46 met in Chicago, June 11-16, 1945, as the executive council of the new organization and discussed the recommendations of the twelve regional groups. The executive council formulated a constitution, and a Program of Work under which the organization would operate for the year. The name, Future Homemakers of America, was selected and various other decisions were made.

Thus, FHA began. It started with forty-two affiliated state associations; 2,487 chapters; 92,516 members; and \$7,200 loaned by the AHEA.¹

Utah has been involved with the FHA since its beginning. Various high school home economics clubs had been functioning within the state prior to 1945. A Utah group of high school home economics club members attended the first sub-regional meeting in the spring of 1945 at Fort Collins, Colorado. They submitted their suggestions and ideas as to the name, motto, function, and constitution of the new organization. The Utah group suggested

¹Ibid.

that individual and group development be included in the plan. They also felt that home development in all nations should be studied in the areas of social, professional, and community living.¹

At that meeting, one national officer was elected from the Pacific C sub-region. She was Margaret Worlton from Lehi, Utah. She held the office of Public Relations Chairman. With her help and the help of carry-over officers from the old student club organization, the FHA in Utah was started.

Summary

The national organization of the Future Homemakers of America evolved from the many home economics clubs throughout the country. It was organized because the members themselves felt a desire to develop in a new direction. Many people helped in this development of a national organization. Utah along with other states sent a delegation to the planning meetings. Utah had home economics clubs for several years, and thus was able to furnish worthwhile suggestions at these meetings. Utah provided one of the first national officers, Margaret Worlton.

¹ Myrtle Lambert, Personal notes of the March, 1945, sub-regional meeting at Fort Collins, Colorado.

CHAPTER IV

UTAH FHA PARTICIPATES IN PROJECTS

To help the Future Homemakers carry out the objective of helping individuals improve personal, family, and community living, they follow a national Program of Work. The Program of Work is a plan of action designed to reflect the concerns, interest, and responsibilities of youth. It changes with the needs and wants of the members. As conditions throughout the country change, the Program of Work changes. The projects and objectives of the Program are youth-planned by national officers and other members in all states. Since the members themselves suggest the projects, they are geared to the present time and interest of the members. The area of emphasis within the Program itself is selected each year by the state executive council. This is adopted by the local chapters that feel it is of special interest to them. Other chapters select from the Program of Work, areas that would suit their particular interests and/or needs. The experiences suggested may be adapted for use by rural or urban schools. A national Program of Work makes it possible for chapter members across the country to work toward common goals. This program, as well as all national and state projects, is only a suggested activity; each chapter is free to work on only those projects which it feels will benefit the members in that particular chapter.

The Program of Work is based on the eight purposes of the organization which are:

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 good will.
6. To foster the development of creative leadership in home and community life.
7. To encourage wholesome individual and group recreation.
8. To further interest in home economics, home¹ economics careers, and related occupations.

All projects, activities, and meetings are planned to fulfill one or more of these purposes. Originally, a new Program of Work was published each year. Now, a new one is published every four years.

All projects are on four levels: international, national, state and local. The international projects are those selected by the national executive council, which help promote international good will and understanding of other nations. The twelve elected national officers with the national adviser and the associate national adviser serving as official advisers, make up this council.

The national projects are also developed by the national executive council, and they complement the national Program of Work.

The state officers decide upon the state projects. Many times, the national project is adopted as a state project. Conversely, a

¹Official Guide for Future Homemakers of America, (Washington, D. C., 1968)p. 2.

state project, which has been well accepted, may become a national project. Information is given to the chapters within the state as to the purpose and objective of the state project. Utah has not selected a state project each year but only when a particular need was felt by the state executive council. The local projects, selected by the members of the individual clubs, are those which will benefit the members, their school, home, or community.

International Projects

One of the first international projects was that of the World Christmas Festival. After World War II, children of war-devastated countries appreciated any item, so chapters collected money and used clothing to be sent to these countries as Christmas gifts. As conditions in these countries improved, used clothing was less desirable as Christmas gifts. Therefore, the girls were encouraged to contribute new items, and some chapters held fund raising parties with an international theme. The money earned was used to purchase needed items for students in another country. This project lasted from 1945 to 1955. It was discontinued because of the improved conditions in these countries.

In 1947, the national executive council voted to start a project of adopting home economics classes in other countries. Chapters in Utah adopted schools in Germany. The chapters sent home economics supplies which the schools needed such as hand soap, pencils, paper, and fabric.

As a result of the adoption of foreign classes, another project was begun--that of foreign pen pals. The girls communicated with

students their own age in other countries. They exchanged traditions and other information which both found interesting. Because of its success, this project is still being carried on today.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Gift Coupon Plan began as an international project during the 1951-52 year. This was a plan whereby FHA chapters sent gift coupons to foreign countries to be used in furnishing schools with needed supplies and equipment. Over the years, many chapters within Utah have elected to support this project. One chapter in particular, Union High School FHA in Roosevelt, headed by Mrs. Lois H. Leavitt, has received eleven gold awards for sizeable contributions made each year to UNESCO.

National Projects

The national executive council in 1946 decided that the first week of November would be designated as National FHA Week. During this week, chapters told their schools, communities, and families the story of the FHA, its goals, objectives, activities, and its accomplishments. This was done on a chapter basis. Some chapters had conflicts with the national week so they celebrated it as close to the designated week as possible. Some activities carried on by the members during this week were: assemblies with a message about FHA, contests centered around knowledge of activities, posters supporting the program, talks in community groups, and special socials which included family members.

In 1951, several chapters used radio programs planned by the girls as a means of communicating the FHA program to others. Another popular activity during FHA Week was group attendance at church meetings. This activity supported several purposes of the FHA such as providing wholesome individual and group recreation and working for good home and family life for all.

Dances in cooperation with the Future Farmers of America (FFA) were held by some chapters during FHA Week. This was usually a Harvest Ball where a King and Queen were selected.

In 1955, the National FHA Week was changed from a national project to a chapter project. FHA Week was changed from November to the first full week in April unless it conflicted with Easter.

Probably one of the most successful FHA Weeks held in Utah was during the 1967-68 school year. The state project for the year was beautification. Most of the chapters within the state choose FHA Week to work on their beautification projects. The usual assemblies, contests, posters, bulletin boards, announcements and showcase displays were used but with the theme of beautification. Provo High School FHA made flower arrangements to help beautify the school office; Roy High School FHA members pulled weeds around the school and football stadium, and Box Elder Chapter polished all of the school's trophies and showcases. Some schools purchased trash cans, sponsored locker clean-outs, cleaned up cemeteries, cleaned school buses, and cleaned school desks. They helped in many different ways to beautify the schools,

In 1949, a new national project was started, "Families Together." Chapters were encouraged to sponsor programs and projects with, or for, their families. They could be for all the members' families, as a group, or members could do something as individuals for their families. This project highlighted the fourth purpose of the organization, that of working for good home and family life for all. It also supported the seventh purpose, encouraging wholesome individual and group recreation. Over the years, many other activities have been used to carry out this project. Family nights have been popular, as have mothers and daughters teas, daddy-date nights, and panel discussions on family problems. A particularly ambitious activity was undertaken in 1951 by some chapters in Utah. They planned and carried out a party for all family members of all the members in their chapter. This required the planning of activities suitable for all age groups. In order to do this, the girls had to study the characteristics of different ages to determine what activities would suit them best.

The FHA began celebrating United Nations Day in 1951. During the first year celebration, many schools in the state were presented with UN flags which were made by the FHA members. Some chapters had UN banquets where foods of other nations were prepared by the FHA members. Assemblies have been presented by the FHA girls where guest speakers from foreign countries have spoken. UN Day as a national project was discontinued in 1953. It was, however, suggested that chapters continue to celebrate it as a chapter project.

