A

HISTORY OF

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

IN

MONTANA THROUGH 1960

BY

DONALD O. OWEN

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INTRODUCTION

This paper on the "History of Vocational Agriculture in Montana", started as a term paper for Doctor M. G. Burlingame in Montana History. It developed into quite a large project and I decided to put more time and effort into it and use it as my special problem for my Master's Degree in Agricultural Education.

It started back in 1842 when Father DeSmet taught agriculture to the Indians around Stevensville. I have tried to record all the important phases as Vocational Agriculture developed in Montana to the year 1960.

The chronological order was used in putting this paper together. The first section is a general description from year to year. The second section is on the Future Farmers of America, an important part of the Vo-Ag program. The third section is a history of all the men that played an important part in its development in Montana. The fourth section is a list of all Agricultural Education majors and the years they graduated from Montana State College with training in Vo-Ag. The fifth section is a short history of all the Vo-Ag Departments ever to be established in Montana, giving the dates they were established, closed, and reopened. The last section is a list of all Vo-Ag departments and instructions of these departments from 1930-1960.

Part of the first section on the general description was taken from a paper titled "History of Ag Ed Less Than College Grade" by D. L. MacDonald.

I didn't go into the part Extension plays in the vocational agriculture field. This is a large area in which another paper could be done.

It is hoped that this paper will give a fairly accurate picture of the history of Vo-Ag in Montana, and that it will be of use and interest to people all over Montana. In years to come, I hope this history is kept up to date.

HISTORY OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

IN MONTANA

Father DeSmet, S. J. was the first man to teach agriculture in Montana. In the spring of 1842 the Indians around St. Mary's Mission near the present town of Stevensville watched Father DeSmet with great curiosity plant potatoes, wheat, and oats. To the Indians this seemed a foolish procedure, "Turning up the bosom of the earth, spoiling and destroying the grass for their ponies, just to bury in the ground to rot what seemed already good to eat". 1/ There is also evidence that he did some irrigating at the St. Mary's Mission.

In 1854 the St. Ignatius Mission was founded at present St. Ignatius. Under the direction of Father Hoecken the Indian boys were taught skills in livestock and crop production. For almost 30 years the school received some government aid to help run the school. 2/

Richard and John Grant practiced animal husbandry in the Deer Lodge and Beaverhead Valleys in 1858. They would buy foot sore oxen and cattle from people traveling to Oregon, winter them in the Deer Lodge and Beaverhead Valleys and in the spring they would sell or trade them for more foot sore animals or sell them to the miners and army forts.

1/ Palladine, Indian and White in the North-West, 1922, p. 47.

2/ Burlingame and Toole, A History of Montana, Vol. I, pp. 105-109.

In 1866 Nelson Story drove cattle from Texas to Virginia City for the miners. After this cattle came into Montana quite rapidly.

The first agricultural fair was held in Gallatin City, near present day Three Forks. This fair was held in 1866. This provided a means of farmers to get together and compare agricultural products and discuss new methods of producing farm products.

The first farm journal in Montana was the "Rocky Mountain Husbandman" put out by Robert and William Sutherlin in Diamond City in 1873. This provided a means of supplying agricultural news to the settlers of Montana.

The first evidence of anything like agriculture being taught in the public schools appears under the Arbor Day programs. This measure was passed by the Montana State Legislature in 1887. It gave the Governor the power to set aside one day each year for all citizens to plant trees. The schools were urged to sponsor this activity.[3/]

The first state course of study was for grade schools. Agriculture was to be taught one lesson per week in grades 6A, 7B, and 7A. This course of study was developed in 1899 but according to the State Superintendents reports it was seldom used by the teachers until 1903.

W. W. Welsh, State Superintendent, stated: "We should have rural schools conducted more with reference to the vocational needs of children who are to work out their mission in agricultural pursuits and science

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[3/] Biennial Report of Territorial State Supt. Arthur C. Logan, 1887.

upon which successful results in agriculture will depend." [4/]

In 1905 there was an increased emphasis and study for including agriculture in the course of study for high schools.

W. E. Harmon, State Superintendent of Schools stated: "At this time when the government is expending so much to bring arid lands under irrigation - when educators generally are trying to interest boys and girls in the work of the farm - agriculture is receiving the attention that it rightly desires." [5/]

In 1906 some schools around the state were introducing elementary agriculture into the high school course. This course was designed to give the boys and girls some practical application of the growth of plants and goes far to vitalize the botany work of the school.

Beaverhead County High School at Dillon had a course in both elementary and high school. At the meeting of the Montana State Teachers Association held in Butte, December 26-28, 1906, agriculture was discussed. Professor L. R. Foote, principal of the Dillon High School, presented a paper -- "Should Agriculture be a part of the Course of Study?". This paper was followed by a general discussion.

The first mention of Vocational Education was in 1907 when W. E. Harmon, in a report on education tendencies, stressed the need for a change in our educational system to take care of the training of boys and girls not going

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[4/] Biennial report of State Superintendent, Aug. 21, 1902.

[5/] 9th Biennial Report, 1905-06.

to college. Mr. Harmon made many references to the German system of Industrial Education. Many of the inferences made in this report sounded as though he were speaking in the year of 1940. 6/

Billings High School instituted a course in agriculture in 1907.

In a letter addressed to the school trustees, Superintendents and teachers in 1908, Mr. W. E Harmon stated: "Forestry and agriculture will doubtless be taught in our schools in the future."

W. E. Harmon emphasized the advantage of having school gardens. He said, "Pupils are always quick to imitate their instructor and to put into effect the lessons learned at school. When they go home and begin to insist upon changing the old custom and practice of gardening - their parents and the old folks in particular wonder what new ideas and school foolishness have gotten into their heads. But when at harvest time they realize that crops of a far better quality and often, greater quantity can thus be raised at much less labor and cost than before, they begin to understand that system and science even in gardening produces far better results." 7/

This indicated a thought toward the home project and supervised practice programs now found in our Vocational Agriculture classes.

Further emphasis can be noted in the period of 1909-1910 for more practical education for the large number of boys and girls not going to college.

6/ 10th Biennial Report, 1907-08, pp. 56-71.

7/ 10th Biennial Report, 1907-08, pp. 77.

W. E. Harmon reflects this idea when he states: "The present trend of our educational system is in large part along the line of the useful and the industrial arts, particularly in our rural school districts. The people of these districts often ask why agriculture cannot be taught their children, why more attention cannot be given to drawing, cooking, and sewing. "In any event," they say, "let the three R's be better and more thoroughly taught." "What care we," they are often heard to remark, "for your literature, your classics, and your higher mathematics?" "Our children will never go to college, nor become teachers, doctors, nor lawyers. They will work on the farm all their lives just as we are now working. Give us a teacher who can show our girls how to cut out and make a dress, how to prepare and cook a meal, and how to be generally useful about the house, not merely ornamental in the home. Give us teachers who can show our boys how to plant and raise crops, how to harvest them and care for them, how to repair the farming tools, how to repair and build our houses and our barns, and how to make themselves generally useful, handy, and worth something around the farm. Give us a teacher in all cases who can instruct our girls and boys how to use their brains as well as their hands in all the practical work of the farm." Here in plain uncultural language is a demand for manual training, domestic science and agriculture, to be taught to the children of our rural districts. This demand on the part of these practical, long experience, common sense farmers, expresses their ideas of our school system, and the needs of their own children and those of their neighbors bluntly and forcibly, yet intelligently and plainly, and these are the kind of sentiments and

demands that collectively bring about and even force changes in our public school." [8]

"The trades, the arts and crafts, domestic science and agriculture, and all of the occupations and pursuits in practical life, together with the necessity of having a knowledge of them and the preparation of our children to follow them, never before stirred public opinion nor claimed public attention as widely as at the present time."

A course in agriculture was taught in Fergus County High School at Lewistown in 1910.

The need for agriculture to be taught in the secondary schools of the state was stated by F. S. Cooley, Supt. of Farmers' Institutes, in a paper entitled "The Rural Teacher and Country Life", which developed first, the problems of country life; second, the relation of the rural school and teacher to the problem; third, comparison of city and country; fourth, how the teacher may help. [9]

In 1911 the State Course of Study included agriculture. A class in agriculture was to be taught five periods per week during the freshman and sophomore years of the Manual Training course.

In 1911 the state fair contest was introduced to interest more boys and girls in industrial work. This movement was started by F. S. Cooley, Supt. of Farmers' Institutes, I. D. O'Donnell and W. E. Harmon. The

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[8] 11th Biennial Report 1909-10, pp. 8, 9.

[9] 11th Biennial Report, pp. 95-102.

winning boy and girl in a corn and potato growing contest from each county received a trip to the state fair at Helena. A stock judging school under competent instructors was held each morning during the fair.

A similar course of instruction in home science was given to girls who won the county contests.

During the annual convention of the county superintendents, Miss Alda Davis gave a paper on "How to Interest Boys and Girls in the State Fair Contest".

Interest in agriculture as shown by the reports of the county superintendents in 1911-12: 10/

Blaine County - Unawakenéd
Broadwater County- Agriculture rapidly taking place in schools of rural districts, especially the summer schools.
Carbon County - No agriculture; teacher said children knew more about agriculture than he did.
Cascade County - Nothing
Custer County - Very little agriculture. Teachers are not prepared.
Dawson County - Interest increasing
Flathead County - Course in agriculture at Flathead County High School. More interest in agriculture in rural school.
Hill County - Little interest in agriculture.
Lewis and Clark County - Some have planted gardens and carry work in agriculture.
Lincoln County - Some interest in agriculture
Park County - Glad Wilson's course in agriculture has been adopted. Boys and girls both interested.
Powell County - Course in agriculture established at Powell County High, and in some rural schools.
Ravalli County - Stevensville High School added agriculture.
Valley County - Agriculture in rural schools.

In the years 1915-16 more schools established agriculture in the high schools.

10/ 12th Biennial Report, pp. 53-87.

Schools including agriculture in the curricula included: Belt, Cardwell, Chester, Corvallis, Miles City, Glendive, Dillon, Dixon, Lewistown, Kalispell, Bozeman, Glasgow, Harlowton, Boulder, Libby, Deer Lodge, St. Ignatius, Stanford, Victor, Wibaux, and Polytechnic (Private school at Billings).

Many of these schools established Vocational Agriculture after the passage of the Federal Acts.

The first Vocational Agriculture Depattments were established in 1917 when the Montana legislature passed an appropriation to meet the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act and the work was started in nine high schools. The following schools received reimbursement: Belt, Glendive, Lewistown, Kalispell, Bozeman, Harlowton, Boulder, Deer Lodge, and Wibaux.

Much interest was shown by other schools in establishing vocational agriculture departments. No part-time or evening classes were carried at this time.

A course of study had not been developed for vocational agriculture and from all the evidence available the teachers followed a general agriculture course of study.

There was an increasing interest in vocational education in 1918-20. The work in vocational education in Montana has made steady progress during the past year, though more gradual than would have been the case if schools could have been reimbursed more generously. Nevertheless,

agricultural education, home economics, and trade and industrial work have been carried into new fields with much success.

The vocational work in agriculture in the high schools throughout the state, under the Smith-Hughes Act, has grown from a mere handful of schools to as high as thirty-four schools which have been recognized as eligible for reimbursement.

Although these schools are carrying on work under the standards set up by the Federal Board for Vocational Education and the State Board of Education, only nine of them received any reimbursement, due to the fact that only a limited amount of funds could be spent for this work.

"It is hoped, in the coming year, that with an increase in federal allotment, which will be met by state appropriations, more aid can be given to schools which are carrying on one of the most excellent pieces of agricultural education in the country." 11/

During the period of 1921-22, Montana was suffering from the economic effects of World War I. Grasshoppers, drouth, and low prices, and tax delinquency tended to prevent schools not receiving reimbursement for an agricultural program to continue this type of instruction.

It is noted that Smith-Hughes departments were added at Big Sandy, Chinook, Fairview, Geraldine, Hamilton, Libby, Manhattan, Sheridan, Sidney, and Worden. Sidney and Geraldine dropped the work after one year. Boulder, which was one of the original schools, dropped agriculture in 1920.

11/ 16th Biennial Report, Supt. of Public Instruction, p. 72.

"During the past two years vocational education in Montana high schools has not progressed normally due in great measure to the financial difficulty in which many of the school districts found themselves. Lack of development has shown itself rather in discontinuance of departments already established than in reluctance to introduce new departments. It is encouraging to note that, where discontinued, vocational work has usually been temporarily interrupted, not permanently suspended; in the majority of cases school boards and school administrators are looking forward to the time when the vocational work may be reintroduced in their school."

"Even with this financial handicap the progress in that particular field of vocational education designated as Smith-Hughes work has been gradual and constant." 12/

During this period the enrollment in agricultural classes increased from 200 to 300. The classes in agriculture were held for 90 minutes per day and in addition, there was a 90 minute shop class. Crops and soils alternated with animal husbandry.

Adult programs were built along the farmer-institute type of instruction. Talent from the state college and extension service were brought in to carry on the work.

During the biennium, 1922-24, Browning, Miles City, Havre, Jordan, Moccasin, Ryegate, Simms, Big Timber, and Whitehall were qualified as vocational agriculture schools.

12/ 17th Biennial Report, pp. 28-29.

The post-war depression was still being felt in Montana and the following schools dropped the work: Glendive, Wibaux, Fairview, Hamilton, and Sheridan.

The 1923 session of the Montana legislature appropriated $14,000 per annum for Vocational Education. The agricultural service received about $6,000 as its share.

The farmer short courses were still being held. Over 5,000 farmers attended these meetings during the year. The all-day classes enrolled 451 boys.

In 1925-26 Dillon, the first high school to teach agriculture, qualified for federal reimbursement. Other schools including this work were: Hardin, Plains, Polson, Valier, and Wilsall. Three schools - Libby, Havre, and Jordan - dropped the work during this period.

The report of the supervisor complained that the state should support work more extensively by appropriating more money for this type of instruction.

"A course of study in agriculture was adopted during 1927-28. Montana is largely an agricultural state and it follows that this phase of the work under the vocational act should receive the most emphasis. The present year twenty-five Smith-Hughes vocational schools were established in Montana. A total of 731 young men were receiving intruction in practical agriculture.

They spend not less than 180 minutes a day in studying either animal husbandyy, crops, soils, dairying, farm shop,poultry, and farm management. During the summer months each student is required to actually engage in arming pfactices under the direction of the instructor who is employed on a twelve-month basis. Each student is required to keep an accurate record of his farming operations. Until the passage of the fiederal act, young men in Montana were compelled to attend the State College short course to get the same instruction that they are now receiving in their local communities. Through six-weeks short courses and unit courses many young men and older ones are brought into the school to receive intensive instruction in such subjects as auto mechanics, tractors, irrigation, dairying, livestock feeding, and veterinary science." 13/

During 1927-28, Red Lodge, Cascade, Missoula, and Livingston were added as vocational agriculture departments. Hardin and Plains dropped the work this year.

The Montana Future Farmers of America was started in Montana in 1929 at the Annual Livestock Judging Contest in Bozeman, with Mr. M. J. Abbey as Supervisor.

The school year of 1929-30 saw the establishment of new departments at Conrad, Glasgow, Joplin, and Opheim. During this period Wilsall Red Lodge, and Livingston discontimued the work.

At the summer conference of Vo-Ag teachers some time was spent on the development of a systematic program for an adult education program

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13/ 20th Biennial Report, p. 58.

in agriculture. Instruction was given to organizing an evening school and the techniques of conference leading.

Prior to this period the study of agriculture by enterprises had been developed at the 1930 summer conference. Time was spent on the state course of study. Animal Husbandry was to be taught for 90 minutes and farm shop for 90 minutes each day. Some of the high schools were adopting the 60 minute period and there appeared to be difficulty in arranging schedules for the agriculture departments. The use of home projects was emphasized this year at the conference.

