

7 Secretary
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NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

OF THE UNITED STATES

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

(TELEPHONE MAIN 9138)

1400 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 31, 1918.

Honorable Hoke Smith,
Chairman Senate Committee on Education and Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In compliance with your request, the undersigned, a committed of education, 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 also appears 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

Denver, Col.
St. Paul, Minn.
Toledo, Ind.
Raleigh, N. C.
Milwaukee, Wis.

7 Section
NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
OF THE UNITED STATES

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 governmental organizations already at work in the field of education might profit. 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", and comprehensive national agency.

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.

It also seems clear that since the nation is forced into a position of leadership in the conflict, Very respectfully yours, 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 Committee

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

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Very respectfully yours,

Committee

Sec. Ed. & Gen. Ed. Comm + 19

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Mary C. C. Bradford, President N. E. A.	Denver, Col.
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J. W. Crabtree, Secretary N. E. A.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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(TELEPHONE MAIN 9138)

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Mary C. C. Bradford	Denver, Col.

February 13, 1918.

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

My dear Pres. Judson:

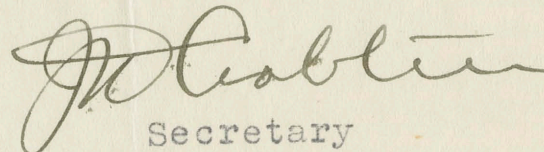
Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford writes me that she is appointing a commission for cooperating with the Executive Committee in putting together recommendations of the Department of Superintendence, the National Council of Education, and all other National Associations and Agencies, on the matter of reconstructing our educational ideals and policies to meet new conditions. She has appointed you on this commission because of your leadership in education, your grasp of the present situation, and your great constructive ability. I think it an honor to you to be chosen as a member of this commission and it will certainly be an honor to the N. E. A. for you to accept the appointment.

This is the most important work yet undertaken. It will give point and purpose to all the meetings at Atlantic City and will enable us to, at least, get a start in the work of readjustment to new conditions. Do not fail to accept this appointment.

I think it will be well for this commission to meet early in the session and then to hold several other meetings during the week. I imagine you will think of questions to submit to the different meetings, as well as to meet to discuss questions as they come from the different associations.

I will write you again in a very few days. I write now to urge you to accept this appointment. You will receive a letter direct from her if you have not already received it.

Your friend,


Secretary

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

OF THE UNITED STATES

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Agnes E. Brown, Secretary
Mary C. C. Brown, Treasurer
Charles C. Brown, Chairman of Finance
Ralph W. C. Brown, Chairman of Legislation
F. C. Brown, Chairman of Education
St. Paul, Minn.
Denver, Col.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

(TELEPHONE MAIN 2122)
1400 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 13, 1918

President, Harry H. Johnston,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear President Johnston:

I have written you in regard to the appointment of a commission to study the work of the Department of Superintendence, the National Council of Education, and all other national associations and agencies, on the matter of reconstructing our educational ideals and policies to meet new conditions. She has appointed you on this commission because of your leadership in education. I think it an honor to you to be chosen as a member of this commission and it will certainly be an honor to the N. E. A. for you to accept the appointment.

This is a most important work yet undertaken. It will give point and purpose to all the meetings at Atlantic City and will enable us to, at least, get a start in the work of readjustment to new conditions. Do not fail to accept this appointment.

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I will write you again in a very few days. I write now to urge you to accept the appointment. You will receive a letter direct from me if you have not already received it.

Very truly,
Your friend,

Agnes E. Brown
Secretary

J. Ed. & Gen. Ed. Comm.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
OF THE UNITED STATES

Denver, Col.
Boston, Ma.
Washington, D. C.
Chicago, Ill.
New York, N. Y.

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St. Paul, Minn.
Denver, Col.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

(TELEPHONE 1000)
1400 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chicago, February 18, 1918

February 13, 1918.

President, Dear Mr. Crabtree:
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Your favor of the 13th inst. was

duly received. I have already heard from Mrs. Bradford,

My dear Pres. Judson:

and have written her my acceptance of the appointment.

Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford writes me that she is appointing a committee to be in New York next week. I have meetings Tuesday afternoon and all day Wednesday and Thursday, and then again Friday evening. I am planning to reach New York Monday morning by the Century, and could come down to Atlantic City at once. I could attend meetings of A. for you to accept the appointment.

This is the most important work yet undertaken. It will give point and purpose to all the meetings at Atlantic City and will enable us to, at least, get a start in the work of readjustment to new conditions. Do not fail to accept this appointment. I should be glad to be of any service in what seems to be

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I will write you again in a very few days. I write now to urge you to accept this appointment. You will receive a letter direct from her if you have not already received it.

H.P.J. - L.
Mr. J. W. Crabtree
1400 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D. C.