In 1953, a new national project, "Civil Defense and Safety," was started. The national council felt that civil defense was a concern for every true American and that the youth of this country would be important members of the civil defense team.¹ Members were to equip the most protected area in their house for safety, prepare a first aid kit and learn how to use it, learn rules of fire prevention, maintain a three-day supply of food and water, and learn the alert signals.² This project continued for several years as a national project and was selected as a state project in 1959.

In 1956, a new national project was established. It was centered around the "Teen Age Consumer." Chapters throughout the state participated, many through the classroom. Food labels were studied, as were good buying techniques. As a class project, students were sent out to compare prices on selected items from different stores to see if they were the same. The members were also encouraged to do their home shopping for a week. The use of credit and understanding family values as they relate to the consumption of goods and services were also stressed under this project.

Utah was selected to participate in a trial national project in 1963. The project was entitled "Target--Family Fun." The goal of this project was to develop better understanding and appreciation of families through recreation. The ten chapters throughout the

¹ Teen Times, (Fall, 1953) p. 1.

² Ibid.

state participating in this project were Bear River, Cyprus, Pleasant Grove, Union, Manti, Monticello, Cedar City, Escalante, Juab, and Emery.

Each chapter that participated evaluated this project through the use of a survey sheet. On this sheet the chapters reported how they implemented the project into their program and how successful it was. The Utah chapters sent their conclusions, along with participating chapters throughout the country, to the national executive council who used them to determine the further use of this project.¹ The council evaluated the project, and decided not to use it as a national project.

In the national Program of Work for 1962-65 there were five projects worked on within the state. The first one was "You and Your Values." This project was planned to help members work toward a better understanding of themselves. It was felt that by understanding themselves and their own problems better, they would understand other people better also. One chapter which participated had each girl list her values at the beginning of the year; then, after working on this project, make another list and compare them to see if her values and attitudes had changed.

The second project, "Focus on Family Friendships," was used to help the youth realize the importance of communicating freely with family members. The importance of love and understanding in the family was stressed. At least thirty chapters in Utah participated in this project.

¹Utah Future Homemakers Newsletter, XV, No. 2 (1964) 3.

"Marriage Calls for Preparation" was the third project for the year. This project was used to help the girls realize what is involved in a marriage and learn to take all advantages in preparing for it.¹ This project was incorporated into homeliving classes where the girls studied techniques for improving marriage. Several chapters sponsored talks by religious leaders and other professionals on the subject of marriage. Chapters invited young married couples and case workers to their meetings to discuss marriage problems.

"Staying in School" has been stressed by educators and by the FHA. The project emphasized the importance of education and vocational training. Stress was placed on being prepared for taking ones place in society through education in various phases for becoming a productive citizen. High school counselors spoke at several chapter meetings. Information on drop-outs was presented, and the girls helped sponsor Stay in School posters and activities in their schools.

The fifth project, "Action for Citizenship," stressed that being a productive citizen was just as important as being a good family member. This project emphasized that youth must learn to accept responsibility and help out in their own communities. Chapters throughout the state chose to carry-out this project in a number of ways. Some chapters had student councils as featured guests, while others had their local sheriff, or highway patrolman present a program.

¹Ibid. (April, 1963)p. 7.

State projects are those designed by the state officers as worthwhile activities from which chapters may benefit. They are only suggested, and the chapters are free to develop them as they feel necessary.

One of the first state projects was that of a scholarship fund financed by membership dues. It was initiated in 1952 with the first scholarship being awarded in the spring of 1953. The \$200 scholarship was to be given each year to an outstanding FHA member who attended a Utah college of her choice and pursued a career in home economics. The first scholarship awardee was Carol Harward of Loa.

The largest single project carried on in Utah during the 1945-46 year was the Community Canning Relief Project involving chapters throughout the state. The FFA cooperated with the FHA in making this project successful. In the fall of 1945, the FFA and FHA picked and gathered fruits and vegetables and assembled the produce at the canning centers in the state. Most of the food was donated by persons within the state. Several of the FFA members raised livestock as donations to this project. While some chapters gathered the food, others canned and labeled it. Some schools contributed food and time. Others contributed money which was used for transportation, supervision, cans, sugar, and other needed supplies. The United Nations National Relief Association sent the food to foreign countries for distribution. Many states helped with this project. The canning for foreign countries supported one of the purposes of the FHA, the promotion of good will.

Local Projects

In their chapter activities, Future Homemakers place major emphasis on the family and the welfare of all family members. These activities are designed to broaden their home economics classroom experiences, while working toward the over-all goal of "helping individuals improve personal, family, and community living."¹

The thousands of projects conducted annually are as diverse as the needs and interests of the members. Local chapters use state and national projects as well as their own.

In 1947, one chapter made 200 parachutes to be used by Sever Halverson in his project "Lollipops over Berlin." The girls made the parachutes out of handkerchiefs, and filled them with candy and gum. Mr. Halverson dropped these from an airplane to the children of post-war Berlin.

Utah chapters helped the Red Cross sew in 1947-48. In 1966-67, the chapters helped the Red Cross make fifty Christmas bags for South Vietnam.

Korean War victims were recipients of used and new clothing gathered by ten chapters as a part of the state-wide drive in 1951-52.

In 1962, one chapter made hospital gowns for the county hospital. Another chapter carried out the county mental health drive and collected \$261.00, in 1963.

"Get out the vote" was a project shared by several chapters in 1964. The same year, another chapter provided linens for a boy's ranch as well as participating in Senior Citizen Projects. Chapters also sent clothing to "Save the Children Foundation," in 1964.

¹When You Work With Others, (Washington, D. C.: Future Homemakers of America, 1963) p. 5.

In 1965-66, one chapter made dolls for the Primary Children's Hospital. Two other chapters contributed to the March of Dimes.

FHA members attended career weeks throughout the state in 1966. The career week gave the members an opportunity to see what a career in home economics brings. Again during this year, two chapters contributed to the March of Dimes.

In 1968, one chapter sponsored Freedom Week. A special thought was given each morning over the public address system. They held an assembly where a serviceman from Vietnam spoke; they also sponsored a clean-up week and made gifts for the Primary Children's Hospital.

Degree Program

The growth of individual members of the FHA may be recognized through the degrees of achievement program. The general purpose of degree work is to help individual members develop systematic plans for growth as members of their chapter, home, school, and community.¹ This is a program whereby members, whether or not they are officers, may develop leadership ability. It is a plan of self-improvement. The members select their own objectives and how to accomplish these objectives. Participation in this program is optional for members, local chapters, and state associations. The FHA members may achieve three levels of degrees: Junior Homemaker, Chapter Homemaker, and State Homemaker.

¹"Evaluation of Individual Growth," An Adviser's Guide, (1967) p. 26-27.

Guidance and recognition of achievement for members working on the Junior and Chapter degrees is at the local chapter level. The state association gives guidance and recognition of achievement for members working on the State Homemaker degree.

Since recognition of the Junior and Chapter degrees is done at the local level, they are not always reported to the state office. From the records which are available, it is evident that some chapters are participating in this project in Utah.

In 1947, ninety Junior, sixty-two Chapter, and eight State degrees were awarded. In 1948, eight State degrees were given. Again in 1949, eight State degrees were awarded. One hundred thirty-two Junior, seventy-five Chapter, and twenty-eight State Homemaker degrees were awarded during 1952. Nineteen State degrees were given in 1955. In 1959, twenty-eight State degrees were awarded. In 1966, sixteen chapters awarded ninety-two Junior degrees, thirteen chapters awarded forty-six Chapter degrees, and the state awarded twenty-three State degrees to girls representing thirteen chapters.¹ In 1967, one hundred sixteen Junior degrees were given, forty-nine Chapter degrees, and thirty-five State degrees.

