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THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STUDENT UNION
AT MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY
TO SEPTEMBER 1940
AN HISTORICAL STUDY

by

Héloïse Vinal Wickes

B.A. in Journalism
Montana State University
1927

Presented in partial fulfillment of the
requirement for the degree of
Master of Arts

Montana State University
1943

Approved:

[Signature]
Chairman of Board of Examiners.

[Signature]
Chairman of Committee on Graduate Study.
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CHAPTER I

AIM OF THE THESIS

"The Growth of the Montana Student Union to September 1940" has been chosen as a thesis subject because, in promoting a student union, students and faculty members of Montana State University showed a fine awareness of certain dynamic social needs, and of the Union's inherent possibilities in caring for those needs. They thereby gave cogent recognition to the value of social education: the education of students in leadership responsibilities and for the better use of leisure time. In promoting a Union, they provided excellent means for better student education in many phases of cultural and social experience outside of formal academic training.

"Student Union" is the name by which the University denotes the building, personnel and program wherein student extra-curricular activity is centered. This Student Union was one of the first to be built with Public Works Administration funds. Thus, certain legalities had to be settled before the State Supreme Court in a test case. Growing pains were severe.

The thesis further aims to show that the Student Union has been a necessary and excellent medium for centralizing, directing and coordinating extra-curricular pursuits. It has been an enterprise which has affected the whole social relationship of the campus, and in Missoula has resulted in closer
relationship between University and townspeople, and, in the
thesis may speak for itself, between University and State.

Chapter I is designed to show the general trend and
idea back of the Student Union movement. The main paper is
designed to show the large nature of the undertaking: the
Union's historical, legal, financial and social development;
its specific growth in management and policy; the growth of
the physical plant; the specific nature of the Union's work
and program with special reference to its student laboratory.
The thesis ends with a general evaluation.

Though the student store and the fountain room are in-
cluded in physical descriptions of the plant, they are under
separate management and are not considered as material for
this study except as they relate directly to Union management.

Because each Union has to be adapted to its own campus,
this research is mostly original. As far as the writer knows,
no similar specific study has been made. Also, the student
Union manager receives requests for just such information as
contained in the thesis. Thus, it is hoped that the chapters
on operation may serve campus administrators planning for
Unions of similar cost, $300,000, with a basis for comparison.

The writer further hopes that the thesis will have an
historical and reference value upon the campus, and that the
thesis form may be readily adapted in adding subsequent data.
CHAPTER II

THE NATIONAL STUDENT UNION MOVEMENT

I. BEGINNINGS

Houston Hall, built in 1896 at the University of Pennsyl-
vania, was the first student union building in the United States, an accomplishment which was appraised in a Pennsyl-
vania booklet published before 1900, in these prophetic words about student unions:

A college president not long ago spoke boldly for
the value of play as play, in the education of young
men, and pointed out its importance for the correc-
tion of the errors of Puritanism and commercialism.
He was defending athletics, but he might profitably
have pushed the thought further and have found in
Houston Hall the illustration for nearly every point.

Here is a unique experiment in college education,
the frank and practical recognition of the impor-
tance of the leisure hour.

The great, because silent and constant, influence
of the Hall is not toward the breeding of luxury,
but toward the cultivation of refinement and good
manners. It is the recreation place of a community
of gentlemen, and no young man who spends his odd
moments here for four years will fail to carry away
with him something of that excellent quiet dignity
which is in its very atmosphere.

Best of all, Houston Hall is managed by the
students themselves.

It is worth all that it cost, and more, but its
success will probably, before many years, be dupli-
cated in many another American university.

These words were reprinted as quoted above, in a 1937
A hundred universities have undertaken to duplicate Houston Hall's success. Their enduring motivation is a recognition of the importance of leisure. Their method is by way of student self-direction. Their pre-eminent hope is to contribute to the social education of young men and women.  

II. THE ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE UNIONS

There is an Association of College Unions which began to function in 1914 and held its first convention in 1920. Montana joined in 1935. For the twentieth annual convention in 1940, the Association had a roster of 43 members and 17 associate members. Regular members pay a $20 yearly fee, associate members $5.00. Officially, the publication of the Association is The Bulletin of the Association of College Unions.

---


Unions, issued monthly during the school year, with an additional convention bulletin. 7

Of 124 social centers on American campuses, about 50 are typical college unions. The building programs of 66 colleges now make provisions for union buildings. 8

III. TRENDS

Although created by the common need for a student social center, student unions necessarily vary according to the local conditions on the various campuses, and each union is "highly individualistic." 9

To study those conditions, and advise on programs, the Association sent Miss Edith Ousta, hostess on leave from Cornell University, on a survey of college unions in 27 states, during the school year 1936-37. 10 Miss Ousta travelled on a $1500 endowment given to the Association of

7 Grace Johnson, Student Union Manager, Montana State University.
8 Humphreys, loc. cit.
10 "Hostess Ousta Will Observe Campus Life," The Kaiman (student newspaper, School of Journalism publication, Montana State University), April 9, 1937, p. 1.
College Unions, by the William C. Whitney Foundation.  

During her Montana visit, Miss Ouzts made this statement:

The present student union movement in the United States in its growth shows a definite social trend. It implies a general recognition of the value of contacts and rich cultural experiences outside the classroom.

She also said:

It is apparent today that education does not end with the classroom. The social, cultural and recreational expansion that may be provided through student unions has educational implications.  

Edith Ouzts (Humphreys) made a report on the status of her survey during the Association's twentieth annual convention in 1939, but to the time of this writing, the survey results have not been published.


CHAPTER III

THE GROWTH OF AN IDEA

I. AN INTRODUCTION

The Student Union building at Montana State University was constructed under Public Works Administration Docket No. 1835. It was the first Student Union on which negotiations for federal aid under the P.W.A. program were started, though it was not the first to be completed. 1 Excavation was started on July 24, 1934. 2 The brick and concrete work was completed by June 1935, and finishing work was done through the summer and until the time of the Dedication on November 22, 1935. 3

II. HISTORY OF THE UNION

During the summer of 1924, Miss Inez Bozorth, director of residence halls and Professor of Home Economics, left the Montana State University campus to take charge of the Lawyer's Club, a union of law students, at Michigan. That campus also had a fine Associated Women's building. The fact that Miss

3 T. G. Swearingen, Assistant Professor of Forestry and Maintenance Engineer, Montana State University.
Bozorth left Montana to work on such a campus, started con-
versation in President C. H. Clapp's home about the splendid
service that a student union could give, and what a fine
achievement it would be for his own campus.

In 1925, President Clapp attended the meeting of State Uni-
versity presidents at the University of Chicago, at which
time Dr. and Mrs. Clapp were shown the campus. In course,
they visited the Ida Noyes Hall for women, which had been a
memorial gift by Mr. Noyes to the University. The excellent
service that the building gave to University of Chicago women
made President Clapp even more anxious to have such a build-
ing. He remarked at the time, what a splendid thing it would
be if a Montana alumnus could make such a contribution. 5

In 1926, the idea of a student union had faint be-
ginnings on the Montana campus. In Central Board 6 meeting,

---

4 Dr. Charles Horace Clapp was appointed to the Univer-
sity's presidency the spring of 1921 and assumed his
duties after Commencement, his family moving to Missoula on
July 21, 1921. He served a year before his Inauguration,
which was part of the 1922 Commencement program. He died
early the morning of May 9, 1935, and the funeral service was
held Saturday morning, May 11, in the Men's Gymnasium. Mrs.

5 Mrs. C. H. Clapp.

6 Central Board, student governing board, is composed
of elected student representatives, two faculty members ap-
pointed by the President, and an alumni representative. In
1926 faculty members were K. J. Elrod, E. L. Freeman; alumni
representative, B. K. Badeley. B. K. Badeley, assistant pro-
fessor of Business Administration, assistant Business Manager,
and Athletic Manager, Montana State University.
November 23, the advisability of incorporating the student body was suggested by student Myles Thomas in reporting to Central Board as chairman of a committee which had been investigating a deed for land purchased by the alumni. A student committee of Thomas, Herbert Haugland and Archie Blair, was asked to investigate further the possibility of incorporating. The need for a student union was also discussed in Central Board that year, although no special plan was fostered and no official discussion was recorded.

Such matters next appeared in Central Board minutes on February 7, 1928, when the Board discussed "... incorporation of the student body as a step toward further plans for a student union building." In an attempt to raise the quarterly student fee from the existing $6.00 to $7.50, the 11 o'clock hour on Wednesday, February 29, was set aside for general convocation to present to the students for discussion

---

7 The idea of incorporation develops conjointly with the student union, for a time. Infra, pp. 10-12.

8 Central Board Minutes, November 23, 1928.


10 Central Board Minutes, February 7, 1928.

11 "Student Activity Increases to $7.50 a Quarter," The Kaimin, March 23, 1928, p. 1.
"... the matters of changing the student store by-laws, or increasing the student fee, and of incorporation..."\textsuperscript{12}

According to \textit{The Kaimin}:

University students who attended... expressed their desire to vote on a plan to incorporate the Associated Students of the University of Montana, to build a permanent student union structure, and to increase the present student activity fee to $7.50 per quarter.

Morrow... explained how it would be possible and practicable to finance a union building. He took the figure $150,000 as a tentative sum... but explained this sum is not arbitrary...\textsuperscript{13}

Morrow continued to explain how, figuring on the use of store profit, the reserve fund, and fees, the building could be started about two years from the coming (1928) fall.\textsuperscript{13}

Mike Thomas, law student and ASUM\textsuperscript{14} president, and J. H. Morrow, Jr., ASUM manager in 1927-28, and others, were active in promoting the incorporation idea among the students, and in trying to obtain a vote on increase in fees, "... such increases to go to the benefit of all the different school activities in proportion to their requirements, and farther... to allocate student money toward a student union...

\textsuperscript{12} \textit{Central Board Minutes}, February 21, 1928.

\textsuperscript{13} "Students Favor Vote, Fee Raise," \textit{The Kaimin}, March 2, 1928, p. 1.

\textsuperscript{14} Associated Students of the University of Montana.
building. They "... dug out a financial statement of the student body showing the profits from the students' store and other investments." They also tried to create interest by talking to many students on the campus.

Opposition to the idea was led by Fred Ironside, but his interest was won after a second convocation, Thursday, March 8. At that meeting, Thomas explained that the plan would not provide for immediate construction of a student union building, or set any definite date of construction, or fix the sum involved. The student body at some future period would decide the amount to be spent.16

Thomas, Morrow, and Ironside then decided that it would be excellent psychology to have Ironside convince a large crowd of students that the idea of incorporating, and raising the fee, was desirable. To draw this crowd, it was decided to stage a mock prize-fight between Ironside and Thomas, for which purpose Morrow asked the consent of President Clapp to use the women's gymnasium on Saturday evening, March 10.17


16 "Students Discuss Fee Raise at Special Mass Meeting," The Kaimin, March 9, 1928, p. 1.

17 "Presleyting--," loc. cit.
The crowd appeared, half townspeople, expecting a real
fight. At eight o'clock, Ironside and Thomas appeared in
the ring with boxing gloves and sparred for a few seconds,
then Ironside raised his hands to the audience and tried to
explain the purpose of the fight, but the crowd "immediately
dispersed." 

The student election concerning the incorporation and
the fee increase, was held in March during examination week.
As explained on the ballot, "incorporation was for the three-
fold purpose of obtaining perpetuity and stability, avoiding
personal liability, and putting the student body into a
better position to accept gifts, hold property, etc." 

Of approximately 1,350 students, 716 voted, 482 for

16 Also mixed in this publicity stunt was the "start-
ling idea" by Vincent Crippins, also of the law school, of
incorporating for the purpose of bonding the student body for
$30,000 to hire 30 of the best football players in the U. S.
so that by the time the players were seniors, Montana would
have a football team playing to 100,000 people, returning a
large income that would pay off the bond and yield a profit.
At that time football ballyhoo was great because Notre Dame
and Southern California had just played to 110,000 people at
Soldiers' Field in Chicago. However, the promoters did not
make this "startling idea" public in their discussions with
students or with President Clapp. "Iroselyting--," loc. cit.

19 Lic. cit.

20 "Students Approve Increase in Fees," The Kalmin.
the fee raise, 254 against; 520 for incorporation and 169 against. The Kaimin printed the story that the election had carried and would go before the State Board of Education for approval.

However, it developed that the ASUM officers had misunderstood a ruling made by the Budget and Finance committee of the University, before the election plan was initiated. The ruling decreed that a majority of all enrolled students would have to vote in favor, to pass the measure. The misunderstanding occurred because a clause in the prevailing ASUM constitution provided that if a minimum of 500 students voted, the constitution would apply and a two-thirds majority of that number would carry the measure. Accordingly, the officers thought they only had to get out a majority to vote, then the constitutional two-thirds of that number would carry. In the light of the prior ruling, the election failed.

According to the election issue of The Kaimin:

The stamp of approval ... is the culmination of a spirited campaign carried on by Mike Thomas, ASUM president, Jimmy Morrow, ASUM business manager, and other

---


22 "Students Approve Increase in Fees." loc. cit.

students, among them Fred Ironside.

... feeling was roused to a high pitch.

Thomas and Ironside ... staged what has been characterized as the "Umptheth Battle of the Century," in the Women's gymnasium. 24

Central Board continued to keep the issue in mind. The record for April 10, 1928, briefly stated: "Dr. Elrod submitted a plan for securing funds with which to construct a Student Union building. Action was deferred until later." 25

According to Russell Smith, who was student manager in 1927-28, Dr. Elrod 26 must be given much credit for staunch support, for fostering and maintaining interest in the union in its nebulous stage. Mr. Smith recalls that in the spring of 1928, Tom McCarthy, junior delegate to Central Board who had just returned from a trip during which he had heard a carillon and had been much impressed, proposed that the students set aside funds to buy a carillon. However, Dr. Elrod

24 "Students Approve Increase in Fees," loc. cit.
25 Central Board Minutes, April 10, 1928.
26 Dr. M.J. Elrod came to the University in 1897 and organized the Biology Dept., remaining at its head until he was stricken with paralysis June 12, 1934. Hence, his entire interest in the student union cannot be ascertained. His daughter, Mrs. Mary Elrod Ferguson, stated that she and Mrs. Elrod made a trip west the summer of 1931, sending information to Dr. Elrod on plans, needs met and types of programs of unions at Michigan, Minnesota and several other schools. The summers of 1932 and 1933, the three of them visited the west coast and the Oregon Agricultural College campus at Corvallis.
suggested that the funds be applied toward a student union building from prior necessity. 27

Professor Freeman, who was on Central Board with Dr. Alrod, remembers that Dr. Alrod was the member who had a building most in mind, and suggested ways to build a fund. 28

By spring, 1936, certain pressures and tendencies were making the need for a building very clear: 1) the need for larger student store quarters, 2) the need of office room for student organizations and group meetings because class rooms were becoming crowded and meetings often took up space needed for administration, 3) the need for a large ballroom because no town dame hall could provide an adequate space for big dances, which had to be held in the Men's gymnasium to the detriment of the floor and the athletic program, 4) the

27 Russell Smith, partner in the Missoula law firm of Pope, Smith and Smith.

28 E. L. Freeman, Professor of English.

29 The first store was opened in 1915 in a small building located between the present Law School and Main Hall. It was operated for two years as a private enterprise, then was bought by the YMCA and was operated in a building near Craig Hall from 1917 through 1919. Then the ASUI purchased the store and moved it into an old Journalism building on the site of the present Forestry building, until 1923 when the store was moved into the small building back of Main Hall where it remained until the completion of the Student Union. Regarding management, the store was operated as a subsidiary of the Associated Students, or Central Board, from 1919 to 1921, being incorporated as the Associated Students' Store in 1921 with its own Board of Directors. Morris McCollum, store manager since 1923.
need for a convenient place for student lunches, 5) the need of a big lounge for boys and girls to rest and confer, 6) the need for an auditorium as the Main Hall auditorium seated only 472 and was much too small for the student body, 7) the generally evident need for a centralization of student life.

Each year, with the growth of the campus, and increasing enrollment, these needs became greater. 30

During 1928-29, Central Board decided to start action to bring the union idea within view of the student body, by running pictures and stories in The Kaimin. 31 Also, a letter was sent out to get reports on student union buildings; 32 and on February 19 a Central Board committee of Dr. Elrod, Kirk Badgley, Morris McCollum and Russell Smith, was appointed to work on the project and advertise it, and to interview President Clapp. 33 On April 16, 1929, a report was made in Central Students Board by Cloyse Overturf and Russell Smith on meetings being held at fraternity houses and residence halls, to discuss the student union. 34

As the result of an election held May 1, 1929, the

30 E. Kirk Badgley, Assistant Professor of Business Administration, Assistant Business Manager, and Athletic Mgr.
31 Central Board Minutes, October 30, 1928.
32 Ibid., February 26, 1929.
33 Ibid., February 19, 1929.
34 Ibid., April 9, and April 16, 1929.
proposal passed to increase student fees one dollar per quarter toward the erection of a union building, 598 votes versus 270. This dollar per quarter for all regular students would go into a student union building fund. Such an increase was further authorized at the State Board of Education meeting, December 2, 1929, effective beginning September 1930.

On June 4, 1929, at a Central Board meeting, a motion carried that a committee composed of the president and business manager of ASUM, the president and vice-president of the Associated Women Students, the President of the University, the Deans of Men and Women, and Dr. Alrod, be appointed to have charge of promoting the student union building. That fall, 21 non-fraternity, sorority, fraternity and faculty members began service on a newly appointed student Union Building committee.

However, with the onset of the depression after the stockmarket crash of 1929, building plans remained quiet for several years. When the Reconstruction Finance Corporation

36 Kirk Badgley.
37 Central Board Minutes, June 4, 1929.
38 Names listed in Appendix A, p. 178.
39 Central Board Minutes, October 3, 1929.
was approved as of January 22, 1932, the University began to make more definite plans for a building in the hopes of securing financial aid from the RFC. \(^{41}\) Central Board soon appointed replacements to the building committee mentioned on page 17, to a total of 13 student and alumnae representatives. \(^{42}\)

In September 1932, \(^{43}\) the administrative officers of the State University met in Missoula with a representative of Burnham Brothers, Chicago architectural and building firm, to discuss general campus construction. The meeting was attended by Hubert Burnham, junior member of Burnham Brothers; J. E. Erickson, Governor of Montana; H. M. McDonell of Chicago, representative of the College Survey, business concern interested in financing construction of self-liquidating college buildings; and Dr. H. A. Brancom, Chancellor of the Greater University.

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\(^{41}\) "Student Union Building to be Officially Opened for 1934 Fall Quarter," The Alumna, November 14, 1933, p. 4.

\(^{42}\) Names listed in Appendix A, p. 178. Central Board Minutes, February 9, 1932.

\(^{43}\) Lucille Armsby began work as President Clapp's secretary in the fall of 1932. She reports that, at that time, Dr. Clapp had a collection of clippings and information about student unions, obviously an interest of years.
Shortly afterward, Dr. Clapp went to a Helena conference called by Chancellor Brannon to discuss possibilities of securing funds from the RFC. Plans and sketches were then submitted to officials in Washington, D.C., but the amount of money needed for interest and amortization, made it necessary to abandon, temporarily, the idea of securing a building.

In the spring of 1933, the Public Works program was announced, whereupon action was started to secure a loan and grant.

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44 A letter from Pres. Clapp to Chancellor Brannon, Helena, Nov. 2, 1932 (RFC File, President's Office), stated tentative plans for financing a men's residence hall and a student union, through RFC loans.

45 "Union Building Completed After Years of Work," The Kaimin, November 22, 1935, Section 2, p. 2.

46 "Student Union Building to be Officially Opened for 1934 Fall Quarter," loc. cit.

47 The Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works was established pursuant to Title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act (Public Act No. 67, 73rd Cong., approved June 16, 1935). Subsequent legislation extended its operation, and in 1939 it was functioning under the provisions of the Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938. The purpose of PWA was to create employment by promoting the construction of sound and useful projects. On July 8, 1933, President Roosevelt appointed the Hon. Harold L. Ickes as administrator of the Public Works program. "Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works," United States Government Manual (Issued by the National Emergency Council, 1936), p. 421.

48 Letter of Pres. G. F. Simmons to Prof. Paul Seigel, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas, March 16, 1938. (General Student Union File, President's Office).
On July 6, 1933, the State Board of Education in regular meeting created a Special Committee for the State University at Missoula, for the purpose of formally applying on the University's behalf for a loan. The Special Committee consisted of the Honorable Howard Toole of Missoula, member of the State Board of Education; C. J. Coffee and L. E. Bange of Missoula, and President C. M. Clapp, the last three named comprising the local executive board of the University.

On August 28 the committee held a meeting in Missoula and appointed C. J. Fortis, architect, as its representative in making application for the loan. The committee also stipulated that the loan was not to exceed $300,000 from the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works or the President's designee, 2) authorized Fortis to engage the services of an agency to aid in the preparation of said application, 3) stated that if Mr. Fortis succeeded in getting the loan he would be the architect, and 4) gave Mr. Fortis permission to associate himself with another architect.

49 "Original Application for Loan," (President's copy on file in the Montana State University President's office; another copy in Business Office safe), Exhibit 10, p. 5.

50 The Executive Board of the State University consists of three members: President of the University, chairman ex-officio; two local appointees appointed by the Governor, and a non-voting secretary (J. E. Speer) elected by the Executive Board. J. E. Speer.

That same day, Mr. Forbis made formal request of the committee to place in the hands of Burnham Brothers of Chicago the matter of applying to the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator of Public Works for the loan, and to associate himself as the architect with Burnham Brothers in case that the grant and loan was secured. The request was granted by formal resolution.\(^53\)

However, when action was legally taken, the application was filed by the Montana State Board of Education by authority of Chapter 94, State Legislature, 1939.\(^54\) Application was made on Wednesday, October 11, to the State NRA committee composed of James E. Maury, Butte, chairman; R. N. Hart, Billings, and Peter Federson, Glasgow.\(^55\)

On November 10, 1933, Dr. Ulapp received a telegram from the national PWA board in Washington, D. C., that the project had been approved.\(^56\)

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\(^{52}\) Burnham Brothers were so included because of their earlier attempts to finance campus building with private loan money, as indicated on page 18, which plan could not be carried out on account of the Depression. Kirk Badgley.

\(^{53}\) "Original Application For Loan," p. 6.


\(^{55}\) "Student Union Building May Be Possible Soon," The Kaimin, October 13, 1933, p. 1.

\(^{56}\) President's Annual Report 1933-34, p. 1.
Soon after the news of acceptance was received, President Clapp appointed three planning committees representing faculty, students and alumni, to gather suggestions to submit to C. J. Forbis.  

The Presidents' Club, composed of the presidents of student organizations, served as the general student committee, and was represented on the 1933-34 building committee by a student executive committee of three members: Lina Greene, Newell Gough and Peter Meloy.

The general building committee included the three named student representatives, an alumni committee of 11 members, and a faculty committee of 14. These committees working jointly and individually in handling the necessary procedure to completing plans and beginning the actual work. However, for more concentrated work, the alumni and faculty groups each chose executive representatives

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57 Lucille Armsby, secretary to President Clapp.
58 Names listed in Appendix A, p. 179.
59 "The Presidents' Club," (typewritten list, Student Union Building General Files for 1933-34, President's Office).
60 Names listed in Appendix A, p. 180.
to a small central committee. 62

Faculty executives on the 1933-34 committee included Dr. M. J. Elrod, 63 chairman, Dr. G. D. Shallenberger, Dean J. E. Miller, Dean of Women Harriet Rankin Seidman, and Professor Helen Gleason. Alumni executive committeemen were Wallace Brennan, Oakley Coffee, 65 John Lucy and, regarding the students' store, Morris McCollum.

Thus an executive nucleus of about 16 members functioned as a Central planning committee, and worked, largely through Tom Swearingen in the Maintenance Office, with the architect, C. J. Forbis.

Swearingen worked with the three general building groups (student, faculty and alumni), and then with the Central planning committee composed of the executive committees of all three groups, at which time the plans were pooled and coordinated as all decisions were referred to the Central planning committee for final approval. Mr. Swearingen kept the minutes when the groups held their frequent meetings as a unit, and has since kept the minutes on file in his office.

62 Lucille Armsby.

63 When Dr. Elrod became ill the summer of 1934, Dr. Sicheux took his place as chairman of the faculty committee. Lucille Armsby.

64 "Construction of Building is Discussed," The Kaimin, November 24, 1933, p. 1.

65 "Blueprints of Building Now Radically Changed, Receive Final Approval," The Kaimin, January 16, 1934.
Dr. Clapp worked out the organizational financing. Barnard Hewitt, English instructor and dramatics coach, was responsible for much of the theater planning, Morris McCollum for the store, and Monica Burke Swearingen for the kitchen. Dr. Shallenberger advised on acoustics, and Thomas Swearingen on the theater and general construction. Upon Mr. Lucy and Miss Gleason fell much of the work of selecting the general furnishings of the lounge and ballrooms.66

Miss Gleason has a folder containing many sketches and specifications. According to her:

All committees met separately, then pooled their proposals and findings, and then conferred with the architect. One plan after another was suggested, and there were many eliminations on account of cost. Because the building would have to pay its way from fees, rentals and other income, income was a constant consideration in planning. A tremendous job was done in the committee.67

Mr. Swearingen also emphasized the tremendous amount of work involved.

During the school year 1934-35, the Central committee continued to function about as named through the Appendix references on page 22, except for changes in student representation.68 For that year, the ASUM representatives on the

66 T. G. Swearingen.

67 Helen Gleason, Professor of Home Economics.

68 T. G. Swearingen. See also Appendix A, p. 181.
building committee were Kenneth Duff, ASUM president, Jean Gordon, vice-president, Melva Garrison, Albert Heller, Hewell Cough, and E. J. Malone.69 Serving on the furnishings committee in 1934-35, were F. C. Scheuch, chairman, T. J. Swearingen, Helen Clawson, Dr. C. B. Shallenberger, Morris McCallum, John Lacy, Oakley Coffee, C. J. Forbes, and ASUM representatives Jean Gordon, Melva Garrison and E. J. Malone.70

As the building neared completion, a small committee was appointed by F. C. Scheuch as chairman of the furnishings committee and with the approval of President Clapp, to work on color harmonizing and materials in draperies and hangings, on which committee served Mrs. Walter McLeod, Willie Clary, John Lacy and Thomas Swearingen, secretary. 71

The building committees came to the end of their service in July 1935 when a new operations committee72 was appointed, a new set-up arranged.73

69 Central Board Minutes, December 7, 1934.
72 Carried forward in Chapter V on Administration.
73 T. G. Swearingen.
But to resume the story of building developments, in November 1933, after the project had been approved by the Public Works Administration, the problem of locating the new building came to the fore. In the general building plans which Missoula architect Cass Gilbert had formerly designed for the campus and which had been accepted by the State Board of Education back in 1916, no student union building had been anticipated. Neither had a building been placed in the present union location.74

The first announcement about the student union location came in mid-November from the President's Office that the structure would be located south and west of Craig Hall near Maurice Avenue and the oval entrance, with the wing housing the auditorium running toward the south, and across the sidewalk from South Hall to the Men's gymnasium.75

On Friday 17, the Campus Development committee of faculty members T. G. Swearingen, M. J. Elrod and J. W. Severy,76 discussed three feasible sites: west of the Library, west of Craig Hall, and west of the Law building, the main

74 George Carsley of Helena was associated with Cass Gilbert. Carsley designed the Men's gymnasium and assisted C. J. Forbis in designing Corbin Hall. T. G. Swearingen.

