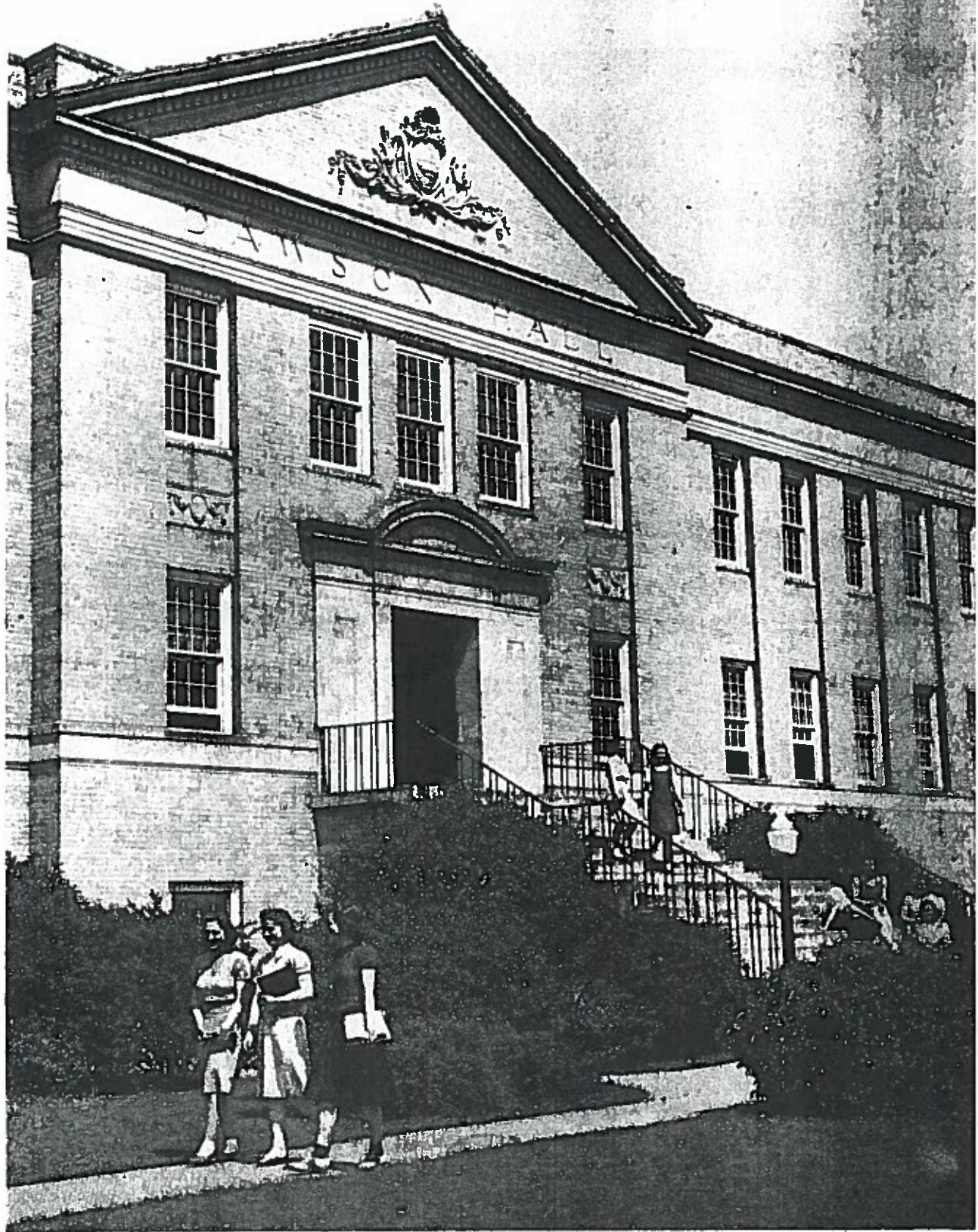


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Silver Anniversary Bulletin

SCHOOL OF HOME ECONOMICS

THE SCHOOL OF HOME ECONOMICS

THE FACULTY

MARY ETHEL CRESWELL, B.S.H.E., *Dean of the School*

LELAND R. ALEXANDER, B.S.H.E., M.S.H.E.,
Associate Professor of Institution Management

MARGARET HARRIS BLAIR, B.S.H.E., M.A.,
Assistant Professor of Clothing

MATILDA CALLAWAY, B.S.H.E., M.A.,
Associate Professor of Home Economics

MARY ETHEL CRESWELL, B.S.H.E.,
Professor of Home Economics

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Assistant Professor of Clothing and Textiles

