

REPORT ON ORGANIZATION

*Emergency Council
on Education*

NAME The national societies named below hereby organize the Emergency Council on Education.

OBJECT The object of the Council is to place the resources of the educational institutions of our country more completely at the disposal of the national Government and its departments to the end that through an understanding cooperation:

Their patriotic services may be augmented;

A continuous supply of educated men may be maintained; and

Preparation for the great responsibilities of the reconstruction period following the war may be anticipated.

MEMBERSHIP The membership shall include the following organizations and such additional bodies as may be invited by the Council to associate themselves with it:

Association of American Universities
Association of State Universities
Association of American Colleges
American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations
Catholic Education Association
Association of Urban Universities
National Education Association
U. S. Department of Superintendence
American Association of University Professors
Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education
National Council of Education

DUTIES
AND
POWERS

The Council shall have power to act for the associations in matters of legislative and governmental business on the basis of such authority as may be given it by the several associations.

It may appoint a chairman and an executive committee of five

It shall report its actions monthly to all the associations.

*Emergency Council
on Education*

REPORT ON ORGANIZATION

NAME The national societies named below hereby organize the Emergency Council on Education.

OBJECT The object of the Council is to place the resources of the educational institutions of our country more completely at the disposal of the national Government and its departments to the end that through an understanding cooperation:

Their patriotic services may be suggested;
A continuous supply of educated men may be maintained; and
Preparation for the great responsibilities of the reconstruction period following the war may be anticipated.

MEMBERSHIP The membership shall include the following organizations and such additional bodies as may be invited by the Council to associate themselves with it:

- National Council of Education
- Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education
- American Association of University Professors
- U. S. A. Department of Superintendence
- National Education Association
- Association of Urban Universities
- Catholic Education Association
- American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations
- Association of American Colleges
- Association of State Universities
- Association of American Universities

DUTIES AND POWERS The Council shall have power to act for the associations in matters of legislative and governmental business on the basis of such authority as may be given it by the several associations.
It may appoint a chairman and an executive committee of five
It shall report its actions monthly to all the associations.

Each body represented shall select a delegate and one or more alternates for membership in the Council.

Additional representatives may participate in Council meetings, but each association shall have but one vote.

Meetings of the Council may be called by the Chairman and shall be called on request of three members.

SECRETARY-
TREASURER There shall be a Secretary-Treasurer who shall receive and account for assessments. Bills exceeding \$10 shall require the approval of the Chairman.

BUDGET For the necessary incidental expenses each association shall be assessed one hundred dollars.

ADDENDA It is suggested that the Council address the Secretary of the Interior with a view to securing official recognition and the cooperation of the Bureau of Education.

It is recommended that a member of the Executive Committee, preferably the chairman, be in continuous residence at Washington.

Each body represented shall select a delegate and one or more alternates for membership in the Council.
Additional representatives may participate in Council meetings, but each association shall have but one vote.
Meetings of the Council may be called by the Chairman and shall be called on request of three members.

SECRETARY
TREASURER
There shall be a Secretary-Treasurer who shall receive and account for assessments. Bills exceeding \$10 shall require the approval of the Chairman.

BUDGET
For the necessary incidental expenses each association shall be assessed one hundred dollars.

ADDENDA
It is suggested that the Council address the Secretary of the Interior with a view to securing official recognition and the cooperation of the Bureau of Education.

It is recommended that a member of the Executive Committee, preferably the chairman, be in continuous residence at Washington.

7 Emergency Council
on Education

Report of the Organization
of the

EMERGENCY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

Organized at Washington, Jan. 24-25th. 1918

The object of which

is to place the resources of the educational institutions
of our country more completely at the disposal of the
National Government and its departments, to the end that
through an understanding cooperation;

Their patriotic services may be augmented:

A continuous supply of educated men may be
maintained: and

Preparation for the great responsibilities of
the reconstruction period after the war may be
anticipated.

P. J. Campbell
Washington, D.C.,
1400 Mass. Ave. N.W.

Emergency Council on Education
5

Report of the Organization
of the

EMERGENCY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

Organized at Washington, Jan. 24-25th, 1918

The object of which

is to place the resources of the educational institutions
of our country more completely at the disposal of the
National Government and its departments, to the end that
through an understanding cooperation;
Their patriotic services may be augmented;
A continuous supply of educated men may be
maintained; and
Preparation for the great responsibilities of
the reconstruction period after the war may be
anticipated.

W. H. Dyer
Chairman
John D. Rockefeller
President
John D. Rockefeller
President

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMAL MEETINGS
OF MEMBERS OF EDUCATION ASSOCIATIONS

HELD IN WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 23-24, 1918

Informal meetings of members of the following National Education Associations were held in Washington, Wednesday, January 23, at 2:00 o'clock, P. M., at the Cosmos Club, and at 8 o'clock P. M. at the office of Commissioner Claxton; and Thursday, January 24, at 9:30, A. M., at the office of Commissioner Claxton, and at 2:30, P. M., at the office of Dr. Capen:

Association of American Colleges

Pres. Donald J. Cowling, Carleton College
Pres. J. H. T. Main, Grinnell College

Association of American Universities

Prof. Albert E. McKinley, University of Pennsylvania
Prof. G. W. McClellan, University of Pennsylvania
Dean Guy Stanton Ford, University of Minnesota

Association of Land Grant Colleges

Pres. Raymond A. Pearson, Iowa State College

Association of State Universities

Pres. P. L. Campbell, University of Oregon

Catholic Education Association

Dr. Edward A. Pace, Catholic University of America

Association of Urban Universities

Pres. W. J. Foster, Reed College

Society for Promotion of Engineering Education

Dean F. L. Bishop, University of Pittsburgh
Dr. C. R. Mann, Carnegie Foundation

The bureau of Education was represented by Commissioner P. P. Claxton and Dr. S. P. Capen.

These meetings were held in pursuance of the plans outlined at the informal meeting of members of College and University Associations held at the University Club in Chicago, January 5-6, 1918.

A verbal report was submitted by Pres. Campbell that a request had been presented to President Wilson through Mr. Tumulty that an interview be granted for presentation of the resolution passed at the Chicago meeting for the appointment of an Education Administrator, and that the President had requested that the matter be first taken up with the Council of National Defense. That an interview had been secured with Secretary Lane, a member of the Council of National Defense, and a promise obtained to give consideration to any plans which might be submitted by the Education Associations, or their Executive Committees. After full discussion, it was decided to ask the Executive Committees of the Education Associations to meet in Washington at 2:30 o'clock, P. M., Tuesday, January 29,

Internal meetings of members of the following National Education Associations were held in Washington, Wednesday, January 23, at 2:00 o'clock, P. M., at the Games Club, and at 8 o'clock P. M. at the office of Commissioner Daxton; and Thursday, January 24, at 9:30, A. M., at the office of Commissioner Daxton, and at 2:30, P. M., at the office of Dr. Daxton:

Dean Guy Stanton Ford, University of Minnesota
Prof. G. W. Heston, University of Pennsylvania
Prof. Albert H. McKinley, University of Pennsylvania
Association of American Universities

Association of Land Grant Colleges
Ivan. Raymond A. Pearson, Iowa State College

Association of State Universities
Pres. F. L. Campbell, University of Oregon

Assoc. of Urban Universities
Pres. W. J. Foster, Head College

Dr. C. H. Mann, Carnegie Foundation
Dean W. M. Bishop, University of Pittsburgh
Society for Promotion of Engineering Education

The Bureau of Education was represented by Commissioner P. P. Clark-
ton and Dr. H. E. Capen.

These meetings were held in pursuance of the plans outlined at the informal meeting of members of College and University Associations held at the University Club in Chicago, January 2-6, 1918.

met in Washington at 2:30 o'clock, P. M., Tuesday, January 29, decided to ask the Executive Committee of the Education Association to Associations, or their Executive Committees. After full discussion, it was give consideration to any plans which might be submitted by the Education a member of the Council of National Defense, and a promise obtained to National Defense. That an interview had been secured with Secretary Lane, ident had requested that the matter be first taken up with the Council of ing for the appointment of an Education Administrator, and that the Pres- be granted for presentation of the resolution passed at the Chicago meet- been presented to President Wilson through Mr. Tumulty that an interview A verbal report was submitted by Pres. Campbell that a request had

to consider the formulation of plans to be submitted to the Associations and subsequently to the Council of National Defense.

Meeting adjourned.

MINUTES OF MEETINGS OF
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES OF NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATIONS

Held in Washington, Tuesday, January 29, and Wednesday, January 30, 1918.

Tuesday, January 29. Meeting pursuant to call of informal meeting of members of National Education Associations held in Washington, Wednesday, January 23, the Executive Committees of the National Education Associations proceeded to organize by electing Dr. S. P. Capen, of the Bureau of Education, as Chairman, and Pres. P. L. Campbell, of the University of Oregon, as Secretary. The following Associations were represented:

Association of American Colleges

Pres. Donald J. Cowling, Carleton College
Pres. J. H. T. Main, Grinnell College
Pres. John H. McCracken, Lafayette College

Association of American Universities

Dean Herman V. Ames, University of Pennsylvania
Prof. Albert E. McKinley, University of Pennsylvania
Prof. Burton D. Myers, University of Indiana
Dean Guy Stanton Ford, University of Minnesota
Pres. Harry Pratt Judson, Chicago University (Present after first meeting)

Catholic Education Association

Rt. Rev. John B. Peterson, St. John's Seminary
Dr. J. A. Burns, Holy Cross College
Dr. John F. Wenlon, Catholic University of America

Association of Urban Universities

Pres. W. J. Foster, Reed College

Association of State Universities

Pres. P. L. Campbell, University of Oregon

National Education Association

Secretary J. W. Crabtree, Washington, D. C.

American Association of University Professors

Prof. H. W. Tyler, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Society for Promotion of Engineering Education

Dr. C. R. Mann, Carnegie Foundation

Bureau of Education

Commissioner P. P. Claxton
Dr. S. P. Capen

to consider the formation of plans to be submitted to the Association
and subsequently to the Council of National Defense. The meeting
Meeting adjourned.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Held in Washington, Tuesday, January 29, and Wednesday, January 30, 1918.

Tuesday, January 29. Meeting pursuant to call of informal meeting of
members of National Education Association held in Washington, Wednesday,
January 23. The Executive Committee of the National Education Association
proceeded to organize by electing Dr. E. P. Caper, of the Bureau of Educa-
tion, as Chairman, and Pres. E. Campbell, of the University of Oregon,
as Secretary. The following Associations were represented:

Association of American Colleges
Pres. Donald J. Gowing, Garfield College
Pres. J. H. T. Main, Grinnell College
Pres. John H. McCracken, Lafayette College

Association of American Universities
Dean Herman V. Ames, University of Pennsylvania
Prof. Albert R. McKinley, University of Pennsylvania
Prof. Burton D. Myers, University of Indiana
Dean Guy Stanton Ford, University of Minnesota
Pres. Harry Pratt Judson, Chicago University (present after first
meeting)

Catholic Education Association
Rev. John H. Peterson, St. John's Seminary
Dr. J. A. Burns, Holy Cross College
Dr. John W. Penlon, Catholic University of America

Association of Urban Universities
Pres. W. J. Foster, Reed College

Association of State Universities
Pres. E. L. Campbell, University of Oregon

National Education Association
Secretary J. W. Grubb, Washington, D. C.

American Association of University Professors
Prof. M. W. Tyler, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Society for Promotion of Engineering Education
Dr. C. R. Mann, Carnegie Foundation

Bureau of Education
Commissioner P. P. Claxton
Dr. E. P. Caper

It was moved and carried that the eight Education Associations of national scope represented in the meeting proceed to organize a Council of National Education Associations, and that the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Experiment Stations, the National Council of Education, and the Department of Superintendence be asked to join in the organization.

It was moved by Pres. Cowling and seconded by Prof. McKinley that each Association be represented in the Council by one member, to be selected by the Association itself. The motion carried.

It was moved by Pres. McCracken and seconded by Pres. Main that it be the sense of the meeting that the Owen bill for the authorization of a Department of Education, with a Secretary having a seat in the President's Cabinet, be endorsed, with such modification of Section 5 as may enlarge the educational institutions included.

Moved by Monsignor Peterson, seconded by Dr. Burns, that the motion be laid on the table. The motion lost.

Moved by Pres. McCracken, seconded by Prof. McKinley, as a substitute for the motion to endorse the Owen bill, that those present visit, as a Committee of the whole, Senator Hoke Smith, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, to which Committee the bill has been referred, to ascertain more fully the nature of the bill and the chances of its passage.

Moved and carried that the meeting adjourn, to reconvene at 8:00 o'clock at the Cosmos Club.

Tuesday, January 29, 8:00 P. M. The meeting reconvened at the Cosmos Club at 8:00 o'clock, P. M., with Dr. Capen in the chair. Present: Ames, Judson, Myers, McKinley, Cowling, Main, McCracken, Foster, Crabtree, Mann, Tyler, Capen, Campbell, Claxton.

It was moved by Prof. McKinley and seconded by Secretary Crabtree, that a Committee of three be appointed to consider the terms of a bill to create a Department of Education in the National Government, and suggest arguments in support of such a bill. The motion carried. The Chair appointed Pres. Judson, Pres. McCracken, and Pres. Campbell as members of the Committee.

Moved and carried that when the meeting adjourn, the adjournment be to 2:00 o'clock, P. M., Wednesday, at the Cosmos Club.

Moved by Pres. Judson and seconded by Dean Ames that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to prepare amendments to the Selective Service Act and the National Defense Act for consideration by the Conference. The Chair appointed Pres. Foster, Pres. Cowling, and Prof. McKinley.

Moved by Pres. Cowling and seconded by Dr. Mann that it be the sense of the Conference that the Colleges and Universities should continue in session during the usual period of the college year, in view of the need of full time training for students in engineering and applied science who will be needed for war service.

It was moved and carried that the eight Education Associations of national scope represented in the meeting proceed to organize a Council of National Education Associations, and that the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Experiment Stations, the National Council of Education, and the Department of Superintendence be asked to join in the organization.

It was moved by Pres. Cowling and seconded by Prof. McKinley that each Association be represented in the Council by one member, to be selected by the Association itself. The motion carried.

