

A HISTORY OF THE GOLVA PUBLIC SCHOOL
GOLVA, NORTH DAKOTA

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J. B. K.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The discovery of present day Golden Valley County as a prime farming area, with its extremely rich soil and easily adaptable terrain that contains much flat surface, brought many settlers to try their fortunes at farming. With the settling of this area came the demand for proper educational facilities. Schools were soon established and were generously supported.

Even though, the growth of the area has not been spectacular nor has there been an expanding economy to supplement the farming economy of the region, the people of Lone Tree School District #6 have followed a fine tradition of school support in meeting the needs for improvement in school plant, expanding curriculum and additional facilities.

This study has reviewed public education in Golva in order to disclose the pattern of school development from 1914 to 1970. It is hoped that by reviewing the educational development and provisions of the past a greater appreciation will be held for those who pioneered education in Golva, and that the public in general will be cited to provide continued school support in the future.

In order to understand more thoroughly the progress Golva has made in regard to its schools, it is necessary

that we take a brief look into the early history of North Dakota.

Statement of the Problem

The problem of this study was to investigate the historical growth of the public school in Lone Tree School District #6 (Golva, North Dakota), from their establishment to the present time in order to provide a documented history for the local community as well as add to the cumulative knowledge of education in the state of North Dakota.

Procedure

The initial stage of this study consisted of reviewing literature to reveal the establishment of education in North Dakota and Montana and to determine if any studies of a similar nature had been conducted.

A fact finding study of Golva's public school was then conducted by investigating the school board minutes and administrative records of Lone Tree School District #6; archives of "The Beach Advance", "The Golden Valley News", and "The Billings County Pioneer" and the records of the county superintendent of schools of Golden Valley county. In addition, both active and retired teachers, administrators, school board members, school district clerks, and other members of the community were interviewed to obtain histori-

cal data about the development of the school in Golva.

Limitations

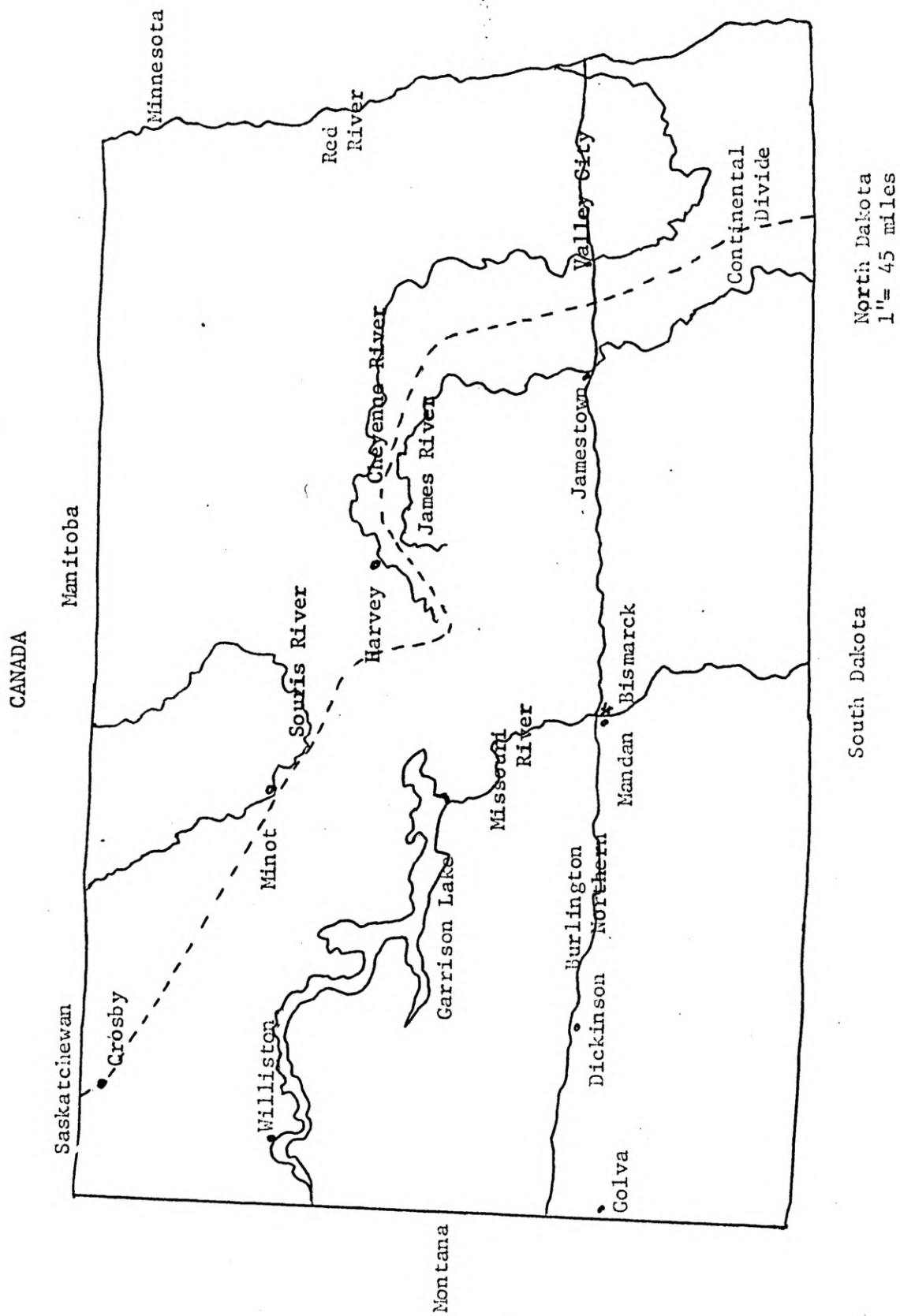
This study was limited to only one of North Dakota's many school districts, Lone Tree School District #6, Golva. Data was comparatively limited because Golva has no local newspaper nor has it ever had a local newspaper; the papers researched were published on a county-wide basis or neighboring-town basis. Data within the school was comparatively limited, also, because the clerks' minutes of school board meetings were missing prior to the year of 1947; the only available minutes were for the years of 1947 to the present.

CHAPTER II

GENERAL HISTORY

To understand and visualize the location and pertinent problems of the school system of Golva, North Dakota, the author feels the reader must be aware of some geographic facts and have some general information of the state of North Dakota, the county of Golden Valley, and the town of Golva, North Dakota. North Dakota is one of the northern most states of the United States with the northern border of the state comprising a portion of the international boundary between Canada and the United States. The state is part of the Louisiana Territory purchase of 1803. The earliest people frequenting the territory which is now North Dakota were the religious missionaries and fur traders. (51)

The major rivers include the Missouri River, the Red River of the north, the James River, the Cheyenne River, and the Souris River. These rivers drain the water of North Dakota into two major bodies of water: the Gulf of Mexico to the south and the Hudson Bay to the north. The continental divide that separates these drainage systems follows a line roughly connecting Crosby, North Dakota, (located almost in the northwest corner of the state), Minot (located at north central North Dakota), Harvey, North Dakota, and a point halfway between Jamestown, North Dakota, and Valley City, North



Dakota. This line seems to have more significance than drainage because this line also seems to divide the state ideologically, politically, population-wise and distance between education centers-wise.

This may be illustrated very explicitly when one investigates some of the major early-day political figures of North Dakota. The birthplace of the Nonpartisan League, a major political force in North Dakota until the late 1950's, was in Golden Valley county. The man who was the prime mover of this Nonpartisan League was A. C. Townley, a school teacher and large scale farmer in Golden Valley county during the years 1904-1911. (50)

Another major political figure of the early years of North Dakota was a man by the name of J. W. Brinton. This man was the editor of "The Golden Valley Chronicle" and a socialist. (42) In fact this man, J. W. Brinton was so notorious and controversial that a large number of respected and influential men of the Burkey and Golva area composed a resolution forbidding this socialistic politician from ever entering the Burkey Hall for any reason, whether for a speech or just a social visit. The resolution stated he used vile language and was a liar. This resolution was signed by these men and printed in "The Beach Advance" on January 8 and January 15 of 1915 and also posted on the door of the Burkey

Hall. Many of the very same surnames attached to the resolution are common and respected surnames in the community at this time. (5) (6)

The area this author is exploring is located in the Gulf of Mexico drainage area or south and west of this continental divide as described previously. This area comprises approximately one-half of the state of North Dakota. To further narrow our area of interest, the author chooses to consider only the area south and west of the path the Missouri River makes as it passes through the state.

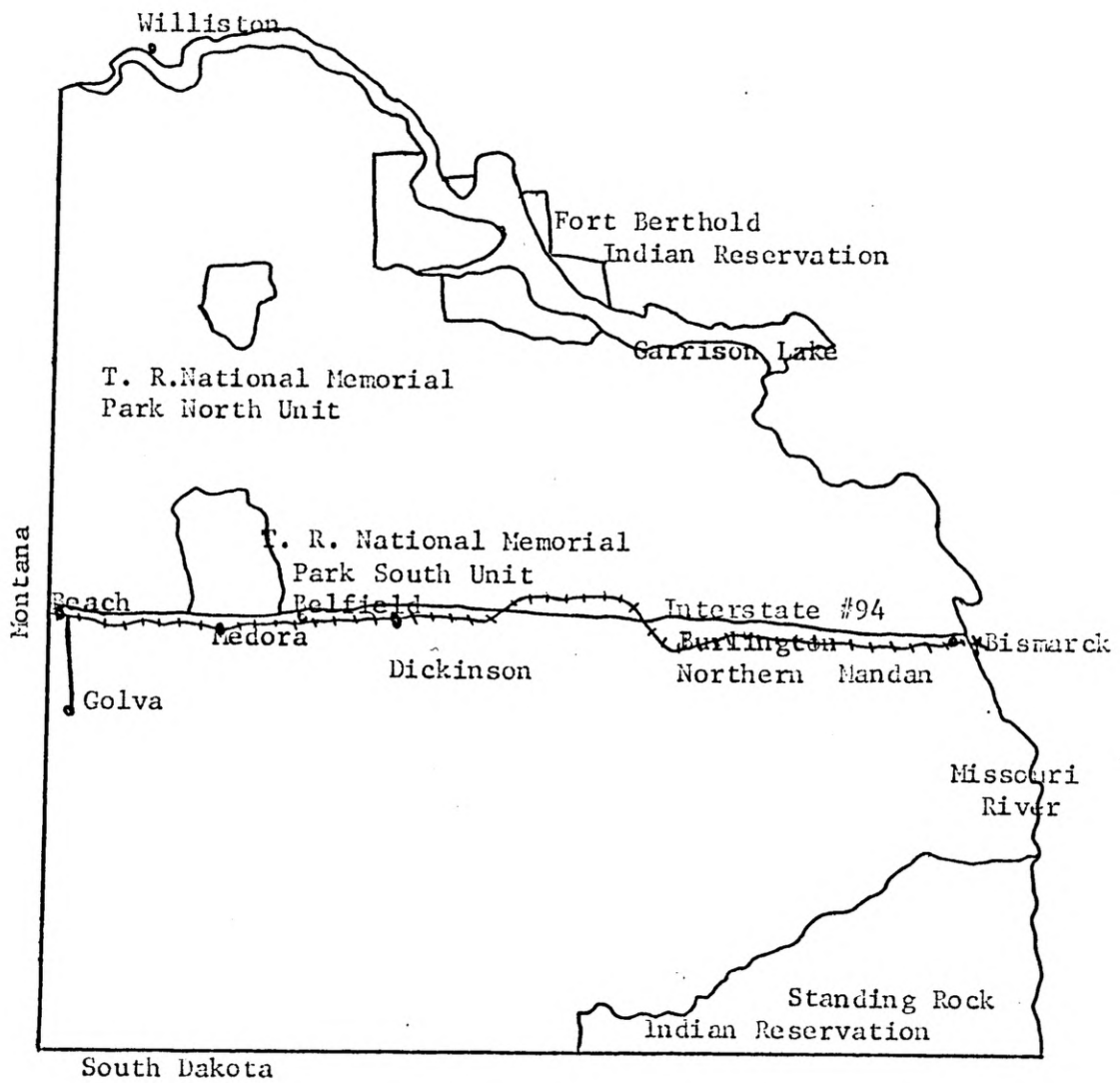
In this area the largest cities are Williston, Bismarck, Mandan, and Dickinson. Of these four cities, the first three mentioned are located on the Missouri River and the fourth mentioned is located approximately in the center of this southwestern part of the state. Bismarck, one of these four cities, is the state capitol and also the center of most of the state offices including the State Department of Public Instruction.

