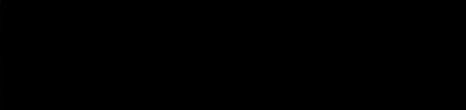


AN ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS OF

Florence Bryant Parker for the MSS in Education
(Name) (Degree) (Major)

Date Thesis presented December 18, 1936

Title An Evaluation of the Program of a Typical Women's
Club as a Community Project

Abstract Approved: 
(Major Professor)

The purpose of this study has been to indicate the extent to which a typical women's club is functioning in its particular community and to show what place it could occupy in the lives of its members. It endeavored further to: evaluate one year's program, evaluate the aims and objectives of the Club by comparison with those of the State and National Federation, analyze the cause for the rise and fall of its membership, suggest solutions for *problems* *presented by* its members and non-members, study the history of the Club to secure a complete picture of its work for a fair evaluation, evaluate the present activities by comparison with those of past years, study literature and interview leaders in the field of women's club work for criteria by which evaluations may be made, and *to show how* ~~use~~ the Women's Improvement Club of Orland, California, is a typical example of women's clubs in a small community.

It is believed that this study will be of value principally to the Orland group, but individual clubs throughout the nation, the members and non-members of individual clubs, and those concerned with the social progress of this country should be interested because:

(1) it portrays the part one particular club played, from the date of its founding, in the life of the community; (2) it gives a detailed description of one year's program of a particular club; (3) it gives the contributions that were made and that could be made to a community by a well-organized women's club; (4) it gives a suggestive list of the shortcomings of the Orland Women's Improvement Club and proposes ways in which they may be overcome; (5) it uses a suggestive analytical approach that should prove useful to anyone carrying on a similar study in another community; (6) it gives a technique for evaluating club programs.

The source of the data for this study has been the following: (1) books, pamphlets, and magazine articles pertaining to the subject; these have been reviewed briefly; (2) the history of the Club; This was sketched to give a complete picture of the Club's activities; (3) a detailed study of one year's program; this was analyzed to reveal the mechanics of club work; (4) the

aims and objectives of the Orland Club, the State Federation, and the General Federation; these were made into a chart for simple comparison; (5) the past and the present activities of the Club; these were also charted for comparison; (6) a study of the Club's membership from its beginning to the present date; this was graphed to indicate the membership growth and decline; (7) the findings from the questionnaire data from members and non-members; these were summarized and evaluated by the use of tables; (8) and finally the reactions to the two questionnaires; these were compared for similarity of suggestions and remarks.

The results of the study indicate that the Orland Club is of real influence in the community. This is shown by the remarks most frequently listed by members and non-members, on the questionnaire, who praised the Club for securing a Carnegie Library and a civic park for the town of Orland, and suggested that the Club continue with civic enterprises and establish a supervised summer playground, a nursery school, a kindergarten, and a municipal swimming pool. These suggestions testify to the confidence on the part of the Orland citizens in the Club's integrity, its ability, and its value as an influence for civic betterment. The data also furnishes concrete suggestions for improvement which might well be embodied in the future program of the Club that the organization may increase in value to the community.

AN EVALUATION OF THE PROGRAM OF A TYPICAL
WOMEN'S CLUB AS A COMMUNITY PROJECT

by

FLORENCE BRYANT PARKER

A THESIS


submitted to the
OREGON STATE COLLEGE

in partial fulfillment of
the requirements for the
degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

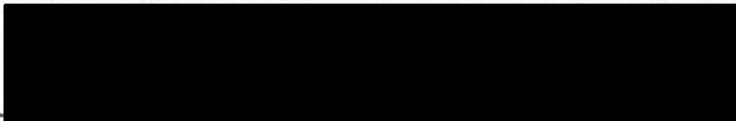
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WHAT IS A WOMAN'S CLUB?

"A Place where kindly thought is cherished,
Where High Ideals are fed and nourished,
Where Charity and all its beauty
Is felt to be a sacred duty,
Where Peace and Harmony abound
And Members meet on Common Ground."

- Frontispiece

"The Business of Being a
Club Woman"

By Alice Ames Winter

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AN EVALUATION OF THE PROGRAM OF A TYPICAL WOMEN'S CLUB AS A COMMUNITY PROJECT

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

This study, besides indicating the extent to which a typical women's club is functioning in its particular community, purports to show what place it could occupy in the lives of the community. It attempts to give a detailed description and evaluation of a year's program to determine whether the club is living up to and following the aims and ideals of the General Federation of Women's Clubs of which it is a member.

This study aims to evaluate the program of the Women's Improvement Club of Orland, California, as a typical example of women's clubs in a small community, and to suggest solutions for its problems. The population of the community represented by this club is approximately two thousand people. Therefore the club is typical of other women's clubs only as it is compared to those in communities of similar size. This particular organization was selected because of the opportunities the writer has had for personal contact with its members and because of her participation in its activities.

In the present chapter, the writer, in addition to giving a statement of the problem, explains the value of this study, the source and treatment of data. Other chapters will give a brief history of the activities of the Club as a background for a clearer evaluation, a detailed description of the 1933-34 program for minute evaluation, the general aims and ideals of the General Federation of Women's Clubs as an objective basis for evaluation criteria, opinions of members and non-members of the designated Club for subjective evaluation, and the conclusions forthcoming as a result of this study.

VALUE OF THE STUDY

The question may arise as to the practical value of this study. The writer believes the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the individual clubs throughout the nation, the members and non-members of the individual clubs, and everyone interested in the social progress of this country will be interested in the following suggested values: (1) the portrayal of the part one particular club played, from the date of its founding, in the life of the community; (2) the detailed description of one year's program of this typical club; (3) the contributions that were made and that could be made to a community by a well organized club; (4) a

suggestive list of the shortcomings of the club and how they could be avoided; (5) a suggestive analytical approach that should prove useful in carrying on similar studies; and (6) a technique for evaluating club programs.

In portraying the role of a particular club in community life, this study recognizes the invincible power of the Club movement in its strong fight for health, happiness, culture, and general welfare of the people in each individual community. It relates the fruitful results of the organized strivings of one Club. This should be an incentive to other clubs to do as well or better. The General Federation of Women's Clubs could use this study as a typical example of how Women's Clubs are enriching the lives of the people in their community. Non-members may discover how the club stimulates the individual interests of its members, bringing beauty into their lives and developing and appreciative consciousness of the finer things of life. It further shows how one's surplus energy is challenged, through the execution of community projects, and indicates the opportunities for individual growth.

The detailed description of one year's program gives a concrete idea of the procedure for organization

and execution of activities, which should prove useful to other clubs seeking a variety of methods and ideas. It will give members of this particular Club an opportunity to see an impartial review of its program. For non-members it represents or suggests the opportunities available for the growth and the development of the individual through participation in the local Club.

The survey of the contributions made to the welfare of the town by this particular Club may prove an incentive for further efforts to its members. The list of the contributions a club could make to its community is included to provide a goal for attainment, to suggest aims for achievement, and to produce a challenge for continued development. Any woman may find, herein, suggested opportunities challenging her innermost endeavors, talents, and abilities.

The Club itself will be interested in the analysis of its shortcomings suggested by the members. These criticisms were compiled from answers to questionnaires which were sent to the members. The shortcomings listed might serve as guides to the Club in the planning of future programs, and serve as danger signals to other clubs, that they may not make similar mistakes.

Probably the most valuable contribution of this study is the approach it suggests for carrying on of

similar studies. The Vice-President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs has expressed the wish that additional studies along similar lines will be made. The technique suggested by this evaluation of the program of a typical club could be used by other individuals who desire to evaluate the work of their own organizations.

Finally, this study is believed to be a valuable contribution to society at this time when the social unrest of women is reaching a point that is demanding a solution, in that it suggests a large field for utilizing women's surplus energy.

SOURCE AND TREATMENT OF THE DATA

The data for this study have been compiled from various sources: first, the record books of the Women's Improvement Club of Orland, California, since the date of its founding in 1909; second, material found in two historical sketches of the Club, one written by the second president, and the other by a recent president; third, personal contact with the Club over a three-year period; fourth, the 1933-34 Club program bulletin; fifth, personal conferences with national and state leaders of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; and sixth, questionnaires sent to

members and non-members of the Orland Women's Improvement Club, and leaders of other organizations in the community.

The record books of the Orland Women's Improvement Club contained a copy of its Constitution and By-Laws, information concerning its community projects, social endeavors, financial enterprises, philanthropic activities and cultural achievements, the rise and fall of its membership, and a list of the names of members which was used in obtaining questionnaire data.

The two historical sketches, written by two past presidents of the Club, relate in detail how other community organizations cooperated with this Club in civic enterprises. These sketches state how the Club initiated and put civic enterprises on a firm basis, and then delegated it to other groups for future maintenance. The attitude of the general public toward the Club is revealed in these sketches. These records show also how the growth and development of the Club is closely related to its community project activities.

Important material was obtained from personal contact with the Club over a four-year period. During the first year the writer took no definite responsibility in the Club work, but whenever she was called upon took part in Club programs. The second year she accept-

ed the chairmanship of the study section, which responsibility included the complete charge of one Club meeting a month. Other offices and duties for which she assumed responsibility were: chairman of the budget committee; member of the choral club; official delegate to the northern district convention where she conducted the first installation service for the Junior Membership of the district, of which she was the author (see appendix); county chairman of literature; organizer and adviser of the Orland Junior Membership; and county chairman of Junior Membership. These responsibilities gave the writer direct contact with the leadership of the Club itself, as well as with county, district, and state leaders. Individual members of the Club were contacted through these responsibilities and their reactions and their different view points were noted. The writer is now a district chairman with duties involving the supervision and guidance of the Junior Membership of all Federated Women's Clubs in the Sacramento Valley, from the Oregon border to the state capital and, also, the newly elected president of the Orland Women's Improvement Club.

The 1933-34 Club bulletin gave a detailed outline of each semi-monthly program in consecutive order.

These included the names of the speakers and the topics discussed; the musical selections and participants; the special days to be observed; the special exhibits to be displayed; the guests of honor for each day; and other added attractions which had been secured, such as dramatic readings, short talks on gardening, and the presentation of plays.

The Vice-President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs supplied a copy of the Federation's Constitution and By-Laws, suggested criteria for evaluation of club programs, and listed sources or related studies and references. nOther club leaders interviewed for ideas and constructive criticism of club work were the State President of the California Federation of Women's Clubs, the President of the Northern District Federation of Women's Clubs, the State Chairman of the California Federation of Junior Membership, the Chairman of the Northern District Federation of Juniors, and the President of the Glenn County Federation of Women's Clubs. Out-of-state leaders interviewed, other than the National Vice-President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, included: the State Chairman of Education for the Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs, and the Program Chairman for the Montana 1933 State Federation Convention.

Questionnaire data obtained from opinions of members and non-members of the Club indicate their different attitudes to the Club and to its activities, its programs, its aims, and its accomplishments.

A bibliography and an appendix complete the study of an evaluation of the program of a typical women's club as a community project.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED STUDIES

A careful search of literature indicates the scarcity of material available relating to women's clubs. The material found may be classified into the following three divisions: (1) magazines published by women's club organizations belonging to the General Federation of Women's Clubs; (2) books written by clubwomen pertaining to women's clubs, and books and pamphlets containing definite programs for women's clubs; (3) magazine articles written by laymen about women's clubs. The first two divisions are more closely related to this study than is the third division. No literature was found which attempted to evaluate the program of women's clubs; the major portion dealing with programs gave suggestions which have little or no bearing on this study. The remainder of this chapter will be devoted to a brief discussion and description of each of the three classifications of literature listed above.

PROFESSIONAL MAGAZINES

The publications to be discussed in this section are subdivided, for the purpose of aiding interpretation, into two classes: national and state. Though every state publishes its own magazine, only that published

by the California Federation will be discussed as it is typical of each of those published in the other forty-seven states and is the one which the Orland Club supports.

THE CLUBWOMAN

This magazine, which is published monthly by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, is sent gratis to all presidents of the clubs who are members of the General Federation and to every chairman of national and state departments in the United States. Anyone may subscribe for the magazine at the regular subscription rate of one dollar a year. "The Clubwoman" usually includes a message from the president of the General Federation, a discussion of national issues fostered by the General Federation, special articles concerning other women's clubs, practical articles of special interest to women, and articles by national chairmen of departments of the Federation. The purpose of "The Clubwoman" is to keep the members of the General Federation and the local club presidents informed: (1) on national issues pertaining to women and the home, and (2) the projects of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Its purpose is to inform rather than to evaluate programs or even suggest criteria for evaluation of programs of women's clubs.

CALIFORNIA FEDERATION NEWS

The "California Federation News" is the official publication of the California Federation of Women's Clubs. The contents of this monthly magazine include announcements and articles from chairmen of various state departments, a round table discussion for club presidents, a "finance corner," a Junior Membership page, and a message from the president of the California Federation of Women's Clubs. Each issue emphasizes a specific theme; for example, the October issue for 1934 was called "The Citizenship and Legislation Number"; the November 1934 issue was entitled "The American Home Number." A copy of this magazine is sent free to the president of every club belonging to the Federation of California, and to each chairman of state departments. Anyone may subscribe for the "California Federation News" at the regular subscription rate of fifty cents per year. The purpose of this magazine is to keep clubs in touch with the work of the California Federation of Women's Clubs, to offer suggestions for club activities through the announcements and articles by the different state chairmen, and to suggest ways for club improvement through the "Round Table" page.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS ON CLUB WORK

To clarify the material reviewed in this section, two divisions have been set up under the following classification: first, books written by club women about the Federation of Women's Clubs, its history, organization, and leadership; and, second, books and pamphlets containing definite suggestions for local women's club programs, worked out by authorities in the field of the respective subjects discussed. The material in this section contains more concrete suggestions and practical helps for definite club activities than do either of the other two divisions which are discussed in this chapter.

THE BUSINESS OF BEING A CLUB WOMAN * - Alice Ames Winter.

Mrs. Winter wrote "The Business of Being a Club Woman," after four years' experience as president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1920-24. This book does not deal with detailed purposes or programs, but rather with ways of running club affairs. The book does not lay down one particular way, but suggests standards that work for effectiveness. Mrs. Winter sets up standards for an ideal club, for an ideal club woman, and for ideal methods of organizing and executing

* Published by Century Company, New York City, 1925.

club affairs. The emphasis of the book can best be understood by the following excerpts:

"Club management is ceasing to be an amateur occupation. With the growth in club life the widening of women's conception of their possible usefulness to themselves, their homes, their communities, and their nation, the administration of clubs has become a business - a side business, to be sure, subservient to the major occupations of women - but still demanding a new standard of ways and means, a knowledge of the technique of being a club woman, whether it be as a member or an officer. It is not a matter of size and numbers, but still more a push of the time - spirit - that makes us realize that we can no longer conduct our affairs by the haphazard ways. Club life is becoming a tremendous business because it is a tremendous force. Their activities range all the way from the delightful little circles of intimate friends to the great groups that are influencing cities and attacking the questions of federal legislation. Almost all women of power and character in the United States belong to some kind of club. It would be stupid of us to fail to draw our energies together and ask ourselves very pointedly: 'HOW CAN WE STOP BEING AMATEURS AND BECOME EFFECTIVE?'"

For these reasons Mrs. Winter worked out standard ways of organization and published them in this book, which should prove to be exceedingly valuable to all club officers as well as to club members.

WOMEN WHO MAN OUR CLUBS*- Mildred Marshall Scouller.

Brief sketches of the women who are leaders in the General Federation of Women's Clubs compose the content

* Published by the John C. Winston Company, Chicago, 1934.

of this book. Mrs Scouller says:

"Club women in America have said to me continually that they look in vain in their libraries for sketches of their leaders. Perhaps this may be due to the fact that these women are, for the most part, home-makers and never think of themselves as being 'famous'. They are called to leadership, do their part, and then fall back into the ranks. The women in this book are public spirited women . . . who think of life as full of purpose, meaning, and beauty. This book is given to the public because I feel there is a need for it, and it is hoped that it will serve the threefold purpose of being educational, recreational, and informative."

The book discusses the following phases of the Women's Club movement: first, a brief history of the club movement; second, a brief sketch of pioneer club women; third, brief sketches of past presidents of the General Federation; fourth, sketches of the leaders of the Junior movement of the organization; and, fifth, sketches of the national club leaders in the various departments of the Federation work. Mrs. Sadie Orr Dunbar of Oregon is included as one of the leaders in the latter group.

THE HISTORY OF THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS*-

Mary I. Wood.

Written by the manager of the bureau of information of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, this book

* Published by the General Federation Press, New York, 1912.

offers "historical accuracy in retrospect and action" of the organizations, "keen insight into the causes preceding this great union of force, as well as into the future possibility of well-directed effort." The book is a valuable source of reference for all groups belonging to the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

GUIDE BOOKS

Many programs for women's clubs have been written and compiled by various authors. The major portion of all material found deals with program helps, as listed on the following pages. The purpose of the subsequent books is to serve as a guide to chairmen of study sections and to program committees by offering complete programs on definite subjects. These books contain no information concerning club organization, management, or evaluation criteria for programs. However, they are of value in that they could serve as standards for club programs by using them for the purpose of comparison. A number of these books, which may be found in most city or state libraries, are listed for the benefit of any department chairman of a woman's club who might be desirous of such information.

A STUDY COURSE IN INTERNATIONAL ONE-ACT PLAYS - Theodora Rockwell.

A program for women's clubs published by the Uni-

versity of North Carolina Press in 1926. Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

BOOK OF PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN'S CLUBS - Caroline French Benton.

Published by Dana Estes and Company, Boston, Massachusetts, 1913.

BOOKS OF TRAVEL - Urban T. Holmes, Junior.

Programs for women's clubs based on travel books. Published by the University of North Carolina Press, 1931. Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

BOOKS ON PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN'S CLUBS - Cornelia Spencer Love.

The North Carolina University Press has published the following four books, by Cornelia Spencer Love, on programs for women's clubs:

PRESENT DAY LITERATURE - good books of 1923-24.

GOOD BOOKS OF 1924-25.

CURRENT BOOKS OF 1926.

OTHER PEOPLE'S LIVES - a biographical round up; including current books of 1927-1930. This is a reading course for individuals as well as clubs. Published 1931. Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

CLUB WOMAN'S HANDYBOOK OF PROGRAMS AND CLUB MANAGEMENT,
THE - Kate Louise Roberts.

Published by Funk and Wagnalls, New York, 1914.

COMMUNITY WELFARE PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN'S CLUBS AND P.T.A.

Published by the Indiana University Extension Division, Bloomington, Indiana, 1916.

CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN LITERATURE - Paul Green and Elizabeth Lay Green.

A study of fourteen outstanding writers in program form for women's clubs. Issued by the Bureau of Public Discussion, University of North Carolina Press, 1915. Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

GREAT COMPOSERS, 1600-1900 - Paul John Weaver.

