



Volume 7

October-November, 1936

No. 1

## 1936 Annual Proceedings



**AUTO MECHANICS AT MAYSVILLE—MEETING A NEED IN  
THE EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO**

John G. Fee School—W. H. Humphrey, Principal

*“An Equal Educational Opportunity for Every Kentucky Child”*



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# The K. N. E. A. Journal

Official Organ of the Kentucky Negro Education Association

Vol. VII

October-November, 1936

No. 1

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Atwood S. Wilson, Executive Secretary, Louisville; Managing Editor.  
W. S. Blanton, Frankfort, President of K. N. E. A.

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# K. N. E. A. Officers For 1935-36

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Blanche Elliott, Primary Teachers' Conference.....	Greenville
Ouida Wilson, Art Teachers' Conference.....	Louisville
Henry Frizell, Science Teachers' Conference.....	Mayfield
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Lyle Hawkins, F. E. R. A. Teachers' Conference.....	Louisville
H. A. Kean, Athletic Directors' and Physical Education Teachers' Conference.....	Frankfort
Marguerite Parks, Guidance Workers' Conference.....	Louisville
Augusta M. Emanuel, Foreign Language Teachers' Conference.....	Louisville

## K. N. E. A. DISTRICT ORGANIZERS

1. H. S. Brown, Paducah.....First District Association
2. W. E. Lee, Madisonville.....Second District Association
3. H. E. Goodloe, Russellville.....Third District Association
4. G. W. Adams, Elizabethtown.....Fourth District Association
5. Miss Hattie Daniel, Louisville....Jefferson County Association
6. Miss N. H. Ward, Newport.....Fifth District Association
7. Mrs. Theda Van Lowe, Lexington.....Bluegrass Association
8. J. W. Bate, Danville.....District A, Bluegrass Association
9. W. E. Newsome, Cynthiana....District B, Bluegrass Association
10. W. F. Mudd, Jenkins.....Seventh District Association
11. W. L. Shobe, Middlesboro.....Ninth District Association
12. J. H. Cooper, Ashland?...Eastern Kentucky District Association
13. W. M. Wood, Harlan....Upper Cumberland District Association



# Greetings From the President

October 20, 1936

Dear Fellow Teachers:

This message from the Office of the President of the Kentucky Negro Education Association comes to bring you greetings, words of encouragement and to remind you of our obligation as public servants in the cause of education. Your President knows you are busy with the duties of your positions as Stewards of the childhood and youth in your respective fields of employment, but he wants to enlist your interest in the program of your State Association to the end that it may become more potent and influential in improving our schools in every way possible so that they may become more efficient in the training and development of our future citizens.

Our job as teachers should extend beyond the walls of the classrooms and enlist the interest and support of every citizen of our community in a program of School Improvement. Hence, your President is urging every teacher to acquaint himself with the parents and domestic environment of every pupil in your class. We cannot teach children whom we do not know. Every parent delights to know that the teacher of his child is interested in the general welfare of childhood. Therefore, let us take a part of our time to make friendly contacts with the domestic environments of our pupils.

It is not enough to serve our local school and community well. We should be members of some educational organization where the teachers can discuss ways and means of improving their methods, classes, schools, and themselves. The right kind of contact begets growth and improvement. The largest room in the world is the Room for Improvement. The more extensive we can make our contacts as teachers, the bigger and better will be our vision.

The K. N. E. A. is the largest Educational Organization in our State. So, after you have identified yourself with the nearest sectional organization, take out a membership in your State organization by paying your membership fee of one dollar, which entitles you to all of our K. N. E. A. Journals and Bulletins. It would be a splendid idea for every teacher to become a member of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools. This can be done by paying an extra \$1.50 which will give you access to the Journals and Bulletins of our National Association. These contacts are very necessary to every growing teacher so that they may become acquainted with what is being attempted and what has been accomplished in the field of education for the benefit of students and teachers in Negro Schools and Colleges.