As this author narrows the area of discussion into the southwestern part of North Dakota, he wishes to point out certain concepts or ideas that are relevant:

1. The state of North Dakota is sparsely populated but is even more so as we move toward the southwest part of the state. Once we leave the Missouri

River, the only town with a population of more than 2000 inhabitants is Dickinson, North Dakota. (61)

2. The land area becomes much more rough with very few large fertile valleys or very few large flat tablelands suitable for farmland. This forces a different type of economical situation than elsewhere in the state of North Dakota. Consequently ranching, oil, coal mining, tourism along with farming are major economic factors. Another point of consequence is that in this area we find much federal and state owned land. Several of the very large federally owned land areas are the two parts of the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park honoring our 26th United States President who lived in this area and made it famous (60), two Indian reservations which are located in this part of the state, and almost all of the Badlands of North Dakota which are state or federally owned. (28)
3. The Northern Pacific Railroad (now the Burlington-Northern Incorporated) transverses the state of North Dakota from east to west and passes through Golden Valley county approximately 13 miles to the north of Golva. A branchline extends southward toward Golva and on into the small Montana



Southwest North Dakota
 1.5" = 50 miles

communities of Carlyle and Ollie. It is interesting to note that during this author's research, a 1927 newspaper article discussed a merger between the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railroads. The new company was to have been called The Great Northern Pacific Railroad. (20) Forty-two years later the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railroads finally did become one but chose a different name: Burlington Northern Railway.

4. The county of Golden Valley is a fertile valley but is different in that it was formed by a large lake rather than as a river valley. In fact, this lake was so deep that on top of Sentinel Butte (elevation 3,430 feet), which is the third highest point in North Dakota and located in the northeast part of Golden Valley county, fossils of fish have been unearthed. (50)
5. Part of Golden Valley county was included in the original part of Laramie County, Wyoming Territory, which was organized in 1865. In 1885 the region was reorganized and present day Golden Valley county and present day Billings county (all within North Dakota) were one. These counties remained as one until the general election in November of 1910. Then it was

McKenzie County

Wibaux County

Billings
County

Montana

Fallon County

Slope County

Golden Valley County
3/16" = 1 mile

• Trotters

Interstate #94

Sentinel Butte

Beach

Burlington Northern

Sentinel
Butte

Rocky
Butte

• Colva

• Burkey

N. D. #16

• Alpha

voted to divide this one large county into two smaller counties. Golden Valley county was formally organized on November 19, 1912. (50)

It was extremely interesting and surprising to find that the two counties of Golden Valley and Billings almost became one again twenty-eight years later. In 1940 the initial steps were taken by Billings county (which borders Golden Valley county on the east) to become part of Golden Valley county. It seems financial problems were the major reasons. Forty-five percent of the total land of Billings county was federally owned and the tax revenues were not great enough to operate. (28) Billings county is a county of such historical significance that many books glorifying the life of Marquis de Mores (31), Theodore Roosevelt, and the city of Medora (1) have been written. The present day Billings county is very wealthy with many oil wells adding to its taxable evaluation.

In 1905 and 1906, prior to the reorganization of Golden Valley county, the land was opened to homesteading. A group of land promoters headed by a certain John Emmel and located in St. Cloud, Minnesota, formed the German Catholic Land Company to bring settlers into the southern part of present

day Golden Valley county. Large numbers of these settlers came and filed claims on the land and founded the towns of Burkey and Alpha. Burkey and Alpha no longer exist, both having died completely. (42)

The first person to actually file for the county superintendent of schools office in the newly organized Golden Valley county was G. W. Wentland, the father of present-day Golden Valley county superintendent of schools. (3) Mr. G.W. Wentland wasn't the first county superintendent of schools in Golden Valley county, though, because J. A. Kitchen was appointed by Governor Burke during the fall of 1912. (50) Mr. G. W. Wentland's elected term of office started in 1914.

The first school in Golden Valley county was held in Sentinel Butte, a small community and the oldest community of the county, during 1897. Mrs. A. L. Martin was the teacher and there were fourteen students. (50)

Golden Valley county's first graduation ceremony took place in Skeen and Pearl's Hall in Sentinel Butte on Friday, May 10, 1904. Ten students graduated; all ladies. (50)

The first graduation ceremony in Lone Tree School District #6 was apparently held in the Burkey Hall on April 30, 1915. It seems ten schools joined to form an eighth-grade graduation ceremony with sixteen graduates, 150 pupils, and 350 spectators. (4)

The first teacher in the Golva schools was a man by the name of Russell Retz. He was a native of Topeka, Kansas, and was reportedly a very likeable young man. It must also be noted that he was a single man and considered a prime bachelor by the young ladies, because in 1925 he returned to Golva for a visit, which he apparently did quite often, and it was noted very explicitly that he was still single. The author of the newspaper item seemed to be somewhat amazed by this particular fact. (17) It must also be noted that the county records only start listing the Golva teachers from the year 1920, so his name does not appear on the list of educators contained in the appendix.

The first carload of grain (wheat) to be raised in Golden Valley county was shipped by train from Sentinel Butte on November 2, 1905. The shipper was A. L. Martin. (55) An early day farmer, banker, merchandiser, and rancher, Mr. A. L. Martin was considered by many to have done the most to develop the county. His wife was the county's first teacher, he was a state senator and state representative for many years, and he was the man that plotted the original townsite of Golva. (50)

When the economy of this valley is discussed, the farming aspects are the major factors. Sometimes one assumes cash grains such as wheat are the only grains grown, although this

is far from the truth. The southern and mid sections of Golden Valley county contain prime potato raising land. The potatoes raised are of a seed potato quality, very seldom seen in the market place. These seed potatoes are sent to the Red River Valley, to California, and sometimes to Idaho for their seed stock.

The town of Golva was started as a result of the railroad spur that was constructed during 1915. (2) The spur branched off the mainline of the Northern Pacific (now Burlington Northern) at Beach, North Dakota, and angled southward in a large arc shape extending into Montana at Carlyle and Ollie in Wibaux county. The railroad spur or branchline by-passed several of the established towns such as Burkey and Alpha and this, of course, caused the withering and dying of these towns. The town of Golva was started, then, in 1915, along this railroad spur or branchline when many of the businesses of Burkey moved to a new townsite along the railroad right-of-way. One of the present major businesses that originated in Burkey but was moved to this new place is The First State Bank of Golva. (42) After establishing this new townsite on land owned and plotted by A. L. Martin, the name of Golva was chosen. The name is a combination of letters taken from the name of the county, Golden Valley. The GOL of Golden and VA of Valley joined to form the name--Golva.

CHAPTER III

A HISTORY OF GOLVA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Before the founding of the town of Golva, Lone Tree Township voted bonds of \$4,500 to build three new rural school buildings. (22) This bond issue passed during the 1908-1909 school term for the schools known as the Clark School, the Hillside School, and the Page School. The Clark School burned completely and was rebuilt in 1915. (54)

At this time the Lone Tree School District #6 was comprised of the two townships of Lone Tree and Lower Valley. The three rural elementary schools served the families well, and a high school was organized in 1915. The early high school was housed in temporary quarters and that structure still stands as a potato warehouse as is attested by the following extraction:

"The Golva high school was established shortly after the coming of the railroad in 1915. It was housed in temporary quarters for a few years, at one time in the building now used by O. C. Schmitz as a potato warehouse. The first principal was J. Edward Tufft, now secretary of the North Dakota picnic association at Los Angeles, California. Over the years the school was built up to its present high standard by careful selection of teaching personnel....." (42)

The first school election for Lone Tree Township was held during the year of 1908, at which B. Rodgers, Joe Vetsch, and John Nistler were named as board members. The first clerk of the school district was Frank Noll. (42)

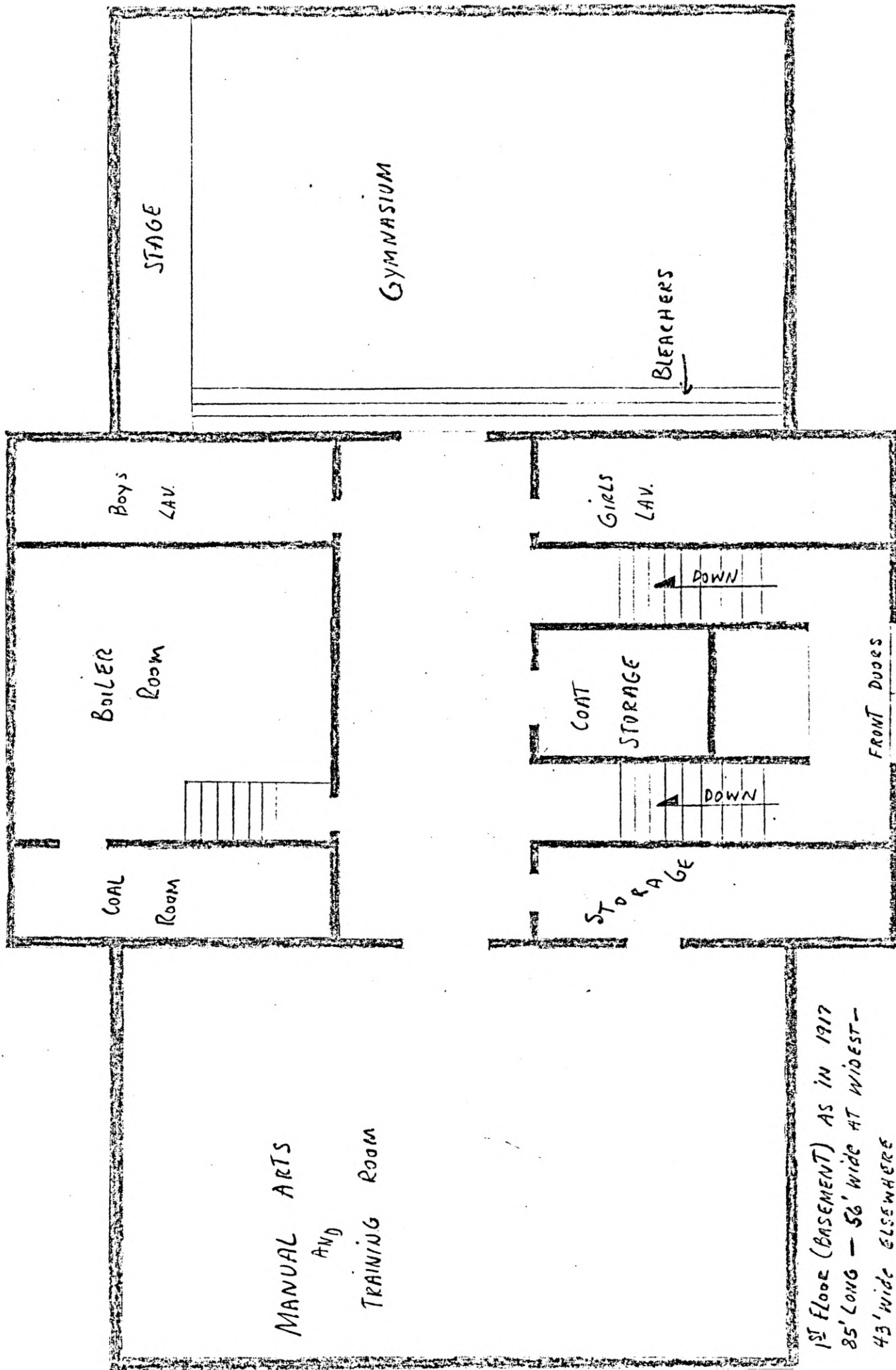
As the needs for a permanent-type structure for the school district became evermore pressing and obvious the voters decided on a very modern, brick structure; lauded as a model school. This structure was located in Golva and represented the first consolidated school of Golden Valley county. This building is a one story structure with full basement; making two stories or teaching floors. The building, though, contained several other levels for various rooms, alcoves, and staircases. Four large classrooms, two of which, by the use of folding doors, can be opened into one large room for meetings and programs. Interior finish is of birch and contains all hard wood doors. The gymnasium was in the basement along with the manual training room. The building is steam heated. (7)

