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THE COOPERATIVE EDUCATION  
ASSOCIATION OF VIRGINIA

By GEORGE W. GUY  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY



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# THE COOPERATIVE EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF VIRGINIA.

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S. C. Mitchell.	J. H. Montgomery.
Mrs. Randolph Maynard.	Legh R. Page.
Ennion G. Williams.	

## ORGANIZED 1904.

Under the direction of—

The Governor of Virginia.

The State departments.

Higher institutions of learning.

A group of citizens.

Purposes:

To organize and foster community leagues.

To make the public school a community center.

To encourage more intelligent citizenship.

To develop cooperative effort for community growth.

## COMMUNITY LEAGUES

WORK FOR—

Better schools.

Better health.

Better roads.

Better farms.

Better churches and

Sunday schools.

Better community leadership.

Better recreation.

Better care of poor  
and delinquent.

Better homes.

Beauty and cleanliness  
in the home town.

## THE COOPERATIVE EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

FOSTERS—

1. Community leagues.
2. Junior community leagues.
3. County federation of leagues.
4. State conference of community leagues.
5. County councils of conference and cooperation.
6. State council of rural agencies.
7. The Community League News.

## MOTTO.

Every public school in Virginia a community center where the citizens may unite for the improvement of their educational, social, moral, physical, civic, and economic interests.

## THE COOPERATIVE EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF VIRGINIA.

ORGANIZED IN 1904.

Nearly a score of years ago a group of men and women, vitally interested in carrying into effect some plan by means of which the people of the Old Dominion would realize the necessity for a wider democracy in education, met at Richmond. Then it was that the germ of the Cooperative Education Association came into existence, and the following spring it was formally organized at a meeting held in the office of the chief executive, Gov. A. J. Montague. The governor acted as temporary chairman, and Dr. S. C. Mitchell, now of the University of Richmond, was elected the first president. Among others who gave their valuable assistance and advice in the formation of the association in its early days were Dr. H. B. Frissell, the late principal of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute; Dr. J. D. Eggleston, afterwards superintendent of public instruction, and Dr. Robert Frazer, of Warrenton.

The Southern Education Board had lately come into existence, and it was thought wise to cooperate with it. The Cooperative Education Association became the expression in Virginia of that vital and far-reaching citizenship movement in the Southern States for the building of an adequate public-school system and the training of what has been well denominated "the forgotten man." This patriotic effort for the rebuilding of the life of the South, through the growth of community consciousness and the development of public education, swept over this section of our country with something akin to religious passion. Public spirit was awakened in the hearts of great numbers of men and women, who then and there dedicated themselves to this service to their native State and their reunited country. The "Life and Letters" of the late Walter Hines Page gives a vivid description of this epoch in the South and its far-reaching effects there and in the Nation. The fine spirit and enthusiasm which has characterized the Cooperative Education Association seems to have been an inheritance from the time and circumstances of its creation.

## MAY CAMPAIGN.

At a meeting of the educational forces of the State, held at the call of the Cooperative Education Association the following December in Norfolk, a resolution was adopted declaring that it was the sense of the meeting that Governor Montague and Dr. E. A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia, tour the State in May, 1905, in the interest of better education. This suggestion was developed into the now historic "May campaign," preliminary arrangements for which were made at a meeting held in the old John Marshall House, presided over by the late Joseph Bryan.

"Never was the State so bombarded in the interest of any cause declared those who witnessed this campaign. The candidates of both political parties, taking their cue from the manifestations of interest shown in the movement, buried national issues to advocate an adequate school system for Virginia.

"Preachers gave special sermons on education and editors of newspapers laid open their columns for the dissemination of matter calculated to inspire the people of the State with the necessity of awakening to the needs of the hour in respect to the education of the coming generation. Meetings were held jointly with political gatherings, camp meetings, and at country stores. In 30 days, the period which the May campaign covered, 100 of the ablest speakers of the State, including the governor, delivered 800 addresses in 100 different meetings in 94 counties; and hundreds of pages of literature devoted to the cause of education were distributed.

"The direct result of this campaign was the formation of 50 citizen school associations, and thus was created the nucleus of the state-wide work to which the Cooperative Education Association has continued to devote its energies. Its methods and its accomplishments have been commended by the highest authorities on better citizenship and general education throughout the United States."

## FIRST STATE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The association organized and conducted the first two educational conferences held in Virginia, the first in Norfolk in 1904 and the second in Lynchburg, where some two thousand people assembled. Proceedings of the latter were edited and published by Dr. Bruce R. Payne, then a professor in the College of William and Mary, and now president of George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn.

## COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The association was the first agency in the State to raise its voice in the interest of compulsory education, Hon. Rosewell Page having

made the initial speech on this subject from its platform. The first pamphlet on this subject was prepared by the late James H. Dooley, for many years vice president of the association and an active member of its executive committee.

#### SUPERVISION OF SCHOOLS.

The first speeches on expert supervision of schools were also made from its platform by Dr. George H. Denny, then of Washington and Lee University; the late Dr. Charles W. Kent and Dean Charles G. Maphis, both of the University of Virginia.

#### FARM DEMONSTRATION WORK.

The demonstration farm work was brought into Virginia through the efforts of the association, as was the work under the women demonstration agents.