J. W. Crabtree
Secretary

Chicago, February 16, 1918

Dear Mr. Grabtree:

Your favor of the 13th inst. was duly received. I have already heard from Mrs. Bradford, and have written her my acceptance of the appointment. I have to be in New York next week. I have meetings Tuesday afternoon and all day Wednesday and Thursday, and then again Friday evening. I am planning to reach New York Monday morning by the Century, and could come down to Atlantic City at once. I could attend meetings of the Committee, therefore, on Monday afternoon, Monday evening, and again not until Friday of that week. I should be glad to be of any service in what seems to be really an important matter.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J. - L.

Mr. J. W. Grabtree
1400 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D. C.

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Departments of Work

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MRS. JAMES W. PARKER
6731 UNION AVE., CHICAGO

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MRS. JOHN C. LEVERETT
3030 LEVERETT ST., ALTON

Civil Service

MRS. OLIVER L. WATSON
3832 N. KEELER AVE., CHICAGO

Conservation

MRS. W. L. ARNOLD
5427 HYDE PARK BLVD., CHICAGO

Education

MRS. ALBERT EVANS
5468 ELLIS AVE., CHICAGO

Home Economics and Pure Food

MRS. CLARENCE RAINWATER
4202 VINCENNES AVE., CHICAGO

Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs

PRESIDENT

MISS JESSIE I. SPAFFORD

RESIDENCE 501 N. PROSPECT ST.

P. O. ADDRESS 401 E. STATE ST.

TELEPHONE MAIN 1946

ROCKFORD, ILL.

GENERAL FEDERATION STATE SEC'Y

MRS. CHARLES H. ZIMMERMAN

715 N. CENTRAL AVE.

CHICAGO

RECORDING SECRETARY

MRS. W. R. HUNTER

825 S. CHICAGO AVE.

KANKAKEE

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

MRS. CHARLES M. CARVER

1001 S. KENILWORTH AVE.

OAK PARK

TREASURER

MRS. FREDERICK W. BLOCKI

822 BUENA AVE.

CHICAGO

VICE-PRESIDENT

MRS. FRANK H. FUNK

907 N. MCCLAIN ST.

BLOOMINGTON

Chairmen
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Legislative

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1103 FELL AVE., BLOOMINGTON

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MRS. T. B. DAVIS
605 26TH ST., ROCK ISLAND

Music

MRS. E. F. BURKHOLDER
309 N. VERMILLION ST., STREATOR

Literature and Reciprocity

MRS. G. M. KENDALL
GLEN ELLYN

Public Health

DR. VIOLET PALMER BROWN
KANKAKEE

Industrial and Social Conditions

MRS. JOSEPH F. NACHBOUR
631 WESTERN AVE., JOLIET

March 12, 1918.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,

University of Chicago,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear sir:-

I understand that you were one of the members of the N. E. A. commission that drew up a petition to Congress for the creation of a Department of Education, whose secretary shall become a member of the President's Cabinet.

The State Board of the Ill. Federation of Women's Clubs is to meet in Chicago Thursday and Friday of this week. I will be glad to present this matter to the members for their endorsement if you think that it will help to attain the end in view.

I would be very grateful for a copy of the petition and any literature on the subject that you may have for distribution.

Thanking you for your attention to this, I am,

Very truly,

(Mrs. A. W.) Maud S. Evans

Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs

Department of Work

Legislation

MRS. W. W. WHITMORE
1103 KELL AVE., BLOOMINGTON

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GLEN ELLEN

Public Health

DR. VIOLET PALMER BROWN
KANKAKEE

Industrial and Social Conditions

MRS. JOSEPH F. NACHBOUR
251 WESTERN AVE., JOLIET

PRESIDENT

MISS JESSIE I. SPARFORD

RESIDENCE 501 N. PROSPECT ST.
P. O. ADDRESS 401 E. STATE ST.

TELEPHONE MAIN 1949

ROCKFORD, ILL.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

MRS. CHARLES M. CARVER

1001 S. KENILWORTH AVE.

OAK PARK

TREASURER

MRS. FREDERICK W. BLOCKI

222 BUNA AVE.

CHICAGO

GENERAL FEDERATION STATE SECY

MRS. CHARLES H. ZIMMERMAN

115 N. CENTRAL AVE.

CHICAGO

RECORDING SECRETARY

MRS. W. R. HUNTER

222 E. CHICAGO AVE.

KANKAKEE

VICE-PRESIDENT

MRS. FRANK H. PUNK

807 N. MCLEAN ST.

BLOOMINGTON

Civil Service

MRS. OLIVER L. WATSON
3022 N. KELLEY AVE., CHICAGO

Organization

MRS. W. L. ARNOLD
222 HYDE PARK BLVD., CHICAGO

Education

MRS. ALBERT EVANS
6225 ELIE AVE., CHICAGO

Home Economics and Fine Arts

MRS. CLARENCE RAINWATER
1202 VINCENT AVE., CHICAGO

March 12, 1918.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,

University of Chicago,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear sir:-

I understand that you were one of the members of the N. E. A. commission that drew up a petition to Congress for the creation of a Department of Education, whose secretary shall become a member of the President's Cabinet. The State Board of the Ill. Federation of Women's Clubs is to meet in Chicago Thursday and Friday of this week. It will be glad to present this matter to the members for their endorsement if you think that it will help to attain the end in view.