The school had an enrollment of 22 in the primary grades, 21 in the intermediate grades, and 28 in high school. The teachers were Miss Fanny McGowan as principal and high school teacher, Miss Elmay Zeigweid as intermediate teacher, and Miss Josie Sifert as primary teacher. (7)

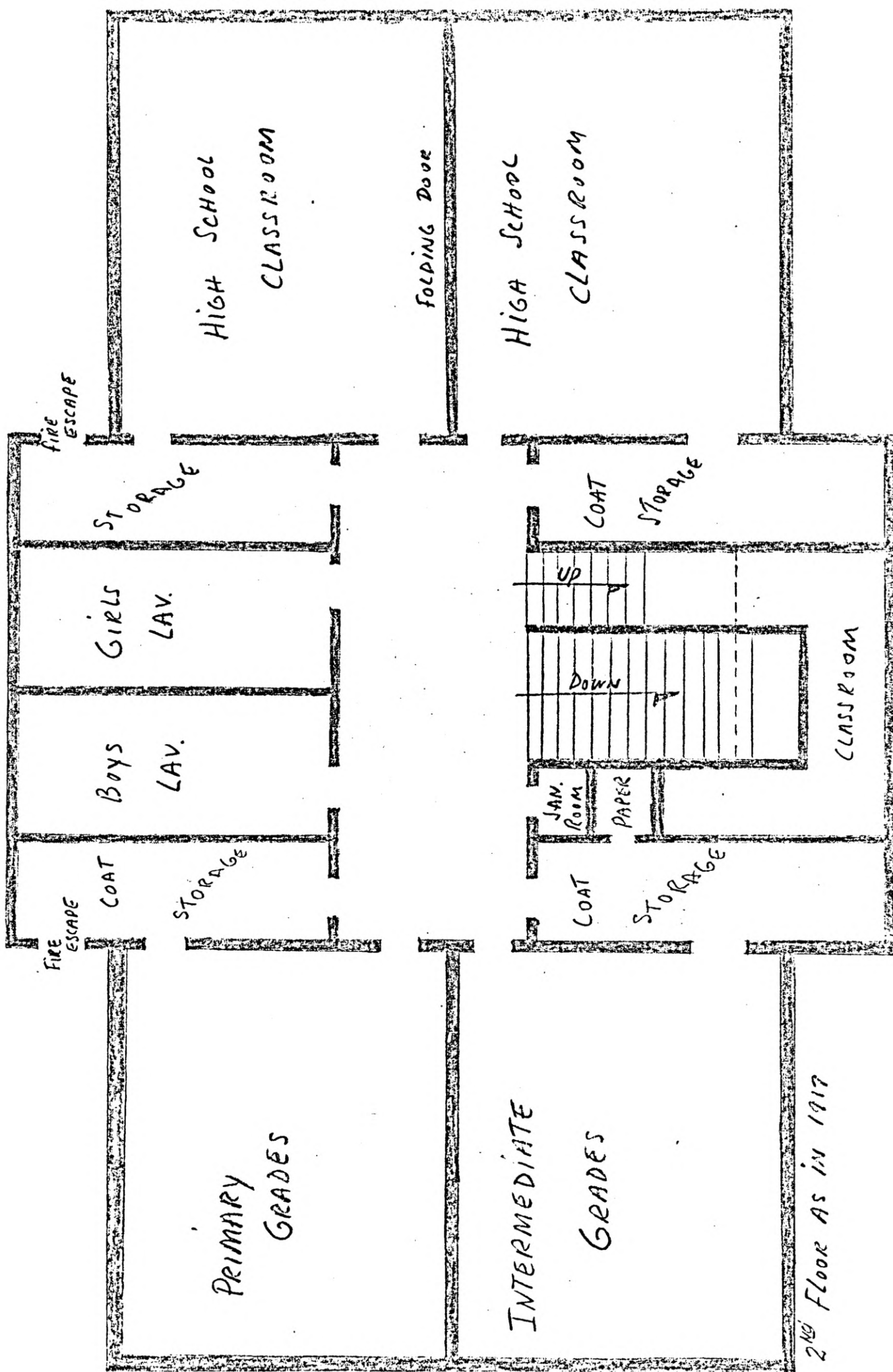
The author did much research attempting to find the cost of the building, but was not able to find any estimated costs, actual costs, bids or any other substantial information on this matter. There seem to be no records pertaining to furnishings, building, wiring, or plumbing the structure, nor

was there any mention of the cost of the site of construction. The contractor's name has also been lost during the years. The author feels somewhat frustrated and saddened that historical data of such a nature is not attainable. The author estimates that the building was quite costly, though, because of the birch paneling, hardwood flooring, excellent face brick, gymnasium, stage and modern heating system. The school board of trustees did, however, value the structure with furnishings and equipment at \$58,000 in 1957. (48)

The floor plan drawings as shown on the next two pages depict the building as it appeared in 1917.



1ST FLOOR (BASEMENT) AS IN 1917
85' LONG — 56' WIDE AT WIDEST —
43' WIDE ELSEWHERE



After this building was dedicated and in use for a couple of years it seems the school was doing very well. Athletic teams were of the highest order and very competitive. In 1920 a girl's high school basketball team was organized.(8) Also in 1920, the Delphian Literary Society was formed at the school to promote literature. A domestic science curriculum was being offered with sewing and homemaking the main activities.(9) The following excerpt from the November 26, 1920, issue of "The Beach Advance" would seem to attest to these high standards.

" . . . Our school at Golva is a first class consolidated school and was marked 100 per cent in every department by J. W. Riley in 1919. It offers a course of study of 15 credits in high school. The course is: science, history, mathematics, English, and music. There are eight rooms used exclusively for school purposes and there are more boys than girls in high school, which speaks well for our future citizens in this community. The building is strictly modern in every way and stands as a credit to those who built it. Teachers are nearly all normal school graduates. The principal is Harriet M. Sherwin from Valley City Normal; seventh and eighth grade, Iva Perkins from Dickinson Normal; intermediate grades, Charlotte Sherwin Bohlig from Mayville Normal; primary grades, Aldith Ferris from Bismarck high school. We have two good basketball teams and after a little more hard practice under the coaching of Mrs. Bohlig will be ready to meet other teams from neighboring schools. We have supervised play and with additional playground the children will be made to feel that social life as well as school work is necessary for the future citizens. The building is under the efficient care of Bert Covert, who takes pride in keeping the equipment and rooms in the best possible condition...." (10)

In 1921 new playground equipment was purchased for the school.(11) Events progressed to the point that on June 3, 1921, a high school graduation ceremony was held at Golva. Annie Kouba and Dwight M. Snow were the two graduates with Mr. R. F. Gallagher, states attorney, giving the commencement address. The report also states that the high school chorus sang several selections. (12)

In 1922 hard times hit the valley and they became so severe that there was no money to buy any type of books. A report of that time indicates that people were donating library books to the school so that the school might stay open.(13)

Even with this rosy picture of school activities it seems storm clouds were brewing on the horizon. In 1922 the southern one-half of the school district divorced itself from the northern one-half and reformed Lower Valley School District #16. (58) It seems that the taxes levied to pay off the new school building were a source of irritation and the school laws of North Dakota were not sufficiently defined on this matter so Lone Tree School District #6 alone paid off the school.

When delving into the quasi-educational organizations, it was found that prior to 1925 the Golva Parent-Teachers Association was already in existence. No information could be obtained that would pin-point the organizational date but

it was definitely organized sometime between September, 1917, and February 26, 1925. (14) This association has been a very workable and sensible organization and is still very much alive even though it is now only a local group. It is not associated with the national organization and has changed its name to the Golva Parent-Teacher Organization or PTO, and seems an extremely viable and useful organization.

In a newspaper article during the year of 1925 it was noted that a balance of \$8,000 was in the sinking and interest fund. It was apparently decided that this money was to be used to retire outstanding bonds. Presumably these bonds were a debt against the new school built eight years previously. (15) Also in 1925, it seems the classes were somewhat politically oriented because a school-wide debate was held on the independence of the Philippine Islands and it was decided that the Philippine Islands should have immediate independence. (15) In May, Golva entered its first spelling contest; other than those held within the school itself. It seems Golden Valley county attempted a spelling contest on a county-wide basis for the first time and Golva was invited. (23) Information as to the entrants, which school placed first in the contest or the student that placed first was not available. The number of years this contest was held is not available, either, but there are no

spelling or academic contests held within the county at the present time.

During the 1925-1926 school term, much sickness and tragedy was present within the school. This was the time or year that the dreaded diphtheria took its terrible toll. All the teachers were inoculated and the entire school was fumigated on two different occasions. During the months of October and November it seemed everything was at a stand still. Even the inoculations didn't prevent two teachers from contracting severe cases of diphtheria. Very little news was reported during this time because the news reporter from the Golva area was quarantined twice during the winter. (33)

The remainder of 1925 and the following year of 1926 seemed to be excellent but one newspaper article seemed very disturbing to this author. It was disturbing from the standpoint that it was written without any warning whatsoever. It seems that during the spring of 1926, the question of whether the high school at Golva could continue to operate was asked. The article did not state any of the reasons for this question but indicated a mass meeting was held on Monday, April 5, 1926, at the school to discuss whether the Golva high school would be continued next year (1926-1927). No decision was reached by the people present. (19)

An interesting item taken by "The Beach Advance" from "The Dickinson Press", a major southwestern North Dakota daily newspaper, indicates an athletic oddity. It seems the Golva high school principal, a woman named Mrs. Elma Ramstad, was appointed the basketball coach when no coach could be hired. She was the only woman coach in the state of North Dakota but was an extremely successful coach during the season. The article especially notes that although there were inadequate training quarters, limited equipment, and financial difficulties, the team performed very well and displayed the finest sportsmanship shown for many years. The members of that team, some of whom still reside in the area, were: Bert Fasching, Harold Zimmer, Kermit Shoen, Elwood Randash, Martin Schillo, and James Hardy. (21) This particular oddity took place during the year of 1929.

It seems that during the depression years very little was reported about the school by the newspaper. One must assume that the people of Golva were so busy keeping their farming operations alive and keeping the school open that very little time was left for reporting. No mention was made pertaining to the closing of the high school during this time but one item that seems to reflect a probable general financial attitude and atmosphere of this area pertains to the high school of the county seat of Golden Valley county,

Beach, North Dakota. During the years of 1933 and 1934 several meetings of the taxpayers and patrons of the Beach school district were held and the question of closing the high school was the main order of business.

One item of the depression years that was of interest, though, indicated that petitions were popular even then. It seems many petitions were circulated to obtain permission to have school plays, church benefits and home talent shows in the school auditorium and hall (completed in 1926). (19) The petition seemed explicit in making a distinction that it was not intended to give permission to have dances, card parties, or traveling shows on these premises. (23) It must be assumed these privileges were granted even though no follow-up article appeared or other evidence indicating one way or the other. One other depression year article indicated that the Golva high school fielded a comparatively successful football team. (24) Present day Golva high school fields no football team because this sport is considered much too costly, but during the hard times of the depression, Golva actually fielded a football team. This author finds this bit of history amazing.

One very interesting teacher's meeting held in 1935 and conducted by the Golden Valley County Superintendent of Schools, Herman Dietz, was reported. This meeting was held

in the Golva School and the subject was: Campaign Against The Common Housefly. (25)

The 1934-1935 basketball team apparently was one of the strongest to have ever been assembled in Golva. In the season-end tournament, this team was highly regarded. (25) In the tournament, Golva lost the first game to Belfield, North Dakota, by one point but won all the remaining games and eventually placed third in the tournament. The teams Golva beat were Hebron, Sentinel Butte, and Beach, North Dakota. (26) An interesting sidelight to this tournament was that the team from Belfield is usually regarded as one of the top two teams to ever have been fielded in Belfield. In fact, the 1935 Belfield team is the only team to ever win the first place trophies in both the district and regional tournaments.

In 1935, the state of North Dakota initiated a sales tax on a state-wide basis. The sales tax was set at two per cent of total sales and the schools were allotted the major portion of the new tax. During this year, sixty-five per cent of the sales tax was set aside for schools at the rate of \$126.00 for each elementary instructor and \$108.00 for each secondary instructor. (27) A recent development in the North Dakota sales tax is that the tax has been increased to four per cent and the schools have no set or allotted amount. It has been stated by North Dakota school administrators and

school trustees that the schools get only what isn't used by the highway department, the welfare department and other state agencies.