#### RURAL LIFE CONFERENCE.

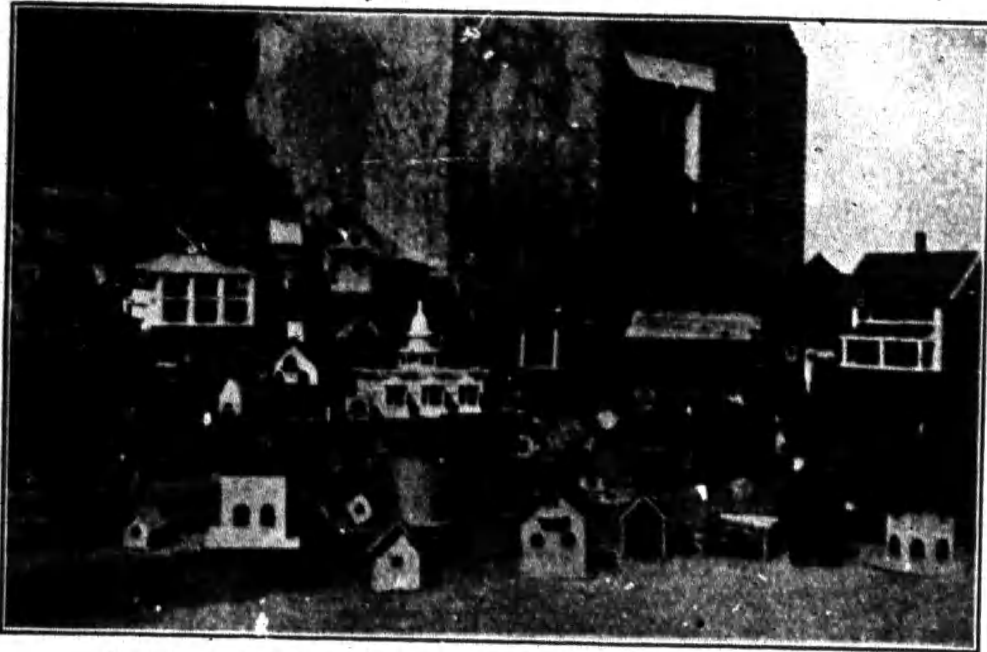
The Rural Life Conference, which was held in Richmond, May 17 and 18, 1921, the first State conference of its kind held south of the Potomac River, was called through the suggestion of the association. In this conference every State department having to do with rural life cooperated.

In May, 1922, following the Rural Life Conference, a state-wide campaign was conducted, having for its slogan "Build better communities." A handbook for speakers was prepared by Dr. J. P. McConnell, president of the State normal school at Radford, and hundreds of speakers volunteered for service during the campaign.

#### PROGRAM OF COOPERATION.

Mr. John Stewart Bryan was the second president of the association. During his administration the association determined upon the course of close cooperation not only with the educational forces to improve school conditions but with all other agencies working in Virginia for community improvement. Thus has developed a continually increasing cooperation between the Cooperative Education Association and the State health department in bringing about better sanitary conditions, medical inspection, district nursing, and methods for the prevention of disease; with the State highway department in working for the improvement of roads and streets; with the agricultural forces for better farming conditions; and, with the farm and home demonstration agents, great improvement has been made along all these lines in practically every community that has an organized league. The association lends its help to the depart-

ment of public welfare; the State library work, and the moral forces of the State for improved moral and social conditions.



Bird houses built by junior community league in Page County, Va.

In 1911, Mrs. B. B. Munford succeeded Mr. Bryan as president of the association and has continued in office since, giving the association the benefit of her untiring energy and her unusual knowledge in matters pertaining to its purposes.



May Pole dance by junior league.

#### COMMUNITY LEAGUES.

The work of the association is substantially carried on through *community leagues*, which are groups of citizens working together



for their mutual interests. It may be composed of both men and women, meeting together or in separate organizations.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I. *Name.*

This organization shall be called the Community League of \_\_\_\_\_ and shall form a branch of the Cooperative Education Association of Virginia.



Flag raising by Olivers' Community League, Hanover County.

ARTICLE II. *Object.*

The object of this organization shall be to advance the educational, recreational, social, spiritual, moral, physical civic, and economic interests of the community.

ARTICLE III. *Membership.*

Any white person of good moral character who is interested in the objects of the organization may be elected to membership.

ARTICLE IV. *Officers.*

The officers of this organization shall be a president, a vice president, a secretary, a treasurer, and such other officers as the local organization may deem necessary.

ARTICLE V. *Management.*

The general management of the organization shall be vested in an executive committee composed of the officers of the league and the chairmen of the regular standing committees.

ARTICLE VI. *Meetings.*

Meetings shall be as held as the by-laws may direct.

ARTICLE VII. *Quorum.*

One-fourth of the membership shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE VIII. *Membership Dues.*

Each league shall decide for itself whether or not to charge each member dues and shall fix the amount thereof.

ARTICLE IX. *Annual Dues.*

The annual dues of the league to the Cooperative Education Association shall be \$1 for the league in a community having a one or two teacher school, and \$2 for the league in a community having a school with more than two teachers.

ARTICLE X. *Amendments.*

This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the membership of the league at any regular meeting, provided the proposed amendment has been presented at a regular meeting of the league at least one month before action is taken.

## BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I. *Election of members.*

Application for membership shall be made by the candidate through the membership committee. After being presented by this committee, it shall be voted on by the organization at a regular meeting, and the affirmative vote of a majority of the members present shall be necessary for election.

ARTICLE II. *Election and duties of officers.*

SECTION 1. The officers of this organization shall be elected or reelected for one year at the annual meeting in May by a majority vote. Their term of office shall begin at the close of that meeting.

*Duty of the president.*

Sec. 2. The president shall preside at all meetings of the organization, enforce its regulations, and perform all other duties required of him by the constitution and by-laws.

*Duty of the vice president.*

Sec. 3. The vice president shall perform the duties of the president when the latter is absent and should be chairman of one of the standing committees.

*Duty of the secretary.*

SEC. 4. The secretary shall keep a record of the attendance of members and a complete account of the activities of the organization; make an annual report of the league to the Cooperative Education Association and to the county secretary; and perform any other duties required by the constitution and by-laws.

*Duty of the treasurer.*

SEC. 5. The treasurer shall collect all money due the organization, keep same securely, and pay it out at the direction of the executive committee. He shall report collections and expenditures at each regular meeting.

