



# 100 Years of Michigan PTA

## Trivia

Compiled by Past President Mary DeYoung-Smith (2009-2011)

### 1. What was the beginning of the Parent Teacher Association?

The first convocation of the National Congress of Mothers was held on **Feb. 17, 1897**, in Washington, D.C. More than 2,000 people attended – mostly mothers, but also fathers, teachers, laborers and legislators. Twenty years later, 37 chartered state congresses existed.

### 2. What were the beginnings of PTA in Michigan?

**Michigan began its Mothers' Clubs** before the National Congress of Mothers was formed. **Grand Rapids** was the first Mothers' Club, but shortly after clubs formed in **Battle Creek** and **Detroit**. The original club according to our records was formed under the inspiration of Mrs. Lucretia Willard Treat of Chicago, July 25, 1891, through the Grand Rapids Kindergarten Association. Afterward, it became the Froebel Study Club, active in child welfare interests until 1953.

### 3. Who was Miss Harriet Marsh?

Miss Marsh was principal of Hancock School in Detroit and was interested in having mothers understand new educational ideas. In 1894, **Miss Marsh formed the first mothers' club** in a public school in Michigan, possibly in the United States.

### 4. Was there a predecessor to Michigan PTA?

The **State Congress of Mothers** was formed at the Hotel Cadillac, May 3 and 4, 1898. Miss Harriet Marsh was elected president. Miss Marsh formed the first mothers' club in a public school, and then attended the first National Congress of Mothers in 1897. She said it was a necessity to provide for the "welfare of the younger generation".

### 5. What was the first year the National Congress of Mothers came to Detroit?

**1903.**

There was a close relationship between the State Congress and the National Congress. Miss Marsh of the State Congress was on the Board of Managers of the National Congress of Mothers.

### 6. Were there Councils formed before the Michigan Congress was formed?

Yes!

The first "council" under the name of **Grand Rapids Federation of School Associations** was formed on November 14, 1913 to "secure united strength and cooperation in promoting the best interests of the child, home, and school. Also to work constructively for the moral and physical improvement of the school district." In 1921, the "Federation" became the Grand Rapids Council of Parent-Teacher Associations and local groups adopted gradually the name "Parent Teacher Association."

**Holland Council** was the second to be formed in 1914.

**Port Huron Council** was formed in 1916 and **Battle Creek** formed in 1918.

### 7. When was Michigan PTA formed?

The organization meeting of the Michigan Congress in **Battle Creek took place May 19, 1918**. Shortly after the Michigan Congress formed, the **Detroit Council formed on July 2** with six units in membership.

## 8. Who was the first president of the Michigan Congress?

**Mrs. Charles Stewart of Battle Creek** was elected at the first president in 1918. She served from 1918 to 1921. The second convention was in Holland. There were 3,000 members when the Congress was one year old.

## 9. What was the focus of the work of the Michigan Congress of Parents and Teachers in the first year?

Programs emphasizing **health and recreation** for every child and the **Back to School** drive took place. There was a resolution adopted urging the legislature in Michigan to provide **adequate health training** in all the schools of the state. They also approved a bill pending in Congress to create a department of education with its secretary a member of the President's cabinet.

## 10. What year was the first time the annual convention had one thousand delegates?

In 1926, in **Holland**, there were 1,000 delegates.

The next year in **Flint**, the first Men's Breakfast was held. The convention theme that year was "Trained Leadership, Informed Membership."

## 11. When did Michigan Parent Teacher Association establish a State Office?

In 1937, the **State Office** was established, with Mrs. E. L. Church as office secretary.

## 12. How was PTA promoted in the 1930's?

**PTA Week** was celebrated in **October** simultaneously with the membership enrollment.

There were Parent Education broadcasts by the University of Michigan, and at least seven Councils had their own broadcasts emphasizing parent-teacher work, parent-education, schools, and community projects.

## 13. What was the focus of President Mrs. William T. Sanders' administration, 1935-1939?

The outstanding trend was recognition that **juvenile delinquency is a community responsibility**, and that good programs of child protection can prevent it. Cooperation among all social agencies occurred.

Support was given to legislation affecting welfare and civil service in Michigan.

## 14. How was the 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of PTA celebrated in 1938?

All past presidents gathered at the convention held in **Battle Creek**.

There were more than 80,000 members in Michigan PTA in 1938.