The first mention of the American Vocational Association (A.V.A.) in Montana is found in a brief note that tells of a constitution being read and approved and that a treasurer was elected to collect dues and to represent agriculture on a nominating committee. 14/

Mr. J. E. Border, Vo-Ag teacher at Harlowton, was appointed supervisor in the fall of 1929 to succeed M. J. Abbey. S. S. Sutherland was put in charge of the teacher training work at MSC the same year.

New schools to add departments during 1930-31 were Billings, Townsend, Cardwell, Denton, Highwood, and Stanford.

The 1930-31 conference report mentions that more emphasis is being placed on the study of the boys' home farms. Mention is made that a real vocational attitude is being developed in the classroom.

14/ "13th Annual Conference Report of Vo-Ag Teachers", June 16-28, 1930.

Some time was spent on developing a point system for grading shop activities. Farm shop work was being emphasized in the program. In project work, the teachers were attempting to correlate this work with classroom instruction.

J. H. Pearson, Evening School Specialist, spent much time on methods for evening schools. There was evidence that four schools carried on this type of instruction: Belt, Chinook, Choteau, and Missoula. There was also some exchange of classes with home economics. 15/

During the school year 1931-32 the Long-time Farming Program was introduced to the teachers during the summer conference. This plan has been used in Minnesota with success. It is interesting to note its adoption to Montana conditions in future years. Efficiency factors for project study were developed during this year and a course of study for farm shop was published in the conference report.

In 1932 there appeared representatives of the various Federal Action Agencies on the programs of the Vo-Ag conferences. This year the Domestic Allotment Program was explained to the men.

According to the Supervisor's report thirteen departments had evening schools during the year 1932.

Professor R. H. Palmer succeeded S. S. Sutherland as teacher trainer at MSC in 1932.

15/ 14th Annual Conference Report, 1931.

Musselshell, Scobey, Polson, and Worden added the Vo-Ag program in 1932-33. Cardwell dropped the program. The state legislation cut the Vocational Educational appropriation from $26,000 to $10,000.

The long-time program of supervised farm practice was developed more fully at the summer conference. Much of the material presented was taken from the Visitor (Minnesota) February 132. Many questions were asked by the instructors regarding the method of teaching.

A concerted effort was made, by those in charge, to get the instructors to change from the straight Animal Husbandry and Crops courses to a more practical and true-to-life method of teaching.

Much time at the conference was devoted to the growth of the FFA.

There was very little development of the evening schools this year. 16/

Hinsdale added the work in 1933-34 and no schools discontinued the work.

After two years of trial and error with the long-time program and supervised practice, Mr. A. M. Field of the University of Minnesota was brought to Montana for a week of intensified instruction on this method of teaching Vo-Ag. Many of the teachers had changed from the straight enterprise method of teaching to the idea of teaching what is found on the boys' farm, but judging from the supervisor's report, the men were having difficulty in adopting the new method.

16/ 16th Annual Conference Report, 1933.

In the objectives for the Montana State Program of Work, which was developed by a committee of agricultural teachers, it was recommended that the long-time program of supervised practice be used by all departments in the state.

"This is the first time in the conference bulletin that it is recommended to teach the farm shop in connection with the agriculture class. This was for freshmen. Prior to this time most of the schools had a separate class devoted to shop. From this date on there has been an effort made to correlate the shop work with projects the boy's own farm and its needs."

Emphasis was being placed on the evening and part-time phase of vocational education. J. H. Pearson, Specialist in Evening Schools, gave the teachers instruction on procedures to follow in evening school work during the summer conference. A few evening schools for farmers on economic philosophy were given.

The FFA project and supervised farming programs were being developed on a long-time basis.

Mr. L. H. Dennis, Executive Secretary of the AVA, appeared at the summer conference program and assisted a great deal in selling the value of belonging to the AVA to the agricultural teachers.

In 1935 Lonepine was the only new school that started vocational agriculture.

The course of study in agriculture was based on the supervised practice program of each boy in class. During the 1935 conference the men were given a demonstration on how to make a home farm survey.

A large part of the conference was devoted to FFA work. Ten committees turned in reports on how to better FFA work in Montana.

H. B. Swanson of the Federal Office of Education, gave the Vo-Ag teachers a picture of the rural youth problem and the opportunity offered the Vo-Ag teacher in starting part-time classes to assist these young men. A few of these part-time classes were started in Montana.

H. B. McClellan, Specialist in Part-Time and Evening Schools, held a series of conferences over the state on part-time schools.

Many representatives from the Federal Action Agencies appeared on the conference program in 1935. In some cases the teachers were asked to assist with their program, but in most instances, the representative described his agency.

In 1935 the Vo-Ag teachers formed an organization called the Montana Association of Agricultural Teachers. The purpose of the organization, according to the committee report, is to protect the Vo-Ag teacher and promote a professional atmosphere among the Vo-Ag teachers. This organization is still active and makes its recommendations regarding problems common to Vo-Ag teachers.

Belgrade and Chester started the Vo-Ag program in 1936 and none of the other schools discontinued it.

The long-time farm planning program had been started four years previous but it was only during the past two years that this type of instruction was being used generally in the state. This year (1935) much time was spent on finding out from the opinions of the men how it could be adapted to Montana conditions and the results they had with it. How to build a course of study around the long-time plan was developed during the summer conference.

A study was started to find out the value of the various courses used in the preparation of Vo-Ag teachers at MSC. The teachers rated the courses and stated what type of instruction they felt was needed to prepare a Vo-Ag teacher.

Since Montana had changed from the straight shop class to include the teaching of shop in connection with the agricultural classes, there had been some difficulty in knowing just what could and should be taught during the four years of Vocational Agriculture. During the summer conference a course of study was developed that tended to solve this problem.

For one reason or another, continuing education still was being talked about, but few schools had started any part-time education. According to reports found in the conference bulletin, those that had started part-time schools were very enthusiastic about them.

In 1937 Belfry, Culbertson, Fort Benton, Hingham, and Laurel started agricultural education in the high school.

The Agricultural Education service had three supervisors during the year 1937. J. E. Border was followed by H. D. Hurd, who resigned and was succeeded by A. W. Johnson, the present supervisor. D. L. MacDonald was appointed Assistant Supervisor of Agricultural Educatim.

This is the year the teacher training department inaugurated a more elaborate summer school program for agricultural teachers. The courses were especially designed to meet the needs of the agricultural instructors. The course content was based on the opinions of vocational agriculture teachers made the year before.

Belt, Deer Lodge, Valier, Conrad, Dutton, Polson, Belgrade, Chinook, Stanford, Miles City, Lewistown, Dillon, Laurel, Townsend, Bozeman, Cascade, Chester, Scobey, Glasgow, and Joplin carried on part-time work. Dutton, Miles City, Cascade, and Choteau conducted evening classes. No doubt this increase was caused by the state department reimbursing for this type of work.

Due to the passing of the George-Deen bill for vocational education, nine new departments started in 1938. They were: Absarokee, Bigfork, Hardin, Lodge Grass, Medicine Lake, Ronan, Sidney, Stevensville, and Twin Bridges. Ryegate, one of the oldest departments in the state, dropped the work this year.

Further emphasis was being placed on the long-time supervised farming program. The men were also required to make out a course of study for their own department based on home farm plans of the boys enrolled in their classes.

Many of the managerial jobs were being recommended for study in part-time classes.

The teacher training department at MSC again provided very practical courses for the vocational agriculture teachers attending summer school.

Many of the Federal Agencies were represented on the summer conference program so that the vocational agriculture teachers would be well informed on this phase of public work. Agencies represented were: Agricultural Planning, Farm Credit Administration, Soil Conservation Service, Agricultural Adjustment Act, and Crop Insurance.

All the agricultural teachers were members of the AVA this year and showed a strong professional interest in their local organization.

In 1939 Bridger and Fairfield were added to the list of schools offering Vo-Ag, making a total of 56 departments in Montana.

There was an increasing demand for agricultural education, but due to lack of funds, only a few more schools will be able to receive federal funds.

A plan to assist the smaller high schools in securing practical training has been prepared and it is hoped some expansion in agricultural education may be found by following this plan. 17/

There was practically no change in the methods of presenting subject matter, except for the ideas of making the instruction more practical and bringing the boys to the doing level of many of the farm skills.

17/ Montana Educational Journal, Dec. 1939.

Emphasis was being made on the internal organization of each department so that there would be definite goals to attain. One school developed a five-year plan that covered all the phases of an agricultural program.

Practical courses in agriculture for the teacher were being offered during the summer and a course designed to meet farm skill deficiencies of the undergraduate was offered during the regular school term at MSC.

An effort was being made to make the work in farm shop more practical. In many instances, manual training had become a part of the course in farm shop to the detriment of the shop program.

"The number of adult education classes decreased this year. This was caused by the reduction in the amount of reimbursement allowed for this work. There were fifteen schools that carried the work."

R. W. Gregory, Specialist in Part-Time and Evening Schools, held meetings with a number of the men in Great Falls.

This year Federal Agency reports were made by representatives of the Farm Credit Administration, SCS, PMA, U. S. Employment Service, and the A.A.A.

One hundred percent of the vocational agriculture teachers were members of AVA.

In 1940 the Vo-Ag program remained about static. The enrollment increased and in 1941 hit its peak. It declined during the war years and reached another peak in 1956 when the enrollment went over 2,500 members in 65 departments.

In 1940 four new departments were started. They were: Charlo, Hot Springs, Poplar and Wolf Point.

The war had a great effect on the Vo-Ag program in Montana. This effect showed up strongly during the years 1941 through 1949. The reason it effected the program so long after the war is because the Agriculture Education Department at Montana State College didn't have many students during the war and no graduates in 1944, 1945, and 1947. After the war, it took several years to get men trained and out into the field.

Another reason for the lag in the Vo-Ag program was that many Vo-Ag instructors went into the service. At one time there were 17 qualified instructors, and 15 unqualified instructors teaching Vo-Ag in Montana.

During the years 1941-49, the following departments were started: Circle, Froid, and Fromberg - 1941; St. Ignatius - 1942; Thompson Falls - 1944; Frazer, Hobson - 1947; Bainville, Corvallis, Harlem - 1949. During the same period the following departments closed and never started again: 1941 - Musselshell; 1942 - Dutton, Hingham, Lodge Grass, Opheim; 1944 - Circle, Laurel; 1946 - Thompson Falls ; 1947 - Hot Springs; 1948 - Denton, Frazer, Lonepine and Power. Many other departments closed during this period, but have reopened since then. For a complete list of these see the section titled "Short History of Montana Vo-Ag Chapters".

FFA chapters and Vo-Ag departments worked in many ways to help win the war. In the years of 1942-44 they took part in scrap iron drives and war stamps and war bonds.

Medicine Lake
Stevensville
Hot Springs
Miles City
Kalispell
Fairview
Lonepine
Billings
Bigfork
Cascade
Laurel
Belfry
Conrad
Power
Chinook
Froid
Malta
Charlo
Poplar
Chester
Bridger
Browning
Fromberg
Missoula
Fairfield
Wolf Point
Deer Lodge
Twin Bridges
St. Ignatius

Rural War Production Centers in Vo-Ag Departments [18]

"The above named schools are helping to attain the goal of Victory by sponsoring War Training Programs, (OSYA Courses), that will prepare men, women, and children to more ably play their part in this number one job we have to do - Work or Fight to Win the War".

"Thousands of pieces of farm machinery including tractors, mowers, drills, plows, rakes, and many other types of farm machinery, have been repaired and put into service for needed crop production by courses sponsored and directed in these Vo-Ag Departments."

"Hundreds of town youth have been trained in these schools to assist with farm labor. Hundreds of farmers have been helped to repair their own machinery so that crops may be planted and harvested if new equipment is not available. Hats off to these Vo-Ag instructors who have worked hard

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[18] Montana Future Farmer, Feb. 1943, p. 8.

to organize these courses and to all others who have helped. We can't quit until our enemies have surrendered. Food is essential to winning the war."

Approximately 200 different schools reported that 10,039 Victory gardens were grown by students during the summer of 1943 with a production of 2,558 tons of vegetables and fruits. In addition to this amount, fruits and vegetables were produced and sold for a total of $121,234,95. 19/

Starting in 1947 and going to 1950 Montana State College witnessed a big influx of veterans coming to school on the G. I. Bill.

1947 marked the beginning of a Vo-Ag building program that lasted for several years and many departments received new buildings at this time.

The first State Course of Study for Vocational Agriculture was developed in 1947 for the Vo-Ag instructors.

In 1949 the State Vocational Agriculture Office in Bozeman was moved to the State Capitol Building in Helena.

There were over 2,000 students enrolled in Vo-Ag in 1949-50. This indicates the building up in members since the war. 20/

The people being reached through Vo-Ag included: all-day students in high schools, young farmers and adult farmers.

19/ Montana Future Farmer, March 1944.

20/ Biennial Report of the Department of Public Instruction, 1948-1950.

In 1950 the first joint meeting of all Vocational Education Departments was held. These meetings have been held every year since then.

During 1950 there was some work done on establishing advisory councils to help the instructor with problems in that community.

Vo-Ag instructors should help farm boys in the following ways: 21/

> (1) social adjustment, (2) oral expression, (3) cooperation with fellow workers, (4) leadership ability, (5) technical knowledge relating to agriculture.

The importance of the summer program was also stressed. It requires particularly careful planning. While this can and should be the most profitable period of the school year, it often fails to meet this standard, due to poor organization. This is the time to actually help the student put into practice the information and skills he has acquired during the school year. This is the time to prepare for the year ahead. Proper planning of the instructor's time requires more forethought and organization than at any other period of the year due to the added factors of travel and the absence of the formal daily and hourly scheduling of the work day.

"From the start of the Institutional On-Farm Training Program in 1947 through June 30, 1950, the Veterans' Administration has paid the State of Montana $1,005,502.26 to defray the cost of instruction to the State. To date (June 30, 1950), 3,653 veterans have received training in this program". 22/

21/ Report of the first State Conference of Vocational Education in Montana, 1950.

22/ Biennial Report of the Department of Public Instruction, 1948-50.

Baker and Joliet each started Vo-Ag departments in 1950.

The Montana Vocational Association became strong in 1950.

A time study was conducted in 1951 to determine the amount of time Montana teachers of agriculture used in a week in various phases of their work. This study included 54 out of 55 departments in the state. It was found that the media work week for Montana teachers of agriculture was 65 hours. The breakdown of the average of 50 hours for the high school program excluding veterans, young farmers, adult farmers and miscellaneous activities includes approximately 22 hours teaching high school Vo-Ag classes; 7 hours in lesson planning; 4½ hours supervising farming programs; 3½ hours counseling; 2½ hours in high school athletic events; 2 hours teaching other high school classes; 1 hour supervising study hall; 1 hour on hall duty; 1½ hours on FFA meetings; 1½ hours on records and reports; 3½ hours in miscellaneous activities. Approximate time devoted to other phases of the program included 2½ hours on veterans' training and an average of 15 hours in miscellaneous activities. [23/] There was also a big push for young farmer education. Its primary job is to help establish young men in farming; his can't be done adequately in four years.

Boys were encouraged to keep financial and production records on the whole home farm enterprise rather than on just his own projects. Some advantages of this would be: it would emphasize need for father-son agreement, give boy better idea of whole farm operation, bring out importance of good farm management and tends to create a greater interest on part of both the boy and his parents.

23/ Second Conference Report of Vocational Education, 1951

The advantages and disadvantages of chapter farms were also emphasized.

Nashua, Plentywood, and Darby all started departments in 1951.

Problems related to supervised farming programs, prompt and accurate reports, Vo-Ag reports, including supervised farming, current farm problems and status of former students were studied at the 1952 Vocational Education Conference. Some time was also spent on methods and the philosophy of learning by doing.