Published by University of North Carolina Press in 1925. Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

HINTS FOR CLUB PROGRAM MAKERS - Elizabeth Gillette Henry.

Published by the American Library Association, Chicago, 1930.

GARDEN CLUB PROGRAMS FOR 1934 - Elsie Jenkins Symington.

Published in the Ladies' Home Journal magazine on page 59 of the January, 1934, issue. This program was planned under the following divisions: practical instructions for raising flowers, how to create artistic effects, civic activities, horticultural information, and conservation.

PRACTICAL PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN'S CLUBS - Alice Hazen Cass.

Published by A.C.McClurg and Company, Chicago, 1915.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In each of the following issues of this magazine, Miss Amy Loveman answers questions from women's clubs and suggests books that may be reviewed for club programs. December 23, 1933; April 28, 1934; June 9, 1934; and August 11, 1934.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT AMERICAN ART?- Rose V.S.Berry.

Eighty questions covering the whole field of American art, fully answered, with extensive bibliography and sample club programs. Published by Scribners, New York, 1928.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES

In current magazines, articles pertaining to women's clubs are found from time to time. This section includes a group of articles found in the Woman's Home Companion, Better Homes and Gardens, The Good Housekeeping, The Christain Century, and The Forum, relating particularly to local groups of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. These articles have been grouped into three divisions: (1) those pertaining to the purpose of women's clubs; (2) those which give suggestions

for clubs and club officers; and (3) those which criticize women's clubs, both destructively and constructively. These magazine articles will be reviewed in the above consecutive order.

"WHY I BELONG TO A CLUB"*- Edith Wasson McElroy.

Mrs. McElroy asked twelve women, "Why do you belong to a club?" The phraseology of their answers differed, but boiled down, the essence was the same. "They turn to clubs for the give and take of brisk discussions, for interchange of ideas, and for the opportunity to crystallize into definite form their nebulous ideas. They agreed unanimously on one point! If club meetings are likely to be a bore, they will not go."

The author continues: "Clubs, for so long a center for cultural life only, have pushed their way into the center of our social and recreational life as well. The simplest way to assure one's self of recreational contacts is to join a group of congenial spirits interested in gardening or music or drama or whatever hobby catches your fancy. So lustily have these clubs grown as to almost shoulder aside the more sedate cultural club."

"The perfect club program," adds Mrs. McElroy, "is

* Better Homes and Gardens 12:54. February, 1934.

certainly not one staggering under a load of facts, but one that travels swiftly, setting in motion a wind to swirl thru our minds, sweeping before it the dead timber of yesterday's beliefs and leaving room for a sturdy new growth."

"THE WOMEN'S CLUB PROGRAM"* - Emily Newell Blair.

In the September 1933 issue of the Good Housekeeping, Mrs. Blair asks the question, "What is there, if anything, that the women's clubs may give us that other agencies fail to give?" She answers thus: "To discover the answer it is necessary for us to re-think club programs as we are told we must re-think our economics, our politics, and even our religion. It is not difficult. All we need do is to ask ourselves if we would miss something important out of our lives if we abandoned club programs altogether. Of course we would. We would miss the companionship of our fellow members. We would miss the talks that so frequently develop as a result of those conversations. We would lose an opportunity to express our own opinions. In other words, we would miss the meeting of mind with mind. It enables us to share with others our mental reactions.

"Here, then, is our clue as to what the up-to-date club program should do. It should promote discussion.

* Good Housekeeping 97:59. September, 1933.

Using information as a means rather than an end, it should develop opinions. Instead of a schoolroom, the club should become a forum. The test of a good program should no longer be, 'How much did we learn from it?' but 'How much did it make us think?'

"There is no reason why the method of discussion should not be adopted by clubs generally. It is not beyond the talents or resources of the smallest club. All that is necessary is that some subject be chosen and a bibliography on it provided. Members assigned as speakers can be requested to inform themselves on the subjects chosen. The other members may read as little or as much as they desire on the subject. No rehearsal is necessary, no plan for the development the discussion shall take, for the more extemporaneous the discussion is, the more lively and rewarding it will be."

MY SEARCH FOR THE IDEAL CLUB - Anna Steese Richardson.

In an article published in The Woman's Home Companion of May, 1930, Anna Steese Richardson, director of the good citizenship bureau of the magazine, tells of her tour of the United States in quest of an ideal woman's club, which she ultimately located at Emporia, Kansas. In describing this "ideal" club, Mrs. Richardson states

that it isn't "affluent," nor "smart," nor "aggressive," but that it radiates a colorful personality from its entire membership; that each member feels herself essential to the very existence of the club; that its "program emphasizes a sparkling variety throughout the whole year, recognizing, foremost, the major problems of the homemaker." Mrs. Richardson was particularly pleased with the "lack of gossip," the "lack of criticism," and the "absence of political controversies," which are so prevalent in most clubs. She noticed that the women were "wide awake," "well read," "thoughtful and abreast of the times." Mrs. Richardson, however, made these observations while she was engaged as a platform lecturer before the club, and not through detailed investigations of evaluating club programs.

A second group of articles reviewed on the next few pages deal with suggestions for clubs and club officers.

"CLUB TAKES INVENTORY"*- Edith Wasson McElroy.

This article tells how to check up on one's club, and offers suggestive material for this study of evaluating a typical woman's club. The author states, "If your organization has grown too heavy or if it is

* Better Homes and Gardens 10:39. February, 1932.

threatened by that dread disease inertia, commence the new year by taking stock of club values by listing membership, standing committees, program, community projects, etc., as assets or liabilities. Analyze each with a critical eye before classifying. If the purpose of the club has moved from the assets to the liabilities column, it is time to seek a new purpose."

"JUNE IS STOCK-TAKING MONTH"*-Anna Steese Richardson.

Mrs. Richardson suggests that June might be set aside as the month for taking stock in women's clubs, since it seems an appropriate time to look back over the first half of the year and see what has happened in national groups, and to discover if interests in national movements is on the rise or on the wane. She further suggests that a club should ascertain the memberships' indications for programs and for welfare activities. With these questions in mind, Mrs. Richardson suggests definite objectives for women's clubs in any state in the Union.

"WHAT A CLUB PRESIDENT OUGHT TO KNOW"** - Edith Wasson McElroy.

According to Mrs. McElroy, a club president must

*Woman's Home Companion 58:22. June, 1931.

**Better Homes and Gardens 9:47. February, 1931.

have "executive ability," a knowledge of "human relations," and "vision." In addition "the president must be a person of tact, of understanding, one who appreciates and will make it her business to ascertain the particular ability of each member and who is able to direct that ability to its best use." Mrs. McElroy adds that a rudimentary knowledge of parliamentary law is, of course, necessary.

"HOUSE THE DEPRESSION BUILT: PARK AND CLUBHOUSE PROJECT."*- Anna Steese Richardson.

Mrs. Richardson gives a graphic picture of the New Bern Women's Club of North Carolina during the depression years. Its new president of 1931 faced the problem of decreased membership and lack of interest in club work. "She decided that if she could hold the club together with new and interesting programs until prosperity returned, she would be doing well. Yet this outlook did not satisfy her. If only she could devise some community project which would stir the imagination of club members and check the flood of resignations!" Some members of the club suggested that the city dump be transformed into a city park, as it held a strategic position to the entrance of the city. With the cooperation of the whole community

*Woman's Home Companion 61:13. September, 1934.

this was achieved and afterwards a clubhouse was erected in the park.

"The miracle of miracles," says Mrs. Richardson, "was the increase in membership of the club. It practically doubled while the two projects, park and clubhouse, were under way." This article points out what can be accomplished in a club composed of women, if it has a leader of vision who is interested in civic affairs.

"COURTESY IN THE CLUB"*- Edith Wasson McElroy.

In this article, "Courtesy in the Club," Mrs. McElroy says that courtesy in a club may be considered as important as the leadership of the club, then goes on to make definite suggestions for the employment of courtesy at club meetings.

"TIMELY TOPICS FOR CLUB PROGRAMS"** - Katherine Fisher.

Miss Fisher, in the September 1934 issue of the Good Housekeeping, makes three suggestions to members of women's clubs. First, if a person has consented to prepare a talk for a future club meeting, she should get to work on it as quickly as possible, and be sure she knows her subject so well that she will not ramble and repeat. Second, that more benefit and enjoyment is

*Better Homes and Gardens 9:38. May, 1934.

**Good Housekeeping 99:86-87. September, 1934.

derived from club meetings when the topic for the day is introduced by several short talks followed by lively discussions from the floor. That such discussions stimulate thinking and self-expression. Third, that club meetings may prove to be a valuable training in giving expression to thoughts, for even the most diffident members may gain sufficient courage to take a lively part in open forums and learn to express their opinions.

Miss Fisher says that the Good Housekeeping Magazine will be glad to send suggestions for the planning of meetings on timely topics, with a list of useful reference material in the form of books, government bulletins, etc. That they should be particularly glad to send suggested material for programs for the home department of a club.

The last group of articles are criticisms of women's clubs. The first two articles criticise in a destructive manner, while the last one offers a few constructive criticisms for the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

"DELUDED WOMEN"*- Editorial in Christain Century Magazine.

This editorial points out how the Hays' office is

*Published by the Christain Century Press, 440 South Dearborn St., Chicago. 50:1527-29. December 6, 1933.

deluding the women's clubs in their fight for better movies. It states that the women have not investigated the movie problem thoroughly enough themselves, but have allowed Mr. Hay's organization to formulate their policies. It chides, "When the women had an opportunity to appear before the movie code hearings in Washington, they consciously or unconsciously echoed the Hays' office. For all spoke to one point: the evil of double features. The women had nothing to say about the block-booking or blind-selling, nor about the exhibitor's right to buy in an open market, nor about the ~~denominations~~ of the neighborhood and small-town theatres by the first-run big theatres of metropolitan districts. Isn't it time that the members of these women's organizations were awakening to the fashion in which their civic interests are being thus astutely deflected in such a way as to leave them actually acting as propagandists for the producers' trust? Isn't it time that the women were beginning to ask why their organizations should be so uniformly complacent with regard to a program so socially irresponsible?"

"Not long ago the motion picture committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs sent out a two-page official statement of its program for the year. At the head of all its suggestions it recommended that each

local club committee take as its slogan, 'Be better motion picture buyers.' That may sound all right to clubwomen who read it hurriedly. But isn't it time for them to stop reading hurriedly and to do some careful thinking? What are these better motion pictures? The 86.7 per cent which Mr. Hays assures them are 'approved?' What, under the Hays' definition of an approved film, are the statements in the club journals worth? And why, at this juncture when the social issues involved have become so clear, should the women's organizations be content to tag along with the propaganda forces of the industry?"

"WHY BE A CLUB WOMAN?"*- Louise Howard Ferster.

After eight years of federated club activities, in which she held prominent offices, Mrs. Ferster resigned. In the Forum magazine Mrs. Ferster lists five reasons for her resignation in a federated women's club. First, she weighed the federations of club women and found them wanting. Second, she says she left the field of federated women's clubs feeling that important accomplishments in influencing the civic life of one's community or positive action toward human betterment by means of social reform is not possible through club

*Forum Magazine 93: 39-41. January, 1935.

channels. Third, as an outlet for organized womanhood toward reform affecting women and children and the home, clubs are a failure. Fourth, she came to the conclusion that the extent of the influence possible for women's clubs are purely local, social, and slightly educational in value. Fifth, Mrs. Ferster says, "When I was elected a member of the executive committee, I was thrilled. Now, at last, I thought, we will be working with big problems. After two years as a member of that committee, I am leaving the federation with a sense of exasperated frustration, feeling bewildered, let down, and a little silly."

Mrs. Ferster writes at great length further explanations of the reason she is dropping club work, the most poignant of which are the following: "No civic problems have been solved nor even intelligently studied during my connection with the federation; nothing of a controversial nature has been debated; originality is stifled; there is an unwillingness on the part of the members to cooperate; and club women cannot meet a civic emergency intelligently or courageously." She concludes that women's clubs are valuable in their place - "but let them keep their place and not pretend to an importance they do not merit."

"A CALL TO ARMS"*- Anna Steese Richardson.

Mrs. Richardson begins this article with the following questions; "How much longer will it take women's organizations to realize what is happening to their country? When will they recognize the fact that what promised to be a depression with prosperity lurking just around the corner has developed into a new order? Exactly how many of our women's organizations are making any effort to understand what is happening to the United States and its people?"

From a letter received from a veteran club woman who attended the council meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at Hot Springs, Arkansas, in 1934, Mrs. Richardson quotes in part: "'Never in any two years of my association with the General Federation of Women's Clubs have I seen so many changes in personnel. The delegates were keen to have all sides of every question presented, which is a healthy sign. I sat with many different groups and talked with many individual women. I found them earnest and thoughtful. Their faces were those of very, very able women who were interested in world affairs. I believe every woman traveled as economically as possible and carried with her her husband's anxieties, hoping to find something of

*Woman's Home Companion 61:18. October, 1934.

comfort to take back home. I was especially impressed by the evidence that these women want something to do, something definite and tangible, and that the present program is not satisfactory. It was obvious that federation leaders sensed this attitude of delegates, because the tendency of the meeting was all toward bringing out individual expression and pointing the way toward making effort count."

"This summary of the council meeting indicates," states Mrs. Richardson, "the trend among all progressive associations. Fewer papers and addresses; more projects for community betterment. Fewer resolutions and a deeper understanding of the problems which confront the American people.

"Possibly the group which will see the biggest changes in personnel and program during the coming club year is the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which will hold its triennial election next May, 1935. On their choice of a new leader depends the future, perhaps the very existence of the General Federation.

"Mrs. Poole, the outgoing president of the General Federation, has made an enviable record. She not only won back 29,000 women who had withdrawn from the federation, but she gained 9000 new members. She has conducted a world friendship tour with dignity and tact,

making friends for American women in foreign countries, and adding to the luster of the federation. She has done away with several out-dated practices. All new measures submitted to the board are now referred to local clubs for study and endorsement before official action is taken. Most important, she has opened the federation's meetings for the discussion of controversial questions, from birth control to the Equal Rights Amendment, something unheard of in the history of the federation.

"Unfortunately Mrs. Poole's vision has not always been interpreted rightly to the federated clubs by her program chairmen. Many of the study outlines were weak expressions of the chairmen's personal interests or hobbies. Others were prepared too late to be of any value to local chairmen who were anxious to carry out Mrs. Poole's administration theme. These United States.

"This has always been the weakness of the General Federation, and it always will be so long as national chairmen are appointed to please state federation politicians, rather than for their fitness for the posts."

This article gives a clear, concise picture of the Federation as it exists today.

SUMMARY

The material reviewed in the preceding pages has been divided into three classifications: first, the professional magazines of the organizations, which include that published by the General Federation of Women's Clubs and that published by one of its forty-eight divisions, the California Federation of Women's Clubs; second, definite suggestions about and for club activities which were subdivided into (1) books written by club women about club work and club leaders, including a history of the General Federation, a brief sketch of its leadership and ideal methods for the organization of club work, and (2) suggestions for women's club programs written by authorities in the field of the respective subjects discussed; and third, magazine articles which discussed (1) the purpose of women's clubs, (2) suggestions for women's clubs, and (3) criticisms of women's clubs.

This material could further be classified into the following divisions: that of special interest to (1) club executives, (2) club chairmen and their committees, and (3) all club members. As none of the material evaluates women's club programs, it can be used in this study only as suggestions for comparison. It may be

used for a source of comparison in two ways; first, by what other clubs are doing, and second, from the suggestions offered by thinkers of women's club activities.

CHAPTER III

DESCRIPTION

of the

WOMAN'S IMPROVEMENT CLUB OF ORLAND, CALIFORNIA

In order to evaluate wisely the program of a women's club it is necessary to study the history of the organization from its inception. In addition, one must analyze the program of one year's work to see how it compares with the aims and ideals of the State Federation of Women's Clubs and the General Federation of Women's Clubs. In this chapter three main topics are discussed: first, a brief history of the Orland Club; second, a detailed description of the program for the 1933-34 club year; and third, a resume of the general aims and ideals of the California Federation of Women's Clubs and the General Federation of Women's Clubs. These topics will be treated in the order listed.

HISTORY OF THE CLUB

The history of the club will be discussed in three separate units: first, the organization and aims of the Club; second, the Club's six major interests, - civic, social, financial, study section, music, gardens- ; and third, the club membership. These major divisions are closely related and form a complete unit in the life of the Club.

ORGANIZATION AND AIMS

On March 10, 1909, a number of women in Orland, Glenn County, California, met in the old high school building to discuss the advisability of organizing a women's club. The discussion that took place resulted in the birth of the Orland Women's Improvement Club, with nine charter members. The object of the Club, as stated in the Constitution adopted at the second meeting, March 24, was "to promote and encourage all that tends to the better interests of the community, to broaden and strengthen the desire for improvement of the town of Orland, to obtain the best sanitary conditions, and to beautify the town in all ways."

"Remember that we are building for the future," was the slogan of the club's first President, Mrs. Anna Kesselring, whose able leadership was responsible for the rapid growth of the Club during its maiden year.

This newly formed Club received an invitation in May of their first year to join the California State Federation of Women's Clubs. It was not until two years later, May 24, 1911, that it accepted the invitation and became affiliated with the State Federation. By joining the State Federation, Orland automatically became a member of the Northern District Federation, which is one of the six districts into which California's women's clubs are

divided. Ten years later, February 26, 1921, a County Federation of Women's Clubs was formed in Glenn County, with an Orland Club member as its first county president.

The Orland Women's Improvement Club has provided chairmen for the County Federation work, chairmen for the Northern District Federation work, and chairmen for the work of the State Federation of California. By such contacts it has kept abreast with the club interests of the entire state as well as with those of its own locality.

CIVIC PROJECTS

When the Club was less than one month old, it sponsored a clean-up day as its first civic project. The whole community entered into this work with enthusiasm. As the town was devoid of shade trees and had no parks or recreational centers of any kind, the Club took this as a challenge for its next project. A public-minded citizen offered to deed his property to the town for a civic park if the Club would plant trees and maintain the park over a period of five years. When the work was completed, the park was legally deeded to the town of Orland at the end of the five-year period.

Orland had long felt the need of a public reading room or library, so the Women's Club turned its interests

in that direction for its third civic project. A public reading-room was officially opened January 20, 1911, a little more than a year after the first committee had been appointed to start such a project. Books were loaned at the nominal fee of one dollar a year. Work for a Carnegie Library began almost immediately. The Club contracted to pay for three lots in two years at the total cost of one thousand dollars. They presented these lots to the town of Orland in April, 1914. Five years later, the library was completed. The furnishing of the library kept the Club members busy for many months.