## 15. Who was the first Michigan PTA President to become President of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers?

**Mrs. J. K. Pettengill** in 1937; she had been Michigan PTA President from 1928-32. In addition, Mr. Victor Spathelf, State Chairman of Juvenile Protection, was a district representative for the National Congress.

## 16. Why was there concern about attending the National Congress of Mothers Conference in Los Angeles in 1906?

The 1906 National Congress was scheduled to be held in Los Angeles, California in 1906. People were concerned about attending because of the **San Francisco earthquake in 1906**. The Congress was postponed and then held in Los Angeles in 1907.

## 17. What did the National Congress of Mothers in 1906 advise mothers whose children had grown do to benefit children?

From The National Congress of Mothers Magazine, November, 1906:

“There are many mothers’ circles, which include in their membership women whose children have grown to such an age that they have time to devote to improving the general conditions affecting children....

**No circle of parents**, whether in city or country, **can afford to be ignorant of national and state issues** which affect the home, and can at least exert its influence in favor of every movement that will benefit the physical and moral tone of the community.”

## 18. What was a prominent advertisement in the National Congress of Mothers Magazine, November, 1906?

“If your child’s health seems failing, and you cannot locate the cause, it’s pretty certain to be **WORMS** – perhaps not large enough to be seen with the naked eye, but destructive – dangerous, and often fatal. The safe and sure remedy is JAYNE’S TONIC VERMIFUGE. Ask your druggist for it.”

## 19. Who was the originator of Founders’ Day for the National Congress of Mothers?

**Mrs. David O. Mears** was a devoted friend of Mrs. Alice Birney, a charter member of the National Congress of Mothers, and a member of the National Board. Mary Grinnell Mears urged the Congress to honor the Founders. The first Founders Day celebration took place in 1913.

## 20. What was Founders Day also known as in the early years?

**The Child Welfare Campaign.**

“The National Congress of Mothers inaugurated an American Child Welfare Campaign with the purpose of arousing the whole country to a sense of its duty and responsibility to childhood. To surround the childhood of the whole world with loving, wise care in the impressionable years of life will develop a higher type of citizenship in health, morals, and efficiency. The future of America will depend upon the citizens in the making. The Child Welfare Campaign had made February 17 an important day in the calendar of the Congress and of the parents of the nation by 1913. The Founders of the Congress were remembered on that day, and work was carried out with which they would have been in sympathy.”

From *Through the Years*, published by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

## 21. What book was published by National Congress of Parents and Teachers in 1936?

**Our Homes.** Edited by Ada Hart Arlitt, PhD., Professor and Head of the Department of Child Care and Training, University of Cincinnati.

This book was written by professional friends of the National Congress “whose life work is along the lines in which we need wisdom. They have told us how to plan a home, how to accommodate its functions to family needs and how to make happy contacts with the community and its institutions and how to develop home life in a well-rounded manner.” This is taken from the forward by Mary Langworthy.

## 22. What happened at the 1906 conference of the National Congress of Mothers?

The California Congress was planning to host the conference and the San Francisco earthquake happened. The **conference was postponed** and was held in Los Angeles in 1907.

## 23. What were the “aims and purposes” of the National Congress of Mothers in 1906?

“To **raise the standards** of home life. To develop wiser, better-trained parenthood.

To give young people, ignorant of the proper care and training of children, opportunities to learn this, that they may better perform the duties of parenthood.

To bring into closer relations the home and the school, that parent and teacher may co-operate intelligently in the education of the child.

To surround the childhood of the whole world with that loving, wise care in the impressionable years of life, that will develop good citizens, instead of law-breakers and criminals.”

## 24. Continued, the aims and purposes of the National Congress of Mothers in 1906:

“To use systematic, earnest effort to this end, through the formation of Mothers’ Clubs in every Public School and elsewhere; the establishment of Kindergartens, and laws which will adequately care for neglected and dependent children, in the firm belief that united, concerted work for little children will pay better than any other philanthropic work that can be done.

To carry the mother-love and mother-thought into all that concerns or touches childhood in Home, School, Church, State or Legislation.

To interest men and women to co-operate in the work for purer, truer homes, in the belief that to accomplish the best results, men and women must work together.

To secure such legislations as will ensure that children of tender years may not be tried in ordinary courts, but that each town shall establish juvenile courts and special officers, whose business it shall be to look out for that care which will rescue, instead of confirm, the child in evil ways. “

## 25. Continued, the aims and purposes of the National Congress of Mothers in 1906:

“To work for such probationary care in individual homes rather than institutions.