During 1937, all teachers from the southern part of Golden Valley county met for purposes of organization. Apparently the only major issue brought before the group was the election of officers. The newspaper article was vague as to purposes for organization but the impression received by this author was that the social aspects of this group far outweighed any educational or professional aims. The group disbanded in a few years. (35)

The first indication of the receipt of any surplus commodities from the federal government for the county of Golden Valley was in the year of 1941. The newspaper article indicates that thirteen schools in the county received these commodities, but does not indicate which schools. The author feels the Golva schools probably received some of these commodities because it is one of the three major schools in the county. (36) In 1941, the state of North Dakota appeared to have an extreme shortage of teaching personnel. The Golden Valley County Superintendent of Schools, Faith Menke, appealed all persons holding teaching certificates to register so the county would be aware of all qualified teachers. (37)

In reading the minutes of meetings of the school district (Lower Valley School District #16) that separated itself from Lone Tree School District #6 (as aforementioned) it seems that a promise of marriage was reason enough to terminate a teacher's employment. The minutes indicate special action of the school trustees was needed to allow the teacher to continue teaching after she had made plans to be wed at some future date. (49) The schools in this same school district were to extend their school term to nine months as opposed to an eight-month school term prior to the 1941-42 school term. (49) One last interesting footnote of the Lower Valley School District #16 history shows teachers salaries almost doubling in the two years from 1942-1944. The salaries were \$75.00 per month in 1942 and \$135.00 per month in 1944. (49) The reasons for the dramatic increases in salaries, especially in rural North Dakota, has no written substantiated data or fact except the author's conjecture. It would seem that World War II must have been the major influence, but possibly the comparatively rural wartime affluence might also be considered.

In May of 1947, the entire Golva high school went on a four day tour that was over 1200 miles in length. They toured throughout North Dakota and also entered Canada. (39) This started a practice that exists even today, although only

the senior class now goes. This particular trip is known as senior class skip day and extends over three days; missing one day of school. School board policy permits this trip if properly chaperoned. (48)

Starting with the 1947-1948 school term, all teachers must hold valid North Dakota teaching certificates so that the hiring district may qualify for state equalization teacher-unit payments. (38) Apparently prior to this time the State Department of Public Instruction had no power to withhold funds. During the 1947-1948 school term, the school district was extremely short of funds. There were times, in fact, when no bills could be paid because there wasn't any money. (48)

The money situation seems to have been a little better during 1949 because some remodeling was discussed and actually done. Glass blocks were used to replace the old style windows in the gymnasium. (48) These glass blocks improved the school a great deal and the trustees developed a policy of gradually replacing all the old style windows with these glass blocks. At present, only a few sections of the old style windows remain. Another reason that the author feels the money difficulties had abated somewhat is that on October 14, 1949, the first telephone was installed in the school. (48) It seems inconceivable that a school might operate without a

telephone but the Golva school apparently succeeded in using the mail for all business.

During this period of time the Lone Tree Township succeeded in voting a bond issue to construct a community hall. This structure happens to have been an extremely useful building and probably saved the school district thousands of dollars. The reasons for this is that this structure contained a full-size basketball floor, a large usable stage, shower facilities, and some meeting rooms. The school was allowed to use these facilities immediately and even today all basketball games, volleyball games, drama productions, physical education classes, and music classes are held there. Even though these facilities are approximately one block distance away, the situation is satisfactory and workable. The school district, the township, and town of Golva have several agreements pertaining to this hall and its use of which the author chooses to name a few:

1. On December 16, 1949, the school district agreed to pay one-half of the utility costs to operate the hall. (48) At present, no school district funds are used to help pay hall expenses but apparently the trustees have never reversed the original board action.
2. A janitor is hired by the three entities with all

sharing in relation to the time spent at respective responsibilities. This same janitor is also the school custodian. (48) This arrangement exists today and works very satisfactorily. An added agreement is that all non-school activities held in the hall shall be scheduled with the custodian and again this seems an expedient way to handle all scheduling.

3. The school, through board action, had agreed to pay one-third of all gate receipts to the township to help defray expenses. (48) This is another example of an agreement that has been terminated, but the trustees have never erased the action from their policy.

An interesting footnote and a fascinating glimpse of insight into a rural, farming type of school is the following item taken from a trustees meeting during the fall of 1951. The clerk of the school district was directed to write all the parents instructing them that the boys are not allowed to bring guns to school. (48)

In 1952, the trustees of Lone Tree School District #6, for the first time, made policy pertaining to fringe benefits for teaching personnel. The benefits discussed were sick leave and leave necessitated by death in the family. The

trustees allowed five days for these emergencies with a substitute teacher receiving \$19.00 per day for her responsibilities. (48) It is interesting to note that eighteen years later the substitute teacher receives the same amount. The state of North Dakota now requires all schools to allow each teacher ten days sick leave accumulative to thirty days. This is written on each contract that is awarded. One other item of school board policy is that each teacher now receives two days personal leave which may be used for any reason whatever. (48)

The school term of 1953-1954 was one of major remodeling of the building, the relocating of the elementary classrooms, planning for the increase in curriculum in the high school, planning for the increase of teachers and a plan of improvement, generally. New plumbing was installed throughout the entire building, a new boiler was installed, all inside walls were painted, new furniture was purchased for the classrooms, a new sewer system was installed, and all hardwood floors were resanded. (48) The west portions of the school grounds were also landscaped. (48) The area now has many beautiful and well-groomed trees with a very attractive lawn. During this school term, a fire-proof filing cabinet was finally purchased. (48) The author has no idea where the important and irreplaceable papers were kept previous to this. This

year is also the first time that the school custodian had been hired on a yearly contract. (48)

Dr. J. Olson Anders was hired as an instructor in 1953 in the Golva schools. This represented the first person with a doctor's degree ever to be hired by the district. (48) It is not often that an individual who has earned a doctor's degree chooses a small school in a small town, but the Golva schools did in actuality hire such an individual.

The next major remodeling project was completed for the 1955-1956 school term. This project seems to have been a continuation of the master plan idealized during the 1953-1954 school term. This project was very extensive and entailed the following:

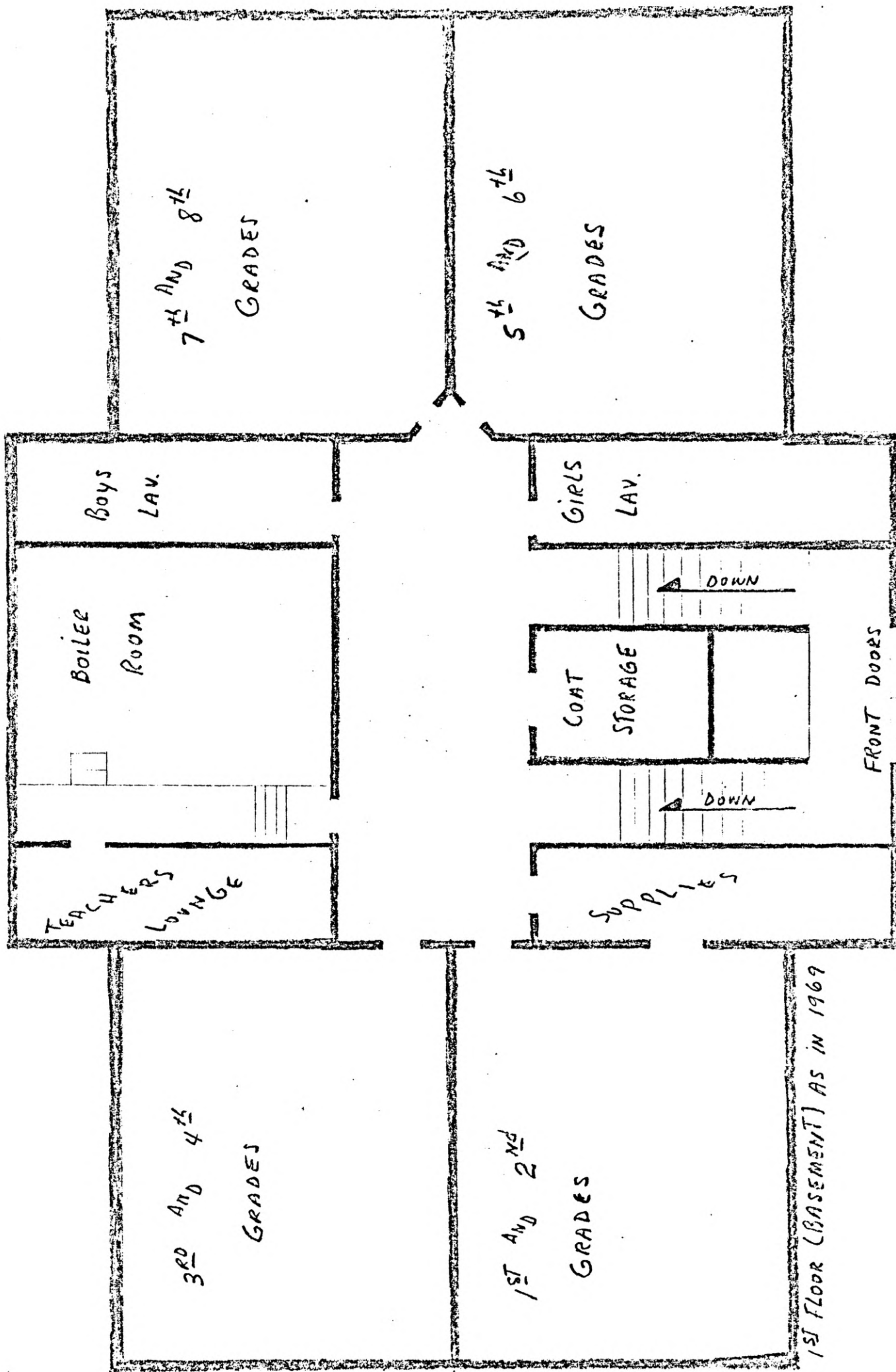
1. Removing the stage from the old gymnasium in the basement of the school.
2. Removing the hardwood floor and bleachers from the old gymnasium.
3. Filling in the sunken area, which was about four feet deep, with sand, rock, and gravel and pouring concrete on the new fill. This new floor, then, was the same level as the rest of the basement area.
4. Partitions were constructed. The basement was divided into four classrooms of approximately

the same size as the classrooms on the second floor. (48)