75 "Student Union Building to be Officially Opened for 1934 Fall Quarter," The Kaimin, Nov. 14, 1933, pp. 1, 4.

76 "Construction of Building is Discussed," The Kaimin, November 24, 1933, pp. 1, 2.
entrance in any case to open on Maurice avenue. Preliminary
sketches were on file in Swearingen's office. 77

Several days later the Development committee had ten-
tatively decided that the best place was west of the library
with a wing closing Connell. At that stage in planning,
students were faced with the reality that they could not
obtain both a good Union building and an auditorium from the
available funds, for the then-proposed auditorium would use
50% of available funds. The students could not decide
whether the auditorium or recreation part was most important. 78

By the end of the month, the Presidents' Club and the
alumni committee, meeting separately, also discussed sites,
choosing west of the Law school in preference to west of the
Library. It was suggested that there should be a theatre
entrance on the west side of the wing, which wing would run
parallel to Maurice; and it was definitely agreed that an
auditorium should be kept in the plans, though perhaps not
elaborately equipped. 79

By that time, too, the Student Executive committee

77 "Feasible Site for Building is Discussed." The
Kaimin, November 21, 1933, p. 1.

78 "Construction of Building is Discussed," The
Kaimin, November 24, 1933, pp. 1, 2.

79 "First Choice for Building Plan Voiced," The
Kaimin, November 29, 1933, p. 1. (The issue of location
chronologically resumes on page 32).
of the Presidents' Club had formulated a five-page report of the Club's recommendations to submit. By that time also, President Clapp had returned from a nine-day trip to attend the meeting of the National Association of State Universities. During his travel he inspected "separate" unions at the University of Chicago and at the University of Minnesota, but found the co-educational buildings most popular. He also visited Iowa campuses.

On the Montana campus it had been hoped, at the time of the application's approval by PWA, that building would be under way early in 1934. However, many delays were encountered through legal technicalities. The PWA legal division required that the State Legislature authorize construction. Consequently, in November 1933 the Governor of Montana called a special session of the Legislature to enact laws to meet emergencies arising out of the Depression and particularly

80 "Report of the Presidents' Club," November 28, 1933, (Student Union Building General Files, President's Office), pp. 1-5.


83 Mrs. C. H. Clapp.

84 President's Annual Report 1933-34, p. 1.
to enable the state to take advantage of benefits afforded by
the National Industrial Recovery act which permitted the ad-
vance of federal funds for the construction of public works.

Hence, in December the Legislature passed "Chapter 10
of the Laws of the Extraordinary Session of 1933," which law
"... empowered the state board of education to erect stu-
dent union buildings at the several educational institutions
under its control, and authorized it to finance such projects
in conformity with the federal Act, or otherwise, but ex-
pressly prohibited the boards' creating any debt or obliga-
tion against the state, and declared that 'all such obliga-
tions, including principal and interest, shall be payable
solely from funds from the operation of the * ** * buildings
and from the income derived from student fees or from gifts
or bequests made to the respective institutions * ** * for
students' union building purposes.' Declaring the existence
of an emergency, the legislature provided that the act should
take effect immediately upon its passage and approval."85

"Chapter 10" was approved December 22, 1933. 86

85 "State vs. State Board of Education et al.," Montana
Reports, Vol. 97, 1934 (San Francisco: Bancroft-Whitney

86 "Chapter 10," Laws, Resolutions and Memorials of
the State of Montana Passed by the Extraordinary Session of
the Twenty-Third Legislative Assembly, 1933-34 (Helena,
"Chapter 10" provided that the building cost would be $300,000. It further stipulated that Montana labor should be given preference, and wages should not be less than those prescribed by the Federal Government for such work. Hence, under the provisions of "Chapter 10," the State Board perfected a plan, approved by the Federal Government, for a building to be financed by a Government loan of $240,000, for which loan the Board would issue bonds amortized over a period of 30 years, plus a Government grant of $60,000.

Upon the bill's approval, December 22, it was forwarded to Washington, D. C. A bond purchase agreement was then prepared by the legal division of FWA, and sent to the State Board of Education. The Board approved it February 14, 1934, and appointed as bond counsel, the firm of Masslick and Mitchell of New York, which action met with the approval of the FWA legal division. At that same meeting, the Board also acted to increase the Student Union building fee to

87 Ibid., p. 40.
88 Montana Reports, op. cit., p. 127.
89 Ibid., p. 125.
90 "Copy of Resolution Passed by State Board of Education, February 14, 1934," (Student Union Legal and Financial File, President's Office).
91 For excerpts from the Supreme Court Decision concerning fees, see Appendix B, p. 182.
$5.00 a year for each student, effective September 1, 1934.92

However, on March 8, 1934, the bond counsel refused to approve the revenue bonds issued under House Bill No. 9, until after the expiration of the six months period93 within which, according to State law, a referendum might be filed, unless the Supreme Court would decide that the measure was an emergency to become immediately effective.94 President Clapp began to plan action on a test suit.

Two copies of the loan agreement were duly received by the University and were filed in the Business Office safe and in the President's Office. The agreement, dated March 20, 1934, between the State Board of Education of the State of Montana (called the Borrower), and the United States of America (called the Government), was signed by K.C. Iokes.95

92 President's Annual Report 1933-34, p. 1.

93 On this point, the Supreme Court Decision says that in so far as applicable here, section 1 of Article V of Montana's Constitution provides that: "The people reserve to themselves power * * * to approve or reject at the polls, any act of the legislative assembly, except as to laws necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety." It further provides that the second power is the referendum, and the referendum petitions shall be filed with the secretary of state not later than six months after the final adjournment of the session of the legislative assembly which passed the bill on which the referendum is demanded. Montana Reports, op. cit., p. 127.

94 President's Annual Report 1933-34, p. 1.

95 Lucille Armsby.
Meanwhile, during that January and February prior to the signing of the loan agreement, the location of the Union building had become a considerable issue on the campus. On Friday, January 12, the Executive committee of the faculty, alumni and student groups, in joint meeting, definitely decided to place the building in the triangle west of the Law School. They also inspected the three changed sets of plans submitted by Forbis.

One of the new plans showed a radical change in structure, placing the auditorium parallel to the building and with a separate entrance; and placing office and game rooms in the basement, store facilities on first, lounges on second, and three ballrooms on the third floor, somewhat as the Union now is. That was the plan accepted by the committees. By mid-February, Forbis had completed a detailed set of plans which were placed on display in Swearingen's office.

96 Petitioning Letters on Student Union Building Location of Faculty Members, to Dr. C. E. Clapp, March 7, 1934. (Student Union General File, President's Office).


99 "Forbis Submits . . ." loc. cit.

100 "Construction May Begin by March 1," The Kaizen, February 16, 1934.
In the early plans, and carried well along, were small separate lounges for men and women, one at each end of the large, common lounge, with separating arches and corner fireplace. Also, along the way, students voted game and faculty rooms out of the building. 101

During February, strong opposition to the Law triangle location developed on the campus. Certain faculty members circulated petitions which were signed by faculty members and students, and were then submitted to President Clapp under date of March 7, evincing disapproval of the proposed location west of the Law building and setting forth the points in favor of the site west of the Library. 102 The latter site was also approved by the Campus Development committee. 103

President Clapp preferred the site west of the Law building as fitting in with the Cass Gilbert plans. The pros and cons were aired in The Kaimin on April 13 and on April 17, prior to the Aber Day election on April 18. 104 105

101 T. G. Swearingen.
102 Petitioning Letters on Student Union Building Location. Loc. cit.
103 T. G. Swearingen.
104 "Students Will Vote for Student Union Building Site on Aber Day," The Kaimin, April 13, 1934, p. 4.
105 "Arguments for Building Sites," The Kaimin, April 17, 1934, p. 1. (Aber Day: annual campus cleanup day named in honor of Professor of Latin and Greek, William H. Aber, member of original faculty in 1895 who took great interest in the campus; died, September 3, 1919. President's Office.)
The main arguments by Dr. Clapp and supporters for the Law location, called site number 1, were that it would be a good medium location between residence halls and classrooms, that Carsley, consulting architect for the Gilbert plans, favored it, that a building of the proposed type on the north edge of the campus would look like a fort. Arguments listed in the faculty letter for the Library location, site number 2, were the accessibility to the public, a savings of $6,000 in sidewalk costs, and alignment with other buildings. Also, that the site was convenient and adjacent to the Library and tennis and playing fields, and that the site came within 35 feet of a building under the Cass Gilbert plans.  

The issue was settled on Aber Day by the student election which yielded 547 votes for site number 2, west of the Library, over 174 votes for the site west of the Law building.  

By the end of the month, plans and specifications were virtually complete.

106 "Students Will Vote for Student Union Building Site on Aber Day," loc. cit.  

107 "Site Number 2 Wins Favor of Students in Aber Election," The Kaimin, April 20, 1934, p. 1.  

There was also the matter of fees. As noted on pages 30 and 31, the State Board of Education had passed a measure in February raising the yearly student union fee to $5.00. Consequently, in Central Board meeting late in April, Lina Greene, Newell Gough and Pete Haley, the Executive Board of the Student Union Building committee, suggested raising the fee from $1.00 to $1.75 a quarter, thus making it $5.00 yearly. Central Board decided to present this to the student body at the final spring election. On May 1, the student body cast 329 votes in favor of the 75¢ quarterly raise, 255 opposed.

Meanwhile, on April 19, 1934, action was filed before the State Supreme Court in Helena in a friendly suit to test the validity of the proceedings under "Chapter 10." In the suit, William Veeder, law school senior represented by Attorney J. C. Carlington and both acting upon the request of President Clapp, sought to enjoin the State Board of Education from building the Union.

109 Central Board Minutes, April 24, 1934.

110 "Six Hundred Cast Votes," The Kaimin, May 4, 1934.

111 "Supreme Court to Judge Validity of Law Providing Union Building," The Kaimin, April 24, 1934, p. 1.

112 Howard Toole and J. C. Carlington donated their services at the request of President Clapp.

113 J. C. Carlington.
As explained in the Supreme Court Decision, the relator William Veeder, as a taxpayer and student, applied to the Court for a Writ of Injunction; i.e., he sought to enjoin the State Board of Education from proceeding with plans to erect and maintain a students' union building. The petition alleged that the respondents were threatening to, and unless restrained would, incur debts, obligations and liabilities against the State, University and student body, contrary to the constitution and laws of Montana.

Mr. Howard Toole of Missoula assisted Attorney General R. T. Nagle in the defense. The case was argued before the Court on May 1. On May 24, "Chapter 10" was upheld by the Supreme Court. The Writ of Injunction was denied and the proceedings dismissed.

Immediately, official court papers were sent to Mass-lick and Mitchell who approved the bonds and sent a favorable

114 As further stated in the Supreme Court Decision, on this point: "The first question, logically, for determination is that raised by the relator's allegations to the effect that no emergency existed at the time Chapter 10 was enacted, that the period for reference to the vote of the people had not expired, and that he is circulating a petition for a referendum of the Act." Montana Reports, Op. cit., p. 127.

115 Ibid., p. 124.

116 "Supreme Court to Judge Validity of Law Providing Union Building," loc. cit.

117 J. D. Garlington, Instructor of Law.
report to the legal division of the public works administration.

In the headnotes to the Supreme Court decision, the following points were held: that the legislature was justified in declaring that an emergency existed;\(^{119}\) that the State Board of Education acted within its rights in collecting a student union fee;\(^{120}\) that the State Board of Education had power to pledge the fee in payment of the bond issue amortized for 30 years, and that the expiration of the office terms of its members did not affect the validity of contract;\(^{121}\) and that the board had power to pledge the special fund created from the $1.00 fee for the bond issue.\(^{122}\) The Court also found the agreement to furnish light and heat from the University plant without dedication from gross revenues intended for the loan repayment, satisfactory.\(^{123}\)

\(^{118}\) President's annual report 1933-34, p. 1.

\(^{119}\) See Appendix B, p. 183. Montana Reports, op. cit., p. 121.

\(^{120}\) See Appendix B, p. 183.

\(^{121}\) See Appendix B, p. 183. Ibid., pp. 122-23.

\(^{122}\) See Appendix B, p. 184. Ibid., p. 123.

\(^{123}\) See Appendix B, pp. 185-86. loc. cit.
Back in November 1933, when the FWA had approved the student union project, it had been expected that the building would be officially opened for the 1934 fall quarter. By mid-February 1934, construction was expected to begin by March 1. On Friday, March 30, President Claypool stated, in part, through The Kaimin: "Although the hurdles seem to be more numerous than we anticipated, I am certain the project will go thru and the building will be ready for occupancy next fall." Then, in the thick of the planning, Swearingen was ill for two months.

By June 1, plans were complete and the planning committee set the beginning of construction for July 15. On June 15, the final plans and specifications prepared by C. J. Forbis, architect, were approved by State FWA Engineer D. A. Makinen. At the July 2 meeting of the State Board of Education, contracts were awarded for general construction.

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124 "Student Union Building to be Officially Opened for 1934 Fall Quarter," The Kaimin, Nov. 14, 1933, p. 1.
125 "Construction May Begin by March 1," The Kaimin, February 16, 1934.
126 "Supreme Court Decision May Hurdle Construction Student Union Building," The Kaimin, March 30, 1934, p. 1.
127 T. G. Swearingen.
128 "Construction May Begin by July 15," The Kaimin, June 1, 1934, p. 3.
129 For list of contract time and supplies, see Appendix C, p. 187.
heating and plumbing and electrical work. Three days later, the first requisition of funds was sent to Mr. McKinnon to be forwarded to Washington, D.C.

Excavation began July 24. On that day, during a short morning ceremony attended by "a large crowd of interested spectators," President Clapp turned the first shovelful of ground, and formally addressed the crowd:

The only real education, the only education of value, is self-education. Because of this, most students are probably more greatly influenced by friends than by their formal instruction, however large that looms in actual study and class hours.

Today colleges and universities have been fairly successful in training students for specific vocations and professions. As long as there were abundant opportunities in these vocations and professions, few citizens seriously questioned whether or not higher education was doing as good a piece of work as possible. Not until the opportunities for employment were greatly curtailed was there a general questioning of the success and objectives of college education.

The great failure of college education has been the great failure of mankind, the failure to develop an ability and a desire in most individuals to live successfully—which means happily, beautifully and peacefully, with all with whom they come in contact or influence in some way. Although I would disagree strongly with such pessimistic philosophy as that written by James Harvey Robinson—"suspicion and hate are much more congenial to our natures than love, for very obvious reasons in this world of rivalry and common failure"—nevertheless, I do believe that we learn to live with one another successfully only by training and experience, which is education. And I do believe that the promotion, by
providing the opportunity, of successful human relationships, is one of the great tasks of higher education.

We used to be taught that idle hands and idle minds led one into the temptation of trouble. Yet if we are to believe, even in a small degree the prophets of today, the opportunity for leisure with its possibilities of idleness will be far greater in the near future than it ever has been in the past. Thus another challenge has been given to the agencies of education to meet this situation and to divert the trouble making, creative instinct which is apparently an attribute of every one, into channels of individual and cooperative activities, which may be pleasing and satisfactory to every one.

This building which we are beginning today will be a meeting place for students of this University, and it is to be hoped that through these meetings and the opportunity for social recreation the building will provide, they will achieve the solutions of two of the greatest tasks which higher education faces today—the wise use of leisure time and the improvement of man's relationship to man.

The hope that through education people will some day become inspired by love, will choose by intelligence, and will have the courage of action to form a world purged of the threats and causes of quarrels and of wars among nations and among individuals, strengthens the faith we have in schools and colleges. This faith has made possible the erection of this building and has enlisted for it the cooperative endeavor of the Federal government, the State of Montana, and the students, past, present and future of the State of Montana. May this building on this campus help in the achievement of the great goals to which both are dedicated.
By August, even though further technical difficulties developed, construction had started in earnest. ¹³² For one thing, when the first requisition for the sale of bonds had been forwarded to the FDA on July 5, 1934, ¹³³ that body had then asked for further resolutions by the State Board of Education, including the authorization of a summer session fee, which fee was so authorized by the Board August 9, ¹³⁴ $1.00 for each student. Negotiations were lengthy. ¹³⁵

In order to get the funds released and make certain that the requests of both legal and financial divisions were being met, a three-cornered telephone conversation with Washington, D.C., took place in August. President Clapp talked on his office phone in the presence of Dr. R. T. McCarthy and Howard Toole, ¹³⁶ both of Missoula, with the legal and finance

¹³² Lucille Armsby.
¹³⁵ Lucille Armsby.

Howard Toole then continued to serve the University in his capacity as attorney. Lucille Armsby.
divisions' representatives on separate phones in Washington, D.C. The money was finally received September 13, 1934. On October 29, President Clapp succumbed to illness and entered a hospital for treatment. Mail was brought to his bedside daily. Though improvement was reported by his Doctor early in November, toward the end of the month he was still in pain.

By that time, basic work on the Union building was nearing completion, with brickwork reaching above the first floor level, the external structure advancing, and the laying of the third floor about to begin. By mid-December, in four months time, the building was half constructed and the engineers in charge expected to see the building completed in time for Commencement, a hope that was not to

137 Lucille Armaby.
139 Ibid., p. 3.
140 "Proxy Shows Improvement Doctor Thinks," The Kaimin, November 9, 1934.
141 "Clapp is Still in Pain But Improves Slightly," The Kaimin, November 23, 1934.
142 "Basic Work on Campus Student Union Building is Nearing Completion," The Kaimin, November 23, 1934.
143 "Planned Changes of Student Union Building are Discussed in Central Committee Meeting," The Kaimin, December 11, 1934.
be fulfilled. Also in that period, the final arrangements of office space, lounge panelling, and other minor details, were being discussed in the Central committee. Then, in January, bad weather delayed construction work.

In the meantime, President Clapp had returned to his home for Christmas, but on January 21 he had to reenter the hospital, after a relapse. Again President Clapp went home, February 18, but the complications resulting from bacillary dysentery sent him back to the hospital Wednesday, March 13, whence the cares of his office continued to follow. He attended to his duties as President by daily interviews with his secretary and with heads of departments, until late in April when his ailment became very severe.

144 "Union Building is Not Scene of Graduation," The Kaimin, April 30, 1935, p. 4.

145 "Planned Changes of Student Union Building are Discussed in Central Committee Meeting," loc. cit.


149 "Dr. C. H. Clapp is in Hospital For Treatment," The Kaimin, March 26, 1935.

150 President's Annual Report 1934-35, p. 3.
President Clapp did not live to see the completion of the Union building. He died May 9, 1936.  

However, the building progressed. Concrete and brick work was completed by June, and the finishing work was done throughout the summer. Bids on equipment were let July 29, and equipment was installed until the time of Dedication.

The fact that definite action on the building came about through many persons' interests and endeavors, was voiced in The Kaimin's story of the Student Union Dedication:

So numerous are these students, faculty members, alumni and other interested persons who deserve special mention due to the many hours of work they have spent planning for and keeping alive interest in the Student Union building during the past eight years, that it would be impossible to give a list of their names. The efforts of the late C. H. Clapp cannot go unmentioned, nor can those of Dr. M. J. Elrod, who fired hope for the building before 1928 and worked continuously afterward until his recent illness.

Of Dr. Clapp's work, The Kaimin commented more specifically within the same story:

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151 Upon the death of Pres. Clapp, Dr. F. C. Scheuch, Vice-president Emeritus, served as Acting President until January 1, 1936, when Pres. G. F. Simmons took office. President's Office.

152 The Central committee prevailed upon the purchasing agent, an Anaconda lawyer named Collins, to open bids on equipment in Missoula, because of the large amount of equipment and samples involved; and it took several days to make the best selections. T. G. Swearingen.
The project was contemplated for some time previous to 1928—faculty members and students had talked of the possibility, and in 1928 the issue was stirred on the campus, but Pres. C. H. Clapp through his untiring effort to obtain the building deserved the major share of the credit for realization of a "wild dream." 153

President Clapp's devotion to this task had also been recognized by The Kaimin's staff prior to his death. In January the staff had unanimously elected President Clapp the University Man of the Year for his outstanding work in securing the Union building and FERA funds, and because he had carried on his work despite serious illness. 154

Lucille Armsby and Anne Rummel, secretaries in the office of President Clapp, have praised his unsparing effort and long hours in the building's case. He worked many overtime hours when he should have been resting, especially in the beginning days of excavation and construction. 155 T. G. Swearingen has also mentioned President Clapp's devotion to the project, especially in the difficult days of securing PWA approval and the necessary legal and financial sanctions. 156

153 "Union Building Completed After Years of Work," The Kaimin, Sec. 2, November 22, 1935, p. 2.
155 Lucille Armsby.
156 T. G. Swearingen.
Central Board paid special tribute to Dr. Clapp, in the meeting following his death. A motion was passed dedicating the Student Union building "... as Memorial Hall, in memory of Dr. Charles Horace Clapp, our recent and beloved president." 157

The building was publicly dedicated on Friday, November 22, 1935, as a part of Homecoming Week, and in connection with the Montana University--Oregon State College football game. 158 Among the Dedication events were a student rally on Thursday evening, November 21; Formal Dedication at 8 o'clock Friday in the auditorium, followed by open house and the Dedication Ball in all three ballrooms at 9:15; and accompanying the Formal Dedication, the opening of the Student Store and the Fountain Room.

On Saturday, the Montana--Oregon State football game was

157 Central Board Minutes, May 15, 1935.

158 It was thought wise to open the building during the fall quarter rather than to wait until January, so that rentals could be made prior to Christmas vacation. Nearly $700 in revenue was obtained though parts of the building were not completely equipped. P. M. Roberts, "Montana Student Union Report of Operations 1935-36," (Student Union Reports of Operation File, Manager's Office), p. 15.

The Student Store had planned to open early, but the Student Union Executive Committee and Morris McCollum, store manager, agreed it would be better to wait until the formal opening and open "with a bang, in spite of lost revenue" from the store. Student Union Executive Committee Minutes, October 1, 1935. (Student Union Manager's Office).
followed by open house at sorority and fraternity homes. Then at 8:15 began the Official Dedication of the auditorium with the Montana Masquers presenting "More Died than Men" by Paul Treichler, author and director.

Among honor guests were Governor Frank K. Cooney, the members of the State Board of Education and members of the Executive Council of the Great University of Montana.

Plans and organization were made by an activities committee and a student sub-committee of five members, under the active management of the Assistant Manager of the Union. Also assisting were Spur, Mortar Board, M. Club and Bear Paw, honorary organizations. Invitations were sent to prominent professional and business men in Montana, to alumni and to city and state officials. It was estimated that nearly 1,500 students and 2,000 guests attended the Dedication, inspected the building, or participated.

The formal opening of the student lounge was delayed because 50 ashtrays did not arrive. That took place the evening of December 15, 1935, after a lecture by General

159 Detailed plans are on file in the Manager's office and the procedure is used for programs of a similar nature. Grace Johnson.

160 Student Union Executive Committee Minutes, November 6, 1935, pp. 3.

161 Grace Johnson.
Hugh S. Johnson in the Union auditorium.

In concluding this chapter, we quote this sentence from the annual report of the State University President:

The formal opening of the Student Union Building on Nov. 22, 1935 marked a splendid addition to the physical plant, with infinite possibilities for the centralization, better control, and enrichment of student life.

Within the dates of this thesis, it has become apparent that the building has been satisfactorily located. There has been a remarkable improvement in student conduct, responsibility and attitude in student relations to the many activities centered in the Student Union; and the students take pride in their building.


163 President's annual Report 1935-36, p. 3.

164 T. G. Swearingen.

Further identification of persons mentioned in this thesis may be requested from the Montana State University Registrar's Office or from the President's Office.
CHAPTER IV

THE BUILDING

The Student Union building, which faces south onto the campus, is a flat-roofed structure of four stories and good lines, with tapestry brick exterior and green terra cotta trim. Its many tall windows are of the casement type.

The main entrance for all uses of the building except the Student Union theater or auditorium, is the south center flight of steps to the first floor, of sufficient height for an exterior entry directly beneath, to the basement, or ground floor, which houses the student store and the fountain room.

Roughly, the south half of the building contains the student activity rooms, though the ballrooms occupy the entire third floor. The theater occupies the north half, which has only two stories, strictly speaking, the theater and the large ballroom, but the cubic content of the north half, theater and ballroom, is greater than the south half. The theater entrance from the west, is wide and easily

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165 Called the basement, first, second, and third floors by the University Administration, Maintenance Office.

166 The Student Union Executive Committee officially adopted "Student Union Theater" in April 1937, because the word theater indicated more equipment than the word auditorium. Student Union Executive Committee Minutes, April 19, '37.
Service! Keynote of the Union...

Montana State University’s Student Union was opened amid the glorious noise, confusion and fanfare of a whole weekend of celebration, November 21-24, 1935. And well it deserved the attention it received, for it was a high spot in the history of Montana’s University. For years students and faculty and alumni had worked and prayed for such a building—one in which student activities might be centralized right on the campus. They wanted a theater which could do credit to the fine work of the Masquers; ballrooms which were adequate for any sort of a University affair; a Student Store with facilities for a fast-growing student body.

Finally, in 1934, the Public Works Administration, by a loan and grant to the students, made the funds available. For years the students have been paying small quarterly fees which are now being paid on the principal and interest of the loan. Additional funds are derived from the rentals of the ball rooms, the auditorium and the Student Store.

The Union has already achieved its goal: It has centralized activities. The report of the manager shows that fraternities, sororities, independent students, the faculty, alumni, professional societies—all are making the Union their gathering place. The Store shows increased revenues from breakfasts, lunches, dinners, banquets, as well as enlarging the services of the book department.

Montana has a right to be proud of its University. Last year it served, through resident and correspondence courses, nearly four thousand students. The Union is playing its part in keeping this growing University an institution to which the whole state may point and say: “Why, yes, that’s OUR UNIVERSITY. And, boy, it is going places!”

The Student Union
Center and Centralizer
"The Student Union on the Montana Campus is an enterprise in its beginning and its development depends entirely upon its service to the student body.

"General government of the building is in charge of the Student Union executive committee, consisting of one alumnus, five students and three faculty advisors, including the chairman, Professor Paul Bischoff. Policies and regulations for operation of the building are submitted to the President of the University by this committee.

"Direct management is through the general office and is under the supervision of Kirk Badgley, manager. Alem "Bud" LaBar, a student in the law school, is assistant manager. LaBar has charge of rentals and reservations of ballrooms, meeting rooms, repairs, promotion work and general management of activities in the building. It is with him that the students will transact business in connection with the Union . . .

"Any group of students or student organization can make use of the various meeting rooms at any time by placing a request at the general office. Teas and banquets can be arranged either through the main office or at the Student Store. In the lounge there are provided for the use of the students, periodicals contributed through the courtesy of the fraternities and sororities. (A special committee, working in conjunction with the senior honorary groups, exerts a continuous general supervision over the lounge.) The Copper, Silver and Gold ballrooms are available for dances, banquets and receptions. Offices have been provided for several student organizations.

"Piano and organ practice hours can be secured at the general office of the Union building, through the music school. The auditorium, with a seating capacity of almost 1500, is used for A. S. U. M. convocations, concerts, Masquers' productions and road shows, as well as programs sponsored by the University.