It was moved by Pres. McGucken and seconded by Pres. Mann that it be the sense of the meeting that the Owen bill for the authorization of a Department of Education, with a Secretary having a seat in the President's Cabinet, be endorsed, with such modification of Section 2 as may arise. The educational institutions included.

Moved by Hon. Stephen Peterson, seconded by Dr. Burns, that the motion be laid on the table. The motion lost.

Moved by Pres. McGucken, seconded by Prof. McKinley, as a substitute for the motion to endorse the Owen bill, that those present visit, as a Committee of the whole, Senator Hoke Smith, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, to which Committee the bill has been referred, to ascertain more fully the nature of the bill and the chances of its passage.

Moved and carried that the meeting adjourn, to reconvene at 8:00 o'clock at the Cosmos Club.

Tuesday, January 29, 8:00 P. M. The meeting reconvened at the Cosmos Club at 8:00 o'clock, P. M., with Dr. Gaper in the chair. Present: Ames, Judson, Myers, McKinley, Cowling, Mann, McGucken, Foster, Crabtree, Mann, Tyler, Gaper, Campbell, C. Jackson.

It was moved by Prof. McKinley and seconded by Secretary Crabtree, that a Committee of three be appointed to consider the terms of a bill to create a Department of Education in the National Government, and suggest amendments in support of such a bill. The motion carried. The Chair appointed Pres. Judson, Pres. McGucken, and Pres. Campbell as members of the Committee.

Moved and carried that when the meeting adjourns, the adjournment be to 2:00 o'clock, P. M., Wednesday, at the Cosmos Club.

Moved by Pres. Judson and seconded by Dean Ames that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to prepare amendments to the Selective Service Act and the National Defense Act for consideration by the Conference. The Chair appointed Pres. Foster, Pres. Cowling, and Prof. McKinley.

Moved by Pres. Cowling and seconded by Dr. Mann that it be the sense of the Conference that the Colleges and Universities should continue in session during the usual period of the college year, in view of the need of full time training for students in engineering and applied science who will be needed for war service.

Moved and carried that the members of the Conference not already appointed on committees constitute a committee to formulate a plan of organization for the Emergency Council of the Education Associations. The Chair announced the following members of the Committee:

Prof. Tyler, Pres. Main, Secretary Crabtree, Dean Ames, Dr. Myers.

The meeting adjourned to meet at 2:00 o'clock Wednesday at the Cosmos Club.

Wednesday January 30th. The Conference met at 2:00 O'clock at the Cosmos Club. The following were present: Judson, Ames, Cowling, Foster, McKinley, McCracken, Tyler, Main, Crabtree, Capen, Erers, Cla Claxton, Campbell. Dr. Capen occupied the chair.

Pres. Foster reported back for the committee appointed to consider amendments to the National Defense and Selective service Act that the committee recommended the placing of all male colleges and university students on the basis of enlisted men detailed by the army for preparation for various forms of service by further study, with provision made for suitable pay, uniform, equipment.

After some discussion, the Committee was asked to reformulate its recommendations so that they should embody in their report suggested changes in the provisions of the Reserve Officers Training Corps and of the exemption from draft already made in certain departments of technical schools, of a nature to cover the needs under discussion.

At this point Lt. Col. R. I. Rhees and Major Grenville Clark, of the United States Army, were introduced by the Chairman, Dr. Capen, who explained that they were present at his request to give information in regard to important recent action taken by the army in the matter of the use of the schools and institutions of higher education for training purposes, and to answer such questions as the members of the Conference might desire to ask.

Col. Rhees announced that the War Department had just approved the organization of an Educational Board, to be composed of three army officers and five civilians, which would have in charge all matters relating to the training of enlisted men. It would be the policy of the Board to assign men directly to colleges, technical schools, and universities for the specific training which they might need, payment to be made to the institutions for the service rendered. In answer to questions, Col. Rhees and Major Clark expressed the opinion that the range of departments to which the men would be assigned would be considerably broadened as compared with that covered by the present list. Col. Rhees requested that the Conference suggest types of educational organizations which should be represented by the civilian members of the Army Education Board.

It was moved and carried that this question be given consideration at the evening meeting of the Conference.

The following report of the Committee on Organization of the Emergency Education Council was presented by Dr. Myers, Chairman of the Committee:

4
Moved and carried that the members of the Conference not already appointed on committees constitute a committee to formulate a plan of organization for the Emergency Council of the National Association. The Chair announced the following members of the Committee: Prof. Tyler, Pres. Main, Secretary Campbell, Dean Ames, Dr. Myers.

The meeting adjourned to meet at 2:00 o'clock Wednesday at the Gannon Club.

Wednesday January 24th. The Conference met at 2:00 o'clock at the Gannon Club. The following were present: Johnson, Ames, Gowing, Foster, McKinley, McGowan, Tyler, Main, Campbell, Gannon, Myers, Dr. Gannon occupied the chair.

Prof. Foster reported back for the committee appointed to consider amendments to the National Defense and Salvage Service Act that the committee recommended the placing of all male colleges and universities on the basis of enlisted men detailed by the army for preparation for various forms of service by further study, with provision made for suitable pay, uniform, equipment.

After some discussion, the Committee was asked to reformulate its recommendations so that they should embody in their report suggested changes in the provisions of the Reserve Officers Training Corps and of the exemption from draft already made in certain departments of technical schools, of a nature to cover the needs under discussion. At this point Lt. Col. H. I. Rhoads and Major Granville Clark of the United States Army, were introduced by the Chairman, Dr. Gannon who explained that they were present at his request to give information in regard to important recent action taken by the army in the matter of the use of the schools and institutions of higher education for training purposes, and to answer such questions as the members of the Conference might desire to ask.

Col. Rhoads announced that the War Department had just approved the organization of an Educational Board, to be composed of three army officers and five civilians, which would have in charge all matters relating to the training of enlisted men. It would be the policy of the Board to assign men directly to colleges, technical schools, and universities for the specific training which they might need, payment to be made to the institutions for the service rendered. In answer to questions, Col. Rhoads and Major Clark expressed the opinion that the range of departments to which the men would be assigned would be considerably broadened as compared with that covered by the present list. Col. Rhoads requested that the Conference suggest types of educational organizations which should be represented by the civilian members of the Army Educational Board.

It was moved and carried that this question be given consideration at the evening meeting of the Conference.

The following report of the Committee on Organization of the Emergency Education Council was presented by Dr. Myers, Chairman of the Committee:

REPORT ON ORGANIZATION

NAME The national societies named below hereby organize the Emergency Council of Education.

OBJECT The object of the Council is to place the resources of the educational institutions of our country more completely at the disposal of the national Government and its departments to the end that through an understanding co-operation:

Their patriotic services may be augmented;
A continuous supply of educated men may be maintained; and
Preparation for the great responsibilities of the reconstruction period following the war may be anticipated.

MEMBERSHIP The membership shall include the following organizations and such additional bodies as may be invited by the Council to associate themselves with it;

Association of American Universities
Association of State Universities
Association of American Colleges
American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations
Catholic Education Association
Association of Urban Universities
National Education Association
National Council of Education
U. S. A. Department of Superintendence
American Association of University Professors
Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education

DUTIES AND POWERS The Council shall have power to act for the associations in matters of legislative and governmental business on the basis of such authority as may be given it by the several associations.
It may appoint a chairman and an executive committee of five
It shall report its actions monthly to all the associations.
Each body represented shall select a delegate and one or more alternates for membership in the Council.
Additional representatives may participate in Council meetings, but each association shall have but one vote.
Meetings of the Council may be called by the Chairman and shall be called on request of three members.

SECRETARY-TREASURER There shall be a Secretary-Treasurer who shall receive and account for assessments. Bills exceeding \$10 shall require the approval of the Chairman.

BUDGET For the necessary incidental expenses each association shall be assessed one hundred dollars.

ADDENDA It is suggested that the Council address the Secretary of the Interior with a view to securing official recognition and the co-operation of the Bureau of Education.

It is recommended that a member of the Executive Committee, preferably the chairman, be in continuous residence at Washington.

(Signed) J. W. Crabtree
J. H. T. Main
H. W. Tyler
Herman V. Ames.

REPORT ON ORGANIZATION

The national societies named below hereby organize the Inter-
agency Council of Education.

NAME

OBJECT

The object of the Council is to place the resources of the
educational institutions of our country more completely at the
disposal of the National Government and its departments to the
end that through an understanding co-operation;
their patriotic services may be augmented;
A continuous supply of educated men may be maintained; and
Preparation for the great responsibilities of the recon-
struction period following the war may be anticipated.

MEMBERSHIP The membership shall include the following organizations and
such additional bodies as may be invited by the Council to re-
present themselves with it;

Association of American Universities
Association of State Universities
Association of American Colleges
American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment
Stations

Catholic Education Association
Association of Urban Universities
National Education Association
National Council of Education
U. S. A. Department of Superintendence
American Association of University Professors
Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education

DUTIES

AND
POWERS

The Council shall have power to act for the associations in
matters of legislative and governmental business on the basis of
such authority as may be given it by the several associations.
It may appoint a chairman and an executive committee of five
It shall report its actions monthly to all the associations.
Each body represented shall select a delegate and one or more
alternates for membership in the Council.
Additional representatives may participate in Council meet-
ings, but each association shall have but one vote.
Meetings of the Council may be called by the Chairman and
shall be called on request of three members.

SECRETARY

TREASURER

There shall be a Secretary-Treasurer who shall receive and
account for assessments. Bills exceeding \$10 shall require
the approval of the Chairman.

BUDGET

For the necessary incidental expenses each association shall
be assessed one hundred dollars.

APPENDIX

It is suggested that the Council address the Secretary of the
Interior with a view to securing official recognition and the co-
operation of the Bureau of Education.
It is recommended that a member of the Executive Committee,
preferably the chairman, be in continuous residence at Washington.

(Signed) J. W. Croft
J. H. T. Main
H. W. Tyler
Herman V. Ames

It was moved and carried that the report of the Committee be adopted.

It was moved and carried that the three following Associations be invited to become members of the Emergency Council:

Association of American Medical Colleges
National Council of Normal School Presidents
American Association for Advancement of Science

It was moved and carried that Dr. Myers be requested to extend the invitation in person to the Association of American Medical Colleges, at the approaching annual meeting of the Association.

It was moved and carried that a temporary Executive Committee consisting of five members be elected by the Conference to serve until the permanent organization of the Emergency Council be effected.

On motion, Pres. Cowling of the Association of American Colleges was elected a member of the temporary Executive Committee.

The meeting adjourned, to reconvene at 8:00 o'clock, P. M., at the Cosmos Club.

Wednesday, January 30. The Conference met at 8:00 o'clock, P. M., at the Cosmos Club, with Dr. Capen in the Chair. The following members were present: Ames, Judson, Crabtree, Mann, Cowling, McKinley, McCracken, Myers, Foster, Claxton, Campbell.

It was moved and carried that the Conference, in response to the request of Col. Rhees and Major Clark for consideration of types of educational organizations to be represented on the Education Board of the War Department, recommend that the following be given representation:

1. The Federal Board for Vocational Education
2. The Bureau of Education
3. Universities and Colleges
4. Engineering and Technical Schools
5. Corporation on Schools

It was moved and carried that the Committee on Amendments to the National Defense Act and the Selective Service Act present to the Education Board of the War Department the general principle of extension of the privilege of Exemption now accorded to engineer and technical students in the Enlisted Reserve Corps to various other groups of students, naming specific groups as far as possible, and that the further prosecution of the matter be referred to the temporary Executive Committee.

It was moved and carried that the preparation of necessary memoranda for the War Department, and the support of desired legislation be assigned to the temporary Executive Committee.

The following four members of the Conference, in addition to Pres. Cowling, elected at the afternoon meeting, were nominated and elected as members of the temporary Executive Committee:

Pres. P. L. Campbell, National Association of State Universities
B
Bishop Thomas J. Shahan, Catholic Education Association
Dean H. V. Ames, Association of American Universities
Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, Department of Superintendence of the
N. E. A.

ties

Dr. Thomas E. F. Inegan, Department of Superintendence of the
Dean H. V. Ames, Association of American Universities
Bishop Thomas J. Shahan, Catholic Education Association
Pres. P. L. Campbell, National Association of State Universi-

members of the temporary Executive Committee:
Gowling, elected at the afternoon meeting, were nominated and elected as
The following four members of the Conference, in addition to Pres.

signed to the temporary Executive Committee.
as for the War Department, and the support of desired legislation be as-
It was moved and carried that the preparation of necessary memoran-

the matter be referred to the temporary Executive Committee.
specific groups as far as possible, and that the further prosecution of
the United States Reserve Corps to various other groups of students, naming
privilege of exemption now accorded to engineer and technical students in
tion Board of the War Department the general principle of extension of the
National Defense Act and the Selective Service Act present to the Educa-
It was moved and carried that the Committee on Amendments to the

1. The Federal Board for Vocational Education
2. The Bureau of Education
3. Universities and Colleges
4. Engineering and Technical Schools
5. Corporation on Schools

War Department, recommend that the following be given representation:
request of Col. Rhess and Major Clark for consideration of types of edu-
It was moved and carried that the Conference, in response to the

Myers, Foster, Glaxton, Campbell.
were present: Ames, Johnson, Graptree, Mann, Gowling, McKinley, McGraw,
at the Cosmos Club, with Dr. Gaper in the Chair. The following members
Wednesday, January 30. The Conference met at 8:00 o'clock, P. M., at the
Cosmos Club.

The meeting adjourned, to reconvene at 8:00 o'clock, P. M., at the

was elected a member of the temporary Executive Committee.
On motion, Pres. Gowling of the Association of American Colleges

permanent organization of the Emergency Council be effected.
It was moved and carried that a temporary Executive Committee con-
sisting of five members be elected by the Conference to serve until the

the approaching annual meeting of the Association.
invitation in person to the Association of American Medical Colleges, at
It was moved and carried that Dr. Myers be requested to extend the

American Association for Advancement of Science
National Council of Normal School Presidents
Association of American Medical Colleges

invited to become members of the Emergency Council:
It was moved and carried that the three following Associations be

adopted.
It was moved and carried that the report of the Committee be

Pres. P. L. Campbell was elected Secretary-Treasurer of the temporary Executive Committee.