MAUDE PYE HOOD, B.S.H.E., M.S.H.E.,
Assistant Professor of Foods and Equipment

MARTHA LABOON, B.S.H.E., M.S.H.E.,
Instructor in Child Development

MARY ELLEN LYONS, B.S. Ed., M.A., Ph.D.,
Associate Professor of Home Economics

MARGARET ELIZABETH MCPHAUL, B.S.H.E.,
Instructor in Child Development

QUINELLE McRAE, B.S.H.E., M.S.H.E.,
Instructor in Clothing

PEARL CAMPBELL MOON, B.S.H.E., M.A.,
Assistant Professor of Home Management

CATHERINE L. NEWTON, B.S.H.E., M.A.,
Associate Professor of Foods and Nutrition

JOHN A. SIMPSON, M.D.,
Clinical Adviser in Pediatrics and Child Hygiene

LOUISE HOWARD STAKELY, A.B., M.S., B.S.H.E.,
Instructor in Home Economics

IDA ELIZABETH WHITE, B.S.H.E.,
Graduate Assistant

HARMON W. CALDWELL, A.B., LL.B., LL.D.,
President of the University and Ex-officio Member of the Faculty

L. L. HENDREN, A.B., M.A., Ph.D.,
Dean of Faculties and Ex Officio Member of the Faculty

Author and Editor of Bulletin
MARGARET HARRIS BLAIR
Chairman of Silver Anniversary Information
and Publication Committee

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1944

Home Economics at the University of Georgia

World War I—World War II

It is interesting to note that the silver anniversary of the granting of the first degree in home economics at the University of Georgia falls during World War II; because it was in World War I that the first degree was granted. It was through the admission of women to courses with credit towards this degree that women gained admission to the University for shortly afterwards privileges were extended to women to all degrees.

It is wartime at this writing and many things are not as they are in normal times. All colleges and universities have had to lose many students to the service of the country in the war emergency, of course. Up to this drop in registration there had been a steady increase in the number of students majoring in home economics. From the twelve original graduates the number of graduates had grown to 1250 with 112 members in the graduating class of 1941. The present registration exceeds that of any other school or department of the University.

Growth and development in the School of Home Economics does not lag even though in the year of our twenty-fifth anniversary we are in the throes of an international struggle. For, although we are cooperating in the war effort by sharing over half of Dawson Hall with the Navy Pre-Flight School, none of the usual activities has been curtailed. All of the usual courses are being offered and new courses as needed are being added to the curriculum. Faculty and students are lending their time and effort in war activities and adaptations have been made to suit present conditions. Women of the city are attending Red Cross nutrition courses and lunch room courses with the regular students. A course in home nursing is available to our students now and intensive courses in food preservation, child development, nutrition, and clothing were offered in the summer session to afford home demonstration agents, teachers and others who could not be released for any length of time from their jobs an opportunity for inservice study. The clothing and textiles department is comfortably situated for the duration of the war in the Forestry Building and the foods and nutrition laboratories were left undisturbed. Although the pre-flight cadets are using our new dining hall with the steam tables and other modern equipment for large quantity cookery, our students are learning quantity cookery and institutional management just the same and perhaps with the de-

velopment of greater ingenuity through having to meet their problems in ways and means attuned to wartime conditions.

BETTER LIVING

The steady growth and development of this part of the University is not to be wondered at for students graduating from the School of Home Economics are prepared for better homemaking, for scientific and economical home management, for selecting, caring for, preparing and serving foods; for maintaining happy relationships in the family; for artistic and practical planning and ornamenting the home so as to bring about aesthetic enjoyment and satisfaction for all of its members; for being gracious and efficient hostesses in the social activities in the home; for wearing appropriate clothes, gracefully, tastefully, and artistically; for caring for and storing wearing apparel so as to extend its use; for economic selection of satisfying clothes, and for good workmanship in constructing one's clothes; for high standards in personal care and grooming; for child care and training; for feeding the sick as well as the members of the family in good health—in other words for effective living.

VOCATIONS

Students in the School of Home Economics who wish to fit themselves for a vocation receive training which leads to positions such as hospital, college or hotel dietitians; cafeteria, tea room, school lunch room, college or hotel dining room managers; teaching in city or county high schools or in nursery schools or junior colleges; home service work with utility companies, manufacturers or other business concerns; positions in the world of fashion as salespeople, assistant buyers, buyers, fashion promoters, stylists, show owners or managers, pattern designers or adapters, shoppers, stage, movie or dress designers, home section editors and many others; government work, such as rehabilitation in connection with National Bureaus, Farm Security, research in home economics, home demonstration agents or state specialists in Agricultural Extension Service. These are some of the fields which home economics graduates enter and others are constantly opening up. Every graduate who prepared herself for and desires a job is readily placed. In fact, the demand is greater than the supply.



An evening at home in one of the home management houses.

HOME MANAGEMENT

Not only do the students have courses in foods and nutrition, clothing and textiles, home planning and furnishing, family relationships, child development, equipment, and institutional management but they have opportunity to live for a quarter in one of the four home management houses, to have first hand observation of children in the Nursery School, and to prepare and serve meals in the school lunch room.

While courses in the School of Home Economics give specialized training in all the different phases of home economics, there is also opportunity for electing courses in any part of the University. Requirements for a home economics major, which include the usual cultural subjects to be found in all curricula and the technical courses in home economics, provide a strong scientific and artistic background for the student.