Our efficient Secretary of the K. N. E. A. has arranged a list of the District Associations of the K. N. E. A. which includes the district presidents, their addresses and the counties with the number of teachers in every county of the various districts. Read your K. N. E. A.

Journal carefully and see which district has a claim on your membership and join it.

The 1937 session of our K. N. E. A. will mark the Sixtieth Anniversary of our State Organization. Hence, the President is urging every district organizer, every district President, and every teacher to use his influence and talent to help make our Annual Meeting next April fruitful with contributions to the cause of Education by getting every teacher interested in a good program built around some progressive theme such as, "Education for Improving the Economic Status of the Negro."

Elsewhere is an outline of what I consider one of the best addresses ever delivered to a graduating class at our State College. It was made by Dr. R. E. Clement and I am passing it on to you. It will do you good. Copy it and file it for future reference.

Your President believes in sharing with you any good thing that he has an opportunity to possess. He will tell you about his trip to the N. A. T. C. S. as one of your delegates in the next issue of our Journal.

Yours for education,  
W. S. BLANTON, President of K. N. E. A.

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**KNOB CITY HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING**

**For the Colored Youth of Russellville**

H. E. Goodloe, Principal

C. T. Canon, Superintendent

# *Editorial Comment*

## SIXTY YEARS OF K. N. E. A.

The 1937 session of the K.N.E.A. marks the end of its sixtieth year. From 1877 to 1937 the Kentucky Negro Education Association has been the chief sponsor of a program to insure better educational opportunities for the Negro youth of Kentucky. Due largely to its efforts, the Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute at Frankfort was founded in 1886. The K.N.E.A. also indorsed movements leading to the founding of Lincoln Institute in 1905, West Kentucky Industrial College in 1911, and the Louisville Municipal College in 1931. These four major institutions of higher learning stand as beacon lights in the educational atmosphere of Kentucky. They represent our progress from 1877 to 1937. The K.N.E.A. further cooperated with the Baptist people of Kentucky in the establishment of Simmons University in 1879.

In 1913 the Kentucky Negro Education Association was incorporated and reorganized. From an association of 200 members it has grown since that date to an organization of 1410 teachers, practically all of the Negro teachers in Kentucky. The year 1937 finds Kentucky with seventy-six Colored High Schools, 22 of which are Class A, 31 Class B, 10 Class 2, and 13 Class 3. The total enrollment in these schools is 8,533. There were enrolled about one thousand students in the Negro colleges in Kentucky during September of 1936. About forty-three thousand Negro children are enrolled in the elementary schools of Kentucky.

The Negro high schools of Kentucky are beginning to emphasize vocational education and to inaugurate curricula that will better adjust our youth to the new social order. Truly, for the Negro Youth in Kentucky, "Education Marches On."

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## THE KNOB CITY HIGH SCHOOL

Another step in the educational progress of Kentucky is marked by the erection of the beautiful high school building for the Negro youth of Russellville. This building is a brick structure of eight class rooms, a domestic science room, a library, a domestic art room, administrative office and a gymnasium 35'x70'. The building is steam heated and equipped with modern conveniences.

The Knob City High School is a six-year high school and rated B by the State Department of Education. The school has an enrollment of 211, fifty-nine of which are in the high school division. The faculty is composed of six members, four of whom are four-year college graduates and two others who are working on a program of four years of

college training. The efficient principal of this school is H. E. Goodloe. He is a leader in his city, takes an interest in all affairs pertaining to the development of youth, and is a district organizer in the K.N.E.A. and one of its most active members.

Prof. Goodloe reported that on September 25 there was a kitchen shower in which 353 useful articles were given to the domestic science department. Among the donors were the students and teachers of the local White high school. They came to school in person and exhibited a splendid attitude of interracial cooperation. The alumni association of the school has launched a movement to add to the library several hundred worthwhile books.

It seems that a new deal is in store for the Colored Youth of Russellville. For this splendid service and attitude the K.N.E.A. congratulates Superintendent C. T. Canon and the members of the Russellville Board of Education.