It was moved by Pres. Judson and seconded by Pres. Cowling that it be the sense of this Conference that a Department of Education should be established in the National Government, with a Secretary who should be a member of the President's Cabinet. The motion carried.

It was moved by Pres. Judson and seconded by Pres. Cowling that the question of a department of Education be referred to the various Associations represented in this Conference, and that if they approve the creation of such department, the matter be referred to the Executive Committee for further action.

It was moved and carried that the Secretary of the Conference correspond with the secretaries of the Associations constituting the membership of the Conference, with the request that each association determine, either through a general meeting of the Associations or by means of a vote taken by mail, the two following points:

1. The willingness of the Association to take membership in the Emergency Council of Education
2. The attitude of the Association toward the question of the creation of a Department of Education in the National Government.

It was moved and carried that a vote of thanks be tendered Commissioner Claxton and D. R. Capen for the courtesies extended and the assistance given to the Conference by the Bureau of Education.

Pres. P. L. Campbell was elected Secretary-Treasurer of the temporary Executive Committee.

It was moved by Pres. Johnson and seconded by Pres. Cowling that it be the sense of this Conference that a Department of Education should be established in the National Government, with a Secretary who should be a member of the President's Cabinet. The motion carried.

It was moved by Pres. Johnson and seconded by Pres. Cowling that the question of a Department of Education be referred to the various Associations represented in this Conference, and that if they approve the creation of such department, the matter be referred to the Executive Committee for further action.

It was moved and carried that the Secretary of the Conference correspond with the Secretaries of the Associations constituting the membership of the Conference, with the request that each Association determine either through a general meeting of the Association or by means of a vote taken by mail, the two following points:

1. The willingness of the Association to take membership in the Emergency Council of Education
2. The attitude of the Association toward the question of the creation of a Department of Education in the National Government.

It was moved and carried that a vote of thanks be tendered Commissioner Glavin and D. E. Copen for the courtesies extended and the assistance given to the Conference by the Bureau of Education.

Creation of a National Department of Education

Statement Presented to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Education.

STATEMENT OF COMMITTEE.

In compliance with your request, the undersigned, a committee of representatives of various national education associations meeting in Washington during the present week, very respectfully submit the following considerations bearing on the questions involved in bill at present before your Committee authorizing the creation of a Department of Education, under the direction of a Secretary who shall become a member of the Cabinet.

It seems clear that the complete and efficient mobilization for purposes of the war of all the educational resources of the country—amounting to a billion dollars in capitalization, thousands of trained experts and instructors, and hundreds of thousands of students—calls for some great central organizing agency to serve both as a clearing house for plans and a source of effective practical leadership and of inspiration. It is believed that many of the governmental organizations already at work in the field of education might profitably continue their operations undisturbed, at least for the period of the war; but it is also apparent that a great part of the field of useful activity has not yet been touched, and can best be reached through a large and comprehensive national agency.

Following the usual history in the development of large undertakings, many independent organizations have sprung up, actuated by patriotic motives, and many of these are either wasting energy through overlap of endeavor, or are actually hindering one another by working at cross purposes. The time has come for coordination and direction through a national agency which can both unify and stimulate effort.

It also seems clear that since the nation is forced into a position of leadership in the conflict for world-wide democracy, it will be forced to help make democracy safe for the world as well as the world safe for democracy. This means great international relationships to be established between the educational system of the United States and those of Europe, South America, and the Orient. These relationships will need to be established and directed by national educational ministries in the various countries involved, just as education is already directed by well organized ministries in some of the most important European countries. In dealing with France or England, a state department of education would be at a great advantage over lesser governmental agencies, or purely voluntary organizations.

The opportunity is before us of cooperating in large educational undertakings with France, England, and Italy, and of helping in the educational reorganization of Russia and the educational awakening of China. Our educational relationships with the South American Republics also are sure to grow rapidly in extent and in importance. We

must act in all these matters as a nation, and not as separate and individual states. While leaving to the states all the old measure of autonomy in their own educational systems, it will be necessary to provide some central and general agency through which they may all express themselves in policies which are either national or international in scope.

Since education is universally recognized as the first corollary of democracy, it seems incongruous that it should not be recognized as of equal rank in the councils of the nation with that accorded Commerce, Labor, and Agriculture, all of which have representatives in the President's Cabinet.

Under the new conditions which the war has produced, the supreme importance of education to the country stands out more clearly than ever before. The great ideals which have always been in the minds of the people more or less in solution, need to be crystallized into definite form, and to become the well defined directing motives in the national consciousness. In the absence of a state religion, the educational organization of the country must be the means of placing emphasis on the great moral and spiritual values which are ultimately the determining factors in a nation's history. By the enlightenment which it spreads and the emphasis which it places on the great moral laws, it can prove a large measure of salvation in a shifting social and economic order which we are inevitably facing at the close of the war. What use will be made of the new measure of leisure which seems to be coming to the workman and what application he will make of the enlarged power which is already his, will largely be determined by the place which is accorded education in the national life. The enlargement of the suffrage also brings weighty additional responsibilities to the schools.

The nation's ideals, consciously expressed in the lives of its people, determine its destiny. As Humboldt has said, "What we desire in the government, we must first put into the minds of the people through the schools."

These are some of the considerations which seem to demand the recognition of education in the largest and most dignified way by the government. The creation of a Department of Education would in our judgment unify, direct, and stimulate effort, and would give just recognition to the dignity and practical importance of education in the national life. It would also establish a governmental agency for dealing with international educational problems of a rank coordinate with the educational departments of the majority of the great nations with which we shall be dealing.

Very respectfully yours,

HARRY PRATT JUDSON,
JOHN H. McCracken,
P. L. CAMPBELL,
Committee.

Creation of a National Department of Education

Statement Presented to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Education

STATEMENT OF COMMITTEE

In compliance with your request the undersigned committee of representatives of various national educational associations, meeting in Washington during the recent week, very respectfully submit the following recommendations bearing on the question involved in bill at present before your committee authorizing the creation of a Department of Education under the direction of a Secretary who shall become a member of the Cabinet.

It seems clear that the complete and efficient organization for purposes of the way of all the educational resources of the country—amounting to a half-billion dollars in expenditures, thousands of trained experts and instructors, and hundreds of thousands of students—calls for some general central organizing agency to serve both as a clearing house for plans and a source of effective practical leadership and supervision. It is believed that many of the present educational organizations already at work in the field of education might profitably combine their efforts and resources, at least for the period of the war, but it is also apparent that a great part of the field of useful activity has not yet been touched, and that the field through a large and comprehensive national agency.

Following the world history in the development of large undertakings many independent organizations have sprung up, actuated by patriotic motives, and many of these are without warning energy through oversight of endeavor in our actually limited but unnumbered by working of time purposes. The time has come for coordination and direction through a national agency which can both unify and stimulate effort.

It also seems clear that since the nation is forced into a position of leadership in the conflict for world-wide democracy, it will be forced to help make democracy safe for the world as well as for the United States. The "war-governments" would like to demonstrate the relationship between the national relationship to be established between the educational system of the United States and those of Europe, South America, and the Orient. These relationships will need to be established and the central or national educational minister in the various countries involved, just as education is already directed by well organized ministers in some of the most important European countries. In dealing with France or England a state department of education would be at a great advantage over a department of education or purely military organizations.

The opportunity is before us in cooperating in large educational undertakings with France, England, and Italy, and of helping in the educational reorganization of Russia and the educational development of China. Our educational relationships with the Great Western Republics also are sure to grow rapidly in extent and in importance. We

must act in all these matters as a nation, and not as separate and independent states. While leaving to the states all the old business of supervision in their own educational systems, it will be necessary to provide some central and general agency through which they may all express themselves in policies which are either national or international in scope. Since education is universally recognized as the basis of democracy, it seems imperative that it should not be regarded as an equal case to the commerce of the nation with the national Government, Labor, and Agriculture, all of which have representation in the President's Cabinet.

Under the new conditions which the war has created, the general importance of education to the country stands out more clearly than ever before. The great ideals which have always been in the minds of the people more or less in relation to the organization into definite lines, and it is becoming the well defined directing nucleus in the national consciousness. In the absence of a state educational organization of the kind we must be the means of giving emphasis to the great moral and spiritual values which are with us in the following factors in a nation's history: By the enlightenment which it spreads and the emphasis which it places on the great moral law, it can give a large measure of education in a short way, and economic order which we are increasingly facing at the close of the war. What we will be made of the best measure of justice which seems to be coming to the workers and what application we will make of the colored power which is already in our hands will largely be determined by the place which is accorded education in the national life. The judgment of the majority who decide every educational responsibility in the schools.

The nation's ideals, constantly expressed in the lives of its people determine its destiny. As Lincoln said, "What we desire in the government, we give it; and what the people of the people, we give it." It is the people who decide through the schools.

There are some of the considerations which seem to demand the recognition of education in the far and most dignified way by the government. The creation of a Department of Education would in our judgment unify, direct, and stimulate effort and would give just recognition to the dignity and great importance of education in the national life. It would also establish a governmental agency for dealing with international educational problems, a task coordinate with the educational departments of the majority of the great nations with which we shall be dealing.

Very respectfully yours,
Harry Pratt Jones
John M. Macfarlane
F. L. Campbell
Committee

The Emergency Council on Education

Statement Presented to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

Name.

The national societies named below hereby organize the Emergency Council on Education.

Object.

The object of the Council is to place the resources of the educational institutions of our country more completely at the disposal of the national government and its departments to the end that through an understanding cooperation:

Their patriotic services may be augmented;

A continuous supply of educated men may be maintained; and

Preparation for the great responsibilities of the reconstruction period following the war may be anticipated.

Membership.

The membership shall include the following organizations and such additional bodies as may be invited by the Council to associate themselves with it:

Association of American Universities.

Association of State Universities.

Association of American Colleges.

American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.

Catholic Education Association.

Association of Urban Universities.

National Education Association.

National Council of Education.

N. E. A. Department of Superintendence.

American Association of University Professors.

Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education.

Duties and Powers.

The Council shall have power to act for the associations in matters of legislative and governmental business on the basis of such authority as may be given it by the several associations.

It may appoint a chairman and an executive committee of five.

It shall report its actions monthly to all the associations.

Each body represented shall select a delegate and one or more alternates for membership in the Council.

Additional representatives may participate in Council meetings, but each association shall have but one vote.

Meetings of the Council may be called by the Chairman and shall be called on request of three members.

Secretary-Treasurer.

There shall be a Secretary-Treasurer who shall receive and account for assessments. Bills exceeding \$10 shall require the approval of the Chairman.

Budget.

For the necessary incidental expenses each association shall be assessed one hundred dollars.

Addenda.

It is suggested that the Council address the Secretary of the Interior with a view to securing official recognition and the cooperation of the Bureau of Education.

It is recommended that a member of the Executive Committee, preferably the Chairman, be in continuous residence at Washington.

(Signed) J. W. CRABTREE,
J. H. T. MAIN,
H. W. TYLER,
HERMAN H. AMES.

REPORT ADOPTED.

The above report was adopted unanimously and the following associations invited to become members of the Council:

The National Council of Normal School Presidents.

The Association of American Medical Colleges.
American Association for Advancement of Science.

INFORMATION.

Those desiring further information concerning the purpose of the Emergency Council on Education should write the Secretary, President P. L. Campbell, 1400 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C. Mr. Campbell is president of the University of Oregon, but at present is devoting himself to the work of the Emergency Council on Education.

The Emergency Council on Education

Statement Presented to the Chairman of the Senate Committee
on Education and Labor

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

Name

The national committee named before hereby on
behalf the Emergency Council on Education

Object

The object of the Council is to place the resources
of the educational institutions of our country more
completely at the disposal of the national govern-
ment and the departments to the end that through
an unobstructed cooperation
their best efforts may be organized
A continuous supply of educated men may be
maintained; and
Preparation for the great responsibilities of the
reconstruction period following the war may be
accelerated

Membership

The membership shall include the following or-
ganizations and such additional bodies as may be
invited by the Council to associate themselves
with it:

- Association of American Universities
- Association of State Universities
- Association of American Colleges
- American Association of Agricultural Colleges
and Experiment Stations
- Catholic Education Association
- Association of Liberal Universities
- National Education Association
- National Council of Education
- U. S. A. Department of Superintendence
- American Association of University Professors
- Society for the Promotion of Improving Edu-
cation

Duties and Powers

The Council shall have power to act for the as-
sociation in matters of legislative and govern-
mental business on the basis of such authority as
may be given it by the several associations.
It may appoint a chairman and an executive com-
mittee of five.
It shall report its actions monthly to all the as-
sociations.
Each body represented shall select a delegate and
one or more alternates for membership in the
Council.

Additional representatives may participate in
Council meetings but each association shall have
but one vote.
Meetings of the Council may be called by the
Chairman and shall be called on request of three
members.

Secretary-Treasurer

There shall be a Secretary-Treasurer who shall
receive and account for assessments. This ex-ec-
utive may also receive the assessments the Chairman

Budget

For the necessary incidental expenses each asso-
ciation shall be assessed one hundred dollars.

Address

It is suggested that the Council address the Sec-
retary of the Interior with a view to securing official
recognition and the cooperation of the Bureau of
Education.
It is recommended that a member of the Execu-
tive Committee, preferably the Chairman, be in con-
tinuous residence at Washington.

(Signed) J. W. Casserly
J. H. T. Blair
H. W. Taylor
Thomas H. Allen

REPORT ADOPTED

The above report was adopted unanimously and
the following associations invited to become mem-
bers of the Council:
The National Council of Normal School Pres-
idents
The Association of American Medical Colleges
American Association for Advancement of
Science.

INFORMATION

Those desiring further information concerning
the purpose of the Emergency Council on Educa-
tion should write the Secretary, President F. L.
Campbell, 1890 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest,
Washington, D. C. Mr. Campbell is president of
the University of Oregon, but at present is devoting
himself to the work of the Emergency Council on
Education.

