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Quarterly Magazine

OF THE

Southern Industrial Educational

Association

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172

Southern Industrial Educational Association (Inc.)

(NON-SECTARIAN)

Organized to Promote Industrial Education of the
Children of the Southern Mountains

HEADQUARTERS AND EXCHANGE FOR MOUNTAIN CRAFTS
1228 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

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An Aftermath of the Great War.

One of the outstanding heroes of the World War was a mountaineer, Sergeant Alvin C. York, who single-handedly captured 132 German prisoners. When he entered the war he had had only the crudest rudiments of schooling, such as are given in the remote mountain schools three or four months of each year. His experiences and contact with the great world outside his hidden mountain home taught him the importance of education and the great needs of his own people who were for the most part illiterate or nearly so.

Upon his return at the end of the war, Sergeant York was received as a hero and great inducements were held out to him if he would go on the vaudeville stage or into the motion pictures. Cheap fame or financial success made no appeal to him, but instead of any personal exploitation he desired one thing above all else—namely, to abolish the stigma of illiteracy and to create opportunities for education in the more remote and inaccessible mountain regions of his state of Tennessee.

In spite of his natural shyness, with courage born of his earnest purpose he began to make appeals in public, speaking in several of the larger eastern cities, and raised \$15,000.00, the beginnings of his foundation fund. So convincing was his appeal that the Tennessee Legislature promised him \$50,000.00, a lumber company gave him 1,000 acres of land, his native Pentress County gave 135 acres more, two wealthy lumbermen, the Brent brothers, added 235 acres, additional land was secured by purchase and gifts until today he has more than 1,400 acres for his enterprise.

In May of 1926, seven years after he began his pioneer work, his longed-for school began to take definite shape, when ground was officially broken for the Alvin C. York Industrial Institute at Jamestown, Ky., on the new York highway, thirty-five miles from a railroad. This is not to be a college or a university but a vocational school chiefly

along industrial and agricultural lines, suited to the special conditions and needs of the mountain people. The plans call for two dormitories, one for girls and one for boys, an agricultural department, a wood-working shop, a modern stock and dairy barn and other departments as the institution develops. The plans contemplate an expenditure of \$250,000.00, which Sergeant York hopes to raise by appealing to the whole country to help in this work for his beloved mountain people.

It is planned to have the official opening of the first building on October 8, 1926, on the anniversary of the day when Sergeant York faced and annihilated the German machine gun battalion in the Argonne Forest, eight years ago.

The Institute is chartered under the laws of Tennessee, and governed by a board of directors of which York is the president, with W. M. Johnston, President of the Farmers' Bank of Jamestown as treasurer.

The Alvin York Institute will constitute a wonderfully inspiring and beneficial memorial to all those boys of the southern Appalachians who now sleep in France, far away from their beloved mountains.

**John C. Campbell Folk School, Cherokee County,
Brasstown, N. C.**

The John C. Campbell Folk School is an attempt to apply the principles underlying the folk high school of Denmark to the rural problems of the Southern Highland Region. It is an experiment in adult education, named in memory of John C. Campbell, who, after twenty-five years of study and service in the Southern Highlands, felt the need of vitalizing and dignifying the whole content of our rural civilization. In a type of education based on the folk high school of Denmark, he saw a hope of preserving what is best in Highland culture and of opening the way to a deeper and richer life.

The Danish folk high school is a school primarily for

young adults, eighteen to thirty years of age; it sets no requirements; gives no examinations; offers no credits; its primary purpose is, through the influence of personality and oral teaching, to arouse the individual so that "he will never stop growing." It distinguishes, in other words, between acquiring and developing. It does not try to assume responsibility for local changes, but to awaken that desire for a better life which is the only sound basis for change.

Not the most difficult, but the most favorable conditions should be the ground for such initial adaptations.