"One of the important features of the building is the Associated Students Store, under the management of Morris "Mac" McCollum. With its well supplied stationery and book store, fountain and dining service, it offers a convenient and pleasant service at reasonable prices.

"The hours during which the building will be open are as follows: Monday through Thursday, 9 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.; Friday and Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:15 a. m.; Sunday, 4 p. m. to 10:30 p. m.

"The value of the Montana Student Union to the campus is dependent upon the use to which the students put its facilities. A cordial invitation is extended to you to use the Student Union at all times and to bring or write to the general office any suggestions you may have for helping your own building better serve your own needs."—Reprinted from the M Book, 1936 edition.

The Gold Ballroom
Scene of the Big Dances
The Book Store
Student Enterprise

The Fountain
Take Your Meals Here

The Lounge
Comfort in Your Leisure Hours
The Union and the Students

- The Store
  Here, under the capable, friendly direction of Morris McCollum, student clerks sell such indispensable articles as books and pads and pens and tennis rackets and banners and rooter caps . . . and everything else that is a part of going to a University.

- The Fountain
  Everyone is invited to have lunch or dinner here during a big celebration, but it's best to get your reservations in early. A large number of students take one or all of their meals here. The atmosphere is informal, collegiate.

- The Lounge
  A girl from New Jersey who attended the University this summer (and she'd been to Europe, too) gasped when she entered our Lounge. "It's the most beautiful Lounge I've ever seen," And you'll agree. Not only that, it's comfortable. Many students prefer to study here. And it's under careful supervision. Spend your leisure hours in the Lounge.

- The Meeting Rooms
  There are too many to count. Here are offices for student officials and meeting rooms for campus clubs and societies. Be sure to have one of the guides show you these rooms, particularly the Eloise Knowles Memorial Room.

- The Theater
  Simple lines, but a fitting auditorium in which student plays and conversations may be held. The theater is the scene of all the big University events.

- The Ball Rooms
  See the Copper, Silver and Gold Ballrooms, each one of which is decorated in one of the Montana colors.

These are the facilities the Union has to offer. It isn't any wonder that the students have simply stormed the building. More than that, the Union is lending itself to really fine productive effort on the part of students. The administration is theirs, under faculty supervision, and they are making a fine job of it. There are more than two thousand students at Montana's University. And every one of them wishes that all Montana could be taken through the building to show what an increasingly-important University is doing with this fine Union which the state, in its farsightedness, has provided.

The Theater
And a Fantastic Set
accessible by foot, car, or bus.

Upon entering the main building from the south, all rooms except the theater are accessible from the interior by the center stairway; and all rooms except the lounge and the stores are reached by the back stairs in the east end. The only entry to the theater from the student center is through the backstairs from the backstages direction. One cannot go directly from the theater into the fountain room.

There are other entries, one on the northeast corner to the theater backstages, and two in the southeast portion to the stores and back stairway. On the western walls are the side foyer entrance and the service door to the fountain room kitchen. 167

Pre-construction plans. For loan negotiation purposes prior to building the Union, plans were proposed in the "Application for Loan,"168 as follows:

The union part shall be three stories and basement. In the basement will be a large ball room, for which there is great demand. . . . The first floor will be raised above the ground and reached by a flight of steps. There will be two shops on each side of the

167 T. G. Swearingen, Assistant Professor of Forestry and Maintenance Engineer, Montana State University.

168 President's Office, Montana State University; "Application for Loan." (President's Office).
entrance passage to the Auditorium. The shop on the right will be devoted to a soda fountain lunch room, and the one on the left will be a stationery and book shop. . . . Both of these are well seasoned student activities. . . .

The second floor will be given over to a large lounge for both sexes. . . . Leading out of the lounge will be a large game room on the right and a commodious ladies room on the left. . . . The main men's and women's toilets are placed on this floor. . . .

Third floor will be given . . . to small offices built around a central waiting room. At each end of this floor will be on the right a men's faculty room, on the left one for women. Also on this floor there are several sound proof rooms for musical practice.

In the basement under Auditorium there . . . will be several bowling alleys. The Auditorium itself will seat . . . approximately 1700.169

The front part of the building to house the Student Union activities will be three stories and basement, reinforced concrete, faced with local tapestry brick laid up in Flemish bond, with a base of terra cotta and terra cotta trim. The type of architecture . . . modified colonial. The hip type roof . . . to match existing buildings. The floors throughout will be of reinforced concrete with hard wood floors throughout except in the Auditorium portion, where main entrance will be of tile and auditorium proper of concrete as well as the bowling alley beneath.

All walls and ceilings to be plastered with ornamental cornice in lounge room and auditorium. Polished plate glass all openings inside and out. All plastered surfaces throughout painted two coats and primed. All trim . . . Philippine mahogany. Plumbing to be standard fixtures. . . . Heating of building to come from the central plant . . . .170

As finished, the building differs from the loan appli-
cation plan considerably. The exterior follows the proposed
plan, but the ballroom space became moved from basement to
third, the union office and meeting rooms down to first, and
the shops to the basement, disconnected from the theater
which was given a separate entrance. Practice rooms are above
the theater foyer and reached by balcony stairs. There are no
faculty rooms per se, and no bowling alleys. The flooring of
stairs and landings is terrazzo, of the corridor, asphalt
tile, of the stores and first floor office rooms and halls,
linoleum, of the ballrooms, masonite tile, and of the lounge,
oak block tile. 171

**First floor.** One of the main purposes in building
the Union was to centralize student activities—to provide
long needed meeting and office space for student organization
headquarters. 172 Hence, student organizational life is cen-
tered on the first floor.

Directly in front of the main floor entrance are the
central stairs to the basement and to the upper floors,
flanked by two light shafts open from the first floor to the

171 T. G. Swearingen.

172 "Campus Groups Will Have Ample Room to Gather," 
*The Kaimin* (student newspaper, School of Journalism publica-
tion, Montana State University), November 1, 1935, p. 2.
roof. On the left hand as one enters, is the Union business office; and further from the entrance are the manager's office and four other small offices which have become the quarters of The Sentinel (yearbook) staff, the ASMSU officers, the Athletic Board Publicity and Campaign Director, and the Central Board members who share their room with other

173 Prior to state legislation in 1935, the University was known as the State University of Montana, hence, the student self-governing body was called The Associated Students of the University of Montana, or, more conveniently for campus use, A.S.U.M. President's Office.


However, the initials denoting the student body were not changed from A.S.U.M. to A.S.M.S.U. (Associated Students of Montana State University) until 1939, which brings the change within the dates of this thesis. President's Office.

In making the change, a constitutional revision committee submitted a revised student government constitution to Central Board, executive core of student government, on April 4, 1939. Central Board Minutes, April 4, 1939.

A final draft of the "Revised Constitution of ASMSU" was sent to Central Board by the revisory committee, April 11, 1939, a copy of which is included in the Central Board minutes. Motion carried that the constitution should be placed on the ballot at the final election, as modified by the Board on April 11. Central Board Minutes, April 11, 1939.

The Constitution as revised was overwhelmingly accepted by the students, 981 to 110. "Pantzer Beats Pierce," The Kaimin, May 4, 1939, p. 1.
organizations. This much-used room belatedly received the decorative addition of drapes in February, 1939.

Also located in this portion are the vault, a janitor store room, and a women's lavatory.\textsuperscript{174}

To the right of the main entrance are the Eloise Knowles room, the Bitterroot room (called the Large Meeting room until spring 1939) and kitchenette, the men's lavatory, and in the hall, the built-in trophy cases.

The Eloise Knowles room\textsuperscript{175} is the only one in the Union named memorialy.\textsuperscript{176} On November 25, 1935, as the result of a petition by interested faculty and alumnae members, the room was named in honor of Miss Eloise Knowles and was set aside as a women's meeting room.\textsuperscript{177}

Eloise Knowles, 1873-1916, was one of two members of the first graduating class of the University in 1898. That year she began the work of organizing the University's first art department. She served as instructor in drawing until

\textsuperscript{174} Miss Grace Johnson, Student Union Manager, Montana State University.

\textsuperscript{175} President Clapp opposed using the building in a memorial sense. Student Union Executive Committee Minutes, (Student Union Manager's Office), October 16, 1935.

\textsuperscript{176} Grace Johnson.

\textsuperscript{177} "Eloise Knowles Room is Named For Art Teacher," The Kaimin, November 26, 1935, p. 1.
1910, then instructor in Fine Arts until 1913, and after that Professor of Fine Arts until illness caused her to leave her work in 1915. Miss Knowles and Miss Ruth Kellogg were co-founders of Penetralia, local senior women's honorary, in April 1904, which group became national Mortar Board, senior women's honorary, in April 1927.

A bronze dedication plaque, given by Penetralia and Mortar Board alumnae, and a picture of Eloise Knowles given by Kappa Alpha Theta sorority, were hung in the Eloise Knowles room in a short presentation ceremony June 4, 1936.178

Women's organizations on the campus have primary use of the Eloise Knowles room, which is pleasingly furnished with davenports, occasional tables and chairs, a large table, and drapes. It is otherwise used for general meetings, card parties, and small receptions. No food may be served in this room, but those who desire refreshment usually go downstairs to a large table in the fountain room.179 To save depreciation in moving in moving furniture, $500 was appropriated by by Central Board, in February 1939, for additional furniture for this room.180

178 "Room is Named For Originator of Penetralia," The Missoulian, June 6, 1937, p. 4.
179 Grace Johnson.
180 Student Union Executive Committee Minutes, Feb. 13, 1939.
The name Bitterroot, after Montana's State flower, was adopted in the spring of 1939 for the large meeting room. This room has a radio hookup, table, chairs and piano, and is used for lectures, games, forums and meetings, and for small luncheons, parties, or teas, which may be served from its kitchenette by hostesses, or can be catered from the fountain room.

Drapes were bought for this room by the Student Union, in the fall of 1937. Also, the kitchenette was equipped with funds raised by the Faculty Women's club and the Student Union, who co-sponsored a Thanksgiving Ball. The new equipment helped to remedy the lack of adequate kitchen space in the building.

Other equipment which has been added to the student center part of the Union, exclusive of routine replacements, repair, and operational necessities, includes 72 bridge decks with Student Union backs, two ping-pong tables, 14 card tables, two checker boards, chess and checker games, and 17 of the leading magazines.

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181 Grace Johnson.
182 Student Union Executive Committee Minutes, Sept. 22, 1937.
183 Ibid., November 1, 1937.
184 T. G. Swearingen.
Second floor. Before the completion of the Student Union, students had no special spot to which they might go for relaxation between classes. Now they have a big and beautiful lounge room running the length of the second floor. The long, narrow windows with maroon velour drapes, are predominant on the south and east walls; the large fireplace on the north center wall between the two door arches. One of the finest features is a parquet floor of oak block tiles—strips of oak flooring set in blocks.

Walls are panelled with birch and finished in brown approximately half way to the ceiling; the remainder of the walls and ceiling is cream color. Indirect drop lights and floor lamps furnish the lighting; rugs, drapes, vases, flowers, pictures, and radios are the finishing touches. The basic furnishings are a number of davenports, occasional chairs and tables, two writing desks.

The west end of the lounge is furnished for men's use, the east for women, and the center section for general use. Lounges for the men are upholstered in leather, and for the

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185 Grace Johnson.
186 T. G. Swearingen.
188 Grace Johnson.
rest of the room in mohair. The corresponding rest rooms with lavatories, at each end of the hallway approaching the lounge, are furnished with modern chromium steel-tubed davenports upholstered in leather, with chairs to match. 189

Students may read, write, smoke, chat, listen to the radio and otherwise relax in the lounge, for which leisure the room is entirely reserved. Casual parlor games like pinochle, chess, and bridge may also be played. 190

Third floor. On the third floor are the three ballrooms named for the University colors, Copper, Silver, and Gold, after a suggestion made by Miss Helen Gleason. 191 The color-name is carried in the motif of each room as the predominant color in the fabric upholstery on the modern steel furniture. 192

The Copper room in the southwest corner is the smallest, 1880 square feet; the Silver room in the southeast corner larger with 2114 square feet, and the Gold room over the theater the largest with 6941 square feet. The Gold room

189 "Many Features Serve Students in New Building," loc. cit.
190 Grace Johnson.
191 Student Union Executive Committee Minutes, May 3, 1937.
has the largest dance floor in Missoula as compared with the 193
5850 square feet of the Loyola gymnasium.

Special acoustical plaster has been used for the Gold room ceiling; all three floors are of masonite tile. 194 In the Gold and Silver rooms, special orchestra platforms have been built. There is also closet space for storing decorations off the Gold room.

Besides dances, the Gold room is used for banquets, for convention gatherings if the theater is too large, and for cabaret-dinner entertainments such as sponsored by the Music Department. The Gold room is the only place in Missoula where 400 persons can be provided professional service and food in such surroundings. The largest banquet crowd numbered 691 for the Freshmen buffet dinner in the fall of 1939. Food for the buffet and Commencement dinners, however, is prepared in the dormitory kitchens under the supervision of Mrs. Monica Burke Swearingen, Director of Residence Halls.

Smaller banquets are served from the third floor kitchen located between the Copper and Gold rooms. It is

193 "Comparative Estimates of Rental of Student Union Based on Figures of Up Town Halls," (Terms and Rates File, Student Union Manager's Office).

194 T. G. Swearingen.
equipped with table utensils to serve a maximum of 435, service tables, electric stove, dish washing machine, and dumb-waiter connection with the fountain room kitchen in the basement.

Luncheons or dinners seating up to 125 may be served in the Copper room which is also rented for meetings, exhibits, teas, and bridge tournaments. The Silver room is used mostly for dances and student games. 195

At the head of the stairs, between the Copper and Silver rooms, is the checkroom to which 150 checkboxes were added in 1937. 196

The public address system, which was installed in the ballrooms during construction, under a Central Board appropriation, enables one orchestra in the Gold room to supply music to the three rooms simultaneously. 197 In the fall of 1937, a Mills Machine (panatrope) was also installed for operation on a percentage basis for matinee mixers and other programs in the Copper or Silver rooms, but the machine was taken out in the spring of 1938 and a turntable was attached to the public address system for scheduled programs.

195 Grace Johnson.
196 T. G. Swearingen.
197 Student Union Executive Committee Minutes, November 6, 1935
In the spring of 1940, Central Board and the Student Union each financed half the expense of installing an amplifying system to broadcast special campus announcements. Such broadcasts are made two or three times a week. 198

Student store and fountain-lunch room: The basement doors open into a large central hall. Directly opposite is the stairway to the upper floors, on the east the student store, and on the west the fountain room. Either room may be locked from the hall by slide-fold doors extending from ceiling to floor.

In the store, numerous shelves are finished in dark oak for a book section along the entire north wall and in the eastern part of the room. In front of these shelves is an L-shaped arrangement of show cases. The aluminum chair furnishings are upholstered in maroon leather. In the southwest corner of the room is the office, partitioned from the store with wood and glass panels.

Between the store and the theater is a large book-storage room fitted with shelves. In a corresponding position off the fountain room is the kitchen and store-room.

The fountain in the modern fountain-lunch room is arranged on the north side. It is finished in maroon and

198 Grace Johnson.
blue-metallic black, and has two sets of chromium fountain fixtures to facilitate service. A panel of mirrors is back of the bar. Candy showcases occupy central positions. There are booths, and open tables that may be arranged together for small parties. Lighting is overhead, indirect.

The attendants wear uniforms: the men white coats and aprons, and the women especially designed tan smocks, all trimmed in maroon. 199

The Theater. The Student Union Theater with 1,463 seats and occupying one-third of the building, is the largest in Missoula, and the only place where the entire student body may be assembled. Brown, tan and cream are the main colors in walls and trim. The seats are of green cushioned leather with fabric upholstery; the aisle carpets, mauve. Lighting is indirect, by ceiling lights. Walls and ceilings have a special acoustical plaster. 201

The stage floor has an area of 1,624 square feet, is 32 feet deep and 57 wide, of soft wood except for an 8-foot apron of polished hardwood directly upstage from the

199 "Student Store Will be Modern in Every Detail," The Kaimin, November 5, 1935, p. 1; Grace Johnson.

200 The Wilma Theater reports 1277 seating capacity.

201 "Theater in Union Building Largest One in Missoula," The Kaimin, October 29, 1935, p. 4; Grace Johnson.
footlights for dancing acts. The proscenium arch is 27 feet high and 37½ feet wide, and has a midnight-blue velour curtain. 202

Many are the purposes for which the stage has been finished with new equipment: convocations, plays, masquer productions, lectures, political rallies, recitals, the Community Concert series, and such entertainment. The Northern School Supply company contracted for the theater equipment, then subcontracted to the Van Wie Art Studios of Portland, Oregon, to install all fly equipment, 203 including the 19 sets of lines controlling the border and drop curtains.

These paraphernalia for handling stage equipment—the flies—reach 64 feet, two stories, from the stage floor to the gridiron close to the roof, which gridiron is wired for football reporting into the Gold room. 204 Four counterweight systems on steel cables operate the border lighting equipment. An adjustable weight system has been included to take care of the various lighting equipment for different productions.

202 "Many Concerns Are Cooperating to Build Stage," The Kaiman, November 15, 1935, p. 4; Grace Johnson.

203 T. G. Swearingen

204 "Theater in Union Building Largest One in Missoula," loc. cit.
The switchboard was purchased from the Power-Light Switchboard company of New York at a total cost of $2,000, and was installed by the Walford Electric company of Missoula. This switchboard includes the old dimming system from the University's Little Theater, which system was shipped to New York and built into the new board to increase size and carrying capacity.

Footlights, purchased from the E. F. Shearer company of Seattle, are of the newest type, built in five sections and folding levelly into the stage floor when not required. For special spotlight hook-up, a cable has been run from the stage through the organ loft to the balcony. Four Leko-Lite spotlights were bought in 1937 to replace four which had been borrowed from the Helena high school.

Initially, the stage was equipped by Masquers, student dramatics organization, with a complete set of scenery including 35 flats, also doors, windows, and other necessities. Another important part of the stage equipment, a Western Electric sound system, has been installed on one side of the stage, of value for amplifying public addresses, convocations,

205 "Many Concerns are Cooperating to Build Stage," loc. cit.
206 Student Union Executive Committee Minutes, November 1, 1937.
207 Ibid., June 4, 1937.
and Commencement programs. The theater also has a radio hook-up with KGVO.208

As part of the initial theater furnishings, a Baldwin Grand piano and a Model A Hammond organ were bought with money from the loan and grant fund.209 The Hammond was transferred to the ballrooms whenever required for special programs, until fall, 1938. Then, due to increasing pressure for organ practice facilities, arrangements were made between the Student Union management and the Music Department to buy a Model B Hammond to use in the theater so that the A might be placed permanently in the Gold room.210 Both organs are used for practice, and the Model A may be rented by dance orchestras if the organist has had Hammond organ lessons.211

Concerning the theater acoustics, Professor E. M. Little explains that for speech and dramatics the reverberation period in the theater is about right, as it is around one second empty, little more when full. One second is an ideal reverberation period for speech because some reverberation is necessary to reinforce the sound. The period for

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208 Grace Johnson.
209 Kirk Badgley, Assistant Business Manager, Montana State University.
210 Student Union Executive Committee Minutes, October 3, 1938.
211 Grace Johnson.
music should be around three seconds which gives warmth to the tones in overlapping sounds. Thus, the theater proper, with its reverberation period of one second, is somewhat too dead for ideal music reproduction; and the stage is somewhat too dead to reflect speech well into the auditorium from any position an actor may assume. Therefore, the Community Concerts organization has appropriated $100 in the hopes that a shell may be designed and built, perhaps of plywood wallboards with a painted canvas canopy, to enliven the stage.

Several years ago, in order to improve the organ tones, the organ loft on the inside wall, which contains the 16 loudspeakers and eight amplifiers for the Hammond, was plastered and the grill closed part way. That action secured a reverberation of one and three-fourths seconds against the original brick tiling in the loft, as compared to the previous reverberation of one-fourth to one-half second.

This description of the theater section would be incomplete without a view backstage. There, on the second and third floor levels and adjacent to the flies, are the men's and women's dressing rooms, a make-up room, two rest rooms, and a large costume-storage room. The cost of indirect

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212 Professor Edward M. Little, Montana State University.
213 Grace Johnson.
lighting for the mirrors in the make-up room was a gift from Masquers, as was half the cost of providing clothes racks, hooks, and shelves for the two large dressing rooms. The work and tool rooms for constructing scenery and for general storage, are located beneath the stage, to the stage rear, and on the north side.

In the foyer there is adequate room for between-the-acts smokes and strolls. The ticket booth has two grilled windows, and telephone facilities. On the second floor foyer are the entrances to the projection booth and to two lavatories; on the third, an office each for the Dramatics coach and for Masquers, and two instrument practice rooms.

It was not possible to finance all the painting and furnishing called for in the original Union plans, by the opening date in November 1935, but an attempt was made in 1938-39 to finance completion of the original plans. The work has not been carried out in full within the dates of this thesis, but little of the work originally planned remains to be done.

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214 Student Union Executive Committee Minutes, September 30, 1937.

215 Grace Johnson.

216 Paul A. Bischoff, "Report: Student Union Executive Committee," (Misc. Student Union Reports, Manager's Office Files), June 7, 1939.
Criticism. One major criticism of the building, lack of adequate kitchen space, became evident early in its operations. No provision for increasing the size of the Student Union was made in the plans. If the store and fountain rooms had been exchanged, kitchen space could now be added. However, the fountain room was purposely placed adjacent to the theater.

Also, to get to the backstairs from the main entrance hallway, one has to go through the Bitterroot room and kitchenette, disturbing the privacy of meetings and lectures. And the back stairway itself is perplexing to the uninitiated.

The masonite tile on the ballroom floors has not proven satisfactory; and there has been trouble with the casement windows warping. Some criticism has also been made of the green terra cotta trim, which is not objectionable, but does not especially harmonize with the other buildings.


218 Maintenance Department. (This is a reference for checking the validity of the criticisms, not a source of statement).
CHAPTER V

STUDENT UNION ADMINISTRATION

In July 1935, as time neared for the building to open and the work of the building committees was ending, Acting President Schauch appointed five faculty members to the new Student Union Executive Committee, to make recommendations on the committee organization and to act on the control and operation of the building. Members were E.A. Atkinson, chairman, Paul Bischoff, A. Kendrick Smith, E. K. Badgley, and Morris McCollum, who were all present for the first meeting on July 24, 1935.

In that first meeting, the Committee concluded that the committee membership should be increased to seven, including three faculty members appointed by the University president, three students appointed by the Central Board of student government, and the alumni president or representative. The staff alignment as worked out in that meeting

219 E. Kirk Badgley, Assistant Professor of Business Administration, Assistant Business Manager, and Athletic Manager, Montana State University.

220 Student Union Executive Committee Minutes, (Student Union Manager’s Office), July 24, 1935.
was adopted for the first year of operation.

In meeting the next day, the Committee gave first consideration to the tentative appointment of Morris McCollum, student store manager on the campus since 1923. But after further considering the load Mr. McCollum would have in operating the store the first year, and the limited budget under which the building would have to operate, the Committee decided to interview J. B. Speer, Registrar and Business Manager of the University, in regard to temporarily delegating some of E. K. Badgley's business office responsibilities to other employees and allowing him to assume the Student Union managership with help from an assistant. There could be no increase in salary to Mr. Badgley, except perhaps an entertainment allowance, and the salary would continue to be paid by the University Business Office; the assistant's salary would be paid from Union building funds. It was thought that Mr. McCollum might assume more responsibility after installing and operating the Store for a year.

Mr. Speer immediately agreed to the managership proposal, so in the July 27 meeting the Executive Committee recommended Philip M. Roberts as assistant manager on half

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221 Ibid., July 27, 1935.
222 Ibid., July 25, 1935.
time at $75 a month, and Miss Marion Smith as full-time stenographer and clerk, part time at $50 a month to be paid by the Student Union and part time to be paid by the Store and student organizations. The previous recommendation that three students be appointed by Central Board, was changed to read: two students appointed by Central Board, one by the Associated Women Students.

The staff appointments were recommended to President Scheuch by letter; also, that the Executive Committee consist of three faculty members, one alumnus, and three students, two appointed by Central Board and one by AWS. The Committee further advocated increasing the student membership to five.

Consequently, that fall the Executive Committee consisted of faculty members E. A. Atkinson, chairman, Paul Bischoff, and Kendrick Smith, appointed by President Scheuch; Virginia Bode appointed by Associated Women Students; Robert Zeidler and Floyd Berg appointed by Central Board; Marion

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223 Provision had been made in the first Executive Committee meeting for full-time janitor paid from Student Union funds, with a minimum of three Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) appointees a month for assistant janitors. Ibid., July 24, 1935.


225 Ibid., "Executive Committee Recommendations to the President." August 1, 1935.
Smith, secretary, Kirk Bagley; Phil Roberts, and alumni representative J. C. Carlington, the last two non-voting. In October the Executive Committee was increased to five members, and two additional students were appointed by Central Board, Wyma Zachary and Barbara Dunn Keith. Thus the Committee gained more student opinion, and the students, a decisive vote.

The Student Union staff, and administrative duties, developed from year to year within the dates of this thesis, as follows:

**First Year 1935-36:**

Student Union Executive Committee: the personnel was as listed in the foregoing paragraphs.

Staff: the duties of the manager and assistant manager for this year are enumerated in Appendix A, page 189.

Part time auditor-manager, and part time Athletic Board manager: Kirk Bagley.

Part time assistant manager, $75 per month paid by the Student Union: Phil Roberts.

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227 Miss Grace Johnson, Student Union Manager, Montana State University.

228 During the October 30 meeting, the Committee also voted to apply for membership in the Association of College Unions, *supra* p. 5; Student Union Executive Committee Minutes, October 30, 1935.
Part time secretary-hostess, $50 per month paid by the Student Union, remaining part time salary paid by Store and student organizations: Marion Smith.

Janitor, $120 per month paid by Student Union; Jake Rangitsch, FERA assistants.

Technician: Richard Pope.

Committees:

A Social Recommendations committee of representatives from Mortar Board, Bear Paw, and Spur, campus honorary organizations, submitted a list of "Rules for Lounge Conduct," at the request of the Executive Committee. The rules were accepted along with the recommendation that a permanent social control committee, namely, the presidents of the three honorary organizations, should be answerable to the Executive Committee for student conduct in the lounge, should help form and enforce social control and student use of the building through their groups, and should conduct discussions in cooperation with the Campus Traditions committee. Further, the social control committee should endeavor to educate incoming classes to Student Union appreciation, publicize the Union, and otherwise promote student participation.

229 Grace Johnson.

230 Infra, Chapter VI, p. 87.

231 Student Union Executive Committee Minutes, October 30, 1935.
In the spring, Alem "Bud" LaBar was recommended for the assistant managership. It was also decided to appoint a full-time bookkeeper for student organizations, which would meet the criticism that a part-time bookkeeper was not sufficiently available.\textsuperscript{232} Recommendation was also made to the President of the University that Central Board be asked to name all five student representatives.\textsuperscript{233} That action brought the Student Union Executive Committee into the form which it has held to date.\textsuperscript{234}

Philip M. Roberts was assistant manager through the summer of 1936.\textsuperscript{235}

\textbf{Second Year 1936-37:}

Student Union Executive Committee members: faculty members Paul Bischoff, chairman, Helen Gleason, E.W. Briggs; students appointed by Central Board, Kenneth Coughlin, Carl Chambers, Barbara Keith, June Paulson, Robert "Ty" Robinson; Grace Johnson, secretary of the Student Union and secretary to the Executive Committee; Assistant Manager Alem "Bud"

\textsuperscript{232} \textit{Ibid.}, May 8, 1936.
\textsuperscript{233} \textit{Ibid.}, May 27, 1936.
\textsuperscript{234} \textit{Infra., Chapter VI, p. 84.}
\textsuperscript{235} Grace Johnson.
LaBar, ex-officio; Kirk Badgley, ex-officio, and Marvin Porter, president of the Alumni association.236

Staff:

Part time manager, salary paid by Student Union, also Athletic Board manager: Kirk Badgley.