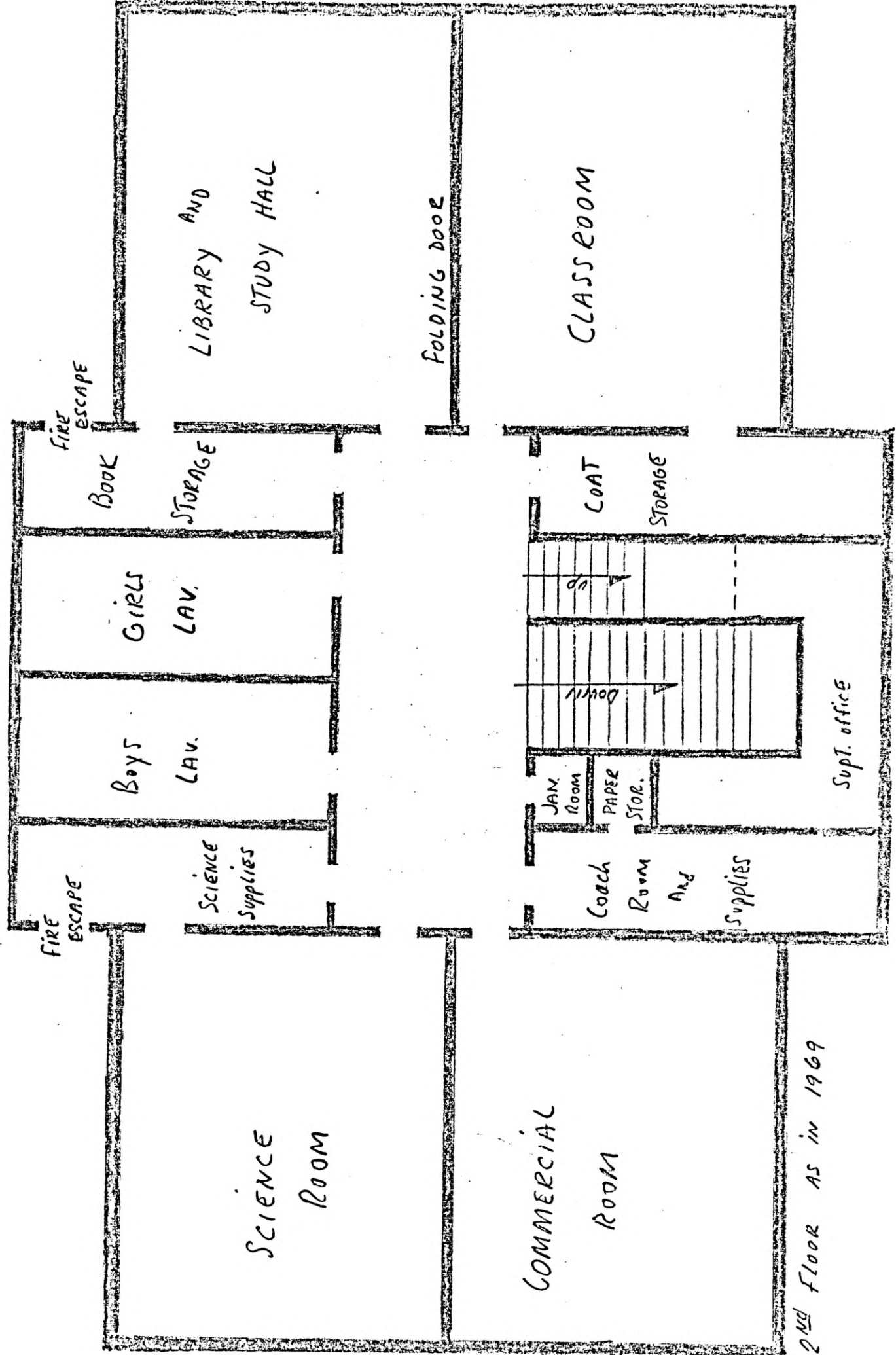
5. Adding new chemistry and science equipment to the room now being made into a laboratory and science classroom. (41)

This remodeling enabled the building to be used as the secondary school on the second floor level and as the elementary school on the first floor or basement level. Seven educators were employed at this time and this allowed the classes to be arranged differently with each elementary educator teaching two grades.

The floor plan drawings of the building as they appeared after this remodeling follow.



1st FLOOR (BASEMENT) AS IN 1969



SCIENCE
ROOM

Boys

LAV.

GIRLS

LAV.

BOOK
Storage

LIBRARY AND
STUDY HALL

FOLDING DOOR

CLASSROOM

COAT
Storage

UP

DOWN

JAN.
Room

PAPER
Stor.

Coach
Room
And
Supplies

Supt. office

COMMERCIAL
ROOM

2ND FLOOR AS IN 1969

During the latter part of this school term the board of trustees discussed the possibility of the school district owning teacherages and renting them to the educators who come into Golva to teach. (48) No teacherages were bought or built at that time nor have any been since, but it seems probable that this particular discussion will arise again. It seems that the housing problems prevalent in some small communities have forced this phenomenon of the schools entering into the housing rental business.

During the following year, 1956, there was much discussion about instituting a hot lunch program. There were so many problems prevalent, a room or place to hold such a program being the greatest, that the subject was dropped. (48) This discussion has been brought up periodically ever since but the major problems of room had still not been solved at the termination of the 1969-1970 school term.

The 1956-1957 school term was indicative of things to come. It seems serious and thoughtful consideration of reorganization and annexation were discussed at length. (48) Social Security coverage for the teachers was enacted with the date of initiation being January 1, 1957. (48) Also, the first attempt at organizing a band was recorded during this school term. It seems that, at least initially, the band was to meet during the evening two nights a week. The

practices would be conducted on a type of private lesson arrangement with the blessing of the school. It is very difficult for this author to believe such an arrangement would be successful, but it seems that everyone sacrificed much to help make this a workable arrangement. Apparently much enthusiasm was shown and the talent that is prevalent among the people in the community of Golva formed an excellent combination. Music enthusiasm is still at a very high level.

During the 1958-1959 school term a petty cash fund was started for the first time. The fund was started with a balance of \$100.00. (48)

An interesting educational innovation was discussed at length during the winter months of 1960. Educational television instruction was envisioned for each classroom. It appears that the idea most often brought out for discussion was the utilization of this electronic device for special courses, especially the foreign languages. It was finally discarded as too costly and unfeasible because of no nearby transmitting facilities. (48) This particular item of innovative discussion speaks well of the trustees and administration of that time. Very possibly this might be an answer to some of the small school problems.

One other comparatively unusual development during the 1960-1961 school term was the annexation of Lower Valley

School District #16. This particular school district had been a part of Lone Tree School District #6 many years ago, but since 1922 had been an independent school district. This annexation approximately doubled the land area of Lone Tree School District #6. Shortly after this annexation the school district was changed to a "special district". At the next regularly scheduled school election, the first Tuesday in June, the voters overwhelmingly decided Lone Tree School District #6 should be a "special district" with five board members. The only apparent difference between a "special district" and a regular district is that the "special district" contains five trustees rather than the usual three. The school board generally acknowledges that this has been one of its wisest proposals. It appears to the author that the five members with their many ideas are a very satisfactory, workable, viable, and sensible combination to operate a modern-day school.

During the next two school terms, 1961-1962, and 1962-1963, the school district's financial situation was at a very low ebb, indeed. (48) It seems several problems came to the fore at the same time. The first problem was that several students from Lone Tree School District #6 were attending another school within the county. The school district did not budget any money for out-of-district

tuition, by board action, and consequently the battle lines were drawn. (48) The parents of the students involved requested Lone Tree School District #6 to pay this tuition and the board refused this request. (48) The situation deteriorated to the point that the State Department of Public Instruction withheld the equalization funds until these out-of-district tuition requests were honored and paid. On October 5, 1961, the board of trustees decided to test the constitutionality of the law that states an appointed board (county superintendent of schools, states attorney, and county judge) acting on tuition can overrule the decision of an elected board (the school board of trustees). (48) The following is the exact newspaper writeup:

School District in Golva Makes Test of Issue

Lone Tree School District #6, which operates a grade and high school in Golva, is testing the constitutionality of a law which says a School district in which a pupil resides must pay the district where the pupil wants to attend.

The first step in this case was taken in District Court in Dickinson Monday afternoon when the court took the case under advisement. This was done following a hearing of an alternative writ of mandamus.

This writ is directed at M. F. Peterson, state superintendent of public instruction, to either pay the school district what is being withheld in county and state equalization funds or show cause why he should not pay.

Paul Sand, assistant attorney general, appeared for Peterson and Hilbert Swanson of Dickinson, is the attorney for the school district.

In short the act, which was passed by the Legislature, states that if it is convenient for the high school student to attend another high school out of the district then the district from which he comes must pay the cost.

However, this must be agreeable to both districts. If not agreeable, then the students, through parent or guardian, can petition a county committee to make further action.

Making up this committee is the county superintendent of schools, states attorney and county judge. In their findings the committee determined it was more convenient for the two pupils to attend Beach High School.

The Lone Tree district refused to pay for their tuition and at that time the county superintendent of schools withheld the equalization funds from the district which were in excess of \$3,100.

According to Swanson, the issues in this case are two fold.

1. That the act passed by the Legislature violates the due process clause in the state and federal constitution.

2. That this act is an unlawful delegation of legislative power to this county committee.

A second issue in this case is that the funds are being withheld also because the district employs a teacher who is teaching without a certificate.

The woman in question was employed by the district as a secretary at the school, however, she also teaches band in the high school and assists with music in the grade school.

It is the contention of the district that she is primarily a secretary and not a school teacher. Her other work is "extra-curricular."

The case was never brought to court, but the school district received the equalization funds. The district

never did pay the out-of-district tuition requests.

The other component to the test case was that involving a misunderstanding or misinterpretation of responsibilities or duties. The person in question resigned her position, went to college, received her Bachelor of Science degree in music and is now an excellent and competent music educator.

The 1961-1962 school term was the first time that the Golva schools purchased typewriters and rented them to the students. (18) Prior to this year each student brought his own typewriter which was a totally unacceptable procedure. It was also during this school term that a fall-out shelter facility was discussed at length. It was hoped that this facility could also be used for hot lunch, music, and recreation. (48) Apparently the costs were too great because it was never proposed again.

In the spring of 1962 the taxpayers were asked to vote on a two-mill special building fund levy. This measure was voted into reality by a large margin. (48) This fund was intended for major remodeling projects and at present contains approximately \$11,000.

In the regularly scheduled school elections of 1963, several special levies were passed. These included two-mills for social security, six-mills for general funding, and five-mills for transportation. (48)

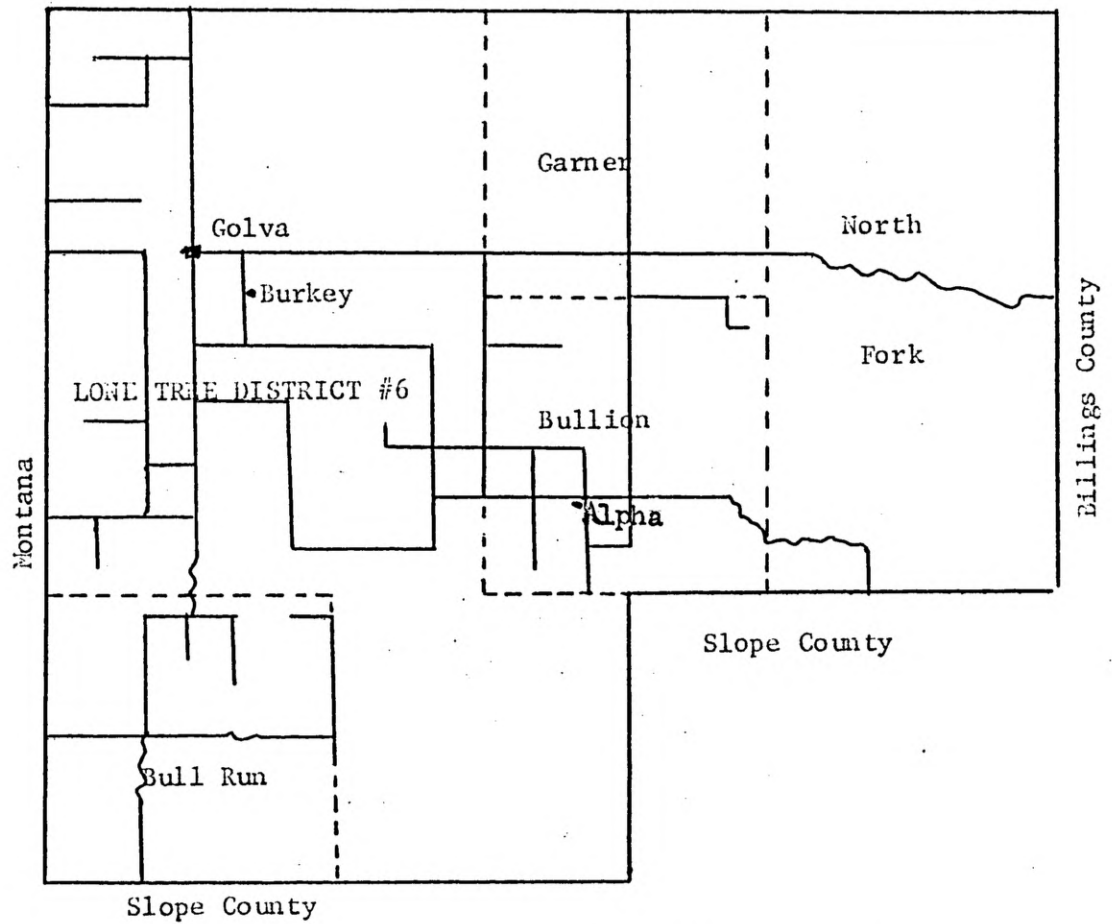
On the 9th of June, 1964, a seventy-five percent mill levy increase to operate the schools was overwhelmingly passed. (48) This has since been reduced to fifty percent. The North Dakota law provides for these measures to be voted and the present situation is as follows:

1. The regular high school mill levy is thirty-two mills.
2. When a fifty percent increase is passed that gives the school district an additional fifty percent of thirty-two mills or sixteen mills.
3. The new mill levy is then forty-eight mills.