THE ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENT AND THE REASONS FOR IT

Memorandum for Secretary Lane

Members of the Executive Committee of the following educational organizations, the Association of American Colleges, the Association of American Universities, the Catholic Educational Association, and the National Association of State Universities, met in Chicago on January 12-13 to consider war problems which are being pressed from many directions upon them all.

Owing to the unprecedented storm, other expected representatives did not arrive. There were unofficially present in the conference, in addition, however, representatives of an Urban University, of an Agricultural College and Experiment Station, of a School of Education, and of a City School System.

The subject chiefly discussed by the conference was a resolution which had just been adopted by the Association of American Colleges, meeting in Chicago, calling on the President of the United States to take steps looking toward the immediate comprehensive mobilization of the educational forces of the Nation for war purposes under centralized administration, which would coordinate effort and stimulate defensive activities. The Executive Committee of that Association is directed to convey the resolution to the President.

Representatives of the other Associations named were not authorized to act for their Associations upon this resolution. Individually, they were unanimously in favor of some such action, and were of the opinion that most, if not all, of the Colleges and Universities would share this view. The gentlemen who were especially interested in the Elementary and High Schools were of the opinion that the school men of the country generally will soon propose the same or similar action.

The things agreed to by all is that all existing educational agencies, including the Elementary and High Schools, the Colleges and Universities, and the various governmental and voluntary organizations engaged in educational work, should be at once brought together for a more effective practical co-operation for war purposes; and that this result can be secured only by the action of the President of the United States. It was taken for granted that this unifying Federal organization would assume no extra-legal coercive powers and would require no such powers to secure the desired result.

It was voted that a Committee wait on the President as soon as possible to present the outstanding war problems which are facing the educational forces of the country, and to learn his mind on the proposed method of providing for their solution.

Types of Educational Problems Arising Out of War Conditions

I

The group of problems relating to the immediately increased efficiency of the schools toward winning the war:

1. Coordination of work of schools and of various independent organizations and agencies.
2. Increased scientific research for war purposes.
3. Training of students for all types of war service.
4. Extension of educational work in military encampments.
5. Educational propaganda—lectures, pamphlets, etc.—to make clear purposes of the war and maintain morale of people.

II

The group of problems relating to the maintenance of the schools and schooling in all grades and stages, as essential to the national defense.

1. Furlough of students making special preparation for war service.
2. Rearrangement of schedules to provide for temporary release of students for industrial purposes.
3. Special equipment of schools for war training.
4. Broadly organized utilization of schools by Governmental departments for purposes of special training.
5. Reeducation of the maimed.

III

The group of problems relating to international educational relations:

1. International educational commissions.
2. Exchanges of faculty.
3. International scholarships.
4. Courses of study and degrees.

IV

The group of problems relating to the educational system after the war.

1. Recasting of courses of study in light of lessons of the war.
2. Shortening period of education.
3. Appropriations and expenses of maintenance.
4. Relationship of schools to Federal Government.
5. Collection and preservation of war data.

7 *Emergency Council*
on Ed

The Association of American Universities

Philadelphia, Pa.
Feb. 12, 1918

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith certain printed material in regard to a recent movement participated in by the representatives of several educational associations, for your information and for an expression of opinion upon two of these matters on behalf of the University which you represent.

As a result of an invitation extended by President Bryan on behalf of the Association of American Universities, the representatives of several educational associations met at Chicago on January 12-13. A printed statement in regard to this conference is enclosed.

A further informal meeting of representatives of educational associations was held in Washington on January 23 and 24. As a result of this meeting, representatives of the executive committees of the educational associations mentioned in the printed statement, entitled "The Emergency Council on Education," met in Washington, January 29-30.

The Association of American Universities was represented by four out of the five Universities composing its Executive Committee. The Conference gave its attention to three principal subjects:

1. The organization of an Emergency Council on Education.
2. The consideration of a possible amendment to the National Defense Act and the Selective Service Act.
3. The creation of a National Department of Education.

The report of the Committee recommending the organization of a council on education, which was adopted by the Conference, is enclosed. A temporary organization was effected by the choice of the following persons to act as the Executive Committee:

Pres. D. J. Cowling, of Carleton College, representing the Association of American Colleges.

Pres. P. L. Campbell, of the University of Oregon, representing the National Association of State Universities.

Bishop T. J. Shahan, of the Catholic University of America, representing the Catholic Educational Association.

Dean H. V. Ames, of the University of Pennsylvania, representing the Association of American Universities.

Dr. T. E. Finegan, representing the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association.

Lt. Col. R. I. Rhees and Major Grenville Clark, of the United States Army, met with the Conference and informed the same that the War Department had just approved of the organization of an Educational Board to be composed of three officers and five civilians, which would have in charge all matters relating to the training of enlisted men. It would be the policy of the Board to assign men directly to colleges, technical schools, and universities for the specific training which they might need, payment to be made to the institutions for the service rendered. Col. Rhees requested that the Conference suggest types of educational organizations which should be

The first of these is the fact that the
the first of these is the fact that the

the first of these is the fact that the
the first of these is the fact that the

the first of these is the fact that the
the first of these is the fact that the

the first of these is the fact that the
the first of these is the fact that the

the first of these is the fact that the
the first of these is the fact that the

the first of these is the fact that the
the first of these is the fact that the

the first of these is the fact that the
the first of these is the fact that the

the first of these is the fact that the
the first of these is the fact that the

the first of these is the fact that the
the first of these is the fact that the

the first of these is the fact that the
the first of these is the fact that the

represented by the civilian members of the Army Educational Board. In response to this request, the Conference recommended that the following be given representation: The Federal Board for Vocational Education, The Bureau of Education, Universities and Colleges, Engineering and Technical Schools, and Corporation Schools.

It was moved and carried that the Committee on Amendments to the National Defense Act and the Selective Service Act present to the Educational Board of the War Department the general principle of extension of the privilege of exemption now accorded to engineer and technical students in the Enlisted Reserve Corps to various other groups of students, naming specific groups as far as possible, and that the further prosecution of the matter be referred to the temporary Executive Committee.

The Committee on the creation of a National Department of Education drew up the enclosed statement, which was approved. It was authorized that it should be presented to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Education.

It was further voted that the Secretary of the Conference correspond with the secretaries of the associations constituting the membership of the Conference, with the request that each association determine, either through a general meeting of the associations or by means of a vote taken by mail, the two following points:

1. The willingness of the association to take membership in the Emergency Council of Education.
2. The attitude of the association toward the question of the creation of a Department of Education in the National Government.

It is the intention of the Conference that at least one member of the Executive Committee shall remain in Washington, in order to keep in touch with the objects for which the Emergency Council on Education has been organized.

Following the adjournment of the Conference an informal meeting of the members of the Executive Committee of this Association was held and it was decided that the members of this Association should be asked to vote by mail on the two questions as stated above, namely:

- Please 1. Do you approve of the Association of American
note Universities accepting membership in the Emergency Council on
 Education?
 2. Do you approve of the creation of the Department of
especially. Education in the National Government?

The Executive Committee of this Association voted to recommend to the members of the Association favorable action on both of these propositions.

The Secretary would respectfully request that each University send to him by mail at an early date its vote on both of these proposals.

Sincerely yours,

William V. Ames

For the University of Pennsylvania,
Secretary.

1890

The Emergency Council on Education

Statement Presented to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

Name.

The national societies named below hereby organize the Emergency Council on Education.

Object.

The object of the Council is to place the resources of the educational institutions of our country more completely at the disposal of the national government and its departments to the end that through an understanding cooperation:

Their patriotic services may be augmented;

A continuous supply of educated men may be maintained; and

Preparation for the great responsibilities of the reconstruction period following the war may be anticipated.

Membership.

The membership shall include the following organizations and such additional bodies as may be invited by the Council to associate themselves with it:

Association of American Universities.

Association of State Universities.

Association of American Colleges.

American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.

Catholic Education Association.

Association of Urban Universities.

National Education Association.

National Council of Education.

N. E. A. Department of Superintendence.

American Association of University Professors.

Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education.

Duties and Powers.

The Council shall have power to act for the associations in matters of legislative and governmental business on the basis of such authority as may be given it by the several associations.

It may appoint a chairman and an executive committee of five.

It shall report its actions monthly to all the associations.

Each body represented shall select a delegate and one or more alternates for membership in the Council.

Additional representatives may participate in Council meetings, but each association shall have but one vote.

Meetings of the Council may be called by the Chairman and shall be called on request of three members.

Secretary-Treasurer.

There shall be a Secretary-Treasurer who shall receive and account for assessments. Bills exceeding \$10 shall require the approval of the Chairman.

Budget.

For the necessary incidental expenses each association shall be assessed one hundred dollars.

Addenda.

It is suggested that the Council address the Secretary of the Interior with a view to securing official recognition and the cooperation of the Bureau of Education.

It is recommended that a member of the Executive Committee, preferably the Chairman, be in continuous residence at Washington.

(Signed) J. W. CRABTREE,
J. H. T. MAIN,
H. W. TYLER,
HERMAN W. AMES.

REPORT ADOPTED.

The above report was adopted unanimously and the following associations invited to become members of the Council:

The National Council of Normal School Presidents.

The Association of American Medical Colleges.

American Association for Advancement of Science.

INFORMATION.

Those desiring further information concerning the purpose of the Emergency Council on Education should write the Secretary, President P. L. Campbell, 1400 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C. Mr. Campbell is president of the University of Oregon, but at present is devoting himself to the work of the Emergency Council on Education.

The Emergency Council on Education

Statement Presented to the Chairman of the Senate Committee
on Education and Labor

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

Name

The National Committee on Education
under the Emergency Council on Education

Object

The object of the Council is to plan the resources
of the educational institutions of our country more
effectively at the disposal of the national govern-
ment and the departments to the end that through
an unobstructed cooperation

These particular services may be augmented
A continuous supply of selected men may be
maintained; and

Preparation for the great responsibilities of the
reconstruction period following the war may be
expedited

Membership

The membership shall include the following or-
ganizations and such additional bodies as may be
invited by the Council to associate themselves
with it

- Association of American Universities
- Association of State Universities
- Association of American Colleges
- American Association of Agricultural Colleges
and Experiment Stations
- Catholic Education Association
- Association of Urban Universities
- National Education Association
- National Council of Education
- N. E. A. Department of Superintendence
- American Association of University Professors
- Society for the Promotion of Engineering Edu-

Duties and Powers

The Council shall have power to act for the na-
tion in matters of legislation and govern-
mental business on the basis of such authority as
may be given it by the several legislatures

It may appoint a chairman and an executive com-
mittee of five

It shall report its actions monthly to all the as-
sociations

Each body represented shall select a delegate and
one or more alternates for membership in the
Council

Additional representatives may participate in
Council meetings but such association shall have
but one vote

Meetings of the Council may be called by the
Chairman and shall be called on request of three
members

Secretary-Treasurer

There shall be a Secretary-Treasurer who shall
receive and account for moneys. His ex-
ecutive and administrative duties shall require the approval of the Chairman

Budget

For the necessary incidental expenses each asso-
ciation shall be assessed one hundred dollars

Address

It is suggested that the Council should address the Na-
tional Education Association with a view to securing official
recognition and the cooperation of the Bureau of
Education

It is recommended that a member of the Execu-
tive Committee, preferably the Chairman, be in con-
stant residence at Washington

(Signed) A. W. Coatsworth

J. H. T. Main

H. H. T. Main

Harvard University

REPORT ADOPTED

The above report was adopted unanimously and
the following associations invited to become mem-
bers of the Council:

The National Council of Normal School Edu-

cation

The Association of American Medical Colleges

American Association for Advancement of

INFORMATION

These bodies, further information concerning
the purpose of the Emergency Council on Educa-
tion should write the Secretary, President E. C.
Campbell, 1000 Massachusetts Avenue, Wash-
ington, D. C. Mr. Campbell is president of
the University of Chicago but at present is devoting
himself to the work of the Emergency Council on
Education

Creation of a National Department of Education

Statement Presented to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Education.

STATEMENT OF COMMITTEE.

In compliance with your request, the undersigned, a committee of representatives of various national education associations meeting in Washington during the present week, very respectfully submit the following considerations bearing on the questions involved in bill at present before your Committee authorizing the creation of a Department of Education, under the direction of a Secretary who shall become a member of the Cabinet.

It seems clear that the complete and efficient mobilization for purposes of the war of all the educational resources of the country—amounting to a billion dollars in capitalization, thousands of trained experts and instructors, and hundreds of thousands of students—calls for some great central organizing agency to serve both as a clearing house for plans and a source of effective practical leadership and of inspiration. It is believed that many of the governmental organizations already at work in the field of education might profitably continue their operations undisturbed, at least for the period of the war; but it is also apparent that a great part of the field of useful activity has not yet been touched, and can best be reached through a large and comprehensive national agency.

Following the usual history in the development of large undertakings, many independent organizations have sprung up, actuated by patriotic motives, and many of these are either wasting energy through overlap of endeavor, or are actually hindering one another by working at cross purposes. The time has come for coordination and direction through a national agency which can both unify and stimulate effort.

It also seems clear that since the nation is forced into a position of leadership in the conflict for world-wide democracy, it will be forced to help make democracy safe for the world as well as the world safe for democracy. This means great international relationships to be established between the educational system of the United States and those of Europe, South America, and the Orient. These relationships will need to be established and directed by national educational ministries in the various countries involved, just as education is already directed by well organized ministries in some of the most important European countries. In dealing with France or England, a state department of education would be at a great advantage over lesser governmental agencies, or purely voluntary organizations.

The opportunity is before us of cooperating in large educational undertakings with France, England, and Italy, and of helping in the educational reorganization of Russia and the educational awakening of China. Our educational relationships with the South American Republics also are sure to grow rapidly in extent and in importance. We

must act in all these matters as a nation, and not as separate and individual states. While leaving to the states all the old measure of autonomy in their own educational systems, it will be necessary to provide some central and general agency through which they may all express themselves in policies which are either national or international in scope.

Since education is universally recognized as the first corollary of democracy, it seems incongruous that it should not be recognized as of equal rank in the councils of the nation with that accorded Commerce, Labor, and Agriculture, all of which have representatives in the President's Cabinet.