An advisory council panel, made up of members from several local Vo-Ag and FFA councils, presented the needs of such advisory groups as a part of the school system. It was brought out that councils could be useful in ways including: [24]

1. Advising teachers on community needs for agricultural education.
2. Advising on FFA projects and programs.
3. Acquainting new teachers with the community.
4. Helping advise the school on the needs for space and equipment for the Vo-Ag department.
5. Helping to evaluate the Agricultural Education Program.

For the first time in the history of Vo-Ag conferences, a group of Young Farmers explained the Young Farmer program and left no doubt in the minds of those present at the 1952 conference the need for this out of school program. They brought out that Young Farmers needed:[25] (1) continuing education in agriculture, (2) leadership training, (3) such group

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[24] Vocational Education Conference Report, 1952, p. 25.

[25] Ibid.

meetings until at least Young Farmers were ready for adult organizations, (4) to bring about closer relationships between members of the class, (5) between members of the class and business people, (6) to promote social and leadership activities, and (7) to work together as a group to accomplish more for their community as well as themselves. The Vo-Ag building program was still going strong. "Thirty-two of the sixty departments have built new adequate Vo-Ag buildings during the past several years. Fourteen of the sixty have remodeled their buildings to meet the standards for an adequate Vo-Ag building." 26/

In 1953-54 a need was felt to survey seven phases of the farm mechanics program in Montana.

The following topics were studied: 27/

1. Basing farm mechanics instruction on the mechanical needs in supervised farming and the home.
2. Things to remember when providing shop facilities.
3. Instructing the farm mechanics class.
4. Keeping necessary records of farm shop activities.
5. Promoting and establishing home farm shops.
6. Types of field studies in farmi mechanics.
7. Nature of job taught in farm mechanics.

During 1953-54 Three Forks established a new department and Wolf Point discontinued their department.

26/ Biennial Report of the Dept. of Public Instruction, 1952-54.

27/ Montana Conference of Agricultural Instructors, 1953.

There were twenty-one Vo-Ag instructors enrolled in the summer school at Montana State College in 1955. [28/] They devoted from 3-5 weeks on planning and revising the Montana course of study. The primary purpose of this revision was to suggest ways and means that would help develop a local course of study, meeting the needs of the students and the community. Major emphasises was given to integration of all the phases of the program.

The advantages of out-of-school education for young and adult farmers were discussed. It was decided that these programs were very satisfying to operate and they were unequal in establishing good community relationships. They felt that up-to-date topics were better than putting on a session of ten lessons or more on one subject. Some subjects could be covered in one evening while other subjects took several evenings. They felt the use of local and outside resource people was very important and suggested that the state department get a list of resource people who may be available and send it out to all the instructors.

They also discussed the importance of an advisory committee and agreed that their use could improve most departments.

1955 was the start of nine month general agriculture programs instead of twelve month vocational agriculture programs.

Augusta and Rosebud started new departments and the department at Froid was discontinued in 1955.

This last section will include the years 1956-60.

[28/] Vocational Education Conference, 1955.

Because of the many field trips and the method of teaching used in Vo-Ag audio-visual aids can be a tremendous help in teaching, if carried out properly. Audio-visual aids should be used to support the teaching in most all Vo-Ag departments.

Resource people can be used effectively in the Vo-Ag program. Most communities have many people that could be used if they were contacted. Colleges and business companies will usually supply resource people that can be a big help along the lines of young and adult farmer programs.

The enrollment in the Vo-Ag departments reached its peak in 1956 with over 2,500 members in 65 departments. 29/

In 1960 there are six of the nine month general Ag departments. Many indications are that there is a good possibility of more of them in the future.

During the period 1956-60 the following departments were started: White Sulphur Springs, Clyde Park, and Plevna. In the same period the following departments discontinued the program: Twin Bridges, Valier, Hamilton, Bozeman, Harlowton, Rosebud, Darby, Joplin, Nashua, Stanford, and Geraldine. This leaves a total of 59 departments at the end of 1960.

29/ Biannial Report of State Department of Public Instruction, 1954-56.

FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA

Before FFA was established in Montana, many of the schools had "Ag Clubs" in one form or another. These groups of farm boys were not associated in any state organization but there were instances where two or more nearby schools would meet for a contest in livestock judging.

Some of the Ag clugs would disband at the end of each year and might not reorgan ize if there was a change of teachers and the new instructor did not see the need of such an organization. In many schools the Ag Clubs had strong programs of work, quite similar to the FFA program of today.

The Future Farmers of America was started in Montana in 1929 at the Annual Livestock Judging Contest in Bozeman with Mr. M. J. Abbey, State Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture, as supervisor. At this time state officials were elected and a tentative program was sent out to the various schools asking each instructor to organize a chapter of the Future Farmers of America to take the place of the Ag Clubs.

The officers elected were Major Danzie of Dillon, President; Dallas Ferry of Moccasin, Vice President; Austin Sutton of Cascade, Secretary; and Ralph Price of Kalispell, Treasurer.

Very little information was available to assist the instructors in carrying out this program and it resulted in no permanent organization during that year.

In the fall of 1929, Mr. J. E. Border succeeded Mr. Abbey and took as one of his major objectives for the year's program the organization of a 100% Future Farmers Organization. During the fall of 1929 and the spring of 1930 he made a personal visit to all the schools then receiving reimbursement under the Smith-Hughes Act and discussed with the agricultural groups the aims and objectives of the Future Farmers Organization. In all cases these groups adopted the constitution of the national organization and received charters under the Montana Association of Future Farmers of America. On April 1, 1930, the Montana Aasociation of the Future Farmers of America was granted a charter. [30/] The first annual meeting of the Montana FFA was held in the assembly room of the Engineering Building on MSC on April 30, 1930, with delegates present from all of the schools represented at the Annual Livestock Judging Contest.

Charter chapters included Belt, Big Sandy, Big Timber Bozeman, Browning, Cascade, Chinook, Choteau, Conrad, Deer Lodge, Dillon, Glasgow, Harlowton, Highwood, Joplin, Kalispell, Lewistown, Manhattan, Custer, Missoula, Moccasin, Opheim, Simms, Townsend, Valier, and Whitehall. Most of these chapters adopted a program of work and carried out an FFA program which met the approval of the national organization. [31/]

Montana's first State Farmers were: Garland Eaton, Wayne Monte, Carl Fritz, William DeYoung, James Staff, Harold Pederson, Dan Pendegast, Jim Melton, Leonard Eliason, and Jerry Rimgstead.

[30/] History of the Montana Association of Future Farmers of America, p.1.

[31/] Ibid.

Leonard Eliason was Montana's first American Farmer in 1931.

FFA in Montana has been an integral part of the Vocational Agriculture program since its beginning in 1929. There are so many worthwhile teaching devices in FFA that can be used to advantage in developing an agriculture program that the teachers have always been in favor of a close association of the two programs.

To safeguard student intiaitive and responsibility the various activities are handled by committees and their decisions, with the advice of the instructor are considered by the other chapter members as satisfactory.

In the state association, the actions of the state committee cannot be overruled by the action of the Montana Association of Vocational Agriculture Teachers.

The Future Farmers have been encouraged to become members and take part in the activities of the various adult farm organizations. Many of the instructors spend time with the senior boys in discussing the program and purposes of the predominant national farm organization in their community. In the matter of cooperatives, the young men are encouraged to market their projects through these cooperatives.

According to the state advisor in 1939, some of the instructors had failed to get the vision of the organization and that some of the chapters were weak.

The Milwaukee Railroad assisted the State Association by sending some boys to the National Confention in Kansas City. [32/] This assistance was given up to the middle 1950's. The Northern Pacific and Great Northern assisted the state by reimbursing for the tickets to the State Confention in Bozeman in 1936.

In 1932 there was a great advance in interest in the FFA, the membership increased from 443 to 721.

The first State FFA Convention was held in Bozeman April 29 to May 1, 1932. There were 66 official delegates and 140 other FFA members.

Deer Lodge chapter won the best chapter award in the National Convention at Kansas City. A list of objectives was developed for an FFA program of work.

The Future Farmer program was becoming more and more a part of the Vocational Agriculture program in 1933-34. No doubt the Deer Lodge chapter winning the national award was a factor in furthering the FFA movement in Montana.

In 1935 Montana showed a total of 1,077 active members, 16 State Farmers, 91 Associate members and 60 Honorary members.

One of the highlights of the State Convention was the visit of the national FFA President, Andrew Sundstrom and the executive secretary, W. A. Ross. The "Montana Future Farmer" was published and sent to all chapter members and other state departments.

[32/] 14th Annual Conference Report, July 27-Aug. 8, 1931.

In 1937 the Agriculture Education service had three supervisors during the year. J. E. Border was followed by H. D. Hurd, who resigned and was succeeded by A. W. Johnson, D. L. MacDonald was appointed Assistant Supervisor.

The Collegiate Chapter of FFA was formed at Montana State College. They received their charter in 1938. 33/

Since this year was the 10th National Convention of the FFA, a special effort was made to have a large number of Montana FFA members attend. Eighteen members made the trip.

Another State FFA objective was carried out in 1938 when the Montana Future Farmer Band was organized under the direction of Lou Howard.

In 1938 the active membership increased to 1,300.

Bill Jones was the first Montana FFA boy to become an instructor in Vocational Agriculture and an FFA chapter advisor.

The active membership in 1941 was 1,806; this made it possible for Montana to elect up to thirty-six state farmers each year.

H. E. Rodeberg replaced B. L MacDonald in 1942 as assistant state supervisor. One goal of Montana FFA in 1943 was to get a state membership of 1,500. They were able to accomplish this goal.

33/ History of Montana Association of FFA, p. 21.

Roy Meyer of Fairfield was selected to finish out the 1942-43 term as Vice-President of the National Organization of FFA. He replaced Marvin Jagels of Idaho.

Bob Barthelmess of Olive, was elected 4th Vice-President of the National FFA Organization.

The Flathead Chapter brought honor to Montana when it won its first Gold Emblem at the National Convention. They have received a gold emblem every year since then except in 1958 when they received a silver award.

The first state FFA officers training school to be held at the official camp site of the State Association on Cromwell Island in Flathead Lake took place July 10-12, 1947.

Arthur B. Ward was appointed Assistant State Supervisor in 1947 and remained until 1954.

In 1948 Bill Michael of Billings was elected 3rd Vice President of the National FFA organization.

This year the Montana State Association of FFA accepted a donation of $2,000 from the Sears-Roebuck Foundation. The money will be used to help future farmers get established in registered swine and sheep projects.

The State Office of Vocational Education was moved from Bozeman to the State Captiol Building in Helena.

In 1949 Basil Ashcraft was appointed Assistant State Supervisor.

Burton Bosch, Chinook, won first place in the National FFA Public Speaking Contest in Kansas City.

The State FFA Chorus was organized this year under the direction of Conrad Sandvig.

The active membership in FFA had increased to 2,142 in 1951.

1955 marked the 25th anniversary of the Montana Association of FFA.

Montana hit a high of 2,500 active members in 1956. Pete Knutson, Miles City, was elected Vice-President of the National Association.

The Occident Elevator Company of Minneapolis presented the state association $1,000 which was the start of the Clean Grain Campaign in Montana.

The State FFA officers in 1959 attended the National Officers Leadership Conference held in Washington, D. C.'

The Montana membership in Montana in 1960 was around 2,000 members.

* Footnote - For a more complete history on FFA in Montana see - "History of the Montana State Association of Future Farmers of American," State Association of FFA, State Capitol Building, Helena, Montana.

Pioneers and Administrators

Mr. W. E. Harmon, State Superintendent from 1904 to 1912, was one of the early educators in Montana who was instrumental in developing agricultural education in Montana. He developed the first course of study in agriculture for the rural schools of the state. He was active in Farmer Institute work.

Mr. Harmon was born in Ohio in 1856. After graduating from Northern Indiana Normal University (New Valparise University) in 1885 in the classical course, he served as principal at Clayton, Michigan.

In the fall of 1885, he was employed as principal of school in Livingston where he remained for three years. In 1888 he moved to Bozeman where he was superintendent of schools for twelve years.

In 1904 he was elected State Superintendent of Schools, and relected to this office in 1908. He returned to his farm in 1912, but returned to politics in 1920 being elected State Treasurer for two terms and Secretary of State for one term. He retired from active public work in 1932. Mr. Harmon died at Bozeman, August 15, 1933.

Mr. Harmon felt there were three main grounds on which our education system rests: first, the right of every man to the most complete education which the state can give him on his own account; second, the right to his fellow citizens to have him educated as necessary to their enjoyment of his society; third, the right of the unborn to be guaranteed an intelligent and refined parentage.

Mr. M. J. Abbey, became the first supervisor of Vocational Agricultural Education in 1919 after having served as Montana State Boys and Girls Club Leader from 1916-1919.

Mr. Abbey was born February 8, 1876, in New York. He received his A.B. at Brown University in 1902. He did work in Education at Northwest, Utah, and Chicago. He worked in Agriculture at Utah, West Virginia, and Montana State College. Mr. Abbey died in . at Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Abbey was a man with a dynamic personality. He was able to instill confidnnce into his men by his personality. He was always interested in the underprivilieged individual and would help them out if it were at all possible.

Under his direction the Vocational Agricultural Departments increased from nine in 1918 to twenty-six departments when he resigned in 1929.

Mr. Abbey was instrumental in starting a Vocational Conference that was held at Montana State College for a number of years. At this conference over a thousand young men from the Montana high schools would listen to men who were prominent in their respective vocations, tell of the advantages and disadvantages of their lines of work. It was a beginning in Vocational Guidance in Montana.

The Future Farmers of America was started in Montana in 1929 at the Annual Livestock Judging Contest in Bozeman, with Mr. Abbey as supervisor.

Mr. S. S. Sutherland was born in 1899 in Mound City, South Dakota. He graduated from Montana State College in 1922 and after teaching in South Dakota took graduate work at Iowa State College. He returned to Montana State College in 1928 as an instructor in Agricultural Engineering and was appointed Teacher Trainer in 1929 at the time of M. J. Abbey's resignation. Mr. Sutherland resigned in 1931 to become Teacher Trainer at Davis, California, where he is presently employed.

Mr. Sutherland had a great deal to do with the upbuilding of the farm shop program in Montana. Prior to this time, the shop training of Vocational Agriculture teachers was very sketchy and this training showed up in a similar manner in the high school shops of the state. Mr. Sutherland made a survey of what the farmer thought should be taught in the Farm Mechanics class and trained his teachers to be able to do these jobs and skills. His ideas of making the shop work practical still shows its effect in Montana schools.

Mr. J. E. Border graduated from Montana State College in 1916 with a B. S in Aminal Industry.

He was one of the first teachers of agriculture in Montana having taught as a Smith-Hughes instructor at Hedgeville, Harlowton, Dillon, and Bozeman.

Mr. Border was a pioneer in bringing together the loosely organized "Ag Clubs" and forming them into the present association of FFA.

He was instrumental in changing the textbook type of instruction to a more practical method of teaching agriculture. This movement was characteristic of his philosophy regarding agricultural education as was shown by the very practical program he carried out when he was a teacher at Harlowton.

Mr. Border was State Supervisor of Vocational Agricultural Education from 1929-37. In 1937 he taught Vo-Ag in Gallatin Co. High School at Bozeman.

After leaving Montana, Mr. Border went to Olympia, Washington as their first Director of Vocational Education.

Mr. R. H. Palmer was born in 1894 at Nora Spring, Iowa. He received his education at the following institutions: South Dakota School of Mines, Iowa State College, State University of Iowa, and Colorado State College. He received his DVM from Iowa State College in 1918 and his MS in Vocational Education in 1931.