To rouse the whole community to a sense of its duty and responsibility to the blameless, dependent and neglected children, because there is no philanthropy which will so speedily reduce our taxes, reduce our prison expenses, reduce the expense of institutions for correction and reform.

The work of the Congress is civic work in its broadest and highest sense, and every man or woman, who is interested in the aims of the Congress, is cordially invited to become a member and aid in the organized effort for a higher, nobler national life, which can only be attained through the individual homes.”

## 26. How many individual units did Michigan PTA have in 1925? How many members did we have in Michigan that year?

There were **752** affiliated PTAs in Michigan. There were 49, 190 members.

There were also **13 Parochial School Associations**, “and their interest in our work grows.”

## 27. What was reported by the Michigan PTA President, Mrs. E. W. Kiefer, at the National Congress in 1925?

“The **youngest president** of a local association, is a **19 year old young man teacher** who is the president of an association of 76 members in a village of 250 inhabitants.”

“Among our associations the father is rapidly coming forward as an active and helpful factor. There are **200 men** presidents in Michigan – some being Council Presidents.”

28. What was the first legislative effort by the Michigan Congress in 1925?

The bill was prepared by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and called “**The Anti-Fraternity Bill**”, whose object is to disband existing secret societies in our high schools and prohibit their organizing in the public schools of Michigan. The bill passed the House and its status vote.

29. In 1928, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers advocated for universal education for parenthood, stating it “is of supreme importance to the highest development of our civilization.” The Board of Managers urged that parent education occurred in colleges, summer schools, teachers colleges, and that teachers and principals take courses in parent education. What institute in Michigan did they highlight in their publication, **Parent Education**?

**The Merrill-Palmer School in Detroit.** In 1928 it was known as the Merrill-Palmer Motherhood and Home Training School. Merrill-Palmer had a nursery school for children ages 18 months to 5 years. The educational program for parents included evening meetings in order to reach fathers and mothers. In addition to work with parents and children, the school was concerned with preparing young women to enter the field of parent education. The Merrill-Palmer Institute still exists at Wayne State University.

The Merrill Palmer Skillman Institute for Child & Family Development (MPSI) works to improve the development, health and well-being of infants, children, youth, and their families across the lifespan, through research, education and outreach.

30. In 1907, the National Congress of Mothers changed its name to The National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations. What year did they change the name to National Congress of Parents and Teachers?

1924.

31. In 1929 the National Congress of Parents and Teachers participated in a conference on parent-teacher work at Columbia University. The Congress shared their “Guiding Principles.” What were they?

1. The welfare of the child is the objective.
2. Financial support of the school is a public responsibility.
3. Policies are decided by the organization as a whole or by its elected representatives.
4. The work of the association is shared by mutual agreement.
5. Entertainment and money-making are of minor importance.
6. Personal grievances are adjusted in private conference.
7. It is a volunteer organization, free from individual or group control.
8. It is democratic in objects, membership, and form of government.
9. It is nonpolitical, nonsectarian, noncommercial.
10. It is cooperative with other organizations but does not join them.
11. It is organized, constructive cooperation of parents and teachers.

32. What year did the National Congress of Parents and Teachers along with the United States Offices of Education hold a National Homemaking Conference?

1932.

33. What was the theme of the 1933 Michigan Congress of Parents and Teachers 16<sup>th</sup> Annual Convention?

The **conservation of children's rights**; a challenge to parents and teachers.

34. Where was the 1933 Convention held?

Hayes Hotel, Jackson, Michigan. **Mrs. David W. Stewart** of Saginaw was the President.

35. What publication did the National Congress of Parents and Teachers produce in 1933, during The Great Depression, to safeguard the schools during the economic crisis?

Our Public Schools.

The Board of Managers of the National Congress authorized the preparation of a book to be written by experts in education, to picture the scope of the school in a democracy. The forward, by Charl Ormand Williams, Fifth Vice President of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, states "let every teacher, every parent, every citizen join in this nationwide movement to study the scope, purposes, and achievements of our public schools in preparing young people for the new day."

36. The National Congress of Parents and Teachers published a booklet, "The High School Parent-Teacher Association," in 1941. What did it state were the purposes of a high school association?