Summary

All of the projects carried-out by the FHA have supported one or more of the eight stated purposes of the organization. The international projects mainly supported the purpose of promoting

¹Annual Descriptive Report of Utah State Board of Vocational Education to the U.S. Office of Education, Section IV, Home Economics Education, (1947) (1948) (1949) (1952) (1955) (1959) (1966) (1967).

internatioanl good will. By working on some of these projects, the members also fulfilled other purposes, such as promoting home economics and promoting wholesome individual and group recreation. The national projects were varied in nature, but again, they supported at least one of the purposes. The state projects in general were planned to meet the needs of the members and to support the purposes of the FHA. The scholarship project, promoted the furthering of home economics. Civil Defense and beautification helped encourage wholesome individual and group recreation, as well as stimulation of leadership in the home and community. The UNNRA canning project touched on many of the purposes, such as promoting international good will. The food which was processed was sent to foreign countries, to promote international good will. This project also provided wholesome recreation for the many who participated. It also helped develop leadership ability in the many members who planned and carried out this project.

Utah as an affiliated member of the national Future Homemakers of America has followed the national outline for projects and activities. Since each state and local association is free to develop their own programs, it is very easy to stay within the suggested outline.

CHAPTER V

UTAH FUTURE HOMEMAKERS ASSEMBLE

Meetings and conventions have been an important part of the FHA program, because leadership training is one of the main goals of the FHA. The girls plan and conduct their own meetings, consequently developing their leadership ability. Different types of meetings are held by the FHA. Some of these are: national convention, national leadership training conference, national board and council meeting, national regional meeting, national sub-regional meeting, state convention, state leadership meeting, state board meeting, state regional meeting, and chapter meetings.

National Conventions

The national conventions acquaint the FHA members with the projects and activities of the Program of Work for the year. National officers are elected and installed at the convention. The years that a national convention was not held, officers were elected at regional or sub-regional meetings. The national conventions have always been held in the summer giving the girls the opportunity to get the school year started properly. The number of delegates assigned from Utah determine which members may go. Each state receives a quota based on the number of members, and the size of the convention facilities. The state officers are always included and if the quota is high, chapter members are also included. One adviser attends for

each four to five girls. The national meetings are conducted by and for the youth members.

The first national FHA convention was held July 6-9, 1948, at Kansas City, Missouri. Kansas City was selected because of its central location and facilities. Twenty-two girls and seven advisers represented the twenty-four chapters in Utah. The theme for this first national convention was "Toward New Horizons," the motto of the organization.

The stated purposes of this first national convention were as follows:

1. Understand the Program of Work for 1949 and learn ways that this program can be put into action in chapter and state associations.
2. Become acquainted with members and advisers from other states.
3. Gain new ideas by sharing experiences with other chapter and state associations.
4. Learn effective techniques and procedures which can be used in chapter and state meetings.
5. Participate in carrying on the business of the national organization.
6. Share convention highlights with all chapters of one's own state association.
7. Grow in ability to assume leadership responsibility.¹

¹Teen Times, III, No. 4, back cover.

Four regional meetings were held in 1949 in place of one national convention. The Central region met at Columbus, Ohio; North Atlantic region at Washington, D. C.; Southern region at Memphis, Tennessee; Pacific region met at Santa Barbara, California. The Pacific region was made up of Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The regional meetings functioned much as did the national convention, only on a smaller scale. Officers were elected and installed in each of the regional meetings. The theme for the conventions was "For We Are Builders of Homes." Utah was represented in Santa Barbara by forty-nine students and eleven advisers.

The second national convention was held in June, 1950, at Kansas City, Missouri, with twenty-one girls and three adults attending from Utah. The meetings were planned around the theme "Today's Youth Are Tomorrow's Homemakers." At this convention, Shirley Rae Allen, Gunnison, Utah, was elected as national secretary for the 1950-51 term.¹

A leadership training conference was held in place of a national convention in 1951, and in 1952 a national delegates meeting replaced the national convention.

The 1953 national convention was held at Columbus, Ohio. The theme was "Homes for America's Future." Eighteen members and four advisers from Utah chartered a bus with the Nevada delegation.

The first general session was a welcome and a discussion that centered around the theme. Utah's second vice-president, Janice

¹ Teen Times, VIII, No. 1 (1953) 3.

Jensen, played a piano solo in the opening session.¹ At the closing meeting national officers were installed. After the convention, the Utah and Nevada groups continued on to Washington, D. C., where they toured the government buildings, historic landmarks, and attended a stage show.

Again in 1954, regional meetings were held instead of a national convention. These four conventions were held at Logan, Utah; Durham, New Hampshire; Daytona Beach, Florida; and Lansing, Michigan. The theme this year was "Are You a Leader for Better Homes?" Twenty-eight delegates and fourteen advisers from Utah attended the regional meeting held at Logan where new national officers were elected and installed. Of special interest to the Utah delegation was the selection of Honorary members chosen annually from those who have contributed significantly to the FHA program. Mr. Mark Nichols, Utah State Director of Vocational Education and President of the American Vocational Association, was presented national honorary membership in the FHA. Mr. Nichols was the first Utahan to receive this honor, and the second man ever to receive it nationally.²

The fourth national convention held in July of 1955 was important as it marked the tenth anniversary of the FHA, with the theme "Ten and Then." It was held on the Iowa State College Campus in Ames, Iowa. At this meeting, delegates and advisers took a critical look at the organization and at themselves to see

¹Utah Future Homemakers Newsletter, (1953) p. 11.

²Teen Times, (Special Fall Issue, 1954) p. 12.

what had been done well in the last ten years and what needed to be improved during the years ahead.¹ Miss C. Aileen Ericksen and four delegates represented Utah at this convention.

In July, 1956, the national convention was held in Chicago with the theme "You in Home, Chapter, School and Community." Thirty-nine girls represented Utah. They were among the 2,000 national delegates.

The 1957 national convention was held in Lafayette, Indiana, at Purdue University. Four girls and Miss Ericksen attended from Utah. The theme of the meeting was "Today's Teenagers--Tomorrow's Home-makers." Donna Sparks, Bountiful, was one of the four delegates representing Utah. She was a candidate for national office and was elected vice-president of the Pacific region. She was the third national officer from Utah. (Fig. 1)

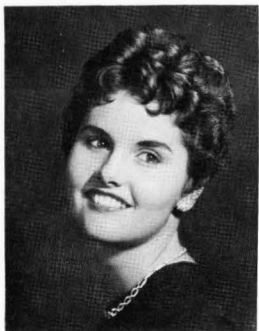


Fig. 1 Donna Sparks

In 1958, the national convention was held in Kansas City, Missouri, with the theme, "Teens With a Purpose." Utah sent eight delegates to represent the 2,790 FHA members in the state. Three topics were discussed at this convention: "Marriage, Career--Education for Both," "Teenagers as Responsible Citizens," and "As Others See Us,"²

"Blueprint for Action" was the theme of the 1959 national convention held in Chicago, Illinois. Seventeen girls and five advisers flew to the

¹Ibid. XI, No. 2, p. 4.

²Ibid. XIV, No. 1, p. 6.

meeting from Salt Lake City. At the opening session, the new Program of Work was presented. The Utah delegation presented devotional which was written and narrated by Pat Frame of Cedar City.

Washington, D. C. was the site of the 1960 national FHA convention. "Home, the Hub of Good Citizenship" was the theme followed throughout the meetings. Karen Ketchie of Cedar City was elected to the national office of vice-president of the Pacific region.



Fig. 2 Karen Ketchie

(Fig. 2) Utah was represented by five students headed by Mrs. Marie N. Krueger. After the convention, the delegates toured historic Williamsburg, Virginia.

The 1961 convention was held in St. Louis, Missouri. Utah took a delegation of thirteen, including

Karen Ketchie, a national officer; the eight state officers; the state adviser, Miss C. Aileen Ericksen; and three chapter advisers.¹ In planning for this convention, the national officers worked toward four objectives:

1. To explore what is meant by values.
2. To understand where and how values develop.
3. To realize how values influence decisions.
4. To stimulate further thinking about values.²

¹Utah Future Homemakers Newsletter, XIII, No. 1 (1961) 7.

²Ibid.

All of the meetings were centered around these four objectives.