We have felt that the first mountain folk school should be placed in a region plainly possible of agricultural development, a natural center not too far from the railroad, and among a substantial, land-owning population who really desire it. In selecting Brasstown, North Carolina, we believe we have found this favorable combination of circumstances. A section poor, but capable of agricultural development, a natural center for an area of some fifty square miles, it is on a good highway within eight and a half miles of Murphy, the terminus of two railroads (the Southern and the Louisville and Nashville), and about one hundred miles from the markets of Asheville, Knoxville and Atlanta. Its greatest asset is its citizenship, a strong group of small farmers with a high reputation for integrity. Ninety-seven per cent are land-owners. Their desire for a "school which will help the country" is partially indicated by the following summary of pledges, representing 116 citizens, and made entirely on their own initiative as an earnest of co-operation. The form of these pledges was drawn up by a local lawyer so as to be binding:

- Over \$800 in cash.
- Locust posts.
- Telephone poles.
- Building logs.
- Building stone.
- Firewood.
- Native shrubs, trees and bulbs.

In the first three years of the School, 1,495 days of labor, 397 with team.

Yearly, 388 days' labor are pledged without time limit.

In addition to the above list, about thirty acres of excellent land, partly in woodland and in the center of the community fronting on the high road, were given by a leading citizen and his family. An adjacent farm of seventy-five acres, with a farm house, has been purchased to provide for future development. A further twenty-five acres of distant woodland have been promised.

We look forward to a small boarding family, not exceeding one hundred boys and girls in all, who will come to live with us—a new group every year—for the five or six winter months when farm work is at its minimum. We picture these boys and girls sharing in the tasks and in the pleasures of our farm home; we see them gathered in the big community room for vivid personal lectures on history, geography, literature, sociology, civics and nature study; we follow them into the class rooms where they learn to think through arithmetic which deals with daily problems, where they express themselves in reading and writing, where they discuss what they are learning. We listen to sound of hammer, saw and plane in the carpentry room, to the thud of loom and whirr of spinning wheel in the weaving and sewing room; we watch them at their daily physical training in the gymnasium; we hear them singing—for it is song that welds the group together. Nor is their singing, discussing or learning a thing apart from the community. The doors of the lecture hall swing open to those of the community who care to enter. Many come to share, day by day in the program of the School; they take part in its festivities and its pageants; they help to work out its problems. If they wish for certain practical short courses, we shall from time to time call in those who can supply this need.

Such, in brief, is the ideal toward which we work. Such is the way we hope, slowly, step by step, year by year, to increase the number of thinking, aspiring young people who will see the promise of the country, who will strive to

make country life what it may be. How well and how soon we can realize this ideal depends upon a number of things,—especially upon the continued co-operation of the community, and the help, moral and financial, of those who believe in what we are trying to do.

OLIVE D. CAMPBELL,
Director.

**Twentieth Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the
Southern Industrial Educational Association, April
7, 1926.**

*To the Electors of the Southern Industrial
Educational Association:*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

In the business world a successful executive must be alert and sensitive to changing conditions and then adopt a policy that will suit the new situations. The business of the Southern Industrial Educational Association is no exception to this rule.

When the Association was organized some twenty years ago, the people who lived in our southern mountains were isolated from the rest of the world by impassible roads or no roads at all, and dangerous mountain streams. The telephones were very few and far between and the radio was unheard of and undreamed of. These people, who have coursing in their veins the best blood of which this country can boast, that of the original old English stock, pure and unadulterated, inherited the fine sterling qualities of their ancestors.

Lack of educational facilities and isolation from their fellow men gradually developed a civilization of their own, if we can call it that. They had their own customs, many handed down from colonial times, and others gradually acquired. The different states in which these mountains are located had their laws that were duly

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passed in legislatures assembled, and these laws were supposed to govern the people of the respective states including the people living in the mountains. As a matter of fact these mountaineers knew little of the laws and cared less, for they had their own, the unwritten laws of the mountains, which replaced for them those of the state.

On account of this isolation the mountain people had little or no means of earning money and those who knew how to produce articles in their homes that had a money value, had no way of reaching the consumer and thus turning these articles into money. In other words the two great needs of the mountain people, were education and a market for such goods as they were able to produce in their cabin homes.

It was to accomplish these ends that the Southern Industrial Educational Association was organized over twenty years ago by a woman of vision, Mrs. Martha S. Gielow, who gave eight years of devoted service until failing health made it necessary for her to give up active work, although her interest has never ceased.

The educational work of the Association has been carried on by providing funds for scholarships in the different mountain schools and by paying all or part of the salaries of teachers in these schools, also paying the salaries of extension workers who go out into the different mountain communities and teach the people weaving, cooking and other home industries. Since January 16th, 1906, the Association has paid out in round numbers \$130,000.00 in this way.