1. To furnish a medium of contact and to establish cooperation among parents, teachers, and students.
2. To study the problems of adolescence.
3. To serve as a clearinghouse for ideas in directing character growth in youth and in formulating unified standards.
4. To develop a sound health program for the adolescent in the home, the school, and the community.
5. To study the modern program of secondary education.
6. To interpret this program to the public and to develop informed public opinion as to the need of equal educational opportunities for all boys and girls in the secondary school, this insuring adequate financial support.
7. To promote actively the best interests of the student.
8. To provide a wholesome environment for the adolescent youth in the home, the school, and the community.
9. To provide wholesome community recreational facilities.

37. Did the National Congress of Parents and Teachers allow student members in 1941?

**Yes!** They also suggested having student representation on the executive committee. This student "presents the student point of view, assists in the membership drive, participates in panels and group discussions, arranges musical numbers, plays, and other features of entertainment, and represents the student body on appropriate committees."

38. Which U.S. President served as Chair of the Advisory Council of the National Congress for 19 years?

**Theodore Roosevelt** served in this position from 1900 – 1919.

He wrote, "I feel that your Congress of Mothers is the association for which I care most among all the associations of either sex for which I have been brought into contact."

39. What year did Frances S. Pettengill of Michigan become president of the Congress of Parents and Teachers?

1937. The gravity of the world climate was obvious in Mrs. Pattengill's President's Message in 1938:

"No child can escape the knowledge that he is facing grave situations, or that the thinking adults about him are greatly concerned about his future."

Her chose as her three year theme: "**Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness.**"

40. In the 1940's, Mrs. William DeVoe, president of the Michigan Congress of Parents and Teachers, attended border conferences. Where did these take place?

**Detroit and Windsor.** There were other border cities that had exchange of leadership – Sault Saint Marie, Michigan and Sault Saint Marie, Ontario.

**41. What was the response of the then National PTA President, Virginia Kletzer, after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor?**

“We who are parents or teachers are confronted with one of the greatest of all tasks – helping our children to meet the emotional strains the war will impose upon them. This cannot be done by assuming a Pollyanna cheerfulness or by denying or ignoring realities. We shall protect our children...by giving them the spiritual tools they will need to face the actualities of a world at war.”

**42. What role did PTA play during the formation of the United Nations?**

Hundreds of PTAs sponsored open meetings throughout the country to discuss the proposed framework of the United Nations drawn up by the State Department. This helped prepare the American public for the coming United Nations Conference.

The State Department invited the National Congress of Parents and Teachers to send a consultant to the United Nations Conference. Mrs. Hastings, National President, served as consultant.

**43. What was the National Congress’s platform for the year 1948-49 in regards to education?**

“We believe that a free public education is the basic right of every child and that the integrity of our free public school system should be maintained and strengthened.”

**44. What was the theme of the 1949 Convention of the Michigan Congress of Parents and Teachers? Where was the 1949 Convention?**

Theme: Home Makers are the World Builders

Location: **Escanaba**, Michigan

**45. How many people were members of the Michigan Congress of Parents and Teachers in 1949?**

187,775

**46. Where was the 33<sup>rd</sup> annual convention of the Michigan Congress held?**

Burdick Hotel, **Kalamazoo**

**47. In 1947 the National Congress listed qualities suggested by educators to bring about closer unity of purpose and better personal relationships between teachers and parents. What were some of the suggestions?**

Hold more frequent conferences between parents and teachers.

Vary the time of meetings so as to allow fathers, mothers, and teachers to attend. Stress activities in which fathers can be included.

See that teachers and administrators, as well as parents, are represented on parent teacher committees.

Promote frequent panel discussions and symposiums on definite community problems. Include student representatives in these discussions.



48. In 1953, the Manual of the National Congress outlines the duties of the School Lunch Chairman. What are the objectives of the local school lunch committee?

1. To interpret the school lunch program to parents and other citizens in the community.
2. To assist school administrators in improving the school lunch program.
3. To work with the school in seeing that every child has an adequate lunch either at school or at home.
4. To cooperate with the school in making the school lunch a laboratory for nutrition education for both children and parents.

49. How many local units were there in the National Congress of Parents and Teachers in 1961?

46,681

50. What did the National Congress say about “the sale of carbonated beverages, candy and other confections in schools operating lunch programs” in 1963?