Besides these major projects for civic improvement, the Club cooperated with many other civic organizations in minor civic projects, such as: tree planting days, donating money for the Band's uniforms, installing a public drinking fountain on the main street of the town, endorsing the city water-works and sewerage proposals, engineering get-acquainted days, participating in civic parades, providing dinners on many occasions, working for and donating money to the building fund of the Tommy A. Thompson American Legion Post, sponsoring garden and home beautiful contests, paying for serums and vaccines for use in the schools, donating funds for playground equipment and lawn seed for the school grounds.

All Club activities were turned into channels for national support during the World War. Club money was invested in Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps, the interest from which was used to purchase children's books for the library. A period of post-war inactivity followed which has continued through the depression of the last five years. Today, the members are primarily interested in securing a Club home, and all other interests have become secondary in importance.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Flower shows and garden parties for the entire community, coupled with teas and receptions honoring new Club members, teachers, visitors, and special guests of honor; parties for children, high school girls, and grandmothers imbued the community with a friendly spirit of good fellowship. An annual garden party brings to a close the Club activities each year.

FINANCIAL PROJECTS

The regular income of the Club has always been derived from the annual dues of the Club members, which have fluctuated between one and three dollars a year. Other money has been obtained by definite financial projects. Special civic movements have given impetus to financial achievements of the Club.

Many social activities proved to be financial adventures, such as: a hallowe'en festival, an original dramatization entitled "Snowball", motion picture benefits, vaudeville by talented members of the Club, musical recitals, dances, and card parties.

Concessions, managed by the Club during the years of the Glenn County Fair at Orland, always netted large sums. In late years, surplus funds have been deposited in a savings account toward a Club home.

The most elaborate financial undertaking in the history of the Club was the purchase of the three lots for the Carnegie Library site mentioned above.

STUDY SECTION AND PROGRAMS

The women sought not only civic improvement but also self-improvement by organizing a study section in the Club. Poetry was the first subject chosen for Club study and discussion. The date of this meeting being January, 1910, the anniversary of the birthday of Robert Burns, the program revolved around him and his poems. After that, the birthdays of famous men acted as guides for the programs of the study section during that first year. The poetic works of John Greenleaf Whittier concluded the poetry interests of the Club's first study section. The works of Samuel Clemens, the humorist, provided interesting material for further literary prowlings. Appro-

priate music, the exchange of current events and best recipes added variations to the above programs.

Leisure-time activities of the Club members have been guided by the study of music, art, literature, and history. The life and literature of the people of Mexico and of Russia furnished two years of interesting research and discussion which evolved into a year's study of Stuart Chase's book, "The New Deal." The Cuban situation, pertinent at the beginning of the 1933-34 club year, created interest in a book by Carleton Beals, "The Crime of Cuba."

Other programs included a debate on woman's suffrage, reciprocity programs with neighboring cities, talks by teachers, travel talks by local people who had visited foreign lands, fashion shows, dance recitals, a study course on sex hygiene, topics concerning home economics, current topics of the day, and biographies of famous people.

Educational talks were solicited from women who specialized in club work, as well as from members of the legislature and outstanding citizens of town, county, and state.

MUSIC

For a number of years the Club had an active choral. Its yearly activities included an annual concert, special

numbers for club meetings, and competition for the choral cup offered by the Northern District Federation. Though the choral itself was short-lived, special musical numbers by talented members of the town and neighboring communities have always been a prominent part of the club programs.

GARDENS

On all sides of Orland stretches the desert, but the town itself is a riot of colorful plants, flowers, and shrubs. This transformation has been brought about by the Orland Women's Improvement Club with the aid of the Federal Reclamation Irrigation Project. The Club was not satisfied to confine its efforts to the beautification of public parks only, so started a project for aesthetic outdoor culture. As the whole beautification program could not be carried out unless the home owners would cooperate, a beginning was made by creating interest among the school children by giving them sweet-pea seeds to plant at home. The garden committee was very fortunate in having a chairman who created such an enthusiasm for home flower gardens that today members of clubs in nearby communities make annual tours to Orland to view the gorgeous array of flower beds, rock gardens, and pools. The flowers seem to extend a hearty welcome

to all visitors and are a fitting guide-post to the friendly spirit and fellowship of its citizens.

The Club's garden projects included flower shows, garden contests, plant exchanges, home beautification contests, floral contests, rock gardens, pools, garden tours, and garden talks.

CLUB MEMBERSHIP

The membership of the Club, beginning with its nine charter members, steadily increased until it reached its peak in the year 1921 with 185 paid members. Since that time the membership has gradually decreased, with occasional spurts, until the 1934-35 club year closed with only sixty paid members.

DESCRIPTION OF ONE YEAR'S PROGRAM

The foregoing brief history portrays the outstanding events of the Orland Women's Improvement Club since the date of its founding. In the following section a detailed description is given of one year's program which includes the methods of organization, the division of responsibilities, and the Club's participation in County, District, and State Federations.

MECHANICS OF ORGANIZATION

The two monthly meetings of the Club continue through-

out nine months of the club year, from September first to June first, and are referred to respectively as the study section meeting and the program meeting. Every meeting is opened with the singing of the Federation song "America the Beautiful," followed by the regular business of the Club, which includes reports of committees, old and new business, the presentation of names for membership, and announcements.

The first meeting of every month is the study section meeting. After the business routine, the chairman of the study section supervises the order of study for the afternoon. The president later resumes the chair to close the program with a salute to the flag. At the second meeting of each month, the president presides the full time, announcing the program numbers and introducing the speakers of the day. An hour of social activities closes each program meeting.

DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITIES.

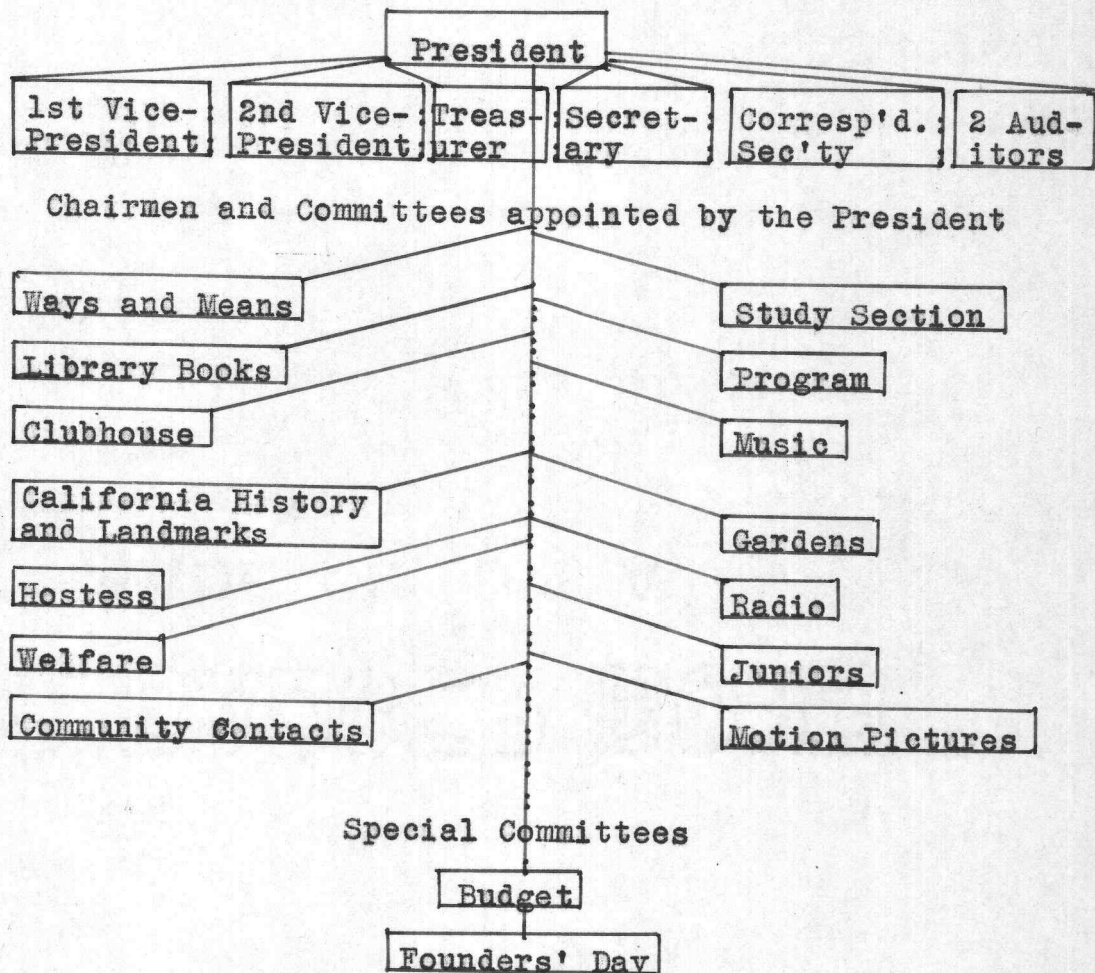
The responsibilities of the Club are divided among its elected officers and the committees led by their respective chairmen, as illustrated in the accompanying chart. During the 1933-34 club year the following standing committees were appointed by the president: program, study section, music, garden, library, welfare, radio, history, and land-

marks, community contacts, motion pictures, ways and means, hostess, and Juniors. The special committees were the budget committee and the Founhder's Day committee.

Except for the hostess committee, upon which every member serves during the year, the responsibilities of the Club devolved upon a minotiry of the membership, as many of the women were members of more than one committee. For example, the program committee was composed of the following committee chairmen: radio, garden, study section, music, and also the recording secretary; and five of the committees were committes of one, namely; history and landmarks, welfare, radio, community contacts, and motion pictures.

DIAGRAM OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE
ORLAND WOMEN'S IMPROVEMENT CLUB FOR THE YEAR 1933-34

Elected Officers



The committees to the left and right of the center line were appointed for the duration of one year. The special committees automatically dissolved upon the completion of their appointed task.

ACTIVITIES OF CHAIRMEN

Printed programs were distributed to each club member

following the two yearly meetings of the program committee. In formulating these programs, the chairman had a two-fold purpose: first, to secure outside speakers who would provide contact with the county, district, and state federations; second, to give to each of her committee members the responsibility of one program or part of a program. The programs were presented in the following order: a lecture on gardens with a zinnia show, a lecture on the early history of California with an exhibit of relics from the days of '49, a talk on "Family Relationships", a grandmothers' party with an exhibit of patchwork quilts and a short talk about the latter, a candle-lighting ceremony installing the newly organized Junior Membership Club, the annual dues social with a lecture on "The Evolution of the American Home", the reading of a paper on "American Composers" illustrated by appropriate musical numbers, a lecture on "American Art", a mock radio program, and the annual garden party.

The study section chairman took an inventory of the members and discovered them to be composed of three groups: those who enjoyed listening to a review of a given topic but who read none of the suggested material on the subject, those who read the materials listed but who took no part in the discussions, and those who made an intensive study of the suggested subjects for the purpose of reviewing their assigned topics before the Club. As the

topic desired by the latter group varied greatly, the committee selected several major subjects, permitting each member to select that topic in which she was particularly interested. The subjects chosen included poetry, drama, biography, current events, and contemporary novels. Three objectives which the chairman endeavored to accomplish at each meeting were: (1) to have every member participate in some manner, (2) to present some new information of interest to all, and (3) to provide some form of entertainment. This resulted in approximately fifty members preparing and reviewing some topic for the study section meetings. The favorite literature for individual perusal proved to be contemporary fiction, while dramatization attracted the largest attendance. The subjects in the order studied were: the cause of the Cuban uprising, the biography of Marie Antoinette, modern fiction, the Passion Play, John Drinkwater's Abraham Lincoln, modern poetry, travel books, and books for summer reading.

Music played an important role in all club meetings. The committee secured special numbers by talented people for program and study section meetings when so requested, took charge of the program meeting on American composers, directed the group singing of favorite songs which was a cherished part of every club meeting,

and one member organized and directed a club choral which rendered several selections during the year at club meetings.

The garden committee arranged floral displays for all program meetings, made corsages for guests of honor, and secured speakers for short talks on garden subjects for each program meeting. These talks included the following topics: the planting and the care of bulbs, fertilization, the wonder trees of the world, and the arrangement of cut flowers. The committee sponsored four major projects, namely: a zinnia show and floral contest; a wild flower exhibit and plant exchange day; a spring garden tour to neighboring towns; and the annual garden party which was the climax of all club activities of the year.

The library committee, composed of three members, selected and purchased all books for the "pay shelf" in the city library, which books were paid for from the proceeds of the shelf.

The Club took its turn in assisting at the "welfare rooms" for one week. This is a consolidation project of all the organizations of Orland, both lay and secular, which unite to operate one central headquarters as a distribution center for all welfare work. To the December meeting, each member brought a package of

merchandise to be sent to the "welfare rooms."

The radio chairman entertained the club with a mock radio program at one of the social meetings and endeavored to keep the club informed throughout the year of the stations from which outstanding radio programs would be broadcasted.

The restoration of an Indian adobe, a historic landmark in the vicinity of Orland, was the pet project of the history and landmarks chairman. If this restoration can be accomplished within five years, the Club is to be deeded the site upon which the adobe will stand. Through the chairman's efforts, the club sanctioned the project and voted five dollars, as did the other clubs of Glenn County, toward the maintenance of an Indian sweat house which needed repairs.

The committee of community contacts cooperated with other civic organizations in Orland in sponsoring a Hallowe'en Carnival to provide wholesome activity for school children in an endeavor to eliminate pranks of a damaging nature.

The chairman of motion pictures, who owned the local theatre, kept the Club informed of the better pictures secured for Orland.

Money-making enterprises successfully engineered by the ways and means committee included several card parties and a subscription drive for a well-known magazine

from which commissions were derived. This money was used to purchase chairs for the Club room.

The president divided the membership of the Club into nine groups to serve as the hostess committee. Each group had the responsibility of serving tea at one of the program meetings and acting as the official hostess for the day.

The chairman of Junior Membership organized a Junior Club composed of senior high school and post graduate students, and formally installed them at the December meeting of the senior Club. The purpose of this club was to guide the leisure time activities of the girls and to teach them ways in which they could be of service to their community. The Junior Club, which has its own officers and chairmen, is connected with the Senior Club by their advisers who are chosen jointly by the two clubs. They met semi-monthly, the first and third Tuesday from seven-thirty to nine o'clock, to carry out their own programs and projects. Their major interests were music, drama, social activities, and welfare projects.

A special committee, appointed by the president, drew up the following budget which was adopted by the Club for the 1933-34 club year.

INCOME

Balance brought forward from preceding year	\$44.60	
Membership dues	<u>120.00</u>	\$164.60

DISBURSEMENTS

County, state, & district federation dues	33.00	
Expenses of delegate to district convention	18.00	
Janitor	5.00	
Remembrances to unfortunate members	5.00	
Hostess committee	5.00	
Printing & postage	15.00	
Philanthropy	20.00	
Program committee	50.00	
Miscellaneous	<u>13.60</u>	\$164.60

The special committee for Founders' Day arranged a program centering around the silver anniversary of the Club. They prepared a paper on the history of the Club which was read by the second president, who is still an active member.

PARTICIPATION IN COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND STATE FEDERATIONS

The Glenn County Federation of Women's Clubs holds three yearly meetings, one in the autumn, one in the winter, and one in the spring. By alphabetical rotation each club in the county entertains the county federation and in a similar manner the county president is selected

each year from one of the four clubs. The 1933-34 president, an Orland woman, appointed committee chairmen from the four clubs comprising the county federation. Orland women were assigned the chairmanships for radio, program, literature, history and landmarks, and Junior Membership. They, like the other chairmen, were expected to aid individual club chairmen in the work of their particular fields and to make visits and talks when so requested. The program chairman was responsible for each county federation program. Orland's delegation to these county meetings compared favorably with that of other clubs in the county.

Orland had one district officer, the treasurer, and two district chairmen, community contacts and radio. The chairmen, appointed by the district president, together with the elected officers comprise the district federation boards. The services of these women were at the disposal of any club in the district desiring their aid and cooperation. The Orland Club was represented at the annual district convention by its president, its district officer, its two district chairmen, one delegate and ten Juniors. The latter attended the Junior Assembly of the convention and installed the newly elected Junior officers of the northern district.

According to its records, the Orland Club took

little active part in the state federation, with the exception of one member who was a state chairman of gardens for a number of years. There seems to have been little attempt made to inculcate into the local club, suggestions and ideas gained at the state and the district conventions from the reports brought back by the delegates.

AIMS AND IDEALS OF THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S
CLUBS AND THE CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S
CLUBS

The aims and ideals of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the California Federation of Women's Clubs have been compiled on the following pages for the purpose of comparing them with the aims and ideals of the Orland Women's Improvement Club as one of the bases for evaluating the latter's program.

GENERAL FEDERATION

The aims and ideals of the General Federation of Women's Clubs will be considered first. These have been compiled from three sources, namely: (1) the charter granted the General Federation of Women's Clubs by an act of Congress; (2) the constitution and by-laws of the General Federation; (3) excerpts gleaned from the following books: (a) "The History of the General Federation of

Women's Clubs," by Mary I. Wood; (b) "The Business of Being a Club Woman," by Alice Ames Winter; and (c) the 1933-34 Federation Yearbook.

THE CHARTER*

The charter of the General Federation of Women's Clubs states that it shall have perpetual secession for educational, industrial, philanthropic, literary, artistic, and scientific culture, and to bring into communication with one another the various women's clubs throughout the world. The latter is more fully explained under the constitution of the General Federation.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS**

"The object of the General Federation," as stated in article two of the constitution**, "is to bring into communication with each other the various women's clubs throughout the world, in order that they may compare methods of work and become mutually helpful."

The departments of work through which the federation aims for the betterment and advancement of American citizenry, as listed in section one, article eight of the

*By-laws of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, published by the General Federation Press, New York City. Page 8.

** "The History of the General Federation of Women's Clubs," by Mary I. Wood. The General Federation Press. New York, 1912. Page 271.

General Federation By-Laws* include: American citizenship, American home, education, fine arts, international relations, Juniors, legislation, press and publicity, and public welfare. The Federation has a chairman for each of these departments, who in turn have committees who assist with the study and execution of the many phases of work in their particular department.

EXCERPTS FROM BOOKS

Mary I. Wood, in her book "The History of the General Federation of Women's Clubs", sums up the aims and ideals thus: "To assist in the work of improving the industrial and social conditions among those who toil, to attempt to solve the question of proper housing, to influence and to secure legislations which shall grant to every child the rights of childhood, to insist that laws already secured shall be enforced. . . . The General Federation exists for the making of citizens and the training for citizenship."**

"We have no platform," the author quotes Mrs. Moore, Federation president 1910, as stating, "unless it is the care of women and children and the home, the latter meaning the four walls of the city, as well as the four

* By-Laws, page 17.

** "The History of the General Federation," pages 249-250.

walls of brick and mortar."