The other great need of the mountain folk, namely finding a market for the articles which they were able to make, was met in a large measure by the establishment of an Exchange where these articles were kept on display and sold. The workers in the schools and cabins throughout the Southern Mountains would send these articles to the Exchange here in Washington. The price for these articles was fixed by the workers themselves, the Exchange sold the articles at a reasonable advance in price, remitting to the

mountain worker the full price asked for the article. The profit made in this way, after paying the running expenses of the Exchange was used in the educational work of paying salaries and providing scholarships. During fourteen years articles valued at \$144,100.11 have been sold and \$97,950.44 has been remitted to workers in 9 schools and 833 mountain homes, making a gross profit to the Association of \$46,149.67. Thus none of the subscriptions or donations have been used for the administrative purposes of the Association, all the expenses having been met by the profits of the exchange.

The actual converting of these articles into money has been of great value to these mountain folk, but the greatest service rendered was the introduction of these goods to a large consuming public, who have the means to buy more of them, and who formerly did not know that such articles existed, or could be bought.

With the advent of the automobile and good roads and the very rapid extension of the telephone and the radio, the world has become a neighborhood. The southern mountain sections that were so isolated when this Association was organized are no longer remote. The buying public is now at their very doors, and the demand is greater than the supply for many articles made by the mountain folk. This is shown by the fact that it has become more and more difficult to get an adequate supply of goods for our Exchange, and that many of our customers who formerly bought large quantities of these goods from the Exchange are now buying direct from the schools and homes where the articles are made.

For these reasons the members of the Board of Trustees feel that the work of the Association has been accomplished and the needs that still exist are being met in other ways and by other organizations. We have therefore decided to recommend to the Electors at this annual meeting that we should close up the affairs of the Association.

The New York Auxiliary and the Philadelphia Auxiliary have continued their fine help for the work of the Asso-

ciation during the year and have sent in \$5,640.00. Of this amount \$3,340 comes from the New York Auxiliary and \$2,300 from the Philadelphia Auxiliary. The total receipts from all sources for the year amount to \$8,690.19. The details of the receipts and disbursements will be found in the treasurer's report.

Our appreciative thanks are due Mrs. J. Lowrie Bell, who until her removal to New York, with Mrs. Gielow, was the most powerful factor in the development of the Association in its earlier years. As a member of the New York Auxiliary she has continued her unfailing interest and activities in the work.

Mrs. Augusta S. Stone has continued her efficient work as financial secretary and manager of the Exchange since 1909 and in this she has been ably assisted the last three years by Miss Elizabeth Beale.

Mrs. C. David White, an active trustee since 1906, Recording Secretary for many years and editor of the Quarterly for fourteen years has earned our admiration and appreciation for the ability and devotion that she has put into this work.

Miss Julia Strong, the Recording Secretary of the Board of Trustees for the past three years, has discharged the duties of the office faithfully and well, and for her services we feel very grateful.

Mr. Joshua Evans the treasurer of the Association during the last eleven years, has given us the benefit of his large experience in financial affairs and has kept the funds of the Association safely and well invested.

Messrs. Ernst & Ernst of Baltimore have for the past seven years audited the books of the Association. This service they have rendered without compensation and we feel that they have placed us under a great debt of gratitude.

Respectfully submitted,
For the Board of Trustees,
LAWRENCE R. LEE,
President.

Report of Ernst & Ernst, Audits and Systems, Baltimore, Maryland.

Board of Trustees,
Southern Industrial Educational Association,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen: In accordance with your request, we have examined the cash records of the SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION—WASHINGTON, D. C., for the period from February 25, 1925 to February 23, 1926, and present herewith our report.

All recorded cash receipts for the period under review were traced into the bank statements and a thorough test was made of invoices, vouchers, cancelled checks and other data supporting the recorded cash disbursements. Our examination did not, however, include a detailed audit of cash receipts and disbursements.

Several exhibits which indicate the details of the changes that occurred in the funds during the period under review have been included in and made a part of this report.

In conclusion we wish to thank the Corresponding Secretary for the courtesies and assistance afforded us during the course of our examination.

Very truly yours,
ERNST & ERNST,
Certified Public Accountants.

In this final number of the Quarterly we wish to recommend to our readers and contributors, two new schools which, we believe to be most worthy of your cooperation and support—namely, The John C. Campbell Folk School, and the Alvin C. York Industrial Institute, details of which appear elsewhere in this number.