ARTICLE III. *Committees.*

SECTION 1. On taking office the president shall appoint the chairmen of the standing committees. Then the executive committee shall select the additional members of these committees. The following standing committees are suggested: (1) Education. (2) Health and sanitation. (3) Child welfare. (4) Roads and streets. (5) Agriculture. (6) Civic and home improvement. (7) Social and recreation. (8) Citizenship. (9) Church and character building. (10) Publicity and membership.

*1. Committee on education.*

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of this committee to look after the educational interests of the community, especially with reference to the equipment, improvement, and maintenance of the school building and grounds, and cooperate with the teachers in promoting the efficiency of the school.

*2. Committee on health and sanitation.*

SEC. 3. This committee should be on the alert at all times, urging careful sanitation of home, school, and communities, screening of houses, and care of drinking water and milk. It should encourage health inspection in the school and plan campaigns against contagious diseases; also cooperate in carrying out provisions of the Sheppard-Towner bill.

*3. Committee on child welfare.*

SEC. 4. Much good can be accomplished by this committee in cooperating in nutrition classes, carrying out provisions of the Sheppard-Towner bill, furnishing milk for undernourished children, providing school lunches, scales for schools, medical inspection and follow-up, health work, establishment of dental and other clinics, and opening kindergartens.

*4. Committee on roads and streets.*

SEC. 5. It is the duty of this committee to work for the constant improvement and maintenance of roads, bridges, streets, and sidewalks.

*5. Committee on agriculture.*

SEC. 6. This committee should encourage the best methods of farming, stock raising, fruit growing, the planting of gardens, cooperative buying and selling, and contests between farmers and young people.

## THE COOPERATIVE EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

### 6. *Committee on civic and home improvement.*

SEC. 7. This committee should constantly encourage civic improvement about the home and all public places. Observe Arbor and Bird Day.

### 7. *Committee on socials and recreation.*

SEC. 8. The purpose of this committee is to arrange interesting programs for each league meeting; plan social events for the community; interest parents and children in play and recreation; and be careful to see that the social needs of all classes and ages are looked after. Make the school the *community center* of the neighborhood.

### 8. *Committee on citizenship.*

SEC. 9. This committee should arrange classes in citizenship and Americanization; be responsible for patriotic celebrations on Independence Day; see that all qualified voters exercise the right of suffrage; create sentiment for international understanding and world peace.

### 9. *Committee on church and character building.*

SEC. 10. Arrange to have speakers address pupils in school and league meetings on these topics; develop the moral life of the community through church and Sunday-school activities; cooperate with the department of public welfare in its program of work.

### 10. *Committee on publicity and membership.*

SEC. 11. This committee should gather and publish news of the community; send items of league work to the association for publication in the *Community League News*; send local newspaper clippings to the association for scrapbook; be on the lookout for new members; see that every person in the community is invited to join the league. This committee should also see that every member of the league is a subscriber to the *Community League News*, the official organ of the association.

### *Executive committee.*

SEC. 12. The executive committee shall be composed of the officers and chairmen of all standing committees, and shall assist the president in every possible way in making the league a vital part of the community, shall pass on bills presented for payment, and plan definite work for the organization. This committee shall meet once each quarter. Special meetings to be called by the president, who is ex officio chairman of this committee.

### *Special committees.*

SEC. 13. Special committees may be appointed by the president to meet any needs that may arise.

## ARTICLE IV. *Meetings.*

### *Regular meetings.*

SEC. 1. The regular meetings shall be held \_\_\_\_\_ of each month. (Regular meetings should be held at least once each month and preferably twice a month every month in the year.)

*Called meetings.*

SEC. 2. The executive committee may call a meeting at any time for a specific purpose, provided the membership is duly notified. Such a called meeting may also be held on the call of the president, when requested to do so by at least five members.

*Annual meeting.*

SEC. 3. The meeting in May shall be the annual meeting. The committees and officers shall make report of work done during the year, officers for the ensuing year shall be elected, and plans for the next year's work should be discussed. A delegate to the annual meeting of the leagues, which is held in connection with the State Educational Conference, should be elected.

ARTICLE V. *Change of by-laws.*

These by-laws may be amended at any regular meeting by a majority vote, provided the proposed amendment has been submitted in writing at a previous regular meeting and does not conflict with the constitution.

The following outline indicates the extent and scope of the work of the various committees:

I. *Education.*

1. See that the school buildings and grounds are adequate and modern.
2. Before the opening of school in the fall see that the building and grounds are cleaned thoroughly and all trash and rubbish removed.
3. Beautify the school grounds and surroundings by planting flowers and shrubbery, keeping weeds cut, and all rubbish removed.
4. Secure a library for the school and community. Keep it up to date by buying new books each year. Make provision for library to be open during the summer months. Create a sentiment in the community for the reading of good books.
5. See that every child of school age is in school and that the children attend regularly and punctually.
6. Lengthen the school term if it is less than nine months.
7. Endeavor to provide night schools, if there is need for same.
8. Help secure the best teachers and then keep them. Cooperate in providing comfortable boarding places for teachers.
9. Erect or purchase a teacherage or principal's home.
10. Provide employment for principal of school so that he may be kept in the community throughout the year.
11. Install domestic science, manual arts, visual education machines and slides, and other needed equipment.
12. If your school is a small one, bring about consolidation with other schools.
13. Cooperate in physical education program of State. Provide playground apparatus. If necessary, purchase sufficient ground to insure adequate playground.
14. Hold special school improvement day celebration.

II. *Health and sanitation.*

1. Improve the health conditions in the home and community.
2. Secure the best of health conditions in school. See that sanitary toilets are provided.

## II. *Health and sanitation*—Continued.

3. Secure visiting school nurse and assist in securing health or sanitary officer.
4. Handle contagious diseases vigorously.
5. Destroy the fly and its breeding places. Screen against mosquitoes and campaign against breeding places.
6. Cooperate with civic and moral committee in holding clean-up days.
7. Observe special health week.
8. Sell Christmas seals to provide funds for tuberculosis work.