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### ENROLLMENT HAS BEGUN

In the K.N.E.A. Newsette of September, 1936, mention was made of the first four teachers who enrolled for 1936-37. These teachers enrolled in August. During September and October, enrollments have continued to arrive daily at the secretary's office. About fifty teachers had enrolled before October 15, the best record in the history of the K.N.E.A. The honor roll will be published in the December issue of the K.N.E.A. Journal. Certificates of Membership are being sent to 100% counties and 100% enrolled schools where there are as many as three or four teachers. The 1937 membership cards are ready for distribution.

Principals and organizers should begin now to urge every teacher to enroll in the K.N.E.A. for 1936-37 and send these memberships to the secretary of the K.N.E.A. Enroll by mail. Enroll early. These procedures guarantee the K.N.E.A. a financial background and insure the execution of its program and lead to the attainment of its objectives.

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### THE 1937 THEME

It has been suggested that the theme of the 61st session of the K.N.E.A. be "Education for Improving the Economic Status of the Negro." A program would be helpful in which the speakers outlined for our teachers those procedures that would lead to giving guidance to our youth that would insure a wider distribution in the vocations and lead more of our boys and girls to business pursuits.

Racial prejudice is largely due to the economic status of the Negro. When this is improved, we shall be more respected, have better health, be better citizens, and realize in full the guarantees of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of our Constitution.



# Minutes of the General Association

## SIXTIETH CONVENTION OF THE K.N.E.A.

Louisville, Ky., April 15-18, 1936

### FIRST GENERAL SESSION

Wednesday, April 15  
8:15 P. M.

The Kentucky Negro Education Association held its sixtieth annual session in Louisville on April 15-18, 1936. The first general session was held Wednesday, April 15 at 8:15 p. m. at Quinn Chapel with the K. N. E. A. officers, directors, and past presidents seated on the rostrum. H. R. Merry, Vice President of the K. N. E. A., presided at the session. The opening musical numbers were rendered by the Girls' Glee Club of Central High School, directed by Miss N. G. Board. The invocation was rendered by Rev. Frank M. Reid, pastor of Quinn Chapel, Louisville, Ky.

The opening features of the program consisted of a welcome address by Prof. Clyde Liggin, principal of Virginia Avenue and Parkland Schools, in Louisville. The response to the welcome was made by Miss Nora H. Ward, principal of Southgate Street School, of Newport, Ky.

Prof. W. S. Blanton, principal of Mayo-Underwood High School of Frankfort, President of the K. N. E. A., was next introduced and delivered his annual address, which was full of thought and very comprehensive. He recommended that \$100.00 be placed at the disposal of the Research Committee, that school authorities and principals be urged to seek to develop greater interest in agriculture, home economics, and trades, that principals and

teachers, who work in the agricultural districts, give greater support to the Farmers' Conference, conducted at the State College at Frankfort, that the K. N. E. A. pledge its loyal support to the administration of Gov. Chandler, and that the K. N. E. A. cooperate with the progressive plans of Superintendent H. W. Peters, of the State Department of Education.

After a piano solo by Miss Tella Marie Cole, President Atwood of K. S. I. C. introduced the guest speaker of the evening, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Professor of Sociology, Atlanta University. Dr. DuBois delivered a philosophical address couched in eloquent diction on "The Problem of Race Segregation in the United States with Special Reference to Education." The content of this address is being published in the K. N. E. A. Journal.

After announcements by the Secretary, Atwood S. Wilson, the benediction was rendered by Rev. F. C. Locust of Covington. Among the past presidents who sat on the platform were: Miss M. S. Brown, Dean H. C. Russell, Prof. A. E. Meyzeek, Prof. W. H. Humphrey, President W. H. Anderson, President R. B. Atwood, and President W. S. Blanton.

### SECOND GENERAL SESSION

Thursday, April 16, 1936  
9:00 A. M.