The most important national convention to most FHA members in Utah, was the 1962 convention, because it was held in Salt Lake City. This convention gave many members a chance to work on a national convention. The purpose of this meeting was to introduce the new Program of Work for 1962-65 and to motivate members to use it.¹ Salt Lake City was selected for the integration of the New Homemakers of America, an organization for Negro girls in segregated schools. At the 1962 convention, the NHA and FHA became one organization.

Approximately 1200 delegates from all of the states, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands attended. Utah was represented by seventeen delegates headed by Miss Ericksen. Eleven chapter advisers also attended. Hotels and motels throughout the city accomodated the delegates. The meetings were held at Hotel Utah Motor Lodge Auditorium with the theme "Guideposts for Progress."

Ten delegates from Utah acted as official hostesses for opening day. At the banquet the entire delegation from Utah acted as hostesses. The registration table was supervised by Mrs. Marie Krueger, Wayne High School, and Mrs. Lois Leavitt, Union High School. Miss Carol Kohler, Cedar City High School, was in charge of the general staging of the big meetings during the week. Mrs. Ella Adair, Bryce Valley High School, was in charge of decorating the stage for the week's program. Many of the delegates attended the "Music Man" production featuring Eddie Albert at the University of Utah. Special guest at the convention was Mr. Kazum Kano of Tokyo, Japan, president of adults

¹Ibid. XIII, No. 2 (1962) 15.

for Future Homemakers of Japan.

Kansas City, Missouri, was the site once more of the 1963 national convention. The theme, "Your Home--A Key to the Future," was carried throughout the meetings. About 1,400 youth and adults met together to hear the many speakers and resource people explain the purpose of the meeting, which was to help members of the organization understand what makes good family life and ways that they, as individuals and future mothers, may influence their homes. The meetings were centered around three main topics; Guidance, communication and citizenship.¹ The state officers from Utah attended with advisers.

Chicago hosted the 1964 convention. Utah sent seventeen delegates and five advisers to represent the 3,700 members in the state. "Education, an Endless Challenge" was the theme. The objectives of the convention were:

1. To encourage development of individual abilities and ambitions through educational experience.
2. To help members realize the scope of education and the importance of continuing education throughout life.
3. To stress the importance of preparing for marriage and successful family life.
4. To emphasize the importance of an interest in community, national and world affairs.²

The 1965 convention was held at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

¹Ibid. XV, No. 1 (1964) 1.

²Teen Times, XX, No. 1, inside front cover.

Eleven delegates and three advisers represented Utah. The following is what Julia Ann Magleby, a Utah delegate, thought of the convention:

The National Future Homemakers of America convention at Philadelphia was the most thrilling experience that I have had so far in my life. The convention meant a greater understanding and knowledge of the goals and program of work of F.H.A. It meant long meetings, informative talks, and relaxing songs and fun. It meant meeting new people who spoke to us at the convention. The convention broadened my world of knowledge and tolerance. I gained knowledge of the F.H.A. program and knowledge of better human relations. I gained tolerance of other people's ways and ideas. I enjoyed the wonderful city of Philadelphia where the convention was held. Visiting the sites of historic importance was a wonderful experience.

In 1966, the national convention was held in St. Louis, Missouri. As this was the twenty-first birthday of the FHA, the theme was "21 years--Foundation for Progress." This was the first year that Mrs. Shirley Gardner was Utah's FHA adviser. Mrs. Gardner and Mrs. Lois Leavitt were the advisers to the national convention. Eight delegates from Utah were among the delegates from across the country.

Los Angeles, California, was the site of the national convention in 1967. The objective of this convention was to interpret the individual, chapter, and national role of Future Homemakers of America as a basis of preparation for purposeful lives in the changing society.² The theme of this convention was "FHA--Opportunities Unlimited." Twenty-six girls from Utah and five advisers attended. The banquet speaker was a former Utahan,

¹Utah Future Homemakers Newsletter, XVII, No. 1 (1966) 4.

²Ibid. XVIII, No. 2 (1967) 4.

Esther Peterson, Assistant Secretary for the U.S. Department of Labor. The Utah delegation toured movie studios, Disneyland, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Temple Grounds, and Chinatown.

In 1968, 1,200 FHA members met in Miami, Florida, for the national convention. Four advisers and thirteen girls were in attendance from Utah. This convention brought a special honor to Miss C. Aileen Ericksen, State Specialist in Home Economics in Utah, and the former state FHA adviser. She was awarded an honorary membership in the FHA for "significant contributions in serving youth by advancing home economics education and furthering the objectives of Future Homemakers of America."¹ (Fig. 3) Miss Ericksen served on the



Fig. 3 C. Aileen Ericksen

¹Teen Times, XXIV, No. 1 (1968) inside front cover.

the National Advisory Board, organized the Utah Association of Future Homemakers of America in 1946, and was state adviser for twenty years, giving direction and leadership to many girls and advisers. She assisted four national officers with their responsibilities. In 1962, she hosted the national convention in Utah. In 1963, she attended the International Home Economics meeting in Paris, France.¹



Another highlight of this convention was the election of Mayla Mitchell as national reporter. (Fig. 4) Mayla was from Altamont, Utah. Her duties for the year were to attend and participate in all national executive council meetings and to help with plans for the 1969 national convention. As national reporter she was chairman of the National Teen Times Committee. She assisted in collecting material and evaluating the national magazine of the FHA, the Teen Times.

The 1969 convention was held at Fort Collins, Colorado, at Colorado State University. Twenty-seven girls and advisers attended from Utah. Miss Ericksen attended as state adviser, replacing Mrs. Gardner. Some of the Utah delegation were able to help with one of the general meetings, as assistants to Mayla Mitchell who conducted the session.² At this convention, a new

¹Utah Future Homemakers Newsletter, XIX, No. 1 (1968) 10.

²Ibid., XXI, No. 1, p. 4.

Program of Work was presented and approved by the 2,300 delegates.

National Executive Council Meeting

In 1947, the national executive board and council met in Kansas City, Missouri. This meeting replaced the national convention planned for that year. At this meeting, new national officers were elected and installed, and plans were made for the coming year. The council meets several times each year, but this was the only time that it replaced the national convention.

Leadership Conference

The national leadership conference was held in June, 1951. Estes Park, Colorado, was the site of the western conference; the eastern conference was held in Lansing, Michigan. The ten officers and four advisers from Utah were among 300 officers and 100 advisers who attended. The purpose of the leadership conference was to help the girls learn to be better officers. This meeting replaced the national convention in 1951. The last general session of the conference was presided over by Shirley Rae Allen, national secretary from Utah.

National Delegates Meeting

In July, 1952, a national delegates meeting was held at Green Lake, Wisconsin, in place of a national convention. Three officers from Utah and two advisers attended. The meetings were "open-ended" or unstructured and were not planned in advance. No printed program was handed out--the delegates developed their own program after they arrived. The reason for this type of meeting was to let

all of the delegates have a voice in their own affairs. The delegates had buzz sessions to decide exactly what they wanted to get out of the conference. Most who attended enjoyed this revolutionary-type meeting.¹

National Sub-Regional Meetings

In 1945-46, twelve sub-regional meetings of the FHA were held. Pacific region C, which includes Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, and Wyoming, met at Logan, Utah, November, 1945. Because the FHA organization was new, this meeting was used to clarify various aspects of the program.

The delegates worked at ways and means to carry out the national Program of Work, discussed how to get the national projects under way, and decided how local chapters and state associations could contribute to it. Other business discussed included finding ways to determine achievements, making detailed plans for degrees of membership in the organization, constructing state and national songs, planning ways of securing contributions for Teen Times, making plans for the national meetings in 1946, and discussing methods of rotating national offices.²

In April, 1947, sub-regional meetings were again held with Pacific C sub-regional meeting at Laramie, Wyoming. Utah was represented by four officers, the state adviser, and the assistant state adviser.

¹Teen Times, (Special Fall Issue, 1952) p. 1-2.