Under the new conditions which the war has produced, the supreme importance of education to the country stands out more clearly than ever before. The great ideals which have always been in the minds of the people more or less in solution, need to be crystallized into definite form, and to become the well defined directing motives in the national consciousness. In the absence of a state religion, the educational organization of the country must be the means of placing emphasis on the great moral and spiritual values which are ultimately the determining factors in a nation's history. By the enlightenment which it spreads and the emphasis which it places on the great moral laws, it can prove a large measure of salvation in a shifting social and economic order which we are inevitably facing at the close of the war. What use will be made of the new measure of leisure which seems to be coming to the workman and what application he will make of the enlarged power which is already his, will largely be determined by the place which is accorded education in the national life. The enlargement of the suffrage also brings weighty additional responsibilities to the schools.

The nation's ideals, consciously expressed in the lives of its people, determine its destiny. As Humboldt has said, "What we desire in the government, we must first put into the minds of the people through the schools."

These are some of the considerations which seem to demand the recognition of education in the largest and most dignified way by the government. The creation of a Department of Education would in our judgment unify, direct, and stimulate effort, and would give just recognition to the dignity and practical importance of education in the national life. It would also establish a governmental agency for dealing with international educational problems of a rank coordinate with the educational departments of the majority of the great nations with which we shall be dealing.

Very respectfully yours,

HARRY PRATT JUDSON,
JOHN H. MCCrackEN,
P. L. CAMPBELL,
Committee.

Creation of a National Department of Education

Statement Presented to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Education

STATEMENT OF COMMITTEE

In compliance with your request the undersigned, a committee of representatives of various national education associations meeting in Washington during the present week, very respectfully submit the following considerations bearing on the question involved in bill at present before your committee authorizing the creation of a Department of Education under the direction of a Secretary who shall become a member of the Cabinet.

It seems clear that the Congress and the people of the country are of the opinion that the national resources of the country—amounting to a billion dollars in population, thousands of trained experts and inventors, and hundreds of thousands of students—calls for some great central agency to serve as a clearing house for the plans and a system of efficient practical leadership and supervision. It is believed that many of the best organized organizations already at work in the field of education might combine their efforts and form a national body at least for the period of the war. It is also apparent that a great part of the field of useful activity has not yet been reached and can best be reached through a large and comprehensive national agency.

Following the usual history in the development of large national organizations, many independent agencies have been springing up, scattered by geographical location and many of them are either wasting energy through overlap of activities, or are actually hindered by one another in working in common purpose. There has come for consideration and discussion through a national agency which can best unify and coordinate effort.

It also seems clear that since the nation is being into a position of leadership in the world for world-wide democracy, it will be forced to help make democracy safe for the world as well as the world safe for democracy. This means great international relationships to be established between the educational regions of the United States and the United States, South America, and the Orient. These relationships will need to be established and directed by national educational authorities in the various countries involved, just as education is already directed by well organized authorities in some of the most important European countries. In dealing with France or England, a state department of education would be at a great advantage over loose governmental agencies or purely voluntary organizations.

The opportunity is before us to co-operating in large educational undertakings with France, Italy, and Japan, and of helping in the educational reorganization of Russia and the educational reorganization of China. Our educational relationships with the South American Republics also are sure to grow rapidly in extent and in importance. We

must act in all these matters as a nation, and not as separate and independent states. If the history of the nation all the way through the present century is to be an educational century, it will be necessary to provide some central and general agency through which they may all express themselves in policies which are either national or international in scope. Since education is universally recognized as the first condition of democracy, it seems important that it should not be recognized as of equal rank to the members of the nation with that accorded Congress, Labor, and Agriculture, all of which have representatives in the President's Cabinet.

Under the new conditions which the war has produced, the supreme importance of education to the country stands out more clearly than ever before. The great ideas which have been in the minds of the people move us to action and need to be organized into definite form, and become the well defined directing motive in the national consciousness. In the absence of a central national organization of the kind required, the national organization of the people must be the means of placing emphasis on the great moral and spiritual values which are the basis of the nation's life. It is apparent that the nation is in a position which it occupies which it occupies and the emphasis which it places on the great moral law. It can have a large measure of education in a single and simple and economic order which we are inclined to follow at the time of the war. What we will do in the new history of the nation which seems to be coming to the nation and what application it will make of the religious power which is already in the hands of the people, will be determined by the place which it occupies in the national life. The organization of the nation will be largely decided through the responsibility to the people.

The nation's ideal responsibility is to the people of the people, whatever its destiny. The history of the nation is to be determined by the people, and we must not put into the hands of the people through the schools.

There are some of the considerations which seem to demand the recognition of education in the bill, and most dignified way by the government. The creation of a Department of Education would be an important step, direct and immediate effect, and would give just recognition to the dignity and great importance of education in the national life. It would also establish a governmental agency for dealing with international educational problems of a kind comparable with the educational departments of the majority of the great nations with which we shall be dealing.

Very respectfully yours,

Harvey Davis Johnson,
John H. McCreary,
P. L. Campbell,
Committee.

THE ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENT AND THE REASONS FOR IT

Memorandum for Secretary Lane

Members of the Executive Committee of the following educational organizations, the Association of American Colleges, the Association of American Universities, the Catholic Educational Association, and the National Association of State Universities, met in Chicago on January 12-13 to consider war problems which are being pressed from many directions upon them all.

Owing to the unprecedented storm, other expected representatives did not arrive. There were unofficially present in the conference, in addition, however, representatives of an Urban University, of an Agricultural College and Experiment Station, of a School of Education, and of a City School System.

The subject chiefly discussed by the conference was a resolution which had just been adopted by the Association of American Colleges, meeting in Chicago, calling on the President of the United States to take steps looking toward the immediate comprehensive mobilization of the educational forces of the Nation for war purposes under centralized administration, which would coordinate effort and stimulate defensive activities. The Executive Committee of that Association is directed to convey the resolution to the President.

Representatives of the other Associations named were not authorized to act for their Associations upon this resolution. Individually, they were unanimously in favor of some such action, and were of the opinion that most, if not all, of the Colleges and Universities would share this view. The gentlemen who were especially interested in the Elementary and High Schools were of the opinion that the school men of the country generally will soon propose the same or similar action.

The things agreed to by all is that all existing educational agencies, including the Elementary and High Schools, the Colleges and Universities, and the various governmental and voluntary organizations engaged in educational work, should be at once brought together for a more effective practical co-operation for war purposes; and that this result can be secured only by the action of the President of the United States. It was taken for granted that this unifying Federal organization would assume no extra-legal coercive powers and would require no such powers to secure the desired result.

It was voted that a Committee wait on the President as soon as possible to present the outstanding war problems which are facing the educational forces of the country, and to learn his mind on the proposed method of providing for their solution.

Types of Educational Problems Arising Out of War Conditions

I

The group of problems relating to the immediately increased efficiency of the schools toward winning the war:

1. Coordination of work of schools and of various independent organizations and agencies.
2. Increased scientific research for war purposes.
3. Training of students for all types of war service.
4. Extension of educational work in military encampments.
5. Educational propaganda—lectures, pamphlets, etc.—to make clear purposes of the war and maintain morale of people.

II

The group of problems relating to the maintenance of the schools and schooling in all grades and stages, as essential to the national defense.

1. Furlough of students making special preparation for war service.
2. Rearrangement of schedules to provide for temporary release of students for industrial purposes.
3. Special equipment of schools for war training.
4. Broadly organized utilization of schools by Governmental departments for purposes of special training.
5. Reeducation of the maimed.

III

The group of problems relating to international educational relations:

1. International educational commissions.
2. Exchanges of faculty.
3. International scholarships.
4. Courses of study and degrees.

IV

The group of problems relating to the educational system after the war.

1. Recasting of courses of study in light of lessons of the war.
2. Shortening period of education.
3. Appropriations and expenses of maintenance.
4. Relationship of schools to Federal Government.
5. Collection and preservation of war data.

THE ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENT AND THE REASONS FOR IT

Types of Educational Problems Arising Out of War Conditions

The group of problems relating to the immediately increased activity of the schools toward the war:

1. Coordination of work of schools and of various independent organizations and agencies.
2. Increased scientific research for war purposes.
3. Training of students for all types of war service.
4. Extension of educational work in military organizations.
5. Educational propaganda—lectures, pamphlets, etc.—in order that purposes of the war and scientific results of research be made known to the people.

II

The group of problems relating to the maintenance of the schools and schooling in all grades and stages as essential to the national defense:

1. Extension of students' teaching special preparation for war service.
2. Reorganization of schools to provide for temporary retention of students for industrial purposes.
3. Special preparation of students for war training.
4. Increased organized utilization of schools for Governmental departments for purposes of special training.
5. Restoration of the national.

III

The group of problems relating to institutional educational relations:

1. International educational commissions.
2. Extension of faculty.
3. International educational.
4. Changes of study and teaching.

IV

The group of problems relating to the educational system after the war:

1. Revision of content of study in light of lessons of the war.
2. Shortening period of education.
3. Aggravation and extension of maintenance.
4. Relationship of schools to Federal Government.
5. Collection and preservation of war data.

Memorandum for Secretary Lane

Members of the Executive Committee of the following educational organizations: the Association of American Colleges, the Association of American Universities, the Catholic Educational Association, and the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges met in Chicago on January 12-13 to consider war conditions which are being passed from year to year.

During the two-day session, after a period of preliminary discussion, the following were made: There was a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association of American Colleges and Universities, and a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association of American Universities.

The subject which dominated the conference was a new program which had been adopted by the American Educational Association meeting in Chicago, calling on the Government of the United States to take steps looking toward the immediate comprehensive maintenance of the educational system of the Nation for war purposes under conditions of emergency. This would require effort and attention of the Executive Committee of the Association of American Colleges and Universities.

Representatives of the other Association named were not authorized to act for their Association upon this resolution. However, they were unanimously in favor of some such action, and were of the opinion that now, if not all of the time, the Government should take this step. The members of the Association were especially interested in the Elementary and High Schools, and were of the opinion that the school year of the country generally will be improved by such action.

The action moved on by all of the existing educational agencies including the Elementary and High Schools, the College and Universities, and the various governments and other organizations engaged in educational work should be taken immediately to a wide extent. It is the opinion of the members of the Association that this result can be secured by the action of the President of the United States. It was also suggested that the existing Federal organization would maintain an educational advisory board and would refer to such board to secure the desired result.

It was noted that a Committee was on the President as soon as possible to present the outstanding war problems which are facing the educational forces of the country, and to leave the work on the proposed method of providing for their solution.

Emergency ad.
Council on ed. 7
Minutes of the sixth meeting of the College and University Division of the Education Section of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense. The regular meeting of the College and University Division was held in the Trustees Room at the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa., at 9 A.M., Saturday, October 20th, 1917. The following members of the Division were present:

Samuel P. Capen, Ph.D., specialist in higher education in the United States Bureau of Education, executive secretary.

Frank J. Goodnow, LL.D., president, Johns Hopkins University

Edward K. Graham, LL.D., president, University of North Carolina.

Charles S. Howe, Ph.D., president, Case School of Applied Science

Joseph A. Mulry, S. J., president, Fordham University

John S. Hollen, LL.D., president, Lake Forest College.

Winthrop E. Stone, LL.D., president, Purdue University.

Frederick C. Ferry, LL.D., president, Hamilton College, secretary.

The secretary called the meeting to order and moved that President Goodnow be requested to take the chair. This motion was voted without dissent and President Goodnow took the chair for the conference. The minutes of the previous meeting having been distributed to the members in typewritten form, their reading was dispensed with.

The secretary reported the endorsement by the Executive Committee, subject to the approval of the College and University Division, of the following resolution at the meeting, October 5th, 1917:-

"That, in all arrangements made for the giving of instruction at the universities and colleges at the request of the government, provision be made for compensation for only such additional expense as may be actually incurred by the institution concerned."

In discussing this resolution, attention was called to the fact that at different universities arrangements for special instruction have been made on widely varying terms and that consistency so far as possible seems to be desired. It appeared to be the judgment of every member of the committee that colleges and universities should make no financial profit from the giving of special instruction for the benefit of the government while all institutions should be ready to lend all possible assistance to the nation at this time. It was accordingly moved and voted that the resolution be approved in the following form:-

Journal of the Division of the Education of the College and University

Minutes of the sixth meeting of the Division of the Education of the College and University of the National Defense, The regular meeting of the College and University Division was held in the Trustees Room at the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa., at 9 A.M., Saturday, October 20th, 1917. The following members of the Division were present:

Samuel P. Capen, Ph.D., specialist in higher education in the United States Bureau of Education, executive secretary.
Frank J. Goodnow, LL.D., president, Johns Hopkins University
Edward K. Graham, LL.D., president, University of North Carolina.
Charles S. Howe, Ph.D., president, Case School of Applied Science
Joseph A. Milly, S. J., president, Fordham University
John S. Mollen, LL.D., president, Lake Forest College
Winthrop R. Stone, LL.D., president, Furman University
Frederick G. Perry, LL.D., president, Hamilton College, secretary.

The secretary called the meeting to order and moved that President Goodnow be requested to take the chair. This motion was voted without dissent and President Goodnow took the chair for the conference. The minutes of the previous meeting having been distributed to the members in typewritten form, their reading was dispensed with.

The secretary reported the endorsement by the Executive Committee, subject to the approval of the College and University Division, of the following resolution at the meeting, October 5th, 1917:-

"That, in all arrangements made for the giving of instruction at the universities and colleges at the request of the Government, provision be made for compensation for only such additional expenses as may be actually incurred by the institution concerned."

In discussing this resolution, attention was called to the fact that at different universities arrangements for special instruction have been made on widely varying terms and that some tendency so far as possible seems to be desired. It appeared to the judgment of every member of the committee that colleges and universities should make no financial profit from the giving of special instruction for the benefit of the Government while all institutions should be ready to lend all possible assistance to the nation at this time. It was accordingly moved and voted that the resolution be approved in the following form:-

RESOLVED: That, in all arrangements to be made for the giving of instruction at the universities and colleges at the request of the government, provision be made for compensation for only such additional expense as may be actually incurred by the institution concerned.