The four new home management houses are modernly equipped. A quarter's residence is required of all students whose curriculum calls for Home Economics 369. The furnishing and decoration of these houses give teaching material for the home furnishing courses. Each house has a trained resident director.

DAWSON HALL

Erected in 1932, Dawson Hall is located on the College of Agriculture Campus, which is beautiful from the standpoint of natural location and expert landscaping. It is within walking distance of the North Campus and the business center of the city.

Dawson Hall is a three-story structure containing modern and fully equipped teaching and research laboratories for foods and nutrition, textiles and clothing, and applied arts.



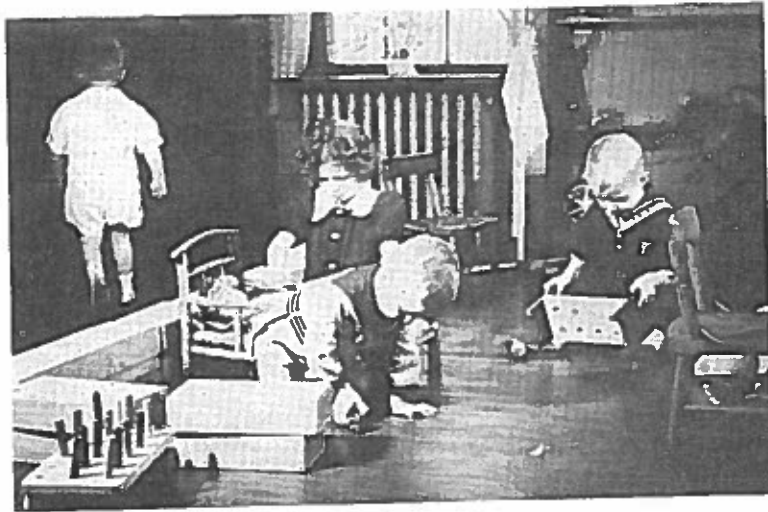
Entrance to one of home management houses.

In close proximity to Dawson Hall are Soule Hall, the two residential halls, the dining hall, the Physical Education Building for Women, the home management houses, the nursery school, the nutrition animal experimental laboratory, and Conner Hall Library.

In addition to the executive and faculty offices, the building has a reading room for the Homecon Club, and rest rooms and locker rooms. The art studios include facilities for design, weaving, metal work and other crafts.

NURSERY SCHOOL

In cooperation with the Department of Psychology, the School of Home Economics maintains a nursery school as a laboratory for courses in child development. The Department of Psychology collaborates in teaching, gives psychological tests, and offers a consultant service to parents. A pediatrician is in charge of inspection, physical examinations, and consultant service. The nursery school is housed in a new building well located and equipped with reference to needs of the pre-school child and for observation and participation by students in all degree courses concerned. It is visited by many parents, educational and social welfare leaders.



Children in Nursery School.



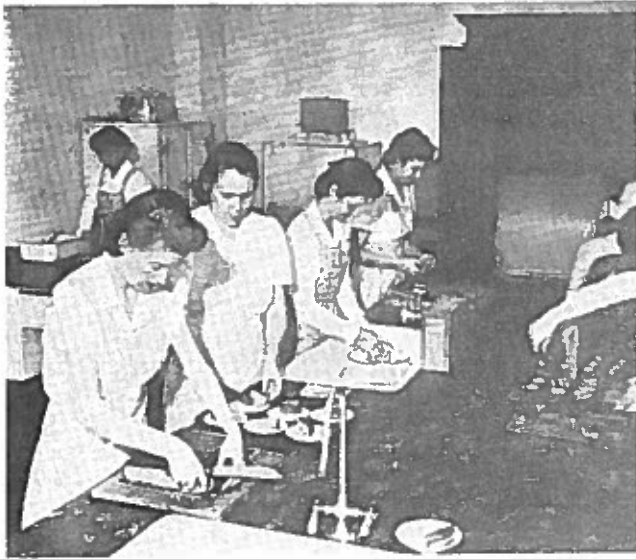
Play time.



Students who guide little children at play may know how to guide the development of their own children.



Four home management houses and the nursery school make a family life center in which application of home economics is made.



Serving Desserts School of Home Economics Lunch Room.



Weighing food for special diets.

INSTITUTIONAL COURSES

Adequate and well equipped laboratories for institutional courses are provided in the new dining hall for women. Here are excellent opportunities for training in institutional cookery and administration.



Class in home nursing learns to bathe baby.



Students Learn Lunch Room Management by selecting, preparing and serving lunches.



Making dessert for dinner—pies.

GRADUATES OF RECENT YEARS

To date there have been 1250 graduates from the School of Home Economics. A study of 582 graduates of recent years illustrates the frequency with which they enter various fields as the initial occupation entered upon at graduation or after graduate study:

	Per cent
Teaching home economics in high schools	45
Teaching other than home economics subjects	4
Home Demonstration Work	9
Home Service (public utilities)	3
Dietitians, Student (hospital and administrative)	6
Dietitians, College, tea rooms, etc.	1
United States Government (WPA, Farm Security and NYA)	10
Miscellaneous (college teaching, State of Georgia, commercial or temporary jobs)	7
Homemaking	9
Graduate and other study	3
Not desirous of positions	3

Records over a longer period show many transfers of alumnae into different vocations including a high percentage into homemaking. Graduates of these earlier years have filled positions as interior decorators, extension specialists in nutrition, in clothing, and in home improvement, State and District extension leaders, journalists in home economics and college teachers. Specialization for varied positions is provided by areas of major concentration beginning the Junior year.