On this same day another township was annexed to Lone Tree School District #6. This school district was Williams School District #5. (62) Lone Tree School District #6 now contained one hundred twenty-four sections of land area.

Night classes for adults were offered during the school term of 1964-1965. The courses offered were business typing and bookkeeping. (44) The author's research was not able to ascertain how many adult students enrolled, whether the classes were actually taught, or how much these classes cost. The only known fact was that these classes were offered. There are no night classes being taught presently.

The spring of 1966 was the first evidence of any request for federal money. This request was for library books under



Southern Golden Valley County
 $\frac{1}{4}'' = 1 \text{ mile}$

the Title II federally funded program. (48) Present school board policy is to apply for any federal funds that might be available. The school district has been utilizing the comparatively small amounts of federal monies to great advantage, especially in the area of library.

During 1966, the board of trustees decided to operate a bus system. When one studies North Dakota's budget procedure, one may understand why this is such a momentous and important decision. In North Dakota the buses are operated out of the general fund monies and this sometimes reduces the amount of money that could be used for purely educational reasons; although the bus routes are subsidized to a certain degree by state and county funds. This subsidy amounts to fourteen cents per mile. Lone Tree School District #6 became the only district operating a bus system within the county. (48) This is still the case; no other school within Golden Valley county operates a school bus system. The first bus was purchased on January 20, 1967. This bus was a fifty-four passenger unit that is still in operation. (48) The second bus was purchased approximately eight months later on August 14, 1967. This bus was a forty-two passenger unit that is also still in operation. (48) At present the school district operates a two bus system with one bus having a route of fifty miles each trip and the other bus having a route of

forty-seven miles each trip. The following year, two-way civil defense band radios were purchased and installed in each bus. (48)

Also in 1967, the taxpayers voted on whether or not to publish all school board minutes in the county newspaper, "The Golden Valley News". This issue was voted against by a large majority and at present no minutes are published. (48)

New building construction was discussed at length during 1968. (48) The discussion had been centered on an elementary building that would contain a hot lunch facility and band or music area. The following two years this was discussed often and in much detail. The board finally decided to approach the taxpayers of Lone Tree School District #6 with a proposal for construction and on June 2, 1970, the bond issue of \$153,000 passed by approximately seventy-two percent.

During the 1969-1970 school term one other new project was initiated. This was the behind-the-wheel driver's training program. (48) The program has proven satisfactory and will continue to be a regular part of the curriculum.

CHAPTER IV

A PROJECTED FUTURE OF GOLVA PUBLIC SCHOOL

Much change will take place in the very near future in three main areas. These areas are construction, reorganization and annexation.

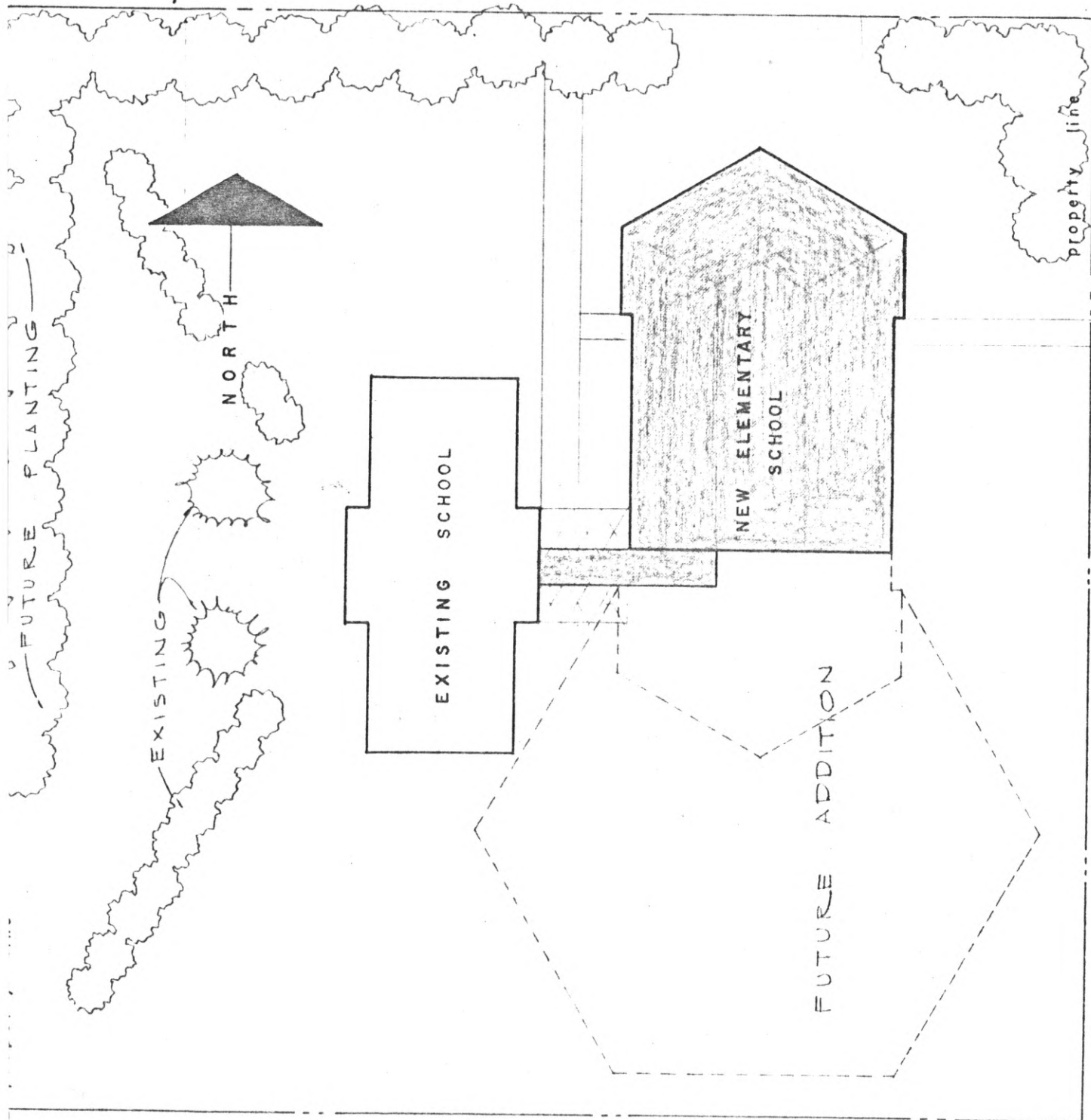
The area of construction is regarded as the most important by this author. The voters of Lone Tree School District #6 passed a bond issue of \$153,000 to construct an elementary structure. This structure is of the most modern in design and will include hot lunch facilities and a music department area that will be used jointly by both the elementary and secondary schools.

This new building will provide the needed space to offer a more comprehensive and flexible education throughout the twelve years of elementary and secondary education. The moving of the elementary school into the new structure will permit the old structure to be used for a revamped junior and senior high school. The old school will be changed to accommodate a separate library room, guidance facilities, home rooms for each grade, separate study hall facilities adjacent to the library room, better student control, and more storage area. When discussing the new structure, then, it is imperative that the old building be discussed also because the entire school program is built on

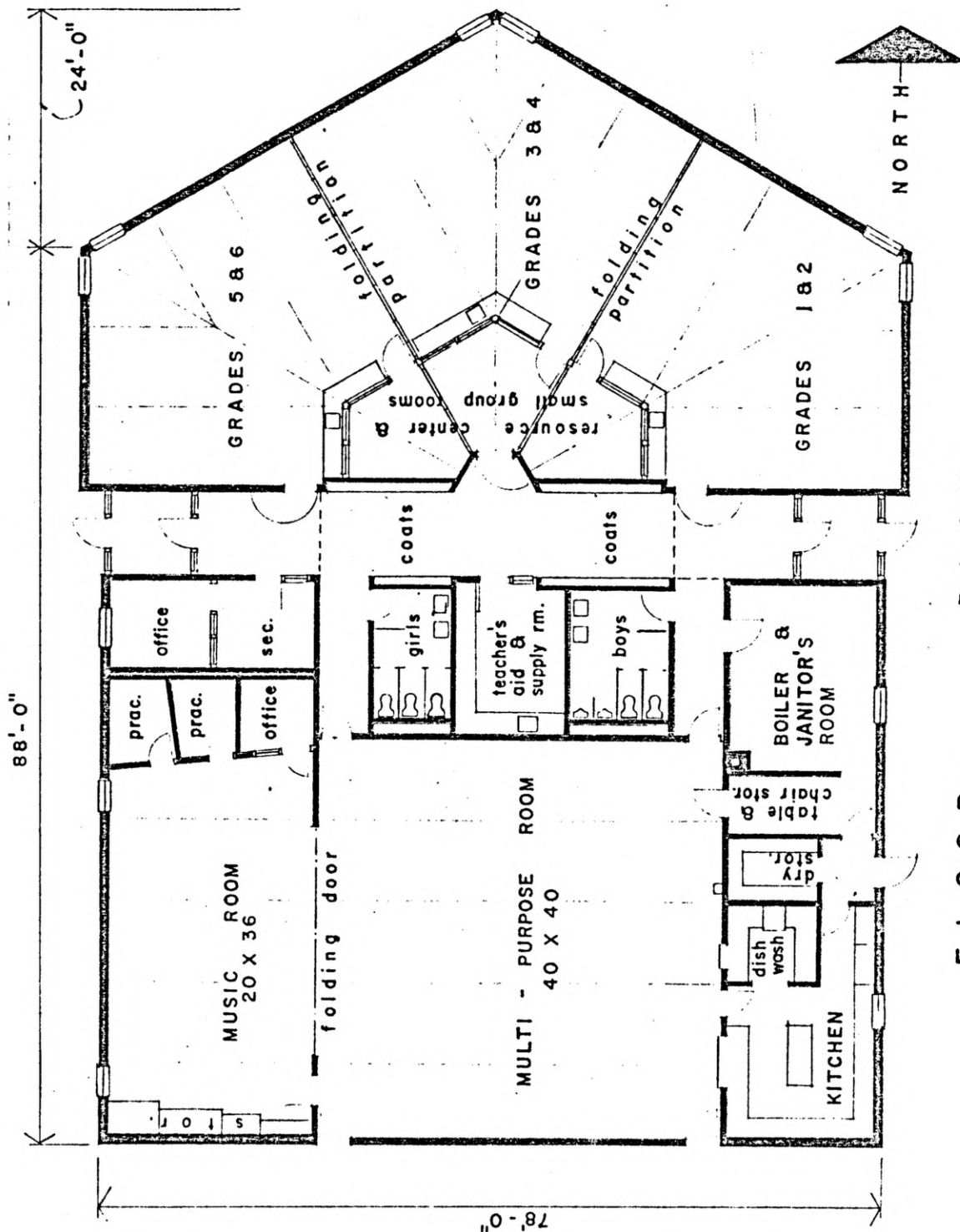
the utilization of both buildings.

The moving of the first six elementary grades into the new facility enables the junior high school to be integrated into a situation that includes them in the top six grades. This situation is regarded as a 6-6 educational structure. The arrangement should work very satisfactorily because the school is small and closely knit. All classes can be departmentalized with this educational arrangement aiding the students immensely.

The accompanying diagram of the new school plant, its relationship to the old structure and the floor plan drawings of the old structure show the new classroom arrangement.