²Ibid. I, No. 1 (1945) 16.

State Conventions

State conventions are held for the same reasons as national conventions--to acquaint members with the Program of Work and to give leadership training to the FHA members. New state officers are elected and installed at state conventions. The years that these conventions were not held, officers were elected at the eight regional meetings. The state conventions were held in Salt Lake City with the exception of 1950, when it was held at Logan. Salt Lake City is the only city with enough facilities to accommodate the large crowds. The Newhouse Hotel was the meeting place each year, until 1965 when because of the large crowds, the meetings were moved to a larger facility, the Hotel Utah Motor Lodge Auditorium. State officers have conducted all of the state meetings, as well as planned them.

The first state convention in Utah was held April 13, 1946. The 1,400 FHA members within the state were represented by 150 girls. Because of the shortage of meeting space, the number of delegates were limited to incoming seniors and incoming ninth graders. The meetings were held at the Newhouse Hotel. The delegates discussed plans for the UNNRA canning project. Plans were also made for participation in the state fair and in the 1947 Centennial program.

The second annual convention was held April 12, 1947.¹ Of special significance at this convention was the presentation of the

¹Annual Descriptive Report of Utah State Board of Vocational Education to the U.S. Office of Education, Section IV, Home Economics Education, (1947) p. 3.

State Charter by E. Allen Bateman, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. A full day session was held for the 200 delegates.

March, 1948, was the date of the third annual state convention. Over 200 delegates represented the 1,260 members of the FHA in the state. A tea was held on the University of Utah campus for all FHA delegates. The theme of the convention was "Building Today for Tomorrow."

The state convention of 1949 was attended by 360 girls on March 26. A different approach this year was a fun night which gave each chapter the responsibility of presenting a five minute number. State officers conducted all of the meetings.

The first state convention held away from Salt Lake City was the 1950 convention held at Logan. The executive council planned the meeting around the theme, "To Foster the Development of Creative Leadership in Home and Community Life."

State regional conventions replaced the state conventions from 1951 to 1954. These conventions will be discussed later in this paper.

In 1955, "Happy Homes, Better Citizens, An Understanding World," themed the first state convention held since 1950. The meetings were attended by 500 delegates from across the state.

The 1956 state convention brought 700 delegates representing 49 chapter to Salt Lake City. This year marked the tenth birthday of the FHA, with the theme "Ten and Then," borrowed from the national convention.

"You as America's Future," was the theme of the 1957 state

convention. The meeting was well attended with forty-two of forty-eight chapters represented. The state officers gave reports of their activities. Miss Norma Burnham, Home Demonstration Agent, helped the group to understand the "lowly potato," its costs, and methods of serving. Donna Sparks was selected as Utah's candidate for the national office of vice-president of the Pacific region.

The 1958 state convention was held in Salt Lake City with 600 delegates attending. The theme, "FHA--Links to Successful Living," was carried throughout the meetings. Five links--knowledge, prayer, persistence, love, honor--were given to be remembered for being successful women and Americans. At the second meeting, Miss Ericksen brought out the idea that the strength of an organization comes from unity and understanding.¹

"Teens With a Purpose" was the theme of the 1959 state convention. State officers conducted all of the meetings. Keynote speaker was Dr. Rex Skidmore, Dean of Graduate School of Social Work, University of Utah. Mrs. Charlotte Sheffield, Miss USA for 1958, spoke to the delegates at the annual banquet.

The largest convention ever held to that date was in 1960. Meetings were attended by delegates representing chapters throughout the state. All eight state officers gave well organized, illustrated reports of their past activities. At a banquet climaxing the convention, Miss Carol Ralphs, the American Dairy Princess for

¹Utah Future Homemakers Newsletter, X, No. 1 (1958) 4.

1958-59, spoke of her experiences and stressed the theme "Youth Can Do."¹

FHA members met in March, 1961, for the annual state convention. The theme, "Home, the Hub of Good Citizenship," was carried throughout the convention. All of the state officers gave reports of their activities. Mrs. Algie Ballif from the Utah House of Representatives spoke at the banquet.

The annual convention of 700 FHA delegates was held March 2-3, 1962. The keynote speaker was Dr. Glenn R. Hawkes, Professor and Head of the Department of Child Development at Iowa State University who spoke on values. Dr. Virginia Cutler, Dean of the College of Family Living at Brigham Young University, contrasted the values of young women in America to the youth of the Far East.

The 1963 state convention was held at the Newhouse Hotel. Delegates attended meetings based on the theme "Guideposts for Freedom." Rose Marie Reid, bathing suit designer, was the guest speaker at the banquet.

"FHA--A Key to Understanding" was the theme of the 1964 state convention which over 800 girls attended. Communication in the home and understanding others were topics discussed in two of the sessions. The banquet speaker was C. W. Brady, Salt Lake County Commissioner, who spoke on "Key to Understanding."

The problem of hotel reservations, meeting space, and banquet facilities limited the number of students who could attend

¹Ibid. XI, No. 1 (1960) 13.

state conventions. The executive board decided to move the meeting to larger facilities. In 1965, the state convention was held at the Hotel Utah Motor Lodge. Dr. T. H. Bell, Utah State Superintendent of Public Instruction, keynoted the Friday evening session of the convention speaking on the theme "Education, An Endless Challenge."

The 1966 state convention was held with the theme of "To Thine Own Self Be True." Utah Governor Calvin L. Rampton was a guest speaker at the convention. Mrs. Don L. Buehner, Mrs. America for 1965, spoke at the banquet on the theme of "Individuality Counts."

The state convention for 1967 got underway March 3 to the theme of "21 Just Begun." The keynote speaker was Dr. LaVerd John of the Weber School District. Other speakers were: Ruth Thomson, Utah Dairy Princess; Ronda Lynn Hammond, Miss Idaho; Emily Warner, Utah Girls State Governor; Linda Sistrunk, Miss Wool; and Adele Ward, past state president of FHA. The banquet theme was "Youth in Today's World." The guest speaker at the banquet was Denise Blair, Miss USA-World.

The 1968 state convention was attended by 1,000 delegates. "From This Day On" was selected as the theme. Speakers at the convention were: Miss Marilyn Van Derbur, former Miss America; Ethelynn Hunsaker, national FHA president; Robert L. Leake, Utah State Board of Education; and Judge and Mrs. Monroe Paxman. The banquet speaker was Dr. Louise Peet, Utah State University visiting professor. Governor Rampton attended the banquet.

The 1969 state convention was held from February 28 to March 1. Approximately 1,200 delegates listened to speeches planned around

the theme, "Your Tomorrow Began Yesterday." Guest speakers included Congressman Laurence J. Burton and Mr. Harvey Hirschi, State Department of Education. A panel was composed of Mrs. Jayann Payne, Mrs. Utah 1967; Mrs. Elaine Cannon, Deseret News; and Miss Edith Nyman, Utah State University. The banquet keynote speaker was Mrs. Joan P. Fisher, Mrs. Utah and Mrs. America 1969.

State Regional Meetings

Utah is divided into eight regions of the FHA, each region containing several schools. By holding regional meetings, each FHA member has an opportunity to attend meetings other than chapter meetings. The years that state conventions were not held, the regional meetings elected officers, and gave reports of the national convention. The regional meetings are held to give the girls an opportunity to conduct meetings, to inform FHA members of the Program of Work, and to give other pertinent information. These meetings are organized much the same as the state conventions.

In the spring of 1951, eight regional meetings were held in place of the state convention. The regional officers presided at and conducted the meetings. At these meetings the Program of Work was presented to the chapters within each region. New state officers were selected in each region. Officer selection was done on a rotation basis. Any member of the FHA could attend regional meets.