## III. *Child welfare.*

1. Nutrition classes.
2. Cooperation in carrying out provisions of the Sheppard-Towner bill.
3. Furnishing milk for undernourished children.
4. School lunches.
5. Scales for schools so that the children may be accurately and easily weighed and measured.
6. Medical inspection and follow-up health work. See that every child is vaccinated before school starts.
7. Assist in establishment of dental, adenoid, tonsil, tubercular, and other clinics.
8. Establishment of kindergartens.

## IV. *Roads and streets.*

1. Make plans for the upkeep of each neighborhood road.
2. Hold a special good roads meeting.
3. Arrange a special day for working the roads.
4. Take care of the main highways.
5. Keep before the community the necessity for and value of good roads.
6. See that the town or city streets are kept clean and in good condition.
7. Have good sidewalks in the town or city.
8. Distribute bulletins.

## V. *Agriculture.*

1. Improve general farming.
2. Arrange for cooperative storage and buying and selling.
3. Develop an interest in better stock raising.
4. Encourage home dairying.
5. Interest people in poultry raising.
6. Stimulate fruit raising in every community.
7. Have every family raise a garden.
8. Interest boys and girls in club work.
9. Cooperate with all agencies and departments working for agricultural improvement.
10. Distribute bulletins to people of community.

## VI. *Civic and home improvement.*

1. Arrange civic improvement contests and flower shows.
2. Observance of Arbor and Bird Day by planting trees and beautifying school and home grounds.
3. Vine-covered porches and outhouses.
4. Attractive stores.
5. Neat railway station.
6. Attractive town and city parks and vacant property.
7. Upkeep of cemeteries.
8. Home-life meeting.

**VII. Social and recreation.**

1. Prepare an interesting attractive program for each meeting.
2. Make the social features of the special days especially worth while.
3. Hold a May or Community Day celebration.
4. Arrange for union Thanksgiving services.
5. Have a community Christmas tree and service, with carol singing.
6. Arrange contests between the young people of your community and other communities.
7. Endeavor to have each family or group of families put in tennis or croquet courts or something similar. Use vacant lots for playgrounds and unused fields for baseball diamonds and football fields. Cooperate with the young people in providing proper and ample playground and athletic space.
8. Hold a reception for teachers each year, or for any new ministers that may come into the community.
9. Secure moving pictures or slides on various topics outlined.

**VIII. Citizenship.**

1. See that every citizen of voting age is qualified to vote and that the privilege is exercised.
2. Conduct classes in citizenship and Americanization.
3. Have special program for observance of Independence Day.
4. Emphasize with appropriate program birthdays of famous men and women—poets, writers, artists, statesmen, etc.
5. Create a sentiment for international understanding and world peace.
6. Arrange addresses and debates on leading public questions of the day.

**IX. Church and character building.**

1. Cooperate with clergymen and church and Sunday school authorities.
2. Cooperate with department of public welfare.
3. Look after neglected and delinquent children.
4. If a church is not convenient to your community, hold services in school building.
5. Observe church improvement day.
6. Arrange special services for church at Christmas and Easter.
7. Provide wholesome amusement for young people.
8. Have speakers to address school children and league members on various phases of this subject.

**X. Publicity and membership.**

1. Gather and publish social and league news.
2. Send items of league work to the association for publication in official organ.
3. Send local newspaper clippings of league work to central office for scrapbook.
4. Be on the lookout for new members.

**COUNTY FEDERATION OF LEAGUES.**

The leagues of each county are organized into a federation, with a president, vice president for each school district, secretary and treasurer, and any committees deemed necessary for furthering the work.

The county federation holds a league rally each year at the time of the county teachers' institute.

The purpose of this organization is to bring the leagues into closer unity and promote the educational, social, civic, and economic interests of the entire county.

#### ORGANIZATION CHART.

*The officers and board of directors*, with the exception of the first vice president, which office the governor of Virginia holds ex officio, are elected at the annual State meeting.

*The board of directors* is composed of the heads of the State departments of education, health, highways, agriculture, dairy and food, public welfare, the higher institutions of learning, president of certain state-wide agencies working along allied lines, the church, a group of representative citizens.

The State is divided into 11 *districts*, following the lines of organization of the State teachers' association, in charge of a chairman and holding an annual meeting in the spring.

*A county federation* is organized in each county, under a president, which holds annual meetings in the autumn.

*The community league* is the local unit of organization, composed of both men and women, the schoolhouse being the community center. The local leagues study their own community, decide on the next steps necessary for its advancement, and work for the improvement of the community life along educational, social, moral, physical, civic, and economic lines.

*The junior community league* is composed of school boys and girls, being trained as the relay for the community league.

*The county councils of conference and cooperation* are being formed at the request of the State council of rural agencies, each county-wide agency having representation on the council.

#### DISTRICT ORGANIZATION.

The district organization is composed of the counties included in the various districts of the State, following the plan outlined by the State teachers' association.

The executive committee is composed of the district chairman and each county president in the district.

The leagues of the district hold a rally each year at the time of the district teachers' conference.