“We will continue to work for **adequate public support for schools**, so that administrators will not feel they must promote the sale of such items to secure auxiliary funds for enrichment materials for the school program. “

51. What was the membership of the Michigan Congress of Parents and Teachers in 1960?

380,461!

52. How did the Michigan Congress promote and support leaders from 1957-60?

Michigan Congress held **Parent-Teacher Leadership Training** classes in these counties: **Kalamazoo, Kent, Macomb, Oakland, St. Clair and Wayne**, with an enrollment of some 1500 parent-teacher workers. They also held Summer Leadership Training Institutes, Council workshops, and district meetings. Parent-Teacher Problem Clinics, held annually on the campus of Michigan State University, offered opportunities for PTA officers and members to discuss problems and issues facing their membership.

53. In 1962-63 the Michigan Congress of Parents and Teachers participated in The Studying Michigan Schools Program. What was the work of this program?

This program studied many facets of education in Michigan, including studying higher education in Michigan. Michigan Congress conducted regional conferences on higher education. The Department of Public Instruction used this study as a basis for a Citizens’ Conference on Higher Education. The final report, Questions and Answers About Higher Education in Michigan was published by the Michigan Congress of Parents and Teachers.

54. In 1964, the Michigan Congress of Parents and Teachers passed a resolution on Special Education. What did it state?

We strongly urge that the Michigan Congress of Parents and Teachers assume an active role in assuring that all children who are in need of special education, namely, the emotionally disturbed, mentally handicapped, physically handicapped, the gifted, have educational opportunities afforded them commensurate with their capabilities. This education should be adequately supported by the State of Michigan.

**55. What did the 1967 Michigan Congress Resolution on Air and Water Pollution state?**

That the Michigan Congress of Parents and Teachers recommend that the State Legislature and the Federal Government adopt and implement an effective program of air and water pollution control and a better enforcement of existing programs.

**56. What did the Equal Opportunity Resolution at the 1968 State Convention in Battle Creek state?**

That the Michigan Congress of Parents and Teachers support all efforts to secure equality of opportunity in education, employment and housing without discrimination.

**57. What was the resolution brought to the 1970 Convention by the School District of the City of Troy PTA Council?**

Manual Traffic Signals at School Locations. This urged the State Legislature to take action to allow manual traffic signals at school locations or intersections, which would be operated by school crossing guards in rural areas.

**58. The 1971 Convention of the Michigan Congress was held in Menominee. 17 Resolutions were adopted. What was the resolution on Early Childhood Education?**

We recommend that free public education in the United States be made available for children at the age of three and that education also be provided for parents of children under three to complete the educational program.

**59. What were some of the priority items of the National PTA in 1972?**

Agricultural Migrant Families. The National PTA will continue to support legislation providing for the education, safety, and welfare of the children of agricultural migrant families.

International Relations. The National PTA will continue to support appropriations for the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), to ensure a continued and expanded health and welfare program for the world's children.

Air and Water Pollution. The National PTA will support funds for the appropriate governmental agencies to provide for the protection of the health of human beings and the preservation of national resources and wild life endangered by pollution of water and air.

**60. What were the 1973-74 Legislative Recommendations for state PTAs?**

These are suggested as current points of emphasis:

Adoption and Guardianship of Minors, Child Labor, Child Welfare Among Migrant Families, Child Welfare Legislation, Education and Related Services, Food and Drug Protection, Juvenile Protection, Library Services, Mental Health Services, Safety, and Air, Land, and Water Pollution.

**61. What did the 1974 National PTA Resolution on Lead Poisoning state?**

The National PTA, its state branches, and local units support compliance with the recently enacted federal legislation as a major step in eradicating the health hazard of lead poisoning; and continue to press for enforcement, in every locality, of rigid standards controlling the lead content in paints and the accuracy of labeling.

**62. What was the Reflections' them in 1974?**

From Sea to Shining Sea

The three categories were literature, music and visual arts.

**63. What was the Michigan PTA's resolution on Abolishment of Physical Punishment in Michigan Schools in 1974?**

The Michigan PTA works for the passage of state legislation to provide legal protection so that no person employed or engaged by an educational system within this state, whether public or private shall inflict or cause to be inflicted corporal punishment upon any pupil attending any school or institution within such educational systems.

**64. Why did Sears, Robuck and Co. give National PTA a \$20,000 grant in 1975?**

To study school absenteeism. Five states would carry out the project: Colorado, New Hampshire, Ohio, Tennessee and Utah.