A house director and one of her "daughters."



Draping.



Picnic on terrace of one of the four home management houses.



MARY E. CRESWELL
Dean of Home Economics

DEAN CRESWELL

Dean Mary E. Creswell, who was the first and has been the only director of home economics at the University of Georgia since the admission of women to the University in 1918, is the present Dean of the School of Home Economics.

Mary E. Creswell is the daughter of a physician, the late Dr. A. E. Creswell, who moved with his family to Georgia when Miss Creswell was a child. Her educational career began when she was a First Honor graduate from the Johnston Institute at Monroe, Georgia. She then attended the State Normal School at Athens receiving her diploma in 1902.

Her professional career began when she was appointed a teacher in the Walton County Public Schools in 1901. She was critic teacher of the Muscogee Training School on the Normal School campus from 1902-1911. During this period Miss Creswell developed the curriculum and supervised practice teaching in home economics and science in the regular session. She spent her summers in study at the University of Chicago or teaching in the University of Georgia Summer School.

In 1910 and 1911 Miss Creswell was principal of the Muscogee Training School and was attending special classes at the University of Georgia. From 1911 to 1913 she was Field Agent in charge of girls' and women's work with the Extension Service of the Georgia State College of Agriculture. In 1913 she was called by the United States Department of Agriculture to serve as Field Agent for fifteen southern states.

It was through the establishment of the Division of Home Economics in the Georgia State College of Agriculture that women gained admission to the University. It was Mary E. Creswell who was recalled to Georgia in 1918 and made director of this division when it was established. In 1919 she received the first Baccalaureate degree granted by the University to a woman student, the Bachelor of Science in Home Economics.

The summer of 1928 found her a specialist in the United States Department of the Interior. In 1926 and again in 1929, under the auspices of Columbia University, Miss Creswell traveled extensively abroad. It was about this time that she conducted a home economics survey in Land Grant Colleges in Alabama, Florida, North and South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, and Georgia.

Publications

For several years Miss Creswell was editor of the Home Department of the Southern Ruralist, she has contributed to the Annals of the American Academy of Political Science and to bulletins of the United States Department of Agriculture and Extension Service of Georgia, Georgia State College of Agriculture. Articles of her's have appeared in many journals.

Honor Societies

Miss Creswell is a charter member of the University chapter of Phi Kappa Phi and Phi Upsilon Omicron. Her name is on the Founder's Roll, "One hundred women from many lands who have given devoted service to country homes and communities," of the Associated Country Women of the World with headquarters in London. She holds the Certificate of Recognition awarded by Epsilon Sigma Phi, national Honorary Extension Fraternity. She was a member of the National Committee on Purnell Research Projects, 1926-27; in 1928 a member of the National Advisory Committee on Land Grant College Surveys. She was sent as a delegate to the Merrill Palmer Conference in 1929 and to the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection in 1930.

National Award

(Reprint from University Alumni Record,
December, 1936)

The Grand Council of the National Extension organization, besides conferring certificates on a limited number of workers chosen within the state for significant service, may choose three additional persons whom it wishes to honor from the country at large. These may be engaged in active extension service or may have given distinguished service in the past.

For this award, Miss Mary E. Creswell, Dean of the School of Home Economics and formerly State Home Demonstration Agent and later Assistant Director of Home Demonstration in Georgia, was chosen together with the Directors of Extension of Wisconsin and Arizona. It was Miss Creswell who suggested the name "home demonstration" for this type of rural adult education.

In announcing this award the grand secretary says, "No Extension worker in the United States contributed more to the foundation of home demonstration work than Miss Mary E. Creswell. She had great foresight and laid very firm and sound plans on which we have built. She was the first woman employed in the Federal Extension Office in Washington."

Miss Creswell has contributed outstanding

leadership to the development of education not only in Georgia but throughout the country. It was she who proposed the establishment of the Georgia Home Economics Association and she was its first president.



Stringing hearts for Homecon Party



Meals are planned and served on a family basis in unit kitchens.



Costume Design.



Clothing construction.



Thanksgiving dinner in home management house.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

The School of Home Economics was established as a School of the University in 1933 when the Household Arts Department of the Georgia State Teachers College was merged with the Division of Home Economics of the College of Agriculture. This being true it would seem of interest to review the outstanding factors in the development of this department and the Division up to their consolidation.