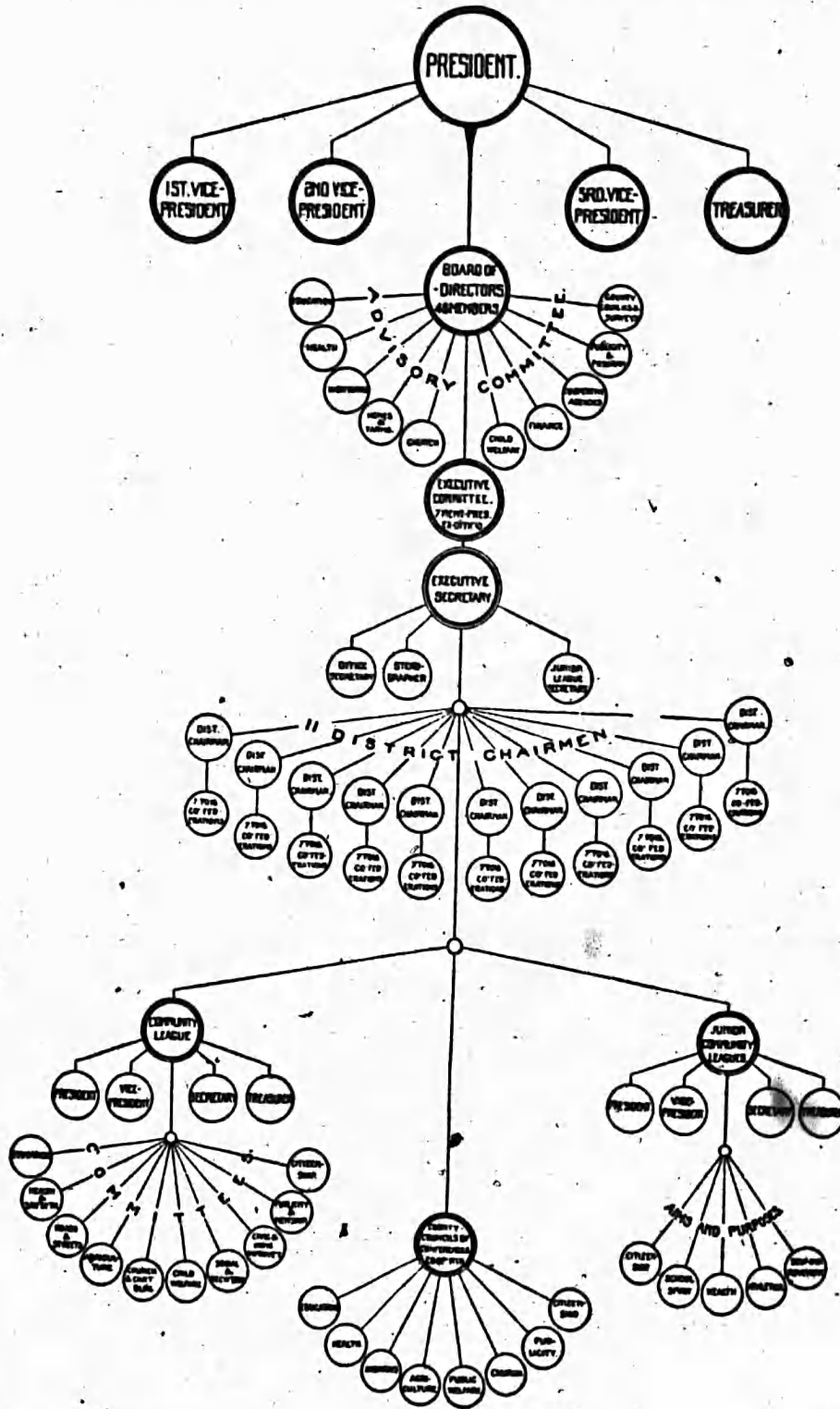
The purpose of the district organization is to bring the leagues of each district together and broaden their outlook by discussing the league matters of a larger area and to stimulate interest and activity in league work.

#### STATE CONFERENCE.

The leagues of the State hold their annual meeting as a part of the Virginia Educational Conference in Thanksgiving week. The leagues send delegates to the conference, with report of work accomplished during the year. Speakers on topics pertaining to league work are secured for the State meeting, and round table conferences held with league workers. A feature of the State meeting is the exhibit of work sent in by the leagues.



Thus we have the local community league meeting once each month or oftener, the county federation and the district organization hold-

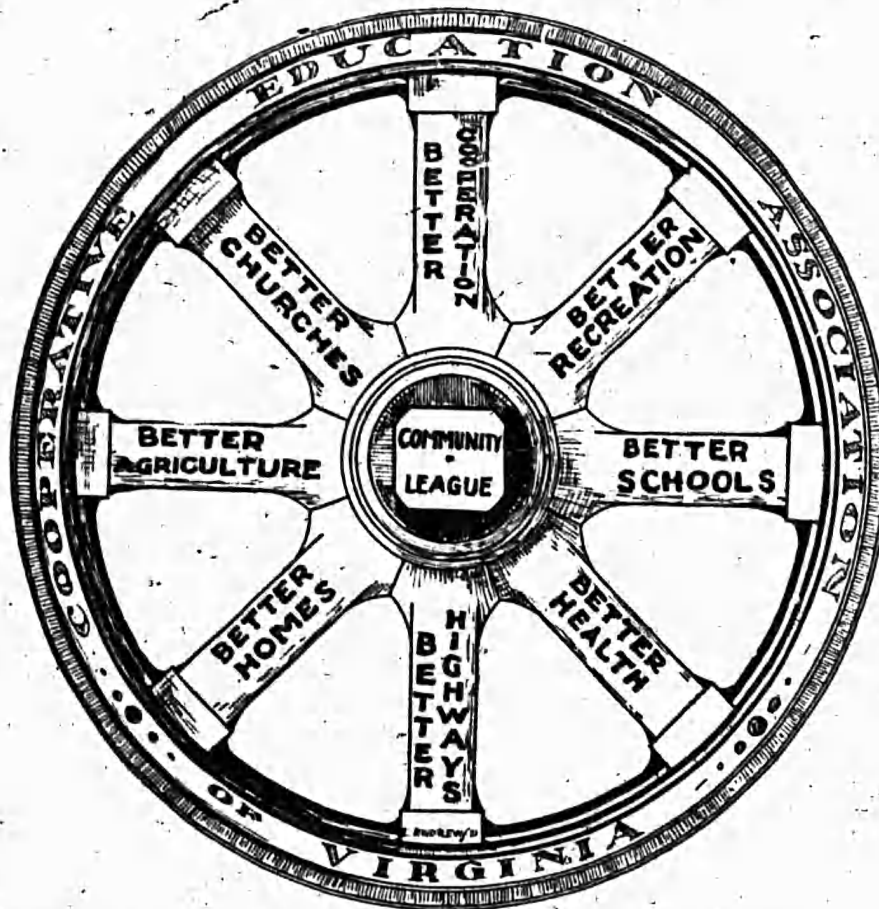


ORGANIZATION CHART—COOPERATIVE EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF VIRGINIA.

ing rallies during the year, and the State conference of all the leagues during Thanksgiving week.