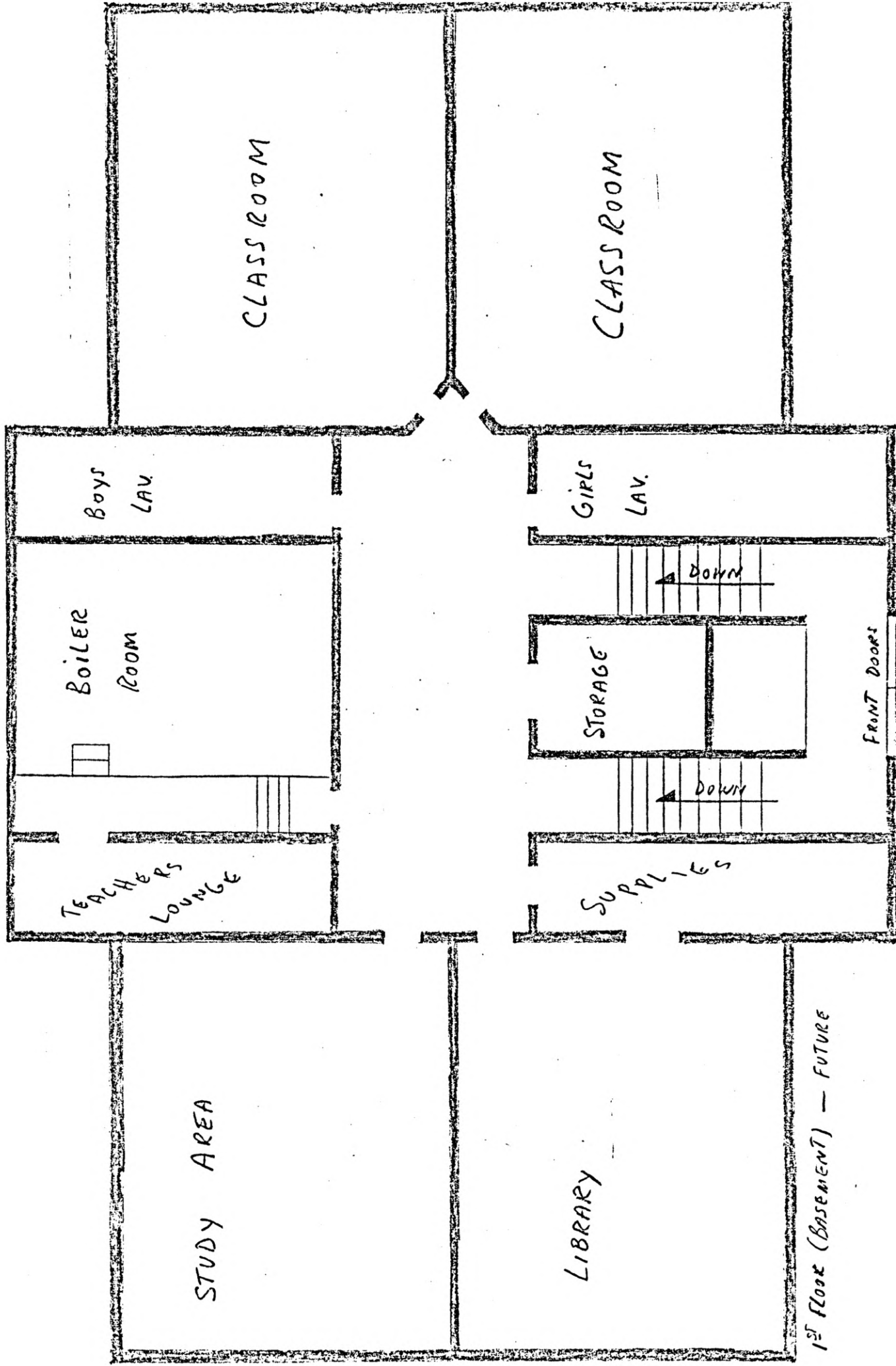


apa



FLOOR PLAN

scale: 0 10 20



CLASS ROOM

CLASS ROOM

Boys
LAV.

GIRLS
LAV.

Boiler
Room

STORAGE

TEACHERS
LOUNGE

DOWN

DOWN

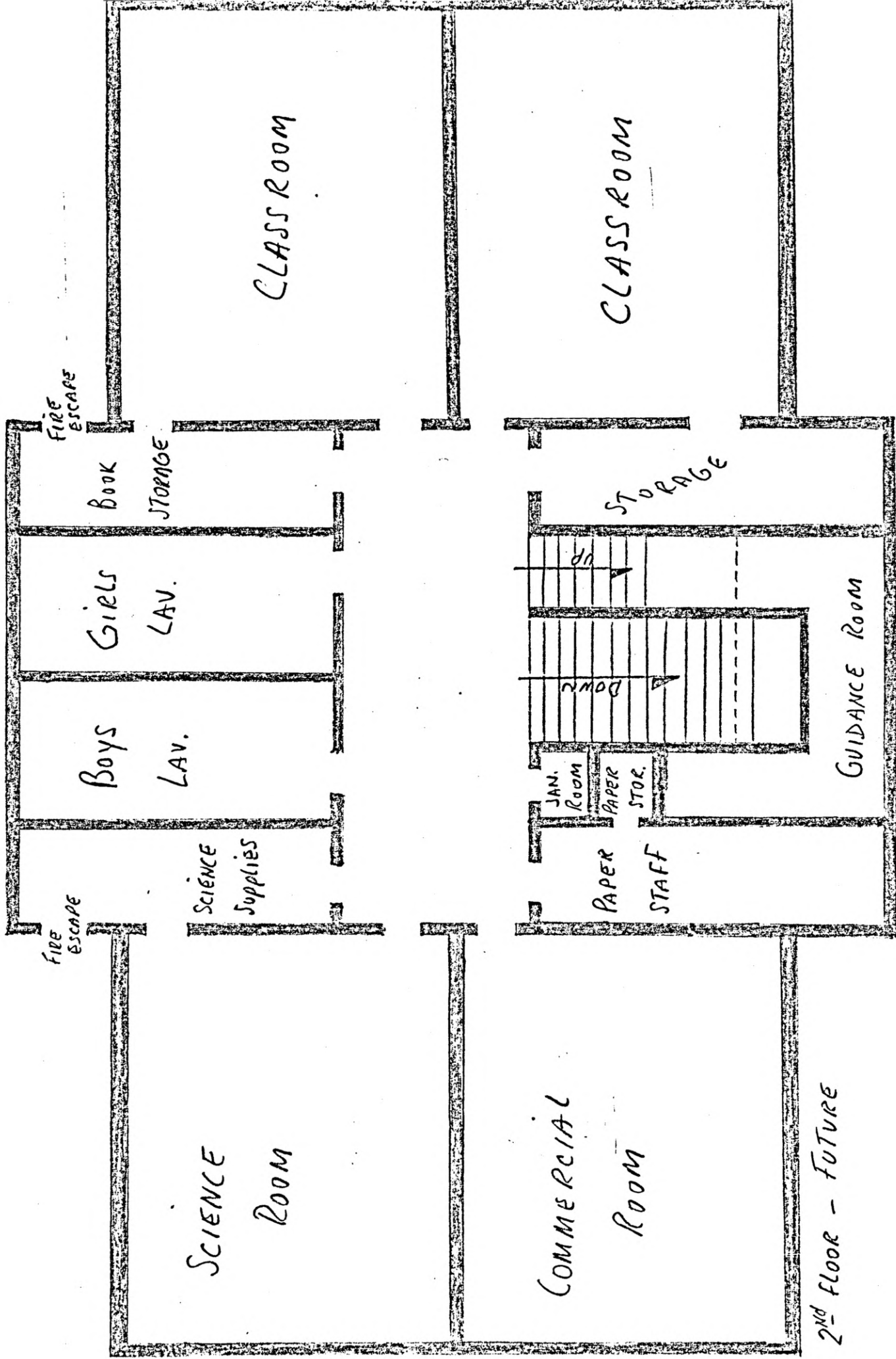
FRONT DOORS

SUPPLIES

STUDY AREA

LIBRARY

1st Floor (Basement) - FUTURE



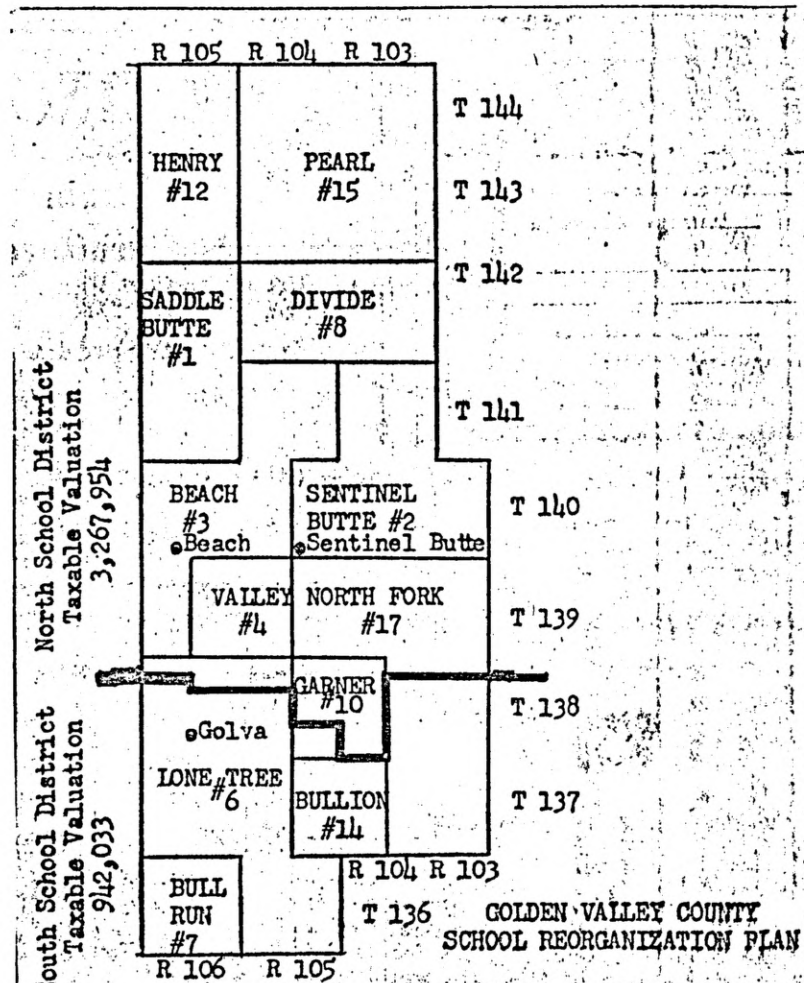
2ND FLOOR - FUTURE

The second area of future importance may be grouped under a "reorganization and annexation" heading. These reorganization thoughts originated with a study requested by the Golden Valley county superintendent of schools, Natalie Adamson, in 1948. (40) In North Dakota the procedure for reorganization is unique, this author believes.

1. The first step is taken by the county superintendent of schools when he appoints a three-man county committee for school reorganization. These committee members are chosen from different areas within the county in an attempt to make this group geographically fair. Also to be included with the committee on an advisement basis only is the states attorney and county superintendent of schools.
2. The county committee for school reorganization then assumes the responsibility for setting up a document called a "county plan". This is supposedly a legal plan to encompass the entire county.
3. This "county plan" is presented to the public at a public hearing in the Golden Valley county courthouse. The public hearing and subsequent discussion may alter the plan somewhat but usually this is not the case.
4. This "county plan" is then submitted to the state

committee of public instruction. When this state committee approves the plan all reorganization items whether voluntary or involuntary must follow this plan.

With that general background the author will familiarize the reader with the "county plan" for Golden Valley county. This plan was drawn up during a meeting of the county committee for school reorganization held on June 3, 1970. The following map, as shown in the June 18, 1970, issue of "The Golden Valley News" and the accompanying article which is reproduced in its entirety was taken from the June 11, 1970, issue of "The Golden Valley News".



The above map shows the proposed division of the county into school districts which will be implemented here as soon as all details are thrashed out, during this school reorganization which is now taking place. Be sure to read news item in this edition explaining it more fully. The proposed boundaries in the map may be changed, or accepted by the State Reorganization Committee.

Golden Valley County School Reorganization Plan

The County Committee for School Reorganization has been meeting for the past two months attempting to come up with a comprehensive plan for all of Golden Valley County. It is the majority opinion of the committee members that there is a need for one county high school located in the Beach area. However, the committee recognizes that there are areas that would be, and are resistant to such a plan.

The people of the Golva area (Lone Tree #6) have expressed their opposition to a county-wide plan and the committee unanimously has agreed to divide the county into two school districts. The line drawn by the committee was an attempt to satisfy the majority of the resident voters affected by the separation of the two districts.

For purposes of identification the school district north of the line drawn by the committee shall be called the North District (Beach-Sentinel Butte), the district south of the line shall be called the South District (Golva area).

