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William J. Kerr

9-4-1903

Statistics of Membership Enrollment. Letter from Irwin Shepard. Report of the Committee on Resolutions- Declaration

Irwin Shepard
National Educational Association

National Educational Association

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STATISTICS OF MEMBERSHIP ENROLLMENT

At Forty-Second Convention of the N. E. A.

BOSTON, MASS., JULY 6-10, 1903

(Including 6,883 Advance Members)

Complete to Close of Convention

	Former Active	New Active	Total Active	Associate	Total Mem'ship
Totals.....	1,104	1,013	2,117	30,640	32,757
North Atlantic.....	412	644	1,056	12,558	13,614
South Atlantic.....	65	38	103	1,580	1,683
South Central.....	55	37	92	1,735	1,827
North Central.....	494	258	752	13,793	14,545
Western.....	68	31	99	585	684
Miscellaneous.....	10	5	15	389	404
North Atlantic Div.—					
Maine.....	10	30	40	632	672
New Hampshire.....	8	19	27	400	427
Vermont.....	5	17	22	160	182
Massachusetts.....	126	225	351	7,055	7,406
Rhode Island.....	15	16	31	297	328
Connecticut.....	20	35	55	246	301
New York.....	153	253	406	1,613	2,019
New Jersey.....	25	11	36	310	346
Pennsylvania.....	50	38	88	1,845	1,933
South Atlantic Div.—					
Delaware.....	2	1	3	38	41
Maryland.....	15	8	23	270	293
District of Columbia.....	14	5	19	459	478
Virginia.....	2	9	11	157	168
West Virginia.....	4	2	6	112	118
North Carolina.....	6	4	10	107	117
South Carolina.....	6	2	8	76	84
Georgia.....	8	4	12	318	330
Florida.....	8	3	11	43	54
South Central Div.—					
Kentucky.....	12	6	18	485	503
Tennessee.....	7	6	13	369	382
Alabama.....	10	6	16	192	208
Mississippi.....	4	3	7	130	127
Louisiana.....	11	6	17	187	204
Texas.....	4	5	9	199	208
Arkansas.....	3	.....	3	99	102
Oklahoma.....	3	4	7	42	49
Indian Territory.....	1	1	2	42	44
North Central Div.—					
Ohio.....	97	37	134	2,350	2,484
Indiana.....	39	15	54	964	1,018
Illinois.....	141	113	254	3,494	3,748
Michigan.....	39	14	53	1,221	1,274
Wisconsin.....	34	6	40	946	986
Iowa.....	32	9	41	1,073	1,114
Minnesota.....	30	13	43	951	994
Missouri.....	41	20	61	1,361	1,422
North Dakota.....	9	7	16	120	136
South Dakota.....	6	7	13	224	237
Nebraska.....	14	7	21	651	672
Kansas.....	12	10	22	438	460
Western Div.—					
Montana.....	6	5	11	51	62
Wyoming.....	1	2	3	16	19
Colorado.....	16	9	25	239	264
New Mexico.....	2	.....	2	12	14
Arizona.....	3	2	5	10	15
Utah.....	6	2	8	33	41
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Idaho.....	2	.....	2	18	20
Washington.....	10	5	15	57	72
Oregon.....	2	1	3	15	18
California.....	20	5	25	130	155
Miscellaneous—					
Colonies.....	4	1	5	7	12
Canada.....	3	4	7	367	374
Other Countries.....	3	.....	3	15	18

To the above enrollment should be added 2,111 former active members, not registered at Boston.

Winona, Minn. Aug. 10, 1903.

IRWIN SHEPARD,
Secretary.

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NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

WINONA, MINN., Sept. 4, 1903.

To Active Members of the N. E. A., Registered at Boston:

I am sending, enclosed, for your information a statement of the enrollment at the Boston Convention, including the 6,883 Advance Members secured by the Boston Local Committee, largely within that city and surrounding towns.

This statement does not include about 2,000 Active Members who were not in attendance at the Boston Convention but who will pay their dues and will be included in the final record for the year.

The enrollment of 1,013 New Active Members, to be added to the 3,215 previously enrolled, is one of the most notable features of the record of the Boston Convention and encourages the hope that we may soon increase the Active Membership list to 8,000 or 10,000 of the leading teachers of the United States.