Secretary-hostess, salary paid by the Student Union, also Athletic Board secretary: Grace Johnson.

Part time assistant manager, salary paid by Student Union: Alem LaBar.

Full-time bookkeeper: Melvin Rawn.

Janitor: Jake Rangitsch. Two NYA assistants.

Technician: Dick Pope.

Committees:

Seven student committees237 were appointed by the Executive Committee, to handle duties and properties in the Student Union, and to make suggestions to the Committee. The Union administrators, who had recommended such action, hoped that the committees would have "student participation" value.238 Hence, the committees were created in the following forms:

1. House: to recommend changes, decorations and

236 "Simmons Selects Faculty Boards," The Kalmion, December 1, 1936, p. 4; Grace Johnson.

237 For membership, see Appendix D, p. 188.

238 Grace Johnson.
upkeep, and to work with the campus in Student Union interest.

2. Ballroom: to promote use; suggest new ideas, special entertainment and decorative features.

3. Women's Affairs: to plan and promote an effective program for women in the Student Union; perhaps plan teas for Freshmen women, and forums.

4. Men's Affairs: to plan smokers, forums, lounge tournaments in bridge, chess, pinochle.

Committees 3 and 4 combine into a program committee for general student forums and lectures, panels, or art exhibits.

5. Outside Entertainment: to work in coordination with Central Board and with Central Board funds for outside entertainment.

6. Publicity: students with journalism training to do State publicity.

7. Masquers' Coordination: for cooperation between the Student Union and Masquers.

Only three committees of the seven functioned effectively: Women's Affairs, Outside Entertainment, and Masquer's Coordination.

239 Student Union Executive Committee Minutes, September 22, 1936.
By the end of the second year's operation, student Union activities had reached a point where a full-time manager was considered necessary to carry forward the Union program. Miss Grace Johnson was promoted from secretary-hostess to that position. Kirk Badgley resumed his full-time Business Office work as auditor, the office of assistant manager was dropped and the office of cashier-stenographer which had been the secretary-hostess, was increased to full time.

It was also necessary to appoint a night clerk to stay in the building from 7:30 until closing time, and to lock the building. Another first-time appointment was the student organist.

Third Year 1937-38:

Student Union Executive Committee members: Faculty members Paul Bischoff, chairman, Helen Gleason, E. W. Briggs; students appointed by Central Board, Betty Willcomb, Phyllis Smith, Nadine Whitford, David Speer, John Alexander; Grace Johnson, ex-officio, manager of the Student Union and secretary of the Committee; Kirk Badgley, ex-officio, and Marvin

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240 Grace Johnson.

241 Student Union Executive Committee Minutes, September 30, 1937.
Porter, Alumni association president.

Staff:

Full-time manager: Grace Johnson.

Full-time bookkeeper: Wilbur Wood, July, August, Sept. 1937; Melvin Rawn, Sept.--Nov. 15; Maple Holmquist, Nov. 5--June 30, 1938.

Full-time cashier-stenographer: Esther Swanson.

Night Clerk: Harold Bartley.

Technician: Dick Pope.

Custodian: Jake Bangitsch. Two NYA assistants.

Organist: Muriel Nelson.

With this change to a full-time staff, came further expansion in administrative duties, the extent of which is evident in contrasting the schedules of staff duties for the first year, listed in Appendix E, p. 189, with those for the third year as compiled by the Student Union staff, listed in the same Appendix, pp. 190-94. There has been little change in the two succeeding years.

Committees:

Masquers' Coordination.

Women's Affairs.

Men's Affairs.

Camera Club.

242 Ibid., June 4, 1937; Sept. 22, 1937; Nov. 1, 1937.
Fourth Year 1938-39:

Student Union Executive Committee members: faculty members Paul Bischof, chairman, Helen Gleason, E.W. Briggs, Grace Johnson, ex-officio, and Kirk Badgley, ex-officio; students appointed by Central Board, Marion Mankervis, Ann Picchioni, Charles Sweeney, Norman Nelson, and Gordon Hickman; and President of the Alumni, Donald Foss.

Staff:

Manager: Grace Johnson.

Bookkeeper: Grace Wilbur Geil.

Cashier-Stenographer: Anne Reese.

Night Clerk: Harold Bartley.

Technician: Thomas Hood.

Custodian: Jake Rangitsch.

Organist: Muriel Nelson.

Miss Marvel Points was paid by the hour for part time clerical assistance. Prior to this year the Union had NYA (National Youth Administration) typing assistance.

Committees: with the development of the student laboratory, which is the subject of Chapter IX, committees were dropped completely.
Fifth Year 1939-40:

Student Union Executive Committee: Faculty members
Paul Bischoff, chairman, A. W. Briggs, Helen Gleason; Grace
Johnson, Committee secretary, and Kirk Bagley, both ex-
officio; Central Board appointees Charles Sweeney, Gwen
Benson, Howard Casey, Burke McMamor, and Jane Selkirk; and
Alumni President, Donald Foss.

Staff:

Manager: Grace Johnson.

Bookkeeper: Grace Gill until April 1, Frank Clapp.

Cashier-Stenographer: Anne Reese.

Night Clerk: Edward Jewett.

Technician: Tom Hood.

Custodians: Jake Rangitsch, Mrs. Hazel Reed.

Organists: Anna Marie Forssen, Helen Faulkner,
Harold Longmaid, each one organist for one quarter.

An assistant bookkeeper, Charles Sweeney, was hired by
the hour. Also, Mrs. Hazel Reed was hired as an assistant
custodian at $40 a month to help mornings, beginning the
fall of 1939.

Thus has the administration developed within the
dates of this thesis. The heaviest operations necessarily
coincide with the regular school year, but the Student Union
also functions during the Summer Session, so the staff
operates the year around. Vacations are scheduled for the lighter summer months, mainly August. All Student Union activities, except the Store and Fountain rooms, come under the immediate supervision of Miss Grace Johnson, Student Union manager for the past three years of the five years of operation covered in this thesis.

Grace Johnson, Student Union Manager. Miss Grace Johnson entered Montana State University the fall of 1930 from Harlowton, Montana, as a student in Foreign Languages. She became active in student affairs, serving, among other offices, as a member of the minor sports board, athletic board, and as social chairman of the student body. She was a most interested member of the student committee of the general Student Union Building Committee, at an important time in Student Union planning. Miss Johnson also served her social sorority, Kappa Alpha Theta, as house manager one year and as president two years.

As a senior, Miss Johnson was elected vice-president of the Associated Students for the year 1933-34, and on January 5, 1934, she succeeded Harvey Thirloway as president, thus becoming the first co-ed president of the Associated

243 Grace Johnson.
Students in 39 years.

Miss Johnson completed her studies for a B. A. degree in Modern Language, which she received in June 1934, at the end of the winter quarter. She then left school to do social welfare and case work, during which time she also acquired experience in public relations and office management. Beginning January 1, 1935, she attended the University of Minnesota for two quarters of graduate study in Public Welfare Administration. She then reentered social work until June 1936, when she attended the Montana State University for the summer quarter. That fall she became the secretary-hostess for the Student Union building, and the following year, with the creation of a full-time managership, she was advanced to that position, one of the few women Student Union managers.

Concerning Grace Johnson's work, one of the University's publicity releases has stated that, though she is not a teacher, one of the big jobs at the University is in her hands, in managing the Student Union building. Further, a major task, that of centralizing student activities, has

244 "President C. H. Clapp Named Man of Year For University," The Kaimin, January 8, 1935; Grace Johnson.

245 Grace Johnson.
been successfully performed and at the same time many new and valuable outside-the-classroom activities have been added.

As further cited in the article, the big task of managing the Student Union is evident in the varied nature of activities. The Union, according to the quotations,

... sponsors speakers and concert stars; provides facilities for ping-pong and other games; sponsors dancing and bridge classes; directs the work of literature, discussion and international relations study groups; holds student shows and exhibitions; serves as the campus center at Open House and Homecoming; and as a clearing agency for almost every type of campus activity. The ballrooms on the third floor centralize dances on the campus. The theater is the scene of the Masquer plays, student convocations and concerts of all kinds.

Also in the Union are various student offices. The Union's large and comfortable lounge is unrivalled in Montana. Into the building trek weekly 2,000 students, scores of professors and visitors.

Thus, in summary of this chapter, it is apparent that there has been constant adaptation, change and expansion in Student Union administration and in the duties of management. This is an indication of general growth and of the University's growing conception of the Student Union's service and relationship to the campus and community.

246 "Professor," (special news release, University Publicity Bureau Files, Journalism Building).
CHAPTER VI

GENERAL POLICIES

Budgets and policies for the Student Union, and changes in operation or program, are adopted in the Student Union Executive Committee, subject to the approval of the University President. On the Committee, let us review, are three faculty members appointed by the President, one of whom is committee chairman; the Union manager who is also secretary of the board, and the University assistant business manager, both ex-officio members; one alumni representative, and five Central Board appointees approved by the President. The Union manager and the alumni representative are non-voting members. The Executive Committee chairman also acts as general advisor to the Student Union manager, and they in turn are responsible to the Executive Committee, also to the Associated Students' government and its Central Board, and finally, to the President.

The business office of the Union is under the immediate direction of the Union manager, and under the general supervision of the University Business Office. Checks for Union expenditures (operations) are written in the Union office, but are signed from the Business Office by J. B. Speer as part of the local University funds. The University
Business Office directly handles surplus and invested Union funds, transferring the surplus funds at certain times, from the local University funds to the State Treasury at Helena, from which the bond payments are made.

Student activity fees for each quarter, which are charged at registration time, are paid to the Union business office which also handles ticket sales for football and other games, Interscholastic, student dramatics and similar University functions. Calendar dates for meetings and other Union-held affairs are arranged there. For a small fee, the Union office staff keeps the books for any student organization or social fraternity which desires the service. Student organizations may also store records in the Union.247

Official hours of the building for student use are from 7:30 A.M. to 10:30 P.M. on week days, and to 12 P.M. on Fridays, Saturdays, and nights preceding holidays. Later hours may be arranged for week ends by the Student Union management and the University administration, for student functions, and by the Student Union management for public affairs. Office hours are from 9 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. except when closed Saturday afternoons, holidays and Sundays. The night clerk stays in the building evenings until it is closed.

247 The many official duties are listed in Appendix E, pp. 190-94.
The fountain room is used by the public, hence the hours correspond to the Student Union hours. The book store is open from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Preference in the use of the building is at all times given to students. The lounge is reserved for students and faculty and guests, and no teas or receptions may be held there except for all-University functions. Students may play such games as Chess, Bridge, Cribbage or Pinochle in twos or foursomes.

Students pay rent for the use of the ballrooms, but the meeting rooms and kitchenette are free of charge to students, faculty and Montana Alumni groups, and to any other group having as its primary objective the interest or benefit of the University, unless admittance is charged to such meeting, in which case the regular charge is made. Townspeople may rent the meeting rooms if there are no scheduled meetings.

The student store and the fountain room rent their space from the Union and are under the separate management of Morris McCollum. He also manages all food service in the building, which food is supplied from the student stores' kitchen except for the several large official banquets which have to be served from the residence hall kitchens under the Director of Residence Halls, Monica Burke Swearingen. Banquet and room-rental payments are collected by the student store.
managment who pays the room rental to the Union business office. Also, the Union uses banquet dishes loaned by the residence halls under an agreement to replace damaged or broken dishes, thus saving the Union the initial expense.

Food may not be served in the Eloise Knowles room, but any organization renting the Bitterroot or the Central Board room, and kitchenette, may serve its own food from the Bitterroot room kitchenette. Or, an organization may serve in any of the three ballrooms from the upstairs kitchen.248

Rules for lounge conduct were formulated in 1935 by a Social Recommendations committee of members from Bear Paw, Spur, and Mortar Board, honorary organizations. These rules were accepted in Executive Committee meeting,249 and have been modified as found necessary each year, until at present the policies are that the lounge opens at 8 A.M. and closes at 10:30 P.M. on week days, and at 12 week end nights; that there be no dancing or eating in the lounge; that smoking be done in the lounge rather than in hallways. It is expected that students will use the radio discriminately and otherwise exercise judgment in conduct and in the treatment of furnishings and in the use of ashtrays. The management arranges for lighting

248 Grace Johnson, Student Union Manager, Montana State University.

249 Student Union Executive Committee Minutes (Student Union Manager's Office), October 30, 1935.
the fireplace.

Such games as are played in the building are checked from the office at 10¢ an hour. Books may be rented, also.

Ballrooms can be rented individually or in combination using the sound equipment, and student reservations are given preference and lower rentals over town organizations.

In preparing to rent the ballrooms, Morris McCollum made comparisons of space and cost with the Alite Hall, Elks Club, Old Country Club and Loyola Gymnasium. He arrived at the initial rent figures of $65, $25 and $20 for the three rooms, corresponding to size, at which costs the Gold room rented well below the average comparative cost per square foot of the four dance halls mentioned, the Copper and Silver rooms slightly above. Those first rental figures have been revised, and at present the costs for renting the rooms singly, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Gold</th>
<th>Silver</th>
<th>Copper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Students</td>
<td>$38.50</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town (week nights)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town (Friday, Saturday)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

250 Grace Johnson.

251 R. Kirk Badgley, assistant professor of business administration, assistant business manager, and athletic adj.

252 See Appendix A, p. 197; "Comparative Estimates of Rentals of Student Union Based on Figures of Uptown Halls," (Term and Rates File, Student Union Manager's Office).
The costs for renting the ballrooms in combinations are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rooms</th>
<th>Gold &amp; Silver</th>
<th>Gold &amp; Copper</th>
<th>Copper &amp; Silver</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Students</td>
<td>$60</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td>$47.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town (week nights)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>47.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town (Friday, Sat.)</td>
<td>82.50</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Orchestra practice charges in the ballrooms are $2.50, $1.50 and $1.00 for the Gold, Silver and Copper rooms respectively. Union orchestras are charged $5.00 an evening during regular dances for the use of the Model A Hammond organ in the Gold room. Any person playing the organ is required to have had Hammond organ lessons.

The Gold room has the largest dance space in Missoula: 6,941 square feet as compared with the Loyola gymnasium's 5,850 square feet. The Gold room accommodates 515 couples, the Silver room 96 and the Copper room 87, figures which were

253 Grace Johnson.

254 Student Union Executive Committee Minutes, January 9, 1939.

255 Ibid., October 3, 1938.

256 Grace Johnson.
obtained by taking a representative crowd of 475 couples present at a Foresters’ Ball in the Men’s gymnasium and dividing that number into 10,472 square feet, the area of the gymnasium, thus equalling 22 square feet per couple.

The areas of the Student Union ballroom were then divided by 22 to arrive at the capacity number of couples. The rooms accommodate larger or smaller crowds than the representative number of couples, and there have been as many as 1800 persons during track meet dances, but the rooms are too congested for real dancing.

For all-school mixers, the Associated Students (ASISU) pay rent for the first mixer sponsored each quarter, and may give a second dance within the quarter without paying rent. Use of the ballrooms is also donated for the Freshman buffet dinner, and Commencement dinner, and for the Commencement reception and the senior dance. The Interscholastic breakfast is served in the dormitories.

The checkroom is run by the management, although at times when no charge is made for checking, the salaries of checkroom attendants is paid by the National Youth Administration. There is a charge for checking if there is a dance

257 "Comparative Estimates of Rentals of Student Union Based on Figures of Up Town Halls," (Terms and Rates File, Student Union Manager’s Office).
The theater is rented on a flat rate basis, plus 50% of the gate receipts over a stated amount. Community concerts pay $35 and extra staging expense. Masquers pay $35 the first night plus 50% of gross proceeds in excess of rental, $25 on the second plus 50% of gross proceeds in excess of rental, the per cent of gross proceeds being figured after the deduction of half the expense of the actual season ticket drive.

To aid the management in sponsoring artists' programs, a small expense fund is allowed in the budget, which sum is limited to $500 a year unless the management takes in a corresponding amount. Any profit on a sponsored program may be risked on a succeeding program. There is also a small budgeted sum for student entertainment, games and magazines.

Use of the theater is donated for Interscholastic, Commencement, and Freshman Week activities except for the hiring of extra ushers, stage hands, electricians and janitor service. No rent is charged for convocations and rallies.

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258 Grace Johnson.

259 Student Union Executive Committee Minutes, August 1, 1936.

260 Ibid., September 30, 1937.

261 Ibid., November 1, 1937.
or for the School of Music concerts.

Each quarter a student organist is appointed by the Executive Committee to play while the audience is assembling, mainly for convocations, unless other arrangements are made. In return, the organist receives a free practice hour.

No gifts are accepted for the Student Union without the approval of the Executive Committee.

The Union, its program, use and care, are especially publicized in University advertising folders and bulletins to the students, and in orientation talks to new students during Freshman Week. Throughout the year, publicity is advanced through campus organizations, also in The Kalaim, in the University News Bureau releases to city and state press, and in The Bulletin of the Association of College Unions. Publicity originates from administrative and student sources.

Office assignments. Before the building opened, it was decided that no classes or seminars should be held in the building and that offices should be assigned to management and student organizations rather than to the faculty, though Masques, student dramatics organization, was to be given

262 Grace Johnson.

263 Student Union Executive Committee Minutes, September 22, 1937.

264 Grace Johnson. Advertising folder, supra, p. 50; Freshman Week activity, infra, p. 125.
workshop consideration. Offices were immediately approved for the associated students, the Student Union manager, the Sentinel (yearbook) staff, general management, and Masquers (foyer office).

By February 1936, the attitude toward the faculty was changing and it was resolved in Student Union Executive Committee meeting to make more overtures to the faculty to use the building. In April, dramatics coach Barnard Hewitt was assigned one of the foyer offices because of the nature of his work in the theater, with the added statement that there was not as much feeling against faculty members being allotted space as formerly, because the auditorium was becoming a campus-community center. The following summer, special classes in dramatic presentation were allowed in the theater and have been allowed there every summer since. Notwithstanding the Masquer rehearsals and necessary classes in dramatic presentation, and the use of the Model B Hammond organ by Music School students, the general rule against

265 Student Union Executive Committee Minutes, July 31, 1935.
266 Ibid., October 30, 1935.
267 Ibid., February 26, 1936.
268 Ibid., April 8, 1936.
269 Ibid., May 27, 1936.
In June 1937, further office moves were recommended and made. The Associated Students and Sentinel quarters were exchanged, and a second room (the assistant manager's) allotted to the Sentinel, thus limiting the Student Union management's office to one for the manager. 271 With the appointment of a full-time manager, the assistant manager's office was dropped. In a further change, the Sentinel staff has been allotted but one office, the other office now being occupied by the Athletic Board Publicity and Campaign Director. The cashier-stenographer, and bookkeeper, have desks in the Union business office.

Due to the lack of proper space for campus barber and beauty shop service within the building, action to add such service has been deferred, 272 though the question has come before the Executive Committee several times.

Student Union labor policy. In January 1936, the question of professional union jurisdiction over amateur

270 Grace Johnson.
271 Student Union Executive Committee Minutes, June 4, 1937.
272 Grace Johnson.
273 Student Union Executive Committee Minutes, April 8, 1936; January 9, 1939.
back into student union activities in which several hundred
not pay for tickets. Also, profit, if any, would be turned
student union became. Under such conditions, the show could
would be expected to represent. What was unacceptable to the
would be potential pay for jobs, and suggested that the take
would be compensated when other matters to whom the work
The measures considered that students played without

the.

production under union control would have been pro
some herefore, as these demands put the cost of
interest and work are organized professionat. addle from such
statement, there is no be dominated by someone whose
would be expected by student representatives, represent the all
several hundred dollars. Regardless of. 6. Students and graces
cards. That would have impressed the cost of the show
and that all student instruments should have union
were to be paid during the rehearsal and actual production,
The measures union at first demanded that union
...and produced with control vested in the students.
students took part daily. 274

The Union then offered to play for both performances of the show for $4.00 per man and $2.00 extra leader's fee. The Student Union then objected to paying part of the cost of an amateur production while others remained unpaid. 275 Furthermore, the Student Union would have had to throw out some of the student musicians because they did not have union cards. 276

Recognizing that student-union relations needed clarifying in regard to musical shows and "other matters," Central Board on February 4, 1938, voted for the appointment of five senior students to help attain a definite policy; and the five students were so appointed by Peter J. Murphy, ASMSU president. In the meantime, because of time lost, the show had to be cancelled. 277

As the result of conferences between the Musicians' Union representative and a campus board, a policy was formulated which applies in essentials to the Stagehands' Union

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274 "Union Demands Block Student Musical," The Kaimin, January 21, 1938, p. 1; Grace Johnson.


276 Grace Johnson.

277 "Central Board Appoints Investigation Committee For Union Agreement," The Kaimin, February 4, 1938.
as well as to the Musicians' Union, from the campus standpoint. The Musicians' Union has never accepted the agreement. The agreement states in part:

This policy has been formulated for the purpose of establishing a more satisfactory relationship between organized labor and the student body of Montana State University. Believing that the activities on this campus are designed to promote the education of students gathered here from all parts of the state, we believe that these activities should be controlled by the students. However we recognize that in some situations organized labor does and should have jurisdiction. Where these situations exist we have attempted to recognize and classify them. We have no desire to run counter to established union policy, and we feel sure that organized labor would not wish to violate student's rights. Feeling that only conflict can arise through misunderstanding, it is the purpose of this policy to establish a basis for future relations between organized labor and this student body.

Also, the agreement recognizes that the training received in student productions is considered a part of student education and an integral part of extra-curricular activity. Therefore, all-school musical shows, masquer productions, convocations, and any other student productions such as Glee Club, Band, Symphony Orchestra, A Capella Choir, recitals, etc., whether or not students or public, or both, are charged admission to any of these, shall not come under

278 Grace Johnson.

279 "Union Agreement," (copy in University business Office files).
Union jurisdiction.

Because the profit accruing from outside-entertainment programs reverts to the student fund, such programs shall not come under Union jurisdiction unless the outside-entertainment contract so provides.

In joint enterprises between students and off-campus groups, jurisdiction shall be decided by the group in charge of the enterprise, and the Union.

Commercial programs and parties sponsored by non-campus organizations, come under Union jurisdiction, and the records of advance bookings are open to a Union representative.

Parties given on the campus by campus organizations, including sororities and fraternities, where dancing is the entertainment, do not come under the Union, and any union member of such organizations may donate his service without affecting his Union standing. Hired musicals shall be Union, but mechanical music may be used.

Musical programs, except dance bands, originating at the University, shall be broadcast free of Union jurisdiction.280

280 I.e. cit.
Insurance during unemployment

Interest during unemployment

Subpoena at $20

Drawbacks and expenditures @ 8% per annum

Future net income if he were single

The following costs:

Make and delivery

Main building 00.000 ea. Total 200.000, Inc. 30% interest at 6% per annum. The total amount is $280,000.

It was also necessary that the total

An amount of 00.000 would be returned from net revenue in any year in the application for loan, "deemed income," 00.000, that is the

In summary, the examination costs in the loan application.

FINANCIAL

CHAPTER XII
Referring to the figures in this chapter's first paragraph, the sum of $5,000 for interest and insurance during construction, is not considered. Otherwise, the figures in the first paragraph fairly correspond to the succeeding sums when the costs for furniture and contingencies are added to the total general contract, which sum includes both labor and materials, of course. Thus the sum of $279,100 for furniture, contingencies, and total general contract, equals the added costs of total materials and labor in the first paragraph, leaving corresponding sums ($15,900 and $16,600) for drawings and supervision. 284

Finances anticipated in the Supreme Court Decision.
In the summary of the Supreme Court Decision on "Chapter 10," it was stated that the erection of the building would be financed by a Federal Government loan of $240,000 for which the State Board of Education would issue bonds amortized over a period of 30 years, and a grant of $60,000. 285

It was the Court's understanding that the building would cost $300,000 of which approximately $167,000 would be

284 E. Kirk Badgley, Assistant Professor of Business Administration, Assistant Business Manager, and Athletic Manager, Montana State University.

spent for materials, and $123,000 for labor, the latter amount furnishing about 174,000 man hours of labor exclusive of the labor going into the preparation of materials, plans and specifications. Under the provisions of "Chapter 10," Montana labor had to be given preference and at wages not less than those prescribed by the Federal Government for such work. 286

Final grant and loan agreement. However, the final agreement with the Government was a "30% grant" agreement based on the construction cost of $300,000, which would make a $90,000 grant of which the Government would permit only $60,000 to be applied on the actual construction cost.

Actually, in addition to the $240,000 loan and the $60,000 construction grant, the University received an additional $26,643.95 partly in cash and partly in cancelled bonds and coupons from the Public Works Administration, thus making the grant money total $86,643.95. 287 As stated in the President's Annual Report for 1934-35, concerning this point:

286 Ibid., pp. 126-27.
287 Kirk Badgley.
The final agreements with the Public Works Administration involving the sale of bonds ... proved a major task during the early part of the year. The first requisition for the sale of bonds ... was sent to the State F. W. A. Engineer on July 5, 1934, and following lengthy negotiations with the legal division of the Public Works Administration in Washington the money was received September 13, 1934. 288

Sale of Bonds. From the first sale of bonds $34,000 was received September 13, 1934; from the second sale of bonds $186,000 on December 1, 1934, and from the third, $76,000 on April 23, 1935. 289 The first installment of the Government grant came March 9, 1935, for $34,135.39; the next in two amounts totalling $25,864.61 in October, 1935, and in April, 1936; and the final grant of $26,643.95 in August, 1936, thus making the $86,642 total grant money.

There was generally a period of tension until the Government checks arrived because, during the delay, the contractors had to carry too great a financial load.

The building and attached fixtures including theater seats (costing around $11,000) came to $276,000, and the furnishings to $83,467, making a total amount of $399,467

288 President's Annual Report 1934-35 (Montana State University), p. 3.
289 Ibid., p. 1.

These sales came to $236,000 of the $240,000 loan. A $4,000 bond cancellation came with final grant money. Kirk Badgley.
spent from the construction fund. However, the maximum bond obligations carried at one time came only to $237,000 because bond redemption obligations were met in March 1935, before the last loan money (proceeds or income) from the sale of bonds was received in April, 1935.

Operation of additional financial assistance, reserve funds, and fees. Besides the grant and loan money applied on construction and furnishings, the Student Union has been helped by expenditures from other organizations, namely $1,996.42 by the Students' Store on its quarters, plus $3,000 for store furnishings; $700 for furnishings by the campus dramatics organization, Masquers, and between $200 and $300 by the Associated Students. Also, banquet equipment worth $1,257, for 400 persons, was transferred to the Student Union from the Residence Halls with the agreement that the Student Union should maintain the equipment and replace breakage. Central Board allotted money for sound equipment. Student Union expenses on the model B Hammond

290 A comparison of these figures with the figures on estimated costs on page 99, shows a general agreement between actual and expected costs, taking into consideration that in the estimated costs the theater seats were considered as part of the furnishing cost.