The second general session of the K. N. E. A. was opened with two music numbers by the All-City Sixth Grade Chorus of Louis-

ville. The chorus was directed by Miss R. L. Carpenter and the accompanist was Miss Ethel Malone. The invocation was rendered by Rev. H. B. Threadgill, pastor of Young's Chapel, Louisville

The next feature of this program was a report of the K.N.E.A. Resolutions Committee by S. L. Barker of Owensboro. The report was adopted by the general association. Prof. P. L. Guthrie, of Richmond, chairman of the Auditing Committee, then made his report. The report of Prof. Guthrie's committee stated that the financial report printed in the K. N. E. A. Journal for October, 1935, was correct in detail. The committee also commended the work of the Secretary-Treasurer, Atwood S. Wilson, for the business efficiency displayed in keeping all records pertinent to that office and pointed out instances of genuine progress.

The next report was that of Mr. J. H. Ingram, chairman of the Legislative Committee. This report was also adopted by the general association. Amendment to the motion adopting the report was made, which recommended that each teacher be given a copy of the report.

The next feature of the session was the annual report of the Secretary-Treasurer, Atwood S. Wilson. This financial report was given in mimeographed form to all teachers present. This report was the one which the Auditing Committee had previously approved. After comment on the general work of the office of the Secretary-Treasurer, the report of the Secretary was adopted by the general association. A motion was

also passed commending the work of Secretary-Treasurer for efficient business management of the organization.

The main address of this program was that of H. W. Peters, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Superintendent Peters outlined some of his plans for improving conditions throughout the state. Particularly did he mention some of the advantages that he hoped to secure through an improved program of consolidation and transportation. Superintendent Peters expressed his belief in the continued progress of education in Kentucky. He pointed out that the per capita, under the Chandler administration, was higher than that of previous years and expressed hope for general progress with this increased allotment.

The next feature of the program consisted of a report of the K. N. E. A. Necrology Committee, of which Rev. J. Francis Wilson, of Maceo, was the chairman. Other members of the committee were Mrs. Rebecca J. Tilley, of Shelbyville, and Prof. R. L. Dowery, of Manchester. The brief memorial service was featured by singing led by Mrs. Blanche Elliott and a eulogy on the deceased by Rev. J. Francis Wilson. Names of the deceased teachers were mentioned on this occasion as follows: Miss Rudy Robards, Hardinsburg; Mrs. Valaria S. Caldwell, Owensboro; Mrs. Rosie Merriweather, Hopkinsville; Mrs. Naomi Hall Estill, Frankfort; Miss Carrie Bell Doneghy, Danville; Miss Carrie B. Warren, Louisville; Professor Wm. Jackson, Bowling Green; Mrs. Lidia Branch Com-

mons, Louisville; Mrs. Frances Hampton Castleman, Anchorage; Prof. W. S. Marks, Paris.

The final feature of this session consisted of the report of the Nominating Committee, of which W. E. Newsome was chairman. The Nominating Committee reported the following officers for the year 1936-37: W. S. Blanton, President; H. R. Merry, First Vice President; Mrs. R. E. Cabell, Second Vice President; Atwood S. Wilson, Secretary-Treasurer; Miss L. V. Ranel, Assistant Secretary; Messrs. J. L. Bean, and V. K. Perry, Directors; and Prof. G. W. Parks, Historian. The report of the Nominating Committee was received and adopted. Since there were no two candidates for the same office, the adoption of the report of the Nominating Committee elected the officers reported.

### THIRD GENERAL SESSION

Thursday, April 16, 1936

8:15 P. M.

The third general session of the K. N. E. A. was opened by music furnished by the Louisville Choral Club, of which Miss R. L. Carpenter was directress and Miss N. G. Board, accompanist. The invocation was rendered by the Reverend H. W. Ballew. On this occasion there were seated on the rostrum presidents of the district associations and district organizers. President W. S. Blanton was master of ceremonies at this session.