The committee has determined that 15 sections in the north half of Lone Tree shall be placed in the North District. The legal description of the sections are as follows: Sections 1, 2, and 3, T. 138 N, R. 106 W. Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, T. 138 N, R. 105. The committee has determined that all of the Garner district shall be placed in the North District with the exception of Sections 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, T. 138 N, R. 104 W. These sections shall be placed in the South District. The committee has placed all of T. 139 N, R. 104 W, T. 139 N, R. 103 W and Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of T. 138 N, R. 103 W into the North District. The remainder of the North Fork District shall be placed in the South District. This includes all of T. 138 N, R. 103 W. less the above sections and all of T. 137 N, R. 103 W.

It is the unanimous opinion of the

committee that all land in Golden Valley County become a part of one of the two districts created by this plan.

It is the unanimous opinion of the committee that in the event that the South District is not running an accredited high school within five (5) years, the County Committee for School Reorganization extend an invitation to the South District to become a part of one county-wide system.

It is the recommendation of this committee that the school boards of the two districts consist of a minimum of five (5) members and a maximum of seven (7) members giving proper representation to all areas and segments of the population.

The committee recommends and will attempt to insure that a fair and equitable adjustment be made of all indebtedness, bonded or otherwise, of each school district affected by this school reorganized plan.

The committee recommends that the various grade schools, whether rural or town, be maintained in this present position.

The committee has considered all of the requirements under Section 15-53-07 and 15-53-08 in the North Dakota Century School Code. It is the opinion of this committee that this is the best plan possible considering our situation.

This plan is respectively submitted by the Golden Valley County Reorganization Committee with the realization that not all of our educational problems will be solved; but with the hope that our future needs may be more easily determined.

Signed
 Roland B. Pullin
 Orville K. Moe
 Roman T. Finneman
 County Committee for
 School Reorganization (45)

These plans will probably point Lone Tree School District #6 on a course that cannot be altered in the future unless some dramatic changes take place within the county.

If the school population should drop drastically in the Golva schools, the school may be forced to terminate high school operations. If a dramatic change in the economy of Golden Valley County should come to pass, the change should be felt by the schools and the course again may be altered. If everything continues as the "county plan" has decreed, then Golva should be changed in the following ways:

1. Lone Tree School District #6 land area will be increased by approximately three and one-half townships or by 129 sections of land. Much of this land increase will be state or federally owned land which will not add materially to the total evaluation.
2. The Golva school will hire two additional teachers for the school term of 1970-1971 and thereafter, to aid in increasing the curriculum offered.
3. Golva Public School will become accredited during the 1970-1971 school term.
4. The county rural schools in the outlying school districts will probably terminate operations and send their students to Golva. This will be especially probable after the new elementary school is completed.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Summary

As people move into unsettled areas, shortly thereafter educational provisions are discussed, requested, and eventually made. The history of the United States, the states within the United States and our own Golden Valley county illustrate this phenomenon.

The same series of recorded events followed in the area in the southern part of Golden Valley county and especially the town of Golva. As the community became a little more settled and women and children began to arrive, the desire for proper educational facilities was expressed. The Golva school was then formally brought into being with a school set up in a building that is now a potato warehouse.

The first school building constructed in Golva was completed in 1917. This building is the same building being used at the present time. As the community's idea of education gradually evolved, the building was remodeled on several different occasions. The teaching staff originally had three teachers and today has eight teachers.

Twenty-six superintendents, 127 teachers, and forty-three school board trustees have provided through the years

a firm foundation upon which a school system as successful as that in Golva could be based. In addition, the residents of the community have consistently backed the school and have been consistent in their demands for excellence.

Conclusions

The school system of Golva has apparently been one of much pride and success. Several facts that seem to attest to this are: considerable sacrifice has been made by the taxpayers to continue to operate a school; much time and money is spent in updating the curriculum and policies to insure a program of the finest quality; many students graduating from the school have attained scholarship awards and accolades in the colleges and universities; many students have been named to Who's Who In American Colleges and Universities; and the students can be found in nearly every occupation in nearly every corner of the world.

The fact that the residents of Golva have generously supported the schools for over fifty years tends to indicate that they are not willing to settle for education less than the best. This is exemplified by the voting of indebtedness upon themselves to construct new facilities which will give more flexibility and efficiency to the institution and its curriculum.

The trend that has been established shows a readiness to uphold traditions of excellence that will make all sacrifices worthwhile.

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

Golva School Trustees 1913-1970

(Arranged Alphabetically)

Blue, W. L.	1913
Bohart, Charles	1917
Brandt, E. J.	1955
Clarín, Oscar	1924-29, 1935-38
Curl, L. E.	1922-30
Fahlstrom, Edwin	1958-62
Farstveet, Keith	1969-
Fasching, Alvin	1951-58
Fasching, Earl	1954
Fasching, Louis	1944-47
Fisher, Elmo	1955-57, 1960-62, 1968-
Fisher, George	1930-32
Fisher, Reinhardt	1949-54, 1962-63
Hanson, Otto	1935-37
Johnson, Nic	1943-45
Kreitinger, Anton	1944
Kreitinger, Frank	1963-69
Kreitinger, Hugo	1941-43, 1948-58
Kremers, Fred	1963-64
Kremers, Leon	1913-1916
Lorenz, R. R.	1931-33
Maanum, Theodore	1918-40
Majerus, B. J.	1938-48
Malone, John	1943
Maus, Ernest	1956-
McPhee, A. D.	1913-20
Murry, Henry	1918
Page, L. D.	1913-23
Raisler, George	1929-34
Remillong, Roland	1965-68, 1969-
Rising, George	1947
Samuels, Forrest	1950-55
Schaefer, John	1934-42
Schillo, John	1916
Schillo, Martin	1948-50
Schmitz, Earl	1945-46, 1964-67
Schmitz, H. A.	1939-43
Schmitz, O. C.	1946-48
Schmitz, Peter	1920-28
Schulte, Lorenz	1914-16
Smeltzer, Jerry	1931-34
Wilson, Peter	1917-21
Wosepka, Kenneth	1960-

APPENDIX B

Golva School Clerks

(Arranged Alphabetically)

Beckley, Art	1924-27
Davis, T. A.	1921-23
Egan, Edward E.	1913-19
Granat, Rose	1962-64, 1968-
Johnson, Chris	1920
Kreitinger, James	1952-54
Nistler, Marie	1965
Schmeling, Carol	1966-67
Schrom, Genevieve	1955-61
Tschida, John	1928-50
Wosepka, Gloria	1951

APPENDIX C

Superintendents of Golva Schools 1919-1970

(Arranged Chronologically)

Kartes, LuMarcella	1919-1920
Virts, Mrs. Claude	1920-1923
Anderson, A. E.	1923-1924
Rocksvold, Helen	1924-1926
Molitor, Margaret	1926-1927
Ramstad, Elma	1927-1929
Hilber, Beatrice	1929-1930
Lee, A. O.	1930-1931
Carlile, A. M.	1931-1933
Pariseau, John	1933-1934
Fraser, D. A.	1934-1937
Owens, Forrest	1937-1938
Dooley, Kiaran L.	1938-1940
Wernett, W. M.	1940-1941
Haller, J. H.	1941-1942
Fisher, Margaret	1942-1945
Thomas, Frank L.	1945-1946
Kreitinger, Albert	1946-1948
Dolwig, Alfred	1948-1949
De Forge, A. B.	1949-1952
Van Der Hoeven, Eugene	1952-1953
Crone, J. L.	1953-1954
Pierce, Marjorie	1954-1955
Mack, Howard	1955-1965
Friedt, Henry	1965-1969
Knopik, Jerome	1969-

APPENDIX D

Teachers at Golva 1920-1970

(Arranged Alphabetically)

Allison, Gladys	1938-39
Anders, J. Olson	1954
Anderson, A. E.	1924
Barrett, Margaret	1963, 1965
Bartley, Margaret	1922
Boehm, Nick J.	1950
Bohlig, Mrs. J. E.	1921
Bordeaux, Joann Wehrman	1963, 1965-66
Boschee, Jerome	1968-69
Carlile, A. M.	1932-33
Clarín, Ruth	1938-41
Cook, Cecilia	1923-25
Cripps, S.	1920, 1922-24
Crone, J. L.	1954
De Forge, A. B.	1950-52
Dolwig, Alfred	1949
Dooley, Kiaran L.	1939-40
Dreher, Verna	1949
Dunstan, Helen	1932-35
Fasching, Maphalda	1957
Fasching, Margaret	1946
Faulkner, Elaine	1966
Fee, Fred W.	1930
Ferris, Aldith	1921
Fessenden, Marjorie	1940
Fischer, Florence	1949
Fisher, Dorothy	1943, 1954, 1963-64
Fisher, Margaret	1943-45, 1951
Foos, Margaret	1932-33
Fraser, D. A.	1935-37
Freidt, Henry	1966-69
Friez, Reva	1970
Grasser, Robert	1955, 1961, 1963-65
Griffin, Gerald	1957
Haller, J. H.	1942
Hammond, Edna	1926-31
Hammond, Kathryn	1961-65
Hardy, Paul	1946
Haugen, Alfreda	1958
Hawk, Marjorie	1960
Heid, Dale	1964
Heidecker, Virgil	1961

Hilber, Beatrice	1930-31
Hoff, Themla	1942
Hong, Ruth	1932-34
Houck, Grace	1924-25
Hoverson, Evelyn	1920
Hurd, Helen	1937
Hurd, Lorena	1936
Johnson, Anna	1943
Johnson, Inez	1924
Johnson, Marion	1956
Kartes, Lu Marcella	1920
Keohane, Janet	1967
Knopik, Jerome	1962, 1970-
Knudtson, Ruth	1966-
Kostelecky, Donald	1963-67
Kouba, Themla Nodland	1947-48
Kramer, Sadie	1950
Kreitinger, Albert	1947-48
Kreitinger, Emelia	1947, 1949-52
Kreitinger, Katherine	1948
Kreitinger, Mary Lou	1954-55
Kremers, Mrs. Ed	1961
LaZua, Pricella J.	1926
Lee, A. O.	1931
Lehfelddt, Dale	1956
Logan, Phyllis J.	1953
Lorenz, Gwen	1961-62, 1970-
Loken, Martha	1927
Lundin, Enola	1923
Lundin, Margaret	1959
Maanum, Irene	1934-35
Mack, Eileen Privratsky	1956
Mack, Howard	1955-65
Martin, Gary	1962
Martin, Judy	1962
Mayer, Dorothy	1953
McDonald, Grace	1922
Miller, Cecilia	1932-44
Minette, Lois	1967
Minette, Raymond	1967-68
Mogle, Louise	1943-45
Mogle, Viola	1946
Molitor, Margaret	1927-29
Moyer, Laura	1931
Muchie, Helen	1942
Mulhall, Arthur	1955-56
Mullan, Elrene	1960
Nellermoe, Elma R.	1953

Nelson, Greta	1963-66
Owens, Forrest	1938
Pariseau, John	1934
Perkins, Iva	1921
Pierce, Marjorie	1955, 1957-58
Raisler, Mrs. L. E.	1923
Ranstad, Elma	1928-29
Roberts, Elsie	1925
Rocksvold, Helen	1925-26
Ross, Viola	1947-48
Schaefer, Shirley	1939-41
Scheffer, Verna	1935
Schmitz, Dorothy Kilzer	1958-59, 1968
Schmitz, Josephine Haas	1928-30, 1946, 1948-69
Schneider, Duane	1970-
Selsvold, Grace	1920
Sherwin, Harriet M.	1921
Sokoloski, Patricia	1957-59, 1961-
Sperger, Lucille	1928-31
Strum, Gladys	1926-27
Swanson, Mildred	1937
Thomas, Frank L.	1946
Tobias, Herbert	1926
Van Der Hoeven, Eugene	1953
Vanvig, Gudrun	1942
Virts, Mrs. Claude	1921-22
Wagner, Robert	1959-60
Waldal, Evelyn	1951-52
Waldal, Robert	1970-
Wanner, Louis	1952
Weinancy, Elizabeth	1936
Wehrman, Jeanne Fisher	1968-
Wernett, W. M.	1940
Weyer, Alice	1969
Wilson, Floyd	1936-38
Wolfgram, Lawrence	1969
Ziebarth, Cora	1944-45