291 Mira, pp. 110-11 for fiscal bond redemptions.
organ were shared by the Music Department.

As approved in the Supreme Court Decision, heat and light is furnished to the Union building from the University plant, an arrangement justified by the rent-free University functions and banquets held there. Figures from the Maintenance Office show that the per cent of heat used by the Student Union is pro-rated at 14.7 of the total campus. The entire campus has 125,040 square feet of radiation, the Union 14,400 square feet, the latter being open on an average of 110 hours a week as compared to 50 and 60 hours for classroom buildings.

Other assistance was received the first two years through part-time arrangements in hiring a stenographer-clerk, and by having Mr. Kirk Badgley, University Auditor, continue to draw his salary from the University Business Office rather than from Student Union funds, while assuming the managership of the Union.

The Federal National Youth Administration program of

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292 Kirk Badgley.
296 Montana Reports. op. cit., pp. 140-41.
294 Kirk Badgley.
295 Maintenance Office.
296 Kirk Badgley. supra, pp. 70-71.
student assistance, put into operation on this campus in February 1934, has aided the Union by paying for some part-time student assistance for janitor, checkroom, and night clerk services, for assistant typing, and for some program leadership. 297

In 1935-36, N.Y.A. help amounted to $1,112; in 1936-37, $816; in 1937-38, $780; in 1938-39, $683, and in 1939-40, $702. 298

Reserve funds. At the time the grant and loan were secured, reserve funds amounting to approximately $50,000 had been set aside by the Associated Students over a period of 20 years, according to Dr. Clapp. 299 That fund was about half and half Students' Store reserve fund and Associated Students' reserve fund. Half of the latter reserve was from the Student Union fees which started accumulating the fall of 1930 (and amounted to $16,387 by the time the building was completed) 300 The income from those reserve funds was

297 Grace Johnson, Student Union Manager.

298 A Campus Projects committee reviews the applications from departments and students, and determines the apportionment. J. B. Speer, Registrar and Business Manager, Montana State University.

299 Letter of Pres. G. F. Simmons to Prof. Paul Weigel, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas, March 16, 1938. (General Student Union File, President's Office).

300 Kirk Badgley.
pledged, along with the Student Union building fees, as a security for the payment of principal and interest on the Student Union bonds of $240,000. 301

However, a complicated financial situation involving those reserve funds, arose during the Depression, which situation was further complicated administratively by president Clapp's death. 302 The explanation of that situation, as made by Mr. Kirk Bagley and incorporated by the Student Union Executive Committee into its minutes, was as follows:

Reserve funds are made up of surpluses that have accumulated from the Student Store primarily for the purpose of setting up some kind of building in which they could properly operate, in view of eventually having a Union Building, protection against unexpected losses, etc. These funds have accumulated for about 15 years and have been invested, usually by the Business Office, in the case of land purchases near the University for environmental protection as well as for income.

The accumulation of reserve funds is something in excess of $50,000, and of this amount, loans around $27,000 have been made to the Alumni Challenge Athletic Field Corporation, serving as a holding company. Using that corporation, the University acquired these lands by borrowing funds and making the purchases. That was done with the approval of different groups involved. There has been interest paid on the loans up to date, most of the rate being 6%. Purchases were made of Forestry Nursery north of the campus, the Golf Course and 6 lots in the campus area that had been sold without building restrictions.

301 Letter, Simmons—Weigal, loc. cit.
302 Kirk Bagley.
At the time funds were borrowed for Student Union construction, Dr. Clapp committed the income from these investments as part of the source of revenue by which the Student Union could pay its interest and retire its indebtedness. Unfortunately, this took place during the summer while school was not in progress and there are no minutes showing discussion by organizations, nor authorizing this commitment, though all understood and agreed with the plan. The form in which the commitment was made was not very definite.

While the interest has been paid on the money loaned to the Alumni Challenge Athletic Field Corporation, there is no assurance that the funds will be taken over by the state, although it is expected that it will be done eventually, thus getting their money back in liquid form.

Because of the way in which this commitment was made there has been some criticism as to the method in which these reserve funds were handled. We must determine from the Student Union standpoint, just what part of these reserve funds is to be set aside to take care of the Student Union situation.

After considering the matter from all angles, we are unable to find anyone on the campus who would take so much responsibility on the matter. Therefore, the administration would like to bring in an outside auditing firm to go over the entire situation and make recommendations as to just what they believe the status of these funds to be, and clarify matters so criticism may be avoided. They would also give advice to the Associated Students in regard to the handling of their records, etc.

Such an audit was conducted by the B. W. Wilson company of Great Falls, Montana, and the cost was divided among the Student Union, Student Store, Associated Students.

305 Student Union Executive Committee Minutes (Student Union Manager's Office). October 14, 1936.
and the University. The main purpose was to determine the meaning of the Student Union agreement with the Federal Government, and in particular, the obligation involving the reserve funds. 304

It was expected at the time of the loan application, that the interest from the investment of that fund would amount to $2,300. 305 Actually, it currently yields from $1,200 to $2,200 a year. 306 Some interest is earned from Montana Power stock, a reserve fund investment which is in the Interest and Sinking fund. 307

Under the provisions of "Chapter 10," the State is expressly exempt from the debt and the Union is required to pay its obligations from its operating funds and income from fees and gifts. 308 Further, as stated in the Supreme Court Decision: "... the board by resolution fixed a student union building fee of $5 per student per year, to be paid as a condition precedent to enrollment... and declared

304 Kirk Badgley.
305 "Original Application for Loan," paragraph 12, p. 3.
306 Kirk Badgley; see also Appendix G, p. 196.
307 Kirk Badgley.
that such fee shall never be decreased so long as any of the bonds are outstanding.

The building is being partly financed by this yearly fee of $5.00 charged to all full-time students, graduate and undergraduate, in the amounts of $1.67 in the fall and winter quarters and $1.66 in the spring quarter. Summer students who carry four and a half credits or more, pay $1.00; those carrying less, 50¢. Fees annually amount to around $10,000.

**Bond redemption.** To meet the $300,000 cost, then, $240,000 was borrowed and $60,000 received in grant money, with an additional grant of $26,000 partly in cancelled bonds and coupons. And of the granted total, $60,000 was put into the construction fund and $26,000 into the Interest and Sinking fund which sum was then available for bond retirement. In addition, the Student Union had $16,587 in accumulated fees, the interest from the reserve funds, and, with the start of operations, the operating revenue from regular yearly fees, Student Store rental, room and equipment rental, and program revenue, to draw upon.

For fiscal purposes, the first year of operation has been figured from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, though

actual operation did not commence until November 22, 1935, thus making the first year a partial year.

A $3,000 bond redemption took place in October 1935, prior to the Student Union's opening, from the $17,000 accumulation of student fees. And though the next retirement obligation was only $4,000, in 1936-37 $34,000 worth of bonds was retired in three separate amounts of $15,000, $15,000 and $4,000, which was partly paid from the grant of $86,000.

In March 1940, the March 1941 bond for $6,000 was redeemed, so within the thesis dates the bonds have been retired for a year in advance, the next one being due March 1942, which means a considerable savings in interest. Thus the three sums of $3,000, $34,000 and $6,000 retire a total sum of $43,000 in bonds. 310

In referring to the "Comparative Consolidation Fund Statement," the bond redemption obligations were not met each year as appears for fiscal purposes, but those amounts would have been due as shown, if the bonds had not been retired in advance. 311 The statement shows a total of $23,000

310 Kirk Badgley.

of redeemed bonds, and they do not include the first $3,000 payment, nor $11,000 of redeemed "tail-end bonds" dated 1964, thus making $37,000 of the $43,000 so far retired.

Retiring the tail-end bonds makes no change in redeeming currently dated bonds which must be met on schedule, or may be retired in advance.\textsuperscript{312} The "Revised Schedule of Interest and Redemption," runs through 1963, the 1964 tail-end bonds having been redeemed, leaving at present 22 more scheduled bond redemptions from 1943 to 1963 inclusive. It may also be noted that 1963 is 23 years from the 1935-36 partial year of beginning operation.\textsuperscript{313}

So then, toward the $300,000 cost, $60,000 grant money has been applied, and $43,000 in bonds retired, making a net investment to date of $103,000, with $197,000 remaining to be paid.

At present $5,000.99 is in the University operating fund; $11,184.76 in the sinking fund at Helena; $4,305.68 on the books as receivable and prepaid expense items (interest earnings from the Associated Students' Store and

\textsuperscript{312} Kirk Badgley.

\textsuperscript{313} "Revised Schedule of Interest and Redemption," (Montana State University business office); see appendix G, p. 196.

\textsuperscript{314} Kirk Badgley. (Finances as of "present" accounting are based on 1939-40 fiscal year ending June 30, 1940).
from the Associated Students, both reserve funds), making $20,391.43 surplus from the accumulation of student fees plus Government grant money plus advance bond retirement.

Putting these sums another way, the total accumulated investment which has been put into the project besides the borrowed money, is the $86,000 grant money, the $17,000 from accumulated Student Union building fees, and the $20,000 present student surplus, not to mention the student organizational expenditures as stated on page 103. These sums show considerable student ownership in the project.

All obligations have been met because there has been a surplus to operate on; otherwise the building would be going behind approximately $2,000 a year on Student Union revenue by itself. The new downtown hotel facilities may attract functions now being held in the Student Union, but if the finances continue to operate in the manner of the past five years, it will be 10 years before the present surplus is exhausted. There is a saturation point in income.


316 Infra p. 117; for specific amounts see "Comparative Consolidation Fund Statement," Appendix G, p. 196.

317 Kirk Badgley.
Student Union revenue and expenditure, anticipated and actual, with comparative statistics. To picture the background developments in Student Union revenue and expenditure, we again refer briefly to the "Application for Loan." In the Application, anticipated revenue, based on 36 weeks, was figured as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Student Stores</td>
<td>$2,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditorium</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dues from 1,400 students @ $5.00</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer School</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on invested funds</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other rental; income from dances</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$16,500</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Also in the Application, annual running expense (two men @ $100 a month; heat, light and water free) was figured at $2,400, which, subtracted from the revenue, left $14,200 available for the loan fixed charges. The charges (4% interest and 1-1/2% amortization on $210,000, which sum was 70% of the requested loan of $300,000) were figured at $11,500, which left a safety margin of $2,650.

The foregoing figures were adopted in the Supreme Court Decision on Chapter 10, which stated:

... The agreed estimated revenues from the students' union building fees, and rents and income from the building, will be $16,600; the amount necessary

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318 "Original Application for Loan," Paragraph 18, p. 5.
annually for the payment of principal and interest on the bonds, or paid into the "sinking fund," $11,500, so that there will be available for the operating and maintenance fund and reserve, $6,100.319

Budget figures on expected revenue were revised as the Union program developed, but the $16,600 forecast of anticipated revenue proved to be correct. The first year's income was $16,761. However, the estimate was too high for store and auditorium, too low for rentals and dance income.

For comparison with the estimate, actual income for the first (partial) year of operation, 1935-36, was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operations</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Student Fees</td>
<td>$9,505.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rentals &amp; Miscellaneous</td>
<td>4,086.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Store rental included)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsored Programs</td>
<td>692.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Total</td>
<td>(14,284.80)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interest Earnings</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Montana lower Stock</td>
<td>216.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Investments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associated Students' Store</td>
<td>1,241.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associated Students' Reserve</td>
<td>1,019.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Total</td>
<td>(2,476.63)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Income $16,761.43 321

Fees brought $1,500 more than anticipated ($724.07 summer, $8,761.78 regular), interest on invested funds about

319 Montana Reports, op cit., p. 126.
320 Kirk Badgley.
as figured, and rentals about the same, however mostly from the ballrooms.

In comparing the anticipated revenue as shown on page 113, with the actual rentals for the first (partial) 1936-37 year as follows, one may note that the income from stores and theater was less than expected, and from the ballrooms and facilities, more:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anticipated Rental</th>
<th>Store</th>
<th>Anticipated Rental</th>
<th>Store</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$2,100</td>
<td>Theater 772.27</td>
<td>$977.77</td>
<td>Theater 772.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td>Ballrooms 1,407.50</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ballrooms 1,407.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sound System 97.64</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sound System 97.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Music Practice 76.75</td>
<td></td>
<td>Music Practice 76.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Meeting Rooms 15.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Meeting Rooms 15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>Kitchen, Dishes 7.20</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kitchen, Dishes 7.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Checkroom 280.38</td>
<td></td>
<td>Checkroom 280.38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By looking at the "Comparative Consolidation Fund Statement" one may compare the yearly income figures. Especially comparing the first (partial) year of 1935-36 with the fifth, 1939-40, increased enrollment produced an added $748.60, rentals an added $2,942. Another special addition to income may be noted in the bookkeeping service in 1937-38 when campus organization funds were moved from the

322 Kirk Badgley; "Cash Receipts & Disbursements," Montana Student Union Budget 1937-38 (Student Union Office).


University Business Office to the Union; and a further increase in 1939-40 when the social fraternities' books were moved also. However, such gains in revenue have been offset by salary increases.

It will be noted that the income of the Student Union itself is made up of student fees, rentals, bookkeeping service and sponsored programs, called Operations, which accounts are kept on the books in the Student Union Office. The total income (operations plus interest earnings) includes the interest earnings from Montana Power Stock and from the Associated Students' Store and the Associated Students' reserve funds, of which the University Business Office keeps account.

Expenditures include those of the Student Union operating account: salaries and wages, supplies and expense, sponsored programs, repairs and replacements. Also, from now on, expenditure includes all insurance payments. In the past, most of the insurance payments, but not all, were paid from the operating fund. Also figured as part of the total operating expense (interest plus operating account) is the interest on the bonded indebtedness amounting to $8,120 a year at present. This interest decreases each year.


326 "Revised Schedule of Interest and Redemption," loc. cit.; Appendix F, p. 196.
To show the total expenditure, capital expenditure is added to the Total Operating Expense, which, subtracted from the Total Income, shows the current surplus. For the first five consecutive years of operation, the surpluses have been $1,084, $1,869, $2,461, $4,774, and $3,224, which figures show a relative steady increase.

However, if the due bond payments of $4,000 each for the first two years, and $5,000 each for the succeeding three years, had necessarily been met from that surplus rather than from the reserve surplus, there would have been consecutive deficits of $2,915, $2,130, $2,538, $225, and $1,775 in the yearly operating funds. Even so, the first year's deficit would not have been as much as the anticipated amount of $3,000.

Each year there has been a gain in the Union (only) income, from $14,284 in the partial year of 1935-36, to $21,587 in 1939-40, except for a dip in 1938-39 of $500 under the previous year. Each year, as shown on the "Comparative Consolidated Fund Statement," there has been a steady gain in total income from $16,761 in 1935-36 to $23,569.86 in 1939-40.

327 "Comparative Consolidation Fund Statement," loc. cit.
328 Kirk Bagdley; see Appendix G, p. 196.
It will also be noted that there has been a corresponding increase in Student Union (only) operating expense (exclusive of interest on bonded indebtedness) from $5,007 in the first partial year, to $11,618 in the fifth. During this time the operations, the use of the building, and the student program, expanded; and additional bookkeeping functions increased the general office expense $2,500. Hence, there was an increase in total expenditures from $15,677 to $20,345 over the same period.

The year 1937-38 was the first with a full-time manager paid from Union funds. There was a jump in salaries, insurance, repairs, and bond redemption obligations, resulting in the second largest deficit of the five years. The greatest current surplus and smallest deficit came in 1938-39, partly explainable by the comparative drops in salaries, repairs and replacements, and capital expenditures.

Approximately $2,000 a year is spent on replacements, repairs and new equipment. This includes the cost of vandalism. Vandalism is an unavoidable problem, but it is doubtful whether it exists to any greater extent on this campus than on many others. Rather, the Union administration has reason to believe it is less.


330 Grace Johnson.
CHAPTER VIII

THE STUDENT UNION PROGRAM

Prior to the opening of the Student Union, proper extra-curricular facilities were lacking. Student offices were in scattered locations. There was no adequate auditorium, no lounging accommodation except for several small basement rest rooms and temporary club rooms in department buildings. The Student Store was entirely inadequate.

Comparative uses of Student Union rooms for the first two years. The first year of operation, from the time of dedication on November 22, 1935, to June 30, 1936, was a partial year in accordance with the University fiscal year which runs from July 1 to June 30. However, the building was used considerably that first year. The use increased steadily during the second, third (except for the theater), and fourth years, then levelled off the fifth year, of operation covered in this thesis.

In the first year, 1935-36, the combined use of the Eloise Knowles, Bitterroot, and Central Board rooms, numbered

331 Supra, pp. 15-16.

332 Miss Grace Johnson, Student Union Manager, Montana State University. For yearly (except 1935-36) figures on use, see Appendix I, pp. 198-99.
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216 by campus groups, and 6 by off-campus groups; in 1936-37, 318 by the campus and 18 by the off-campus, according to the current reports of operation. The Eloise Knowles room, the most comfortably furnished room, was requested most often with 86 scheduled meetings the first year, 153 the second; the Bitterroot room next with 77 and 112, and the Central Board room third with 54 and 71. 323 During the first year, 4 teas and 13 banquets exclusive of luncheons, were served in the Union; and more than 50 social events were held in the ballrooms which were "continuously active" during weekends.

Other parts of the building showed the same general increase in use as the meeting rooms for the two-year period. Total approximate use of the theater by campus and off-campus organizations jumped from 46 to 67, the Gold room from 43 to 83, the Silver room from 18 to 23, and the Copper room from 12 to 21. 325 The Student Union Executive Committee figured that activities by campus or public groups in 1936-37, had

325 LaBar, loc. cit.
increased 40% over a similar period the year before. By the end of the second year, certain rooms had reached a near-capacity use during peak hours from 4 to 6, and from 7:30 to 10:30 o'clock.

There appear to be some disparities between the foregoing figures on page 120 as cited from current and yearly reports of operation, and the Executive Committee figures for 1936-37, which are not in comparable forms or groupings. Though the Committee figure on meetings accounts for most of the known (but not always scheduled) meetings, Miss Grace Johnson claims that even the Committee estimate of 467 is conservative because of the general impossibility of listing an accountable number of unscheduled and short-notice meetings in the calendar.

The use of the ballrooms as enumerated on the previous page, includes dances and other social functions, and so compares with the Committee figures; but the Committee figures for the theater are conservative.

326 Paul A. Bischoff, chairman, "Student Union Executive Committee 1937," (typewritten report, Misc. Student Union Reports, Manager's Office Files).

327 Grace Johnson.

328 Supra, p. 120; infra, p. 125; Appendix I, p. 198; Grace Johnson.
General Student Union activities in lounge and theater for the first two years. Lounge diversions included card games, radio programs, letter writing, reading, lounging and conversation. Some students even studied there. However, the lounge was intended foremost to furnish an attractive and artistic surrounding wherein a student might enjoy his leisure time.

In the theater, income-producing events the first year numbered 20, including 3 major and 2 one-act masquer (student dramatics organization) productions, a two-show performance of Varsity Vodvil, outside attractions by the Music Department, and speakers by the Knights of Columbus, by the Downtown Coaches, and by the National Peace Campaign. Community Concerts brought in 5 attractions, and the campus outside Entertainment committee, 3. No rentals were charged for 7 convocations, 10 musical programs, and the Annual Conference of English Teachers.

Service charges only were made to the San Carlos Opera company, jointly sponsored by the Community Concerts and the Outside Entertainment committee; and for the Missoula Rotary Club's church service for a visiting caravan. Among the

329 Fraternities and sororities donated the magazines for one year. Grace Johnson; supra pp. 57-58.
notables appearing in the theater were General Hugh S. Johnson, Norman Thomas, the Ted Shawn troupe, and the Seattle Symphony orchestra. Also held in the Union were the Dengler conferences on European affairs, the Social Case Work conferences, and the Sociology (Laboratory) Survey of National Youth Administration workers.

Among the special events in the Union that year was the Inauguration of President G. F. Simmons, in connection with the forty-third Charter Day which included the Inauguration ceremonies, a banquet, an education conference, an alumni council meeting and luncheon, and a faculty reception in honor of President and Mrs. Simmons.

Commencement and Interscholastic activities were also held in the Student Union during the first year, and have been held similarly every year since. For Interscholastic, which is a rich source of campus contact with the State, the use of the Union theater is offered to the Interscholastic committee for its convenience in conducting the Little Theatre tournament, declamation finals, and the awarding of prizes. Contestants are admitted free to the Interscholastic

331 Ibid., p. 16.
dances sponsored by the Union.

Commencement activities consist of the Prizes and Awards convocation, Commencement dinner, Senior farewell mixer, Baccalaureate, Commencement, and the Commencement reception. However, from the first time of holding Commencement in the new building, it was recognized that the Union made possible a better coordination of Commencement activities, and lent a dignity which had not been possible before. Also recognized was the significant advertising value for the University in the impressions of the Union and its services gained by visiting alumni, by persons attending public programs, and by high school students attending the Interscholastic.

With the opening of the 1936 fall quarter for the second year of operation, certain Freshman Week activities were scheduled in the Union, which program has also continued to follow a similar yearly schedule. Freshman Week activities consist of a Freshman tour of the Union at 6 o'clock the first day, Tuesday, at the end of a campus inspection trip. The tour is followed by a buffet supper for Freshmen.

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332 Ibid., pp. 16-18; Grace Johnson.
333 Grace Johnson.
334 Roberts, op. cit., p. 17
and Faculty members in the Gold room at 6:30. A program then takes place in the lounge room or theater while the ballroom is being cleared for an informal "Freshman only" dance. The residence halls pay for the orchestra and cleanup.

Late Wednesday afternoon the Associated Students (ASMSU) conduct the Freshman class organization and election in the theater, during which time talks are also given about traditions, and about the Student Union by the ASMSU president. Friday morning the Freshmen meet in the theater for the explanations of Faculty rules, the grading system, and social organizations. In the afternoon there is a special meeting for men. And in concluding Freshman Week, the ASMSU sponsors a mixer Saturday night, for which the ASMSU pays the orchestra, and the Student Union donates the ballroom.

During the second year, the theater was used a total of 67 times, including 30 times by the Associated Students for 28 convocations and 2 student shows, 4 times by Community Concerts, 18 times for general University activity such as

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Holographed schedules of Freshman Week, such as the following circular, are issued yearly by the University Administration. "Program, Freshman Week, September 21 to 25, 1937," Supplement to University of Montana Bulletin No. 354 (mimeographed circular, Student Union Manager's Office Files). Grace Johnson.
Freshman Week, recitals, lectures, Interscholastic, and Commencement, 8 times by Masquers, 5 times for Student Union sponsored appearances, once for a style show, and once for a political rally. 336

Students heard speeches by United States Senators B. K. Wheeler and James E. Murray, President J. D. Graham of the Montana Federation of Labor, and Sir Herbert Ames of England. The Union building was also the scene, during the spring of 1937, of the American Association of University Women's State convention, and of a National Grange meeting. 337

Though the Student Union reports on building use showed 46 occasions for theater use the first year, and 67 the second, a peculiar fact was that, despite the increase in use, the theater was the only part of the building that showed a drop in revenue the second year. 338

336 LaBar, op. cit., Table, p. 3.
337 These theater programs for the first two years (pp. 122 and 124-25) have been typical of theater activity within the confines of this thesis; hence, no further theater programs have been listed except those directly sponsored by Student Union management. For statistics on theater use, see Appendix I, p. 198. Grace Johnson.
338 LaBar, op. cit., Table, p. 2.
The Student Union social education program. In the report surveying the second year of operation, the management noted the increased Union activity and the fact that the students, faculty, alumni and townspeople were becoming familiar with the Student Union facilities. Following the establishment of the Union as an integral unit of the student activity, came the need for a developing program of social education, i.e., educating the student to a stimulating use of leisure time. During the year a start was made on constructive leisure activities, small but thorough—enough to lay a foundation for gradual expansion. 339

As exemplified, in part, in an Executive Committee report, "... the goal toward which we are working is a well-rounded program of social education, to interest the majority of students in constructive means of recreation for their use now and in their later lives." The Committee considered that the two-fold Union responsibility in this program might be classified as 1), the conduction of activities brought in by campus or public groups, and 2), the activities initiated within the Union. 340

339 LaBar, op. cit., p. 5; Grace Johnson.
In developing student programs, the Union encourages students to initiate programs and to develop leadership, working through the students individually or through student organizations. Thus, some programs are sponsored directly by Union management, some in cooperation with departments or student groups; and others are managed directly by the interested student leader or faculty member. Sometimes, a program that is initiated under Student Union auspices, such as Book Club or Click Club, goes on its own, a desirable achievement from the standpoint of student leadership and participation.

When a program is to be introduced, the manager or leader outlines the project thoroughly, then the Union manager submits the plan to the Student Union Executive Committee for approval. If approved, the plan is filed for due reference and action.

Student Union program objectives attained during 1936-37. The social education objectives realized under Student Union leadership for the second year of operation, were as follows:

1. During the autumn quarter, a Music Appreciation hour was scheduled from time to time in the Bitterroot room.

341 Grace Johnson. For an exemplary outline of a Forum program as adopted and used, see Appendix J, pp. 200-203.
with speakers and recordings.

2. During the autumn and winter quarters, weekly Vocational Guidance Forums were co-sponsored with Mortar Board in the Eloise Knowles room, for which professional women of the city were asked to speak on such topics as Secretarial Work, Buying, Counselling, Clothing Design, and Social Service.

3. The Click Club for amateur camera fans was organized by the Student Union early in the winter quarter, meeting regularly through the winter and spring quarters, and from the first was self-sustaining. Townspeople and faculty members lectured and judged the prints which members submitted each week. A prize was given at the end of the year to the person having the highest number of points for the best prints.

4. A women's Book Club, for the reading and discussion of Book-of-the-Month Club books, was started in cooperation with the committee on Women's Affairs. At each weekly meeting a book was reviewed by a club member, then the meeting was thrown open for general discussion. Attendance and interest was excellent.

5. Forums on Peace (forerunners of Campus Congress) were organized by the combined committees on Men's and

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Women's Affairs, and held throughout the year in the Bitterroot room.

6. A Hobby Show was held in the Silver room for a week during the spring quarter, giving students, faculty members and townspeople a chance to show and explain their hobbies. The displays were instructive and entertaining. Several hundred persons attended.

7. Lounge games of Checkers, Chess and Bridge were popular. Ping-pong was played in the Bitterroot room.

8. "Rhythm Rhapsody," a non-competitive all-student musical production, was backed financially by the Student Union and Associated Students. The Union also sponsored the appearance of Silveira and Nardini, baritone and pianist; the show "King of Kings" with a 16 mm. projector and sound equipment; an organ recital, and two other musical programs.

Also, literature clubs were sponsored by the English department, and a philosophy group held a few meetings, but those could not be classed as Student Union projects.

Matinee Mixers, which are discussed under a separate heading on the following page, were also a part of the 1936-37 Student Union program.

343 Shown during the summer session, 1937.

344 LaBar, op. cit., pp. 6-10; Grace Johnson.
Matinee mixers. The Student Union began sponsoring matinee mixers in 1935-36. For that year, income was $229 and expense $201.05 which left a profit of $27.95 for four dances, not a sufficient sum to cover a flat rental rate as charged to organizations. (The two Interscholastic mixers yielded $184.28 profit). However, it was hoped that the mixers would make a place, create a demand.