The first main address on this program was given by Attorney C. W. Anderson, member of the State Legislature of Kentucky. His address was on the subject, "Legal Decisions and Legislation

Pertaining to the Negro." Mr. Anderson outlined the bills which were enacted at the 1936 General Assembly as they affected the Negro in Kentucky. He made special reference to the bill which he introduced and had adopted by the Kentucky Legislature relative to the paying of tuition of colored students in Kentucky for graduate work and other training not offered at Kentucky State Industrial College, but offered at the University of Kentucky. The audience received Attorney Anderson's address in an enthusiastic manner and expressed satisfaction for the service which he had rendered the K. N. E. A. Attorney Anderson was introduced by very fitting remarks by Mr. Lee L. Brown, Director of Brown's Commercial School.

After a music number by the Lincoln Institute chorus, of which Mrs. Alene Martin was directress, the second main address of the evening was made. The speaker, Mrs. Myrtle R. Phillips, of Washington, D. C., was fittingly introduced by Prof. E. W. Whiteside, principal of Lincoln High School of Paducah. Prof. Whiteside mentioned Mrs. Phillips' work as a Kentucky teacher and principal and also her achievements in the department of education at Howard University. Mrs. Phillips spoke on the subject, "Perfection in Performance—Every Teacher's Goal." Mrs. Phillips' address emphasized the desirability of doing whatever task assigned well. She pointed out that in our teaching, we should train boys and girls to be efficient and to master the learning of their entire lessons. Mrs. Phillips emphasized the spir-



it of mastery and inspired the vast audience, creating in them an attitude of desire to do their tasks more efficiently hereafter.

The closing features of this program were a solo by Charles William Saulsbury and music by the Lincoln Institute Chorus.

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#### **FOURTH GENERAL SESSION** **Friday, April 17, 1936—2:15 P.M.**

The fourth general session of the K. N. E. A. was opened by a music program by the band of Kentucky School for the Blind. Mr. Otis Eades, the director of this band, entertained the audience for one half hour with a varied program, including famous marches and overtures. This feature of the program received much comment from those who heard the music rendered by the band under the direction of Mr. Eades.

The main part of the afternoon session was opened with music by the Girls' Glee Club of Madison Junior High School, under the direction of Miss Earline Good. The invocation was given by Rev. M. L. Manier, principal of Simmons University. After music by the Boys' Glee Club of Jackson Junior High School, under the direction of Miss M. Lyda Johnson, Prof. W. H. Perry, Jr., who was presiding, presented one of the guest speakers of the afternoon session. This speaker was Dr. Ralph L. Jacobs, Professor of Education at the University of Cincinnati. Dr. Jacobs gave a scholarly address on the subject, "Occupational Achievement." After music by the Boys' Glee Club of Madison Junior High School, under the direction of Mr. William King, and a solo by New-

land Hobbs, a pupil of Mrs. The-da Van Lowe, principal of the Douglas High School, Lexington, and another selection by the Girls' Glee Club of Jackson Junior High School, the second guest speaker of the afternoon was presented. This speaker, Dean R. E. Clement, President of the N. A. T. C. S., spoke on the subject, "The Peculiar Responsibility of the School for Negroes." Dean Clement pointed out that there were certain functions to be performed by the Negro school which were not a part of the program of other schools. Dean Clement pointed out some specific needs in the education of the Negro and urged a consideration to these specific needs in the teaching of our Negro youth.

The afternoon session then adjourned with the announcement of the Fifth Annual Musicale to be held on Friday evening, April 17 at Quinn Chapel.

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#### **FINAL GENERAL SESSION** **Saturday, April 18, 1936** **10:00 A. M.**

The final general session of the K. N. E. A. opened with devotionals conducted by Prof. W. E. Newsome of Cynthiana. Prof. G. W. Parks, of Richmond, then made his report as Historian and outlined his program of activities for the next year. The various departmental chairmen were then permitted to give reports of their respective departments and conferences. These reports are published in the K. N. E. A. Journal for October, 1936.