His experience includes Science Teacher and Vo-Ag Instruction - Audubon, Iowa, 1924-29; Instructor and Critic Teacher at Iowa State College, 1929-31; Professor of Agriculture Education at Montana State College, 1931-42; Director of College Testing Bureau at MSC, 1934-42; Education Officer in the Armed Forces, 1942-45; Professor of Agricultural Education 3/4 time, 1/4 testing bureau, 1945; Full ti e Professor of Agricultural Education at MSC July 1, 1946 to July 1, 1947. He continued to be part-time instructor in Ag Ed until January 1950.

Mr. Palmer died at Provo, Utah, in 1950.

Mr. H. D. Hurd received his B. S. in Agricultural Education at Montana State College in 1929.

He taught vocational agriculture at Lewistown from 1929-34. He was in Extension work in 1934 for six months before becoming County Extension Agent of Park County.

Mr. Hurd was State Supervisor in 1937 for nine months.

He then went to work for the Soil Conservation Service under the USDA. In 1957 he was appointed State Soil Conservationist.

Mr. A. W. Johnson was born February 9, 1897 at
He received his B. S. Degree in Agricultural Education at MSC in 1926. He later on received the equivalent of a Master's Degree.

After graduation, Mr. Johnson took a job teaching Vo-Ag at Choteau. From 1928-37 he was Vo-Ag instructor at Deer Lodge where his chapter won the first Montana gold award at the National Convention in Kansas City.

In 1937 he became State Supervisor with offices in Bozeman. In 1949 this office was moved to the State Capitol Building in Helena.

Mr. Johnson is still continuing his splendid work with FFA and Vo-Ag as the State Supervisor.

Mr. D. L. MacDonald was born in Calumet, Michigan, in April of 1899. He attended Montana State College and received his B. S. in Agricultural Education in 1924.

He taught Vo-Ag at Plains High School from 1924-26. In 1926 he went to Belt and taught Ag there for two years. He became Vo-Ag instructor at Gallatin Co. High School in 1928 and was there until 1937, when he took the position of Assistant Supervisor of Agricultural Education until 1942. He went on leave to U. S. Office of Education for the next several years, working with the program of OSY.

He then worked for the USDA working with adult education dealing with animal industry. After working with the USDA he became Agricultural Attache to Pakastan, under the State Department.

Mr. H. E. Rodeberg, better known as Rody, was born on November 8, 1904, in Montevedio, Minnesota. He attended high school at Roundup, Montana. He graduated from MSC in 1929 with his B. S. Degree in Agricultural Education.

In 1929 he started the Vo-Ag Department at Joplin and remained there until 1935, when he went to Chester and started a new department there. In 1938 he again moved to Malta to start his third new department. In 1941 he was part-time supervisor; in June, 1942, he received his MS Degree in Agricultural Education and filled the position of Assistant Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture until 1946, when he became occupied in his present position of Teacher Trainer at MSC.

During World War II he served on the Food Production War Training Program in Montana. He conducted production courses for adults and established community canneries.

Mr. A. B. Ward was born in Lewistown, Montana, in December of 1906. He received his B. S. in Agriculture Education from MSC in 1938.

He was part-time Vo-Ag instructor at Gallatin Co. High School during 1937-38. In 1938 he became Vo-Ag instructor at Gallatin and remained there until 1940. He then went to Lewistown as Vo-Ag instructor and remained until 1942.

He spent several years in the armed forces.

In 1947 he became Assistant State Supervisor until 1951. He then went to the University of Illinois where he got his Doctor's Degree in Agricultural Education in 1953-54. He was Assistant State Supervisor of Vo-Ag and Field Supervisor IOFT program in Montana.

In 1955 he went to Nebraska where he worked with teacher training staff.

He is now Director of Continuing Education at the University of Nebraska.

Dr. L. L. Knuti was born in Sparta, Minnesota on December 14, 1903. He graduated from the University of Minnesota with his B. S. Degree in 1926.

He taught Vo-Ag at Granite Falls, Minnesota from 1926-28. From here he went to Esko, Minnesota where he taught Ag until 1930. In 1930 Mr. Knuti became Vo-Ag Supervisor at Principal of St. Louis County Rural Schools at Virginia, Minnesota. He was in this position until 1937 when he got his M. S. in Ag Ed from the University of Minnesota, and became State Supervisor of Ag Ed. Except for three years of military service, 1943-46, he was State Supervisor of Ag Ed until 1947. During the three years of military service, he was with Military Government in European Theatre.

In 1947 Dr. Knuti went to the University of Illinois and received his Master of Education Degree in 1948 and his Doctors of Education Degree in 1950.

In 1950 he came to MSC and assumed his present job as Head of the Ag Ed Department.

Mr. Basil Ashcraft was born in Hot Springs, Arkansas, May 17, 1911, and moved shortly to Moccasin, Montana. He received his B. S. in Ag Ed at MSC in 1933.

In 1934 he took a job teaching Vo-Ag at Musselshell. From 1935-37 he taught Vo-Ag at Big Timber. He then went to Ryegate as Vo-Ag Instructor for a yaar. He was Vo-Ag instructor at Medicine Lake from 1938-42.

In July 1942 he went into the United States Army and remained there until December 1945.

Mr. Ashcraft was Chief Training Officer for the Veterans Administration from 1946-49. In August 1949 he became Assistant Supervisor of the IOFT Program. In 1957 he left the IOFT and became the Assistant to Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture. He is presently employed at this position. He also acts as approval agent for the Department of Public Instruction for approval, inspection, and supervision of all education instructors providing training to veterans.

Mr. H. M. Skinner was born in 1908 at Nounan, Idaho. He received his B. S. Degree in Agricultural Eduaation in 1935 at Utah State at Logan. In 1957 he returned to get his M. S.

Mr, Skinner taught Vo-Ag in Utah for several years; he also taught adult and young farmer classes.

In 1949-50 he participated in the On-Farm Training Program in Montana.

From 1955-57 he was working 1/2 time teaching at the college and 1/2 time as Itinerant Supervisor and Teacher Trainer for the state. From 1957-59 his title was Assistant Supervisor, Itinerant Supervisor, and Teacher Trainer.

He became full-time Associate Professor of Agricultural Engineering at Montana State College in 1959.

* Footnote - Information in this section came from personal interviews, and the files in the President's office of the college, and the files in the Head of the Agriculture Department.

GRADUATES IN AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

1919
Smith, Robert B.

1920
Dickman, Herman Louis
Jones, Neil Robert
Smith, Stephen Edward

1921
DeVore, Lloyd Grant
Drewieche, Leo August
Gilman, Virgil Day
McConnell, Roberg Ervie
Taylor, Homer, C.
Walker, John Paul

1922
Aitken, Malcolm D.
Asbury, Fuhrman Arthur
Beach, Ben
Cameron, Ray Edison
Conklin, Melvin
Kirk, Albert B.
Lantz, Henry L.
Lillard, John Jordan
Lippert, William C.
Sutherland, Sidney C.
Warden, Albert Walter

1923
Buckingham, William H.
Cheney, Clark Thomas
Graham, Lloyd Laverne
Hannah, Stanford
Luther, Merrill K.
Mountjoy, Charles Raymond
Oliphant, Manford, M.
Rassley, George A.
Sears, T. G. Arthur
Smith, Franklin H.

1924
Erwin, George Lewis
Hashin, John Henry
Jensen, Johannes
Kenck, Ralph Edward
Knight, Frank Henry
MacDonald, Donald Lean
McClintock, Alice Adaline
Newell, Robert George William
Popham, William Lee
Stephens, Alonzo George
Swan, Leonard Russell
Walter, James Robert
Winslow, Lawson Tracy

1925
Andries, Maurice Clement
Cleveland, Alvin Elbert
Cogswell, E ward Borden
Cox, Peter
Haley, William Howard
Holker, Thomas Booth
Kirk, Thomas S., Jr.
McMahon, Abraham, L.
Neuman, Louis Bert
Peterson, Sol
Supple, James Hyme

1926
Clemons, Howard H.
Daggett, Benjamin Harrison
Fosse, Theodore Sevrin
Johnson, Arthur William
Johnson, Dwight Leslie
Legge, Max
Reynolds, Archie
Roeseler, William Lyle
Sales, Walter L.
Smith, Spencer J.

1927
Axtell, Ranald Summers
Bade, Louis Railsback
Brawner, Aloy Henry
DeAlton, Ernest Lloyd
Gregory, Earl McClain
Hartwig, Adolph Martin
Johnson, Edgar Deloss
Long, Frederick Ellis
Mowery, Ralph Frymier
Patterson, Orlando

1927 (Con't)
Tootell, Robert Ballard
Travis, John Francis Marion
Williams, Bernard Rife
Winner, Herbert Adrian

1928
Armstrong, William Harold
Bowen, Floyd Arthur
Brumfield, Kirby James
Cranston, Floyd Andrew
Harma, Archie Joseph
McHose, Harold Fox
Olson, O. W.
Sullivan, Gerald
Wilson, Lawrence Alan
Zirnstein, Waldo Orris

1929
Bough, Francie Edward
Carpenter, Edwin David
Helm, Jesse Lester
Hurd, Herschell Dale
Olsen, Harfield Morris
Peters, Howard James
Rodeberg, Hubert Elsworth
Ross, William Duncan
Sutherland, Lester Albert

1930
Bequette, Jesse Warner
Bierrum, Francis Peter
Cline, Ralph Abbey
Gill, Ralph
Good, Chester Alva
Hoskinson, Scott Addison
Lowman, Harold Lester
Nevins, James Sardis
Smith, Harlan Proctor
Twilde, Ivar
Wellington, Joseph Warren

1931
Ballantyne, Verne Henry
Dusenberry, Harold Lyle
Good, Lloyd R.
Hart, George L.
Hudgin, Zadok Gordon
Leach, Richard Irving
Lindseth, Joseph Manford
Lund, Hiney Paul

1931 (Con't)
Penttila, Rayno William
Raskopf, Benjamin David
Slanger, Benjamin M.
Winner, Paul Charles
Zadick, James Anthony

1932
Bauer, Carl Anthony
Bjork, Earl William
Crouse, Frederic
Erkkilla, Jack
Evans, William Hollas
Hays, Glen E.
Knox, Melburn Coe
Marvin, Lawrence Kuhrley
McElliott, Patrick D.
Roberts, Frank Story
Robinson, Henry Edward

1933
Ashcraft, Basil Conway
Brownfield, William
Burns, Leonard Hartman
Dyer, Frank
Egan, Eugene Augusta
Gessner, Elwin Gustave
Holst, Clarence Edward
Hughes, Clifford Irving
Hurlburt, Birgil Lee
Leland, Warren K.
Popham, Clarence L.
Skinner, Charles William

1934
Keilmann, LeRoy Joseph
Thomas, William Palmer
Vance, William Henry
Weber, Paul John

1935
Ahrendes, Ernest Royce
Munson, John Franklin
Peterson, Edward Martin

1936

1937
Jones, William Reid
Menghini, Rudolph
Peterson, Carl August

1938
Badham, Bert Frederick
Cowley, William Stevens
Hruska, Lambert Joseph
Nash, John Thomas
Tubb, George Otten
Ward, Arthur Byron

1939
Adams, Wayne Thomas
Allen, Donald Lester
Ferry, Dallas K.
Hunter, Donald Lenny
Kindschy, Dwight Lewis
Krall, Joe William
Lammers, George Donald
Lasater, Herbert Milton
Majerus, Norbert William
Paris, Hugh Thomas

1940
Berglund, Arnold Alvord
Berland, Herbert, Donald
Bordsen, Charles Albert
Christian, Kenneth William
Davidson, William
Davis, Lyle Henry
Gates, S. Delno
Henn, Adolf August
Janssen, Bille Graham
Leach, Therlow Ray
Meeks, William Andrew
Otten, John McMillan
Thompson, Robert Harlan
Urs, Stephen Joseph

1941
Brickley, John Halsey
DeVries, John
Gill, Lawrence Howard
Jones, Jacob Glenn
Newton, Joseph Russell, Jr.
Olson, Robert Arthur
Payne, Floyd Jack
Vaughn, Clifford Wyman

1942
Davic, Walter Orwym
Douglas, Donald Wright
Duncan, Robert William
Hensley, Clarence Riley
Kenison, Floyd Sanders
Kolar, Joseph Charles
Travis, John James, Jr.

1943
Beller, Orin Fremont
Briggs, Ralph Edgar
Cassidy, James Wolfert
Forsythe, William Hart
Golden, Glenn Forrest
Harnish, Charles Aymos
Wilson, Philip Raymond

1944

1945

1946
Fagan, Dick Vern
Habel, Arthur Maurice
Knebel, Earl H.
Krall, Charles Alfons
Monforton, James Sylvester

1947

1948
Anderson, Louis John
Burley, Wilson Albert
Jenni, Dloyd Preston
Jensen, Raymond Martin
Murray, Norman Smith
Robertson, Stanley Dean

1949
Agee, Raymond Elmer
Bratton, Phillip Horatio
Eastlick, Kenneth Robert
Gysler, Ervin S.
Jeakins, Jack
Norden, James Louis
Pacovsky, Vernon John
Ryerson, Donald E.

1949 (Con't)
Steen, Forrest Russell
Swan, Malcolm D., Jr.
VanDaveer, John Franklin
Watterson, Larry J.
West, Wilbur Jay
Wix, Robert O.

1950
Atkins, Edwin Dean
Aubert, William Even
Baker, Earl Russell
Bauer, Richard Clyde
Bishop, Archie Clifford
Burns, Billie Jefferson
Cade, Leland P.
Dorn, Gale S.
Driver, Horace William
Elliot, Dean Alexander
Freebury, Donald Lloyd
Gosman, Richard Otto
Harris, Robert Warren
Lalum, Luther Irving
Martin, John Rolland
McKeown, Thomas Lawrence
Michels, Clair, Albert
Morgan, Edward Charles
Over, John Marshall
Phillips, Raymond Richard
Sande, Vernor, S.
Sargent, Robert Leslie
Siebrasse, Bobby J.
Speelmon, Sandy Lee
Stenehjem, Ralph Conrad
Stensland, Harold Warren
Strickland, Ben D.
Violet, Byron Blaire
Yaeger, Harold Francis

1951
Aakhus, Al Vincent
Andes, Samuel C.
Blair, Stephen Robert
Breitbach, Howard Otto
Bugli, John Peter
Gerner, Kenneth Andrew
Haagenstad, Henry Orell
Hiett, William Gillmur
Hoagland, M. Aden
Hockett, Robert George

1951 (Con't)
Irvine, Robert Junior
Jabs, Reinhold, John
Jackson, Manford Jacob
Jones, Wallace Earl
Kalstad, Donald M.
Lee, Don Gordon
Pust, J. Robert
Rhode, Richard Frank
Romek, Robert Dean
Semright, Orval Ray
Skaalure, Glenn Edward
Slager, Joseph Michael
Teesdale, Eugene Weldon
Weber, Robert Art
Westfall, Frank Newkirk
Westman, Fred Roland

1952
Blunch, Paul Hans
Chalborn, Vaughn Roger
Costello, Marvin Ronald
Elser, Chester Wayne
Flanagan, Lear, Jr.
Hein, August Martin
Hautchens, Clarence Eugene
Jabs, Jacob
Langston, Verl
McMillan, Lester Angus
Nielson, Melvin E.
Nile, Raymond Tracy
Rogenes, Myron Alton
Showman, Elmer Edward
Spika, Albert Joseph
Stensland, Gail Milton
Tietema, Sidney James

1953
Bennett, Robert Francis
Bohl, Lawrance Peter
Brainard, Willis Lee
Carter, Homer Lee
Chrisetensen, Alvin Jay
Dassonville, Henri E.
Hackett, Benjamin Prescott
Johes, Elmer Lee
Mahle, Therin Gerald
Michels, Elvin L.
Pulis, Richard Howard

1953 (Con't)
Sandvick, Robert James
Stensland, Gerald Willard
Tish, Charles Richard
Wang, Allan
Wenzel, Robert Alan
Yadon, William V.