The next year, 1936-37, the average attendance was approximately 212 for 17 mixers which were given at a loss. It was found that the smaller the orchestra, the smaller the crowd.

In 1937-38, when the Mills machine (panatrope) was installed for matinee mixers and other programs, no-date mixers were scheduled for Thursday afternoons from 4 to 6 o'clock in the Gold room, during the fall and winter quarters. Music was furnished by the Mills machine, and various campus organizations were asked to sponsor one matinee, to furnish volunteers to act as hostesses, and to plan and direct special features or floor shows. The floor show, announcements, and any drawing for prizes, came at 5 o'clock. Ticket sales and collections, 10¢ a dance, were

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345 Roberts, op. cit., pp. 6-7.
handled by National Youth Administration students. Attendance ranged from 188 to 434.

In 1938-39, during the fall and winter quarters, the management tried playing the turntable and hiring an orchestra for scheduled matinee mixers in the Gold and Silver rooms. Organizations were asked to act as volunteer sponsors as in the previous year, but the dances were held less and less frequently and were not enough of a financial success for the Student Union to keep managing them. Hence, in 1940-41, matinee mixers were entirely managed by campus organizations who scheduled the dances through the autumn and winter quarters.

Program objectives achieved in 1937-38. During the autumn and winter quarters, dancing lessons were given in the Gold room to 187 students at less than studio cost, 8 lessons for $2.50.

2. Click Club was continued for the second year.

3. The Book Club program was expanded to two groups of 15 and 20 members, for both sexes, with meetings every two weeks. After the preliminary organization, these groups became self-conducting. The stated purpose of the clubs was to keep members informed on current literature and to

347 Grace Johnson.
stimulate acquaintance among students with mutual literary interests. Membership was limited to 15, preferably, as a suitable number for a discussion group. Interest was such that the groups met all year.

4. During the autumn quarter, the Copper Room Open House, Victrola music and dancing, was held for one hour Tuesday evening, 4 hours Friday evening, and 3 hours Saturday afternoon, each week. Also, an attempt was made to develop the Silver room for such games as Ping-pong, and for tournament play, with supervision by student helpers during stated hours, but the games weren't used sufficiently to justify setting up.

5. Checkers, Bridge, Pinochle, Cribbage and Chess games were rented from the Union office and played in the lounge, as in other years within this thesis.

6. The Student Union and the Faculty Women's Club sponsored a Thanksgiving Ball and donated the proceeds toward equipping the Bitterroot room kitchenette.

7. One of the best community programs undertaken by the Union was the first annual Christmas Carol sing, December 12, in the theater, with organ music and the combined men's and women's glee clubs, and effective candle lighting.

8. During the winter quarter, Contract Bridge lessons were conducted in the Silver room for 40 students.
9. Six lectures for women were co-sponsored with Mortar Board, senior women's honorary, on such subjects as appearance, grooming and social courtesy, the talks being given by town and faculty women.

10. During the spring quarter, the Union brought in a popular dance band, and also conducted 2 Interscholastic mixers.

11. Coordination between the Union and School of Music was stressed and 4 concerts were presented during the year.

12. Other projects were undertaken as part of a newly coordinated program of social education in cooperation with the Sociology Department's Field Work Laboratory, and with the National Youth Administration. This program continued in effect for several succeeding years within this thesis, and is the subject matter of the following chapter.

Program objectives achieved for the year 1938-39. Union-conducted programs were similar to the year before except that Bridge and dancing lessons were dropped until a new demand should grow. The addition of a Model B Hammond organ permitted more practice hours. Plans were made for an

\[\text{348 An all-school musical show had to be cancelled pending a labor union settlement. Supra, pp. 94-98.}\]

\[\text{349 Grace Johnson.}\]
Muster program similar to the Christmas vespers, but that program had to be cancelled when the Glee Clubs asked to be excused from singing because of the death of their leader, De Loss Smith, Dean of the Music School.

Program objectives attained in 1939-40. A "Passion Play" was sponsored by the Union; and in the spring quarter, the "Student Prince," school show, was sponsored by the School of Music and Masquers, with the Student Union handling the business end.

Also, the Easter program was successfully given at 7 o'clock Easter morning, in cooperation with the Inter-church Council and the School of Music. To create a beautiful and effective occasion, there were many lighted tapers, organ music, the combined University glee clubs of 112 voices, and special sunrise lighting effects on a stage set adapted from the student dramatics production, "High Tor."

Other Union activities followed the tenor of the previous year. Use of the building levelled off from the previous year despite increases in the numbers of music practice hours and meetings.

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350 Grace Johnson.

351 See Appendix I, p. 198, for comparative statistics on Student Union building use.
Summer School operations. The first summer of operations, 1936, mixer dances were held in the ballrooms, weekly card parties in the Silver room, lectures, convocations and musical programs in the theater. From such beginnings, the program grew each summer until, by the summer of 1940, the Student Union cooperated on a full program of recreational activities with the summer session recreation director.

Miss Grace Johnson, Student Union Manager, acted as recreation director for the summer of 1938, but for the two succeeding summers a director was appointed and paid by Dr. Shallenberger, summer session director.

The recreation program has included dances, Bridge lessons and parties, parlor and active games, coffee hours, teas, receptions and parties, convocations, soft ball competitions, volley ball, hikes, and scenic trips for all-day and week ends.

Several summer programs were directed by student leaders as part of the joint Union-Field Work Laboratory project, and therefore are treated in the following chapter.

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353 Grace Johnson.
CHAPTER IX

THE SOCIAL EDUCATION PROGRAM

Groundwork for a coordinated program with social education as its goal, was laid in talks between Miss Grace Johnson, Student Union Manager, and Dr. Harold Tascher of the Sociology and Economics Department, prior to the school year 1937-38. They recognized that, in various student activities, an excellent chance for mutual benefit existed in coordinating the work of students in the Sociology Field Work Laboratory, the Student Union programs, and the campus National Youth Administration projects, all agencies with related aims. Hence, the coordinated program was adopted in the fall of 1937. 354

With this adoption, student committees which had served subordinately to the Student Union Executive Committee in 1936-37, were discontinued. 355 Concerning this change, the Executive Committee stated, in part, that the student committees were ". . . replaced by an innovation that we believe to be significant in coordination of student

354 Dr. Harold Tascher, Assistant Professor of Economics and Sociology, Montana State University.

355 Supra, p. 79. Further identification of persons mentioned in this thesis may be requested from the Montana State University Registrar's Office or President's Office.
activities and in promotion of the use of Student Union facilities. The Sociology Department is using the Student Union as one of its laboratories for training students in group leadership, at the same time giving us trained, interested students as leaders in our programs.\(^\text{356}\) It was further hoped that, with the further strengthening and centralizing of student activities, the Union could in turn assist interested campus organizations in improving their own projects.\(^\text{357}\)

With the inception of the Social Education program, plans for expansion of the Social Work Laboratory functions were put into operation by Dr. Tascher. In this expansion, the willingness of the Student Union to refer programs to the Laboratory was an important factor.

The Laboratory existed to give students majoring in Sociology and Economics practical training in field work, individually and in groups. In enlarging the program, the Department of Economics and Sociology made every effort to give students supervised experience in a wide range of campus

\(^{356}\) Paul Bischoff, chairman, "Student Union Executive Committee 1938," (typewritten report, Misc. Student Union Reports, Manager's Office Files).

\(^{357}\) "Social Education," (typewritten memorandum, Misc. Student Union Reports, Manager's Office Files), p. 2.
and community projects, and to define practical projects in agencies with social programs. Laboratory students managed projects in community recreation, group programs, social leadership, field research, and staff functions. 358

Thus, in the joint Union-Laboratory program, the Student Union could secure needed leadership from a group having special training and interest in Union-sponsored types of activity, and the students acquired a larger training field. 359

358 Prior to 1938, the Laboratory was called Laboratory in Applied Social Sciences, becoming the Pre-Social Work Laboratory in January 1938, and the Field Work Laboratory in 1939.

The Laboratory met at stated hours each week, mainly under the supervision of Dr. Tascher, though other advisors were called in, from time to time, as various projects necessitated. During laboratory hours, the leaders who were managing projects for credit, made progress reports, followed by informal discussion or questions from the floor. The leaders often asked for, and received, criticism and revitalizing suggestions which led to reshaping the program policies. This practice was mutually valuable because the class saw how a number of projects were managed, and in turn acted as a sounding and policy board.

Students recorded the Laboratory minutes in rotation, to which minutes were appended the project reports, and the quarterly summaries and evaluations, as reference data for other leaders. Sometimes a group of students co-operated on a program under a leader's supervision; and sometimes a sizeable undertaking required the service of the whole class.

Laboratory projects were suggested by students, supervisors, and interested agencies; and the students were then assigned to projects according to their interests and abilities, by Dr. Tascher, Laboratory supervisor. Dr. Tascher.

359 "Social Education," op. cit., p. 3.
The joint Union-Laboratory programs have operated mainly under the approval and supervision of Miss Johnson and Dr. Tascher. Any student who has managed a Union program for credit, has been responsible for the detailed planning, outline, organization and direction of the program, and for the project reports.

The National Youth Administration aid was enlisted

Dr. Harold Tascher.

Under the NYA Student Aid program, Federal funds have been allotted on a quota basis for part time work for needy students between the ages of 16 and 25, or character and scholastic ability. The program has had three divisions: school aid for approved institutions not requiring high school graduation for entrance, college aid, and graduate aid. "Student Aid Program, 1936-37," NYA Bulletin #5 (type-written circular #9482, National Youth Administration File, Sociology Department), August 10, 1936, p. 1.

NYA has approved a policy of general supervision, making the schools and colleges responsible for much of the administration and nearly all of the supervision of the aid. The NYA administrators have advised that the schools make strong efforts to discover and create projects of educational and social value, and have asked that work be supervised so as to contribute to an attitude of respect for honest work, and so as to be a source of discipline in developing good habits and attitudes. "Student Aid Projects," NYA Bulletin #7 (NYA File, Sociology Department), Sept. 10, 1936, Sec. 2, p. 1.

Also, the administration has recommended that a systematic exploration of campus and community be made for work of social usefulness and educational value. Ibid., Sec. 3, p. 2.

NYA aid was started at Montana State University in February 1934. The Campus Projects Committee has reviewed projects and apportioned the allotments. Supra, p. 105.
for the Social Education program because, under NYA's student assistance provisions, NYA administrators recommended that a systematic exploration of campus and community be made for work of social usefulness. There were fine potentialities for student participation in the growing number and quality of community projects.

Under the jurisdiction of this three-fold program, from one to five projects have operated each quarter within the thesis dates. However, the NYA, the Student Union, and the Social Work Laboratory have not united on one program in any one quarter, but several student leaders have been paid by NYA to manage Student Union programs during certain quarters when leadership could not be arranged for laboratory credit.

Here the reminder must be made that the coordinated projects mentioned in this chapter have been but a part of the Student Union's, and of the Laboratory's, program. Each agency has had its own projects, and each agency has cooperated directly with other departments of the University, and with community agencies, in a number of programs.

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363 "Social Education," op. cit., p. 3.
364 Dr. Harold Tascher.
Projects' summary. From the time of the coordinated program's inception in the fall of 1937, to the concluding date of this thesis in September 1940, 6 well-defined and varied projects, involving considerable student managership and participation, were initiated and carried out. The individual and detailed reports of the development of these projects may be inspected in the remaining pages (142-61) of this chapter, but for the immediate purpose of a summary outline, the projects were as follows:

1. A program of recreational games and dances for summer session students in 1938, managed by two laboratory students.

2. A hobby show in the spring quarter of 1938, under a laboratory student manager with student committees.

3. A Club Service project operating 7 quarters under 5 consecutive student laboratory managers, comprising a club survey, a campus club file, and program improvement service.

4. The Laboratory committee for Social Education, succeeding the Club Service project in the spring quarter of 1940, with a student manager and 5 co-workers who carried out individual assignments in the Student Union.

5. Skitters, amateur play writing and producing club, operating under the coordinated program for 5 of its 7 quarters of existence, under 4 student laboratory managers, and with student chairmen, committee members, directors and members. Several programs were presented to the community via stage and radio.

6. Campus Congress, student forum, not initiated in the coordinated program, but coming under its supervision for 3 out of 6 quarters, with 3 student managers, and with student and faculty participation. The 3 quarters under student laboratory management were among the liveliest.

Three of the programs, Club Service, Campus Congress and Skitters, operated through a year or more. Within that
period, the laboratory was reorganized several times toward a better adjustment. The success of the programs ranged from medium, as in the individual Student Union assignments, to excellent achievement, as in Skitters and Campus Congress.

Skitters and Campus Congress were the two most interesting programs, reaching the largest number of students. Campus Congress had the more exciting career and was given regular radio presentation, hence it was cited by Miss Grace Johnson as an exemplary program, and the program outline has been included in the thesis appendix J, pp. 200-203.

Club Service, for example, was a well-conceived project and well carried out to an extent. It temporarily aided Student Union centralizing activities by completing a campus club survey and file, and it helped a few clubs to improve their programs, but it apparently fell short of the greater aim of more lasting stimulation and improvement.

Several basic observations may be made about the projects beyond any attempt to evaluate concretely their attainments and effectiveness within a short, experimental time. The projects genuinely contributed to the development and interest of students and leaders. They also showed the further possibilities in developing such student programs.

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364a Intra, pp. 142-61; Miss Grace Johnson, Student Union Manager, Montana State University.
Summer recreation program. In the spring of 1938, tentative plans were made by Miss Grace Johnson, Dr. Harold Tascher, and two laboratory students, Emma Lou Mason and Gertrude Rooney, for a program of recreational games and dances for summer session students. The project was outlined, and a schedule was drawn up for inclusion in the summer session recreation program which is given to each student upon registering.

The student leaders read recommended books to learn the best types of games and dances, and the best procedures and techniques for teaching the dances. They also received instruction from the Physical Education staff.

At the first meeting it became evident that dancing alone, rather than games and dances, would be best. During

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367 Ibid., pp. 11-12.

368 Ibid., p. 9.

the eight programs, the following dances were taught: Dutch Couple, Polka, Heel-Toe-Polka, Virginia Reel, Schottische, Rye Waltz, Plain Quadrille, Circle-Two-Step, Big Apple, and, occasionally, ballroom dancing. 370

The leaders met the problem of obtaining music by buying records, and by using the volunteer services of six summer session musicians, as no one person could play regularly. A microphone was used for announcing.

Attendance started at 50 and increased, with each program, to 100. The atmosphere was informal and the dances drew an enthusiastic response from men and women. 371 The folk dances provided a medium for social contacts, relaxation and recreation. Considering the success of the summer program, the leaders thought that such a program could be successful during the regular year. 372

Hobby Show—1938. Another Laboratory-Union project was the Hobby Show given on April 5 and 6 in the Silver room, under the management of Constance Edwards for laboratory credit, and with the cooperation of the Missoula Recreation

371 Rooney, loc. cit.
372 Mason, op. cit., Summary, pp. 4-5.
Department of the Works Progress Administration. Acting on the advisory committee were Mr. R.A. Hebrig of the Recreation Department, Miss Grace Johnson and Dr. Tascher.

The announced purpose of the show was to expand the scope of Union activities, to afford students a means of determining their own hobby interests, and to further the inter-relationship of University activities with Missoula community life.

Interest was stirred by conducting hobby contests in the grade schools and selecting one student's exhibit from each school for display. Program committees invited students, faculty members, and townspeople, to show hobbies of special instructional value. A wide range of hobbies was thus presented with hobby owners present at specified hours to feature their own exhibits.

Club Service project. One of the results anticipated in the coordinated social education program, was a service offering advice or direct assistance to any campus club asking aid in strengthening and improving any part of its

373 "Montana Student Union Hobby Show" (mimeographed prospectus, Club Service and Recreation File, Sociology Department), p. 1.
374 Grace Johnson, Student Union Manager, Montana State University.
program. The Student Union believed it could render a valuable service to the University if it could help student clubs maintain more effective programs, thereby making them more important media of social education. Accordingly, a project was defined with the Field Work Laboratory, and Nadine Whitford was assigned from the Laboratory to work on the Club Survey during the winter and spring of 1938.

Immediate aims of the survey were to ascertain what clubs were active or inactive, officers, club functions (purposes, projects, traditions), limitations and specializations in membership, and attitudes toward the Student Union. The eventual aims of the survey were to promote cooperation and mutual support of campus activities, to increase membership where needed, to stimulate educational, recreational and cultural improvement, and to centralize the club activity in the Student Union.

It was found that certain groups, namely those

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376 Peter J. Murphy, "Campus Club Service Project (B3)," (report, Folder 3, Club Service File, Sociology Department).

377 Dr. Harold Tauscher.

functioning in social and administrative relationships to the
greater portion of the student body, were stable, well organ-
ized and relatively efficient. However, the departmental and
school clubs were found to be inefficient, lacking in member-
ship, and somewhat superfluous in their contemporary form.
On the whole, clubs were dependent on the faculty for their
leadership.

Peter Murphy carried the survey further in the fall
of 1938. His duties were to centralize, and stimulate interest
in, the Club Service program, to determine effective types of
service, and to administer such service as possible.

In the winter, Mr. Murphy opened a Club Service office
in the Student Union, and kept daily office hours so that
club members might arrange for meeting rooms and receive
help. He compiled an index file of clubs and officers for
office reference, gave reorganizing assistance and instruc-
tion in parliamentary procedure to clubs. The assistance of
an NYA dancing instructor was secured for clubs with social

379 Murphy, loc. cit.

380 Peter Murphy, "Summary of Club Service Project,
Fall Quarter 1938," (report, Folder 3, Club Service File,

381 Peter J. Murphy, "Campus Club Service Project
(#3)," (report, Folder 3, Club Service File, Sociology
Department).
programs, and was used by a few clubs with success.

Dorothy Aserlind took over the Club Survey management in the spring of 1939. She distributed a circular letter to all clubs, telling the purpose and office hours of the Club Service, and listing available Student Union facilities.

Conferences were held with the Reverend Harvey Baty on incorporating Church groups into the campus pattern. Also, club files were brought to date. Then an analysis was made of the effectiveness and stability of certain programs, and a treatment was suggested for programs lacking those qualities. This analysis entailed the making of functional and organizational charts, and upon their completion, Miss Aserlind thought the groundwork had been laid for a course of action to make Club Service a "clearing house" of student club activities.

The next fall, 1939, Mary Alice Dickson took over the direction of the service, contacting the new presidents.

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382 Peter J. Murphy, "Summary of Club Service, Winter Quarter 1939," (report, Folder 3, Club Service File, Sociology Department); Dr. Tascher.

383 D. Aserlind, "Student Union Facilities Available to Clubs," (mimeographed circular, Folder 6, Club Service File, Sociology Department); Dr. Tascher.

explaining the Club Service, and helping when assistance was asked. Mortar Board, senior women's honorary, asked help in investigating a point system for Associated Women Students, to evaluate campus office-holding in order to set an individual limit upon points obtainable, thus broadening participation beyond a few very popular students. At the quarter's end, Miss Dickson stated that the problem remained of gaining status and acceptability for Club Service in the minds of faculty advisors and club officers.

Laboratory reorganization. During the winter quarter, 1939, the Laboratory was reorganized. Within the laboratory small sub-groups were appointed to meet in hour conference each week on localized problems, referring only the more pressing problems to the whole laboratory, thus making for more spontaneous discussion among like-minded students.

The group on Campus Clubs, under Chairman Al Schmitz, was composed of nine members from representative agencies, and included Ruth McCullough, Club Service Manager for the winter quarter. Members pooled experiences in club management, and advised on certain club problems as a group.

385 Mary Alice Dickson, "Summary and Recommendations," (report, Folder 3, Club Service Fall 1939 File, Sociology Department), pp. 2-4.

**Skitters.** Ruth Christiani, appointed from the Laboratory as the prospective manager for an amateur play writing and producing club, discussed tentative plans with Miss Grace Johnson early in January 1938. The plans were rounded out in further conferences with Dr. Tascher, and then presented to the Field Work Laboratory on January 18. 

The organization proposed to give social experience and poise to participants; to provide opportunity to interested students not in formal dramatics, for experience in producing, acting, and writing skits and plays; to provide student-produced entertainment for campus gatherings, and to supplement other campus programs with student-produced radio plays.

At the first meeting, the name Skitters was adopted, and Joyce Hoveland was elected general chairman. Also, 62 persons signed up. However, obstacles were many, especially

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388 Ibid., outline appendage, Sec. I, pp. 1 et seqq.

389 Ibid., p. 2.

390 This membership increased to 85 by spring, half being given an opportunity to work. Ruth Christiani, "Skitters of Montana State University," Student Union Entertainment Project, Spring 1938 (mimeographed pamphlet, Sociology Department Files), p. 10.
in securing outlets. Financial resources were non-existent, which handicap was somewhat reduced by the use of Student Union facilities and equipment.

Miss Christiani secured permission from Mr. Frank O'Hara, Director of Dramatics at the University of Chicago, to use his collection of Plays, Skits and Lyrics without paying royalties, thus giving the Skitters the necessary play material. Four well-received skits were then produced, two at convocations, one at a Matinee Mixer, and one at a community club meeting.

Beginning the fall quarter of 1938, Alleyne Jensen succeeded Miss Christiani as manager, and Mary Rose Chappellu was elected general chairman. They carried Skitters through the production of seven stage, and three radio, plays. Most of the interest was shown by Freshmen because Skitters

391 Ibid., p. 9.
392 Grace Johnson.
393 Christiani, "Winter Quarter 1938," p. 3.
offered social opportunities to them. Parties were well received supplements to practices and business meetings.

Emma Lou Mason, who was the third manager during the winter and spring quarters of 1939, reorganized the project considerably. Presentation outlets were found in campus clubs, the radio, downtown agencies, and convocations. The structure of Skitters was strengthened by placing more responsibility on the officers. Participation and interest doubled when students became entitled to earn points in acting, directing, writing. Membership cards at 10¢ were issued. Student writing was encouraged, and original skits were presented, which gave additional prestige to the writer and to the group.

During the winter quarter, plays were presented for the radio, the Foresters' Club, the Catholic Youth Organization, and two convocations. Five skits were written by students. The membership numbered 35, all active and

398 Christiani, loc. cit.
399 Mason, loc. cit.
Then, in the spring quarter, illness of the general chairman and cast members interfered with production, but three skits were presented.

Aileen McCullough assumed the managership of Skitters in the fall of 1939, and Bob Swan served as general chairman. Plays were produced for two convocations, the Wilma theater, the Orchard Homes Club, the Art Department of the Woman's Club, and the campus Press Club. A radio skit was broadcast to aid the Red Cross Roll Call; and 30 members played in the mob scenes of a Passion Play.

Then, in the belief that the organization of Skitters was becoming too dependent upon laboratory management, the Laboratory withdrew its direct sponsorship, but accepted and retained its advisory status. Charles Lucas, a laboratory student, managed Skitters on National Youth Administration pay during the winter quarter, and for credit during the spring quarter of 1940.

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403 Dr. Harold Tascher
Campus Congress. Sporadic forums had been held on the campus prior to 1937, but the need for a student assembly for discussion was strongly felt. Early in that year, the Reverend Warford of the School of Religion, Mr. Alem Labar and Miss Grace Johnson called a meeting of students who might be interested in starting a forum program.

At that meeting, the Student-Faculty Council and the Sociology laboratory were suggested as possible channels through which to support the forum. The Student Union would also have been willing to sponsor it, but deferred to the Student-Faculty Council's decision to adopt the project. By the end of the spring quarter, no action had been taken except the appointment of a committee to study the question over the summer.

During the summer, student Roger Hoag wrote to Dr. Tascher of his interest in the forum, and his wish to get NYA work. Dr. Tascher, recognizing that the forum could be articulate on social issues and on vital campus problems of concern to the students, secured Roger Hoag's appointment as an NYA assistant assigned to the Student Union for special

404 Roger Hoag, "Campus Congress," Campus Congress 1938, Fall Quarter (pamphlet report, Student Union Manager's Office Files), p. 2; Grace Johnson.

405 Dr. Tascher.
work on forums under the NYA Community Service Projects program, thus concentrating responsibility. 406

Miss Grace Johnson then called for action from the Council, or withdrawal. The Council willingly divided the sponsorship of the project, and in October appointed a committee of students to work with Roger Hoag, which committee served faithfully throughout the quarter. Members were LeRoy Purvis, chairman, William Shallenberger, Eleanor Snyder, Richard Bodine, Tom Hazelrigg; and Miss Johnson and Roger Hoag, ex-officio. Other advisors were Dr. Tascher, Reverend Warford, Dr. Lucia Mirrieles, Instructor Guy Fox, Professor E. L. Freeman, Professor H. G. Merriam, Dr. Edward Little, Walter Coombs and James Browning. 407

A detailed outline of the project was drawn up. 408 Campus Congress was chosen as the name, and a ballot was run in The Kaimin to determine subject interest. 409 Broadcasting time was arranged with KGVO after some persuasion, but KGVO soon went to extra trouble and expense to wire the Bitterroot room especially for the forum. Broadcasting added prestige

406 Hoag, loc. cit.; supra, p. 140.
407 Ibid., p. 3. "Blue Print of Forum" appended.
408 For "Blue Print of Forum" see Appendix J, p. 200.
409 Hoag, op. cit., p. 4.
and insured better speeches and dependable delivery, but on the other hand it caused more restraint, and consequently, smaller audiences. Stooges were planted to ask leading questions during the floor discussion and thus insure radio continuity, a precaution that proved to be unnecessary.

In purpose, the student forum was student-conducted, a democratic mouthpiece of free opinion for instruction and entertainment, but not a mouthpiece for pressure groups. In form, a chairman presented the speakers, usually in debate panel, sometimes in lecture panel or symposium, then opened the subject to discussion from the floor.

NYA discontinued its aid to Campus Congress at the end of the fall quarter, and in order to obtain more coordinated supervision, the Laboratory was asked to co-sponsor the Congress. Miss Ruth Christiani was appointed from the Laboratory as student manager for the winter quarter, 1938. She continued to conduct the Congress along former lines, trying to increase the responsibility and participation of the

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410 Ibid., p. 8.
411 Ibid., p. 5.
412 Ibid., Blue print appendage, Sec. A, pp. 3 et sqq.
413 Ibid., Sec. C (6).
414 Dr. Harold Tascher.
committee. Because Campus Congress was originally planned for only two quarters, it was discontinued in the spring.

Miss Christiani stated that Campus Congress had aroused much student interest and received good broadcast returns. Perhaps the most serious blow to the project, she reported, was the failure to debate the issues which arose during the Student Union's dispute with the local Musicians' Union, while student interest ran high. Concerning that debate, all plans had been made and the permission of the Musicians' Union had been secured to stage the debate with two student members presenting the Union's case, when all four speakers refused to speak. They claimed it was impossible to discuss a question of such shifting base.

During the year, 11 forums, all live topics, were held, seven of which were broadcast. One convocation, for example, was assigned to the Congress to debate the value of continuing the Student-Faculty Council. Campus Congress became a well-recognized name. Attendance ranged from 30


416 Ibid., p. 5; supra, pp. 94-98.

417 Ibid., pp. 2-3.
to 100, with 50 students taking part in the programs. Tau Kappa Alpha, national speech honorary, agreed to accredit work in Campus Congress toward membership. Roger Hoag and Ruth Christiani commented with pride on the first year's accomplishments.