The next feature of the morning session was the report of the Research Committee, of which Dean R. E. Clement was chairman. The report of Dean Clement



outlined the work which had been done by the Research Committee during the past year. In this report Dean Clement urged that the study of the salaries of Negro teachers in Kentucky be continued. He requested an appropriation from the general treasury sufficient to make a fund of \$250 to continue this study. The report of the Research Committee was adopted by the Association.

Mrs. Lucy H. Smith, of Lexington, made a general request that the schools of the state be requested to bring exhibits to the next convention of the K.N.E.A. It was voted that this request be referred to the Board of Directors. At the suggestion of Prof. R. L. Dowery, the K. N. E. A. voted to ask each district association in Kentucky to contribute \$5.00 towards increasing the prizes offered at the annual spelling contest of the K.N.E.A.

Dean R. E. Clement, President of the N.A.T.C.S., then asked the K.N.E.A. to support more fully the work for the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools. In accordance with this request, the K.N.E.A. voted an appropriation of \$50.00 as an affiliation fee to the N.A.T.C.S. President W. S. Blanton and Secretary Atwood S. Wilson were elected as the two official delegates from the K.N.E.A. to the annual meeting of the N.A.T.C.S. in July, 1936 at Atlanta, Georgia. At the suggestion of the Secretary of the K.N.E.A., a motion was carried that the various schools of the state be requested to donate \$5.00 or more as a gift to the N.A.T.C.S. These schools were to send the donations from their

schools to the Secretary of the K.N.E.A., who in turn was to send them to the secretary of the N.A.T.C.S. Prof. W. H. Fouse explained the campaign for funds for the Hanby Memorial at Westerville, Ohio. After some explanation, the Secretary of the K.N.E.A. made a motion that a donation of \$5.00 be made to the Hanby Memorial Fund. The motion was carried. At the suggestion of Mrs. Lucy H. Smith of Lexington, a donation of \$20.00 for the support of the work of the National Association for the Study of Negro Life and History was approved. At the suggestion of Prof. E. T. Buford of Bowling Green, consideration was given to the possibility of re-districting the various counties of Kentucky for the purpose of better executing the work of the K.N.E.A. It was voted that this matter be referred to the Board of Directors.

At this point, President W. S. Blanton outlined his activities during the past year and gave his attitude regarding the needs of Negro education in Kentucky. He outlined, in some detail, his program for the next year. The Association voted to indorse the administration of President W. S. Blanton and gave him a vote of thanks for the excellent work which he had done. It was then voted that Prof. R. L. Dowery be the alternate delegate to the N.A.T.C.S. at Atlanta during July, 1936. It was also voted that should the donations from Kentucky permit the third delegate, that Prof. R. L. Dowery be that third official delegate.

Mrs. Essie D. Mack, a past president of the Parent Teachers

Association, then gave a report regarding the meeting of the State Parent Teachers Association at Covington on April 13 and 14, 1936.

Adjournment of the Association took place at noon on Saturday, April 18, 1936 with the announcement that the convention

would end with the presentation of the Sixteenth Annual Exhibition at the Armory on the evening of Saturday, April 18, 1936.

L. V. RANELS, Assistant Secretary

ATWOOD S. WILSON, Secretary-Treasurer

W. S. BLANTON, President.

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## ***Privileges of Active Membership in the K. N. E. A.***

1. The privilege of attending all general sessions of the Association.
2. The privilege of participating in the departmental sessions.
3. The privilege of speaking and holding office in the Kentucky Negro Education Association.
4. The privilege of voting and participating in the business affairs of the Association.
5. The privilege of receiving all literature of the Association including the official publication, The K. N. E. A. Journal.