I would be very grateful for a copy of the petition and any literature on the subject that you may have for distribution. Thanking you for your attention to this, I am,

Very truly,

(Mrs. G. W.) Maudie Evans

87
For Sec. Eds.
Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs

Chairmen
Departments of Work

Legislative

MRS. W. W. WHITMORE
1103 FELL AVE., BLOOMINGTON

Library Extension

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Industrial and Social Conditions

MRS. JOSEPH F. NACHBOUR
631 WESTERN AVE., JOLIET

PRESIDENT
MISS JESSIE I. SPAFFORD
RESIDENCE 601 N. PROSPECT ST.
P. O. ADDRESS 401 E. STATE ST.
TELEPHONE MAIN 1045
ROCKFORD, ILL.

GENERAL FEDERATION STATE SECTY
Chicago, March 14, 1918
718 N. CENTRAL AVE.
CHICAGO

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. CHARLES M. CARVER
1901 S. KENILWORTH AVE.
OAK PARK

TREASURER
MRS. FREDERICK W. BLOCKI
632 BUNA AVE.
CHICAGO

VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. FRANK H. FUNK
807 N. MCCLAIN ST.
BLOOMINGTON

MISSING SECRETARY
Mrs. A. W. Evans
5468 Ellis Avenue, Chicago

Education

MRS. ALBERT EVANS
5468 ELLIS AVE.

Home Economics and Pure Food

MRS. CLARENCE RATHBORN
4202 VINCENT AVE. CHICAGO

Dear Mrs. Evans:

Your favor of the

12th inst. is received. The matter

to which you refer took this shape:

March 12, 1918.

An informal conference of

representatives of many educational

organizations was held in Washington

some weeks ago, at which a provisional

emergency organization was effected.

It is the intent of that organization

to make a permanent arrangement which

the creation of a Department of Education, whose secretary shall become a member of the President's Cabinet.

The State Board of the Ill. Federation of Women's Clubs is to meet in Chicago Thursday and Friday of this week. If will be glad to present this matter to the members for their endorsement if you think that it will help to attain the end in view.

I would be very grateful for a copy of the petition and any literature on the subject that you may have for distribution.

Thanking you for your attention to this, I am,

Very truly,

(Mrs. A. W.) Maud S. Evans

(Mrs. A. W. Evans)

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Your favor of the

Dear Mrs. Evans:

8466 Ellis Avenue, Chicago
Mrs. A. W. Evans

Chicago, March 14, 1918

SECRETARY
MRS. E. F. BURKHOLDER
300 N. VERMILION ST., STRATTON
CHICAGO
MRS. T. B. DAVIS
605 25TH ST., ROCK ISLAND
MRS. W. W. WHITMORE
1105 FELL AVE., BLOOMINGTON

Department of Work
Registration
Literature and Reciprocity
Public Health
Industrial and Social Conditions

will include some fourteen or fifteen different educational organizations.

Meanwhile, the temporary organization appointed a committee, of which I was Chairman, to confer with the Chairman of the Committee on Education of the United States Senate on the matter of establishing a Department of Education. The first matter taken up at this joint conference was that of the proposed results.

Department, and active work is going

Later, the President of the National Education Association

appointed a committee, of which I am one, to consider general questions of educational reorganization which the present conditions might warrant. A

There are Departments in the Federal Government representing Labor, the Superintendents' Section at their

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A similar committee was appointed by
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-3-
Kew-Forest, the University of the City of New York

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The first matter taken up at this joint

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that line.

I am not prepared at this time

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stance of the matter is this:

There are Departments in the

Federal Government representing Labor,

the Government's position on labor

is being

commerce, and Agriculture, but the great cause of education is represented only by a subordinate bureau in the Department of the Interior. It is quite true that the Federal Government has no legal control over education, this being a matter which belongs to the states under their reserve powers. At the same time, the Federal Government has done much to encourage education in certain lines, by making appropriations and in this way influencing the direction which education in the states has taken. Moreover, in dealing with foreign countries on educational matters, it would seem that the United States ought to be able to communicate through a Department with equal dignity. In Europe, so far as

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we know, every government has a department of education with a cabinet minister as its head. For these and other reasons it has seemed to the committee advisable to prosecute this matter earnestly. As you know, the National Education Association has frequently made a request to this effect. Unless, however, all the educational forces of the country are practically united in support of the measure it will hardly meet with success. I should be very glad if the Federation to which you refer saw fit to take affirmative action in support of the movement.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

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See Ed

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.