**65. What were the resolutions brought to the 1975 National Convention?**

Labeling of Food Products, Camp Safety, Metric System, Bicycle Safety, Parenting, Violence in TV Programing and College Entrance Testing.

**66. How many resolutions were adopted by the Michigan Congress of Parents and Teachers at the 1976 Convention?**

Seventeen, including a resolution supporting programs on family planning, education about venereal disease and sexual hygiene in schools.

**67. Michigan Congress of Parents and Teachers passed a resolution in 1978 regarding vouchers. What did it state?**

The Michigan PTA and its membership oppose publicly and by any legal means the signing of "vouchers" petitions; and that the Michigan PTA will join with other organizations in fighting the passage of this proposal should it be put on the ballot in order to safeguard public funds for the use of the public schools.

**68. What year did the Michigan PTA pass a resolution regarding the "Improvement and Enforcement of Child Labor Laws"?**

1980.

**69. The 1981 Michigan PTA Convention passed a resolution regarding the minimum required age for attending school. What was it?**

The Michigan Congress was opposed to lowering the required school attendance age of 16. The State Legislature was considering changing the required age from 16 to 14.

**70. What was the 1982 program RISE?**

Reading Improvement Services Everywhere, a project sponsored by PTA groups throughout the country. Project RISE trains the non-professional educator (the volunteer) to provide reading assistance for those students who need a little extra help in the classroom.

**71. What was the position of the Michigan Congress at the 1982 Convention regarding the length of the school year?**

180 Days – 900 Instruction Hours

The Michigan Congress believes that there is little or no evidence to substantiate educational benefits by lengthening the school day in order to reduce the total number of days per school year. The Michigan Congress support a minimum of 180 days – 900 hours instructional time as presently legislated.

**72. What was the Key Goal for the 1982-83 Legislative Platform?**

“Financing of Public Education” and opposition to any efforts related to “Tuition Tax Credits.”

**73. What were the two resolutions adopted at the 1984 Convention in Battle Creek?**

Child Fingerprinting Identification

Ban Advertising of Alcoholic Beverages on Radio and Television

**74. What was the Key Goal of Michigan PTA in 1984?**

The Michigan PTA urged the Governor and Legislature to establish the certification code in order to require that secondary teachers must teach in their certified subject area only.

**75. What was the 1986 Resolution on Daylight Savings Time Extension?**

The Michigan PTA opposes legislation that would extend the period of daylight savings time each year.

**76. Did Michigan PTA support schools being required to start after Labor Day?**

The Michigan PTA opposed state legislation that would prohibit the opening of school prior to Labor Day or in any other way remove from local control the authority to set the date for opening of school in each school district.

77. What was the new addition to the Michigan PTA Legislative Platform in 1987?

“Support and encourage the enactment of laws to provide protection for volunteers from civil liability for actions alleged to have occurred in the course of their charitable and community activities.”

78. What was the Michigan PTA Resolution on Preschool Education in 1988?

The resolution asked for the State Aid formula be designed so that all school districts in Michigan be eligible to participate in programs that will meet the need of the preschool youngsters, and that the money to operate these programs be new money to assure that all present programs are adequately funded prior to the addition of any new programs regardless of their merit or need.

79. How was Michigan PTA involved in making schools smoke free?

In 1993, Michigan PTA passed the Tobacco Free Schools resolution. This resolution supported making all school property and school sponsored functions smoke free.

80. What is the Michigan PTA Resolution regarding school speed zones in 1996?

Supporting legislation to revise the Michigan Vehicle Code to include a uniform speed limit of 25 miles per hour on streets and highways immediately adjacent to and within 1,000 feet of all school grounds during times children are present.

81. What is the Michigan PTA resolution on preschool education passed in 1988?

State Aid formula be designed so that all schools districts in Michigan be eligible to participate in programs that will meet the need of the preschool youngsters. That the money to operate these programs be new money to assure that all present programs are adequately funded prior to the addition of any new programs regardless of their merit or need.

82. What was the 2002 Michigan PTSA Resolution on Before and After School Care?

Michigan PTSA urged the legislature to increase its support for **funding for public school before-and-after school programs** and the continuance of these programs through the public schools.