The Division of Home Economics, Georgia State College of Agriculture

Miss Mary E. Creswell was called from Washington, D. C., in 1918 to become Director of the Division of Home Economics when it was first established. Miss Erna Proctor, now Assistant Regional Director of the Farm Security Administration, Montgomery, Alabama, and Miss Rosalie Rathbone, now head of the clothing department of Iowa State College, associate professors, made the other members of the original staff. When the Georgia State College of Agriculture opened its doors to women students, women for the first time could receive a degree in home economics in Georgia. Up to this time, if a student of home economics wished to study further than the two-year course offered in the Georgia Normal School and other similar institutions, she had to go out of the state to do so.

There was urgent need in 1918, just as there is today, of technically trained women for government work and of women for education in professional subjects. In nearly all Land Grant Colleges of the nation home economics had long been established and liberally supported. It was expected that the University of Georgia with its Land-Grant support and the vigorous leadership of the late Andrew M. Soule, President of the State College of Agriculture, should meet the needs of the state in a national emergency. This it did by admitting women for the first time to the regular session of the University when the degree in home economics was established.

The Department of Household Arts Georgia State Teachers College

Miss Bess M. Baird was professor of home economics on the staff of the School of Home Economics from 1933 up to the time of her much regretted retirement two years ago. Miss Baird came to Georgia in 1917 as head of the department of Household Arts in the State Normal School, which later became the Coordinate College of the University when all

senior division college work was transferred to the North and South Campuses of the University in 1933.

Miss Ida Turnbull, now Mrs. Cloud of Greensboro, Georgia, and Miss Jane Taylor were the first teachers when "Domestic Science" was added to the curriculum of the State Normal School in 1901. Their salaries were paid by George Foster Peabody. Men as well as women were enrolled in these classes.

The first home management house in Georgia was "The Little White House." This little cottage housed the first cooking laboratories. In 1904 the "Domestic Science" Department moved into the Smith Building. In 1916 the cottage became a home management house, the first in Georgia.

In the Muscogee Training School, established in 1902 for teacher training purposes of the State Normal School with Miss Celeste Parrish as Director, and Miss Laura Smith as principal, and Miss Mary E. Creswell, critic teacher, home economics had a prominent place in the curriculum of every grade.

Admission of Women

Admission of women to the University was not an easy accomplishment. Patience and persistence of club women over the state over a long period of years had much to do with molding the opinions of the powers that be. As far back as 1899, with the late Mrs. B. C. Morgan as chairman, a group of women from the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames sent a petition to the trustees of the University asking that women be admitted. The petition was not only bitterly opposed but after declining it, Mrs. Morgan said, the trustees voted to have all reference to it expunged from the records of the meeting. A second petition was presented May 20, 1902. Not meeting with any success, the Federated Clubs continued agitating the opening of the University to women.

In 1918 when the approval finally came there were only three state normal colleges in Georgia opened to women.

Women's organizations have continued to give generous support. The Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs furnished the students' rooms in the first residence hall for women; its Student Aid Foundation has enabled many girls to come to the University. The late Mrs. M. E. Judd gave \$3,000 to equip a nutrition laboratory. The late Mary Franklin presented distinguished paintings to home economics buildings.

The world was deep in World War I at this



Experimenting with potato and other flour substitutes twenty-five years ago at Georgia.

In 1926-27 a six-year grant from the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Foundation enabled the Division of Home Economics to establish the first center for college teaching in child development and field work in parent education in the Southeast.

A Purnell project in vitamin research was conducted in cooperation with the State Experiment Station, 1928-33. A household equipment laboratory with facilities for research was added in 1928 with the cooperation of utility and commercial companies. A research worker in household equipment was employed, 1929-1933. The Department of Fine and Applied Arts was added in 1928 and continued until 1933 when it was transferred to the College of Arts and Sciences.

By 1932 major concentrations had been established in teacher training, institutional management, applied art, home demonstration work, household equipment, and general home economics. A further area of concentration, clothing and textiles, was added in 1933.

In 1933 the Household Arts department of the Georgia State Teachers College was merged with the Division of Home Economics of the State College of Agriculture and the School of Home Economics established.

time and the need of technically trained women made it an opportune time for the State College of Agriculture to organize a course for women. The approval was made by the Prudential committee of the Board of Trustees, a small group that acted between meetings of the Trustees.

It was in the catalog of March 1918 that the course in home economics which was open at first only to Juniors and Seniors was announced. On September 16, 1918, twelve young women, the founders of Alpha Mu, registered in the Junior class. These young women were the first women students to register in any regular session of the University. Their present names are: Mrs. Cully A. Cobb, Miss Edith Creswell, Mrs. Fred Whelchel, Mrs. A. P. Dean, Miss Susie Burson, Mrs. C. N. Walker, Mrs. Walter Moran, Mrs. Meade Ferguson, Mrs. Paul Tabor, Miss Mattie Rampley, Miss Edith Robertson, and the late Mrs. Ora Hart Avery. The catalog of April, 1919 says, "The world food situation which cannot fail to be acute for several years to come demands the utmost endeavor on the part of America."

Through the courtesy of Chancellor David Barrow, special arrangements were made for these young ladies to register in his office, so they would not have to suffer the indignity of standing in line.

From 1918-33 the activities of teaching, research and extension were administered in the Division of Home Economics. Institutional economics courses were organized in 1923. Graduate courses were established in 1924. Major courses in physical education for women came in 1926.