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

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

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

March 15, 1918.

Joint Commission

Executive Committee

Mary C. C. Bradford, President
N. E. A., Denver, Colo.

Robert J. Aley, Vice-President
N. E. A., Orono, Me.

Carroll G. Pearse, Chairman of
Trustees, Milwaukee, Wis.

A. J. Matthews, Treasurer N. E. A.,
Tempe, Ariz.

George B. Cook, Member by Elec-
tion, Little Rock, Ark.

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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,
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Thomas E. Finegan, New York,
N. Y.

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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.

The Joint Commission on the National Emergency in Education and the Program for Readjustment During and After the War, held its first meeting at the N. E. A. headquarters in Washington, March 6-9, inclusive.

The discussion centered on our national emergency in education, particularly as it has to do with the present shortage of teachers, the necessity for a more adequate program for health education and recreation, improving rural schools, the problem of immigrant education, and the necessity for training for national service. It was the unanimous opinion of the members of the Commission that there is now an opportunity for the development of a national point of view in education, while recognizing the fundamental principle of local control and administration. A necessity for some sort of action, perhaps involving national support to a degree that we have not known heretofore, in order to meet our present emergency and to provide for a more adequate educational opportunity for all of the children of the country, was emphasized over and over again in our discussion.

It seemed to the members of the Joint Commission of the utmost importance that we secure the interest and support of a much larger number of teachers than are now members of the National Education Association. To that end we voted to undertake a campaign which seeks to add 50,000 teachers to the membership of the N. E. A. In order to do this we must have the support and cooperation of the leaders in education throughout the nation. France and her Colonies now have 110,000 teachers in their National Association. In the same proportion, the United States should have at least 140,000 teachers in the N. E. A.

I am writing you this brief note knowing that you will agree with us as to the desirability of making a great national membership campaign, and that you will be willing to use your influence in support of our program to enlist at least 50,000 public school teachers in a greater National Education Association.

Yours sincerely,

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March 15, 1918.

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Robert J. Allen, Vice-President
N. E. A., Omaha, Neb.
Carroll E. Patten, Chairman of
Training, Milwaukee, Wis.
A. J. Matthews, Treasurer, N. E. A.,
Trenton, N. J.
George E. Cook, Member by Invitation,
New York, N. Y.

Members of Committee

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Agnes E. Roberts, St. Paul, Minn.
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University, Calif.
David Whitney, Boston, Ill.
Mary E. Wooley, South Hadley, Mass.
W. C. Bagley, New York, N. Y.
W. B. Olson, Chicago, Ill.
King C. Vandewalker, Milwaukee, discussion.

Susan M. Hays, Los Angeles, Calif.

Thomas E. Patten, New York, N. Y.

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E. D. Hooley, Albany, N. Y.
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J. M. Gurnea, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. Josephine C. Trevelyan, Olympia, Wash.
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J. W. Withers, St. Louis, Mo.

March 19, 1918.

My dear friend;

I am enclosing a copy of the letter which
the executive Committee is sending to all N. E. A.
directors, and also a copy of a letter which Dr. Strayer,
is sending to each of a number of leading educators.

Why not send a letter yourself to at least
ten leading men and women whose interest you desire to
enlist in the work of the Commission and in the drive for
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Very sincerely yours,

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Members of Secretaries

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March 19, 1918

To the Members of the Board of Directors,
National Education Association.

Your Executive Committee was recently confronted by an emergency which seemed to make prompt action on behalf of the Association imperative. Matters of vital importance to education, as war emergency measures, and questions effecting the Nation's program of education in the period to follow the war, presented themselves for action in a way which made the initiative and leadership which the National Education Association, representing as it does, all portions of the educational field, and without bias for or against any department or interest in education, could exercise highly desirable.

The establishment of a National Department of Education, its secretary a member of the President's cabinet; plans for the reeducation of injured soldiers and sailors; the education of immigrants and adult illiterates; the method of dealing with the many demands upon the time and attention of children and teachers in the schools by the Government and other agencies; the best methods of cooperating with the Government in giving, in the schools, education for certain forms of service in the army, the navy, and elsewhere; the great and growing scarcity of teachers for the public schools, and of students in the schools which prepare teachers for the public elementary and high schools, a shortage which makes clear the immediate necessity for largely-increased salaries for teachers and other financial support for the schools; the various proposals for Federal financial support for different kinds of education in the states, and the conditions under which, if granted, such support should be distributed; all these were pressing for attention and leading men and women looking for an agency which would view the whole field of public education, be competent to supply information and to give with entire disinterestedness. In addition to this the need for a restatement of our National aims in education, and a program for readjustment in the light of knowledge brought by the war,

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was each day becoming more apparent.