Quarterly Magazine

OF THE

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, 1228 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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WASHINGTON, D. C. MARCH and JUNE, 1926

All communications relating to the QUARTERLY MAGAZINE should be addressed to the Editor, Mrs. C. David White, 1228 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

Twenty Years of Service.

The Southern Industrial Educational Association has completed its record and with this number of the Quarterly it bids farewell to its colleagues, its contributors and its friends.

A review of the Association's twenty years of existence is a story of unselfish, thoughtful and effective devotion to and leadership in a noble and inspiring cause.

Among the honored names of those who have helped to carry forward the work of the Association are the first Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, Bishop Satterlee, John Temple Graves, Cleveland N. Dodge, Dr. and Mrs. Daniel G. Ambler, Judge Seth Shepard, Mr. Leigh Robinson, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, and Rev. Dr. Randolph McKim.

When the Association was first started, by Mrs. Martha S. Gielow, the outside world knew but little of the conditions in the Southern Appalachians or of the tremendous need for an attack upon the overwhelming illiteracy of the mountain people.

The Association was organized upon the realization that the youth of the mountains was not a subject of charity nor a group of degenerates, but human reserves of the highest quality waiting only for opportunity for development into useful citizenship. It had already been proven that its

potential power and value were great, in spite of isolation, neglect and dire poverty, and that when shown the way, the response was thrilling in its earnestness. No finer example is needed than Sergeant York, who is mentioned elsewhere in this Quarterly.

The purpose of the Association, as a pioneer in this field, is accomplished. Through its efforts the quality of work in the mountain schools has been raised, and the scope broadened to meet the needs created by the peculiar environment. It has not established new schools but has cooperated with and strengthened those already in the field by supplying salaries of teachers of industrial and domestic training, of agriculture, nursing, and of household industries, and granting scholarships to deserving boys and girls. It has brought the conditions and needs of the mountain people to the attention of the outside world, thereby securing the cooperation and interest of many who have responded most generously to the calls for aid.

During the two decades new schools have been established and the older ones have become stronger, which now send their own representatives to make their appeals directly to many of our patrons, with the result that most of the patriotic societies, clubs, church organizations and individuals turn their funds over to these agents, instead of sending them through the treasury of the Association as in earlier years.

The standards of workmanship in the domestic arts and industries have been greatly improved through the efforts of the exchange; increased production has been stimulated and a nation-wide knowledge of and demand for these articles of fireside manufacture have resulted. Many of these products are now sold directly from the homes or sent to agencies existing in the large cities, so that the exchange is no longer, as formerly, a necessary medium of interchange.

The earlier primitive methods of travel and transportation have been superseded by railroads and the automobile; mines, mills, and lumbering give employment and create markets for the products of the cabin, the clearing

or the farm. Wartime prosperity has reached the mountain coves and valleys with resulting increase in wages and taxable property. The standards of living are being raised, sanitation is improving with consequent results upon the health of the people, schools are better housed and open for longer periods, while in many homes the radio is doing its beneficent work. In general the mountain conditions are more widely understood and more successfully met, but there are still many dark corners, needing the light. In many cases this light is being brought by the children of the Southern Industrial Educational Association, who are now passing on the training which they have received in the settlement schools. The work begun by the Association is carrying on but by different methods.

The activities of the Association have now come to a close, its financial affairs liquidated, and the reason for being of this little magazine is no more. The officers gratefully thank the readers for their interest, their encouragement and their contributions, and earnestly urge them to continue their support of all that pertains to the betterment of mountain conditions.

Report of the New York Auxiliary of the Southern Industrial Educational Association.

To the Electors of the Southern Industrial Educational Association:

Since the last annual meeting, that of March ninth, 1925, there have been held seven regular meetings, with an average attendance, including that annual meeting, of ten members. These meetings have been held at the residence of Mrs. J. Lowrie Bell, at 840 Park Ave.

Letters from the National Committee have reached us. At the last annual meeting, an address from Miss Amy Burt, of Penland, North Carolina, pictured strikingly the lack of educational opportunities for the forty children in

that rural community of long tradition, and the needs of the elderly people—farmers in a non-farming country of steep mountains, rock, red-clay mud, called "The Land of the Sky," with no community life, with isolated cabins lacking windows, but crammed with beds, for hospitality's sake. Mining is the industry to be, factory demoralization has begun for the remotely simple boys and girls. Woman is the servant of the family.