Each of the eight regional meetings held in 1952 carried out a purpose of the FHA as a theme. At the regional conventions in the spring of 1953, each chapter within the region had some responsibility for the meeting. Regional meetings were held during the spring

of 1954. At the time of the Pacific regional convention in 1954, a totally different plan was made by the state board. As a result, no leadership meeting was held in the fall but instead eight regional meetings were held in September and October rather than in the spring. These meetings centered around the theme of the Pacific regional meeting, "Are You a Leader for Better Homes?" The main change involved moving the regional conventions to the fall rather than the spring.¹ This gave the state one major meeting in the spring, and eight regional meetings in the fall.

"Program of Work for the Year" was the theme of the regional meetings held in the fall of 1955. Student officers planned and conducted the meetings. As the state convention was held this year, officers were not elected at regional conventions.

October and November were the months selected in 1956 for the eight state regional meetings where reports were given on the national convention and national goals and projects were presented.

The regional meetings held in the fall of 1957 were planned to help the girls get better acquainted with the FHA. Reports of the national convention were given. Regional conventions were held in the fall of 1958. "Blueprint for Action" was the theme of the 1959 regional meetings. The state project, "Civil Defense," was presented to the members in attendance. The new Program of Work for 1959-62 was also given.

The objective of the 1960 regional meetings was "to help

¹Annual Descriptive Report, (1955) p. 3-4.

members develop a better understanding of their responsibilities as citizens." State officers presided over the eight meetings and reports of the national convention were given.

In 1961, regions chose a variety of themes for their regional meetings, such as: "Youth, Measure Your Values," "Getting to Know FHA," and "How to be a Better FHA Member." Speakers discussed the themes in their addresses.

The three main purposes of the 1962 regional conventions were:

1. To introduce the new Program of Work.
2. To report on the national convention.
3. To stress the importance of the degree program.

Each chapter present participated in some part of the meeting.¹

In 1963, each of the eight regional meetings were organized individually. Leadership panels and speakers included outstanding members of communities, college teachers, lawyers, judges, parents, and school administrators,

Regional meetings were again held in the fall of 1964, where national convention reports were given. The purpose of the meeting was to help train local student leaders concerning program emphasis for the year, under the theme "Stay in School."

The new Program of Work was presented to the members who attended the regional meetings in 1965.

There were no regional conventions held in 1966 or 1967.

The 1968 regional meetings were planned and conducted by the regional officers. The regions used themes which centered around

¹Utah Future Homemakers Newsletter, XIV, No. 1 (1963) 11.

"Freedom." The film "The Land We Love" was shown at most of the meetings.

State Leadership Meetings

State officers and advisers in Utah felt the need for improved leadership training. A state-wide leadership meeting with two representatives from each chapter, plus the local adviser, was held at Cedar City in the fall of 1950. The next year, the national leadership meeting held at Estes Park, Colorado, was so successful that the same plan was tried on the state basis in September, 1951. The leadership meeting was held at Brigham Young University in Provo and was patterned largely after the national meeting at Estes Park. "This meeting gave students training for their state jobs which they needed. As a result, this years program was much more effective on a state level than ever before."¹

The leadership meeting held in September of 1952 attracted 200 delegates to Logan. The 1953 leadership meeting, also held in Logan, carried the theme "Leadership in Homes for the Future."

Thirty-four chapters out of forty-nine participated in the 1956 leadership meeting where the goals, purposes, and projects of FHA were discussed. The members were also shown what was expected of them as officers.

More than 200 officers of the FHA in Utah and more than fifty advisers met at a leadership conference in 1966. The purpose was to improve leadership of officers in local chapters and to present the

¹Annual Descriptive Report, (1952) p. 7.

new program. Leadership work groups were conducted by Harvey Hirschi, State Department of Education.

The 1967 leadership meeting was held at the University of Utah. "Beautification and Conservation" was the theme of this meeting. Provo was the scene of the 1968 leadership conference. "Freedom, the Heart of America" was the theme.

Summary

Representatives from the Utah organization of the FHA have attended every national meeting since 1945. As one of the purposes of the FHA is to develop leadership, a variety of meetings have been planned and conducted by students. By having several types of meetings, the FHA has been able to involve many members. As quotas do not permit all members to attend national and state meetings, regional and chapter meetings have been planned to keep the members informed and to give leadership experience.

As conditions within the state have varied, so have the meetings. The same types of meetings are not necessarily held each year, but only when there is a particular need. The state has adjusted these meetings to meet the needs and interests of those participating. The meetings in Utah have been planned and conducted by the FHA members. Apparently at no time has an adult had to take charge of an FHA meeting because of a lack of knowledge or skill on the part of an FHA officer.

The state meetings have been patterned largely after the national meetings. The Utah organization has even used the same theme for state meetings, which were used at national meetings.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY

As stated in the introduction, four questions would be considered in the writing of this paper:

1. Has the Utah organization followed the national organization's outlined program for projects and activities?
2. Did the Utah group help in forming the national organization?
3. Has Utah contributed to national leadership?
4. Have the projects worked on supported the eight stated purposes of the organization?

The Future Homemakers of America Organization in Utah was organized the same year as the national Future Homemakers Organization. The state pattern of organization was developed to coincide with that of the national organization.

The state of Utah has been divided into regions, for management, selection and rotation of officers, assignments of duties, and for ease of communication with the state organization. This is the same pattern of organizing used by the national organization for management procedures.

The programs within the state have in many instances been developed from the same plan as national. For example, themes of state meetings have been taken from preceding national meetings.

The national Program of Work has always been adopted by

the state. The state has a newsletter and has also contributed to the national publication, Teen Times.

An attempt was made to hold state conventions in different regions of the state such as the national organization, but it was found that facilities were not available in most areas to handle the large crowds.

The state organization has been flexible with its meeting plans to meet the needs of the members and the projects decided upon.

The pattern for rotating officers within the state was developed on the regional basis, the same as the national. The method of selecting state officers was developed in Utah, not taken from the national organization. The objectives, emblems, motto, symbols, and ceremonies are the same as the national organization. The state has its own constitution which has been adapted from the national constitution to fit the needs of the state organization.

The Utah group helped form the national organization by sending a delegation to Fort Collins, Colorado, to the sub-regional meeting. The delegates gave suggestions as to name, motto, function, and constitution of the new national organization. The Utah group suggested that individual and group development be included in the plan. They also felt that home development in all nations should be studied in the areas of social, professional, and community living.

Utah has contributed five national officers over the past twenty-five years.

The eight stated purposes of the FHA have been supported by the following projects:

1. To promote a growing appreciation of the joys and satisfactions of homemaking.

"Families Together," "Teen Age Consumer," "Target--Family Fun."

2. To emphasize the importance of worthy home membership.

"Families Together," "Target--Family Fun," "Focus on Family Friendships."

3. To encourage democracy in home and community life.

"Beautification and Conservation," "Freedom Week," "Action for Citizenship."

4. To work for good home and family life for all.

"Families Together," "Target Family Fun," "Marriage Calls For Preparation."

5. To promote international good will.

"Canning Project," "UNESCO," "Save the Children Foundation," "Pen Pals," "Adopting Foreign Classes."

6. To foster the development of creative leadership in home and community life.

"Degrees of Achievement," By holding an office in FHA.

7. To encourage wholesome individual and group recreation.

"Target--Family Fun," "Families Together," This objective was carried out by many of the other project, indirectly.

8. To further interest in home economics and careers.

"Career Week," "State Scholarship."

Recommendations

A suggestion to FHA historians, both state and local, would be to keep accurate records, and to be selective about the types of materials that are kept. Statistics are important, but the reason for changes within the organization are even more so.

Suggested additional studies:

1. The causative effects of growth in terms of numbers.
2. Similar histories of other states.
3. The effect of holding an FHA office on the present lives of those officers.