Many of these questions demanded immediate attention. Settlement of a number of them was being sought through legislation by Congress, and it was important that the shaping of the provisions and advocacy of these bills should not be left to accidental or interested agencies. From different sources were coming movements to formulate for the Nation the aims its national system of education should embody, and the rearrangement which should be made; it was particularly important that this restatement should be made by some agency having in view the entire public educational field, and that our National program of readjustment should be so made that the educational structure for the future should not begin to rise upon haphazard and inadequate foundations. It is not surprising that the demand should come from all parts of the country for the National Education Association to assume leadership in the present emergency.

Under these circumstances, after careful consideration, the Executive Committee approved the appointment by the President of the Association of a commission to consider on behalf of the Association, the matters referred to, and other questions which might arise, their action to be under the general authority of the Association and its executive officers. The names are as follows:

- 1 George D. Strayer, New York, N. Y.
- 2 Harry Pratt Judson, Chicago, Ill.
- 3 L. D. Coffman, Minneapolis, Minn.
- 4 Elwood P. Cubberley, Stanford University, Cal.
- 5 David Peimley, Normal Ill.
- 6 W. C. Bagley, New York, N. Y.
- 7 Mary E. Woolley, South Hadley, Mass.
- 8 William B. Owen, Chicago, Ill.
- 9 Nina C. Vandewalker, Milwaukee, Wis.
- 10 Susan M. Dorsey, Los Angeles, Cal.
- 11 Thomas E. Finegan, Albany, N. Y.

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1. George D. Strayer, New York, N. Y.
2. Harry West Jackson, Chicago, Ill.
3. L. D. Coffman, Minneapolis, Minn.
4. Lincoln L. Campbell, Stanford University, Cal.
5. David P. Bailey, Boston, Ill.
6. E. C. Bagley, New York, N. Y.
7. Mary L. Woolley, North Andover, Mass.
8. William B. Owen, Chicago, Ill.
9. Miss G. Vandewater, Milwaukee, Wis.
10. Emma M. Dorsey, Los Angeles, Cal.
11. Thomas E. Lincoln, Albany, N. Y.

The commission was organized and held its first meeting on January 10, 1918, at the Hotel Hamilton in New York City. The members of the commission were: George D. Strayer, Chairman; Harry West Jackson, Secretary; L. D. Coffman, Lincoln L. Campbell, David P. Bailey, E. C. Bagley, Mary L. Woolley, William B. Owen, Miss G. Vandewater, Emma M. Dorsey, and Thomas E. Lincoln. The commission held several meetings during the year 1918, and its report was presented to the Association at its annual meeting in New York City, December 12-14, 1918.

Most of these members were present at the Atlantic City meeting of the Department of Superintendence, at which time it appeared for the president of that Department to name a committee to act with the commission previously appointed. The following were appointed by the Chairman, Dr. Thomas E. Finegan:

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

The two committees met in Atlantic City for consultation. Upon their recommendation, the members of the committees met with the Executive Committee and the Board of Trustees at the National Education Association head-quarters in Washington D. C., on March 7th, 8, and 9th., and completed an organization as the National Education Association Joint Commission on the National Emergency in Education and the Program for Readjustment During and After the War.

This Joint Commission is therefore composed of the members of the two committees mentioned, the Executive Committee and the Board of Trustees. Sub-committees were appointed for different tasks and the different subdivisions of the undertakings are now at work.

Such matters as require immediate action will be dealt with as they arise, and such preliminary work as seems necessary will be done. The program proposed by the Commission, with plans for future action, will be presented at the next annual meeting at Pittsburgh.

The commission plans to enlist the entire teachers profession in the program upon which it is to work. To this end, a committee on Enlistment of the

Most of these members were present at the Atlantic City meeting of the Department of Education, at which time it appeared for the first time of that Department to have a committee to act with the committee previously appointed. The following were appointed by the Chairman, Mr. Thomas H. Haggan:

1. J. W. Wither, St. Louis, Mo.
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Emergency in Education and the Program for Reconstruction

This Joint Committee is composed of the members of the two committees mentioned, the Executive Committee and the Board of Trustees. Committees were appointed for different tasks and the different subdivisions of the work are now at work.

Such matters as require immediate action will be dealt with as they arise, and such preliminary work as seems necessary will be done. The program proposed by the Committee, with plans for future action, will be presented at the next annual meeting of the Association.

The committee plans to call the entire teaching profession in the program upon which it is at work. To this end, a committee on Enrollment of the

Kindly give the Executive Committee the benefit of suggestions and advice. Keep us in touch with the needs, desires and views of the teachers of your states.

(Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford

(Robert J. Alex

A. J. Matthews

(George B. Cook

Carroll G. Pearce

Protection has been appointed, which will take up with the state directors and state education officials the substantial enlargement of the association's membership. This is important, both for the interests of funds to enable the carrying out of a more comprehensive and progressively stated program, and for that more general and effective support of the association's undertakings and the wider influence which the larger membership will give.

Kindly give the Executive Committee the benefit of suggestions and advice. Keep us in touch with the needs, desires and views of the members of your states.

Very truly,
A. J. Kottman
George E. Cook
Signed by Executive Committee: Carroll G. Lewis
Mrs. Mary G. G. Hartford
Robert J. Aldy

N. E. A. Press Service
Immediate Release

THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY IN EDUCATION

The present shortage of teachers, the necessity to provide more efficient workers in war activities, and the training of hundreds of thousands of men in short courses to meet war-time emergencies, are among the questions which have led the educators of America to act together to make necessary adjustment in education during and after the war. To that end, Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, President of the National Education Association, appointed a committee to represent the Association in mapping out a program for the "rebuilding of civilization through a war-modified education." Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, President of the Department of Superintendence, at the recent meeting in Atlantic City, appointed a committee to cooperate with the National Education Association Committee. These committees with the members of the Executive Committee and the Board of Trustees of the National Education Association, met in Washington, March 7-9, and completed the organization of a **Joint Commission on the National Emergency in Education and the Program for Readjustment During and After the War**. The Joint Commission is composed of the following educators representative of every phase of national education:

George D. Strayer, New York, N. Y., Chairman
Harry Pratt Judson, Chicago, Ill.
Lotus D. Coffman, Minneapolis, Minn.
Elwood P. Cubberley, Stanford University, Calif.
David Felmley, Normal, Ill.
Mary E. Wooley, South Hadley, Mass.
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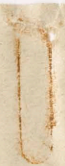
This Commission plans to enlist the services of all the educators of the country and to cooperate with all the agencies related to educational readjustment in outlining a progressive program of education. Adequate teacher training, a complete program of health and recreation, rural education, immigrant education, the education of adult illiterates, training for all forms of national service, the necessary war-time readjustments, and the coordination of war service in the schools, are among the problems to be considered definitely by the Commission. The Commission plans to meet in Washington April 10 and to make a preliminary report at the annual session of the National Education Association at Pittsburgh, June 29 to July 6.

THE ENLISTMENT OF THE PROFESSION

France and her Colonies now enroll 110,000 teachers in a great national association. In the same proportion, the United States should enrol at least 140,000 teachers in the National Education Association. America's teachers must stand together for America's children. Nearly a hundred other national organizations are attempting to cooperate with the government thru the schools. Why should not the teachers of America stand solidly together to make effective all this emergency work in education?

Increase salaries for teachers, and a better program of progressive education to meet America's needs, are certain to result if the teachers of America stand back of the Joint Commission of the National Education Association. At least 50,000 teachers should enlist at once. This army can be raised if, in proportion to the total number of teachers, each state should furnish its quota of recruits as follows:

Alabama -----	874	Nevada -----	55
Arizona -----	114	New Hampshire -----	259
Arkansas -----	888	New Jersey -----	1,330
California -----	1,400	New Mexico -----	161
Colorado -----	500	New York -----	4,326
Connecticut -----	503	North Carolina -----	1,156
Delaware -----	60	North Dakota -----	674
District of Columbia -----	147	Ohio -----	2,546
Florida -----	407	Oklahoma -----	1,032
Georgia -----	1,198	Oregon -----	505
Idaho -----	273	Pennsylvania -----	3,440
Illinois -----	2,735	Rhode Island -----	223
Indiana -----	1,602	South Carolina -----	672
Iowa -----	2,232	South Dakota -----	572
Kansas -----	1,249	Tennessee -----	1,064
Kentucky -----	1,034	Texas -----	2,083
Louisiana -----	606	Utah -----	273
Maine -----	582	Vermont -----	273
Maryland -----	518	Virginia -----	1,042
Massachusetts -----	1,520	Washington -----	756
Michigan -----	1,680	West Virginia -----	840
Minnesota -----	1,456	Wisconsin -----	1,392
Mississippi -----	913	Wyoming -----	136
Missouri -----	1,819		
Montana -----	360		
Nebraska -----	1,027	Total -----	50,507



THE ENLIGHTENMENT OF THE PEOPLE

The first of the great principles of the Enlightenment was the belief in the power of reason. It was the belief that man, by the use of his reason, could discover the laws of nature and the laws of society. It was the belief that man could improve his condition by the application of these laws. It was the belief that man could free himself from the bondage of superstition and ignorance. It was the belief that man could create a better world for himself and for his fellow men.

The second of the great principles of the Enlightenment was the belief in the rights of man. It was the belief that man has certain rights which are inalienable and which cannot be taken away from him. It was the belief that these rights are the same for all men, regardless of their race, color, or religion. It was the belief that these rights are the basis of all laws and all governments.