1954
Bokma, Benjamin LaVerne
Brawner, Quenton Bunyon
Demko, Jack Howard
Domer, Bruce Leonard
Eklund, Albert Donald
Elser, Donald Fay
Fleege, Robert Royd
Gestring, Charles Edward
Horall, Joseph Albert
Howery, Robert Swanson
Jabs, Edward Henry
Kimball, Keith Richard
LaFond, Roger Allan
Lowery, Rolla Wilburt
McDonnell, Robert Francis
Metully, Charles James, Jr.
Olson, Conrad Arthur
Scabery, Charles Albin
Schoonen, Anton
Sprague, Edwin Jack
Thompson, George Sumner
Tutvedt, Paul Raymond
Walton, Allen Everett

1955
Amberson, Max
Clemow, George
Covarrubias, Frank
Erickson, George
Hillman, Orville
Infanger, Carl
Lowery, Bob
Moes, Harold
Norwood, Charles
Richardston, Glenn
Nerlin, Dale
Stapleton, Willard
Stocks, Doyle
Swandal, Marvin

1956
Berwick, Dale
Bowman, Darrell
Burnett, Keith
Calhoun, John
DeBree, James
Crumbaker, Howard
Doke, Clifford
Fluegel, Bill
Hackett, Harvey
Harris, John
Hein, August
Irvine, Charles
Lyda, Stuart
Mathews, Perry
Norbo, Gary
Reichman, Louis
Richardson, Robert
Watson, Clifford
Wilcock, Gary
Williamson, Donald
Wood, Richard

1957
Carter, Frank
Egan, Charles
Giebel, Edmund
Gill, Donald
Hammersmark, Oliver
Harris, John
Heaney, Donald
Hollo, Holgrim
Lewis, Jim
Lyda, Merle
McCormick, Tom
Paige, Ronald
Rahn, William
Rixe, Lloyd
Simon, Dale
Smith, Douglas
Woods, William

1958
Alles, Jack
Armstrong, Doug
Armstrong, Merrill
Baird, James
Brosten, Einard

1958 (Con't)
Cook, Alfred
Delp, Robert
Freshour, Donald
Hanson, Robert
Holstine, LeLand
Johnson, Russell
Keogh, Vincent
Marsh, Norval
Maxwell, Hugh
Morse, Steve
Owen, Kenneth
Reiguam, Robert
Simonsen, Charles
Sutherland, Bud

1959
Anderson, Jay E.
Baumann, Lanny D.
Bennett, Gregory J.
Black, Ronald L.
Dahlstrom, Vernon A.
Dallas, Gilbert G.
Kondelik, Emil J.
Luft, Leroy D.
Ochs, William M.
Overby, Gordon J.
Rose, Joseph C.
Watts, Daniel R.

1960
Budke, Wesley
Butterfield, Ralph
Crook, Lloyd
Donohoe, Gordon
Farris, Harold
Green, Bennie
Huseby, Cedric
Johnson, Larry
Johnson, Olaf
Kimball, David
Lombardi, Leonard
Mann, Russell
Owen, Donald
Pihlaja, Larry
Quale, Arnold
Ross, James
Sampson, Charles
Seaman, Lyle
Smith, Richard
Stokke, Nils Peter
Walker, Harold, Jr.
Yedlicka, James

SHORT HISTORY OF MONTANA VO-AG CHAPTERS

Years Established	Chapters	Year Closed	Year Reopened	Year Closed	Year Reopened	Year Closed	Year Reopened
1938-39	Absarokee	42-43	49=50				
1955-56	Augusta						
1949-50	Bainville						
1950-51	Baker						
1937-38	Belfry	43-44	50-51				
1935-36	Belgrade						
1917-18	Belt						
1938-39	Bigfork	46-47	57-58				
1920-22	Big Sandy	43-44	44-45				
1922-24	Big Timber						
1930-31	Billings						
1917-18	Bozeman	58-59					
1939-40	Bridger	43-44	45-46				
1952-53	Broadus						
1922-24	Browning						
1930-31	Cardwell	32-34					
1927-28	Cascade						
1940-41	Charlo	46-47	49-50				
1935-36	Chester	43-44					
1920-22	Chinook						
1928-30	Choteau	42-43	47-48				
1941-42	Circle	44-45					
1957-58	Clyde Park						
1930-32	Conrad						
1949-50	Corvallis						
1937-38	Culbertson	42-43	43-44	44-45	49-50	57-58	59-60
1951-52	Darby	59-60					
1917-18	Deer Lodge						
1930-31	Denton	48-49					
1924-26	Dillon						
1932-34	Dutton	42-43					
1939-40	Fairfield						
1920-22	Fairview	22-24	41-42	44-45	46-47	47-48	48-50
1946-47	Frazer	47-48					
1937-38	Fort Benton						
1941-42	Froid	43-44	51-52	54-55			
1941-42	Fromberg						
1920-22	Geraldine	22-24	54-55	60-61			
1928-30	Glasgow						
1917-18	Glendive	22-24					
1949-50	Harlem						
1920-22	Hamilton	22-24	40-41	45-46	46-47	57-58	
1924-26	Hardin	27-28	38-39	46-47	51-52		
1917-18	Harlowton	42-43	47-48	58-59			
1922-24	Havre	27-28					
1930-32	Highwood	42-43	46-47	47-48	50-51		
1937-38	Hingham	42-43					

Year Established	Chapters	Year Closed	Year Reopened	Year Closed	Year Reopened	Year Closed	Year Reopened
1934-35	Hinsdale- - - - - -	43-44	44-45				
1947-48	Hobson						
1940-41	Hot Springs - - - -	47-48					
1917-18	Jefferson Co. - - -	20-22					
1950-51	Joliet						
1928-29	Joplin- - - - - - -	43-44	54-55	59-60			
1922-24	Jarden- - - - - - -	24-26					
1917-18	Kalispell						
1937-38	Laurel- - - - - - -	44-45					
1917-18	Lewistown						
1920-22	Lincoln Co. - - - -	24-25					
1927-28	Livingston- - - - -	28-30	49-50				
1938-39	Lodge Grass - - - -	42-43					
1935-36	Lonepine- - - - - -	48-49					
1938-39	Malta						
1920-22	Manhattan						
1938-39	Medicine Lake						
1922-24	Miles City						
1927-28	Missoula- - - - - -	45-46	47-48	50=51	52-54		
1922-24	Moccasin- - - - - -	39-40					
1932-34	Musselshell - - - -	41-42					
1951-52	Nashua- - - - - - -	59-60					
1928-30	Opheim- - - - - - -	42-43					
1924-26	Plains- - - - - - -	27-28					
1951-52	Plentywood						
1958-59	Plevna						
1924-26	Polson						
1940-41	Poplar- - - - - - -	43-44					
1936-37	Power - - - - - - -	43-44	44-45	46-47	47-48	48-49	
1927-28	Red Lodge - - - - -	30-32	54-55	5			
1938-39	Ronan						
1922-24	Ryegate - - - - - -	38-39					
1955-56	Rosebud - - - - - -	58-59					
1932-34	Scobey- - - - - - -	41-42	55-56				
1920-22	Sheridan- - - - - -	22-24	40-41	44-45	46-47		
1920-22	Sidney- - - - - - -	22-24	38-39	46-47	47-48		
1922-24	Simms						
1930-31	Stanford- - - - - -	45-46	46-47	59=60			
1938-39	Stevensville						
1942-43	St. Ignatius						
1953-54	Three Forks						
1930-31	Townsend- - - - - -	43-44					
1944-45	Thompson Falls- - -	46-47					
1938-39	Twin Bridges - - - -	43-44	48-49	56-57			
1927-28	Valier- - - - - - -	45-46	50-51	56-57			
1922-24	Whitehall - - - - -	45-46	46-47				
1956-57	White Sulphur Springs						
1917-18	Wibaux- - - - - - -	22-24	60-61				
1924-26	Wilsall - - - - - -	28-30					
1940-41	Wolf Point- - - - -	43-44	52-53	53-54			
1920-22	Worden- - - - - - -	59-60	60-61				

MONTANA SMITH-HUGHES INSTRUCTORS

1930 - 1931

Town	Instructor
Belt	Floyd Cranston
Big Sandy	Scott Hoskinson
Big Timber	L. I. Buchanan
Billings	Zadok Hudgin
Bozeman	D. L. MacDonald
Browning	Hilmore Riek
Cascade	Herbert Winner
Cardwell	William Armstrong
Chinook	Floyd Bowen
Choteau	M. K. Luther
Conrad	William Ross
Deer Lodge	Arthur Johnson
Denton	Ralph Cline
Dillon	Bernard Williams
Glasgow	Ralph Mowery
Harlowton	Lawrence Wilson
Joplin	H. E. Rodeberg
Kalispell	Harry Kauffman
Lewistown	Herschel Hurd
Manhattan	H. L. Lowman
Miles City	H. B. Hoffman
Missoula	C. M. Homer
Moccasin	Earnest DeAlton
Opheim	David Carpenter
Polson	James Nevin
Ryegate	Carl Haase
Simms	Waldo Zirnstein
Stanford	Joseph Wellington
Townsend	Jess Bequette
Valier	Paul LeCornu
Whitehall	I. C. Mayfield

MONTANA SMITH-HUGHES INSTRUCTORS

1931 - 1932

Town	Instructor	Town	Instructor
Belt	Floyd Cranston	Joplin	H. E. Rodeberg
Big Sandy	Scott Hoskinson	Kalispell	Harry Kauffman
Big Timber	Ben Slanger	Lewistown	Herschel Hurd
Billings	Zadok Hudgin	Manhattan	H. L. Lowman
Bozeman	D. L. MacDonald	Miles City	H. B. Hoffman
Browning	Hilmore Riek	Missoula	C. M. Homer
Cascade	Herbert Winner	Moccasin	E. L. DeAlton
Chinook	Floyd Bowen	Opehim	David Carpenter
Choteau	M. K. Luther	Polson	James Nevin
Conrad	William Ross	Ryegate	Carl Haase
Deer Lodge	A. W. Johnson	Simms	Waldo Zernstein
Denton	Ralph Cline	Stanford	Joseph Wellington
Dillon	Bernard Williams	Townsend	Jess Bequette
Glasgow	Ralph Mowery	Valier	Paul Winner
Harlowton	Larry Wilson	Whitehall	I. C. Mayfield

MONTANA SMITH-HUGHES INSTRUCTORS

1932 - 1933

Town	Instructor	Town	Instructor
Belt	Floyd Cranston	Highwood	David Carpenter
Big Sandy	Scott Hoskinson	Joplin	H. E. Rodeberg
Big Timber	Ben Slanger	Kalispell	Harry Kauffman
Billings	Zadok Hudgin	Lewistown	Herschel Hurd
Bozeman	D. L. MacDonald	Manhattan	Francis Bough
Browning	Hilmore Riek	Miles City	H. B. Hoffman
Cascade	Herbert Winner	Missoula	C. M. Homer
Chinook	Floyd Bowen	Moccasin	Eugene Egan
Choteau	M K. Luther	Opheim	Earl Bjork
Conrad	William Ross	Polson	H. L. Lowman
Deer Lodge	A. W. Johnson	Ryegate	Earl Haase
Denton	Ralph Cline	Scobey	G. G. Dokter
Dillon	Bernard Williams	Simms	Waldo Zirnstein
Glasgow	Ralph Mowery	Stanford	Joseph Wellington
Harlowton	Henry Robinson	Townsend	Jess Bequette
		Whitehall	I. C. Mayfield

MONTANA SMITH-HUGHES INSTRUCTORS

1933 - 1934

Town	Instructor
Belt	F. A. Cranston
Big Timber	Ben Slanger
Big Sandy	Scott Hoskinson
Billings	Z. G. Hudgin
Bozeman	D. L. MacDonald
Browning	H. W. Riek
Cascade	H. A. Winner
Chinook	Floyd Bowen A. H. Bryan
Choteau	M. K. Luther
Conrad	William Ross
Deer Lodge	A. W. Johnson Robert Sloan
Denton	Ralph A. Cline
Dillon	B. R. Williams W. J. Bierrum
Glasgow	R. F. Mowery
Harlowton	Henry Robinson
Highwood	David Carpenter
Joplin	H. E. Rodeberg
Kalispell	Harry Kauffman Chester Good
Lewistown	H. D. Hurd
Manhattan	Francis Bough
Missoula	C. M. Homer
Moccasin	Eugene Egan
Opheim	Earl W. Bjork
Miles City	H. B. Hoffman Edgar Johnson
Musselshell	H. L. Dusenberry
Polson	H. L. Lowman
Ryegate	Carl Haase
Scobey	G. G. Dokter
Simms	W. O. Zirnstein
Stanford	J. W. Wellington
Townsend	J. W. Betqette
Valier	Paul Winner
Whitehall	I. C. Mayfield
Worden	Elgin Hall

MONTANA VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE INSTRUCTORS

1934 - 1935

Town	Instructor
Belt	F. A. Cranston
Big Sandy	Scott Hoskinson
Big Timber	Ben Slanger
Billings	Z. G. Hudgin
Bozeman	D. L. MacDonald
Browning	H. W. Riek
Cascade	H. W. Winner
Chinook	Floyd Bowen H. A. Bryan
Choteau	M. K. Luther
Conrad	W. H. Vance
Deer Lodge	A. W. Johnson
Denton	Ralph Cline
Dillon	Earl Bjork
Glasgow	R. F. Mowery H. J. Peters
Harlowton	Henry Robinson
Highwood	David Carpenter
Hinsdale	Charles Skinner
Joplin	H. E. Rodeberg
Kalispell	Harry Kauffman
Lewistown	J. W. Bequette O. S. Lammers
Manhattan	Clarence Holst
Miles City	H. B. Hoffman E. Johnson
Missoula	C. M. Homer
Moccasin	Eugene Egan
Musselshell	Basil Ashcraft
Opheim	M C. Knox
Polson	H. L. Lowman
Ryegate	Carl Haase
Scobey	Lawrence Marvin
Simms	W. O. Zirnstein
Stanford	J. W. Wellington
Townsend	William Thomas
Valier	Paul Winner
Whitehall	I. C. Mayfield
Worden	Elgin Hall

MONTANA VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE INSTRUCTORS

1935 - 1936

Town	Instructor
Belgrade	Clifford Hughes
Belt	F. A. Cranston
Big Sandy	Scott Hoskinson
Big Timber	Ben Slanger
Billings	Z. G. Hudgin
Bozeman	D. L. MacDonald
Browning	H. W. Riek
Cascade	Eugene A. Egan
Chester	H. E. Rodeberg
Chinook	Floyd Bowen A. H. Bryan
Choteau	H. A. Winner
Deer Lodge	A. W. Johnson
Conrad	Wm. H. Vance
Denton	William Evans
Dillon	Earl Bjork
Dutton	Leonard Burns
Glasgow	R. F. Mowery
Harlowton	Henry Robinson
Highwood	David Carpenter
Hinsdale	Charles Skinner
Joplin	Elwin Gessner
Kalispell	Harry Kauffman Chester Good
Lewistown	J. W. Bequette
Lonepine	Jack Erkkila
Manhattan	Clarence Holst
Miles City	H. B. Hoffman Edgar Johnson
Missoula	C. M. Homer
Moccasin	Ernest Ahrendes
Musselshell	John Munson
Opheim	M. C. Knox
Polson	H. L. Lowman
Ryegate	Carl Haase
Scobey	Lawrence Marvin
Simms	Lloyd Good
Stanford	J. W. Wellington
Townsend	William Thomas
Valier	R. W. Pentilla
Whitehall	I. C. Mayfield
Worden	H. P. Lund