The "young ladies" in this picture were the first to register for any regular session of the University.



ANNIVERSARY PLANS

(A reprint of an article in the October 1943 *Georgia Agriculturist* by Catherine L. Newton, Associate Professor of Home Economics, University of Georgia, and chairman of the Silver Anniversary committee.)

Many of us can remember back to 1918, when for the first time the doors of our beloved State University were swung open during its regular session to young women. The first twelve women students were registered for the Bachelor of Science degree in Home Economics. Thus the oldest chartered State University has for twenty-five years given to her young women the opportunity for an excellent college education with a constantly widening horizon offering greater choices in specialization.

It is because our recent graduates cannot recall these early days, and because many of our earlier graduates have only hazy recollections of them, that plans are under way to make this year 1943-44 stand out as a memorial year from which to push forward to greater achievement.

A Silver Anniversary Committee was organized during the summer quarter and numbers of important sub-committees were appointed. These sub-committees are already at work. One, under the chairmanship of Miss Martha LaBoon, is seeking as many alumnae addresses as possible. You who read the *Agriculturist* may help in that effort by sending a post card to Dawson Hall if you know of some girl who has added another name to that of her college days or has changed her address recently.

Mrs. Margaret Blair is chairman of a committee which is bringing together information about alumnae. This will be compiled and published and made available to all who are interested.

Miss Alice Beall is chairman of a committee which is working on reunion plans for the spring. Some of us are hoping to have alumnae meetings all over Georgia.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishing of the degree course in home economics is also the twenty-fifth anniversary of the beginning of Miss Creswell's service as head of this program of work. She is cooperating with us by consenting to sit for a portrait which we believe will be full of meaning for all alumnae. The portrait committee, under the chairmanship of Miss Matilda Callaway, will have many decisions to make when they learn of available funds and available artists.

Mrs. Pearl C. Moon and her committee will handle the money and we believe they will be the busiest committee of all, for everybody, (alumnae, students, and friends) will want a part in the celebration.

Miss Irma Hicks is chairman of a library committee which will collect and assemble several permanent exhibits to show the development of home life in Georgia.

Miss Willie Vie Dowdy's committee plans for good publicity at intervals throughout the year. She may call on students and alumnae for help.

With the cooperation of all the alumnae and students the Silver Anniversary committee expects to make the year 1943-44 stand out as an important mile stone in the development of home economics at the University of Georgia.



PAULINE PARK WILSON

HONORS DAY PROGRAM

Honors Day at the University of Georgia this year was the real opening of the Silver Anniversary celebration of the establishment of the degree in home economics and the admission of women to the regular classes at the University.

Dr. L. L. Hendren, Dean of Faculties, invited a leading home economist to be the speaker for the Honors Day program. Never before had a woman been the speaker on this occasion. Professor Pauline Park Wilson, head of the department of Family Life at the University of Alabama, was the choice of the committee.

Mrs. Wilson was not a stranger on the University of Georgia campus, however. Beginning in 1928 a grant from the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Foundation for a period of five years made possible the beginning of a notable program in a very new field of work involving home economics, psychology and education. It was Pauline Park who at this time was called to the College of Agriculture of the University to organize the department of child development and parent education in the Division of Home Economics.

In introducing Mrs. Wilson, Dean Creswell gave a short history of the admission and early activities of women students. Mrs. Wilson is keenly interested in an adequate counselling service for girls in college. In her speech on Honors Day she emphasized the need for cooperation between students and faculty members in seeking answers to problems which graduates do not find answered in their formal education.

In conclusion the following points were brought out. "We must know needs before we can fit education to needs. We must look ahead to try to see what the pattern of life will be. We must direct our teaching so as to fit our students for this pattern. We must encourage self motivation. We must experiment, must listen to youth. All education must be accompanied by a thorough going counselling. We must help to get a new direction for education."

AFTER GRADUATION

Although a study of 200 replies to questionnaires sent out to our 1248 alumnae in the Fall of 1943 does not give a complete picture of what our graduates are doing, it does give a cross section which reveals an interesting profile of the activities after college of these young women. The percentages given below are figured on the basis of the 200 replies received and not on the total number of alumnae. Their graduation dates range from 1920 to 1943. Further study has been made in the following institutions:

	Per Cent	Per Cent
University of Georgia	9.5—M.A. degree	3.0
University of Tennessee	2.5—M.A. degree	.5
Columbia University.....	4.0—M.A. degree	2.5
Iowa State College	1.5—M.A. degree	.5
University of Chicago		1.0
University of North Carolina ..		.5

	Per Cent
Florida State College for Women .....	.5
University of Minnesota .....	.5
University of Virginia .....	.5
University of Columbus .....	.5
Southern Study Workshop .....	.5
Vassar College .....	.5
Michigan State .....	.5
Ohio State University .....	.5
Baptist W. M. U. Training School .....	.5

	Per Cent
Walter Reed General Hospital	1.0
Emergency Hospital, Washington, D. C. ....	.5
Beth Israel Hospital .....	.5
Emory University Hospital .....	.5
Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia .....	.5

JOBS

A list of the positions which these graduates hold or have held since graduation gives an idea of the breadth and scope of work which is available to home economics graduates.