President Nollen reported that he had communicated to President Godfrey to the effect that the Canadian government is in possession of 25,000 Martin rifles which that government seems ready to turn over to the War Department at Washington at request. President Howereported that a dummy rifle of very satisfactory sort can be procured from a firm in Cleveland at a cost of \$3.25 apiece.

The committee voted without dissent that the action of the Executive Committee with regard to the return of veterinary, engineering and agricultural students to college or technical schools for the completion of their studies as voted on October 5th, 1917, be approved.

The executive secretary reported that the resolutions of October 5th, 1917, were presented on October 6th to the Advisory Commission but had thus far received no further consideration, inasmuch as the Council of National Defense had held no meeting since that day.

On motion of President Howe it was voted without dissent that the Executive Committee be requested to formulate and present to the appropriate body a request that in the making of any demand on the part of the government for college men for service, the call be sent to all the appropriate colleges or universities and at such early time as may leave to the colleges and universities concerned the possibility of action in each instance. This motion was due to the fact that calls for engineers and, perhaps, for other classes of college or university graduates had been made at so late a time as to leave the college or school concerned no possibility of assembling or even of nominating suitable men.

Adjourned at 10 A.M.

Secretary.

RESOLVED: That, in all arrangements to be made for the giving of instruction at the universities and colleges at the request of the Government, provision be made for compensation for only such additional expense as may be actually incurred by the institution concerned.

President Hellen reported that he had communicated to President Godfrey to the effect that the Canadian Government is in possession of 25,000 Martin rifles which that Government seems ready to turn over to the War Department at Washington at request. President Hellen reported that a dummy rifle of very satisfactory sort can be procured from a firm in Cleveland at a cost of \$2.25 apiece.

The committee voted without dissent that the action of the Executive Committee with regard to the return of veterinary, engineering and agricultural students to college or technical schools for the completion of their studies as voted on October 5th, 1917, be approved.

The executive secretary reported that the resolutions of October 5th, 1917, were presented on October 6th to the Advisory Commission but had thus far received no further consideration, inasmuch as the Council of National Defense had held no meeting since that day.

On motion of President Howe it was voted without dissent that the Executive Committee be requested to formulate and present to the appropriate body a request that in the making of any demand on the part of the Government for college men for service, the call be sent to all the appropriate colleges or universities and at such early time as may leave to the colleges and universities concerned the possibility of action in each instance. This motion was due to the fact that calls for engineers and, perhaps, for other classes of college or university graduates had been made at so late a time as to leave the college or school concerned no possibility of assembling or even of nominating suitable men.

Adjourned at 10 A.M.

Secretary.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

OF THE UNITED STATES

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION JOINT COMMISSION ON THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY IN EDUCATION AND THE PROGRAM FOR READJUSTMENT DURING AND AFTER THE WAR

MRS. MARY C. C. BRADFORD, PRESIDENT N. E. A., DENVER, COLO.

J. W. CRABTREE, SECRETARY N. E. A., 1400 MASS. AVE., WASHINGTON, D. C.

GEORGE D. STRAYER, CHAIRMAN JOINT COMMISSION, NEW YORK, N. Y.

LOTUS D. COFFMAN, SECRETARY JOINT COMMISSION, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Joint Commission

Executive Committee

Mary C. C. Bradford, President
N. E. A., Denver, Colo.
Robert J. Alely, Vice-President
N. E. A., Orono, Me.
Carroll G. Pearce, Chairman of
Trustees, Milwaukee, Wis.
A. J. Matthews, Treasurer N. E. A.,
Tempe, Ariz.
George B. Cook, Member by Elec-
tion, Little Rock, Ark.

Board of Trustees

Carroll G. Pearce, Milwaukee, Wis.
James Y. Joyner, Raleigh, N. C.
Walter R. Siders, Pocatello, Idaho
Agnes E. Doherty, St. Paul, Minn.
Mary C. C. Bradford, Denver, Colo.

Members Appointed by N. E. A.

Geo. D. Strayer, New York, N. Y.
Harry Pratt Judson, Chicago, Ill.
L. D. Coffman, Minneapolis, Minn.
Elwood P. Cubberley, Stanford
University, Calif.
David Felmley, Normal, Ill.
Mary E. Wooley, South Hadley,
Mass.
W. C. Bagley, New York, N. Y.
Wm. B. Owen, Chicago, Ill.
Nina C. Vandewalker, Milwaukee,
Wis.
Susan M. Dorsey, Los Angeles,
Calif.
Thomas E. Finegan, Albany, N. Y.

Members Appointed by the Department of Superintendence

Payson Smith, Boston, Mass.
F. D. Boynton, Ithaca, N. Y.
J. A. C. Chandler, Richmond, Va.
J. M. Gwinn, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. Josephine C. Preston, Olympia,
Wash.
Frank E. Spaulding, Cleveland,
Ohio
J. W. Withers, St. Louis, Mo.

March 21, 1918.

My dear President Judson:

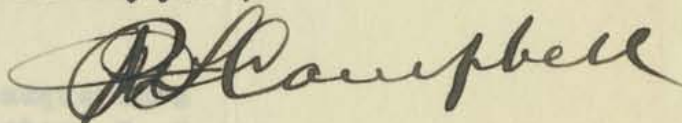
President Cowling has called a meeting for the permanent organization of the Emergency Council on Education, for Tuesday, the 26th of March, at two o'clock at the Willard Hotel. We are asking all who would be interested in the organization of the Council at this time to be present at this meeting. I sincerely hope that you may find it possible to attend. I expect President McGracken to be here, and if it were thought desirable, we could go over the outlines of the Bill for the creation of the federal department of education at this time.

Eleven of the organizations originally interested in the formation of the Emergency Council have already voted to join in the permanent organization. I expect that several of the others will vote favorably within the next few days. With suitable headquarters here in Washington, the Council can be in position to do very important work. Its relationship with the War Committee on Education promises to be very intimate. A considerable amount of new legislation affecting education is already appearing in Congress, and no doubt more will present itself a little later on. It is unquestionably very important that the colleges and universities keep in very close contact with all of this general legislative program.

I should be greatly obliged if you will wire me, collect, as to the possibility of your being present on the 26th. I sincerely hope you may be able to come.

With highest personal regard,

Very sincerely yours,



President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

PLC:ECP

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

OF THE UNITED STATES

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION JOINT COMMISSION ON THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY IN EDUCATION
AND THE PROGRAM FOR READJUSTMENT DURING AND AFTER THE WAR

GEORGE B. STANTON, CHAIRMAN, JOINT COMMISSION, NEW YORK, N. Y.
LESLIE D. CHAPMAN, SECRETARY, JOINT COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WILLIAM C. C. BRADY, PRESIDENT, N. E. A., 1200 N. W. Ave., Washington, D. C.
A. W. CRABTREE, SECRETARY, N. E. A., 1200 N. W. Ave., Washington, D. C.

March 21, 1918.

My dear President Johnson:

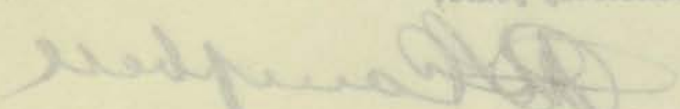
President Cowling has called a meeting for the permanent organization of the Emergency Council on Education, for Tuesday, the 26th of March, at two o'clock at the Willard Hotel. We are asking all who would be interested in the organization of the Council at this time to be present at this meeting. I sincerely hope that you may find it possible to attend. I expect President McPherson to be here, and if it were thought desirable, we could go over the outlines of the bill for the creation of the Federal Department of Education at this time.

Seven of the organizations originally interested in the formation of the Emergency Council have already voted to join in the permanent organization. I expect that several of the others will vote favorably within the next few days. With suitable headquarters here in Washington, the Council can be in position to do very important work. Its relationship with the War Committee on Education promises to be very intimate. A considerable amount of new legislation affecting education is already appearing in Congress, and no doubt more will present itself a little later on. It is unquestionably very important that the colleges and universities keep in very close contact with all of this general legislative program.

I should be greatly obliged if you will wire me, collect, as to the possibility of your being present on the 26th. I sincerely hope you may be able to come.

With highest personal regards,

Very sincerely yours,



President Harry Pratt Johnson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Joint Commission

Executive Committee

WILLIAM C. C. BRADY, President
W. E. A. Denny, Ohio
Robert L. Allen, Pennsylvania
W. E. A. Denny, Ohio
Charles D. Brown, Chairman of
Education Committee, W. E. A.
A. J. Matthews, Treasurer, N. E. A.
George B. Stanton, Secretary, N. E. A.
George B. Stanton, Secretary, N. E. A.

Board of Directors

Charles L. Brown, Chairman, W. E. A.
James V. Johnson, Secretary, N. E. A.
Walter E. Johnson, Secretary, N. E. A.
James E. Johnson, Secretary, N. E. A.
Walter E. Johnson, Secretary, N. E. A.

Members Appointed by N. E. A.

Geo. D. Briggs, New York, N. Y.
Harry F. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.
J. D. Coffey, Minneapolis, Minn.
Edward F. Johnson, Secretary, N. E. A.
University, Calif.
David Johnson, New York, N. Y.
Mary E. Johnson, New York, N. Y.
W. C. Johnson, New York, N. Y.
W. E. Johnson, New York, N. Y.
W. E. Johnson, New York, N. Y.
W. E. Johnson, New York, N. Y.

Members Appointed by the Department of Education

Walter E. Johnson, Secretary, N. E. A.
W. E. Johnson, New York, N. Y.
J. A. C. Johnson, New York, N. Y.
J. M. Johnson, New York, N. Y.
J. M. Johnson, New York, N. Y.
J. M. Johnson, New York, N. Y.
J. M. Johnson, New York, N. Y.

REC-100

Chicago, March 25, 1918

My dear President Campbell:

Your favor of the 21st inst. is at hand. I have telegraphed my inability to be in Washington tomorrow. Shall expect to confer with Coffman and have definite plans before the meeting April 11. Meanwhile I shall be glad to be informed of any progress made by members of the Committee in the east.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association of American Universities occurs late in April, and not in March, as I had supposed. The Senate of the University of Chicago formally voted approval of the plan of the Emergency Council, and instructed our delegate at the Executive Committee meeting to vote accordingly. The Senate also unanimously approved the plan for a Department of Education.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

President P. L. Campbell
National Education Association Headquarters
1400 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Chicago, March 28, 1913

My dear President Campbell:

Your favor of the 21st inst. is at hand. I have telegraphed my inability to be in Washington tomorrow. I shall expect to confer with Coffman and have definite plans before the meeting April 11. Meanwhile I shall be glad to be informed of any progress made by members of the Committee in the east.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association of American Universities occurs late in April, and not in March, as I had supposed. The Senate of the University of Chicago formally voted approval of the plan of the Emergency Council, and instructed our delegate at the Executive Committee meeting to vote accordingly. The Senate also unanimously approved the plan for a Department of Education.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. P. L. - L.

President F. L. Campbell
National Education Association Headquarters
1400 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

REC:RBP

CONFIDENTIAL

Minutes of the Meeting
OF THE
Emergency Council on Education

HELD AT

NEW WILLARD HOTEL

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ON

March 26-27, 1918

*For the Personal Use of Members
of the Council*

OFFICES:

308-311 MUNSEY BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PURPOSE

"To place the educational resources of the country more completely at the service of the National Government and its departments, to the end that through an understanding cooperation:

The patriotic services of the public schools, professional schools, the colleges and universities may be augmented;

A continuous supply of educated men may be maintained; and

Greater effectiveness in meeting the educational problems arising during and following the war may be secured."

Meeting of the EMERGENCY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

NEW WILLARD HOTEL

March 26-27, 1918

Tuesday Afternoon Session

The meeting was called to order at 2:15 p. m. by President Cowling, Chairman of the ad interim Executive Committee.

On motion, President Cowling was elected temporary Chairman of the meeting and President Campbell, temporary Secretary.

On calling the roll, it appeared that official representatives on the Council had been appointed as follows:

Association of American Universities
Dean Herman V. Ames
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pa.

National Association of State Universities
in the United States of America
President P. L. Campbell
University of Oregon
Eugene, Oregon

Association of American Colleges
President Donald J. Cowling
Carleton College
Northfield, Minnesota

Association of Urban Universities
President William T. Foster
Reed College, Portland, Oregon

Catholic Educational Association
Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Shahan
Rector Catholic University of America
Washington, D. C.

American Association of University
Professors
Prof. H. W. Tyler
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Mass.

National Education Association
Dean Lotus D. Coffman
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minn.

N. E. A. Department of Superintendence
Dr. Thomas E. Finegan
Deputy Commissioner of Education
Albany, N. Y.

N. E. A., National Council of Education
Supt. James Y. Joyner
Raleigh, N. C.

National Council of Normal School
Presidents and Principals
President Homer H. Seerley
Iowa State Teachers College
Cedar Falls, Iowa

Society for the Promotion of Engineering
Education
Dean F. L. Bishop
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Association of American Medical Colleges
Dr. Burton D. Myers
Indiana University, School of Medicine
Bloomington, Indiana

In the case of the Association of Urban Universities official action was taken by the Executive Committee, to be confirmed later by vote of the Association as a whole.

The following persons were unable to be present, but provided substitutes as indicated:

President William T. Foster, represented by Prof. Richard Cogg,
Secretary of George Washington University.

Bishop Thomas J. Shahan, represented by Dr. Edward A. Pace of the
Catholic University of America.

Dean Lotus D. Coffman, represented by Prof. J. W. Searson of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, represented by President John H. MacCracken of Lafayette College.

President Homer H. Seerley, represented by Secretary J. W. Crabtree of the N. E. A.

Prof. Cogg and Supt. Joyner were unable to be present.

Motion by President Campbell prevailed:

Recognizing alternates as full members of the Council, with right to vote.

Dean Russell of the University of Wisconsin, unofficially present representing the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, stated that his association had not yet had opportunity to take official action with regard to accepting membership in the Emergency Council.

Major Leonard P. Ayres was present as alternate for Dr. B. R. Buckingham, President of the National Association of Directors of Educational Research, unofficially representing Section "L" of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

STATEMENT OF PROGRESS

President Campbell presented to the Council a statement indicating the progress which had been made since the last meeting of the Council, January 23-24, 1918.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

The matter of the permanent organization of the Council was then taken up: Motion by Dean Bishop prevailed:

That the Chairman of the Council be also Chairman of the Executive Committee and that the Secretary-Treasurer of the Council be also the Secretary of the Executive Committee.