At the meeting of April thirteenth Dr. Johnathan Day spoke.

On April sixth, the Mary Mildred Sullivan Chapter held a meeting at Mrs. Sullivan's residence, 16 West 11th St., at the close of which Mrs. Sullivan received the members and their guests, some of these being members of the New York Auxiliary.

On May eleventh letters were read from Mrs. Augusta Stone, also a most interesting short history of the New York Auxiliary, prepared by Mrs. J. Lowrie Bell.

On October nineteenth came an appeal from Miss Berry, in face of the terrific drouth which had prevailed. At this meeting, in view of the lack of approval of the giving of the usual annual ball, it was decided that other ways of raising funds should be sought.

The birthday of the President Emeritus, Mrs. A. S. Sullivan, was remembered by flowers and messages.

The president, Mrs. Jenkins, urged the importance of united action by both North and South in the matter of the education of the Mountaineers.

Mr. Fulghum gave a synopsis of his work and of the conditions to be met at the Park Mountain School, N. C., announcing that he had secured the sum of money so urgently needed, earlier in the winter.

The December and January meetings were devoted to the question of ways and means for raising funds, in the absence of a ball.

At the meeting of February eighth Miss Burkham reported that she had engaged the ball room of the Plaza hotel for a Bridge entertainment, to be held on April sixth.

There were no changes in the ticket submitted for the annual election of officers.

Mrs. Singleton presented the need of help, advice and the giving out of the wisdom gained by experience to the girls in the south of especial ability. She stated that the Southern Woman's Educational Alliance stands as a bridge between the girls and opportunity, and that 888 girls had been helped last year.

There have been four new members of the Auxiliary which now numbers fifty-six. The Auxiliary has suffered deep loss in the death of its charter member, Mrs. Eugene Trayer.

The bright lights of the year were the ball, held at the Roosevelt Hotel, and the sale of Crafts, followed by two secondary sales at the residence of Mrs. J. Lowrie Bell.

We feel that the rapidly increasing prosperity of the Southern States, rich beyond words in natural resources already, and more than on the verge of development, holds, if still only in the future, increased opportunity for the mountaineer, with better roads and more schools. We hope and trust that the training given until now by the sturdy pioneer schools of highest aim will have so prepared the younger generation in strength of character and a sense of the true values of life that those who are to meet the new opportunities with their temptations and their drawbacks will overcome and build greatly, showing forth their heritage and the strength of their mountains.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY R. CHAPPELL,
Recording Secretary.

Report of Philadelphia Auxiliary of the Southern Industrial Educational Association.

To the Electors of the Southern Industrial Educational Association:

For twelve consecutive years, with the birds and flowers of spring, I have brought you greetings from Philadelphia

Auxiliary, and like these messengers of new life, a new birth in nature, I bring the hope of new life in the year to follow, with the recorded inspirations and activities of the year just passed. There has been great increase of interest in the Association work and greater opportunity given for presenting it to other organized groups. At the annual Spring Luncheon given April, 1925, the Auxiliary was honored by the presence of Mr. Lee the President of the Parent Association, the President of State Federation of Pennsylvania club women, Mrs. Hamme of York, the President of the city federation, Mrs. I. C. Purnell, Mrs. Aydelotte, President of Womens' City Club of over 2000 members, the only woman magistrate of the city of Philadelphia, the retiring President of the Colonial Dames, and Presidents of five other large representative clubs of Philadelphia and suburbs; each with a message of good cheer, and Godspeed to the auxiliary in its work. All were interesting, and some most humorous. These Presidents represented clubs to which Philadelphia Auxiliary had presented the work of the Association and from whom active co-operation had been received and from whom it will continue.