MONTANA VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE INSTRUCTORS

1936 - 1937

Town	Instructor
Belgrade	Clifford Hughes
Belt	F. A. Cranston
Big Sandy	Scott Hoskinson
Big Timber	Basil Ashcraft
Billings	Z. G. Hudgin
Bozeman	D. L. MacDonald
Browning	E. J. Stevens
Cascade	Ralph Cline
Chester	H. E. Rodeberg
Chinook	Floyd Bowen A. H. Bryan
Choteau	H. A. Winner
Conrad	William Vance
Deer Lodge	A. W. Johnson
Denton	William Evans
Dillon	Dwight L. Johnson
Dutton	Leonard Burns
Glasgow	R. F. Mowery Howard Peters
Harlowton	Henry Robinson
Highwood	David Carpenter
Hinsdale	Charles Skinner
Joplin	Elwin Gessner
Kalispell	Harry Kauffman Chester Good
Lewistown	Eugene Egan J. W. Welker
Lonepine	Jack Erkkilla
Manhattan	M. C. Knox
Miles City	H. B. Hoffman Edgar Johnson
Missoula	C. M. Homer
Moccasin	John Munson
Musselshell	E. J. Edwards
Opheim	Laurence Marvin
Polson	H. L. Lowman
Power	John Green
Ryegate	Carl Haase
Scobey	Clarence DeStaffany
Simms	Lloyd Good
Stanford	Joseph Lindseth
Townsend	William Thomas
Valier	R. W. Pentilla
Whitehall	H. P. Lund
Worden	Leonard Searle

MONTANA VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE INSTRUCTORS

1937 - 1938

Town	Instructor
Belgrade	Clifford Hughes
Belt	F. A. Cranston
Big Sandy	Scott Hoskinson
Big Timber	Ben Slanger
Billings	Z. G. Hudgin
Bozeman	J. E. Border
Browning	E. J. Stevens
Cascade	F. E. Bough
Chester	H. E. Rodeberg
Chinook	Floyd Bowen A. H. Bryan
Choteau	H. A. Winner
Conrad	William Vance
Culbertson	Ralph Gill
Deer Lodge	William Anderson
Denton	Elwin Geasner
Dillon	Dwight L. Johnson
Dutton	Leonard Burns
Fort Benton	David Carpenter
Glasgow	R. F. Mowery Howard Peters
Harlowton	William Evans
Highwood	Rudolph Menghini
Hingham	Herbert DeVries
Hinsdale	Charles Skinner
Joplin	Conrad Glaim
Kalispell	Henry Robinson
Laurel	Carl Haase
Lewistown	Eugene Egan J. W. Welker
Lonepine	Jack Erkkila
Manhattan	M. C. Knox
Miles City	H. B. Hoffman Edgar Johnson
Missoula	C. M. Homer
Moccasin	John Munson
Musselshell	Warren Hanna
Opheim	Laurence Marvin
Polson	H. L. Lowman
Power	John Green
Ryegate	Basil Ashcraft
Scobey	Clarence DeStaffany
Simms	Lloyd Good
Stanford	Joseph Lindseth
Townsend	William Thomas
Valier	Everett Fraser
Whitehall	Leonard Searle
Worden	William Jones

MONTANA VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE INSTRUCTORS

1938 - 1939

Town	Instructor
Absarokee	John Munson
Belfry	John Green
Belgrade	Clifford Hughes
Belt	F. A. Cranston
Bigfork	Floyd D. Wentz
Big Sandy	Earl Julson
Big Timber	Ben Slanger
Billings	Z. G. Hudgin
Bozeman	J. E. Border
Browning	Rex Campbell
Cascade	Dallas Ferry
Chester	Theodore Thorson
Chinook	Floyd Bowen
Choteau	H. A. Winner
Conrad	Bill Vance
Culbertson	Don Hunter
Deer Lodge	William Anderson
Denton	Elwin Gessner
Dillon	D. L. Johnson
Dutton	Leonard Burns
Fort Benton	David Carpenter
Glasgow	Warren Hanna
Hardin	Wm. S. Cowley
Harlowton	William Evans
Highwood	Rudolph Menghini
Hingham	Herbert DeVries
Hinsdale	R. Rex Dalley
Joplin	Conrad Glain
Kalispell	H. E. Robinson
Laurel	Carl Haase
Lewistown	J. W. Welker
Lodge Grass	Lloyd Graham
Lonepine	Jack Erkkila
Malta	H. E. Rodeberg
Manhattan	R. F. Mowery
Medicine Lake	Basil Ashcraft
Miles City	H. B. Hoffman
	Edgar Johnson
Missoula	C. H. Homer
Moccasin	Leroy Keilman
Musselshell	L. A. Marvin
Polson	H. L. Lowman
Power	Charles Skinner
Ronan	Wm. Thomas
Scobey	Clarence DeStaffany
Sidney	Lambert Hruska
Simms	Scott Hoskinson
Stanford	J. M. Lindseth
Stevensville	Ralph Gill
Townsend	J. W. Wellington
Twin Bridges	Bert Badham
Valier	Everett Fraser
Whitehall	Leonard Searle
Worden	William Jones

MONTANA VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE INSTRUCTORS

1939 - 1940

Town	Instructor
Absarokee	John Munson
Belfry	John Green
Belt	F. A. Cranston
Bigfork	Floyd D. Wentz
Big Sandy	Earl Julson
Big Timber	Ben Slanger
Billings	Z. G. Hudgin
Bozeman	William H. Vance
	Art Ward
Bridger	Leonard Burns
Browning	Rex F. Campbell
Cascade	Dallas Ferry
Chester	Theodore Thorson
Chinook	Floyd Bowen
Choteau	Joseph Lindseth
Conrad	Norbert Majerus
Culbertson	Don Hunter
Deer Lodge	W. E. Anderson
Denton	Elwin Gessner
Dillon	D. L. Johnson
Dutton	Donald Allen
Fairfield	George Tubb
Fort Benton	E. D. Carpenter
Glasgow	Warren Hanna
Hardin	W. S. Cowley
Harlowton	William Evans
Highwood	Rudolph Menghini
	(H. Lasater)
Hingham	Joe W. Krall
Hinsdale	R. Rex Dalley
Joplin	G. D. Lammers
Kalispell	H. E. Robinson
Laurel	Carl Haase
Lewistown	W. J. Welker
	Dwight Kindschy
Lodge Grass	Lloyd Graham
Lonepine	Jack Erkkila
Malta	H. E. Rodeberg
Manhattan	R. F. Mowery
Medicine Lake	Basil Ashcraft
Miles City	H. B. Hoffman
	Edgar Johnson
Missoula	C. M. Homer
Moccasin	Leroy Keilman
Musselshell	D. A. Williams
Opheim	L. K. Marvin
Polson	H. L. Lowman
Power	C. R. Skinner
Ronan	W. P. Thomas
Scobey	Clarence DeStaffany
Sidney	Lambert Hruska
Simms	Scott Hoskinson
Stanford	Hugh Paris
Stevensville	Ralph Gill
Townsend	J. W. Wellington
	(R. Menghini)
Twin Bridges	Bert F. Badham
Valier	Everett Fraser
Whitehall	Leonard Searle
Worden	William R. Jones

MONTANA VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE INSTRUCTORS

1940 - 1941

Town	Instructor	Town	Instructor
Absarokee	John Munson	Joplin	Bille Janssen
Belfry	John Green	Kalispell	H. E. Robinson
Belgrade	Clifford Hughes	Laurel	Carl Haase
Belt	F. A. Crnastn	Lewistown	Art Ward
Bigfork	Floyd D. Wentz		Dwight Kindschy
Big Sandy	Earl Julson	Lodge Grass	Lloyd Graham
Big Timber	Ben Slanger	Lonepine	Jack Erkkila
Billings	Z. G. Hudgin	Malta	H. E. Rodeberg
Bozeman	William H. Vance	Manhattan	R. F. Mowery
Bridger	Leonard Burns	Medicine Lake	Basil Ashcraft
Browning	Rex F. Campbell	Miles City	H. B. Hoffman
Cascade	Arnold Bergland	Missoula	C. M. Homer
Charlo	Wayne Adams	Moccasin	Joe Krall
Chester	Theodore Thorson	Musselshell	Jack Atten
Chinook	Floyd Bowen	Opheim	Don Lammers
Choteau	J. M. Lindseth	Polson	H. L. Lowman
Conrad	Norbert Majerus	Poplar	LeRoy Keilman
Culbertson	Don Hunter	Power	Chas. R. Skinner
Deer Lodge	W. E. Anderson	Ronan	Wm. P. Thomas
Denton	Elwin Gessner	Scobey	Clarence DeStaffany
Dillon	D. L. Johnson	Sheridan	Dallas Ferry
Dutton	Donald Allen	Sidney	Wm. Davidson
Fairfield	George Tubb	Simms	Scott Hoskinson
Fort Benton	David Carpenter		Lyle Davis
Glasgow	Warren Hanna	Stanford	Thurlow Leach
Hamilton	Delno Gates	Stevensville	Ralph Gill
Hardin	W. S. Cowley	Twin Bridges	Bert F. Badham
Harlowton	William Evans	Townsend	Rudolph Menghini
Highwood	Herbert Lasater	Valier	William Meeks
Hingham	L. K. Marvin	Whitehall	Leonard Searle
Hinsdale	R. Rex Dalley	Wolf Point	Herb Berland
Hot Springs	Stephen Urs	Worden	William Jones

MONTANA VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE INSTRUCTORS

1941 - 1942

Town	Instructor
Absarokee	John Munson
Belfry	George Maki
Belgrade	~~Jack Otten~~
	Riley Hensley
Belt	F. A. Cranston
Bigfork	~~Floyd D. Wentz~~
	Harry Kauffman
Big Sandy	Earl Julson
Big Timber	Ben Slanger
Billings	Z. G. Hudgin
Bozeman	William Vance
Bridger	Leonard Burns
Browning	Rex F. Campbell
Cascade	~~Arnold Bergland~~
	Vernon Ballantyne
Charlo	Wayne Adams
Chester	Russell Newton
Chinook	Floyd Bowen
Choteau	J. M. Lindseth
Circle	~~Jee Krall~~
	Clarence Hale
Conrad	Norbert Majerus
Culbertson	Don Hunter
Deer Lodge	W. E. Anderson
Denton	Elwin Gessner
Dillon	~~D. L. Johnson~~
	Bill Evans
Dutton	Donald Allen
Fairfield	Clifford Hughes
Fairview	Larry Gill
Fort Benton	David Carpenter
Froid	Robert Hogge
Fromberg	Lyle Davis
Glasgow	Warren Hanna
Hamilton	Delno Gates
Hardin	~~Jim Monferton~~
	Dan Mizner
Harlowton	~~William Evans~~
	Bille Janssen
Highwood	Herbert Lasater
Hingham	John DeVries
Hinsdale	R. Rex Dalley
Hot Springs	Stephen Urs
Joplin	~~Bille Janssen~~
	Adolph Henn
Kalispell	H. E. Robinson
	Bob Olson
Laurel	Dick Fagan
Lewistown	Art Ward
	Dwight Kindschy
Lodge Grass	Lloyd Graham
Lonepine	F. E. Hillman
Malta	Don McEwen
Manhattan	R. F. Mowery
Medicine Lake	Basil Ashcraft
Miles City	H. B. Hoffman
Missoula	C. M.Homer
Moccasin	Glenn Jones
Opheim	Don Lammers
Polson	H. L. Lowman
Poplar	LeRoy Keilman
Power	C. DeStaffany
Ronan	Wm. P. Thomas
Sheridan	Dallas Ferry
Sidney	Wm. Davidson
Simms	Scott Hoskinson
Stanford	Jack Payne
Stevensville	Ralph Gill
Townsend	Rudolph Menghini
Twin Bridges	Bert F. Badham
Valier	William Meeks
Whitehall	Leonard Searle
Wolf Point	Herb Berland
Worden	William R. Jones

(Those crossed out were changed sometime during the year.)

MONTANA VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE INSTRUCTORS

1942 - 1943

Town	Instructor
Belfry	George Maki
Belgrade	Orlando Cappes
Belt	F. A. Cranston
Big Fork	Harry Kauffman
Big Sandy	Earl Julson
Big Timber	Ben Slanger
Billings	Z. G. Hudgin
Bozeman	William Vance
Bridger	Leonard Burns
Browning	Rex F. Campbell
Cascade	Elwin Gessner
Charlo	Wayne Adams
Chester	Max Stark
Circle	John DeVries
Chinook	Floyd Bowen
Conrad	Norbert Majerus
Deer Lodge	Wm. E. Anderson
Denton	William Parlett
Dillon	Bill Evans
Fairfield	Cliff Hughes
Fairview	Larry Gill
Fort Benton	David Carpenter
Froid	Robert Hogge
Fromberg	Lyle Davis
Glasgow	Steven Urs
Hamilton	Clarence Hale
Hardin	Charles Bordsen
Hingdale	Rex Dalley
Hot Springs	Don McEwen
Joplin	Earl Kellar
Kalispell	H. E. Robinson
	Bob Olson
Laurel	Walt Mauritson
Lewistown	Dwight Kindschy
Lonepine	F. M. Hillman
Malta	Bob Duncan
Manhattan	R. F. Mowery
Medicine Lake	Don Hunter
Miles City	H. B. Hoffman
Missoula	C. M. Homer
Polson	H. L. Lowman
Poplar	LeRoy Kellman
Power	Clarence DeStaffany
Ronan	William Thomas
Sheridan	Don Douglas
Sidney	William Davidson
Simms	Scott Hoskinson
St. Ignatius	Riley Hensley
Stanford	Alfred Thorson
Stevensville	Ralph Gill
Townsend	Lloyd Graham
Twin Bridges	Frank McGuire
Valier	William Meeks
Whitehall	William Armstrong
Wolf Point	Herb Berland
Worden	William R. Jones

MONTANA VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE INSTRUCTORS

1943 - 1944

Town	Instructor	Town	Instructor
Belgrade	Orlando Cappes	Hardin	Paul Goller
Belt	F. A. Cranston	Hot Springs	Russell Miller
Bigfork	Harry Kauffman	Kalispell	H. E. Robinson
Big Timber	Leonard Burns	Laurel	Walt Mauritson
Billings	Z. G. Hudgin	Lewistown	Dwight Kindschy
Bozeman	Lyle Davis	Lonepine	John McCoy
Browning	Louis Schroer	Malta	Rex Campbell
Cascade	Elwin Gessner	Manhattan	R. F Mowery
Charlo	Wayne Adams	Medicine Lake	Don Hunter
Chinook	Floyd Bowen	Miles City	H. B. Hoffman
Circle	John DeVries	Missoula	C. M. Homer
Conrad	Conrad Glaim	Polson	H. L. Lowman
Culbertson	William Parlett	Ronan	Ralph Bond
Deer Lodge	William Anderson	Sheridan	Don Douglas
Denton	Don McEwen	Sidney	Ralph Ashorn
Dillon	Bill Evans	Simms	Scott Hoskinson
Fairfield	Cliff Hughes	St. Ignatius	Max Stark
Fairview	Larry Gill	Stanford	Alfred Thorson
Fort Benton	Dean Elliott	Stevensville	Ralph Gill
Fromberg	Martin Briggeman	Valier	William Meeks
Glasgow	Steven Urs	Whitehall	William Armstrong
Hamilton	Henry Botch	Worden	William Jones

