

At the eighth Biennial Convention, September 28 and 29, 1943, the influence of the times are noted in the speeches¹³ "The Family in a World at War," by Mrs. William Hastings, National President; "The School in a World at War, by Dr. Ernest Melby; "Planning Together for Youth," a panel; and "Legislation," by Linus Carleton, MCPT Legislative chairman.

Mrs. C. W. Gross, Helena, MCPT president from 1943 to 1945, in her annual report told of a questionnaire on juvenile protection which had been sent to units. In response to the question, "What are the most serious juvenile delinquency problems in your county?" the answers given were "theft, shoplifting, teen-age girls un-chaperoned on the streets at night, girls meeting servicemen at trains, traffic violations, truancy, minors frequenting places where liquor is sold, sex offenses, broken streetlights." To the question "What was the most successful PTA method of curbing juvenile delinquency?" answers included "arousing parents to their responsibility, arousing interest in law enforcement, stressing religious training, and creating home duties for children." Some units reported establishing recreation centers, using swimming pools and gymnasiums for leisure time, and sponsorship of Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and Camp Fire Girls.

A resolution favoring distribution of war surplus supplies after the war for use in schools in the various states was passed by the State Board. Mrs. Gross sent PTA packets to each county superintendent of schools to distribute as needed.

For some time it was doubtful whether a state convention could be held, but with the end of World War II, the ninth State Biennial Convention was planned to take place in Missoula.