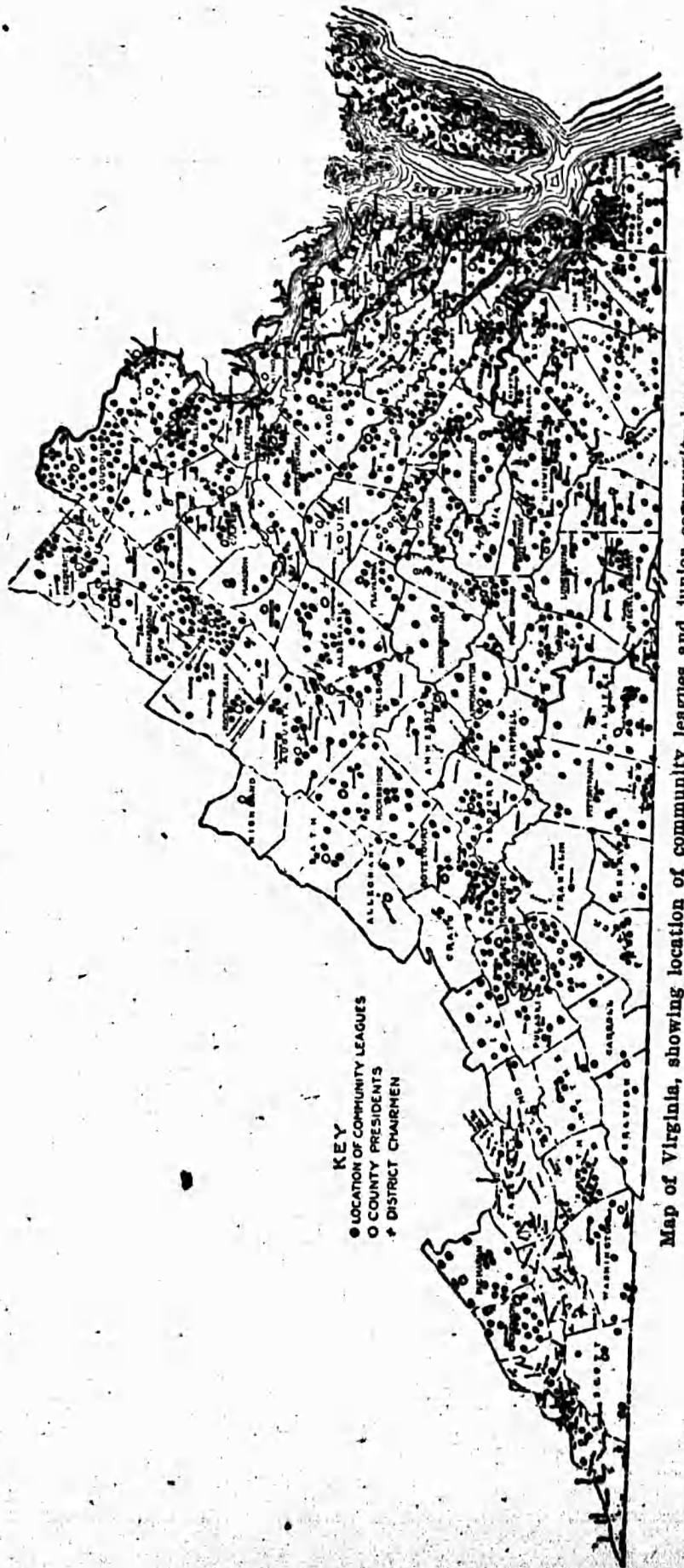
## "THE COMMUNITY LEAGUE NEWS."

The association publishes a regular monthly magazine entitled "The Community League News," with a circulation of 5,000 copies each month. Its purposes are to present in each issue topics of interest to those engaged in the work of the association and the reports of work done through its agencies; to give the leagues' monthly programs; articles by well-known authorities on special topics, and to keep the leagues in touch with what is being done by the various departments and organizations at work in the State.



The following is an illustration of the topics that have been treated from month to month:

- January—"Better churches and Sunday schools."
- February—"Better health."
- March—"Better roads and streets."
- April—"Better homes and schools."
- May—"Child welfare and physical education."
- June—"Better agriculture."
- July—"Citizenship."
- August—"Community celebrations."
- September—"Better schools and libraries."
- October—"League rally."
- November—"State educational conference."
- December—"Community Christmas celebration."



KEY  
● LOCATION OF COMMUNITY LEAGUES  
○ COUNTY PRESIDENTS  
✦ DISTRICT CHAIRMEN

Map of Virginia, showing location of community leagues and junior community leagues.

## SPEAKERS FOR LEAGUE MEETINGS.

Lists of speakers available for league meetings appear in the bulletin issued by the association, and the leagues are asked to arrange a local speakers' bureau, using local leaders for addressing their meetings.

## YEARBOOK.

The association issues a yearbook, continuing work accomplished by the leagues.

*Summary of league work, year ending November 1, 1922.*

Number counties having leagues.....	100
Number cities having leagues.....	12
Number leagues in State.....	1,675
Number leagues reporting school work.....	864
Number leagues reporting health work.....	691
Number leagues reporting road work.....	390
Number leagues reporting farm work.....	415
Number leagues reporting civic work.....	631
Number leagues reporting social and recreational work.....	600
Membership of leagues.....	48,865
Amount raised by leagues for local improvements.....	\$253,198

## JUNIOR COMMUNITY LEAGUES.

The school boys and girls are organized into junior community leagues, which serve as relays for the community leagues. It is the purpose and aim of the junior leagues to train the children through service to their school and neighborhood during school days to meet the opportunities and responsibilities of full citizenship that will be their later as men and women. There are now over 400 junior community leagues in Virginia, with an approximate membership of 18,000.