Mrs. Alice Ames Winter, Federation president 1920-1924, in her book, "The Business of Being a Club Woman,"* states the aims and ideals of the General Federation thus: "The typical club woman is a home woman who has found that she cannot isolate her home from her community. Clubs come into being because from a group something comes into one's life greater than anyone can get alone. The ideal club is a group of organized women in every community that can be depended upon to promote what leads to the betterment of life. It is both a study club and a service club."

In a message sent to all women's clubs through the 1933-34 yearbooks, the General Federation President, Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole (1932-35), emphasized "study first, then plans and actions." "Let's not look too far afield," she says, "but let us day by day live up to our obligations as a group organized to serve our communities and country, and to our obligations as Christian citizens."

SLOGANS

The slogan of the General Federation of Women's Clubs is "Our common goal is an enrichment of life through a better adjustment of human relations."

* The Century Company, New York. 1925.

The following slogan appears on all Federation pins:
 "Strength United is Stronger."

CALIFORNIA FEDERATION

The aims and ideals of the California State Federation were obtained from (1) its constitution and by-laws, (2) its 1933-34 yearbook, and (3) its slogans.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

The object of the State Federation of California as stated in the constitution * "shall be to unite the influence and enterprise of California women, to promote educational, moral, social, and civic measures, and to compare methods of study and work."

"Clubs may adopt their own policy, and are in no way committed to work for measures voted for at State or District meetings, such measures to be suggestive, not mandatory."**

STATE FEDERATION YEARBOOK 1933-34

Miss Josephine G. Seaman, state president of the California Federation of Women's Clubs 1933-35, urged in her presidential message,*** "Let us strive to become,

*Article II, page 303, Calif. Fed. Yearbook, 1933-34.
 Calif. Federation Press, Fullerton, Calif. 1933

**Re Yearbook, section 7, article III, page 304.

*** Re yearbook, page 7.

and not merely wish we were, stronger, wiser and more courageous women. As an organization, may we realize and use worthily the power that is ours, 'without self-seeking and without prejudice.'"

"Whatever our part in club work may be we must all unite, in our community and state life, to strengthen whatsoever things are honest and constructive. We must work in new and better ways for things of abiding value, truth, unselfishness, law observance, without which there can be no stable and sane social life. May we all be united in courage and wisdom, in patience and persistence, that our organization may be blessed in its Leadership and in its Fellowship."*

SLOGANS

On the frontispiece of the California Federation Yearbook is the slogan for 1933-35: "Finer work through a more abundant life."

*Preface California Yearbook, 1933-34.

CHAPTER IV
EVALUATION OF THE PROGRAM
OF THE
ORLAND WOMEN'S IMPROVEMENT CLUB

The foregoing chapter serves as a background for a clear and concise understanding of the major unit of this study. This chapter, an evaluation of the program of the Women's Improvement Club of Orland, California, has been derived in six ways: first, by comparing its program with the aims and objectives of the General and State Federation of Women's Clubs; second, by analyzing the rise and fall of the Club membership; third, by comparing the Club's present activities with those of past years; fourth, by data gathered from questionnaires sent to non-members of the Club; fifth, by data gathered from questionnaires sent to members of the Club; and sixth, by comparing the reactions from members and non-members as obtained on the questionnaires.

The data from these six sources will be compared and evaluated in the order listed by means of tables, graphs, and charts.

EVALUATING THE ORLAND WOMEN'S IMPROVEMENT CLUB PROGRAM
BY COMPARISON WITH THE PROGRAMS OF THE GENERAL FEDERATION
AND CALIFORNIA FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

To evaluate the program of the Orland Women's Improvement Club by comparison with the programs of the General Federation and the California Federation of Women's Clubs, two major units will be presented: first, the aims and objectives of each organization will be compared and illustrated by a chart; second, the major departments of each organization will be charted and evaluated.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aims and objectives of the General Federation of Women's Clubs as stated in its charter, of the California Federation of Women's Clubs as stated in its constitution, the Orland Women's Improvement Club as stated in its constitution, are used for the basis of the first comparison and for that purpose are classified as follows:

CHART I

GENERAL FEDERATION	:	STATE FEDERATION	:	ORLAND CLUB:
	:		:	
Educational	:	Educational	:	
	:		:	
Industrial	:		:	
	:		:	
Philanthropic	:	Social	:	
	:		:	
Literary	:		:	
	:		:	
Artistic	:		:	Beautification
	:		:	
Scientific	:		:	
Culture	:		:	Sanitation
	:		:	
	:	Civic	:	Civic improvement
	:		:	
	:	Moral	:	
	:		:	
	:		:	Betterment of Com-
	:		:	munity Interests

This first comparison shows the initial aims and objectives of each of the three organizations. It may be noted that the larger the federation, the more general its aims and objectives; while the smaller the club, the more specific its aims and objectives. The aims of the General Federation do not overlap, nor do those of the State group, while those of the Orland Club might all be classified as civic objectives. There seems to be no unity between the aims of these three organizations with the exception of social objectives, which are found in both the General and the State Federations, and civic objectives which are found in both the State Federation and

the Orland Club. The aims are individualistic to each Federation or Club, although the Orland objectives could be classified as sub-headings under several of the State and General Federation aims. This chart seems to indicate that the smaller the club, the more concentrated effort on fewer objectives, e.g., Orland has four definite aims, the State Federation four general aims, and the General Federation six major aims.

DEPARTMENTS

The departments of each of the three organizations, local, state, and national, constitute the basis for the second comparison. The departments of the General Federation were compiled from its constitution; for the State Federation, from the 1933-34 California Yearbook; and for the Orland Club, from its 1933-34 divisions of work.

CHART II

DEPARTMENTS OF THE THREE ORGANIZATIONS SHOWING HOW THE
ACTIVITIES OF THE ORLAND CLUB CORRESPOND TO THOSE OF THE
STATE AND NATIONAL GROUP

GEN.FEDERATION : STATE FEDERATION : ORLAND CLUB 1933-36

	:	:
American Citizen-	American Citizen-:	:
ship	: ship	:
	: 1.American Citizens	:
	: 2.Law Observance:	:
American Home	: American Home	:
	: 1.American Home	:
	: 2.Gardens	: Gardens
	: 3.Law, Business,:	:
	: and Insurance	:
Education	: Applied Education:	:
	: 1.California	: California History
	: History and	: and Landmarks
	: Landmarks	:
	: 2.Education	: Library Books
	: 3.Motion Pictures	: Motion Pictures
	: 4.Radio	: Radio
Fine Arts	: Fine Arts	:
	: 1.Art	:
	: 2.Crafts, Indus-:	:
	: trial and	:
	: School Art	:
	: 3.Literary	: Literary Study Section
	: 4.Music	: Music
International	: International	: Current Topics
Relations	: Interests	:
Juniors	: Juniors	: Juniors
Legislation	: Legislation	:
Press and Publicity	: Publicity	:
	: 1.Newspaper	:
	: 2.California	:
	: Federation	:
	: News	:

CHART II (continued)

Gen. Federation : State Federation : Orland Club 1933-36

Public Welfare	:	Public Welfare	:
:	:	1.Child Welfare:	Child and Community
:	:	and Crippled :	Welfare
:	:	Children :	
:	:	2.Community :	Community
:	:	Contacts :	Contacts
:	:	3.Indian Welfare	
:	:	4.Industrial :	
:	:	Interests :	
:	:	5.Institutional:	
:	:	Relations :	
:	:	6.Narcotics :	Narcotics
:	:	7.Public Health:	Public Health
<hr/>			
:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:
:	:	Conservation of :	
:	:	Natural Resources:	
:	:	1.Highways and :	
:	:	Waterways :	
:	:	2.Nature Study :	
:	:	3.Trees, Public:	
:	:	Park and Red-:	
:	:	wood Grove :	
:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:
:	:	:	Hostess
:	:	:	:
:	:	:	Ways and Means
:	:	:	:
:	:	:	Program
:	:	:	:
:	:	:	Clubhouse
<hr/>			

The departments of the State and General Federations are identical, though the State adds "conservation of natural resources", while those of the Orland Club are identical with the sub-divisions of the other two. This chart indicates that the small club endeavors to carry out one or more detailed phases of the more generalized departments of the larger Federations. The sub-divisions of the State and General Federation out-number those of the Orland Club, showing that the smaller the membership, the fewer the interests; and the smaller the territory, the fewer the needs of the community. The Club seems to have followed the State pattern closely in working out its departments, with the exception of the last four: hostess, ways and means, program, and clubhouse, which are essential in an individual club but not necessary in a federation of clubs. The Club has not taken recent inventory of the town to discover those projects which might be undertaken. Instead, the local club work seems to be based upon those divisions of the State Departments in which an individual member is particularly interested or because of pressure from a district or state officer regardless of the opportunity for work in the community in that particular field. For this reason the departments of work chosen vary from year to year. The Orland Club began following the State pattern of departments

shortly after completing its civic enterprise for a library. Since that time the membership of the Club has steadily decreased with a few minor upward spurts as indicated in the membership graph on the following page.

The membership graph indicates a steady rise in the growth of the Club from the date of its founding in 1909 to 1915, which date climaxed the project for the Library lots. After this achievement, the membership dropped to half of its number.

During the World War years the membership increased rapidly and surpassed, by ten, its former peak of ninety members. With the completion of the war projects and the erection of the Carnegie Library in 1919, the membership declined slightly, but climbed rapidly the following two years, reaching its height in 1922 with a paid membership of one hundred and eighty-five. This rapid growth of the Club occurred during the years that the Club projects centered around the newly erected library building, when money was being earned for a lawn, for sidewalks, and for furnishings. During the Club's banner year of 1921-1922, a County Federation of the Women's Clubs in Glenn County was formed.

At the culmination of the library projects, which ended the activities of the Club for noted civic improvements, the membership steadily decreased, although there were occasional upward spurts. Minor civic interests that

1909:	Se:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1910:	cured:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1911:	civic:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1912:	park and:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1913:	lots for:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1914:	a civic:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1915:	library:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1916:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1917:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1918:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1919:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1920:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1921:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1922:	Formed County Federation:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1923:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1924:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1925:	Emphasis:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1926:	on activities:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1927:	within:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1928:	the club:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1929:	for:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1930:	members:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1931:	only:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1932:	No large:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1933:	civic projects:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1934:	to concentrate:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1935:	energy of:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1936:	entire club:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nos.: 10:30:50:70:90:110:130:150:170:190:									

could be completed within the space of one or two meetings are sprinkled throughout the remaining years to the present date.

This graph tends to indicate that the teeming enthusiasm for club work and club life exists only when the energy of all the members of the club is concentrated upon some notable civic project that effects the whole community. As soon as the Club focused its activity within the Club itself, for the benefit of members only, the membership decreased rapidly.

EVALUATION OF THE ORLAND WOMEN'S IMPROVEMENT CLUB PROGRAM BY COMPARING ITS PAST AND PRESENT ACTIVITIES

The activities of the Orland Women's Improvement Club have been charted under two divisions, past and present, so that the comparison may be easily drawn for purposes of evaluating the present program. The past includes the years since the date of its founding in 1909 to 1930. The present includes the years from 1930 to 1934.

ACTIVITIES OF THE CLUB

PAST ACTIVITIES OF CLUB :: PRESENT ACTIVITIES OF CLUBCivic Projects

- 1.Public Park
- 2.Town Clean-up Days
3. Reading Room
- 4.Library Site
- 5.Band Uniforms
- 6.Civic Parades
- 7.Tree Planting Days
- 8.Community Get-Acquaint-
ed Days
- 9.Immunizations for
School Children
- 10.Legional Memorial Fund:
- 11.Public Drinking
Fountain
- 12.Library Books
- 13.Playground Equipment
- 14.Lawn Seed for Schools

Civic Projects

- 1.Welfare Work
- 2.Donation to Junior
Boy Scouts
- 3.Tree Planting Days
- 4.Hot-Lunch Tickets for
School Children
- 5.Donation to Indian
Sweat House
- 6.School Hallowe'en Fund

Social Activities

- 1.Flower Shows
- 2.Garden Parties
- 3.Tea Parties
- 4.Children's Parties
- 5.Grandmother's Parties
- 6.Dances
- 7.Receptions
- 8.Picnics

Social Activities

- 1.Flower Shows
- 2.Annual Garden Party
- 3.Monthly Tea Socials
- 4.Grandmother's Parties

Financial Endeavors

- 1.Annual Dues
- 2.Hallowe'en Festival
- 3.Dramatic Productions
- 4.Vaudeville
- 5.Dances
- 6.Card Parties
- 7.Musical Recitals
- 8.Dinners
- 9.Food Sales
- 10.Concessions at County
Fair

Financial Endeavors

- 1.Annual Dues
- 2.Card Parties

CHART II (cont.)

PAST ACTIVITIES OF CLUB :: PRESENT ACTIVITIES OF CLUB

11. Began a Savings Account
for a Clubhouse

3. Surplus Funds Deposited
to Clubhouse Savings
Account

Club Meeting Activities

1. Business
2. Biography
3. Fiction
4. Drama
5. Travel
6. Home Economics
7. History
8. Poetry
9. Art
10. Literature
11. Personal Hygiene
12. Mexico
13. Russia
14. Entertainments
15. Exhibits

Club Meeting Activities

1. Business
2. Biography
3. Fiction
4. Drama
5. Travel
6. American Home
7. Days of '49
8. Modern Poetry
9. American Art
10. Literature
11. Cuban Uprising
12. San Francisco
13. Entertainments
14. Exhibits

Music

1. Special Musical Numbers
2. Large Choral Club
3. Dance Recitals
4. Concerts
5. Musical Recitals
6. Musical Festivals

Music

1. Special Musical Numbers
2. Small Choral Club
3. American Composers

Gardens

1. Flower Shows
2. Floral Contests
3. Plant Exchange Day
4. Garden Talks
5. Garden Contests
6. Home Beautification
Contests
7. Gift of Flower Seeds:
to School Children

Gardens

1. Flower Shows
2. Floral Contests
3. Plant Exchange Day
4. Garden Talks

CHART II (cont.)

<u>PAST ACTIVITIES OF CLUB</u> ::: <u>PRESENT ACTIVITIES OF CLUB</u>	
8. Rock Garden Projects	:
9. Pool Projects	:
10. Garden Parties	:
11. Garden Tours	:
	:
	5. Garden Parties
	6. Garden Tours
	7. Garden Section Organized
<hr/>	
<u>Juniors</u>	<u>Juniors</u>
1. Organized with grade	1. Organized with post
school children, but	graduate and senior high
disbanded within a	school girls. Disband-
year.	ed after two years.
<hr/>	
<u>Membership</u>	<u>Membership</u>
1. Grew from 9 to 185	1. Declined to 60 members
Members	
<hr/>	

A resumé of the activities of the Club in the past and present portrays: (1) that major interests in the past were focused upon civic projects; (2) that major interests in the present are focused upon the bi-monthly programs of the Club; (3) that social activities were more varied and numerous in the past than in the present; (4) that financial endeavors, energetic in the past when working for civic projects, have practically ceased; (5) that Club meetings seem to have been varied and interesting both in the past and in the present; (6) that the musical activities in the past were greater than those in the present; (7) that the gardening interests seem to have

had a greater carry-over than any other department developing into a separate section; (8) that the organization of Junior groups has been unsuccessful; and (9) that the Club membership was greater in the past when the major projects of the club were civic enterprises than in the present when the Club programs are of major importance. This comparison of the Club's present and past activities reveals a dwindling of interests, activities and membership, rather than a growth of development.

SUMMARY

According to its constitution, the major reason for the organization of the Orland Women's Improvement Club was for civic improvement. This motive seems to have guided the Club during its maiden years. Its history tends to reveal that: (1) The activities of the Club in the past were based upon the needs of the town; (2) the needed civic improvements were undertaken and completed one by one; (3) the citizens of Orland cooperated with the Club in its civic enterprises; and (4) the membership of the Club grew rapidly.

The major reasons for the continuance of the Club, according to a detailed study of one year's activities, seem to be: (1) to carry on club work as outlined by the State Federation; (2) to concentrate energy upon

the interests of the members rather than upon the needs of the community; and (3) to concentrate financial effort upon a clubhouse.

EVALUATION OF THE PROGRAM OF THE ORLAND WOMEN'S IMPROVEMENT CLUB FROM OPINIONS OF OTHERS

No evaluation of a typical women's club would be complete without opinions of members and non-members of the club obtained by means of questionnaires. Therefore, to aid in evaluating the program of the Orland Women's Improvement Club, questionnaires were sent to the sixty active members of the Club and to fifty people who were not affiliated with the Club. Copies of these two questionnaires and a chart of the findings will be found in the Appendix.

The questionnaires sent to the members of the Orland Club will be discussed first, giving compilation and a brief resumé of the results. This questionnaire was compiled under three major topics, namely: (1) specific information, under which questions were asked pertaining to the detailed program of the Club; (2) aims and objectives, under which the local, state, and national aims and objectives were listed so that the individual could check those which the local Club sought to attain; and (3) general information, under which questions were asked regarding the local club work in general.

Through the cooperation of the members of the Club, there was a one hundred per cent return of the questionnaires.

RESUMÉ OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE DATA FROM MEMBERS OF THE ORLAND WOMEN'S IMPROVEMENT CLUB

A brief resumé of the material received from the questionnaires sent to members of the Orland Women's Improvement Club will be tabulated in the order in which the questions appear on them. These tables will be grouped under the three major units of the questionnaire, namely: specific information, aims and objectives, and general information.

SPECIFIC INFORMATION

QUESTION I. How many years have you been a member of the Orland Women's Club?

TABLE I MEMBERSHIP DATA

A member of the Orland Women's Improvement Club from:

<u>1 to 5</u>	<u>6 to 10</u>	<u>11 to 15</u>	<u>16 - 20</u>	<u>Over 20</u>	<u>Unchecked</u>
<u>years</u>	<u>years</u>	<u>years</u>	<u>years</u>	<u>years</u>	<u>by</u>
36	6	6	7	3	2
60%	10%	10%	12%	5%	3%

There has been a large turn-over in the Club's membership. This Membership Table reveals that sixty per cent have been members less than five years. Orland

is a farming community with a small percentage of "floaters" so that transients are not responsible for this change in membership. The activities of the Club evidently do not inspire its members to future possibilities or challenge their energy to concerted and continued action.

QUESTION II. List the offices you have held

TABLE II. PARTICIPATION IN CLUB ACTIVITIES.

:	:
:Number of office holders	29:
:	:
:Number of offices held	48:
:	:
:Number who held no offices	15:
:	:
:Number not checked	16:

This Table concentrates attention upon three facts: (1) that half of the members have held all the offices over a period of years; (2) that half of the members have averaged two offices each; and (3) that half of the members have had no part in the Club's management.

QUESTION III. Do you attend club meetings regularly or irregularly?

QUESTION IV. Which do you attend more regularly, the study section or program meetings?