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APPENDIX

Table 1. Utah Membership

Year	Number of Chapters	Number of Members
1945	24	1062
1946	30	1400
1947	28	1281
1948	28	1260
1949	34	1703
1950	41	2000
1951	52	2700
1952	53	2727
1953	54	2600
1954	52	2578
1955	54	3096
1956	49	2675
1957	46	1645
1958	49	2790
1959	53	2972
1960	56	3016
1961	56	3070
1962	56	3339
1963	59	3762
1964	59	3710
1965	56	3731
1966	56	3516
1967	62	4188
1968	63	4172
1969	62	4046

Table 2. State Officers

1946

Geraldine Webster	President	Cedar City
Donna Parker	Vice Pres.	Davis
Lorraine Neilson	Sec. Treas.	Payson
Venice Isom	Jr. High Rep.	Provo

1947

Nina Neilson	President	South Cache
Carol Tingey	1st vice-pres.	Davis
Carol Hoover	2nd vice-pres.	Heber
VaLoise Long	3rd vice-pres.	Roosevelt
Norene Neilson	4th vice-pres.	Payson
Clarice Olson	Secretary	North Sanpete
Anna Lee Ralphs	Treasurer	Emery
Louise Gale	Historian	Beaver
Kareen Young	Jr. High Rep.	

1948

Gloria Durfee	President	Tremonton
Katherine Makris	1st vice-pres.	Sandy
Shirley Huber	2nd vice-pres.	Roosevelt
Camilla Tanner	3rd vice-pres.	Provo
Frankie Lou Webb	4th vice-pres.	Panquitch
Annette Crawford	Secretary	Emery
Jean Marie Heywood	Treasurer	Cedar
Joan Christensen	Historian	Hyrum
Marilyn Wood	Jr. High Rep.	

1949

Madge Winn	President	Sandy
Vee Rasmussen	1st vice-pres.	Roosevelt
Joanne Hobbs	2nd vice-pres.	Provo
Virginia Scovil	3rd vice-pres.	Mt. Pleasant
Kathryn Tuttle	4th vice-pres.	Emery
Rita Ann Smith	Secretary	Cedar
JoAnn Kellett	Treasurer	South Cache
Raye Olsen	Historian	Davis
Carol Snell	Jr. High Rep.	

1950

Lela Moosman	President	Uintah
Carma Ray Jackson	1st vice-pres.	Provo
Shirley Rae Allen	2nd vice-pres.	Gunnison
Uneta Guymon	3rd vice-pres.	Emery
Carol Dalley	4th vice-pres.	Summit
Naomi Walker	Secretary	Mendon
Donna Facer	Treasurer	Brigham
Lois Seright	Historian	Tooele
Shirlee Clegg	Jr. High Rep.	

1951

Elizabeth Poulsen	President	Spanish Fork
Merle Alvey	1st vice-pres.	Escalante
Clara Lee Peterson	2nd vice-pres.	Emery
Lucy Rae Green	3rd vice-pres.	Cedar City
Faye Winborg	4th vice-pres.	Logan
Eleanor Ballard	Secretary	Tremonton
Suzanne Witt	Treasurer	Heber
Patricia Johnson	Historian	Vernal

1952

De Ette Munk	President	Gunnison
Peggy Huntington	1st vice-pres.	Ferron
Joyce LeCheninant	2nd vice-pres.	St. George
Luana Packer	3rd vice-pres.	Logan
Sharon Wilson	4th vice-pres.	Ogden
Marilyn Staffers	Secretary	Sandy
Joan Holgate	Treasurer	Roosevelt
Joan Adams	Historian	Orem

1953

Elizabeth Bell	President	Castle Dale
Janet Wasden	1st vice-pres.	Cedar
Carolyn Welch	2nd vice-pres.	Paradise
Laura Lee Smith	3rd vice-pres.	Clearfield
Gloria Johaneson	4th vice-pres.	Tooele
Myrna Taylor	Secretary	LaPoint
Carol Friel	Treasurer	Springville
Carol Harward	Historian	Loa

Table 2. Continued

1954

Dorene Moody	President	Delta
Elizabeth Heycock	1st vice-pres.	Panguitch
Janice Jenson	2nd vice-pres.	Brigham
Barbara Martin	3rd vice-pres.	Magna
Janie Odekirk	4th vice-pres.	Unitah
Merlene Skinner	Secretary	Orem
Lois Phillips	Treasurer	Mt. Pleasant
Mary Lou Young	Historian	Castle Dale

1955

Lois Beard	President	Kanab
Annette Raye	1st vice-pres.	Ogden
Karen Giles	2nd vice-pres.	Heber
Earlene Warburton	3rd vice-pres.	LaPoint
LuJean Robinson	4th vice-pres.	American Fork
Shanna Mathis	Secretary	Loa
Fawn Roper	Treasurer	Huntington
Gale Judd	Historian	St. George

1956

Mary Jo Harris	President	Brigham
Ann Butterfield	1st vice-pres.	Riverton
Margaret Huber	2nd vice-pres.	LaPoint
Carolyn Warner	3rd vice-pres.	Nephi
JoAnn Hill	4th vice-pres.	Manti
Ruth Tuttle	Secretary	Castle Dale
Karen Ballard	Treasurer	Rockville
Lois Tait	Historian	Mt. Carmel

1957

Donna Visher	President	Tooele
Mella Weeks	1st Vice-pres.	Vernal
Myrna Turner	2nd vice-pres.	Pleasant Grove
Dee Ann Peterson	3rd vice-pres.	Mt. Pleasant
Judy Jensen	4th vice-pres.	Huntington
Sandra Wood	Secretary	Cedar
Lorna Henderson	Treasurer	Cannonville
Carole Gordon	Historian	Lewiston

Table 2. Continued

1958

Judy Brisbin	President	Roosevelt
Lina Gray	1st vice-pres.	Lehi
Lola Ann Ellett	2nd vice-pres.	Loa
Margalyn Humphery	3rd vice-pres.	Orangeville
Marion Isom	4th vice-pres.	Hurricane
Bonnie Wiltshire	Secretary	Circleville
JoAnn Clayton	Treasurer	Bountiful
Colleen Rothe	Historian	Heber

1959

Joy Dial	President	Payson
Judy Harmon	1st vice-pres.	Manti
Helen Lance	2nd vice-pres.	Moab
Ada Marie Wood	3rd vice-pres.	Cedar
Judy Lewis	4th vice-pres.	Kanab
Catherine Major	Secretary	Providence
Judy Peterson	Treasurer	Tooele
Tamera Hacking	Historian	Vernal

1960

Beverly Stevens	President	Mt. Pleasant
Gayle Funk	1st vice-pres.	Ferron
Rosalee Ashman	2nd vice-pres.	Fillmore
Shawna Esplin	3rd vice-pres.	Mt. Carmel
De Ann Jensen	4th vice-pres.	Garland
Carole Lee	Secretary	Coalville
Ann Murphy	Treasurer	Roosevelt
Karen Fugal	Historian	Pleasant Grove

1961

Annette Hall	President	Huntington
Kathryn Seaman	1st vice-pres.	Beaver
Joyce Lyman	2nd vice-pres.	Escalante
Ruth Yamasaki	3rd vice-pres.	Corinne
Susie Nichols	4th vice-pres.	Jordan
Mary Ann Riley	Secretary	Altonah
Carol Gerber	Treasurer	Provo
Lana Taylor	Historian	Bicknell

Table 2. Continued

1962

Linda Jones	President	Cedar
Suzanne Wintch	1st vice-pres.	Tropic
Camma Larsen	2nd vice-pres.	Richmond
Karma Lee DeSimon	3rd vice-pres.	Tooele
Lorene McKee	4th vice-pres.	Tridell
Mary Jane Bird	Secretary	Springville
Margaret Dyreng	Treasurer	Manti
Alice Jean Justesen	Historian	Orangeville

1963

Dorothy McArthur	President	Orderville
Geneal Gardner	1st vice-pres.	Clearfield
Sherry Wilson	2nd vice-pres.	Wasatch
Sharon Bodily	3rd vice-pres.	Uintah
Janice Gerber	3rd vice-pres.	Provo
Leola Larsen	Secretary	Mt. Pleasant
Pauline Douglas	Treasurer	Emery
Sandra Barnes	Historian	Hurricane