## OBLIGATION.

On my honor, I will endeavor—  
 To serve this league, this school, and this community;  
 To prepare myself in body, mind, and spirit for my duty;  
 To live the truth and to keep faith with knowledge;  
 To promote education as the right of every child;  
 To labor for the advancement of Virginia, to bring no reproach upon her,  
 and to emulate those who made her great by their loyalty to honor and  
 to her;  
 And, finally, to remember that as a citizen of the United States I owe  
 allegiance to the Nation and to freedom, democracy, and progress  
 among men.

## AIMS AND PURPOSES.

**I. Citizenship.**

1. Respect for flag by obeying the rules concerning use of same.
2. Erection of flag on campus or school building.
3. Cultivation of civic consciousness.
4. Participation in activities of school and community.
5. Preventing defacement or injury of buildings.
6. Honoring of father and mother and endeavoring to make home the dearest spot on earth.
7. Improvement of home conditions; helping with home tasks; care of property.
8. Planting of flowers and trees.
9. Building and erecting bird houses.
10. Looking after sick and neglected children, especially at Christmas time.
11. Kindness to animals.
12. Helping any worthy cause.
13. Supporting and obeying the law.
14. Observing traffic laws.
15. Joining thrift clubs.

**II. School spirit.**

1. Loyalty to the school.
2. Punctual and regular attendance in school.
3. Taking care of school property as you would your own home; never writing on fences or walks or walls.
4. Participation in school activities, both inside and outside of school-room.
5. Beautifying school grounds and houses.
6. Holding school fairs.
7. Sending exhibits to county fairs.
8. Determination to do good classwork.
9. Assisting teachers and school authorities in every possible way.
10. Furnishing school with good music, pictures, and flowers.
11. Publishing school paper.
12. Creating sentiment for clean sport.
13. Assisting in provision of athletic equipment.
14. Helping to lighten the work of the janitor by keeping desks clean, books in order, and not throwing paper on the floor or in the yard.
15. Cooperation with farm and home demonstration agents.
16. Organizing a literary society and athletic association.
17. Joining the Virginia High-School Literary and Athletic League.

**III. Health.**

1. Cooperation with school nurse.
2. Giving health plays.
3. Selling Christmas seals.
4. Distributing health posters and literature.
5. Putting ventilation boards in windows.
6. Installing "first aid" cabinets.
7. Installing receptacles for waste papers indoors and out.
8. Observing the rules for forming health habits.
9. Cooperation with State board of health.
10. Cooperation with community league.

• IV. *Athletics and Recreation.*

1. Cooperation with State board of education in program for physical education.
2. Encouragement of contests of various kinds.

V. *Self Improvement.*

1. Reading good books and cultivating a desire for wholesome literature, music, and good pictures.
2. Enrolling in the Junior league reading course.
3. Determining to complete high school and go to college, if possible.
4. Investigating various vocations and determining upon life's work.
5. Holding "Find yourself week."
6. Attending Sunday school and church.
7. Organizing glee club or orchestra.



Exhibits from community leagues and junior community leagues during the Virginia Educational Conference.

8. Entering debating and declamation contests.
9. Applying knowledge gained in the manual training and domestic science classes.
10. Socials.
11. Cooperation with farm and home demonstration agents.
12. Subscribing to good magazines.
13. Taking active part in physical education, setting-up exercises, hikes, volley ball, basket ball, baseball, tennis, May pole dances, and field days.

The awakening of community life in Virginia has so taken hold of the people that over 60,000 members are now enrolled in the leagues, and it is impossible to overestimate their value as material and spiritual assets to the Commonwealth.

## COMMENDATION OF THE WORK.

With a platform so comprehensive and a response so satisfactory, it is not surprising that the work has attracted attention beyond the borders of the State.

The late Franklin K. Lane, while Secretary of the Interior, wrote the following letter to the president of the association:

If the organization you suggest were effected in each county and the things suggested were done, this would be a much more contented, happy, and prosperous land.

The thing that so impresses us with your work is that it is so sensible, and and that you do not waste your time with the discussion of vague theories as wide as the world, but get right down to the one big job of the world, making



Track Meet—Carrying out one of the aims and purposes of the junior community leagues.

the home and the home town and all its parts better to look at, and live in, and work with.

Dr. W. S. Learned, of the Carnegie Foundation, wrote:

As far as I am able to learn, your organization is the most appropriate, comprehensive, and effective manner of bringing about community cooperation, with special reference to schools, that is to be seen anywhere in the country, and its vitality is particularly evident from the success in accomplishing so much with so little money.

The work of the Cooperative Education Association has always appealed to me as peculiarly well conceived and effective, and I should be very glad to see your form of organization copied in other States.

Chief Justice Taft wrote, under date of March 12, 1923:

I think you are doing a great work. Really, if you keep it up, it will regenerate our citizenship, and in such movements lies the hope of our future. I wish we could have our education made less ambitious and more thorough and

more simple. It is greatly better to have our boys and girls taught something thoroughly than a mass of information on various subjects superficially studied and not really acquired.



Basketball Game—Junior community leagues.

#### STATE AUTHORITIES.

The following is from the executive committee of the association:

The Cooperative Education Association, through the community leagues and junior community leagues, has been organizing the community and school children for the past 19 years, and through these organizations has been creating an intelligent public sentiment for better schools, better health, better roads,



Federation of leagues of Norfolk County (Superintendent of Schools, Mr. James Hurst, in front row).

and improved farm and home conditions. The leagues have been active in supplementing teachers' and janitors' salaries, putting libraries and music and other needed equipment in schools, establishing medical and dental clinics, providing for physical examination, helping to build roads, encouraging home and school gardens and intensive agriculture and other things needed for school and civic betterment.

The Junior Community League is an organization of the school children, embracing the club and health work of the boys and girls, the athletic, literary,



and social phases of school work. In a word, it is to teach the children real citizenship.