TABLE III. ATTENDANCE

Attend Meetings			:	Attend which Better		
Regular-ly	Irregu-larly	Not Checked	:	Study:Sect.	Program:Meet's	Both:Equal-Checked
24	33	3	:	13	24	14
40%	55%	5%	:	22%	40%	23%
			:			15%

This Table reveals that: (1) the majority of the members are irregular in their attendance at Club meetings; (2) the entertainment or program meetings are better attended than those which provoke study and thought; and (3) there is a small per cent who are faithful to all club activities. Edith Wasson McElroy states, in her articles reviewed on page 20, that if club meetings are likely to be dull, members will not attend.

QUESTION V. What part of the years activities do you most enjoy and least enjoy?

TABLE IV. ACTIVITIES OF THE CLUB

Activities	:	Enjoy Most	:	Enjoy Least	:	Not Checked
Outside Speakers	:: 52	87%	:	2	3%	6
Entertainments	:: 50	84%	:	1	1%	9
Study Section	:: 42	70%	:	4	6%	14
Social Contacts	:: 42	70%	:	10	16%	8
Garden Projects	:: 38	63%	:	7	12%	15
Civic Projects	:: 21	35%	:	7	12%	32
Club Parties	:: 21	35%	:	0	0	39
Choral Club	:: 19	32%	:	18	30%	23
Group Singing	:: 16	27%	:	20	33%	24
Business Meetings	:: 13	22%	:	13	22%	34
Financial Projects	:: 12	20%	:	19	32%	29

The activities enjoyed most by the majority of the members were outside speakers, entertainments, study section, social contacts, and garden projects; while those enjoyed least were choral club, group singing, business meetings, and financial projects. A decided indifference to Club activities is displayed by the number who did not check their preferences. The checking of the decided likes and dislikes of the different Club program activities may explain the spasmodic attendance as is shown in Table III.

QUESTION VI. Do you prefer having the study section meetings at the business sessions of the club?

QUESTION VII. Do you think we could improve the meetings each month if we tried?

TABLE V. MEETINGS; SUGGESTIONS FOR

Question	:	Yes	:	No	:	Un- checked	:
Study Section at Business Meetings	:	25	42%	:	28	26%	7 12%
Can improve study section	:	30	50%	:	6	10%	24 40%
Can improve program meetings	:	32	53%	:	8	14%	20 33%
Can improve business meetings	:	26	44%	:	10	16%	24 40%

Half of the members checked that all the Club meetings could be improved and that they disliked having the

study section meeting in conjunction with the business session each month. This again may account, in part, for the irregular attendance.

The next questions asked concerned the ways the organization could be of greater service to its members and to the community. Inasmuch as many specific suggestions were given that would be of interest to the members and to the community, it was thought better to list them.

QUESTION VIII. (a). In what ways could our organization be of greater service to its members?

A. Friendliness:

1. "Be more sociable and homey to members between meetings."
2. "Create a warmer feeling of friendship and have less jealousies."
3. "Discourage gossip and destructive criticism among the members."
4. "The members could and should be more sociable."
5. "Be more democratic."

B. Self-improvement:

1. "Develop the individual to desire to better herself."
2. "Feel more responsibility for attendance, social contacts and projects."

3. "By the development of talents through interest groups wherein women interested in subjects such as dramatics, sewing, singing, etc., can use their time and talents in projects most vital to them."
4. "Become interested in worthwhile civic projects."
5. "Live up to the aims of the club constitution."
6. "More people could be influenced to participate in program and study work."
7. "Prompt payment of all dues and other financial obligations."
8. "Most of us get out of the Club what we put into it."
9. "Develop leadership."
6. Increase Activities:
 1. "Have an American Home Department."
 2. "The Club should have a homemakers' section."
 3. "Have more interest groups for the development of the talents of the individual members."
 4. "A permanent choral club should be maintained."
 5. "Have some demonstration meetings."
 6. "Sponsor more get-togethers."
 7. "Do more things for the community."
 8. "Forum discussions should be a part of club meetings."

9. "Provide care of younger children during the meetings."
10. "Executive committee meetings should be held to thrash out minor details so that members may have the Club's affairs presented in a brief-to-the-point manner at business sessions."
11. "Secure more members."

The three suggestions most frequently given were: a greater friendliness, more intimate groups, and more members taking an active part in Club affairs. These suggestions, and those for the following table, were listed by fifty per cent of the members answering the questionnaires. The other fifty per cent made no suggestions.

QUESTION NUMBER VIII (b). In what ways could our organization be of greater service to the community?

A. Civic Projects:

1. "Start civic projects and encourage their completion."
2. "Provide a municipal swimming pool for the community."
3. "See that a supervised playground for children is provided during the summer months."
4. "Start a nursery school for the pre-school child."

5. "Establish clinics for the pre-school child."
6. "See that the town has a kindergarden."
7. "Promote a little theatre movement."
8. "The community needs a public recreation park with play equipment and picnic equipment."
9. "More welfare work should be undertaken."
10. "Take part in child welfare work."
11. "Civic tree planting."
12. "Supervise recreational activities for the community."
13. "Cooperate more with other organizations in civic projects."
14. "Give positive, not negative, action on worthwhile projects - propose them if necessary and stick to them until they are finished."

B. General Suggestions:

1. "Become more interested in the Club."
2. "Be a constructive force in the community."
3. "Try to reach more women, not only those of the upper classes."
4. "Be more democratic."
5. "By cooperating with other organizations even more than we do at present."
6. "Bring the aims of the local constitution into the lives of women not so fortunate."
7. "Discourage gossip and destructive criticism."

8. "Study the opportunities of the Club for civic improvement and study the needs of the city."
9. "Develop a consciousness of national and international problems creating interest among the citizenry of Orland."

Most of the members stressed the need for civic improvement and suggested many individual projects. Those most frequently given were: a public swimming pool, a children's supervised playground, a nursery school, and a kindergarten.

The suggestions in the two preceding tables may be evaluated by comparing them with those listed by Mrs. Winter in her book, "The Business of Being a Club Woman,"* under the topic of "Club Relationships."

1. "The Woman's Club is to the community what the individual is to her home. It represents the maternal and housekeeping instinct made community-wide and trained in its outlook. The Club, then, is of service to the community just in proportion to its harmony and selflessness and intelligence inside its own organization.
2. "Every Club should be the center of a true democracy, and as our General Federation is made up of an aggregation of clubs, we should find here

* Century Company, New York, 1925. Pp. 208-219

a circle radiating great principles of life-freedom of thought, tolerance, sincerity, justice, service, and cooperation."

3. "Every club ought to be a training school for its members in public spirit, whether it actually undertakes any definite public service work or not."
4. "Keep party politics out of club life."
5. "Work for more intimate understanding between rural and town clubs. The rural woman is one of the finest, sanest, and most normal of America's assets."
6. "Club ethics involve the relations of club administration, club officers, and club members to each other and to their joint purposes. Manifestly the finer the purpose of the club, the more readily all the minor questions will adjust themselves. A big piece of work that takes all our energies leaves no time for littleness or criticism."

That the members are interested in their organization is proved by the fifty per cent who made the timely suggestions for its improvement on the preceding pages. These suggestions compare favorably with those listed by Mrs. Winter, President Emeritus of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Both are clear, concise, and

thought-provoking. They show how the Club can play a vital part in the growth of: (1) the individual member; (2) the women of the community; (3) family life; and (4) the community as a whole. They assume that: (1) the Club could be a great influence in the town; (2) it could and should be a center from which civic improvements radiate; and (3) it is capable of sponsoring huge civic enterprises. With such a display of confidence in its ability, the Club should be able to accomplish anything which it undertakes.

QUESTION IX. Do you consider the membership small or large for the size of the community?

TABLE VI. SIZE OF CLUB

<u>Small</u>	<u>:</u>	<u>Large</u>	<u>:</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>:</u>	<u>Unchecked</u>
35	:	20	:	3	:	2
59%	:	33%	:	5%	:	3%

The majority of the members seem to realize that the Club is small for the size of the community. The thirty-three per cent who deem it large may be those members who attend only the most popular programs at which time they always find the club room well filled. Suggestions were given by most of the members of how the membership could be increased. These are listed under the next question.

QUESTION X. What ways would you suggest to increase club membership and club attendance?

A. Individual's Responsibility:

1. "Ask friends to attend the meetings as your guests."
2. "Each member should seek to interest at least one woman in the Club who will agree to attend the Club meetings regularly and pledge herself to aid in all worthwhile projects sponsored by the Club."
3. "Talk to people about the benefits, enjoyments, etc. derived from the Club."
4. "Members of the Club should become interested in other women rather than in themselves."
5. "Cut out all cliques."
6. "Visit with new members."

B. Club's Responsibility:

1. "If the meetings were very interesting, attendance would increase."
2. "As for new members, women would ask to belong to a Club with good programs, brief, well-executed business sessions, and all around interesting study sections."
3. "Have independent study, civic, and garden sections."
4. "Have more study groups and undertake a civic project of interest to the whole community."
5. "Increase the activities of the Club."
6. "Build a clubhouse."

7. "Make an appeal to younger women."
8. "Have a committee make social calls on eligible members."
9. "Lower the dues."
10. "Have every member take an active part in club work."
11. "Have a membership campaign."
12. "Have a succession of projects which would engage the energies of all the members the majority of the time."
13. "Touch more closely the 'ordinary woman's' problems."
14. "General improvement in study and social meetings."
15. "Stimulation of the individual's abilities and talents."
16. "Increase activities for new members."
17. "Have more interest groups."
18. "Have less formality."

The suggestions most frequently listed by the Club members were: make programs more interesting; lower dues; have membership drives; have more interest groups; undertake civic projects of interest to the whole community; have less formality; visit with new members; give every member, old and new, an active part in Club

activities. Only one person suggested building a clubhouse even though the Club has been saving funds for that purpose for many years.

Many of the suggestions made by the Club members are very similar to those listed by Mrs. Winter, who represents the General Federation of Women's Clubs. As the latter are intended to be a guidepost for all clubs, they are listed for the purpose of comparison.

1. "Make club life alive and vital. If it is interesting enough, you will have women tumbling over each other to get in."
2. "Relate your programs and your work to real needs."
3. "Run your meetings with a combination of business and vivid human sympathy."
4. "Develop business methods in the club."
5. "Keep feeding young and good blood into your membership."
6. "Get members to discuss from the floor. This may be begun by arranging beforehand for a few members to rise."
7. "Hold discussions to the big questions and do not irritate your membership by dwelling on petty details."
8. "Use as many club members as you can in your

administration and committee work. We love the thing to which we contribute."

9. "Have every one busy. The women who sit back and do nothing in our clubs soon become 'criticists,' and they are a menace."
10. "Work with people as well as for people." *

The similarity between the suggestions made by the Club members and those listed by Mrs. Winter is notable. Both agree that it is essential to have a succession of projects to utilize the energies of the Club members, to increase the interest groups of the Club, to seek young members, to be business-like, to meet the real needs of the membership as a whole, to make club life alive and vital, to keep every member working, and to run the Club with sympathy and understanding.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

QUESTION XI. Check the aims and objectives of the Orland Women's Improvement Club.

- a. Cultural improvement
- b. Civic improvement
- c. Improvement of sanitary conditions
- d. Beautification of the town
- e. Social contacts

* Op.Cit. "The Business of Being a Club Woman." pp.201-7

QUESTION XII. For how many of the following state objectives does the Orland Club strive?

- a. Promotion of educational measures
- b. Promotion of social measures
- c. Promotion of moral measures
- d. Promotion of civic measures

QUESTION XIII. For how many of the following national aims does the Orland Club strive?

- a. Industrial culture
- b. Educational culture
- c. Philanthropic culture
- d. Literary culture
- e. Artistic culture
- f. Scientific culture

QUESTION XIV. The General Federation of Women's Clubs says, "Our Common Goal is an Enrichment of Life Through a Better Adjustment of Human Relations." Is this the common goal of the Orland Club?

TABLE VII. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Aims and Objectives of each	Yes	No	Unchecked
<u>Constitutional Aims of Orland Club</u>			
Cultural	:53 88%	: 0 0	: 7 12%
Civic	:50 84%	: 5 8%	: 5 8%
Sanitation	:33 55%	: 2 3%	: 25 42%
Beautification of town	:50 84%	: 2 3%	: 8 13%
Social contacts	:43 72%	: 5 8%	: 12 20%

TABLE VII (cont.)

Aims and Objectives of each	Yes	No	Unchecked
<u>State Objectives</u>			
Educational	44 74%	4 6%	12 20%
Social	38 63%	6 10%	16 27%
Moral	38 63%	6 10%	16 27%
Civic	40 66%	7 12%	13 22%
<u>General Federation Objectives</u>			
Industrial	14 23%	11 18%	35 59%
Educational	36 61%	4 6%	20 33%
Philanthropy	23 38%	8 14%	29 48%
Literary	41 68%	2 3%	17 29%
Artistic	28 46%	7 12%	25 42%
Scientific	7 12%	16 27%	37 61%
<u>Common Goal of General Federation Aim of Orland Club</u>	38 63%	8 14%	14 23%

There seems to be a hazy idea on the part of the members as to the aims and objectives of the Club. This is indicated by the manner in which they checked the questions summarized on the preceding Table and by the following notations made by two of the members. "These objectives are named but not striven for." "The written aims are much different from the active ones." This tends to prove that the Club needs to stress the aims and objectives of the local, state, and national groups. This idea is stressed by Mrs. Winters as follows: * "Keep your club informed of the plans of the State and General Federations because the very purpose of these larger organizations are to play up the thing that is of national importance, for instance,

* Op. Cit. Page 200

in legislation, in conservation, and in education; and to assist clubs toward co-ordination - which means simplification. Often what looks at first like many separate suggestions are, on closer view, but different approaches toward one central purpose. To use a well-remembered figure, the clubs are the rim, the states, the spokes, but the General Federation is the hub that holds them all together. Without it they drop apart and the wheel of our joint progress stops running."

GENERAL INFORMATION

QUESTION XV. Do you think the Orland Club meets the interests and demands of its members?

QUESTION XVI. Does the Club attempt to mold public opinion constructively and to transmit progressive ideas?

QUESTION XVII. Is the responsibility of the Club activities in the hands of a few or well-divided among its members?

QUESTION XVIII. Does the Club use a minimum amount of effort in securing maximum results?

QUESTION XIX. Is the Club leadership developed to feel and know the Club's needs and desires?

TABLE VIII. GENERALITIES: TABULATION QUESTIONS 15-19

Question	: Yes	: No	:Unchecked:	Few	:WellDivided
Club meets inter terests & de- mands	:29 48%	:19 32%	: 12 20%	:	:
Molds public opinion, trans- mits ideas	:27 45%	:17 29%	: 16 26%	:	:
Division of responsibil- ities	:	:	: 6 10%	:28 46%	26 44%
Minimum effort used	:19 31%	:15 25%	: 26 44%	:	:
Leadership developed	:26 44%	:18 30%	: 16 26%	:	:

There is a difference of opinion concerning the Club's influence in the community and the manner in which the Club accomplishes its work. Forty-eight per cent think the Club meets the interests and demands of its members, while thirty-two per cent think it does not. There is a difference of opinion on whether or not the Club molds public opinion constructively and transmits progressive ideas, as forty-five per cent checked that it does, twenty-nine per cent checked that it does not, while twenty-six per cent expressed no opinion. This seems to indicate that the influence of the Club could be increased.

Since there is a divided opinion as to whether the responsibilities of the Club are in the hands of a few

members or well-divided, one might infer that the half who have the responsibility of the Club, as shown in Table II, think that the responsibilities are well-divided, while the half who hold no offices think that the Club's activities are in the hands of a few. One member says, "The committees are numerous but not active."

As twenty-six per cent of the members are uncertain whether or not leadership is being developed in the Club and thirty per cent say the Club's leadership is not being developed, this shows that the leadership does need developing. "There is no development except as the individual forms his own," wrote one member. The General Federation of Women's Clubs urges that clubs hold institutes for the purpose of developing and training its leadership. Neither the Orland Club, the County Federation, or the District Federation have ever followed the suggestions.

QUESTION XX. How do you rank the Club in importance to the other organizations to which you belong?

TABLE IX. RATING OF THE CLUB VS. OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Unchecked
11	20	13	5	1	10
18.3%	33.3%	21.7%	8.3%	1.7%	16.7%

This table tends to point out that the major reason the Club is not as active today as it has been in the past is due to the fact that only eighteen per cent of the members put the Club first in importance of their outside activities. The others relegate their club activities to second, third, fourth, or fifth place.

Space was provided on the last sheet of the questionnaire for any remarks that the members would care to make. These suggestions and criticisms are listed under the last question which follows:

QUESTION XXI. REMARKS:

A. Commendation

1. "The Club is deserving of praise for the upkeep of the public library and grounds and for its persistency each year in adding to a new clubhouse fund."

2. "The club has a high percentage of really outstanding programs."

3. "I think the club is doing splendidly, now."

B. Constructive Criticism of Meetings:

1. "The business meetings could be conducted more according to parliamentary law."

2. "The social meetings could have a greater variety of programs."

3. "The study sections could have more good outside speakers."

4. "There should be less whispering during the club meetings."

5. "Social meetings should be more educational."

6. "More attention should be given to the home and its problems."

7. "The club should touch more closely the 'ordinary woman's' problems, and the members should keep free from any feeling of superiority complexes."

8. "The club members do not appear to feel responsibility, either in attendance, supporting projects, or making contacts; there is such an atmosphere of aloofness that many people feel they are not welcome."

9. "The members are not demanding much and for the most part are more than pleased with the efforts of the leaders of the programs."

C. General Criticism:

1. "The Club is in a rut, resting on its laurels."

2. "The Club could fill a much more satisfactory place in the community than it does."

3. "The Club could be improved."

4. "The Club did more work for the community in the past than it now does."

5. "The Club should get behind all projects for the betterment of our community."

6. "When the Orland Club was first organized, it was

the only civic organization here; hence its work was mostly civic, as giving two lots and establishing a Carnegie Library, etc. At the present time Orland has more churches, card clubs, lodges, and other organizations than most towns of its size, therefore, much of the original work of our Club has been taken up by these organizations, and we cooperate whenever asked to do so. Consequently, the Orland Women's Improvement Club has become more cultural in its aims."

7. "The Club isn't keeping up with the times. It is antiquated and the members find excuses for their inactivity instead of meeting the challenge of the present day and finding 'a way'. The Club has become such a minor part of civic affairs that if it were to disband it would not be missed by the community. Instead of becoming the nucleus for other women's organizations it is allowing them to slowly crowd it out, making no attempt to federate the many clubs by initiating a civic project of interest to every citizen in the town of Orland."

The remarks of commendation point out the few things the Club has accomplished recently; a clubhouse fund and outstanding programs for Club members. The upkeep of the public library grounds is cared for by the city and

not the Club. The organization of a garden section should have been included.