Mrs. Sloop gave a talk upon, "The Mountaineer, his needs, the work of the industrial school as a means of meeting these needs, and the value and effect of Education, whether given to the child or adult". In May The Old York Road Chapter of the D. A. R. invited Philadelphia Auxiliary to present its work at a regular meeting, and suggest the varied avenues through which help and co-operation could reach these mountaineers. For the address of the day the president of Philadelphia Auxiliary introduced Miss McDonald of Martha Berry School, who is now studying at the Philadelphia School of Design for Women and sustained there by the Junior Philadelphia Auxiliary. This young girl with her direct and personal appeal in her story, telling of the longing for education, and her own sense of gratitude for a chance, made a splendid exemplar of what education could do. The results of that meeting

have been most gratifying and a large sale at a Lawn Party is to be held by the Chapter in May this year for a scholarship fund. A scholarship in music has been offered to Philadelphia Auxiliary through one of the members when an applicant is found filling the requirements.

In December the usual Christmas boxes were packed by the Philanthropic Committee and sent off to hospitals, orphanages, schools and community centers. The most conservative value of these exceeded \$350.00. In December, Philadelphia Auxiliary also cooperated with other organizations in an "International Industries Sale", with the Woman's Club of Germantown as hostess, and while not a great success financially, yet much interest and publicity were gained through contact with so large a group of women.

In January Miss Breckenridge of Kentucky presented her work of training young mountain women for obstetrical work among the mountain mothers. She was intensely interesting, as she brought experiences gained in New York at Bellevue Hospital, practice in Scotland, and demonstration work among these people of the mountains where mothers have so little thought or care.

The annual meeting in February, with its election of officers and appropriations, was as usual interesting and brought most gratifying reports from the Junior Auxiliary of 50 members, the Philanthropic, Arts and Crafts, and Education committees. The one endowed scholarship of one thousand dollars was given to Mountain Park Institute, N. C. This makes eight endowed scholarships of \$1000 each placed by Philadelphia Auxiliary as follows, Blue Ridge Industrial, Maryville College, Berea College, Orreida Institute, Crossnore, Pikeville, Plumtree, Mountain Park. Eight students each year on an expenditure of \$8,000.00.

THE FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE YEAR.

Total income		\$3,136.29
<i>Expenditures.</i>		
The young man from Pikeville at the U. of P		1,000.00
Berry Schools after drought		50.00
To Student at Berea		100.00
Endowed Scholarship, Mountain Park		1,000.00
Junior Scholarship, Crossnore		50.00
Philip Hall, U. P.		100.00
Mrs. Weeks, Berea Scholarship		60.00
Mrs. Gielow Xmas Gift		50.00
		\$2,410.00
Expenses-Rentals ..	\$35.00	
Sundries ..	17.50	
Printing ..	115.09	167.59
		\$2,577.59
Balance March, 1926		\$558.70
Philanthropic Balance	\$78.11	
Bridge April, 1925	150.00	
		\$228.11
Total ..	\$228.11	
Xmas boxes Cash	146.57	
		81.54
Balance March, 1926		81.54
Juniors Income and Balance		
Scholarships ..	\$289.66	
Miss McDonald and Xmas Box	238.85	
		50.81
Balance ..		50.81

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH OWEN LEWIS,
President.

The Illiteracy Crusade

When Cora Wilson Stewart began her pioneer movement in 1913 to stamp out illeracy in the Kentucky mountains through the establishment of the unique institution known as "Moonlight Schools," she little dreamed that she had started a crusade that would become nation wide in its scope.

The census of 1910 revealed the fact that there was an alarming amount of illiteracy in the mountain sections of the southern states, but it was not until the draft of 1917 showed that 700,000 young men had to make their mark that the nation awoke to the menace of this blight. When the census of 1920 disclosed throughout the country 5,000,000 men and women unable to write their own names, it was realized that the situation must be dealt with at once and the stigma removed from American democracy. For this end recently there was organized the National Illiteracy Crusade with headquarters in the American Red Cross Building in Washington, a group including state superintendents of public instruction, five past presidents of the National Educational Association, several former governors of states, leading editors, authors, and business men, whose slogan is "No Illiteracy in 1930." The director of the Crusade is Cora Wilson Stewart, and with her are associated William Allen White as president, Jane Addams and Glenn Frank as vice-presidents and W. Carson Ryan of Swarthmore as secretary.

Mrs. Stewart has outlined her program in these words:

"This crusade is coordinating the work of all agencies that are attacking illiteracy and it will press them into battle all along the line. There is, of course, no human remedy for adult illiteracy but to teach the illiterates to read and write, but there are quick, inspiring and dramatic ways to do it and materials that both delight the learner and facilitate instruction. There are also many places besides the schoolhouses where the enemy can be attacked.