The third of the great principles of the Enlightenment was the belief in the separation of powers. It was the belief that the powers of government should be divided among three branches: the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. It was the belief that this division of powers would prevent any one branch from becoming too powerful and would thus protect the rights of the people.

The fourth of the great principles of the Enlightenment was the belief in the freedom of the press. It was the belief that the press should be free to report the news and to express its opinions without fear of censorship or punishment. It was the belief that the press was a powerful force for the enlightenment of the people and for the improvement of society.

The fifth of the great principles of the Enlightenment was the belief in the freedom of religion. It was the belief that every man has the right to worship God in his own way, without interference from the government or from any other authority. It was the belief that the government should not establish any official religion and should not favor any one religion over another.

The sixth of the great principles of the Enlightenment was the belief in the right of the people to overthrow a government that is tyrannical and oppressive. It was the belief that the people have the right to change their government if it fails to protect their rights and to promote their welfare. It was the belief that the people are the source of all power and that they have the right to use that power to create a better government.

The seventh of the great principles of the Enlightenment was the belief in the importance of education. It was the belief that education was the key to the enlightenment of the people and to the improvement of society. It was the belief that every man should have the opportunity to receive a good education and that the government should support the schools and the universities.

100-1124 163

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.

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

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

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

Joint Commission

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N. E. A., Denver, Colo.
Robert J. Aley, Vice-President
N. E. A., Orono, Me.
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Mrs. Josephine C. Preston, Olympia,
Wash.
Frank E. Spaulding, Cleveland,
Ohio
J. W. Withers, St. Louis, Mo.

March 21, 1918.

Pres. H. P. Judson,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Judson:-

You will be interested to know that the subcommittee on drafting a bill creating a national Department of Education met in Washington last Saturday and made considerable progress in the direction of preparing a report for subcommission to the Joint Commission on April 11. We were fortunate in having representatives of the National Child Labor Committee and of the National Emergency Council on Education present at our meeting. We meet again on Thursday of this week.

I hope that you are in communication with the chairman of the subcommittee or committees upon which you have accepted membership. It seems to all of us important that the reports of the subcommittees be in shape for presentation of the Joint Commission when we meet in Washington on April 11. You can, I know, be of very great service if you will enlist the cooperation of others who are interested in our program, whether of the lay or of the professional group. The chairman of all the subcommittees will need every assistance and suggestion which can be given by all the members of their committee.

From many sources, both lay and professional, I am receiving most encouraging reports. Apparently the idea contained in the name of our Commission is one which appeals to all those who are conscious of the need for improvement of education in the light of our present emergency and in accordance with the new conception of democracy which is to prevail in the world.

With appreciation of the effort which I know you are making in support of the work of the committee upon which you are serving, I am

Yours cordially,

George D. Strayer

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 D. STRAYER, CHAIRMAN JOINT COMMISSION, NEW YORK, N. Y.
LOTUS D. COFFMAN, SECRETARY JOINT COMMISSION, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

MARY C. C. BRADFORD, PRESIDENT N. E. A., DENVER, COLO.
J. W. CRABTREE, SECRETARY N. E. A., 1400 MASS. AVE., WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 21, 1918.

Free H. P. Johnson,
Chicago, Ill.

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George D. Strayer

Joint Commission

Executive Committee

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Robert J. Alcy, Vice-President
N. E. A., Orono, Me.
Carroll G. Pease, Chairman of
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NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
OF THE UNITED STATES

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

JOHN N. E. A., DENVER, COLO.
1400 MASS. AVE., WASHINGTON, D. C.

GEORGE D. STRAYER, CHAIRMAN JOINT COMMISSION, NEW YORK, N. Y.
LOUIS D. COFFMAN, SECRETARY JOINT COMMISSION, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Joint Commission

Chicago, March 25, 1918.

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Mary C. C. Bradford, President
N. E. A., Denver, Colo.
Robert J. Alcy, 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.

Pres. H. P. Judson,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Strayer, Judson:-

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J. M. Gwinn, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Josephine C. Preston, Olympia, Wash.
Frank E. Spaulding, Cleveland, Ohio
J. W. Withers, St. Louis, Mo.

Your favor of the 21st inst. is received. I am glad to know that progress is being made by the sub-committee in the east. I am conferring with Coffman this week on our branch of the work. Aside from that committee I have heard nothing from the chairman of any other committee. In fact, I think the other committee of which I am a member will have no particular business for the April 11th meeting. Of course I shall be glad to be of any service in the whole matter. The Senate of the University has formally approved the plan for the Department of Education. This is a surety that the work of the subcommittees will need every assistance and suggestion before the Committee after this matter of the Department is out of the way is extremely important, and I think must have far-reaching results. Apparently the idea contained in the name of our committee is in line with the new conception of democracy which is to prevail in the world.