The constructive criticisms stress the need of using parliamentary law, having a greater variety of programs, securing more outside speakers for the study section meetings, members refrain from whispering, making meetings more educational, dealing closer with everyday problems of women, and creating a warmer feeling of friendliness. One member states that the members of the Club do not demand much and therefore are satisfied. The members may not be demanding much audibly, but their reaction to this questionnaire shows that they are dissatisfied and do desire improvement in all the Club's activities. So much so, that they have listed an admirable number of suggestions for bettering club relations and club work.

All the general criticisms censor the Club for its lackadaisical efforts, except one, which gives an excuse for it. However, the General Federation of Women's Clubs has foreseen the possibility of this excuse, namely, the growth and development of too many organizations in a small community, and issues the following warning. "One of the dangers in every American community is too many organizations. Cooperation between existing organizations may help the situation. Whenever possible, a new and needed activity should be tied up with the

appropriate organization already in existence."* One of the members suggests that the Orland Women's Improvement Club could federate the many organizations of the community by initiating a civic project of interest to every citizen in the town of Orland.

That the Club can be a vital part of community life and a nucleus of women's organizations is revealed by the members' criticisms and Mrs. Winter's remarks. These criticisms show that the Club should emphasize its aims and objectives and revise its program of activities.

EVALUATION OF THE PROGRAM OF THE ORLAND WOMEN'S CLUB BY OPINIONS OF NON-MEMBERS OF THE CLUB DERIVED FROM QUESTIONNAIRE DATA

In order to evaluate a typical women's club wisely, and to gain the reaction of the community to the Club, opinions of people not affiliated with the Club are essential. Therefore a separate questionnaire was prepared and sent to a representative group of fifty citizens of Orland who were not members of the Orland Women's Improvement Club to secure their opinions of the organization. These people included presidents of other civic organizations, women representing different social

*Op.Cit. Winter, page 207.

groups in the town of Orland, business men, and other community leaders.

This questionnaire was compiled after interviewing the First Vice-President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. She gave timely suggestions of what such a questionnaire should seek to discover about a women's club from a cross-section of the citizenry of its community. Many of the same questions were used in both questionnaires in order to secure the difference of opinion between members and non-members regarding these issues. This questionnaire will be discussed in the same manner as was the previous one, stating the questions first, then tabulating the results. Eighty per cent of the questionnaires were returned from these non-members.

RESUME OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE DATA FROM NON-MEMBERS OF THE ORLAND WOMEN'S IMPROVEMENT CLUB

The questions sent to non-members were necessarily of a general nature. Non-members, unfamiliar with the specific objectives of the Club, would be unable to give concrete criticisms of the work. These questions will be treated in the same manner as those in the preceding questionnaire.

QUESTION I. What do you think is the general concept of the community toward the Orland Women's Improvement Club?

TABLE X. GENERAL CONCEPT OF COMMUNITY

Favor- able	: :	Unfavor- able	: :	Not checked	:: :	Cooper- ative	: :	Non-coop- erative	: :	Not checked
35	:	0	:	5	::	34	:	0	:	6
87%	:	0	:	13%	::	85%	:	0	:	15%

The general concept of the community toward the Club is favorable and cooperative. No one checked otherwise, although a few did not check at all.

QUESTION II. Do you think the Club is beneficial to the community?

QUESTION III. Do you think the Club is beneficial to its members?

TABLE XI. BENEFICIAL TO COMMUNITY AND MEMBERS

Beneficial to community			:	Beneficial to members		
Yes	: No	: Unchecked	::	Yes	: No	: Unchecked
39	: 0	: 1	::	35	: 1	: 4
98%	: 0	: 2%	::	88%	: 2%	: 10%

With the exception of one person the non-members are unanimous in their opinion, that the Club is beneficial to the community. A large majority, eighty-eight per cent, consider it beneficial to the members

as well. That no one checked the Club was not beneficial to the community, and only one that was not beneficial to the members, is indicative of the feeling of goodwill that the citizens of Orland hold toward the Club.

QUESTION IV. Do you think the Club endeavors to mold public opinion constructively and to transmit progressive ideas?

QUESTION V. Is the Club willing to transfer responsibility of projects it has initiated to other community organizations?

QUESTION VI. Do you think the Club's programs appeal to the community?

QUESTION VII. Do you think the Club develops community leaders?

QUESTION VIII. Does the Club meet the immediate needs of the community?

QUESTION IX. Could the Club be a more valuable organization to the community than it is at present?

TABLE XII. INFLUENCE IN COMMUNITY

Question	: Yes	%	: No	%	: Unchecked	%
4. Molds opinion	: 29	72	: 4	10	: 7	18
5. Transfers responsibility	: 14	35	: 12	30	: 14	35
6. Programs appeal to community	: 28	70	: 6	15	: 6	15
7. Club develops leaders	: 24	60	: 7	18	: 9	22
8. Meets community needs	: 16	40	: 18	45	: 6	15
9. Be more valuable	: 31	78	: 8	20	: 1	2

Seventy-two people think that the Club molds public opinion and transmits progressive ideas, ten per cent think it does not, while eighteen per cent are uncertain. The citizens are equally divided in their opinions concerning the Club's willingness to transfer responsibilities; one third voting yes, one third, no, and the other third failing to vote. Seventy per cent checked the Club's programs appeal to the community, fifteen per cent that they do not, and fifteen per cent did not check either. There seems to be uncertainty regarding the Club's ability to develop community leaders even though a small majority think it does. The question of meeting community needs brings forth a decided difference of opinion, those checking the question being nearly equally divided. The question

that the Club could be more valuable to the community was checked by a larger per cent than any of the others in this table.

The citizens were asked to state their opinions regarding the opportunities of the Club for service to its members and to the community. These suggestions have been listed under (a) and (b) of the following question.

QUESTION X (a). What would you suggest as opportunities of the Club for service to its members?

A. Friendliness:

1. "A more friendly attitude on the part of the members."
2. "Greater sociability."
3. "Members should be charitable and hospitable."
4. "Improvement in social relationships."

B. Self-improvement:

1. "Be leaders in educational, social and recreational interests."
2. "Greater cooperation."
3. "Be prompt."
4. "Study laws affecting us."
5. "Develop individual thinking."

C. Increase Activities:

1. "Have more civic interests."
2. "Offer more study groups such as a homemaker's section."
3. "Have a civic project upon which to concentrate the

4. "Study a wider range of subjects."
5. "Have a craft group."
6. "Become better acquainted with the needs of the members."
7. "Study local and national conditions and problems."
8. "Study controversial questions of national and international importance."
9. "Give members relief from the daily grind of home cares."
10. "Have every member in the Club doing something throughout the whole year instead of having the same few people run the Club affairs all the time."

QUESTION X. (b) What would you suggest as opportunities of the Club for service to the community?

A. Civic Projects:

1. "Start civic projects again."
2. "See that Orland has a public swimming-pool."
3. "Instigate a project for a supervised playground for the children during the summer months."
4. "Start a nursery school."
5. "Start a kindergarten."
6. "Do more welfare and social service work."
7. "Build a children's wading pool."
8. "Investigate the needs of under-privileged children."

9. "Beautify the city."
10. "Have public picnics."
11. "Develop the community park."
12. "Establish a rest-room for farm women."
13. "See that Orland has a recreational center with playground equipment."
14. "Secure able speakers on timely topics of the day for the education of the community."

B. General Suggestions:

1. "Assist in developing loyalty to the home town."
2. "Encourage educational and child-interest work."
3. "Encourage loyalty to existing law and to constituted authority."
4. "Introduce young girls into the field of social work."
5. "Help less fortunate ones."

The suggestions made under the two preceding parts to question ten were listed by twenty-eight citizens of Orland or seventy per cent of those returning the questionnaires. The suggestions found most frequently were: for a municipal swimming pool, for a nursery school, for a supervised summer playground, and for more welfare and social service work. Though no club can do all of these things that everybody wants it to, it should know and balance its own community needs and its own club needs and

undertake those projects which are most worthwhile.

Space was provided on the questionnaire for additional remarks under question eleven. Of the several wh which were given, and listed below, there were no criticisms, only commendations.

QUESTION XI. ADDITIONAL REMARKS

1."The Club is an asset to the community in many ways."

2."The club is beneficial to members in a business way as well as in a social way."

3."The Women's Club of Orland is doing everything it can under the circumstances for the city and its members."

4."The Orland Women's Improvement Club has been constructive and cooperative since its inception. It bought our first park, our first library, helped to secure a Carnegie Library, bought its furniture and fixtures and many books. It has been prominently identified with every move for better schools, municipal and school bands and orchestras, and contributed liberally to each. It has developed from its membership district and state officials for the Federations. It has cooperated with other organizations in feeding needy school children, providing for destitute families and immunizing school children from diphtheria. It has helped furnish entertainments for the local county fair and sponsored home beautifying contests.

In short, it has been prominent in social and civic work more consistently than any other organization in this community."

The Club's influence in the community is granted by the citizens, but the result of the questionnaire shows that it could be more influential and of greater value to the town. The inference drawn is that the Club is doing a fine piece of work but that it would enlarge its activities to the advantage of both its members and the community.

QUESTION XII. Why are you not a member of the Club?

TABLE XIII. CLUB RATING

<u>Reasons for not belonging to the Club:</u>		
	Number	Per Cent
No interest group:	3	7.5
Lack of time	22	55
Not interested	2	5
Too expensive	3	7.5
Waste of time	1	2.5
Did not check	9	22.5

The seven per cent who checked that they would join the Club if it had an interest group which appealed to them tends to prove the necessity for the Club to enlarge

its program of work if it desires to grow. That the majority checked "lack of time" is significant in that most people have time for the things they really want to do, which again challenges the Club's program. It may be assumed that some of the nine people who did not check this question were men as non-member questionnaires were sent to both men and women.

COMPARISON OF THE REACTIONS OF MEMBERS AND NON-MEMBERS AS OBTAINED ON THE QUESTIONNAIRES

The questionnaires were sent to members and non-members of the Orland Women's Improvement Club and contained several identical questions. The reactions of both groups to these questions will be compared in the following tables.

QUESTION: Do you think the Club endeavors to mold public opinion constructively and to transmit progressive ideas?

TABLE XIV.

MEMBERS			NON-MEMBERS		
Yes	No	Unchecked	Yes	No	Unchecked
27	17	16	29	4	7
45%	29%	27%	72%	10%	18%

The members are more severe in their criticism of the Club's ability to mold public opinion constructively

and to transmit progressive ideas than are the non-members.

QUESTION: In what ways could the Orland Women's Improvement Club be of greater service to its members?

MEMBERS	:	NON-MEMBERS
A. Friendliness	:	A. Friendliness
1. "The members could and should be more sociable."	:	1. "Greater sociability."
2. "Create a warmer feeling of friendship and have less jealousies!"	:	2. "A more friendly attitude on the part of the members."
3. "Be more sociable and homey to members between meetings."	:	3. "Improvement in social relationships."
4. "Discourage gossip and destructive criticism among the membership."	:	4. "Members should be charitable and hospitable."
B. Self-improvement:	:	B. Self-improvement:
1. "Develop the individual to desire to better herself."	:	1. "Develop individual thinking."
2. "Develop leadership."	:	2. "Be leaders in educational, social and recreational interests."

3."Prompt payment of all dues and other financial obligat- ions."	:	3."Be prompt."
4."Feel more responsib- ility for attendance; social contacts and projects."	:	4."Greater cooperation."
C. Increase Activities	:	C. Increase Activities
1."Do more things for the community."	:	1."Have more civic interests."
2."The club should have: a homemaker's section"	:	2."Offer more study groups such as a homemaker's section."
3."Have more interest groups for the dev- elopment of the tal- ents of the individ- ual members."	:	3."Study a wider range of subjects." "Become better acquaint- ed with the needs of the members."
4."Have an American Home Department."	:	4."Have a Craft group."
5."Forum discussions should be a part of club meetings."	:	5."Study controversial questions of national and international im- portance."

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 6."Provide care for | : | 6."Give members relief from |
| | : | |
| young children during | : | the daily grind of home |
| | : | |
| the meetings." | : | cares." |
| | : | |

The number of the same suggestions made by members and non-members is remarkable. Perhaps if these suggestions were carried out, many of the non-members would become members of the Club.

QUESTION: In what ways could the Orland Women's Improvement Club be of greater service to the community?

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| MEMBERS | : | NON-MEMBERS |
| | : | |
| A. Civic Projects: | : | A. Civic Projects: |
| | : | |
| 1."Start civic projects | : | 1."Start civic projects |
| | : | |
| and encourage their | : | again." |
| | : | |
| completion." | : | |
| | : | |
| 2."Provide a municipal | : | 2."See that Orland has a |
| | : | |
| swimming pool for the: | : | public swimming pool." |
| | : | |
| community." | : | |
| | : | |
| 3."See that a supervised: | : | 3."Instigate a project |
| | : | |
| playground for child-: | : | for a supervised play- |
| | : | ground for the child- |
| ren is provided during | : | ren during the summer |
| | : | |
| the summer months." | : | months." |
| | : | |

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4. "Start a nursery school for the pre-school child." | 4. "Start a nursery school." |
| 5. "See that the town has a kindergarten." | 5. "Start a kindergarten." |
| 6. "The community needs a public recreation park with play equipment and picnic equipment." | 6. "See that Orland has a recreational center with playground equipment." |
| | "Develop the community park." |
| 7. "More welfare work should be undertaken" | 7. "Do more welfare and social service work." |
| 8. "Supervise recreational activities for the community." | 8. "Have public picnics." |
| 9. "Take part in child welfare work." | 9. "Investigate the needs of the under-privileged children." |
| 10. "Civic tree planting," | 10. "Beautify the city." |
| B. General Suggestions: | B. General Suggestions: |
| 1. "Be a constructive force in the community." | 1. "Encourage loyalty to existing laws and to constituted authority." |

2."Bring the aims of	:	2."Help less fortunate
the local constitu-	:	ones."
tion into the lives	:	
of women not so for-	:	
tunate."	:	
3."Study the opportunit-	:	3."Assist in developing
ies of the Club for	:	loyalty to the home
civic improvements	:	town."
and study the needs	:	
of the city."	:	

The similarity of suggestions made by members and non-members shows that both groups are aware of the community needs and would like to have the Club take the initiative to secure these needed improvements.

QUESTION: Do you think the Orland Women's Improvement Club is beneficial to its members, meeting their interests and demands?

TABLE XV. BENEFITS FROM CLUB

MEMBERS			NON-MEMBERS		
YES	NO	UNCHECKED	YES	NO	UNCHECKED
29	19	12	35	1	4
48%	32%	20%	88%	2%	10%

Though the majority of non-members think the Club beneficial to its members, it is not meeting the latter's

interests and demands according to its membership, as less than half checked "yes."

A comparison of the reactions of members and non-members indicates: (1) a keen interest in club work; (2) a unity of purpose among the members and non-members; (3) a confidence in the ability of the Club to assume the power of civic leadership. The display of confidence tends to prove: (1) that the Women's Club can be a valuable asset to its community; (2) that it will receive unlimited cooperation from its members and citizens; (3) that women's activities are essential to the development of a community.

If the Club would adopt the suggestions made by its members and non-members, make a study of its past and present activities as revealed by its own history, and study the cause of its rise and fall of membership, the organization could again take its place in the community as the leader of civic advancement.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This chapter is divided into two sections as follows:

(1) summary of the investigation; (2) conclusions based upon the results from an analysis of: (a) the history of the Orland Women's Improvement Club; (b) a detailed description of one year's program of the Club; and (c) questionnaire data from its members and non-members.

The purpose of this study has been to indicate the extent to which a typical women's club is functioning in its particular community and to show what place it could occupy in the lives of its members. It endeavored further to: evaluate one year's program, evaluate the aims and objectives of the Club by comparison with those of the State and National Federation, analyze the cause for the rise and fall of its membership, suggest solutions for its members and non-members, study the history of the Club to secure a complete picture of its work for a fair evaluation, evaluate the present activities by comparison with those of past years, study literature and interview leaders in the field of women's club work for criteria by which evaluations may be made, and use the Women's Improvement Club of Orland, California, as a typical example of

clubs in a small community.

It is believed that this study will be of value principally to the Orland group, but individual clubs throughout the nation, the members and non-members of the individual clubs, and everyone interested in the social progress of this country should be interested because: (1) it portrays the part one particular club played, in the life of the community, from the date of its founding; (2) it gives a detailed description of one year's program of a particular club; (3) it gives the contributions that were made and that could be made to a community by a well organized club; (4) it gives a suggestive list of the shortcomings of the Orland Women's Improvement Club and how they can be avoided; (5) it uses a suggestive analytical approach that should prove useful in carrying on similar studies; and (6) it gives a technique for evaluating club programs.

The source of the data for this study has been the following: books, pamphlets, and magazine articles pertaining to the subject have been reviewed briefly; the history of the Club was sketched briefly to give a complete picture of the Club's activities; a detailed study of one year's program was analyzed to discover the mechanics of club work; the aims and objectives of the Orland Club, the State Federation, and the General Federation

were made into a chart that they may be compared easily; the past and present activities were charted in like manner; a study was made of the Club's membership from its beginning to the present date to show its spasmodic growth and decline; the findings from the questionnaire data from members and non-members were summarized and evaluated by the use of tables; and the reactions to the two groups of questionnaires were compared for similarity of suggestions and remarks.

This study concludes that the Orland Women's Improvement Club:

1. Was organized for the purpose of civic improvement.
2. Selected for its constitutional aims and objectives those which would benefit the organization and the community.
3. Has been a dominant factor in the past in civic affairs.
4. Has made many splendid contributions to the civic growth of the town of Orland by focusing its past major interests upon civic projects.
5. Was instrumental in securing a Carnegie Library for the town of Orland.
6. Was responsible for the town's public park.
7. Was instrumental in helping to form a County Federation of Women's Clubs.

8. Was instrumental in getting the citizens to become flower conscious, plant lawns, make rock gardens and pools.

9. Has been an influence in the state as indicated by the fact that it has had members of the Club chosen to serve on the County, District, and State Federation Boards.

10. Has fluctuated in membership with the nature of its civic projects.

11. Has had a large turn-over in membership.

12. Focuses its present major interests upon the bi-monthly programs of the Club.

13. Concentrates its energy upon the interests of the members rather than upon the needs of the community.

14. Chooses departments of work which correspond closely to those of the state and national groups regardless of community needs.

15. Is not of major importance to the majority of its members.

16. Is small in comparison with the size of the community.

17. Is not conscious enough, today, of the aims and objectives of the local, state and national federations.

18. Has been more active in the past than at present.

19. Had more varied social activities in the past than in the present.

20. Should increase its membership and attendance at meetings by having projects that challenge the ability and energy of the entire membership.