1964

Adele Ward	President	Tremonton
Vicki Keetch	1st vice-pres.	Cyprus
Jeane Todd	2nd vice-pres.	Roosevelt
Judy Jackson	3rd vice-pres.	Pleasant Grove
Lynda Johnson	4th vice-pres.	Manti
Linda Wood	Secretary	Monticello
Lynda Frehner	Treasurer	Cedar
Dot Alvey	Historian	Escalante

1965

Barbara Poland	President	Granger
Shauna Lemon	1st vice-pres.	Vernal
Janet Anderson	2nd vice-pres.	Spanish Fork
Jessie Jeffery	3rd vice-pres.	Bicknell
Charlene Olsen	4th vice-pres.	Ferron
Linda Roberts	Secretary	Milford
Arlou Vance	Treasurer	Kanab
Marilyn Waite	Historian	Brigham

1966

Leslie Maxfield	President	Altamont
Debbie Phillips	1st vice-pres.	Orem
Kristeen McGarry	2nd vice-pres.	Manti
Lavon Crowley	3rd vice-pres.	Monticello
Betty Blackburn	4th vice-pres.	St. George
Christine Twitchell	Secretary	Cannonville
Ann Ellis	Treasurer	Ogden
Rebecca Washburn	Historian	Cyprus

1967

Janell Blackhurst	President	Pleasant Grove
Janet Jensen	1st vice-pres.	Gunnison
Shellee Sitterud	2nd vice-pres.	Orangeville
Tanya Beckstrand	3rd vice-pres.	Fillmore
JoAnn Allen	4th vice-pres.	Antimony
Gloria Fukui	Secretary	Tremonton
Christine Peterson	Treasurer	Morgan
Joyce Leavitt	Historian	Neola

1968

Marilyn Dyreng	President	Manti
Margie Bullick	1st vice-pres.	Moab
Phyllis Squire	2nd vice-pres.	St. George
Marian Shurtz	3rd vice-pres.	Escalante
Valeen Ogzewalla	4th vice-pres.	Centerville
Pam Canady	Secretary	Tooele
Mayla Mitchell	Treasurer	Altamont
Terri Fisher	Historian	Provo

1969

Cathy Tuttle	President	Orangeville
Ginger Lee Dallas	1st vice-pres.	Fillmore
Pamela Porter	2nd vice-pres.	Glendale
Eleanor Capener	3rd vice-pres.	Tremonton
Susan Lund	4th vice-pres.	Granger
LaJean Leavitt	Secretary	Neola
Carolyn Bezzant	Treasurer	Pleasant Grove
Andrea Ogden	Historian	Richfield

Table 3. Meetings and conventions participated in by the Utah organization.

Date	Type	Place	Theme
March 1945	Nat'l sub-regional	Fort Collins, Colorado	
June 1945	Nat'l officers meeting	Chicago, Illinois	
Nov. 1945	Nat'l sub-regional	Logan, Utah	
March 1946	State officers meeting	Provo, Utah	
April 1946	1st State convention	Salt Lake City	
April 1947	State convention	Salt Lake City	
April 1947	Nat'l sub-regional	Laramie, Wyoming	
July 1947	Nat'l executive council	Kansas City, Missouri	
March 1948	State convention	Salt Lake City	"Building Today for Tomorrow"
July 1948	1st Nat'l convention	Kansas City, Mo.	"Toward New Horizons"
March 1949	State convention	Salt Lake City	"International Good Will"
June 1949	Nat'l regional conv.	Santa Barbara, Calif.	"For We Are Builders of Homes"
March 1950	State convention	Logan	
June 1950	Nat'l convention	Kansas City, Mo.	"Today's Youth Are Tomorrows Homemakers"
Fall 1950	State leadership	Cedar City	
Spring 1951	State regional	Eight locations	
June 1951	Nat'l leadership	Estes Park, Colorado	"Leadership Brings Happier Homes Tomorrow"
Sept. 1951	State leadership	Provo	
Spring 1952	State regional	Eight locations	
July 1952	Nat'l delegates meeting	Green Lake Wisconsin	
Sept. 1952	State leadership	Logan	
Spring 1953	State regional	Eight locations	
July 1953	Nat'l convention	Columbus, Ohio	"Homes for America's Future"
Fall 1953	State leadership	Logan	
Spring 1954	State regional	Eight locations	
July 1954	Nat'l regional	Logan	"Are You a Leader for Better Homes?"

Table 3. Continued

Date	Type	Place	Theme
Fall 1954	State regional	Eight locations	
Fall 1954	State leadership	Not known	
March 1955	State conventions	Salt Lake City	"Happy Homes, Better Citizens, an Understanding World"
July 1955	Nat'l convention	Ames, Iowa	"Ten and Then"
Fall 1955	State regional	Eight locations	
March 1956	State convention	Salt Lake City	"Ten and Then"
July 1956	Nat'l convention	Chicago	"You in Home, Chapter, School, and Community"
Fall 1956	State regional	Eight locations	
Fall 1956	State leadership	Richfield, Utah	
March 1957	State convention	Salt Lake City	"You as America's Future"
July 1957	Nat'l convention	Lafayette, Ind.	"Todays Teenagers--Tomorrows Homemakers"
Fall 1957	State regional	Eight locations	
March 1958	State convention	Salt Lake City	"FHA-Links to Successful Living"
July 1958	Nat'l convention	Kansas City	"Teens With a Purpose"
Fall 1958	State regional	Eight locations	
March 1959	State convention	Salt Lake City	"Teens With a Purpose"
July 1959	Nat'l convention	Chicago	"Blueprint for Action"
Fall 1959	State regional	Eight locations	
March 1960	State convention	Salt Lake City	"Youth Can Do"
July 1960	Nat'l convention	Washington D. C.	"Home the Hub of Good Citizenship"
Fall 1960	State regional	Eight locations	
March 1961	State convention	Salt Lake City	"Home the Hub of Good Citizenship"
July 1961	Nat'l convention	St. Louis, Mo.	"Youth-Measure your Values"
Fall 1961	State regional	Eight locations	
March 1962	State convention	Salt Lake City	"Youth-Measure your Values"
July 1962	Nat'l convention	Salt Lake City	"Guideposts for Progress"
Fall 1962	State regional	Eight locations	
Feb. 1963	State convention	Salt Lake City	"Guideposts for Freedom"
July 1963	Nat'l convention	Kansas City, Mo.	"Your Home- A Key to the Future"

Table 3. Continued

Date	Type	Place	Theme
Fall 1963	State regional	Eight locations	
Feb. 1964	State convention	Salt Lake City	"FHA A Key to Understanding"
July 1964	Nat'l convention	Chicago	"Education an Endless Challenge"
Fall 1964	State regional	Eight locations	
March 1965	State convention	Salt Lake City	"Education an Endless Challenge"
July 1965	Nat'l convention	Philadelphia, Pa.	"Building Blocks for the Future"
Fall 1965	State regional	Eight locations	
Feb. 1966	State convention	Salt Lake City	"To Thine Own Self Be True"
July 1966	Nat'l convention	St. Louis, Mo.	"21 years-Foundation for Progress"
Sept. 1966	State leadership	Salt Lake City	
March 1967	State convention	Salt Lake City	"21--Just Begun"
July 1967	Nat'l convention	Los Angeles, Calif.	"FHA--Opportunities Unlimited"
Sept. 1967	State leadership	Salt Lake City	"Beautification-Conservation"
Feb. 1968	State convention	Salt Lake City	"From this Day On"
July 1968	Nat'l convention	Miami, Florida	"Citizenship-FHA's Challenge to Cherish"
Sept. 1968	State convention	Provo	"Freedom the Heart of America"
Fall 1968	State regional	Eight locations	
Feb. 1969	State convention	Salt Lake City	"Your Tomorrow Began Yesterday"
July 1969	Nat'l convention	Fort Collins, Colo.	

VITA

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