As members of the executive committee we have had full opportunity to see the value of this work to Virginia in organizing communities for civic betterment, in developing rural leadership and furthering citizenship. We therefore recommend the work to the interest and cordial consideration of our workers and fellow citizens in Virginia.

HARRIS HART, *Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

ENNION G. WILLIAMS, *State Health Commissioner.*

H. G. SHIRLEY, *State Highway Commissioner.*

G. W. KOINER, *State Agricultural Commissioner.*

A. B. THORNHILL, *Dairy and Food Commissioner.*

FRANK BANE, *Department of Public Welfare.*

JULIAN A. BURRUSS, *President Virginia Polytechnic Institute.*

The association has recently issued a new bulletin on the work, and the Governor of Virginia, Hon. E. Lee Trinkle, has written the following foreword:

This association has, for the past 19 years, been organizing community leagues and junior community leagues, and has for its basic principle a higher, better, and nobler type of citizenship. It crystallizes public sentiment for better schools, better health, better highways, and improved home and farm conditions, through cooperative study and effort by the local group for the improvement of the home community.

Every citizen should take an active part in everything of vital importance to the community. The best way to bring about true democracy in Virginia is by the encouragement of every effort in every community to improve the physical equipment, protect the public health, safeguard the home, develop the schools, and see to it that every boy and girl, and every man and woman, has an opportunity to develop to the fullest extent every power they have, so that they may become straight-thinking and right-acting citizens. It is a privilege, therefore, to indorse the aims and purposes of the Cooperative Education Association and to commend to our people of Virginia the end and purposes for which it is so nobly working.

*Comparative statement of work for four years.*

	1920	1921	1922	1923
Number of leagues.....	222	1,555	1,675	1,820
Number reporting.....	470	679	1,127	1,311
Number paying dues.....	343	513	621	644
Number banner leagues.....	78	125	242	278
Reporting school work.....	346	548	864	1,054
Reporting health work.....	114	445	691	792
Reporting road work.....	133	338	399	410
Reporting farm work.....	144	287	415	503
Reporting civic improvement.....	184	256	631	735
Reporting social work.....	177	240	609	848
Membership.....	34,919	38,419	48,865	63,680
Dues paid.....	\$531	\$891	\$1,011	\$1,036
Raised for local improvement.....	\$150,600	\$186,340	\$253,198	\$271,750
Contributors to work.....	60	79	145	157

**FINANCIAL SUPPORT.**

The association is supported by a legislative appropriation from the State of Virginia, a grant from the Carnegie Corporation, and by public-spirited citizens.

The leagues pay \$1 dues where there is a one-room school and \$2 a year for more than two-room school.

### COUNTY COUNCILS OF CONFERENCE AND COOPERATION.

The Cooperative Education Association was requested by the State council of rural agencies to form county councils of conference and cooperation.

#### PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

(1) Get-together representatives from the county-wide agencies, such as the heads of the educational, health, highways, child-welfare departments, ministerial associations, community leagues, junior community leagues, Red Cross, editors, schools and colleges, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., farm organizations, county and home demonstration agents, bankers, and a few selected representative citizens.

(2) Alms and purposes:

- (a) To bring together for conference at stated intervals these county-wide agencies at work in the county.
- (b) To acquaint each agency with the work of all, thus developing in the work of each agency a comprehensive county viewpoint.
- (c) To promote a wider and closer acquaintance between the workers in the county.
- (d) To develop an intelligent study and knowledge of the county, thus enabling a wise decision to be arrived at as to the next most-needed step in county improvement, for the promotion of which all the agencies can cooperate.
- (e) To study the best things that are being done in Virginia and elsewhere for rural improvement, and so promote a better-informed public sentiment.

(3) The council of conference and cooperation is, as its name implies, merely a cooperating committee, and in no sense a new organization. It should have advisory functions only, its decisions not binding upon participating organizations and agencies, and no agency in the council to be bound to assume any financial obligation.

(4) The officers of the council should be a president and a secretary treasurer, to be elected by the council. Meetings should be quarterly; monthly if possible.

(5) Decide as soon as practicable after organization on the most-needed next objective for the county, and undertake jointly to bring same about.

(6) Some of the advantages of organization of a county council:

- (a) Exchange of experiences.
- (b) Prevention of duplication of effort.
- (c) Extension of usefulness of agencies.
- (d) Promotion of progress all along the line as well as of emphasis on special needs.
- (e) Enlistment of services of a wider group of leaders.
- (f) Making surveys on request of particular local communities.

Councils have been formed in the following counties since July, 1922:

Albemarle (under the Charlottesville Chamber of Commerce), Augusta, Botetourt, Caroline, Goochland, Charles City, James City, and New Kent (under the College of William and Mary), Culpeper, Hanover, Henrico, Lunenburg, Montgomery, Norfolk, Northampton, Prince George, Roanoke, Rockbridge, Spotsylvania.

These councils have cooperated in securing county nurses, putting on Christmas seal sale for furtherance of work of the Virginia

Tuberculosis Association, been instrumental in better roads campaign, preliminary work to community surveys, and conducting county fairs.

#### BULLETINS.

The following material may be secured by writing the Cooperative Education Association, Box 1667, Richmond, Va.:

Community League Bulletin (plan of organization, constitution and by-laws, and suggestions for the work of the community leagues).

Junior Community League Bulletin (plan of organization, constitution, and by-laws and suggestions for work of the junior leagues).

Sample copy of the "Community League News," monthly publication. (Subscription price 50 cents a year.)

Yearbook of the association, showing work actually accomplished by the leagues.

Junior Community League Pageant (written and produced by the Henrico County schools during the last Virginia Educational Conference. Printed for distribution by the University of Virginia).

Organization chart of the association.

Instructions for organizing county councils of conference and cooperation.

Bulletins on various subjects are distributed, by the Cooperative Education Association, through the courtesy of the various State departments, the United States Government bulletins through the courtesy of Virginia Members of Congress, and bulletins made available by independent national organizations.