Motion prevailed that the official title of the organization be:

Emergency Council on Education.

Motion prevailed:

That the principle of alternates be extended so as to authorize any member of the Executive Committee to arrange for an alternate which he finds it impossible to attend a meeting of the Committee.

THE QUESTION OF HEADQUARTERS

Attention was called to the desirability of having headquarters in Washington to serve as a center for conducting the business of the Council and also as a place where members of the various cooperating associations may secure information regarding educational war matters and keep in touch more intimately with the work of the Council.

Motion prevailed:

Authorizing the Executive Committee to rent such office rooms, to employ such office help and to make such other expenditures as may seem necessary for carrying out the purposes of the Council.

THE QUESTION OF FUNDS

How shall the Council secure adequate funds for carrying on its work?

It is obvious that two possible ways are open, namely, increasing the membership fee and securing voluntary gifts for this purpose. If all of the associations so far invited accept membership in the Council, this will provide an annual income of \$1,400, which is likely to be altogether inadequate to meet the necessary expenses.

Major Ayres: The Council will find that a great deal more money will be required than at first appears necessary. Some years ago I had part in a movement, backed by the Russell Sage Foundation, for the establishment of a Federal Department of Education. We spent about \$8,000 during the year. I believe that it would not be advisable for the Emergency Council to accept gifts at present from the General Education Board, the Rockefeller Foundation, or from the Carnegie or Russell Sage Foundations.

President Cowling: Would it be better for the members of the Council to hold themselves individually responsible for securing adequate funds, or should the cooperating associations be invited to furnish sufficient financial support to carry on our work?

President Campbell: Could not the whole matter rest as it is for the present? With the income already provided through the membership fee and a limited income in prospect from gifts from certain individuals already interested in our work, the way is open for a reasonable budget for the coming year.

By general consent, no formal action was taken with regard to the matter of funds.

COUNCIL BULLETIN

The question of issuing a bi-weekly or monthly bulletin was then discussed, but no formal action was taken.

RELATIONS OF EMERGENCY COUNCIL

The question of the relation of the Emergency Council to various governmental and voluntary agencies dealing with educational war problems was then taken up:

- (1) Relation to the "Joint Commission on the National Emergency in Education and the Program for Readjustment During and After the War" of the N. E. A. and its Department of Superintendence:

President Campbell: The most cordial relations must exist between the work of the Emergency Council and that of the Joint Commission. By cooperating from different points of view, more can be accomplished than if the work of the two bodies were merged into one. It is, of course, obvious that it would

be impossible for the other associations represented in the Emergency Council to assume a subordinate relationship to the N. E. A. or any of its commissions. The N. E. A. is largely representative of elementary and secondary school work. If these two bodies work together coordinately for a while, it might result in a comprehensive educational association for the whole country. Under one charter there might then be embraced all phases of education in this country and would establish intimate relations of sympathy between the elementary and higher branches.

President Cowling: If the Emergency Council is supposed to represent these fourteen organizations and if one or two of them should make a separate presentation of any important matter, such as the establishment of a Federal department of education, would it not weaken our whole position?

Major Ayres: It seems to me it would. I believe it is essential for all the organizations to work through the Emergency Council. The necessity for a unified presentation became perfectly clear to us in connection with our efforts for the establishment of a Federal department of education some years ago. There are many details involved in the working out of which there is sure to be confusion unless there is full cooperation on the part of all who are interested in the undertaking.

On motion of President Campbell:

It was voted as the sense of the meeting that the presentation of all matters approved by the Council to legislative committees or other Governmental agencies should be through the Emergency Council and not by separate action of component groups.

Motion prevailed:

To invite Dr. George D. Strayer of Columbia University, Chairman of the N. E. A. Joint Commission, to make a statement, at a later session of the Council, regarding the work of the Joint Commission.

(2) Relation to the War Department "Committee on Education and Special Training."

President Campbell explained that this Committee consisted of three men of military rank, namely,

Col. Hugh S. Johnson, Deputy Provost Marshal General

Lt. Col. Robert I. Rees, General Staff Corps

Maj. Grenville Clark, Adjutant General's Department

and in addition, an Advisory Board of five civilian members representing educational interests:

James R. Angell, representing colleges and universities

Samuel P. Capen, representing the United States Bureau of Education

J. W. Dietz, representing corporation schools

Charles R. Mann, representing engineering schools

James P. Munroe, representing Federal Board for Vocational Education.

President Campbell indicated that the War Department's Committee on Education might wish to recognize the Emergency Council as their medium of communication with the schools, colleges and universities of the country.

In view of this situation, the following motion was unanimously adopted:

That the Executive Committee be authorized to enter into such advisory relations as it may deem expedient with educational agencies in the various departments of the Government.

(3) Relation to the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

Major Ayres: Many unsuccessful efforts have been made in the past for the establishment of a Federal department of education. There are three or four sorts of educational efforts in the Government with which we must reckon. One is the Bureau of Education, an old established bureau with no association or organization behind it. Another is the Land Grant Schools, of which the same may be said. The third is the Federal Children's Bureau, not so directly and specifically educational, with the National Child Labor Committee behind it, which Committee was largely instrumental in bringing about its establishment through long and carefully conducted campaigns. The fourth, the youngest, the Federal Board for Vocational Education, which has a very strong and active propagandist association behind it. No Federal department of education can be established without taking all of these various agencies into careful consideration.

The Emergency Council should carefully study the Federal Board for Vocational Education which represents a powerful group which has confronted the legislators and, in a large measure, the country at large with its program and which has gotten through Congress very large and rapidly increasing appropriations. I should be inclined to favor inviting some organization which represents this group to membership in the Emergency Council.

The Executive Committee was authorized, without formal vote, to study the organization and purposes of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, with particular reference to its relationships to other Governmental agencies having to do with education, and also to state educational systems including public schools, colleges and universities.

(4) Relation to the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education.

Professor Tyler: Has the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education been invited?

President Cowling: With what groups does it articulate?

Major Ayres: Their work lies chiefly in the secondary school field and is on the edge of the engineering school field. They have a group dealing with older pupils and more advanced problems. They have no affiliation with the N. E. A., except that many of the members are prominent in both. Their affiliations with the corporation schools and the engineering schools are very close. I would be in favor of inviting them to membership in the Council.

President MacCracken: There are two courses we can take: One is to confine membership to organizations representing educational institutions, which,

in the main, is what we have done so far; the other is to go beyond this group and include organizations representing educational subjects, the professions, and educational propaganda.

On motion of President MacCracken:

It was voted that in general membership in the Emergency Council be limited to such organizations as represent educational institutions and that the Executive Committee be authorized to invite the cooperation of other organizations and to admit them to associate membership when deemed advisable.

On motion of Professor Tyler:

The Executive Committee was authorized to invite the cooperation of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education.

Members of the Council were not thoroughly informed as to the fields covered by the various organizations for vocational education.

The Executive Committee was instructed to secure information regarding the various vocational societies and to extend an invitation to membership in the Council to the national society which seems best qualified to act as the representative of schools for vocational education.

(5) Relation to the National Child Labor Committee.

It was explained that this committee represents a movement rather than an organization. It was therefore the opinion of those present that it would be more appropriate to establish cooperative relationship with the Child Labor Committee than to extend an invitation to membership in the Council.

President MacCracken: If we have in mind the development of the Emergency Council into a permanent organization, there might be some advantage in having certain propagandist societies as part of our membership.

No formal action was taken regarding President MacCracken's suggestion.

MEMBERSHIP EXTENDED

On motion of President Campbell:

It was voted to extend an invitation to membership in the Council to the Association of American Law Schools.

On motion of Dean Bishop:

It was voted to extend an invitation to membership in the Council to the National Association of Corporation Schools.

ELECTION OF PERMANENT OFFICERS

Voted on motion of Dean Bishop:

That the temporary organization of the Council be made permanent as follows:

Chairman,

Donald J. Cowling, President of the Association of American Colleges.

Secretary-Treasurer,

P. L. Campbell, Acting President of the National Association of State Universities.

Additional members of the Executive Committee:

Herman V. Ames, Secretary of the Association of American Universities.

Thomas E. Finegan, President (1917-18) N. E. A., Department of Superintendence.

Thomas J. Shahan, President Catholic Educational Association.

Voted on motion of Professor Tyler:

That all officers be elected for a period ending July 1.

The Committee on Organization stated that it would not be prepared to present its report until 8:30 p. m.

At 5:30 the Council adjourned until 8:30 p. m.

Tuesday Evening Session

The meeting was called to order by President Cowling at 8:30.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION

Professor Tyler, Secretary of the Committee on Organization, presented a report which, including minor modifications, was adopted as follows:

1. The name of the organization shall be "Emergency Council on Education."
2. The Council shall elect a Chairman and a Secretary-Treasurer; these officers and three other members elected by the Council shall constitute the Executive Committee.
3. The Executive Committee shall report its actions monthly to the Council and the Council shall report to the several associations.
4. The annual meeting of the Council shall be held on the third Friday in May. All officers shall be elected at the annual meeting and their terms of office shall begin July 1.
5. The Council and the Executive Committee may conduct business by mail.
6. The Council and the Executive Committee may appoint special committees.
7. In case of a vacancy on the Executive Committee, the Committee shall arrange for filling the vacancy by calling a meeting of the Council, or by arranging for a letter ballot by the Council.
8. In case a member of the Executive Committee shall fail to attend (or to designate an alternate) at two meetings of the Executive Committee, he shall cease to be a member thereof.
9. Traveling expenses of the officers and the Executive Committee may be paid from the funds of the Council.

10. Bills exceeding ten dollars (\$10.00) shall require the approval of the Chairman.

11. The Chairman and the Secretary-Treasurer shall arrange for such publicity as may be deemed expedient.

AUTHORITY OF THE COUNCIL

President Campbell: May I introduce a question? Is it correct to say that the associations which become members of the Council are not necessarily bound as individual associations by any action taken by the Council as a whole? For example, this matter of the Federal department of education might be one concerning which there would not be unanimous agreement among the various cooperating organizations.

President Cowling: I understand that the Council can exercise only such authority as is conferred upon it by the cooperating associations. The wording of the report of the Committee on Organization at our last meeting is explicit on this point: "The Council shall have power to act for the associations in matters of legislation and Governmental business on the basis of such authority as may be given it by the several associations."

Professor Tyler: It seems very important that the Emergency Council should not become identified in the public mind with a movement for the establishment of a Federal department of education.

Dean Ames: I am in accord with what has just been said. In the Association of American Universities we have a provision in the constitution that no vote of the Association binds any of its members. Any vote is merely a recommendation. Even if the Emergency Council should receive a majority vote on any question from the members of the Association of American Universities, that would not bind the minority to cooperate with the proposal, and I can conceive of a situation in which some of the universities connected with the Association might through their representatives appear in opposition to this or that measure.

EDUCATIONAL SURVEYS

On motion of President Campbell:

The Executive Committee was authorized to cooperate with the Joint Commission of the N. E. A. and its Department of Superintendence in making a survey of all the educational work carried on by the Government and by various voluntary cooperating agencies; and also of the work being done by the schools, colleges and universities of the country for the Government in connection with the war.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR FRENCH WOMEN

President Cowling presented to the Council a plan for bringing at least one hundred French women to this country next fall to enter as under-graduate students various colleges and universities approved by the United States Bureau of Education. He intimated that the Association of American Colleges was prepared to undertake the securing of scholarships covering board, room, tuition and all fees for these young women and would assist in placing particular women in particular institutions. It is understood that the young

women will be selected by a committee to be appointed by the French Government—this phase of the matter to be handled through the United States Bureau of Education.

The following motion was unanimously adopted:

That the Council go on record as approving the movement to provide scholarships for at least one hundred French women to study in approved American colleges and that the Association of American Colleges be recognized as the agency in charge of this undertaking.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN EDUCATION

President Cowling then raised the question of the desirability of sending abroad this summer a commission of American educators to study educational conditions, particularly in England and France, looking forward to the establishment of better working relations between American colleges and universities and those of our allies.

It was stated that invitations had already been extended through Dr. Godfrey of the Council of National Defense, to the Governments of England, France and Italy, each to send an educational commission to this country.

On motion:

The Chairman of the Council was authorized to make inquiry concerning the results of these invitations to the Governments of our allies and to report by letter to the members of the Council.

President Campbell: You may remember the discussion at our Chicago meeting in January with regard to establishing more satisfactory relationships between the educational institutions of England, France and this Country. It would seem that the Emergency Council might have an important piece of work to do in promoting the whole matter of international relationships in education. International relationships of this sort would be established on a broader basis if undertaken by the Emergency Council representing all the educational interests of the country, than if undertaken by any agency not so related to educational institutions, as for example, the Y. M. C. A. or the American Union in Paris.

On motion by President Campbell:

It was voted that a committee of three "On International Relationships in Education," be appointed by the Chairman.

The Chairman appointed Dean Ames, Dean Wigmore and Professor Tyler as members of this committee.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING

On motion by Dr. MacCracken:

The Council voted unanimously to support the Chamberlain bill.

After an informal discussion of the question of military training in schools, colleges and universities, including the furloughing of students and instructors of draft age, the Council adjourned at 10:30 p. m. to meet at 9 o'clock, March 27.

Wednesday Morning Session

The meeting was called to order by President Cowling at 9 a. m.

CONFERENCE WITH DR. MANN

Dr. C. R. Mann, Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Education and Special Training of the War Department, was present on invitation of the Council and spoke on the matter of cooperation between the Council and his Committee.

Dr. Mann: We would like to have an organization to which we could appeal in connection with all questions relating to educational institutions. The organization on the military side is typical of the sort of thing that would work. We have in each division an officer who is detailed to furnish us with information concerning his division and to whom we go and through whom we receive anything that we want.

There is a group of staff officers who are officially subject to call from our committee. A similar thing would be desirable if there were a group to represent the different educational interests and classes of schools with which we are going to have to deal. We think it would be better to have such an organization established by the schools themselves rather than created by the War Department.