	Per Cent
Teachers of home economics	49.0
Have taught (other than home economics) ..	9.5
Home Demonstration Agents	22.0
Georgia State Extension Specialists .....	.5
District Home Demonstration Agents	1.5
Other Extension Service workers	2.5
Dietitians	3.5
Research nutritionists	2.0
Home Supervisors, F. S. A.	14.0
Home Service Workers, Georgia Power Co. ...	7.5
Assistant supervisors, School Lunch Rooms ..	1.5
Department of Public Welfare	2.5
W. P. A. Aide	1.5
Record Clerks	2.5
In Service (WAC, WAVE, U.S.N.A.S., Marine Corps, other defense work)	5.0

In each of the following jobs one graduate of the 200 who replied has worked or is working at present: Civil Service, Advertising, News Reporter, Farmer, Dress Shop, Sewing Instructor Singer Machine Co., Seamstress, Personnel Representative, Personnel Trainer in department store, Assistant Food Technologist, Specialists in Home Electrification, Assistant Chemist at dehydration plant, Assistant Supervisor Homemaking Education, Laboratory Technician, Fort Benning, Advertising, Home Economist with State Department of Public Health.

In some instances there has been a shift from one job to another. Sometimes a position is given up when a girl marries and becomes a homemaker. But a number of our graduates are working part or full time and carrying on home responsibilities too. If this must be done, of course home economics graduates are better prepared for the double responsibility than any other group.

SALARIES

Of the two hundred replies received, 101 included the salary figure. This was only 50 per cent of the total number of replies and only 8 per cent of total alumnae. But the figures are interesting, even so.

The lowest salary given was for teaching, \$92.00 per month.

The highest salary given was that of a TVA Specialist in Home Electrification, \$3600.00.

The salary range for teaching home economics was from \$93.75 per month (number of months not given) to \$2500.00 a year.

Only eight of the 101 who gave their salaries were making less than \$1000.00 a year. 4 per cent of the 200 who returned the questionnaire.

Fifty made salaries between \$1000.00 and \$2000.00 per cent.

Thirty seven made salaries above \$2000.00, 18.5 per cent.

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

	Per Cent
American Dietetic Association	2.0
GHEA	30.0
AVA	5.5
GEA	20.5
FHEA	.5
AHEA	9.5
NEA	5.5
GVEA	1.0
AAUW	2.5
NCHEA	1.0
Atlanta Dietetics Association	1.0
Atlanta Teacher's Association	1.0
Virginia Dietetics Association	.5
Master 4-H Club	.5
Home Demonstration Agents Association	4.0
University of Georgia Alumni Association	18.0

WAR CONTRIBUTIONS

	Per Cent
Husbands in Service	20.0
Sons or daughters in Service	2.0
Victory gardens	38.0
Food processing	54.0
Bonds or Stamps	85.0
Red Cross Work	73.5

FAMILY LIFE

	Per Cent
Single	42.5
Married	43.5
Widows	4.0
Homemakers (working part-time)	1.5
Homemakers (working full-time)	16.5

50 per cent of those married have one or more children.

Of the 90 graduates above who are married or have been, there were only three who had been divorced. That is a ratio of one to thirty against the national ratio of one to six marriages. This may be significant as to the effect on family life of home economics training.

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

(174 answered this question)

	Per Cent
Woman's Club	27.5
Church affiliations	90
Church work	48
Civic Clubs	16.5
Welfare work	13
Registered voter	70
Number who vote	65
Not registered	1.5
Other community activities	7

MOST INTERESTING OR UNUSUAL WORK DONE

(Some examples of the 100 statements received)

"Starting the 'Rat lab' at the University of Georgia."

"Work on Virgin Islands, 1939, with FSA."

"Making a real home and being a real mother to my two children. In the professional work I enjoyed every minute as a home demonstration agent in teaching easier and better methods to those worthy girls and women."

"Keeping house for my husband was the most interesting work that I have done."

"Working with girls, teaching them sewing and cooking, guiding their recreation at the Association Settlement House, Chicago, which happens to be in the lower income section and in a Polish neighborhood."

"Public Relations for nine political candidates, including the present governor. Directing Public Relations for National Conference of Christians and Jews."

"Studying the technicalities of the U. S. Postal System."

"Living in the Home Management House; supervising our Nursery School; training students to give special demonstrations on foods; helping students to see the need for improvements in Home Economics department and ways to make these improvements; helping students plan menus for special affairs."

"Won a War Bond offered by Kelvinator for a suggestion on Home Preservation of Food."

"Teaching the wives and daughters of sharecroppers (annual income of less than \$400) to make the best home possible while striving to improve their opportunities."

"I find the nutrition part of my work most interesting. Producing foods, dehydrating and canning it very interesting this year."

"The greatest joy I have is being able to work with rural people and helping to improve their home conditions."