MONTANA VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE INSTRUCTORS

1944 - 1945

Town	Instructor	Town	Instructor
Belgrade	Harry Larson	Hot Springs	Edward Ensign
Belt	F. A Crowston	Kalispell	H. E. Robinson
Bigfork	Bob Harris	Lewistown	Dwight Kindschy
Big Sandy	F. E. Miley	Lonepine	Harold Pederson
Big Timber	Scott Hoskinson	Malta	Rex Campbell
Billings	Rex Ireland	Manhattan	R. F. Mowery
Bozeman	Lyle Davis	Medicine Lake	Don Hunter
Browning	Louis Schroer	Miles City	H. B. Hoffman
Cascade	Elwin Gessner	Missoula	Wayne Adams
Charlo	Harold McHose	Polson	Leonard Burns
Chinook	Floyd Bowen	Power	Riley Hensley
Conrad	Conrad Glaim	Ronan	Homer Welch
Deer Lodge	Kenneth Eliason	Sidney	Ralph Osborn
Denton	Thomas Seibert	Simms	William Armstrong
Dillon	John Hartwig	St. Ignatius	Max Stark
Fairfield	Cliff Hughes	Stanford	Alfred Thorson
Fort Benton	David Carpenter	Stevensville	Ralph Gill
Fromberg	Alfred Parker	Thompson Falls	Ralph Bond
Glasgow	Steven Urs	Valier	Harry Swanson
Hamilton	Henry Botch	Whitehall	Floyd Kenison
Hardin	Paul Goller	Worden	William Jones
Hinsdale	Rex Dalley		

MONTANA VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE INSTRUCTORS

1945 - 1946

Town	Instructor
Belgrade	Harry Larson
Belt	F. A. Cranston
Bigfork	Bob Harris
Big Sandy	F. E Miley
Big Timber	Scott Hoskinson
Billings	Rex Ireland
Bozeman	Lyle Davis
Bridger	Wayne Adams
Browning	K. T. Wy-Bergan Glenn Jones
Cascade	Elwin Gessner
Charlo	Delbert Palmer
Chinook	Floyd Bowen
Conrad	Louis Anderson
Deer Lodge	Don Beck
Denton	Thomas Seibert
Dillon	John Hartwig
Fairfield	Cliff Hughes
Fort Benton	Dean-Elliot Joe Krall
Fromberg	Alfred Parker
Glasgow	Steven Urs
Hardin	Ed Rice
Hinsdale	Rex Dalley
Hot Springs	Edwin Ensign
Kalispell	H. E. Robinson
Lewistown	Henry Hertz
Lonepine	Harold Pederson
Malta	Bob Olson
Manhattan	R. F. Mowery
Medicine Lake	Don Hunter
Miles City	H. B. Hoffman
Polson	Ralph Bond
Power	Riley Hensley
Ronan	Charles H. Gill
Sidney	Ralph Osborn
Simms	William Armstrong
St. Ignatius	Max Stark
Stevensville	Ralph Gill
Thompson Falls	Steve J. Previs
Worden	William Jones

MONTANA VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE INSTRUCTORS

1946 - 1947

Town	Instructor	Town	Instructor
Belgrade	Harry Larson	Hamilton	Ed Ensign
Belt	F. A. Cranston	Highwood	Rudolph Mengheni
Big Sandy	Earl Julson	Hinsdale	Rex Dalley
Big Timber	Scott Hoskinson	Hot Springs	Harry Kauffman
Billings	L. J. Keilman	Kalispell	H. E. Robinson
Bozeman	E. P. Smith	Lewistown	Henry Hertz
Bridger	Wayne Adams	Lonepine	Harold Pederson
Browning	Bob Harris	Malta	Bob Olson
Cascade	Elwin Gessner	Manhattan	R. F. Mowery
Chinook	Floyd Bowen	Medicine Lake	Dwight Nelson
Conrad	Art Habel	Miles City	H. B. Hoffman
Deer Lodge	Dan Mizner	Polson	Ralph Bond
Denton	Thomas Seibert	Ronan	Charles H. Gill
Dillon	Joe Krall	Simms	William Armstrong
Fairfield	Dick Fagan	Sheridan	Don Douglas
Fort Benton	Don Lammers	St. Ignatius	Max Stark
Frazer	Willard Sweeney	Stanford	Lloyd Schmidt
Fromberg	Jim Monforton	Stevensville	Ralph Gill
Glasgow	Stephen Urs	Whitehall	L. T. Robbins
Fairview	Earl H. Knebel	Worden	Dean Pence

MONTANA VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE INSTRUCTORS

1947 - 1948

Town	Instructor
Belgrade	Harry Larson
Belt	F. A. Cranston
Big Sandy	Earl Julson
Big Timber	Scott Hoskinson
Billings	J. L. Keilman
Bozeman	E. P. Smith
Bridger	Wayne Adams
Browning	Bob Harris
Cascade	Elwin Gessner
Chinook	Floyd Bowen
Choteau	Gordon Herwig
Conrad	Lyle J. Campbell
Deer Lodge	Dan Mizner
Denton	Dean Davidson
Dillon	Joe Krall
Fairfield	Dick Fagan
Fort Benton	George Puckett
Fromberg	Jim Monforton
Glasgow	Stephen Urs
Hamilton	Clarence Zeigler
Harlowton	Don Lammers
Hinsdale	Rex Dalley
Hobson	Tom Seibert
Kalispell	H. E. Robinson Bob Olsen
Lewistown	Jim Schultz
Lonepine	Harold Pederson
Malta	John Mikelsell
Manhattan	R. F. Mowery
Medicine Lake	Dwight Nelson
Miles City	H. B. Hoffman
Missoula	Mark Jennings
Polson	Ralph Bond
Power	Don Lee
Ronan	Charles H. Gill
Sidney	Jim Norden
Simms	William Armstrong
Sheridan	Don Douglas
St. Ignatius	Max Stark
Stanford	W. C. Thorsness
Stevensville	Ralph Gill
Whitehall	L. T. Robbins
Worden	Dean Pence

MONTANA VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE INSTRUCTORS

1949 - 1950

Town	Instructor
Absarokee	Forrest Steen
Bainville	Vernon Pacovsky
Belgrade	John VanDaveer
Belt	F. A. Cranston
Big Sandy	Wilson Burley
Big Timber	Scott Hoskinson
Billings	Raymond Agee
Bozeman	Everett Frazer
Bridger	Robert Wix
Browning	R. W. Harris
Cascade	Elwin Gessner
Charlo	John Jeakins
Chinook	Floyd Bowen
Choteau	John Nauck
Conrad	L. J. Campbell
Corvallis	Phillip Bratton
Culbertsonn	Vernon Pacovsky
Deer Lodge	Dan K. Mizner
Dillon	Donald Ryerson
Fairfield	Dick Fagan
Fairview	Bill West
Fort Benton	George Puckett
Fromberg	Malcolm Swan
Glasgow	Orville Thompson
Hamilton	Wayne Adams
Harlem	Larry J. Watterson
Harlowton	G. D. Lammers
Hinsdale	Ervin Gysler
Hobson	Kenneth Eastlick
Kalispell	Henry Robinson
	Bob Olson
Lewistown	Jim Schultz
Livingston	Jim Monforton
Malta	Dean Robertson
Manhattan	R. F. Mowery
Medicine Lake	Ray Jensen
Miles City	Harry Hoffman
	Bob Lyman
Missoula	Mark Jennings
Polson	Max Stark
Ronan	Dean Davidson
Sheridan	Don Douglas
Sidney	J. L. Worden
Simms	Wm. Armstrong
St. Ignatius	Wm. Kober
Stanford	Louis Anderson
Stevensville	Ralph Gill
Twin Bridges	Henry Sather
Whitehall	Norman Murray
Worden	Dean S. Pence

MONTANA VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE INSTRUCTORS

1950 - 1951

Town	Instructor	Town	Instructor
Absarokee	Ralph Stenehjem	Harlem	Larry J. Watterson
Baker	Bill West	Harlowton	J. E. Lunney, Jr.
Belfry	Raymond Phillips	Highwood	George Peterson
Bainville	Richard Rohde	Hinsdale	Gale Dorn
Belgrade	John VanDaveer	Hobson	Kenneth Eastlick
Belt	Floyd Cranston	Joliet	Richard Peaden
Big Sandy	Wilson Burley	Kalispell	Henry Robinson
Big Timber	Scott Hoskinson		Bob Olson
Billings	Raymond Agee	Lewistown	Jim Schultz
Bozeman	Everett Frazer	Livingston	Jim Monforton
Bridger	Robert Wix	Manhattan	R. F. Mowery
Browning	R. W. Harris	Malta	Dean Robertson
Cascade	Elwin Gessner	Medicine Lake	Bob Siebrasse
Charlo	John Jeakins	Miles City	Harry Hoffman
Chinook	Floyd Bowen	Polson	Max Stark
Choteau	John Nauck	Ronan	Richard Bauer
Conrad	L. J. Campbell	Sheridan	Don Douglas
Corvallis	Phillip Bratton	Sidney	J. L. Norden
Culbertson	Billie Burns	Simms	William Aubert
Deer Lodge	Dan K. Mizner	St. Ignatius	William Kober
Dillon	Don Ryerson	Stanford	Louis J. Anderson
Fairfield	Harold Stensland	Stevensville	Ralph Gill
Fairview	Luther Lalum	Twin Bridges	Henry Sather
Fort Benton	George Puckett	Valier	Don Freebury
Fromberg	Malcolm Swan	Whitehall	Clair Michels
Glasgow	O. E. Thompson	Worden	Dean S. Pence
Hamilton	Wayne Adams		

MONTANA VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE INSTRUCTORS

1951 - 1952

Town	Instructor
Absarokee	Ralph Stenehjem
Baker	Howard Breitbach
Bainville	Richard Rohde
Belfry	Raymond Phillips
Belgrade	John VanDaveer
Belt	Floyd Cranston
Big Timber	Scott Hoskinson
Billings	Raymond Agee
Bozeman	Everett Frazer
Bridger	Robert Wix
Big Sandy	Wilson Burley
Browning	R. W. Harris
Cascade	Elwin Gessner
Charlo	John Jeakins
Chinook	Floyd Bowen
Choteau	John Nauck
Conrad	Bob Siebrasse
Culbertson	Billie Burns
Corvallis	Phillips Bratton
Darby	Stephen Blair
Deer Lodge	Frank Westfall
Dillon	Don Ryerson
Fairfield	Harold Stensland
Fairview	Luther Lalum
Fort Benton	George Puckett
Froid	Jim Bugli
Fromberg	Malcolm Swan
Glasgow	Mike Jackson
Hamilton	Wayne Adams
Hardin	Dean Davidson
Harlem	Larry Watterson
Harlowton	G. D. Lammers
Highwood	George Peterson
Hinsdale	Gale Dorn
Hobson	Kenneth Eastlick
Joliet	Sam Andes
Kalispell	Bob Olson
	Henry Robinson
Lewistown	Jim Schultz
Livingston	Ken Gerner
Manhattan	Ralph F. Mowery
Malta	Dean Robertson
Medicine Lake	Gene Teasdale
Miles City	Harry Hoffman
Missoula	James A. Dean
Nashua	Robert Pust
Plentywood	Dick Fagan (resigned)
	Aden Hagland
Polson	Max Stark
Ronan	Richard Bauer
Sheridan	Don Douglas
Sidney	J. L. Norden
Simms	William Aubert
St. Ignatius	William Kober
Stanford	Orval Seright
Stevensville	Angus MacMillan
Twin Bridges	Don Kalstad
Valier	Don Freebury
Whitehall	Clair Michels
Worden	Dean S. Pence

MONTANA AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION INSTRUCTORS

1952 - 1953

Town	Instructor
Absarokee	Ralph Stenehjem
Bainville	Myron Rogenes
Baker	Howard Breitbach
Belfry	Henry Haagenstad
Belgrade	John VanDaveer
Belt	Sandy Speelmon
Big Sandy	Wilson Burley
Big Timber	Scott Hoskinson
Billings	Raymond Agee
Bozeman	Everett Fraser
Bridger	Robert Wix
Broadus	Wesley Williams
Browning	R. W. Harris
Cascade	Elwin Gessner
Charlo	John Jeakins
Chinook	Floyd Bowen
Choteau	John Nauck
Conrad	Bob Siebrasse
Corvallis	Phillip Bratton
Culbertson	Bill Burns
Darby	Earl Baker
Deer Lodge	Frank Westfall
Dillon	Don Ryerson
Fairfield	Harold Stensland
Fairview	Stephen Blair
Fort Benton	George Puckett
Froid	John Bugli
Fromberg	Malcolm Swan
Glasgow	Mike Jackson
Hamilton	Wayne Adams=
Hardin	Elmer Showman
Harlem	Larry Watterson
Harlowton	G. D. Lammers
Highwood	Wayne Elser
Hinsdale	Dorman Butts
Hobson	Al Aakhus
Joliet	August Hein
Kalispell	Henry Robinson
	Bob Olsen
	Luther Lalum
Lewistown	Jim Schultz
Livingston	Ken Gerner
Manhattan	Ralph Mowery
Malta	Dean Robertson
Medicine Lake	Norman Murray
Miles City	Jim Michelson
Missoula	Noel Baker
Nashua	Robert Pust
Plentywood	Vernon Pacovsky
Polson	Max Stark
Ronan	Richard Bauer
Sheridan	Don Douglas
Sidney	James Norden
Simms	William Aubert
Stanford	Orval Seright
Stevensville	Sid Tietema
St. Ignatius	William Kober
Twin Bridges	Don Kalstad
Valier	Don Freebury
Whitehall	Pete Hoagland
Wolf Point	Billy Butts
Worden	Dean S. Pence

MONTANA VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE INSTRUCTORS

1953 - 1954

Town	Instructor
Absarokee	Ralph Stenehjem
Bainville	Myron Rogenes
Baker	Howard Breitbach
Belfry	Henry Haagenstad
Belgrade	John VanDaveer
Belt	Elvin Michels
Big Sandy	Wilson Burley
Big Timber	Scott Hoskinson
Billings	Raymond Agee
Bozeman	Everett Fraser
Bridger	Robert Wix
Broadus	Wesley Williams
Browning	R. W. Harris
Cascade	Elwin Gessner
Charlo	John Jeakins
Chinook	Floyd Bowen
Choteau	John Nauck
Conrad	Lyle J. Campbell
Corvallis	Phillip Bratton
Culbertson	Homer Carter
Darby	Earl Baker
Deer Lodge	Frank Westfall
Dillon	Don Ryerson
Fairfield	Harold Stensland
Fairview	Stephen Blair
Fort Benton	Don Lee
Froid	Elmer Paulson
Fromberg	Malcolm Swan
Glasgow	William Yadon
Hamilton	Wayne Adams
Hardin	Elmer Showman
Harlem	Charles Seabery
Harlowton	G. D. Lammers
Highwood	Wayne Elser
Hinsdale	Elmer L. Jones
Hobson	Glenn Gore
Joliet	Lawrence Bohl
Kalispell	Henry Robinson
	Bob Olson
	Luther Lalum
Lewistown	Jim Schultz
Livingston	Alvin Christensen
Malta	Dean Robertson
Manhattan	Ralph Mowery
Medicine Lake	Bob Weber
Miles City	James Michels
Missoula	Mark Jennings
Nashua	Robert Pust
Plentywood	Vernon Pacovsky
Polson	Max Stark
Ronan	Richard Bauer
Sheridan	Don Douglas
Sidney	James Norden
Simms	William Aubert
Stanford	Orval Seright
Stevensville	Sid Tietema
St. Ignatius	Therin G. Mahle
Three Forks	William Kober
Twin Bridges	Don Kalstad
Whitehall	Pete Hoagland
Valier	Don Freebury
Worden	Dean S.Pence