Dr. Mann then called attention to the desirability of having every type of educational institution represented in the Emergency Council. The Chairman thereupon read a list of the associations already invited to membership.

Dr. Mann suggested that the Council consider establishing cooperative relationships with the following additional groups:

1. Industrial schools
2. Labor interests
3. U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Mann: We are going to train here skilled workmen. They are going into the army. When the war is over are these trained workers going to be regarded as "scabs," or will they be recognized by labor organizations? This is a sample of the sort of questions it is necessary to talk over with representatives of labor.

We are planning to add to the Advisory Board of our Committee some representative labor in whom the labor people have confidence and who will be able to guide our committee so that we shall not make mistakes in this direction.

President MacCracken: It would seem that the educational forces of the country are in the best position to mediate between the interests of capital and labor. The relationships of educational institutions include both groups.

Dr. Mann then spoke of a plan which his committee was recommending to the Secretary of War for the establishment of cadet reserve corps in educational institutions which are in a position to maintain under military instruction at least one hundred men between the ages of 18 and 21. Dr. Mann also stated that the cadet reserve corps, if established, would probably replace the reserve officers' training corps. It is expected that further announcement concerning this matter will be made in the near future.

Dean Ames: I want to ask about the problem of furloughing teachers who are of draft age and who may be necessary for carrying on the work of a college or university.

Dr. Mann: We have agreed on a proposition that instructors of draft age who are engaged in war work, on the certification by their institution that they are essential to the carrying on of instruction relating to war work, may, with the approval of the military committee, be placed on the inactive list.

Dean Ames: The difficulty arises in determining what "war work" is. For example, would you regard instructing the proposed cadet corps as war work?

Dr. Mann: I should not.

Dr. Myers: Would medical work be included?

Dr. Mann: I think that if a medical school should certify to the Surgeon General that certain instructors were essential for carrying on their work, the Surgeon General would undoubtedly take favorable action in such cases. You understand that the Engineer Enlisted Reserve Corps includes students who are candidates for higher degrees.

Then followed an informal discussion regarding the furloughing of students and faculty members after which Dr. Mann withdrew.

CADET RESERVE CORPS

On motion by Dr. Myers:

The Council unanimously approved of the preliminary proposal of the War Department Educational Committee's recommendation to establish a cadet reserve corps in colleges and universities.

THE QUESTION OF DRAFT AGE

There followed a general discussion of the question of the age for draft, but no formal action was taken.

CONFERENCE WITH DR. CAPEN

Dr. S. P. Capen, of the Bureau of Education, came in at this juncture.

President Campbell: We have been discussing the general problem of the draft age and have been wondering whether the educational committee of the War Department considers favorably, or unfavorably, the suggestion of reducing the draft age to 18 with the understanding that men under 21 would be given the option of continuing their education up to that age.

If the Council should approve of such a plan, with the understanding that these men from 18 to 21 would be given suitable military instruction, is it likely that the education committee of the War Department would support it?

Dr. Capen: The problem of keeping men under 21 at college is a difficult one. It is impossible to form any general regulations preventing men under 21 from enlisting for the reason that such an arrangement might conflict with the country's war needs.

It is the experience of Europe that the best aviators are under 21. Men of 19 should be encouraged to go in, rather than discouraged, up to the limit of the country's needs. Any regulation which would debar men from en-

listment for services where they could render the very best kind of service to the country would be ill-advised.

The Educational Committee of the War Department felt when we suggested this enlisted cadet service that there was one point that had not been fully recognized by the War Department, namely, that you have in college students a great reservoir of potential leaders for military service, as well as for other things; they have the adaptability to do things that other men cannot do. We ought very soon to establish a general policy which would turn over to the country the services of these men for the things they can do. If the War Department would frankly recognize the colleges as repositories of officer material, our Committee could readily recommend a workable plan for maintaining military instruction in the schools. It is hoped that the War Department will take favorable action regarding the Committee's recommendation in the near future.

Dr. Myers: Would that catch all men 18 years of age?

President Campbell: Would some of these men be left at their homes?

Dr. Capen: They might be sent to college or not, at their option, but it places them all under the direction of the Government.

Dr. Capen: There is a bill which I assisted in preparing for Representative Sears of Florida. This bill proposes the appropriating of enough money by the Government to state institutions to provide 200 scholarships each year of about \$200 each from the Federal Government, to be matched by an additional \$100, from the states, on condition that all students who benefit by this aid be placed under rigorous military training fitting them to become officers on their graduation. Mr. Sears regards it as a substitute for the Chamberlain universal military proposal. Before I attempted to put the gentleman's thoughts in bill form, I wrote a memorandum opposing the bill. My general position is that, in the first place, any such great volume of Federal aid is wholly unnecessary to get the thing that is wanted. You can get the training with one-fifth the sum or less. Second, it applies only to state institutions, and third, it has no provision for women. I do not believe the bill will get very far.

President MacCracken: May I raise the question we spoke of earlier in the meeting about getting Dr. Capen to help us in preparing a study showing the present educational activities of the Government?

President Cowling: We appointed a committee yesterday in cooperation with the N. E. A. Joint Commission to work with you, if you are willing, in preparing a survey of the present relationship between the various Governmental agencies and all sorts of educational institutions.

Dr. Capen: If you care to let your motion stand in the form of a request, I will keep in touch with it and see that somebody does it.

President MacCracken: I wish to ask whether there is any association in existence that represents the technical schools, like Pratt Institute, Armour Institute, etc., that are not in public school or college categories.

Dr. Capen: I do not know of any. We have a list of 81 private trade schools. There are about 125 corporation schools.

There followed an informal discussion of the agitation to abolish the study of German in our schools and colleges. No formal action was taken.

Dr. Capen was obliged to withdraw from the meeting at this point.

PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEES

The motion of Professor Tyler prevailed:

That Committee appointments be not restricted to members of the Council, but include, when desirable, any member of any institution associated with one of the organizations cooperating with the Emergency Council.

DIVISION OF COLLEGE YEAR

There followed a discussion of the tri-mester plan of dividing the college year, but no formal action was taken.

QUESTION OF SPRING MEETING OF EDUCATORS

Attention was called to the provision of our by-laws fixing the third Friday in May as the day for the annual meeting of the Council. This brings this meeting on the second day of the Convention of the League to Enforce Peace, to be held in Philadelphia on May 16-18, 1918.

There followed an informal discussion as to whether it would be wise to call a general meeting of college and university people this spring, either in connection with the meeting of the League to Enforce Peace, or independent of it.

The Council did not go on record as to whether or not it would be desirable to hold such a meeting of college and university representatives.

On motion of Professor Tyler:

It was agreed that in case such a meeting should be determined upon, it would be desirable "to reach an understanding with the League to Enforce Peace in connection with their program," but for the Council to hold an independent session.

The Chairman of the Council was instructed to take the matter up with the Secretary of the League to Enforce Peace and to refer the whole question in due time, by letter, to the members of the Council.

CONFERENCE WITH PROFESSOR STRAYER

Professor G. D. Strayer, Chairman of the N. E. A. Joint Commission, joined the Council at this point and made the following statement concerning the work of his Commission:

"So far as I am able to judge from the program you have proposed, there can be the very heartiest sort of cooperation between our groups. I feel perfectly certain that if we are to get the action we desire, every group should be able to agree on certain big, fundamental issues. At one of our sub-committee meetings last week we had the national representative of the National Child Labor group present. I have asked for the appointment of a committee by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. I am sure we shall want to be in contact with the labor people and with various other organizations—in order that we may come before the country and Congress with one program and not with five. There is no possibility

of either impressing the country with the validity of our programs or getting action in Congress except as we are able to stand together. If I am correctly informed, we have cross membership. We have representatives of this group on the joint commission and I think they will also be able to represent the point of view and findings and program which we are developing. I think it is particularly fortunate that this group is to have its representatives here in Washington, and that we will have our representatives here. I personally expect to be here one-half of the time indefinitely, the N. E. A. headquarters are here constantly.

There are four or five issues which seem to us to be very important and on which we are at work:

The first has to do with the training of teachers. We feel there is not much possibility of meeting the present emergency or providing anything like an adequate scheme of public education without attacking with a great deal more vigor the problem of the training of teachers. More than half the teachers in the United States are there by grace of having passed a certain examination without background in training or experience. We must wage a campaign that will last until we get established in the public mind the idea that all persons who come into the school room to teach should be trained.

Our second undertaking, and one that we feel is quite as important, is the problem that is sometimes spoken of as the problem of Americanism, the problem of seeing to it that every American boy and girl is taught in the English tongue, and that those who are unable to read English be taught to read. Immigrant education and illiterate adult education constitute distinct problems. I represent the group correctly when I say we will do everything in our power to place before the American people the danger that has become almost a catastrophe in allowing thousands of children to be taught in French, in Polish, in German, in all sorts of languages other than English. I do not believe that anywhere in the United States today there will be any very powerful resistance to the suggestion that we must have an American tongue if we would have an American citizenship. With that there is the problem of the adult illiterate, and that needs to be attacked. I have had the experience of going into army camps and seeing men who have been drafted unable to speak or understand commands in English. You can see what a big program there is before us. Now is the strategic time.

Third, there must be some action in the direction of very definite improvement of rural education in the United States. We know that the city schools of the United States have, on the whole, been better than our rural schools. We have assembled the taxables in our cities and having done that, we have proceeded to use that wealth for the sake of the children in the cities and denied the use of wealth to the children outside of our cities. In every reform that has been proposed in the past twenty-five years the cities have fought stubbornly to retain the wealth that they say belongs to them. It may be best attacked as a national problem. We can get a good bit of interest in Congress that rural education should and may be supported nationally. We should certainly work very diligently

first of all to discover some plan that would be sanctioned by those who are expert in the field of public finance and then stand back of it.

Fourth, we are interested in the development of a much more adequate program for the conservation of health and the provision for recreation for our people. We are satisfied that we now have the evidence of failure on the part of society to guard or to provide for what we might call the normal physical development of the youth of the land. It develops into the question of whether or not we cannot capitalize the interest and enthusiasm of the medical profession with their demand for a department of health, and bring together possibly these two lines of thought. We must develop a campaign for public recreation. It seems a most striking fact that in England, the continuation schools, as provided in the Fisher bill, develop the spirit of recreation, music, literature and art contributing to the welfare of the nation. This movement needs to be tied up with the question of public health, because there cannot be anything such as health conceived in the right spirit except as it is connected with the nobler sort of recreation.

Fifth, the problem of training for national service. You know that the Department of Superintendence of the N. E. A. a little over a year ago stood very solidly against the idea that training should begin during the high school period. A great majority of superintendents of schools are opposed to military training in high schools. On the other hand, we went on record in favor of universal training between 19 and 21.

We have a big contribution to make to the meaning of national service, whether repairing an aeroplane or doing any one of the thousand things we find men have to do. We are told that there are forty men behind each man who runs an aeroplane. It is just as important to train the forty as to train the one, and that is fundamentally what universal training involves.

In all of these cases we have set our sub-committees at work. We have asked that they bring into their committee work other committees, other individuals and other organizations wherever they are to be found, in order that we may have a program that represents public opinion and the best thinking. We do not think of ourselves as in any way representing the best thought or the last word or solution. We consider ourselves merely an agency that can operate and act as the clearing house where people can come and argue and upset our points of view because they have a better one, and we confidently believe that we will be able by means of the devotion of a large part of the time of the members of the Commission to this work, to develop possibly in twelve months or less, a program in these fields that I have briefly outlined, that we may put before the country for their consideration. This is the time to do it. Out of it all we believe should emerge action establishing a National Department of Education. We feel that many of the measures that are to be taken to give us a satisfactory scheme of education in this country can only be taken if we get the recognition and support of the national government, and we are quite in accord with the program which this Commission has proposed of going before Congress for the establishment of such a national department.

We have a draft of a bill tentatively drawn up now. It is only when representatives of all the organizations get behind one proposition that we can do the job we have to do. We want to get behind the thing that will have the cordial support of all the groups interested."

President Cowling: Dr. Strayer mentioned the matter of the approach of the Joint Commission to the Federal Department of Labor, the Chamber of Commerce, etc. I suppose there will be no occasion for confusion on the part of the Emergency Council and the Joint Commission in the matter of making separate approaches to various governmental and voluntary agencies.

Professor Strayer: I believe there will be no occasion for any misunderstanding. I have asked that the committees to be appointed by cooperating agencies bear titles quite similar to that of our Joint Commission. I think our title describes the thing I am anxious to have them think about. I think it is likely they will appoint such a committee. It would be well if your requests could be so presented to cooperating agencies that the interests of both the Council and the Joint Commission could be handled by one committee appointed by each of said agencies.

In getting in contact with the Child Labor people, we asked them to report to their trustees or executive committee and we have assurance that they are willing to cooperate, and especially willing to work on the problem of the creation of a Federal department of education, in which they have been interested for some time.

President Cowling: Don't you think it would be well for the Emergency Council to be informed regarding all the important problems undertaken by the Joint Commission in order that methods of practical procedure may be determined upon in joint conference before any movement is actually launched by the Joint Commission?

Professor Strayer: By all means. I am sure there will be no difficulty in our cooperating with the Emergency Council.

President MacCracken: Has your Commission outlined any plan for publicity for stirring up the country at large with regard to the matter of a Federal department of education?

Professor Strayer: We have a committee working on that, enlisting the teaching profession back of the whole movement. Our membership campaign has been launched with the idea of having a great body of people to support the measures advocated by the Joint Commission.

There followed a general discussion of the problems presented by Dr. Strayer, but no further formal action was taken.

PUBLICITY

Moved by President Campbell:

That the Chairman of the Commission and Professor Searson be authorized to give such publicity to the present meeting of the Emergency Council as may be deemed expedient.

MINUTES

President Campbell stated that it would be necessary for him to return to Oregon after the adjournment of the Council.

On motion of President Campbell:

The Chairman of the Council was authorized to put the minutes of the meeting in shape for distribution among the members of the Council, with the understanding that the minutes be officially approved at the next meeting.

The Council adjourned at 12:45 p. m.

DONALD J. COWLING, *Chairman*.

P. L. CAMPBELL, *Sec'y-Treas.*

Pres Judson