Besides the schoolhouse, every church, every library, all the mills and factories, all the jails and penitentiaries, the almshouses, the houses of the people, even the convalescent hospitals, are places where classes may be organized and conducted in the war against illiteracy, and even solitary individuals are not to be forgotten, whether in the mountain fastness, or in the city tenement. This crusade believes that every one must be sought out and given his chance."

Mrs. Stewart was awarded the prize of \$5,000.00 given by the Pictorial Review as an "annual achievement award for women," for the year 1924, in recognition of her work as founder of the "Moonlight Schools" and her conquest of illiteracy in other sections.

Resolutions Adopted at the Annual Meeting.

Whereas, The Southern Industrial Educational Association was organized and incorporated in December, 1905, to promote and aid in the general, practical and industrial education of the white children and youth in what is generally known as the Southern States of the United States of America, and during its life the Association, with the substantial aid of its auxiliaries, notably that of the New York and Philadelphia Auxiliaries, has directly assisted in such education by transmitting to various schools, including the Berry School, Crossnore School, Hindman Settlement School, Oneida Institute, Pine Mountain Settlement School, Rutherford Mission and the Valle Crucis Industrial School, approximately \$125,000 for teachers's salaries, scholarships, etc., and by marketing for mountain schools and mountain families a great quantity of products of the fireside industries consigned to the exchange of the Association and sold without charge to the senders, this feature of the Association's activities contributing largely to the upbuilding and development of the fireside industries which were fast disappearing when the Association, in a large measure, created for them a new interest and gave to them new life.

And whereas, The importance of the work of the principal schools has now become so generally known by their achievements, and by the great number of individual contacts made through the various agencies employed by the respective schools.

And whereas, Changing conditions have enabled the schools and mountain workers to find more direct markets for their output.

Now be it resolved,

1. That the officers of the Association be authorized to take all steps necessary to close up the affairs of the Association and to bring about a relinquishment of the charter of the Association by June 30, 1926, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

Be it resolved that,

2. The good-will and the prestige of the parent association be transferred to the New York and Philadelphia Auxiliaries and that any information or literature that may be available be also transferred to the said auxiliaries. That the use of the name of the Southern Industrial Educational Association by the auxiliaries is sanctioned.

Minutes of the Twentieth Annual Meeting.

April 7, 1926.

The twentieth Annual Meeting of the Southern Industrial Educational Association was held in the rooms of the Association on Wednesday, April 7th at 3 P.M., the President, Mr. Lawrence Lee, in the chair.

The minutes of the previous annual meeting were read by the recording secretary and approved without correction.

In the delayed arrival of the treasurer, Mr. Joshua Evans, his report was postponed until later in the afternoon, and the President read his own report which was most comprehensive and interesting. It was accepted with appreciative thanks by the Electors and Trustees and ordered filed.

The report of the New York Auxiliary followed, read by the Recording Secretary.

On motion, this report was accepted and the Corresponding Secretary was requested to write a note expressing the appreciation of the Association at the valuable work done during the year.

The report of the Philadelphia Auxiliary was then read by Mrs. Lewis the President. As usual, it showed continuous and worth while work. Dr. Taylor moved that the report be accepted and filed and emphasis be placed on the splendid work done.

Mr. Evans then read his report as Treasurer and it was moved and seconded that it be accepted and referred to the Auditors for approval.

The list of the Trustees whose terms expired at this time was read and on motion, the Secretary was instructed to cast a ballot for the list as it stood. Mrs. David White, Mr. Joshua Evans, Mrs. A. B. McDaniel, Mrs. G. S. Dunham.

Mr. Evans then read a resolution prepared by him giving it as the sense of the Trustees that the work of the Southern Industrial Educational Association which had been wonderful in the past, was no longer needed, and that the Association be disbanded and its charter relinquished.

Discussion at length followed and Dr. Taylor finally presented an amendment to the resolution.

A motion by Dr. White to affirm the action of the Philadelphia Auxiliary in arranging for Educational Exhibition at the Philadelphia Sesqui Centennial and commended the vision and effective interest of Mrs. Lewis and the Philadelphia Auxiliary in behalf of the mountain work was passed. Adjournment followed at 5 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

JULIA D. STRONG,
Recording Secretary,

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