21. Should undertake more civic projects and make a study of community needs.

22. Should organize more interest groups for its members.

23. Should encourage a democratic, friendly, and sociable relationship among its members.

24. Should analyze its meetings for the purpose of improvement.

25. Should develop its leadership and more leaders.

26. Should give more members an active part in club work.

27. Could be more influential in the community than at present.

28. Could play a vital part in the growth of the individual, the family, and the community.

29. Would receive the cooperation of the community in civic enterprises if the club would instigate the projects.

30. Again can be a dominant force in the community if it so desires.

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APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRE

(For Members of the Orland Women's Improvement Club)

SPECIFIC INFORMATION

1. How many years have you been a member of the Orland Women's Improvement Club? _____ years.

2. What offices have you held? (Please list)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

3. Do you attend club meetings regularly? _____
Irregularly _____

4. Which do you attend more regularly, study sections _____ or program meetings? _____

5. What part of the years activities do you most enjoy and least enjoy? Place M before the activities you MOST enjoy. Place L before the activities you LEAST enjoy.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| a. ___ outside speakers | : | f. ___ business meetings |
| b. ___ entertainment pro- | : | g. ___ garden projects |
| grams | : | |
| c. ___ club parties | : | h. ___ choral club |
| d. ___ social contacts | : | i. ___ financial projects |
| made thru the | : | |
| club | : | j. ___ group singing |
| e. ___ study section | : | k. ___ civic projects |

6. Do you prefer having the study section meetings at the business sessions of the club? Yes ___ No ___

7. Do you think we could improve the meetings each month if we tried?

- a. Study section meetings? Yes ___ No ___
b. Program meetings? Yes ___ No ___
c. Business meetings? Yes ___ No ___

8. In what ways could our organization be of greater service to its members and to the community?

a. To its members

b. To the community

9. Do you consider the membership of the club small____ or large____ for the size of the community?

10. What ways would you suggest to increase club membership and club attendance?

- a.
- b.
- c.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

11. Aims and objectives of the Orland Women's Improvement Club.

- a. Is one of the aims for cultural improvement?
Yes____ No____
- b. For civic improvement? Yes____ No____
- c. For improvement of sanitary conditions?
Yes____ No____
- d. To beautify the town in all ways? Yes____ No____
- e. For social contacts? Yes____ No____

12. For how many of the following state objectives does it strive?

- a. Promotion of educational measures? Yes____ No____
- b. Promotion of social measures? Yes____ No____
- c. Promotion of moral measures? Yes____ No____
- d. Promotion of civic measures? Yes____ No____

13. For how many of the following national aims does it strive?

- a. Industrial culture? Yes____ No____
- b. Educational culture? Yes____ No____
- c. Philanthropic culture? Yes____ No____
- d. Literary culture? Yes____ No____
- e. Artistic culture? Yes____ No____
- f. Scientific culture? Yes____ No____

14. The General Federation of Women's Clubs says "Our Common Goal Is An Enrichment of Life Through a Better Adjustment of Human Relations."

Is this the common goal of the Orland Club?
Yes____ No____

GENERAL INFORMATION

15. Do you think the Orland Club meets the interests and demands of its members? Yes____ No____

16. Does the Club attempt to mold public opinion constructively and to transmit progressive ideas?
Yes___No___

17. Is the responsibility of the club activities in the hands of a few or well-divided among its members?
Few___Well-divided___

18. Does the club use a minimum amount of effort in securing maximum results? Yes___No___

19. Is the club leadership developed to feel and know the club's needs and desires? Yes___No___

20. How do you rank the club in importance to the other organizations to which you belong?
1st___2nd___3rd___4th___5th___

21. Remarks:

MASTER SUMMARY SHEET

(QUESTIONNAIRE DATA FROM MEMBERS)

Quest. No.	1	2	3	4	5a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1	:	1	0	I	B	M	M	L	L	M	L	M
2	:	1	0	I	S	-	M	-	-	M	-	M
3	:	3	1	R	B	M	M	-	L	M	-	-
4	:	2	3	R	B	M	L	L	L	M	-	L
5	:	1	-	R	S	M	M	M	M	M	-	M
6	:	1	0	I	S	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
7	:	-	-	R	S	M	M	L	M	M	M	L
8	:	15	-	I	P	M	M	L	L	M	-	L
9	:	24	-	I	S	-	-	-	M	-	-	L
10	:	1	-	I	S	M	-	-	M	M	-	-
11	:	2	2	I	S	M	-	-	M	P	-	M
12	:	10	1	R	S	M	M	L	M	M	-	L
13	:	23	3	R	S	M	M	-	M	M	-	M
14	:	4	2	I	P	M	M	M	M	M	L	M
15	:	2	0	R	B	M	M	M	M	M	-	L
16	:	20	3	-	P	M	M	L	M	M	-	M
17	:	2	-	R	B	M	M	L	-	-	-	-
18	:	-	1	I	P	M	M	M	M	-	-	M
19	:	15	2	R	S	M	M	-	-	M	-	M
20	:	16	1	I	P	M	M	L	-	M	-	M
21	:	12	0	I	P	M	-	M	-	-	-	M
22	:	14	1	R	P	M	M	M	M	-	-	-

I - Irregular B - Both

P - Program

R - Regular

S - Study Section

X - Answered

Y - Yes

N - No

- Unanswered

M - Most

L - Least

MASTER SUMMARY SHEET (cont.)

Quest. No.	Question												
	i	j	k	6	7a	b	c	8	9	10	11a	b	
1	M	M	-	N	Y	Y	P	Y	-	S	X	Y	Y
2	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	X	S	X	Y	Y	
3	L	-	-	N	-	-	-	X	-	-	Y	Y	
4	M	L	-	N	Y	Y	Y	X	S	X	Y	N	
5	M	M	-	Y	N	N	N	X	L	X	Y	Y	
6	M	M	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	L	X	Y	N	
7	M	M	-	N	N	N	N	-	L	-	Y	Y	
8	-	-	-	N	-	-	-	-	S	-	Y	Y	
9	-	-m	-	N	N	Y	N	-	L	X	Y	Y	
10	-	L	-	N	-	-	-	-	L	Y	-	-	
11	-	L	-	N	N	N	-	-	S	-	Y	Y	
12	L	L	-	N	Y	Y	-	-	S	-	-	-	
13	M	-	-	N	Y	Y	-	X	L	-	-	-	
14	L	L	-	N	-	Y	N	-	L	-	Y	Y	
15	L	M	-	N	Y	N	N	X	L	X	Y	Y	
16	M	L	-	N	Y	N	N	-	L	X	Y	Y	
17	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	
18	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-m	-	L	-	Y	Y	
19	-	L	-	Y	-	Y	-	X	S	-	Y	Y	
20	M	-	-	Y	N	N	N	-	L	-	-	Y	
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S	-	-	Y	
22	-	-	-m	-	-	-m	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	

	Question												
	11c	d	e	12a	b	c-d	13a	b	c	d	e	f	
1	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
2	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-m	-	-	-	-	-	
3	N	Y	N	Y	-	N	N	Y	-	Y	Y	N	
4	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
5	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	*	
6	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
7	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	
8	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	
9	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	
15	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
16	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	Y	Y	-	
17	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
18	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	*	Y	-	Y	Y	-	
19	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	
20	-	Y*	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	
21	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
22	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	

MASTER SUMMARY SHEET (cont.)

Quest.:		Question								Remarks
No.		14:	15:	16:	17:	18:	19:	20:		
1	:	Y	:N	: Y	: D	: N	: N	: 3	:	X
2	:	-	:N	: N	: F	: N	: N	: -	:	X
3	:	-	: Y	: N	: D	: N	: N	: 1	:	X
4	:	N	: N	: N	: F	: N	: N	: 2	:	X
5	:	Y	: Y	: Y	: F	: N	: Y	: 1	:	X
6	:	Y	: Y	: N	: D	: N	: Y	: 3	:	X
7	:	Y	: Y	: -	: D	: -	: -	: 2	:	-
8	:	Y	: -	: Y	: D	: -	: -	: 2	:	-
9	:	Y	: Y	: Y	: D	: Y	: Y	: 2	:	-
10	:	Y	: Y	: Y	: D	: -	: Y	: 3	:	-
11	:	Y	: Y	: Y	: D	: -	: Y	: 3	:	-
12	:	-	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	:	-
13	:	-	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	:	-
14	:	Y	: Y	: -	: D	: -	: Y	: 2	:	-
15	:	Y	: Y	: Y	: D	: Y	: Y	: 2	:	-
16	:	Y	: Y	: Y	: D	: -	: Y	: 1	:	-
17	:	-	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	:	-
18	:	Y	: -	: Y	: D	: Y	: -	: 3	:	-
19	:	Y	: Y	: -	: F	: -	: Y	: 1	:	-
20	:	-	: Y	: -	: D	: -	: Y	: 2	:	-
21	:	-	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: 3	:	-
22	:	-	: N	: -	: D	: -	: -	: 2	:	-

MASTER SUMMARY SHEET (cont.)

Quest.:	Question											
No.	: 1	: 2	: 3	: 4	: 5a	: b	: c	: d	: e	: f	: g	: h
23	: 5	: 1	: R	: B	: -	: M	: M	: M	: M	: M	: -	: -
24	: 16	: 2	: R	: S	: M	: M	: M	: M	: -	: M	: M	: -
25	: 14	: 1	: I	: S	: M	: M	: -	: -	: M	: -	: M	: M
26	: 19	: 2	: R	: B	: M	: M	: M	: M	: M	: M	: M	: -
27	: 4	: 1	: I	: P	: M	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -
28	: 5	: 2	: I	: P	: M	: M	: M	: M	: L	: L	: M	: L
29	: 2	: -	: I	: -	: M	: -	: -	: -	: M	: -	: M	: M
30	: 20	: 1	: R	: B	: M	: M	: M	: M	: M	: -	: M	: L
31	: 16	: 2	: I	: P	: M	: M	: M	: L	: L	: L	: M	: -
32	: 27	: 3	: R	: B	: M	: M	: M	: M	: M	: M	: M	: M
33	: 1	: -	: -	: -	: M	: M	: -	: M	: -	: -	: M	: M
34	: 1	: -	: I	: P	: M	: M	: L	: L	: L	: M	: M	: L
35	: 3	: 1	: R	: -	: L	: M	: -	: -	: M	: M	: M	: -
36	: 4	: 1	: -	: -	: M	: M	: L	: L	: M	: -	: L	: L
37	: 3	: -	: I	: P	: -	: M	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -
38	: 4	: -	: I	: P	: M	: -	: -	: M	: -	: -	: -	: M
39	: 2	: 1	: R	: -	: M	: M	: L	: M	: M	: L	: M	: -
40	: 2	: 0	: I	: S	: M	: M	: -	: -	: M	: -	: L	: L
41	: 3	: -	: I	: -	: M	: M	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -
42	: 3	: 0	: I	: P	: M	: M	: M	: M	: M	: L	: M	: L
43	: 2	: -	: I	: -	: L	: M	: L	: L	: M	: -	: M	: M
44	: 1	: -	: I	: -	: M	: M	: M	: M	: M	: L	: M	: L
45	: 1	: -	: I	: -	: M	: M	: M	: M	: M	: -	: M	: L
46	: 2	: 0	: R	: B	: M	: M	: L	: M	: M	: L	: M	: M
47	: 1	: 0	: R	: P	: M	: M	: M	: M	: M	: M	: M	: L
48	: 3	: 1	: I	: P	: M	: M	: M	: M	: L	: L	: L	: M
49	: 4	: 0	: I	: P	: M	: M	: M	: M	: M	: L	: M	: M
50	: 5	: 0	: I	: P	: M	: M	: -	: M	: -	: L	: M	: M
51	: 2	: 0	: I	: P	: ?	: -	: L	: L	: -	: -	: -	: -
52	: 7	: 3	: R	: B	: M	: M	: M	: M	: M	: M	: M	: -
53	: 2	: 1	: R	: B	: M	: M	: -	: M	: M	: -	: M	: M
54	: 4	: 0	: I	: P	: -	: M	: -	: -	: M	: L	: M	: -
55	: 17	: 2	: R	: B	: M	: M	: L	: M	: M	: L	: M	: L
56	: 1	: 0	: I	: P	: M	: M	: L	: M	: M	: M	: M	: L
57	: 2	: 0	: R	: P	: M	: M	: L	: M	: M	: M	: M	: L
58	: 3	: 0	: I	: P	: M	: M	: L	: L	: -	: M	: -	: M
59	: 12	: 3	: R	: B	: M	: -	: L	: M	: M	: -	: -	: -
60	: 10	: 0	: I	: P	: M	: M	: -	: M	: -	: -	: -	: -

MASTER SUMMARY SHEET (cont.)

Quest.:	Question																					
No.	:5i	:j	:	k	:6	:7a	:b	:c	:8	:9	:10	:	11a									
23	:	-	:	-	:	Y	:	-	:	-	:	S	:	-	:	Y						
24	:	-	:	-	:	M	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	-	:	L	:	-	:	Y		
25	:	-	:	M	:	M	:	Y	:	N	:	N	:	Y	:	X	:	L	:	-	:	Y
26	:	-	:	M	:	M	:	N	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	X	:	S	:	-	:	Y
27	:	-	:	-	:	-	:	N	:	-	:	-	:	-	:	-	:	L	:	-	:	Y
28	:	M	:	L	:	M	:	Y	:	-	:	-	:	-	:	-	:	S	:	-	:	Y
29	:	-	:	M	:	-	:	N	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	-	:	-	:	X	:	Y
30	:	-	:	-	:	M	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	-	:	S	:	-	:	Y
31	:	L	:	M	:	M	:	Y	:	-	:	-	:	Y	:	X	:	S	:	X	:	Y
32	:	M	:	M	:	M	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	X	:	L	:	X	:	Y
33	:	-	:	-	:	M	:	N	:	-	:	-	:	Y	:	X	:	S	:	-	:	-
34	:	L	:	L	:	M	:	N	:	Y	:	Y	:	-	:	-	:	S	:	X	:	Y
35	:	-	:	-	:	M	:	N	:	-	:	-	:	-	:	-	:	S	:	-B	:	-
36	:	L	:	L	:	?	:	Y	:	Y	:	-	:	Y	:	X	:	S	:	X	:	Y
37	:	-	:	-	:	-	:	N	:	-	:	Y	:	-	:	-	:	S	:	-	:	Y
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41	:	-	:	L	:	-	:	Y	:	-	:	-	:	-	:	-	:	S	:	-	:	Y
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46	:	L	:	M	:	L	:	N	:	Y	:	Y	:	N	:	X	:	S	:	X	:	Y
47	:	M	:	M	:	M	:	N	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	X	:	S	:	X	:	Y
48	:	L	:	M	:	L	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	X	:	S	:	X	:	Y
49	:	L	:	L	:	-	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	X	:	L	:	X	:	Y
50	:	L	:	M	:	-	:	N	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	X	:	S	:	X	:	Y
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59	:	-	:	-	:	M	:	Y	:	-	:	-	:	-	:	X	:	S	:	-	:	Y
60	:	-	:	-	:	M	:	-	:	-	:	N	:	-	:	-	:	S	:	-	:	-

MASTER SUMMARY SHEET (cont.)

Quest.:		Question																
No.		11b:	c	:	d:	e	:	12a:	B:	c-d:	13a:	b:	c	:	d	:	e	
23	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	-	:	-	:	-
24	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	-	:	Y
25	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y
26	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	-	:	-	:	-
27	:	Y	:	-	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	-	:	-	:	Y
28	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y
29	:	Y	:	-	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	-	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y
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32	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	-	:	Y	:	Y
33	:	N	:	N	:	Y	:	-	:	N	:	N	:	N	:	-	:	Y
34	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y
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36	:	Y	:	-	:	-	:	N	:	-	:	-	:	-	:	-	:	-
37	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	-	:	Y	:	Y
38	:	Y	:	-	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	-	:	-	:	Y
39	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y
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51	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	-	:	-	:	-
52	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	-	:	Y	:	Y
53	:	Y	:	-	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	-	:	-	:	Y	:	Y
54	:	Y	:	-	:	Y	:	Y	:	-	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y
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58	:	Y	:	-	:	Y	:	-	:	Y	:	-	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y
59	:	-	:	-	:	-	:	-	:	-	:	-	:	-	:	-	:	-
60	:	Y	:	-	:	Y	:	-	:	Y	:	-	:	-	:	-	:	-

MASTER SUMMARY SHEET (cont.)

Question																		
No.	:13f:	14	:15	:16	:17	:18	:19	:20	:	Remarks								
23	:	-	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	D	:	-	:	Y	:	2	:	-
24	:	-	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	F	:	Y	:	Y	:	2	:	-
25	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	F	:	Y	:	Y	:	1	:	X
26	:	-	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	F	:	Y	:	Y	:	1	:	-
27	:	-	:	Y	:	-	:	Y	:	F	:	-	:	-	:	3	:	-
28	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	F	:	Y	:	N	:	2	:	-
29	:	-	:	-	:	Y	:	Y	:	F	:	-	:	-	:	-	:	-
30	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	-	:	Y	:	Y	:	1	:	X
31	:	N	:	N	:	N	:	N	:	F	:	N	:	N	:	3	:	-
32	:	-	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	D	:	Y	:	Y	:	1	:	-
33	:	-	:	N	:	N	:	N	:	F	:	N	:	N	:	3	:	-
34	:	-	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	D	:	Y	:	Y	:	-	:	-
35	:	-	:	-	:	-	:	-	:	F	:	-	:	-	:	-	:	-
36	:	-	:	-	:	Y	:	N	:	D	:	-	:	N	:	-	:	X
37	:	-	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	D	:	N	:	Y	:	2	:	-
38	:	-	:	N	:	N	:	Y	:	F	:	N	:	N	:	4	:	X
39	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	-	:	D	:	-	:	Y	:	-	:	-
40	:	N	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	F	:	Y	:	Y	:	2	:	-
41	:	-	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	F	:	Y	:	Y	:	-	:	-
42	:	-	:	Y	:	N	:	N	:	F	:	N	:	N	:	4	:	-
43	:	N	:	N	:	N	:	N	:	F	:	-	:	N	:	4	:	-
44	:	N	:	Y	:	-	:	-	:	D	:	Y	:	N	:	2	:	-
45	:	N	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	D	:	Y	:	N	:	2	:	-
46	:	N	:	N	:	N	:	N	:	F	:	N	:	N	:	4	:	-
47	:	N	:	N	:	N	:	N	:	F	:	N	:	N	:	3	:	-
48	:	N	:	-	:	N	:	N	:	D	:	N	:	N	:	3	:	-
49	:	N	:	N	:	N	:	Y	:	F	:	Y	:	Y	:	2	:	-
50	:	N	:	Y	:	N	:	N	:	F	:	Y	:	Y	:	2	:	-
51	:	-	:	Y	:	N	:	N	:	D	:	-	:	Y	:	5	:	-
52	:	-	:	Y	:	N	:	Y	:	F	:	N	:	N	:	2	:	-
53	:	-	:	Y	:	N	:	N	:	D	:	-	:	-	:	3	:	-
54	:	N	:	Y	:	Y	:	Y	:	D	:	Y	:	Y	:	2	:	-
55	:	-	:	Y	:	-	:	N	:	F	:	-	:	-	:	1	:	-
56	:	N	:	Y	:	N	:	N	:	F	:	Y	:	N	:	1	:	-
57	:	N	:	Y	:	N	:	Y	:	F	:	Y	:	Y	:	2	:	-
58	:	-	:	-	:	-	:	-	:	-	:	-	:	-	:	4	:	-
59	:	-	:	Y	:	Y	:	-	:	F	:	-	:	-	:	1	:	*
60	:	-	:	-	:	-	:	-	:	F	:	-	:	-	:	3	:	-

QUESTIONNAIRE

(For Non-Members of the Orland Women's Improvement Club)

(Please place a check after the word which best answers the question for you)

1. What do you think is the general concept of the community toward the Orland Women's Improvement Club?

- a. Favorable _____ or unfavorable _____?
b. Cooperative _____ or non-cooperative _____?