MONTANA VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE INSTRUCTORS

1954 - 1955

Town	Instructor
Absarokee	Ralph Stenehjem
Bainville	Vernon Pacovsky
Baker	Howard Breitbach
Belfry	Henry Haagenstad
Belgrade	John VanDaveer
Belt	Ed Sprague
Big Sandy	Wilson Burley
Big Timber	Scott Hoskinson
Billings	Byron Violett
Bozeman	Everett Fraser
Bridger	Robert Wix
Broadus	Wesley Williams
Browning	R. W. Harris
	Tom McKeown
Cascade	Elwin Gessner
Charlo	John Jeakins
Chinook	Floyd Bowen
Choteau	John Nauck
Conrad	Lyle J. Campbell
Corvallis	Phillip Bratton
Culbertson	T. L. Lippert
Darby	Earl Baker
Deer Lodge	Frank Westfall
Dillon	Allen Walton
Fairfield	Harold Stensland
Fairview	Stephen Blair
Fort Benton	Don Lee
Fromberg	Malcolm Swan
Geraldine	Ken Eastlick
Glasgow	William Yadon
Hamilton	Wayne Adams
Hardin	Elmer Showman
Harlem	Charles Scabery
Harlowton	G. D. Lammers
Highwood	Wayne Elser
Hinsdale	Elmer L. Jones
Hobson	Glenn Gore
Joplin	Robert Fleege
Joliet	Lawrence Bohl
Kalispell	Luther Lalum
	Henry Robinson
Lewistown	Jim Schultz
Livingston	Alvin Christensen
Malta	Dean Robertson
Manhattan	Ralph Mowery
Medicine Lake	Gene Teasdale
Miles City	James Michels
Missoula	Mark Jennings
Nashua	Robert Pust
Plentywood	Dick Fagan
Polson	Max Stark
Red Lodge	Bob Weber
Ronan	Richard Bauer
Sheridan	Don Douglas
Sidney	James Norden
Simms	William Aubert
Stanford	Orval Seright
Stevensville	Sid Tietema
St. Ignatius	Therin G. Mahle
Three Forks	William Kober
Twin Bridges	Don Kalstad
Whitehall	Pete Hoagland
Valier	Don Freebury
Worden	Dean S. Pence

MONTANA VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE INSTRUCTORS

1955 - 1956

Town	Instructor	Town	Instructor
Absarokee	Ralph Stenehjem	Harlowton	G. D. Lammers
Augusta	C. W. Norwood	Highwood	Wayne Elser
Bainville	Vernon Pacovsky	Hinsdale	Elmer L. Jones
Baker	Howard Breitbach	Hobson	Glenn Gore
Belfry	Henry Haagenstad	Joliet	Lawrence Bohl
Belgrade	John VanDaveer	Joplin	Robert Fleege
Belt	Ed Sprague	Kalispell	Luther Lalum
Big Sandy	Wilson Burley		Henry Robinson
Big Timber	Scott Hoskinson	Lewistown	Jim Schultz
Billings	Raymond Agee	Livingston	Alvin Christensen
Bozeman	Everett Fraser	Malta	Dean Robertson
Bridger	Robert Wix	Manhattan	Ralph Mowery
Broadus	Wesley Williams	Medicine Lake	Jack Demko
Browning	R. W. Harris	Miles City	James Michels
Cascade	Elwin Gessner	Missoula	Mark Jennings
Charlo	John Jeakins	Nashua	Robert Pust
Chinook	Floyd Bowen	Plentywood	Dick Fagan
Choteau	John Nauck	Polson	Max Stark
Conrad	Lyle J Campbell	Red Lodge	Bob Weber
Corvallis	Phillip Bratton	Ronan	Richard Bauer
Culbertson	T. L. Lippert	Rosebud	Robert Brown
Darby	Earl Baker	St. Ignatius	Therin G. Mahle
Deer Lodge	Frank Westfall	Scobey	George Erickson
Dillon	Allen Walton	Sheridan	Don Douglas
Fairfield	William Armstrong	Sidney	James Norden
Fairview	Stephen Blair	Simms	William Aubert
Fort Benton	Don Lee	Stanford	Orval Seright
Fromberg	Malcolm Swan	Stevensville	Warren Pavlat
Geraldine	Ken Eastlick	Three Forks	William Kober
Glasgow	William Yadon	Twin Bridges	Don Kalstad
Hamilton	Wayne Adams	Valier	Don Freebury
Hardin	Elmer Showman	Whitehall	Max Amberson
Harlem	Charles Scabery	Worden	Dean S. Pence

MONTANA VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE INSTRUCTORS

1956 - 1957

Town	Instructor
Absarokee	Ralph Stenehjem
Augusta	C. W. Norwood
Bainville	Vernon Pacovsky
Baker	Howard Breitbach
Belfry	Henry Haagenstad
Belgrade	John VanDaveer
Belt	Floyd Cranston
Big Sandy	Wilson Burley
Big Timber	Scott Hoskinson
Billings	Raymond Agee
Bozeman	Evetett Fraser
Bridger	Lester Kyllo
Broadus	Albert Spika
Browning	R. W. Harris
Cascade	Elwin Gessner
Charlo	John Jeakins
Chinook	Floyd Bowen
Choteau	John Nauck
Conrad	Lyle J. Campbell
Corvallis	Phillip Bratton
Culbertson	T. L. Lippert
Darby	Earl Baker
Deer Lodge	Frank Westfall
Dillon	Allen Walton
Fairfield	William Armstrong
Fairview	Gus Hein
Fort Benton	Gail Stensland
Fromberg	Malcolm Swan
Geraldine	Ken Eastlick
Glasgow	Alvin Christensen
Hamilton	Wayne Adams
Hardin	Elmer Showman
Harlem	Dale Berwick
Harlowton	G. D. Lammers
Highwood	Wayne Elser
Hinsdale	Elmer L. Jones
Hobson	Glenn Gore
Joliet	Cliff Doke
Joplin	Robert Fleege
Kalispell	Luther Lalum Henry Robinson
Lewistown	Jim Schultz
Livingston	Don Freebury
Malta	Dean Robertson
Manhattan	Ralph Mowery
Medicine Lake	Jack Demko
Miles City	James Michels
Missoula	Larry Bohl
Nashua	Robert Pust
Plentywood	Wes Williams
Polson	Max Stark
Red Lodge	Bob Weber
Ronan	Richard Bauer
Rosebud	Robert Brown
St. Ignatius	Therin G. Mahle
Scobey	Reasy Rea
Sheridan	Don Douglas
Sidney	James Norden
Simms	William Aubert
Stanford	Orval Seright
Stevensville	Warren Pavlat
Three Forks	William Kober
Whitehall	Max Amberson
White Sulphur Springs	Dick Woods
Worden	Dean S. Pence

MONTANA VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE INSTRUCTORS

1957 - 1958

Town	Instructor
Absarokee	Lloyd Rixe
Augusta	C. W. Norwood
Bainville	Vernon Pacovsky
Baker	Howard Breitbach
Belfry	Henry Haagenstad
Belgrade	John VanDaveer
Belt	Floyd Cranston
Bigfork	Perry Mathews
Big Sandy	Wilson Burley
Big Timber	Scott Hoskinson
Billings	Raymond Agee
Bozeman	Everett Fraser
Bridger	Lester Kyllo
Broadus	Charles Gestring
Browning	R. W. Harris
Cascade	Elwin Gessner
Charlo	Robert Pust
Chinook	Floyd Bowen
Choteau	John Nauck
Clyde Park	Jim Lewis
Conrad	Lyle J. Campbell
Corvallis	Phillip Bratton
Darby	Dale Simon
Deer Lodge	Frank Westfall
Dillon	Allen Walton
Fairfield	William Armstrong
Fairview	Gus Hein
Fort Benton	Gail Stensland
Fromberg	Malcolm Swan
Geraldine	Ken Eastlick
Glasgow	Alvin Christensen
Hardin	Elmer Showman=
Harlem	Dale Berwick
Harlowton	G. D. Lammers
Highwood	Wayne Elser
Hinsdale	Thomas R. McCormick
Hobson	Glenn Gore
Joliet	Cliff Doke
Joplin	Robert Fleege
Kalispell	Luther Lalum
	Henry Robinson
Lewistown	Jim Schultz
Livingston	Don Freebury
Malta	Dean Robertson
Manhattan	Ralph Mowery
Medicine Lake	Jack Demko
Miles City	James Michels
Missoula	Larry Bohl
	Mark Jennings
Nashua	G. R. Friedberg
Plentywood	Ralph Stenehjem
Polson	Max Stark
Red Lodge	Howard Crumbaker
Ronan	Richard Bauer
Rosebud	Don Heaney
St. Ignatius	Therin G. Mahle
Scobey	Reasy Rea
Sheridan	Don Douglas
Sidney	James Norden
Simms	William Aubert
Stanford	Orval Seright
Stevensville	Warren Pavlat
Three Forks	William Kober
Whitehall	Holgrim Hollo
White Sulphur Springs	Oliver Hammersmark
Worden	Dean S. Pence

MONTANA VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE INSTRUCTORS

1958 - 1959

Town	Instructor
Absarokee	Jack Alles
Augusta	C. W. Norwood
Bainville	Vernon Pacovsky
Baker	Howard Breitbach
Belfry	Einar Brosten
Belgrade	John VanDaveer
Belt	Floyd Cranston
Bigfork	Perry Mathews
Big Sandy	Wilson Burley
Big Timber	Scott Hoskinson
Billings	Raymond Agee
Bridger	Lester Kyllo
Broadus	Charles Gestring
Browning	R. W. Harris
Cascade	Elwin Gessner
Charlo	Robert Pust
Chinook	Floyd Bowen
Choteau	John Nauck
Clyde Park	Jim Lewis
Conrad	Lyle J. Campbell
Corvallis	Norval Marsh
Darby	Dale Simon
Deer Lodge	Frank Westfall
Dillon	Allen Walton
Fairfield	William Armstrong
Fairview	Gus Hein
Fort Benton	Gail Stensland
Fromberg	Malcolm Swan
Geraldine	Ken Eastlick
Glasgow	Alvin Christensen
Hardin	Elmer Showman
Harlem	Dale Berwick
Highwood	Wayne Elser
Hinsdale	Thomas R. McCormick
Hobson	Glenn Gore
Joliet	Cliff Doke
Joplin	Russell Johnson
Kalispell	Luther Lalum
	Henry Robinson
Lewistown	Jim Schultz
Livingston	Don Freebury
Malta	Dean Robertson
Manhattan	Ralph Mowery
Medicine Lake	Jack Demko
Miles City	James Michels
Missoula	Larry Bohl
	Mark Jennings
Nashua	G. R. Friedberg
Plentywood	Gerald Stensland
Plevna	Charles Simonsen
Polson	Max Stark
Red Lodge	Henry Haagenstad
Ronan	Richard Bauer
St. Ignatius	Therin G. Mahle
Scobey	Reasy Rea
Sheridan	Don Douglas
Sidney	James Norden
Simms	William Aubert
Stanford	Orval Seright
Stevensville	Phil Bratton
Three Forks	William Kober
Whitehall	Holgrim G. Hollo
White Sulphur Springs	Al Cook

MONTANA VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE INSTRUCTORS

1959 - 1960

Town	Instructor
Absarokee	Jack Alles
Augusta	C. W. Norwood
Bainville	Vernon Pacovsky
Baker	Howard Breitbach
Belfry	Einar Brosten
Belgrade	John VanDaveer
Belt	Floyd Cranston
Bigfork	Perry Mathews
Big Sandy	Wilson Burley
Big Timber	Scott Hoskinson
Billings	James Baird
Bridger	Lester Kyllo
Broadus	Charles Gestring
Browning	R. W. Harris
Cascade	Elwin Gessner=
Charlo	Robert Pust
Chinook	Floyd Bowen
Choteau	John Nauck
Clyde Park	James Lewis
Conrad	Lyle J. Campbell
Corvallis	Norval Marsh
Deer Lodge	Frank Westfall
Dillon	Allen Walton
Fairfield	William Armstrong
Fairview	Daniel R. Watts
Fort Benton	Gail Stensland
Fromberg	Malcolm Swan
Geraldine	Ken Eastlick
Glasgow	Alvin Christensen
Hardin	Elmer Showman
Harlem	Dale Berwick
Highwood	Wayne Elser
Hinsdale	Thomas R. McCormick
Hobson	Glenn Gore
Joliet	Cliff Doke
Kalispell	Luther Lalum
	Henry Robinson
Lewistown	James Schultz
Livingston	Don Freebury
Malta	Dean Robertson
Manhattan	Ralph Mowery
Medicine Lake	Jack Demko
Miles City	James Michels
Missoula	Larry Bohl
	Mark Jennings
Plentywood	Gerald Stensland
Plevna	Charles Simonsen
Polson	Max Stark
Red Lodge	Henry Haagenstad
Ronan	Richard Bauer
St. Ignatius	Therin G. Mahle
Scobey	Reasy Rea
Sheridan	Don Douglas
Sidney	James Norden
Simms	William Aubert
Stevensville	Phil Bratton
Three Forks	William Kober
Whitehall	Holgrim G. Hollo
White Sulphur Springs	Marvin Swandal

MONTANA VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE INSTRUCTORS

1960 - 1961

Town	Instructor
Absarokee	Vern Dahlstrom
Augusta	C. W. Norwood
Bainville	Vernon Pacovsky
Baker	Howard Breitbach
Belfry	Jim Yedlicka
Belgrade	John VanDaveer
Belt	Floyd Cranston
Bigfork	Perry Mathews
Big Sandy	Wilson Burley
Big Timber	Scott Hoskinson
Billings	Jack Allec
Bridger	Lester Kyllo
Broadus	Charles Geetring
Browning	R. W Harris
Cascade	Elwin Gessner
Charlo	Robert Pust
Chinook	Floyd Bowen
Choteau	John Nauck
Clyde Park	James Lewis
Conrad	Lyle J. Campbell
Corvallis	Wayne Adams
Culbertson	R. Sam Graham
Deer Lodge	Frank Westfall
Dillon	Allen Walton
Fairfield	William Armstrong
Fairview	Daniel R. Watts
Fort Benton	Gail Stensland
Fromberg	Merrill Armstrong
Glasgow	Wes Budke
Hardin	Einar Brosten
Harlem	Harold Farris
Highwood	Wayne Elser
Hinsdale	Thomas McCormick
Hobson	Glenn Gore
Joliet	Lloyd Crook
Kalispell	Luther Lalum
	Henry Robinson
Lewistown	James Schulta
Livingston	Don Freebury
Malta	Dean Robertson
Manhattan	Ralph Mowery
Medicine Lake	Jack Demko
Miles City	James Michels
Missoula	Larry Bohl
	Charles Sampson
Plentywood	Gerald Stensland
Plevna	Olaf Johnson
Polson	Max Stark
Red Lodge	Henry Haagenstad
Ronan	Richard Bauer
St. Ignatius	Therin G Mahle
Scobey	Reasy Rea
Sheridan	Don Douglas
Sidney	James Norden
Simms	William Aubert
Stevensville	Phil Bratton
Three Forks	William Kober
Whitehall	V. Gerald Keogh
White Sulphur Springs	Marvin Swandal
Wibaux	Ralph Butterfield
Worden	Dean S. Pence

SUMMARY

The history of Vocational Agriculture in Montana started in 1842 when Father DeSmet worked with the Indians at St. Mary's Mission.

From that time until 1917 some of the high schools taught agriculture to their students. These classes were sometimes taught by unqualified teachers and were pretty much of a hit-or-miss proposition.

In 1917 the first Vocational Agriculture Departments were established when the Montana legislature passed an appropriation to meet the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act.

The Smith-Hughes Departments increased to 25 in 1928. Many of these departments had organizations for the boys called "Ag Clubs". In 1929 the Montana Association of the Future Farmers of America was established. Each school with a Vo-Ag department established a local FFA chapter which took the place of the former Ag Clubs.

In 1935 the Vo-Ag teachers formed an organization called the Montana Association of Agricultural teachers. The purpose of the organization was to protect the Vo-Ag teacher and promote a professional atmosphere among the Vo-Ag teachers.

In general, Vocational Agriculture in Montana increased in size and importance from its beginning until the early 1940's. During and shortly after the Second World War the Vo-Ag program declined. In the late 1940's it started building up again and hit its peak in 1956 with 65 departments and more than 2,500 students. In 1960 there were 59 departments and around 2,000 members.

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