We may soon reach this result if all Active Members will co-operate in securing the enrollment of their associates who are not already members and who would doubtless be pleased to be permanently connected with the Association and its work. A blank application for enrollment of a new member is inclosed and others will be furnished on application, or will be sent to any whom you may nominate for Active Membership.

I take pleasure in enclosing a copy of the "Declaration" embodied in the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which may appropriately serve as a platform of principles for the coming year.

It will be helpful to all interests if you will kindly extend notice of this "Declaration" to your associates and to the people of your vicinity thru the press or in any other manner that you may deem advisable.

Sincerely yours,

IRWIN SHEPARD, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

— DECLARATION —

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Forty-Second Annual Convention

BOSTON, MASS.

JULY 6-10, 1903

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

BOSTON, MASS., JULY 10, 1903

The members of the National Educational Association, assembled in their Forty-Second Annual Convention, make the following

DECLARATION

1. The United States Bureau of Education has amply proved its usefulness to the nation. Its publications are standard works of reference for school officers and teachers everywhere. The Bureau of Education should be made an independent administrative department, such as were the Departments of Agriculture and of Labor before their elevation to Cabinet rank. Sufficient appropriations should be made by the Congress to enable the Commissioner of Education to extend the scope and add to the usefulness of his work.

2. The condition of affairs in the Indian Territory, where fully three-quarters of the population are reported as being without schools for their children, demands the immediate attention of the Congress. Provision should be speedily made by which the people of the Indian Territory will have power to establish and carry on a system of public schools so that all classes of citizens in the Indian Territory may have the educational opportunities which are enjoyed by their fellow-citizens in other parts of the country.

3. Teaching in the public schools will not be a suitably attractive and permanent career, nor will it command as much of the ability of the country as it should, until the teachers are properly compensated and are assured of an undisturbed tenure during efficiency and good behavior. A large part of the teacher's reward must always be the pleasure in the character and quality of the work done; but the money compensation of the teacher should be sufficient to maintain an appropriate standard of living. Legislative measures to give support to these principles deserve the approval of the press and the people.

4. The true source of the strength of any system of public education lies in the regard of the people whom it immediately serves, and in their willingness to make sacrifices for it. For this reason a large share of the cost of maintaining public schools should be borne by a local tax levied by the county or by the town in which the schools are. State aid is to be

regarded as supplementary to, and not as a substitute for, local taxation for school purposes. In many parts of the United States a large increase in the amount of the local tax now voted for school purposes, or the levying of such a tax where none now exists, is a pressing need if there are to be better schools and better teachers.

5. The highest ethical standards of conduct and of speech should be insisted upon among teachers. It is not becoming that commercialism or self-seeking should shape their actions, or that intemperance should mark their utterances. A code of professional conduct clearly understood and rigorously enforced by public opinion is being slowly developed, and will, doubtless, one day control all teachers worthy of the name.

6. It is important that school buildings and school grounds should be planned and decorated so as to serve as effective agencies for educating not only the children but the people as a whole in matters of taste. The school is becoming more and more a community center, and its larger opportunities impose new obligations. School buildings should be attractive as well as healthful, and the adjoining grounds should be laid out and planned with appropriateness and beauty.

7. Disregard for law and for its established modes of procedure is as serious a danger as can menace a democracy. The restraint of passion by respect for law is a distinguishing mark of civilized beings. To throw off that restraint, whether by appeals to brutal instincts or by specious pleas for a law of nature which is superior to the laws of man, is to revert to barbarism. It is the duty of the schools so to lay the foundations of character in the young that they will grow up with a reverence for the majesty of the law. Any system of school discipline which disregards this obligation is harmful to the child and dangerous to the state. A democracy which would endure must be as law-abiding as it is liberty-loving.

Committee
on
Resolutions

Nicholas Murray Butler, of New York, Chairman.
Andrew S. Draper, of Illinois.
James M. Green, of New Jersey.
Bettie A. Dutton, of Ohio.
H. B. Frissell, of Virginia.
Laura Fisher, of Massachusetts.
James H. Van Sickle, of Maryland.
Clara A. Wilson, of Iowa.
Frank B. Cooper, of Washington.
Wm. H. Smiley, of Colorado.