With best wishes, I am,
Very truly yours,
H.P.J. - L.

Mr. George D. Strayer With appreciation of the effort which Columbia University are making in support of the work of the New York City committee upon which you are serving, I am

Yours cordially,

George D. Strayer

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
OF THE UNITED STATES

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

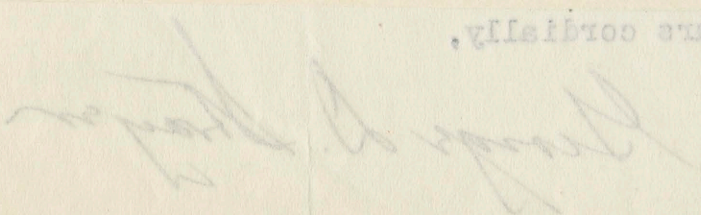
Chicago, March 25, 1918

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Mr. George D. Strayer
Columbia University
New York City

Yours cordially,



DEC 8d 62

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

OF THE UNITED STATES

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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Robert J. Aley, Vice-President N. E. A.	Orono, Me.
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J. W. Crabtree, Secretary N. E. A.

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

(TELEPHONE MAIN 9138)

1400 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 4, 1918.

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

My dear Doctor Judson:

It pleases me to know that you will attend the meeting of the Joint Commission here next week. I note your suggestions as to the probability of our not getting a very large number of people from the colleges and universities. I realize that many of the professors in these institutions have not had close contact with the National Education Association and there may be no good way of doing things which will vitally interest them since their work is technical. Nearly all college and university presidents are now members. Nearly all the deans of departments of education are members. A considerable number of others are members, but most of these have been city superintendents or city principals of high schools before becoming university professors. I notice that in the list of one thousand new members which have come in since I have been in the office are an unusually large number of college professors and I have wondered whether, as we make appeals to them and as we think of their needs and try to do things for them as well as for others, we may not be able to increase our membership in that direction even more rapidly than we have expected.

I am inclined to think your Emergency Council on Education cooperating with us and working especially in the interest of higher institutions will increase the interest of these higher institutions in the National Education Association. I hardly expect in this drive to reach so very many of these people, yet I think it is worthwhile to make an effort and as time goes on to see whether we cannot make the N. E. A. contribute more to meet the professional needs of those engaged in technical work in colleges and universities. Your interest in this work is having a very noticeable influence for the National Education Association, especially among the presidents of these higher institutions. It certainly pleases me to see you take such a liberal position on all these educational questions in which your own institution is only indirectly concerned. A number of superintendents have expressed pleasure to me over your fine attitude towards all of this work.

Very sincerely yours,

J. W. Crabtree
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF SUPERINTENDENCE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., FEBRUARY 25—MARCH 2, 1918

ANNUAL MEETING NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, PITTSBURGH, PA., JUNE 30—JULY 6

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

OF THE UNITED STATES

Members, 1918
Total, 1918
Total, 1917

Members, 1918
Total, 1918
Total, 1917

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Members, 1918
Total, 1918
Total, 1917

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
(THE PHONE ROOM)
1200 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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President University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

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Very sincerely yours,

W. B. E. A.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

-2-

results which I believe to be of benefit to the entire country.

With best wishes, I am, Chicago, April 8, 1918

Very truly yours,

April 4, 1918.

Dear Mr. Crabtree:

Yours of the 4th inst. is received.

On the matter of the members of the faculties of higher institutions in the N.E.A., I have only this to say:

If the officers of the Association are satisfied with the present situation it is quite immaterial, and I have no comment. Any general interest in the N.E.A. however on the part of a large number of members of college faculties in my opinion is entirely out of the question so long as the present organization continues. I have no particular desire to have any change made in the organization of the N.E.A., and certainly am not undertaking anything in that line. I am merely giving my opinion for what it is worth. Of course personally I am interested in all educational matters, and am glad to cooperate so far as I can toward the accomplishment of

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary.

Chicago, April 8, 1918

Dear Mr. Grabtree:

Yours of the 4th inst. is received.
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ASC 8d 62

-2-
NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

OF THE UNITED STATES

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Mary C. C. Bradford

Milwaukee, Wis.
Raleigh, N. C.
Pocatello, Idaho
St. Paul, Minn.
Denver, Col.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
(TELEPHONE MAIN 5124)
1400 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 4, 1918.

H. P. J. - L. Judson,
President University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

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National Education Association

1400 Massachusetts Avenue

Washington, D. C.

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ANNUAL MEETING NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, PITTSBURGH, PA., JUNE 30 - JULY 6

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Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.
Post Mr. [illegible]

Yours of the 1st inst. is received.
On the matter of the members of the Association of Negro
Institutions in the U.S.A., I have only this to say:
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