"My most interesting work is with my students in clothing and textiles in my present job at G. S. C. W."

"Most interesting or unusual work . . . I find my work as a reporter fascinating, the source of valuable contacts with all sorts of people."

"I feel my work is contributing to the war effort in a vital way here at the Army Base."

"Diabetic diets were most interesting."

"Watching my little son, Madison, grow and develop."

"It gives me great pleasure to know that I am helping keep the supplies rolling for Uncle Sam but I hope to go back into the Home Economics field after the war."

"Selling, bookkeeping and general supervisory work on present job. (Dress Shop)."

"Teaching two classes of nutrition to High School boys."

"Supervisor of feeding Army boys at the University of Chicago."

"At present, I evaluate different methods of food processing. We have worked with dehydration and freezing. We are concentrating on Sulphur Dioxide preservation of foods at present. All interesting!"

"Helped start 4-H work in Puerto Rico. Worked with 4-H workers in Extension Service in Washington, D. C., and nearby states."

"Along with the headaches of teaching many joys and satisfactions are to be had. This summer over 300 families used the facilities of our community cannery here to can approximately 69,000 cans of fruits, meats, and vegetables."

"Most interesting work is dealing with the public and with low income farm families who are striving to raise their standards."

"Teaching Pina Indians on reservation in Arizona."

"My most interesting work is learning all about farming, while I am teaching the farm people about the new things."

"Poultry specialist."

"Homemaking most interesting."

MY MOST JOYFUL EXPERIENCE IN WORK

(Some of 103 statements received)

"My most joyful experiences are coming now when I see some of my former 4-H Club girls as home demonstration agents, and they tell me how glad they are that I encouraged them to be club members. Many have gone into the teaching profession, others in hospitals as nurses, and some in other lines of home economics. Many are better homemakers from having been 4-H Club members."

"My most joyful experiences are when my husband compliments my meals."

"Teaching, itself, I find is a joyful experience. To see girls become interested enough to do something about improving their appearance, their homes, family relationships within the homes, and so on, has its rewards. Working with people from other sections of the United States, with different backgrounds has meant much, too."

"Seeing the underprivileged people learn better methods of homemaking."

"By far the most joyful experience in my work is to see the development of girls—from awkward, self-conscious and often unattractive girls—to young ladies who are better fitted to take their places in the world."

"Being able to share with others my home economics training, so that they too might learn of the true value of home making, has been a great joy to me in my work."

"The Home Economics department held a dinner for about 30 prominent people. It gave much pleasure to have the guests voice approval of our program of home economics, our department, the dinner, and especially pleased me when they complimented the girls on the way in which they served the meal."

"The planning, building and paying for our home."

"The most joyful experience in connection with my work comes in the fall when on the home visits

every member of the family as a group escorts me from pantry to cellar to smoke house to barnyard. When their payments on loans have been met in full and they invite me to share peanuts, fresh pork in bountiful supply, etc. The new light in their faces is a rare source of joy for one whose purpose is their progress."

"Working with low-income groups and seeing them make progress is a joyful experience."

"Seeing one of my Home Economics students climb from an NYA girl to owner and operator of one of the nicest cafes in Savannah, Georgia."

"My greatest joy has come in helping to get corrective measures, both medical and food habits, for my people—especially children."

"I believe I have gotten my greatest pleasure and satisfaction from writing nutrition-garden articles for the Victory Garden page."

"Detection of changed behavior in my students as the result of school experiences."

"When I see progress in my F. S. A. families."

"Rather difficult since it is all joyful—this homemaking."

"My most joyful experience was to deliver a message sent through Swiss Red Cross to three boys in our county, whose parents are prisoners of the Japanese in China. They had not heard from them in a year."

"Seeing six hundred hungry faces file into my cafeteria and just as many well-fed ones file out."

"To guide and develop the Georgia State Home Demonstration Council through its nine formative years. To assist in developing approximately 40 successful women's curb markets in Georgia and to promote economic independence for women."

"Work with WPA sewing rooms in general—seeing the group cooperation of women that had never worked together or with others; it was within itself an education for them. They were also earning for their families much in need."

"Meeting my husband at Camp LeJeune and being married there in September. Before coming into the Corps my most joyful experience came from working with a personality group and watching the delightful changes take place in the girls."

"Seeing women become more interested in homes, families and home life in general."

"Seeing the joy in the faces of these marginal people when their mattresses were finished. Some said they had never had a mattress before. Some used straw—some leaves—some just a quilt or bags over springs—some not even springs. They only paid \$1.00 per mattress. In checking I find the mattresses holding up well."

"I enjoyed working out a household method for using peanuts for seasoning. Any discovery is a joyful experience—such as finding out that certain pre-treatments have improved the eating qualities of a processed food."

"Working with Extension workers in Washington and Puerto Rico. Working with my 4-H girls and ladies here where we have 1098 girls and 713 Home Demonstration women enrolled in 50 clubs."

"Home project work, which requires visiting pupils in their own homes and supervising pupils' projects."

"Contacts with students and teachers who are enthusiastic about their work."