## ***No Kentucky Teacher Should Fail to Enroll Send One Dollar***

To A. S. WILSON, Secretary-Treasurer

1925 W. Madison Street, Louisville, Ky.

## Departmental Sessions of the 1936 Convention

### HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DEPARTMENT

The High School and College Department met on Thursday afternoon, April 16, under the chairmanship of Dean T. R. Dailey, of West Kentucky Industrial College. The opening number of the program was a musical selection rendered by the Boys' Glee Club of Central High School, under the direction of Mr. Carl J. Barbour. After opening remarks, an address was made on the subject, "Effective Methods of Improving Scholarship," by Dr. G. D. Wilson, of the Louisville Municipal College. Following the address of Dr. Wilson, there was a jury panel discussion on the topic, "How We Can Get a Better College Freshman." This topic was introduced by Dean H. C. Russell of K. S. I. C. of Frankfort. Others who followed Dean Russell in the discussion were Mr. L. N. Taylor of Frankfort, Mr. P. Moore of Hopkinsville, Mr. S. L. Barker of Owensboro, and Messrs. Blyden Jackson and W. H. Perry, Jr. of Louisville. The program brought to light much information that should lead to better articulation between the high school and the college.

### RURAL SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

The Rural School Department of the K. N. E. A. sponsored two successful sessions during the K. N. E. A. convention. The main session was on Thursday, April 16 at Central High School, under the direction of Mrs. M. L. Copeland of Hopkinsville, who is chairman of this department. The opening music was rendered by pupils of

the Dorsey School, in Jefferson County, under the direction of Mrs. Courtney Hawkins. A music selection was also given by Mrs. Margaret Hackett of Todd County.

The first main feature of the program consisted of a demonstration reading by the pupils of the Dorsey School, under the direction of Miss Artie Dickerson. Mrs. Shela Proctor, supervisor of Logan County Schools, read an interesting paper on "The Jeanes Teacher as a Helper in County Schools." The pupils of Mrs. Gertrude Bates, a teacher of the Orell School in Jefferson County, rendered a music selection. Mrs. Maggie J. Hill of Hopkinsville gave an interesting discussion on "The work of the Rural Teacher."

The main feature of this departmental program was an address by Prof. W. J. Hale, Jr., head of the Rural Education Department at A. & I. State College, Nashville, Tenn. Prof. Hale spoke on the subject, "The Function of the School in a Rural Community." Mr. Hale gave a very inspiring address and the large number of teachers who were present were greatly benefited. The meeting closed with music from the Todd County Training School.

On the morning of Friday, April 17, Mrs. M. L. Copeland and Mr. L. N. Taylor had a special conference with the Jeanes Teachers of Kentucky. These two conferences were of much benefit to rural teachers who attended the K. N. E. A., since certain plans were given them for the general improvement of their work during the next school year.

## VOCATIONAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

The Vocational Education Department of the K. N. E. A. met on April 16, 1936, under the chairmanship of Mr. Whitney M. Young, Principal of Lincoln Institute. Mr. George L. Bullock, of Central High School, served as secretary of this department.

After opening remarks by the chairman and music by a Lincoln Institute chorus, the first speaker was introduced. This person was Prof. Frank Orndorff of Adairville. He spoke on the topic, "Selecting the Most Practical Enterprises to be Taught in Vocational Agriculture." Mr. Orndorff stated that special consideration should be given to the likes and dislikes of the pupil in planning the agriculture program which he is to follow. He described the work which he has been doing in this community, pointing out that his pupils have raised broom corn from which brooms have been made and sold in the community.

Mrs. Jane Bush of Lawrenceburg then rendered a solo, after which Mrs. E. W. Henderson of Covington, Ky. spoke on the subject, "The School Lunch as an Improvement in the Diet of Pupils." She pointed out in her address that there are many children who come to school undernourished. She gave figures from a special study which she had made along this line and came to the conclusion that the school could play a large part in reducing the large percent of undernourished children.