Campus Congress proceeded under Eleanor Snyder's direction in the fall quarter, 1938, presenting 24 students as speakers in five forums. Radio station KGWO was very cooperative in broadcasting the forums, but the time, Sunday afternoon, conflicted with important University functions, and attendance was small.

Hooban Hoochan was appointed Laboratory manager of Campus Congress for the winter quarter. Five forums were conducted, including a forum for convocation on whether the University curriculum should include a marriage course. Another forum debated the value of convocation. The original forum plan was modified, during the quarter, in that the Student Forum committee was asked to help select topics

418 Hoag, op. cit., pp. 7-8; Ruth Christiani, "Campus Congress, Spring Quarter 1938," (report, Student Union Manager's Office Files), p. 4.

419 Eleanor Snyder, "Evaluation of Project," Campus Congress 1938, Autumn Quarter (report, Sociology Department Files), p. 4.

At the quarter's end, in an attempt to revitalize the Congress, the Student Forum committee recommended that the Congress cooperate with the Speech Laboratory. A reorganization plan was worked out, not without misunderstandings, whereby the Speech Laboratory under Mr. Holm would cooperate in furnishing trained speakers for panel-type discussions. Miss Johnson, believing that reorganization was necessary, gave permission to the forum manager to present the new plan to the interested groups, and offered the Student Union's continued cooperation, but withdrew active sponsorship.

The new plan gained the Social Work Laboratory's approval, and was accepted in Student-Faculty Council. Thus the Congress continued under the agency sponsorships of the Student-Faculty Council as the policy-determining body, and the Laboratory in a service and administrative capacity, with the Speech Department cooperating to furnish trained and interested speakers. Members of the supervising committee were Dr. Tascher, LeRoy Furvis from the Student-

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421 Emma Lou Mason, "Project No. 4, Historical Definition," Campus Congress 1939, Spring Quarter (report, Sociology Department Files), p. 1.

422 Hooban, op. cit., p. 13.

423 Hooban, ibid., pp. 14-16.
Faculty Council, and Mr. Holm.

The reorganization was effected under Emma Lou Mason during the spring quarter of 1939 (thus taking the Congress out of the orbit of this thesis). Programs continued to be broadcast on a rearranged schedule. Mr. Holm appointed Speech Laboratory students to act as forum chairman; and the Congress manager chose the speakers from the Speech class or from a list submitted by Mr. Holm. On the four excellent programs, faculty members and business men were included among the speakers. Attendance, however, remained small.

The Congress continued, accordingly, through the year 1939-40 under the managements of Aileen McCullough, Bill Bequette, and Allen Mountain. Mr. Ralph McInnis succeeded Mr. Holm as Instructor of Speech and as a member of the Campus Congress supervisory committee.

424 Mason, op. cit., p. 2.
425 Mason, ibid., p. 1.
427 Ibid., p. 3.
428 Dr. Harold Tascher.
Laboratory committee for Social Education. In the 1940 spring quarter, a committee for Social Education was organized within the Social Work Laboratory, succeeding the Campus Club group of the previous quarter, and assuming the Club Service functions. Chairman Ruth McCullough, and five other members, were assigned to carry out, individually and collectively, Student Union and other activities for Laboratory credit. They superintended projects as follows:

Clarence Gustafson managed two bridge parties, and worked on the Club Service files. Martha Halverson conducted four meetings in a Hostess Training program, and served on the Interscholastic Hospitality committee.

Interscholastic Hospitality, which Ruth McCullough supervised, consisted of registering contestants at the Student Union, conducting visitors through the building, and securing hostesses for the Interscholastic dances. Also supervised by Miss McCullough were the campus Cancer Control campaign, and the campus Inter-church Council's

429 Ruth McCullough, "Report of Group E, Spring Quarter 1940," (Sociology Department Files), p. 1; Dr. Tascher.

430 Clarence Gustafson, "Daily Time Record, May 25, 1940," (Sociology Department Files).

431 Martha Halverson, "Daily Time Record, May 8-13" (Sociology Department Files).
adjustment within the field of Student Union operations. 432

These were joint Union-Laboratory projects, with the exception of Cancer Control. Other exceptions were the voluntary work on Skitters by Charles Lucas, and the management of Campus Congress by Ellen Mountain. 433

At the quarter's conclusion, the committee members recommended that Track Meet Hospitality should be continued; that the Hostess Training course and bridge parties had possibilities for development. Also, the members thought that the best accomplishment of the quarter was the adjustment of the Inter-church Council within the Student Union, which came about as the outgrowth of an Inter-church recreation project. Authority over the Council remained with Reverend Baty, student pastor, with the understanding that the Laboratory could assign a student-member of the Council--to work on the Council, as deemed fitting. 434

The Social Education committee members also suggested that Campus Congress be returned to its former status under Student Union-Field Work Laboratory supervision. 435

432 Ruth McCullough, "Daily Time Record, March 25-May 10, 1940," (Sociology Department Files).

433 Dr. Harold Tascher; supra, p. 152.


435 Ruth McCullough, "Daily Time Record, April 8-9" (Sociology Department Files).
CHAPTER X
EVALUATION

Montana State University may be justly proud of its Student Union. Students and faculty demanded that it be built. They planned it as a student activity center of pleasing and artistic appearance in which students might be provided with the opportunities to make better use of leisure hours, to further their social education and to facilitate their student activities, in accordance with the ideals of the Student Union movement.

Because a large number of extra-curricular activities are housed and supervised under one roof, with student self-direction and development a foremost concern, the Student Union is in a unique position to exert a cultural influence upon the campus. In this way the Union fulfills some of its "infinite possibilities in the centralization, better control and enrichment" of student life. Under the Union's leadership and influence, there has been a noticeable improvement in student attitude, and a growth in activities.\footnote{436}

Although a Student Union is a most logical and effective answer to many needs of university extra-curricular
expansion, it is an accomplishment which a relatively small number of universities have yet achieved, though many have plans. The planning, financing, and maintenance of such a building devoted largely to student activity, however desirable, is a considerable financial and administrative undertaking. Hence, the University has shown excellent spirit and forethought in providing a student union for furthering wholesome recreation and cultural, or social, education for the students.

The student union is a fine medium for public relations between the University and people of the state through contacts originating in interscholastic, commencement, special theater programs, in courtesies to visitors, homecomers and football fans, and in such student-managed programs as the amateur dramatics organization, skitters, and the campus congress student forum program.

Townspeople patronize a number of university activities, and they may rent union accommodations when the renting does not interfere with student programs. This support helps the union financially, but in turn the student union is a fine asset to the community in that it supplies attractive

437 Supra. Chapters II, p. 5; III, pp. 15-16.
438 Supra. Chapters V, pp. 69-80; VII, pp. 93-118.
and adequate theater, ballroom and banquet facilities, previously lacking. 439

Financially the Student Union is making good progress though a considerable part of the activity is necessarily non-commercial. 440 However, some of the town affairs now being held in the Union will go downtown when hotel and restaurants modernize and expand. The loss may be offset by some patronage from the greater number of conventions and holiday events that will be scheduled in Missoula when the new Florence Hotel is built.

The Student Union business office handles many of the financial details that formerly overburdened the University business office. Through the Union office, the University gives financial service and assistance to student administration and organizations to an extent not formerly possible. 441

Commendable are the cooperative social education projects of the Student Union and Sociology Field Work Laboratory, with their extension of leadership and group enterprises into the community, and their granting of University credit for leadership activity. 442

439 Supra, Chapters V, pp. 52-62; VIII, pp. 119-36; IX, pp. 149-59.
440 Supra, Chapter VII, pp. 109-12.
441 Supra, Chapter VI, p. 85; Appendix E, p. 190.
442 Supra, Chapter IX, pp. 137-41.
The writer believes that the Student Union program should be expanded into the community as much as possible. The argument of moral obligation toward the community might be advanced if such an argument were necessary, but there is much opportunity for mutual enrichment in the presentation of student-produced amateur entertainment, for instance, for the exchange privilege of appearing before an audience. Also, a considerable part of the program may reasonably be expected to pay its way.

Many more potentially fine programs could be developed through joint departmental and Union efforts in all walks of University life, somewhat as the student musical shows, and the Christmas and Easter services now carried out with the Music department; or the social education projects. And there are other programs outlined in the Student Union files for future reference.

Programs of scientific interest, for instance, could be co-sponsored with the Science departments; of news, current events and pictorial interest with the Journalism department; of sports and dancing interest with the Physical Education departments, and of civic and legal interest with the Law School and debate societies.

443 Supra, Chapters VIII, pp. 134-36; IX, pp. 140-41.
Data concerning the programs in other student unions can be secured through the national association of college unions, but as the success of program development will ultimately depend upon the local adaptation, a searching analysis of program possibilities should be made throughout the university, with special care not to infringe upon traditional department programs. Also, credit should be given for these leadership activities because they contribute to the student's experience and ability to function along the lines of his special talents and interests.

In order to have an elastic, adjustable, and dynamic program, numerous changes may be necessary from year to year. A Student Union with limited funds has to develop low-cost programs with skill and ingenuity, and plan to reach as many students as possible with a variety of programs. The management also has to be resourceful in making the fullest possible use of the building. The results should not be judged so much by the number of students served, but by their effective participation, and the general level of their interest.

Continual encouragement should be given students to initiate their own programs. In some instances the selection of a program will depend upon the ability of volunteer student or faculty leadership, in others upon the union's success in interesting able leaders. A camera club, for instance, needs a technical advisor. However, some kind of
administrative supervision has seemed necessary for the success of student programs even with the best of programs and student leaders. 444

The Montana Student Union plays a large part in Freshman orientation. Students are introduced to the Union facilities during Orientation Week. Their education in caring for, and using, their Union property begins then, but it should be continued systematically throughout the year. In the same manner, the program should be publicized because of student turnover. 445

The turnover of student laboratory managers is a major difficulty in carrying out the coordinated social education projects, but it also gives more students a chance to receive the training. Student leaders give much non-salaried service but require proportionate supervision by the Union manager. An appreciable amount of supervision comes from faculty members who unselfishly devote much extra time from overcrowded schedules to the Student Union. 446

The Student Union staff has gradually increased in number, and undoubtedly will continue to increase. 447 More

444 Supra, Chapters VIII, pp. 128-36; IX, pp. 142-60.
446 Supra, Chapter IX, pp. 141-60.
447 Infra, Appendix E, pp. 189-90.
campus programs might be cultivated by the Student Union within the limits of the present staff and equipment to handle them, but it is not within the bounds of the thesis study to state positively that enough further use can be developed inside the building with the present equipment, to justify the hiring of a full time assistant.

However, it is difficult to see how the present management can effectively enlarge the basic scope of the program without added assistance, especially if time for counselling is allowed. The writer believes that a part time assistant could now be used with definite benefit to the student program, and is especially necessary if more use is to be made of the theater. A full time assistant is certainly needed if the Union-Departmental type of program is expanded. Much of this activity would be carried on outside the Union building.

This brings us to a consideration of the importance of counselling as the natural complement of student program supervision, in addition to the Student Union manager's administrative duties. In helping students solve problems of leadership and program participation, the manager often helps them in personality adjustments, a valuable service to the

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448 Supra, Chapters IV, pp. 52-62; V, pp. 69-81; VIII, pp. 119-36; IX, p. 141.
student but one that cannot be counted in dollars and cents. Hence, the value of counseling as a Union service should be recognized and encouraged; and counseling should be a required ability of management.

The question arises here whether the Student Union should spend some of the money used to pay off the building and interest costs ahead of schedule, on program expansion, thereby extending its social education and cultural influence, but risking indefinite financial return. This has to be weighed against the fact that certain economic advantages may be operating now which make advance bond payments imperative.

However, the great endeavor of the Union should always be to extend its sphere of influence, to lead and direct, and to educate. For this reason, and because the student soon goes into the community where his education may have direct bearing, the student program should be given all possible encouragement and support by the Student Union Executive Board, the University administration and the State. The State would make a better investment in its own future if it could allot more money to the Student Union training of future citizens.

On account of the prohibitive operating cost, no projector has been installed in the theater, which occupies about half the cubic content of the Union and has not comparably gained in use and revenue, as have other parts of the
end of the floor, except for the in the zoo parkrooms, water in communicationrof the philosophy and religious students, persons. Also a building in the right should have an eye room for a gym, a game room and a candy room. When faculty and students were out of the plane, a dark dessert room address row and be a game room and a candy room. Space such as a barber and beauty shop etc. could be used. Other planned for the money, through more artwork and communication.

Is appears that the building has been exactly well

Unit of Good request that move to students who do.

adequate and efficient to this, or even for the occasional
and soon to the very deal where you are always

renew the observation, the installation of a projector

However, in this day of ignorance of knowledge and use of

amended and proceeded perceive how the case progresses.

if in a nature, which the installation need for a variety of

a strong coordination program appears to be understandable

*guarantee of labor union pay

The and operating expense staff, which involves the
commercial above, per day not enough than to pay for inventory.

appreciably increased in revenue and what a steady program of

Any building as the guaranteed whether the could do any
The Student Union could develop a fine games program, including billiards for instance, with a tradition of tournaments, if equipment could be permanently set up in a special games' room for which space is now lacking. Setting up equipment anew for every game discourages its use. Some day the campus may have adequate gymnasium facilities for a real games program in which there should be provision for men and women to play such games as Badminton, Shuffleboard and Ping-ping together.

More tournaments might now be developed in Bridge, Checkers and other lounge room games, but interest so far has been sporadic. Neither is there enough response to Bridge and dancing lessons in a University of this size to justify a quarterly schedule. Hobbies should create enough general interest for inclusion in the yearly program, or for some attempt at regular display.

The lack of a faculty room is not too regrettable if faculty members are made to feel welcome to the Union in accordance with the stated policy of the Student Union Executive Board. In turn, the faculty should respect the Student Union's essential nature as a student activity center.

The Student Union resists constant pressure to admit classes to the building, which admittance is contrary to stated policy and should remain so. Space is limited and classes could soon crowd out student activities. The solutions
to maintaining any balance between classes and activities, or choosing among classes to be admitted, would be most difficult. Also, the freedom allowed in the Student Union would not be compatible with class routine. 451

It was a mistake for the University to plan a Student Union without making the best possible supplementary plans for long range additions to the building and facilities, for, as the University grows, so will its student program. It would seem best to keep as many of the student activities as possible centered in the Student Union which pays its management for such supervision, but some of the present student activities will leave the Union as new department buildings are built. For instance, professional groups may acquire their own clubrooms. The further implication is that the University should have an over-all campus plan for the development of worthwhile leisure and extra-curricular pursuits.

It is most important that the University should be as free as possible from partisan and factional influences, hence, the labor unions should keep out of student non-professional and amateur affairs. 452 An outlet, however small, for creative energy, such as the Student Union programs offer, is one of our bulwarks against social unrest. And one of the

451 Supra, Chapter VI, p. 93.
452 Supra, Chapter VI, pp. 94-98.
real satisfactions of American life is the growth of music and other arts in school and community, bringing amateur training and participation in living music and art within the reach of more people. This in turn creates more appreciation and more demand. Thus, the arts gain greater acquaintance and patronage from the public. Society is enriched.

In the Student Union, vandalism and damage from carelessness and lack of consideration are present as in most phases of life. It amounts to a condemning figure in the light of the University student's superior educational advantages. However, only a few are irresponsible and uneducable. The many appreciate the building and take care of it, but their fees and dues must be partly used to pay for unnecessary damage and replacements rather than to buy new equipment.453 The Union's year-around campus relations program should aim at controlling vandalism by encouraging pride and responsible attitudes.

The Executive Committee meets several times yearly.454 Because the Committee is composed of interested and informed members, some of whom are serving because of the professional service they can give the Union, one hesitates to suggest any

453 Supra, Chapter VII, p. 118.
454 Supra, Chapter VI, p. 84.
change, but now that the Union has grown from the founding stage, a logical change in committee structure might be to have a central nucleus of permanent advisors, a small additional number of faculty members with three year overlapping terms, and the remaining number with one or two year terms. This might provide a desirable balance between stability and new interest on the Committee.

The Student Union's influence depends upon the ability, vision and resourcefulness of the University administration, the Student Union's Executive Committee, and the management.

The Student Union has never been called by any other name upon the Montana campus. Central Board passed a resolution naming the building in memory of Dr. C. H. Clapp, under whose presidency the building materialized, but there is no record of the resolution undergoing further official action. This may be partly in deference to President Clapp's expressed desire not to have the building named or used in a memorial sense, and partly because the apt term "Student Union" came into national and local acceptance before the time of the resolution. 455

Montana State University has a distinct cultural, social and educational asset in its Student Union.

455 Supra, Chapters II, pp. 3-5; III, pp. 44-45; IV, p. 54.
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"Original Application for Loan."

Copy of agreement concerning the Federal loan and grant money for the Student Union building, between the State Board of Education of the State of Montana, borrower, and the United States of America, signed by H. C. Ickes as Administrator of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works.

Petitioning letters on Student Union Building location, of faculty members to Dr. C. H. Clapp, March 7, 1934. Student Union Building General Files.


Yearly typewritten report made by the President of Montana State University to the State Board of Education.


"The Presidents' Club." Membership list. Student Union Building General Files.

University Business Office:


Central Board Minutes, 1936-1939.

"Revised Schedule of Interest and Redemption." Student Union Bonds.

"Union Agreement." Musicians' Union & Montana State University.

University Publicity Bureau:

"Professor." Special news release on Miss Grace Johnson, Student Union Manager, Montana State University.

Student Union Manager's Office:

Bischoff, Paul A., chairman, "Student Union Executive Committee Report, 1937."


———, "Student Union Executive Committee Report." June 7, 1939.

———, "Student Union Executive Committee Report." June 5, 1940.

The above yearly reports to the University President, were filed with Student Union Executive Committee Minutes.


"Comparative Estimates of Rental of Student Union Based on Figures of Up Town Halls." Terms and Rates File.

"Duties of Philip M. Roberts as Assistant Manager of the Montana Student Union." Memorandum filed under Student Union Reports of Operation.

"Montana Student Union General Outline of Staff and Duties Performed by Each Member of Staff." Misc. S. U. Reports File. 5 pp.


Student Union Executive Committee Minutes, July 24, 1925-June, 1939.


This memorandum was made up and filed by Miss Grace Johnson and Dr. Harold Tascher prior to the initiation of the coordinated Student Union-Field Work Laboratory projects in Social Education.

D. NEWSPAPERS

The Kaimin (Montana State University), July, 1934-June, 1937.

The Missoulian, July 25, 1934; May 10, 1935; June 6, 1937.

E. PERSONAL LETTERS


F. STUDENT REPORTS

Sociology Department Files:


Dickson, Mary Alice, "Summary and Recommendations." Report, Folder 3, Club Service, Fall 1939 File. 5 pp.

Gustafsen, "Daily Time Record, May 25, 1940." Field Work Laboratory Report, Spring Quarter, 1940.

Halverson, "Daily Time Record, May 8-13, 1940." Field Work Laboratory Report, Spring Quarter, 1940.


Mason, Emma Lou, "Project No. 4," Campus Congress 1939, Spring Quarter. 6 pp.

McCullough, Aileen, "Skitters--Running Record, 10/9/39, 12/8/39." Field Work Laboratory Record, Fall Quarter, 1939. 6 pp.

McCullough, Ruth, "Daily Time Record, March 25-May 10, 1940." Field Work Laboratory Record, Spring Quarter, 1940.

Murphy, Peter, "Summary of Club Service Project, Fall Quarter, 1938." Report, Folder 3, Club Service File. 3 pp.
Murphy, Peter J., "Campus Club Service Project (43)." Report, Folder 3, Club Service File. 1 p.


Schmitz, Al, "Campus Clubs." Report, Running Record E, Campus Clubs File. 2 pp.


Student Union Manager's Office Files:


Heag, Roger, "Campus Congress," Campus Congress 1938, Fall Quarter. Pamphlet, includes 3-page "Blueprint of Forum." 9 pp.


Student reports listed as pamphlets, were enclosed in stiff paper covers when read. In several cases, two reports were enclosed in one paper cover and thus had the one reference title printed on the cover. The term "folder" indicates a method of cabinet filing.
G. FACULTY SOURCES, MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY
(Titles as of 1937-38)

Armsby, Mrs. Lucille Jameson, Secretary to the President.

Badgley, E. Kirk, Assistant Professor of Business Administration, Assistant Business Manager, and Athletic Manager.

Clapp, Mrs. C. H.

Freeman, E. L., Professor of English.

Garlington, J. C., Instructor of Law; member of Missoula law firm of Murphy, Garlington and Fauly.

Gleason, Miss Helen, Professor of Home Economics.

Johnson, Miss Grace, Student Union Manager.

Little, Edward M., Associate Professor of Physics.

McCullum, Morris, Associated Students' Store Manager.

Smith, Russell, Instructor of Law; partner in Missoula law firm of Pope, Smith and Smith.

Speer, J. G., Registrar and Business Manager.

Swearingen, T. G., Assistant Professor of Forestry and Maintenance Engineer.

Tascher, Dr. Harold, Assistant Professor of Sociology and Economics.

Faculty Files, President's Office.

Maintenance Department, Main Hall.
APPENDICES
APPENDIX A

STUDENT UNION BUILDING COMMITTEE

Members as listed in Central Board Minutes, October 8, 1929:

Non-fraternity:

Evelyn Blumenthal
H. Eastlick
M. Joyce
Mary Wilson
Fred Mass

Fraternity:

Russell Smith
Gordon Koglin
James Morrow
Robert Hendon
Hugh Lemire

Sorority:

H. Mumm
Rhea Traver
Mary Ruth Larson
Mary L. Davenport
Marjorie Stewart

Faculty:

Dr. Elrod
Prof. Atkinson
Mary Leux
Miss Merrielees
Dean Stone
T. A. Spaulding

Members as listed in Central board Minutes, February 9, 1932:

Fraternity:

Horace Warden
Claget Sanders
Edward Alexander

Others:

Tom Mooney
Billard Evanson
Gene Hunton
Emma Bravo
Marjorie Hahn
Lina Greene
Francis Ulman
Silla Follinger

Alumni:

Kirk Badgley
Morris McCollum
The Presidents' Club: 1933-34 Student Union-Committee:

Harvey Thirloway
Flora Hersky
Grace Johnson
Virginia Rigney
William Hawke
Albert Heller
Bill Browning
Erling Oss
Richard Shaw
Newell Gough, Jr.
Jane Adam
Eleanor MacDonald
Arnold Peterson
Harry Hefner
Virgil Stephens
Glory Morin
Harold Shaw
Mary Castles
Leonard Vance
Tevis Hoblitt
Eva Lesell
Ada Wood
Elizabeth Schubert
Man Divel
Kenneth Coughlin
Kenneth Hufford
P. J. Malone
Alex LeBar
Edward Debrinz
Elma Gerise
Donald Hurt
R. C. Alexander
August Vidro
Lina Greene
Joseph McCaffery
Paul White
Mary Agnes Young
Ben White
Eleanor Marlowe
Stanley Hill
William Erickson
Virginia Bode
Jane Tucker
Katharine Fink
Dave Smith
Milton Anderson
Joseph Leo Connors
Gladys Mayo
Corliss Little
Phyllis Mills
Fern Flightner
Eudora Piercy
Margaret Piercy
Walter Coyle
Harold Hall
Fred Moulton
Wilbur Wood
Gregg Coughlin
Oskar Limpus
Jay Kurtz
Paul Elliott
Sigurd F. Moe
Peter Meloy
Kathryn Rand
Ossia Taylor
Shirley Knight
Margaret Breen
Jean Gordon
Hope Mathews
Margaret Johnson
Esther Lentz
Marie Benson
Dorothy Powers

The Presidents' Club composed of the above students, was the general student union building committee. The executive committee included: Lina Greene, Newell Gough, Peter Meloy.

*This list is in the President's Office: Student Union Building General Files for 1933-34.
Members for 1933-34, as listed and pictured in the Montana State University yearbook, The Sentinel, 1933-34, p. 36:

Student Executive Committee:

Peter Meloy
Lina Greene
Newall Gough

Alumni:

M. McCollum, chairman  J. C. Lucy
E. K. Badgley  William Gallagher
Theodore Jacobs  R. G. Line
Wallace Brennan  James Bert Garlington
Fred Thieme  John Patterson
Oakley Coffee

Faculty:

Dr. M. J. Elrod, chairman  H. G. Merriman
F. C. Scheuch  Helen Gleason
J. P. Rowe  Barnard Hewitt
Lucia B. Mirrieless  De Loss Smith
J. E. Miller  J. B. Speer
T. G. Swearingen  G. D. Schallenberger
H. R. Sedman  A. L. Stone

Persons in the picture but not listed:

President Clapp
Mrs. Frank Borg
Grace Johnson

* These three members were appointed by ASUM President Harvey Thirloway, at a meeting in Main Hall, Saturday, Nov. 11, 1933. "Student Union Building to be Officially Opened for Fall Quarter," The Kaimin, Nov. 14, 1933, p. 4.

** These members were also listed in the same Kaimin article of November 14.
Central committee of 16 members from students, faculty and alumni, appointed to serve for 1934-35, as listed on the SUBC page in the "Student Administration Section," The Sentinel, 1935:

Pres. C. H. Clapp
Prof. F. C. Scheuch
C. J. Forbes
Oakley Coffee
T. G. Swearingen
John C. Lucy
Harrist Rankin Sedman
Morris McCollum
Helen Gleason
Barnard Hewitt
G. D. Shallenberger
F. J. Malone
Albert Heller
Keva Garrison
K. Duff
Jean Gordon
EXCEPTS FROM THE SUPREME COURT DECISION

Concerning the Student Union building fee, the Supreme Court Decision states:

To provide in part for the upkeep of the building, the payment of the interest and the creation of a sinking fund for the retirement of the bonds at maturity, the board by resolution fixed a student union building fee of $5 per student per year to be paid as a condition precedent to enrollment by each applicant for admission to the University, and declared that such fee shall never be decreased so long as any of the bonds are outstanding. By a "loan agreement" with the federal government, the proceeds of this fee charge, with the special fund on hand, and all of the rents, revenues and income from the building, when completed are pledged for the payment of the principal and interest on the bonds, and thereby the board binds itself to fix, maintain and collect fees and rentals for the facilities afforded, "which shall provide revenues sufficient at all times: (a) to pay the current reasonable expenses of operation, maintenance and repair of the building, including insurance," and (b) "to establish and maintain a special fund which will be sufficient for the payment of the interest and to maintain an adequate reserve." 1

While the board has agreed to fix and maintain fees and rents at a level to supply the needs of both funds "at all times," by resolution it has declared that "if the revenues of the building in any year shall not be sufficient to make the payments hereabove required to be made, the board will pay the expense of furnishing heat, light, power and water from other funds under the control of the board." 2

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2 Ibid., p. 126.
Headnote 2 of the Montana Supreme Court Decision:

2. Held, that the legislature in enacting Chapter 10, Laws Extraordinary Session 1933-34, authorizing the erection of students' union buildings at state educational institutions and financing them in conformity with the National Industrial Recovery Act, in view of the then acute financial, industrial and labor conditions existing, was justified in declaring that an emergency existed and that the act was necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety.3

Headnote 8, regarding the students' union fee:

8. Held, that the provision of section 866, Revised Codes 1921, that tuition shall be free to students at state education institutions who have been residents of the state for one year does not bar the State Board of Education from collecting a students' union fee as a condition precedent to entry to assist in creating a fund out of which a contemplated bond issue to defray the expenses of the erection of a students' union building was to be paid, "tuition" not embracing the principal purpose for which the building is intended to be used.4

Headnote 10, in part, and further quotations concerning fees and bond issue payments:

... held, that the state board of education, acting in its capacity as business manager of the State University, has the power to pledge the so-called students' union fees for the payment of an issue of bonds amortized for a period of thirty years, pursuant to authority given it by Chapter 10, supra, to erect a building for certain noncurriculum purposes, the fact that the terms of office of its members will expire prior to the expiration of thirty years not affecting the validity of the contract.5

... ................................................