83. What is Michigan PTA's position on the minimum age for compulsory attendance in school?

In 2003, Michigan PTSA passed the **Compulsory Attendance Age resolution**, supporting compulsory attendance to age 18, unless the student has a high school diploma or its equivalent.

84. Where and when was the Michigan PTSA 85<sup>th</sup> Convention held?

In **Lansing**, Michigan in May, 2003.

85. What was the theme of the 2004 Reflections Program?

“I am really happy when...”

86. What was the **Five Cents Make Sense** program advocated by Michigan PTSA in 2005?

This initiative was to increase our investment in education to 5 cents of every Federal dollar.

## 87. What were the advocacy goals of Michigan PTSA in 2008-2009?

Mandatory kindergarten.

Raise compulsory age of attendance from 16 to 18 years of age

Encourage the Governor, MDE and the State Legislature to support No Child Left Behind changes

Make education funding a priority; at least inflationary increases

## 88. How did Michigan PTA become involved in the Common Core?

Beginning in October 2011, Michigan PTA held discussions on the Common Core State Standards in school districts and communities throughout Michigan to help educate the public on the importance of the Common Core Standards. Michigan PTA received a grant from the Gates Foundation for work on CCSSI – Common Core State Standard Initiative.

## 89. What year did Michigan PTA have the most members?

1961.

There were 390,381 members. The State President was **Mr. Otto Yntema**. He was the first man elected to serve as Michigan PTA President.

## 90. What was BSP?

BSP (Building Successful Partnerships) was a National PTA program that incorporated the National Standards for Parent/Family Involvement. The 6 areas are: communicating, parenting, student learning, volunteering, school decision making & advocacy, and collaborating with the community.

## 91. What year did Michigan PTA pass the HIV/AIDS Prevention Education in Schools resolution?

1996 at the 78<sup>th</sup> Annual Convention in Grand Rapids. **Mrs. Grace Preston** was President.

## 92. What year did Michigan PTA pass the Firearm Child Safety Locks resolution?

1998 at the 80<sup>th</sup> Annual Convention in Lansing. **Mrs. Georgene Campbell** was President.

## 93. How many people were trained to be trainers and presenters in 2011 by the Common Core State Standards Committee?

Over 40 people were trained and over 200 presentations were given on the Common Core State Standards and grassroots advocacy. **Ms. Shaton Berry** was President.

## 94. What was the resolution regarding M-STEP passed in 2015?

- Calls for the immediate cessation of the M-STEP assessment process and administration for the year 2014-2015;
- Calls for not utilizing M-STEP's results to negatively impact school district funding and funding allocations.
- Supports a balanced, localized, nationally normed assessment system.

## 95. What is CCRI-ESSA?

College and Career Readiness Initiative/ Every Student Succeeds Act. Michigan PTA received a college and career readiness initiative grant from National PTA in 2017. The goal is to share factual information about Michigan's Career and College Ready Standards (CCRS) and Michigan's plan for Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA).

96. In 2004, Michigan PTSA passed a resolution on Weapons Expulsion Rights for School Children. What did it state?

That public schools have the right to place expelled students in appropriate, alternative, educational opportunities. That educators must fully inform all school children who face a loss of educational services, and the parents of those students, of all of their rights including those guaranteed by the US Constitution, and including an explanation of the evidence and the right to be heard.

97. What is Michigan PTA's position on funding for K-12 education, as stated in 1980?

- Changing the funding method so that mandated programs receive full funding for sources other than K-12 allocations,
- Opposing legislation mandating programs not feasible economically on a state wide basis,
- Monitoring state spending to insure that funds are not diverted to other local units of government at the expense of schools districts,
- Opposing and state or federal legislation or ballot proposal which reduces the financial resources required to support Michigan' K-12 public schools.

98. What year did Michigan PTA first have over 100, 000 members?

In 1944 there were 104,010 members. **Mrs. James C. Parker** was State President. The Convention theme was "Children are not Expendable." There was increased emphasis on developing High School Parent Teacher Associations.

99. What was the Elizabeth R Stewart Scholarship Fund?

This fund was established in 1956 in honor of Michigan PTA's first president, **Mrs. Charles Stewart**. At the 1957 Convention, the first scholarship awards were given to seven young people in the seven state supported institutions of higher learning.

100. What were the State and National dues established in 1918 at the first Michigan PTA Convention?

Five cents per member.

The charter member voting group consisted of 67 registered delegates; 11 of them were men.