2. Do you think the club is beneficial to the community? Yes _____ No _____

3. Do you think the club is beneficial to its members? Yes _____ No _____

4. Do you think the club endeavors to mold public opinion constructively and to transmit progressive ideas? Yes _____ No _____

5. Is the club willing to transfer responsibility of projects it has initiated to other community organizations? Yes _____ No _____

6. Do you think the club's programs appeal to the community? Yes _____ No _____

7. Do you think the club develops community leaders? Yes _____ No _____

8. Does the club meet the immediate needs of the community? Yes _____ No _____

9. Could the club be a more valuable organization to the community than it is at present? Yes _____ No _____

10. What would you suggest as opportunities of the club for service?

- a. To its members
b. To the community

11. Additional remarks:

12. Why are you not a member of the club?

- a. No interest group which appeals to me _____
b. Lack of time _____ c. Not interested _____
d. Too expensive _____ e. A waste of time _____

MASTER SUMMARY SHEET

(QUESTIONNAIRE DATA FROM NON-MEMBERS)

Quest. No.	1a	b	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	F	C	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X	X	*
2	F	C	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X	X	b
3	F	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	X	-
4	F	C	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	N	-	+	b
5	F	-	Y	-	Y	-	Y	Y	N	Y	X	-	-
6	-	-	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	X	-	b
7	-	C	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	-	-	e
8	-	C	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	X	-	e
9	F	C	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	N	Y	X	-	a
10	F	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	X	+	a
11	-	C	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	X	-	b
12	F	C	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	X	-	b
13	F	C	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	N	-	X	-	b
14	F	C	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	X	-	b
15	F	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	Y	X	-	b
16	F	C	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	N	Y	X	-	b
17	F	C	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	N	Y	X	-	-
18	F	C	Y	Y	-	N	Y	N	Y	Y	X	-	-
19	F	C	Y	N	N	-	N	N	N	Y	-	-	e
20	F	C	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	-	-	Y	X	-	d
21	F	C	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X	-	b
22	F	C	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	X	-	b
23	F	C	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	X	-	b
24	F	C	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	X	-	b
25	F	C	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	-	N	Y	X	-	b
26	F	C	Y	-	N	-	N	-	-	Y	x	-	b
27	F	C	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	X	-	b
28	F	C	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	-	b
29	F	C	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	-	b
30	F	C	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	-	b
31	F	C	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-
32	F	C	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-
33	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	N	N	Y	Y	-	X	-
34	F	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	N	-	+	b, d
35	F	C	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	N	Y	-	-	d
36	F	C	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	-	N	-	-	b
37	F	C	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	N	Y	-	-	b
38	F	C	Y	Y	Y	-	N	N	Y	Y	-	-	b
39	F	C	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	-	Y	X	-	a
40	F	C	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	X	-

F - Favorable C - Cooperative X - Answered
 - - Unanswered a, b, c, d, e indicates answer checked

CONSTITUTION OF THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

As adopted April 24, 1890.

Article I. Name - This association shall be called The General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Article II. Object - The object of the General Federation is to bring into communication with each other the various women's clubs throughout the world, in order that they may compare methods of work and become mutually helpful.

Article III. Officers and Delegates - Section 1. The officers of the General Federation of Women's Clubs shall be a President, a First Vice President, Vice Presidents whose number shall correspond to the number of clubs composing the Federation, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Auditor of accounts. These officers shall constitute a council with power to elect an Advisory Board, which shall transact the business of the Federation and report to the Council, and to the Federation at each biennial meeting.

Section 2. The President, First Vice President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer and Auditor of accounts shall be elected by ballot, after nomination, from the floor, at the biennial meetings. A majority vote of the officers and delegates present shall constitute an election. The president of each

club in membership shall be vice president of the Federation, or a club may elect a vice president from among its members.

Section 3. No member shall hold more than one office at a time. No officer shall be eligible to election to the same office for more than one consecutive term. Each officer shall hold office until the adjournment of the next biennial meeting. No two officers shall be elected from the same state.

Section 4. Each club belonging to the Federation should be represented at the biennial meetings by a delegate who shall be entitled to vote and who shall present to the meeting a written report of club work.

Section 5. All members of clubs which have regularly entered the Federation may be present at any biennial convention and may take part in discussions on all measures brought forward, but shall not introduce motions or vote.

Article IV. Condition of Membership - Section 1. A club desiring to join the General Federation of Women's Clubs should apply to a member of the Council, and should send to her a copy of its constitution and by-laws, also a copy of its act of incorporation, if incorporated.

Article V. Amendments - This constitution may be amended at any regular meeting of the Federation by a two-thirds vote of the members present, provided

Section 2. The member of the Council to whom application has been made shall present the name and credentials of the club to the Advisory Board. By vote of the Advisory Board a club may be elected an associate member of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Section 3. A club, in order to be eligible to membership in the General Federation of Women's Clubs, must possess the following qualifications: First, a constitution which shall show by its plan of work that no sectarian or political test is required, that its purpose is not primarily philanthropic or technical, but that its chief object is literary, artistic, or scientific culture, while the more broadly human movements may be recognized; second, a record of not less than one year of organized club life.

Article V. Meeting and Dues - Section 1. The meetings of the General Federation of Women's Clubs shall take place every two years in the month of May, beginning in 1892. The place of meeting shall be decided by the Advisory Board.

Section 2. The biennial dues of each club shall be \$10, payable at the biennial meeting.

Article VI. Amendments - This constitution may be amended at any biennial meeting of the Federation by a two-thirds vote of the members present, provided

the proposed amendment shall have been approved by the Advisory Board, and notice of the same appended to the call of the meeting.

CONSTITUTION AND BY LAWS OF THE ORLAND WOMEN'S
IMPROVEMENT CLUB OF ORLAND, CALIFORNIA

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Constitution

- Article I. Name
- II. Object
- III. Membership
- IV. Officers
- V. Government

By-laws

- Article I. Election to Membership
- II. Membership
- III. Dues
- IV. Election of Officers
- V. Duties of Officers
- VI. Meetings
- VII. Departments
- VIII. Resolutions
- IX. Amendments

CONSTITUTION OF THE ORLAND WOMEN'S IMPROVEMENT CLUB

Article I

Name

A number of the women of Orland, desiring to establish and maintain for their town the highest standards of moral, intellectual and physical excellence, have, with this end in view, effected an organization to be called "The Women's Improvement Club of Orland."

Article II

Object

Its object shall be to promote and encourage all that tends to the better interests of the community, to broaden and strengthen the desire for the improvement of the town of Orland, to obtain the most sanitary conditions, and to beautify the town in all ways.

Article III

Membership

Any woman shall be eligible to membership in the club who is willing to share to the extent of her ability in the work and responsibilities thereof, and whose interests are for the promotion of the well-being of the organization and the community at large.

Article IV

Officers

SECTION I

The officers of the club shall be: President, First

Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Corresponding Secretary, and two Auditors.

The chairman of standing committees and the officers shall constitute the executive board.

SECTION II

Officers of the club shall hold their respective offices on the executive board.

ARTICLE V

Government

The club shall be governed by the by-laws appended, and by the latest edition of Robert's Rules of Order.

BY-LAWS

Article I

Election to Membership

SECTION I. Any application for membership must be presented to the club by a member in good standing, to be voted on by acclamation at the next regular meeting.

Article II

Membership

SECTION I. A candidate, upon election, shall be entitled to membership and to all privileges of the club upon signing the by-laws and paying the required fees, until the close of the club year.

SECTION II. Membership shall be continued from year to year upon payment of yearly dues. If membership is not paid for one year, the member is automatically dropped from the club.

Article III

Dues

SECTION I. The membership fee shall be one dollar.

SECTION II. The annual dues shall be one dollar, payable in advance.

SECTION III. The wives of Orland Ministers shall be honorary members of the club.

SECTION IV. The application fee shall be one dollar. The fee shall accompany the name when proposed.

Article IV

Election of Officers

SECTION I. Officers shall be elected by ballot, and a majority of those members present at any regular meeting, or at any special meeting called for that purpose shall be sufficient for such election.

SECTION II. In case of a vacancy occurring in an office, the place may be filled at a regular or special meeting called for that purpose.

SECTION III. All officers shall hold office until their successors are elected and qualified, unless sooner disqualified.

SECTION IV. No elective officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two successive years, but may after the expiration of one year be elected again to such office.

SECTION V. There shall be a nominating committee of

five members, two of whom shall be appointed by the President, two by the club members, and the fifth chosen by these four members. This committee shall be appointed in January.

SECTION VI. The election of officers shall be held the first meeting in May.

Article V

Duties of Officers

SECTION I. The President shall preside at all meetings of the club and shall sign all orders on the treasury and shall appoint such committees as shall be expedient.

SECTION II. The first vice-president shall preside at all club meetings from which the President is absent. In the absence of both President and First Vice-President, the Second Vice-President shall preside.

SECTION III. The secretary shall keep the minutes of the club meetings, preserve and file all reports and papers of the club and shall receive all moneys coming to the club, pay them to the treasurer, taking her receipt therefor.

SECTION IV. Corresponding secretary shall take charge of all club correspondence relative to club affairs, and she shall notify all candidates of election to membership.

SECTION V. The treasurer shall collect and have charge of all club moneys, subject to the approval of the club.

She shall pay out money only upon written order of the president, countersigned by the secretary. She shall keep an itemized account of all money received and expended and shall report at the annual meeting of the club. She shall deposit the money coming into her hands at the discretion of the club.

SECTION VI. The auditors shall audit all bills and accounts of the treasurer and shall make a written report at the annual meetings of the club.

SECTION VII. The executive board shall meet at the call of the President for conference. Five members shall constitute a quorum. Special meetings may be called by the President.

SECTION VIII. The executive board shall meet at the call of the President for conference. The executive board shall have the power of the club to act on business arising between meetings of the club. Five members of the executive board shall constitute a quorum.

Article VI

Meetings

SECTION I. The club shall hold its regular meetings at two on the afternoon of the second and fourth Wednesday of each month.

SECTION II. Five members of the club present at a club

meeting shall constitute a quorum.

SECTION III. Special meetings of the club may be called by the President whenever the good of the club demands it.

Article VII

Departments

SECTION I. Departments for different lines of study, work, or recreation may be formed in the club, governed by the respective chairman and officers, but under the direction and control of the parent club and its by-laws.

Article VIII

Resolutions

SECTION I. ALL RESOLUTIONS offered for the consideration of the club must be presented in writing, with the endorsement of at least three members of the club.

Article IX

Amendments

SECTION I. THE CONSTITUTION and BY-LAWS may be amended at any meeting by a two-thirds vote of those present who are entitled to vote. An amendment to change must be presented in writing at two meetings of the club.

BUDGET OF THE ORLAND WOMEN'S IMPROVEMENT CLUB FOR 1934

INCOME:

Estimated dues of 75 members @ \$2.00	\$150.00
Balance from previous year	29.89
	<hr/>
	179.89

DISBURSEMENTS:

State and District dues	30.00
County Dues	11.25
Printing, etc.	10.00
Philanthropy	10.00
Janitor	5.00
Flowers for sick	5.00
Supplies	5.00
Program	50.00
Delegates to Convention	15.00
Pres. to Convention	7.50
Miscellaneous	31.14
	<hr/>
	\$179.89

CHARTER MEMBERS
OF THE
ORLAND WOMEN'S IMPROVEMENT CLUB

Mrs. Anna A Kesselring
Mrs. Gussie Iglick *
Mrs. Mabel J Rawlins
Mrs. Hanna Mecum
Mrs. Marie Sayler
Mrs. C. French
Mrs. Flora Norris
Mrs. Elaine Motter Sulliger
Mrs. Ethel P. Motter

*-Deceased.

PRESIDENTS OF THE ORLAND WOMEN'S IMPROVEMENT CLUB

<u>Year</u>	<u>President</u>
1909-1910	Mrs. Anna Kesselring
1911	Mrs. Addah Searce
1912	Mrs. Marie Saylor
1913	Mrs. Elizabeth Morrissey
1914	Mrs. Hattie Baugh
1915-1916	Mrs. Nora Harrington
1917	Mrs. Isabel Albee
1918-1919	Mrs. Anna B. Guilford
1920	Mrs. Louise R. Lane
1921	Mrs. Mae Neilson
1922	Mrs. Ruth Scribner
1923	Mrs. Hortense Simpson
1924	Mrs. Bessie Mecum
1925	Mrs. Hattie Asdell
1926	Mrs. Marie Saylor
1927	Mrs. Louise R. Lane
1928-1929	Mrs. Nora Harrington
1930-1931	Mrs. Florence Allan
1932	Mrs. Ruby Hudson
1933	Mrs. Agnes Goldstein *
1934	Mrs. Frances Hicks
1935	Mrs. Hattie Asdell
1936	Mrs. Florence Bryant Parker

*Deceased

INSTALLATION SERVICE
of
Northern District Junior Membership
C.F.W.C.

FLAME OF WOMANHOOD

"Did you ever watch the Campfire
When the wood has fallen low,
And the ashes start to whiten
'Round the embers' crimson glow;
With the night sounds all around you
Making silence doubly sweet,
And a full moon high above you,
That the spell may be complete?

Tell me, were you ever nearer
To the land of Heart's Desire
Than when you sat there thinking
With your feet before the fire?"

--from Beside Our Campfires, S. Weddell

Did you dream that the foundation
Of the fires of all the world
Are centered in the beautiful creation
Of wonderful womanhood?
That each "living, glowing ember"
Kindles "friendship to remember?"
That the smile that's carried onward
Is but the echo of your dreams?

"This learned I from the smoke of a fire,
Which to and fro did float upon the breeze
Our influence," our echo selves, "may fall
Where we can never be."

Of the Fire of Life you are the Builders,
You are the Fuel of Womanhood.
Sparks of life shall be given
Off from the leap of your flame.
The kind of flame you create
Depends upon the type of fuel which you
Gather to build your fire.
If it has been chosen with discrimination,
Diligently seasoned, and patiently laid,
It will kindle quickly, sending warmth and
Gladness to all who are near.

--Florence Bryant Parker

"If you be expert or unskilled,
 It matters little if you Build.
 And if in building you are true
 T'will make an expert out of you.
 Waste little time in tearing down--
 Destruction wins no lasting Crown--
 The Souls that win the sweetest Cup
 Are Builders!

Builders!

Builders up!"

--John Kendrick Bangs

SYMBOL

The symbol of the Junior Membership is in this emblem.
 In the background are the GOLDEN WINGS, signifying your
 ambitions and aspirations.
 The CIRCLE is the wheel of your unbroken friendships.
 In the foreground is the TORCH of inspirational lead-
 ership which you shall pass on to others.
 The SHIELD links us with the Senior groups, who sponsor,
 protect, and encourage our J.M.F.C. (Junior Mem-
 bership of Federated
 Clubs)

Your colors are GREEN and GOLD.

GREEN for creation, signifying the creative ideas of all
 the members of your groups.

GOLD for true worth, that our Junior Membership may ever
 encourage the development of truest worth.

PURPOSE

The PURPOSE of the Junior Membership is to
 Learn to choose your fuel wisely,
 That your torch may flame upward
 IN Inspirational leadership, and be carried
 Onward to others upon the wings of your ambitions and
 aspirations,
 Culminating in a wheel of unbroken friendships
 Built upon true worth.

Will you come forward and receive the flame symbolic
 of this purpose?

OATH

Will you strive to mingle the gold of true worth with
 the brilliant green of your creative abilities?
 To keep the wings of your ambitions and aspirations from
 becoming tarnished or scorched by false fires?

To strengthen the wheel of unbroken friendships upon the
 true worth of friends?
 To use the shield, or Senior groups, as your protective
 advisors?
 To pass on brighter, to the next generation, the torch of
 inspirational leadership which you shall
 now receive from the Seniors?

--Florence Bryant Parker

Torch of womanhood, "pure and strong,
 Make free our hearts from secret wrong.
 Kindle wonder with thy light,
 Give us reverential sight--
 Lift our souls in high desire,
 Radiant Womanhood of fire,
 We kneel before thy flame."

--Abbie Graham

Kneel to have candles lighted while the following is sung:

"Kneel always when you light a fire!
 Kneel reverently, and thankful be
 For God's unfailing charity,
 And on the ascending flame inspire
 A little prayer, that shall upbear
 The incense of your thankfulness
 For this sweet grace
 Of warmth and light!
 For here again is sacrifice
 For your delight."

--John Oxenham

"The call of the fire comes to us through the shadows
 That follow the close of the day.
 Its flames bring us peace and a calmness of spirit
 That drive all our troubles away.
 We're thankful for days and the joys that they give us,
 For nights and the rest that they bring.
 May we go on believing in this love we're receiving
 Just now 'round the flames as we sing."

--from Beside our Campfires, S. Weddell

Girls stand, face audience, and all sing:
 "Follow the Gleam."

"To the Knights in days of old
 Keeping watch o'er the mountain height
 Came a vision of Holy Grail
 And a voice through the waiting night;
 Follow, Follow, Follow the Gleam
 Banners unfurled, o'er all the world,

Follow, Follow, Follow the Gleam
 Banners unfurled, o'er all the world,
 Follow, Follow, Follow the gleam
 Of the Chalice that is the Grail.

And we who would serve the King
 And loyally Him obey
 In the consecrate silence know
 That the challenge still holds today.
 Follow, Follow, Follow the Gleam,
 Standards of worth, o'er all the earth,
 Follow, Follow, Follow the Gleam
 Of the light that shall bring the dawn."
 --Y.W.C.A. Song Book

CLOSING PSALM

"Happy is the girl
 Who follows the gleam within her heart,
 And stands sincerely for all things good,
 Who stoops not to disloyal thought
 But delights in the purposes of God,
 And thinks on them as one--both day and night--"
 For she is like a gentle flame burning in the twilight
 Which sparkles and glows in the shadows
 Whose smoke circles upward reaching out
 And all she does shall live.

--Adaptation Florence Bryant Parker

Finis

Originated for Orland Juniors

By Mrs. Ralph Parker, Advisor