And where the matter has come before the courts, generally it is held that the provisions respecting "tuition"

3 Ibid., p. 121.
4 Ibid., p. 122.
5 Ibid., pp. 122-23.
have no relation to fees collected in aid of defraying incidental expenses of colleges and schools, such as for heat, light, cleaning or interest on bonds.

Under the authorities and on principle, the provision respecting free tuition does not bar the state board from collecting the fee fixed here, as a condition precedent to entry into the University, from each student in each year until the bonds are all paid, unless the board, composed of members appointed for a definite period of years, is barred from binding their successors by its pledge of the fees.

And further:

If the proposed building was to be for the housing of classrooms, study-rooms, library facilities and the like, necessary space for the imparting and acquiring of instruction, we might not be disposed to so hold, but the main purpose of the erection of this building is to house extra-curriculum activities of the student body; special accommodations to which they are not entitled as part of their tuition and for which they may be assessed a fee without infringing upon the provision that they shall be given free tuition. The fact that a small portion of the building may be devoted to classes in the dramatic arts and kindred subjects does not militate against this holding.6

Headnote 13, regarding the power of the board:

Where by a vote of the students at the State University, a fee of one dollar, collected from them was placed in a special fund for the specific purpose of erecting a Students' Union Building, in charge of the State Board of Education, the board had the power to pledge such fund for the payment of a contemplated bond issue to defray the expense of erection of such building, there being no difference in legal contemplation in the use of the fund for the purpose intended and the use of it to repay money borrowed for the immediate erection of the structure.7

6 Ibid., p. 136.
7 Ibid., p. 123.
Headnote 12, and further quotations from the Supreme Court Decision, in regard to the furnishing of heat and light from the University plant without deduction from gross revenues intended for the loan repayment:

12. The State Board of Education having pledged itself in its loan agreement with the federal government acting under the National Industrial Recovery Act not to expend any state funds in the operation and maintenance of a building to be constructed at the University with borrowed funds nor pledge the credit of the state, but agreed to furnish heat, light, etc., without deduction from the gross revenues intended for repayment of the loan, from "other funds" under its control, the contingency that such "other funds" might fail of realization is insufficient to create a state indebtedness within the meaning of section 2, Article XIII, of the Constitution.

The expense of conducting an institution of learning embraces many items having nothing to do with the business of teaching or the cost of instruction, among which are the cost of heating, lighting and care of buildings, which are remotely connected with teaching, as they are necessary in order to have a fit and proper place in which to give instruction; an item of expense in the conduct of such an institution, not even remotely connected with instruction, is the upkeep of the campus.

With reference to the provisions found in the "Loan Agreement," we must bear in mind that nothing in that agreement shall be construed as requiring the board to expend any of the funds of the state for operation or maintenance charges; it is therefore apparent that the "intent" of the agreement is that the expenses of heat, light, power and water service shall be met from funds under the control of the board, other than "funds of the State of Montana." We do not hold that, were it not for this provision, after the building is completed and equipped and has become an integral part of the University

8 Ibid., p. 123.
9 Ibid., pp. 134-35.
plant, the cost of these necessary services could not be met as are like expenses of the gymnasium, the athletic field, and other nonteaching units of the plant, or that, if some philanthropic citizen should erect and equip such a building and deed it to the University, the board would be powerless to put it to the use for which it was intended because of the expense of operating it.

However, under the "Loan Agreement," these expenses are to be met from other funds than state funds. Now, where a branch of the state government proposes to acquire an additional unit of its plant, without creating a state debt or pledging the credit of the state, it may pledge to this purpose not only the revenues to be derived from the new unit, but also the revenues to be thereafter derived from other units of its plant, and so long as it does not pledge or encumber the property of the state, but merely the revenues under its control, the plan does not contemplate the creation of a debt or obligation, within the meaning of the Constitution. 10

10 Ibid., pp. 140-41.
### APPENDIX C

**CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT CONTRACTS**

Following is a copy of a paper concerning contracts on Student Union construction, equipment, and furnishings, from the Student Union Legal & Financial File, President's Office. T.G. Swearingen specifies that the Northern School Supply Co. furnished theater chairs and stage equipment; the Modern Utilities Co., store equipment; John W. Graham & Co., chairs, and the B. F. Shearer Co., special theater equipment. The copy:

In connection with construction of Student Union Building, EWA Docket 1835, our Architect and Maintenance Engineer have advised us that the construction work and equipment & furnishings covered by the following contracts have been completed in an entirely satisfactory manner and in accordance with approved plans and specifications and extra work or change orders:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contract No.</th>
<th>Contractor</th>
<th>Description of Work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>John E. Nightower</td>
<td>General Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Northern Plumbing &amp; Heating Co.</td>
<td>Plumbing &amp; Heating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Northern Montana Electric Co.</td>
<td>Electrical Wiring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Walford Electric Co.</td>
<td>Electrical Fixtures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>J. M. Lucy &amp; Sons</td>
<td>Furniture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Daniels-Fisher Stores Co.</td>
<td>Furniture &amp; Equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Northern School Supply Co.</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Western Sound Service Co.</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Modern Utilities Co.</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>Missoula Merc. Co.</td>
<td>Furniture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>John W. Graham &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Furniture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>Orvis Music Co.</td>
<td>Pianos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Dreibelbis Music Co.</td>
<td>Pianos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>B. F. Shearer Co.</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>P. A. Ripleys &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In behalf of the borrower/grantee, the State Board of Education, I hereby accept the project as entirely and satisfactorily completed. GFS

(G.R. Simmons)
APPENDIX D

Members of Student Union sub-committees, as listed in
Student Union Executive Committee Minutes, October 14, 1936:

Union House Committee:

Maryalys Harrs, Missoula
Eunice Fleming, Whitefish
Collins Johnson, Billings

Ball Room Committee:

Gerald Monegan, Whitefish
Leila Woodgerd, Missoula
Bill Shallenberger, Missoula

Women's Affairs Committee:

Marion Smith, Missoula
Edna Helning, Missoula
Alberta Wickware, Valier

Men's Affairs Committee:

William Andrews, Clendive
Melvin Singleton, Vida
Howard Fogelson, Conrad

Outside Entertainment Committee:

LeRoy Purvis, Great Falls
Peter Murphy, Stevensville
John Gravelle, Hamilton

Publicity Committee:

Ruby Mae Flint, Livingston
Rod Cooney, Butte
Leslie Dana, Deer Lodge

Masquers Coördination Committee:

Betty Sherman, Kalispell
LeRoy Seymour, Butte
Joiman Pollock, Choteau
APPENDIX E

First year duties, 1935-36, of Student Union managers as written in a memorandum: "Duties of Philip M. Roberts as Assistant Manager of the Montana Student Union"; on file under Student Union Reports of Operation, Manager's Office.

Manager (part time auditor-manager, also half-time Athletic Board manager)

1. Promotion of building and activities.
2. Supervision of labor and payrolls.
3. Supervision of equipment, activities etc.

Assistant Manager (part time): Salary--$75 a month paid by the Student Union

1. Promotion of:
   a. Student organization and leader contracts
   b. Use of meeting rooms and ballrooms.
   c. Use of the auditorium.
2. Publicity: approve, give out.
3. Equipment:
   a. Make general recommendations for new equipment and for repairs.
   b. Collect bids.
4. Labor (except janitor service which comes under the physical plant)
   a. Allot specific duties.
   b. See that rooms and facilities are ready, changes made.
5. Committee
   a. Attend S.U. Executive committee meetings.
   b. Attend Social Control committee meetings.
   c. Present recommendations for committee action.
   d. Call matters to committee attention.
6. Check on social function arrangements, convocations, meetings, and student activity, in general.
7. Financial
   a. Report rental revenue.
   b. Approve equipment and service bills.
   c. Contract for rentals and services.
   d. Work out meeting room schedules.
STAFF DUTIES 1937-38

Third year duties as compiled by Student Union staff and listed in a 5-page memorandum: "Montana Student Union General Outline of Staff and Duties performed by Each Member of Staff; on file under Misc. U. S. Reports, Manager's Office. This copy contains a few additions and corrections as made by Grace Johnson, Manager.

Night Clerk: Salary--$40 per month (Fall 1939 dropped to $35)

1. Lock building at 10:30 on week nights and at 12 on weekend nights. Open building noon on Sundays.
2. Keep fire in fireplace from 7:30 to 10 on week nights, 3 to 12 on weekend nights, and 2 to 10 on Sundays.
3. See that lights are on each evening and on Sunday afternoon if needed.
4. Supervise checkroom help; handle checkroom change.
5. Enforcement of conduct regulations in building.
6. Answer telephone, give information, and check out return game equipment in General Office from 7:30 to 10:30 (12).
7. Check lounge room curtains and furniture each evening at 7:15 for orderly arrangement.
8. Schedule club meetings and supervise putting out of posters for meetings, taking down posters when meetings are over.
9. Open theater for plays and programs.
10. Place Mills machine in proper room each night.

* This year the closing hour is being strictly adhered to; early in the quarter this was something of a problem, though now students usually leave at 10:30 and at 12 without protest. The reasons for enforcing this regulation are self apparent.

Custodian: Salary--$120 per month

1. Responsibility for all janitor and custodian duties; arrangement of student janitor schedule with building manager.
Student Janitors:

1. Work under Custodian's supervision. Since student janitors are usually on Athletic Board Labor Scholarships, this is a shifting staff. The two regular student janitors this quarter are basketball players so will probably not be working here during winter quarter. The student janitors hired in this manner are paid 30¢ by the Student Union and 10¢ by the Athletic Board, per hour. Emergency student janitors are paid 35¢ per hour by S.U. Stagehands are paid 40¢ per hour.

Technician: Salary—$20 per month (Fall 1939 increased to $25)

1. Ballrooms—Sound, Decorations, Lighting, Ventilation (emergency)*
   a. Approximately 8 campus dances per month
   b. Matinee Mixers
   c. Community dances held in S.U.
   d. Banquets, teas etc., held in ballrooms
2. Theater—Lighting, Stage Arrangement, Ventilation (emergency)*
   a. Convocations
   b. Masquers rehearsals and plays*
   c. Recitals, band and orchestra concerts
   d. Community Concerts
3. Equipment
   a. Recommendations for repairs and replacements on electric equipment, and co-supervision of repairing and purchasing ordered.

* The Custodian ordinarily takes care of ventilation. The Technician makes adjustments only when a small crowd makes the room too cool, an overly large crowd makes it stale, or when Custodian is unable to be on hand.

Organist: Salary—free practice hour

1. Plays organ music while crowd is assembling for each program in S.U. Theater, unless otherwise arranged. This applies mainly to Convocations.
**Bookkeeper:** Salary—$100 per month

1. Enter all receipts and disbursements for student and auxiliary organizations and Student Union building (approximately 60 organizations) in General Ledger and balance monthly.

2. Make monthly reports for all organizations and S.U. account.

3. Bill monthly:
   a. Student Union Account
   b. Kaimin
   c. Frontier and Midland

4. Balance Accounts Receivable for:
   a. Montana Kaimin
   b. Frontier and Midland
   c. Sentinel 1938
   d. Forestry Kaimin

5. Check all Vouchers to OK for payment.


9. Give general advice and information to members of organizations in regard to their accounts.

10. Make up Reconciliation Statement between S.U. and University books monthly.


12. Write all checks for S.U. building and student and auxiliary organizations.

13. Make fiscal report for all organizations and S.U.

14. See that all budgets are complete.

15. Supervise Cashier-Stenographer.

**Cashier-Stenographer:** Salary—$75 per month (Fall 1939 increased to $80)

1. Bills
   a. Check all bills with requisitions.
   b. See that the proper signatures appear on each bill.

2. Voucher all bills that are ready for payment at least once a month, and emergency bills when necessary.

3. Type claim list.

4. Requisitions and their care.

5. Filing.

6. Supplies
   a. Check supplies and order when needed.
7. Reconcile Bank Statement with U Business Office, to be checked by Student Union Bookkeeper.
8. Enter S. U. charges and bill same the first of each month.
9. Help the Bookkeeper with Union charges and billing.
10. General stenographic work.
11. Cashiering:
   a. Write receipts for S. U. and student and auxiliary organizations.
   b. Balance cash with receipts each day.
   c. Daily cash reports and deposits.
12. Counter Clerk:
   a. Rentals of Clubrooms.
   b. Rentals of Ballrooms and Auditorium.
   c. Rentals of Practice Rooms.
   d. Selling tickets for Outside Entertainment, masquers, etc., and exchanging students' tickets for same.
   e. Taking care of sale of football tickets.
   f. Checking game equipment out and return of same.
   g. Making up change boxes for check-room and various dances.

Manager: Salary—$125 (Fall 1939 raised to $150)

1. Supervision of physical plant:
   a. Regulation of hours for use of building.
   b. Responsibility for repairs, replacements, arrangement of furnishings and recommendations for improvements.
   c. Planning and supervision of janitor schedules and staff; checking of payrolls and inspection of building to assure proper balance in regard to staff needed, staff hired, and budgetary provisions for janitor staff; inspection for efficiency of janitor service.
2. Supervision of all personnel except that employed by Student Store.
3. Supervision of General Office organization, schedule, hours, and services rendered.
4. Assistance to campus and community groups in planning and presenting programs, dances, teas, etc.
5. Assistance to campus departments, i.e., athletic board training table and movies; Glee Club trip; social hours for professional clubs and Maverick Club, etc., Outside Entertainment and Convocations committees, Art Department publicity.
6. Coordination among departments and organizations using the building, i.e. Masquers technical staff, organ practice students, convocations committee, and outside programs. See that the theater schedules and the meeting schedules avoid conflicts.

7. Coordination between student organizations and community, i.e. "Musicians' Union vs. student groups." student entertainment for community functions, etc.

8. Promotion of income-branching projects, both rentals and programs;
   a. assistance in planning for programs presented by renting groups.

9. Student Union proper:
   a. Supervision of lounge equipment, appearance; department.
   b. Enforcement of conduct regulations throughout building.
   c. Planning and supervision of all S. U. programs; making detailed outlines of proposed programs to submit to Student Union Executive Committee for approval.
   d. Supervision and planning of laboratory work done by students from Social Science Department.

10. Clerical work in connection with Manager's office, i.e. typing and correspondence, filing etc.

11. Secretary to Student Union Executive Committee.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Interest</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>11,500</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>11,600</td>
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<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>12,600</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>12,700</td>
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<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>13,900</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>14,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>14,300</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>14,400</td>
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<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>14,800</td>
<td>100.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>15,300</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>15,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Business Office:
For the Student Union Building, on the University
Copy of Receipts Schedule of Interest and Redemption

Appendix
## APPENDIX G

### MONTANA STUDENT UNION

#### COMPARATIVE CONSOLIDATION FUND STATEMENT

**INCOME AND EXPENSES**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>INCOME</strong></td>
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<td><strong>OPERATIONS</strong></td>
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<td>STUDENT FEES</td>
<td>$9,505.85</td>
<td>$10,155.83</td>
<td>$9,962.16</td>
<td>$10,117.52</td>
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<td>RENTALS &amp; MISCELLANEOUS</td>
<td>4,086.91</td>
<td>6,245.21</td>
<td>6,948.34</td>
<td>7,222.00</td>
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<td>BOOKKEEPING SERVICE</td>
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<td>1,950.00</td>
<td>1,350.00</td>
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<td>SPONSORED PROGRAMS</td>
<td>692.04</td>
<td>1,625.16</td>
<td>1,480.25</td>
<td>641.20</td>
<td>1,709.59</td>
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<td><strong>SUB-TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>(14, 284.60)</td>
<td>(18,024.22)</td>
<td>(19,340.75)</td>
<td>(19,850.72)</td>
<td>(21,587.42)</td>
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<td><strong>INTEREST EARNINGS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>MONTANA POWER STOCK</td>
<td>216.00</td>
<td>216.00</td>
<td>216.00</td>
<td>216.00</td>
<td>216.00</td>
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<td><strong>OTHER INVESTMENTS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>ASSOCIATED STUDENTS' STORE</td>
<td>1,241.07</td>
<td>615.69</td>
<td>628.26</td>
<td>832.38</td>
<td>963.98</td>
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<td>ASSOCIATED STUDENTS' RESERVE</td>
<td>1,019.56</td>
<td>756.78</td>
<td>592.92</td>
<td>1,131.02</td>
<td>602.48</td>
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<td><strong>SUB-TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>(2,460.63)</td>
<td>(1,372.47)</td>
<td>(1,221.18)</td>
<td>(1,733.30)</td>
<td>(1,566.46)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL INCOME</strong></td>
<td>16,711.43</td>
<td>19,512.69</td>
<td>21,777.93</td>
<td>22,010.52</td>
<td>23,558.96</td>
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|                  |         |         |         |         |         |
| **EXPENDITURES** |         |         |         |         |         |
| **OPERATING ACCOUNT** |         |         |         |         |         |
| SALARIES & WAGES | 2,629.11 | 3,922.51 | 6,079.59 | 5,840.40 | 6,562.76 |
| SUPPLIES & EXPENSE | 1,645.55 | 1,454.69 | 794.88 | 957.91 | 976.20 |
| SPONSORED PROGRAMS | 246.28 | 1,249.86 | 826.12 | 678.18 | 2,016.74 |
| REPAIRS AND REPLACEMENTS | 76.02 | 697.49 | 1,696.50 | 1,017.82 | 1,012.34 |
| INSURANCE | 411.80 | 596.04 | 1,024.69 | 581.99 | 649.75 |
| **SUB-TOTAL** | (5,007.76) | (7,920.41) | (10,423.75) | (9,076.30) | (11,618.40) |
| **INTEREST ON BONDED INDEBTEDNESS** | 9,480.00 | 9,201.25 | 8,120.00 | 6,120.00 | 8,138.67 |
| **TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE** | 14,487.76 | 16,981.66 | 18,542.75 | 17,196.30 | 19,757.07 |
| **CAPITAL EXPENDITURES** | 1,189.64 | 721.83 | 773.03 | 60.02 | 586.46 |
| **TOTAL EXPENDITURES** | 15,677.40 | 17,643.49 | 19,315.60 | 17,246.32 | 20,343.53 |
| **CURRENT SURPLUS** | 1,084.03 | 1,882.80 | 2,441.35 | 4,745.20 | 3,224.35 |
| **BOND REDEMPTION OBLIGATIONS** | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 |
| **DEFICIT** | $2,916.97 | $2,150.00 | $2,588.87 | $226.80 | $1,775.56 |
## APPENDIX H

**COMPARATIVE ESTIMATES OF RENTAL OF STUDENT UNION**

**BASED ON FIGURES OF UPTOWN HALLS**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elite</td>
<td>90x60</td>
<td>5400</td>
<td>$0.0074</td>
<td>$47.66</td>
<td>$51.56</td>
<td>$13.69</td>
<td>$15.64</td>
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<td>Elks</td>
<td>45x55</td>
<td>2475</td>
<td>$0.014</td>
<td>90.17</td>
<td>97.17</td>
<td>25.90</td>
<td>29.60</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Old Club</td>
<td>50x75</td>
<td>3750</td>
<td>$0.0066</td>
<td>42.50</td>
<td>45.30</td>
<td>12.21</td>
<td>15.93</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loyola</td>
<td>90x65</td>
<td>5850</td>
<td>$0.0061</td>
<td>32.85</td>
<td>35.40</td>
<td>9.43**</td>
<td>10.78**</td>
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**Average**

- $53.45
- $57.43
- $15.30
- $17.60

**Suggested Rate**

- 35.00
- 20.00
- 25.00

*Note: All measurements are closely approximate.*

* with parbr.

** figured @ $30.**

At Forester's Ball there were 475 couples, which is a representative crowd.

The Men's Gymnasium measures 136' x 77' which equals 10,472 sq. ft. 10,472 sq. ft. divided by 475 couples equals 22 sq. ft. per couple.

6,941 sq. ft. in Student Union large hall, divided by 22 sq. ft. equals 315 couples which the large hall will accommodate (Gold Room).

1,850 sq. ft. of Copper room divided by 22 sq. ft. equals 87 couples.

2,114 sq. ft. of Silver room divided by 22 sq. ft. equals 96 couples.
APPENDIX I

STATISTICS ON STUDENT UNION USE

Figures on the use of the Student Union building in 1936-37 as compiled by the Executive Committee:

Meetings numbered 467; dances 89; exhibits 12; teas, luncheons and banquets 59; theatrical presentations 25; convocations and lectures 27; conventions 3; orchestra and group practices 48; individual music practice hours (1 hour per day, 5 days a week for a school quarter) 57 quarter hours.

Ticket sales handled for athletic contests numbered 21, theater 18, dances 34, track meet events 5, other 1.

Regular financial accounts numbered 79.1

1937-38.

Meetings numbered 598; dances 102; teas, luncheons and banquets 85; theatrical presentations 15; convocations 39; conventions 4; orchestra and group practices 57; organ and piano practices (1 hour per day, 5 days a week for a school quarter) 61 quarter hours.

Ticket sales handled for athletic events numbered 23, theater 15, dances 39, track meet events 5, others 3.

Regular financial accounts numbered 73.2

1 Paul Bischoff, chairman, "Student Union Executive Committee 1937," (typewritten report, Misc. Student Union Reports, Manager's Office Files).

2 Ibid., 1938, p. 1.
Figures on the use of the Student Union building in
1938-39 as compiled by the Executive Committee:

Meetings numbered 672; dances 99; teas, luncheons,
banquets 163; broadcasts 18; theater programs includ­
ing convocations and lectures 95; conventions 16; in­
dividual music practice hours (1 hour per day, 5 days
a week for the quarter) 74 quarter hours.

Ticket sales handled for athletic events numbered
33, theater 13, dances 20, others 2.

Regular financial accounts numbered 83. 3

1939-40.

Meetings numbered 701; dances 92; teas, luncheons,
banquets, parties 146; theater programs including
broadcasts from the theater 96; individual music prac­tice hours (1 hour a day, 6 days a week for the
quarter) 110 quarter hours.

Ticket sales handled for athletic events numbered
22, theater 20, dances 17.

Regular financial accounts numbered 90. 4

3 Ibid., June 7, 1939.
4 Ibid., June 5, 1940.
APPENDIX J

Blueprint of FORUM
Outlined by Roger Hoag

Sponsors
Student-Faculty Council
Montana Student Union

I. Character of Forum

A. Purpose
To instruct and entertain participants; to be a democratic mouthpiece of free opinion; thought stimulation, not thought direction; a student-molded organization, not a propaganda or pressure group.

B. Definition
This forum is to be a student-conducted meeting of students, gathered to hear the presentation of any subject of general interest, with opportunity given for questions and discussion from the floor.

C. Management
(1) A general supervisor from the Montana Student Union, who is to decide questions of policy and approve all details of management.
(2) A student manager to arrange organization detail, handle publicity and be responsible for the success of the forum program.
(3) A forum committee from the student body, appointed by the Student Faculty Council, to select the forum subjects and approve the speakers.

II. Guidance of the Forum

A. Subject selection
(1) A list of suggested subjects is to be tentatively drawn up by students and faculty members.
(2) The student body is to be informed through all publicity that the forum subjects are theirs to suggest and that the job of forum leaders is theirs for the volunteering.
(3) An early issue of the Kaimin is to contain a ballot or coupon which can be filled out and clipped. Subjects will be listed on the ballot—one, probably, a personal subject; one, a topic in public affairs; and one, a campus subject, with a space for original ideas. The students are to indicate their choice,
and to indicate whether the forum should be conducted by students, faculty members, or both. A blank space is also to be provided for noting most convenient night for a forum.

(4) These ballots are to be cast in Main Hall where members of Spur will be stationed with blank ballots. The use of these ballots in deciding the first subject will aid the Forum Committee in choosing subjects of majority interest, and will also publicize the forum plans.

B. Forum personnel

(1) Several leaders are to be secured for each forum—good speakers, dependable workers and individuals popular among the students.

(2) Just as important are students who have agreed to study the subject and, seated among the audience, set the keynote for the discussion by their own questions.

(3) A good chairman, who can conduct the meeting well, encourage the audience and stimulate the proper atmosphere, is important. An able chairman well known to the students—someone able to gauge his audience, handle the questions with care, may well mean the forum’s success.

(4) While the necessity of students’ volunteering for these jobs should be emphasized, it will be necessary, often, to secure the most capable students by special invitation to volunteer.

C. Forum conduct

(1) The subject will be worded as a question which has several sides, if possible.

(2) Three speakers may each be allowed ten minutes in which to present views.

(3) With impartiality, the chairman may then allow speakers to question each other and particularly encourage questions and discussion from the floor.

(4) This should never last over 1 ½ hrs. It will be 7:30-9:00 PM.

(5) A vote on the question, after discussion, may add interest and value.

(6) This method of conducting the forum may occasionally give way to the lecture-panel forum, the symposium, or debate-panel method.

D. Forum detail

(1) The name should be catchy, dignified, significant. Suggestions: Campus Congress, Town Hall, Students’ Forum, Athenaeum.

(2) The place of meeting, at present, the Large Meeting Room SU.
(3) It is suggested that the forum be held twice a month.
(4) While week-end forums may be possible on occasion, a week night will be the regular time.

III. Publicity for the Forum
A. Oral
(1) Radio announcements of it over KGVO twice a week.
(2) An announcement at each convocation immediately preceding.
(3) Announcements at tables of dorms, fraternities, sororities.
(4) A friends-of-the-forum league will be organized for personal campaign.

B. Written
(1) Notices in the Kaimin; also feature stories, mention in columns.
(2) Endorsements of forum idea by student leaders.
(3) The resolution adopted by each forum will be publicized.
(4) The Missoulian and Sentinel will print articles before and after.
(5) Balloting will afford publicity.
(6) Posters in SU building, Library and before Main Hall.

IV. Suggested Subjects for the Forum
A. Campus topics
(1) Could student cooperatives be a success on this campus?
(2) Ought MSU adopt the two-point grading system?
(3) Could MSU adopt any form of the honor system?
(4) What could the students do about double-feature movies?
(5) How could student employment conditions in Missoula be improved?
(6) How could student politics be improved on this campus?
(7) How could we get greatest potential use of SU building?

B. Public Affairs
(1) Does the CIO deserve the approval of the American public?
(2) Is parapsychology a fad?
(3) Can a copper worker support neutrality?
(4) Is capitalism dying?
(5) To what extent, if any, is the interference of the US in Chino-Japanese conflict justifiable?
(6) Is fascism gaining ground in the US?
(7) Does the New Deal deserve popular support?
(8) Are strikes justifiable, necessary?
(9) Does our Constitution need modernizing?¹

¹ Roger Hoag, "Blueprints of Forum," Campus Congress 1938, Fall Quarter (pamphlet, Student Union Manager's Office Files), pp. 3 et seq.