The main address of this department was given by Dr. Ralph Jacobs of the University of Cin-

cinnati, who was introduced by Prof. W. H. Perry, Jr. of Louisville. He spoke on the subject, "The Unemployable People and the Implications for Vocational Educators." Dr. Jacobs classified all working people into six distinct classes. These classes are as follows: (1) routine workers, (2) proprietors and owners, (3) clerical workers, (4) skilled workers, (5) semi-skilled workers, and (6) unskilled workers. Dr. Jacobs urged that our teachers study the trend of employment in our various communities and train more specifically for jobs which offer employment. The address of Dr. Jacobs was very instructive and helpful to those present.

After the address of Dr. Jacobs, W. S. Blanton, president of the K. N. E. A., made remarks commenting on the address of Dr. Jacobs.

Reporting on this conference, Secretary George L. Bullock announced that there were eighty-five persons present and that Principal Whitney M. Young was re-elected as chairman of the department.

**ACT NOW!**  
**Renew Your**  
**Membership**  
**Enlist your associates**  
**Secure one hundred**  
**percent enrollment**  
**in your school.**



## **ATHLETIC DIRECTORS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS CONFERENCE**

The Athletic Directors Conference of the K. N. E. A. was held on Friday, April 17 at 9:00 A. M. at Central High School. The meeting was under the supervision of Prof. H. A. Kean, of K. S. I. C. The main address of the meeting was given by Mr. P. W. L. Jones, of the Colored Industrial School of Cincinnati. Mr. Jones spoke on the topic, "Practical Athletics." In his address, he emphasized the value of athletics in character development and urged that we have our teams study the question, "What is my Opponent Doing that is Worth While?" The address of Mr. Jones showed that he had made a careful study of athletics during his long career as an official in football and other sports.

The next main feature of this conference was the reports of the district representatives. The following persons were asked to make reports: Mr. Jesse Bean, representing the Blue Grass district; Mr. W. L. Kean, representing the Central district; Mr. Robert Thompson, representing the Mountain district; Mr. Austen Edwards, representing the Western district; and Mr. F. O. Moxley, representing the Eastern district. After these reports, Mr. H. A. Kean made a special report of the activities of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association. In his report, he mentioned the basketball tournament and activities during the football season.

## **SCIENCE TEACHERS CON- FERENCE**

The Science Teachers Conference of the K. N. E. A. was held on Friday, April 17 at 9:00 A. M. The meeting was in charge of Prof. Henry Frizell of Mayfield, Kentucky. Those who rendered addresses on the program were Prof. W. M. Bright, head of the Biology Department of the Louisville Municipal College; Mr. L. J. Harper, chairman of the Science Department at Central High School; and Prof. Henry Wilson, chairman of the Division of Natural Science at the Louisville Municipal College. There were a number of science teachers from over the state who were present at this session. Plans were made by those present to increase the activities of this department at the 1937 convention. Among other things, a committee was directed to arrange for a scientific exhibit at the next convention. An outline of this exhibit will be mentioned in the next K. N. E. A. Journal and it is hoped that science teachers throughout Kentucky will cooperate in this new feature of the association. Miss Gladys Spain, of Louisville, is on this committee and is at work making the desired plans for executing the proposed activities for the 1937 convention.

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## **ART TEACHERS CONFERENCE**

The Art Teachers Conference of the K. N. E. A. was held Friday, April 17 at 9:00 A. M. at the Dunbar School. The meeting was under the chairmanship of Miss Ouida Wilson and the secretaryship of Miss Rachel Jones. The art teachers of Louisville and

teachers in the elementary schools had on hand a special art exhibit. The work displayed was under the general supervision of Miss Lena Hillerich of the Louisville public schools.

After opening remarks by the chairman, Miss Evelyn Rose, of the Western School, discussed the topic, "Art in the First Grade." Miss Rose had on hand an exhibit of first grade art.

Miss Ouida Wilson then gave a demonstration, "Making Art a Vital Factor in Everyday Life." Miss Wilson used fourth grade pupils of the Dunbar School for this demonstration.

The main address of the conference was given by Prof. Maurice Strider, teacher of art in the Dunbar High School of Lexington. Prof. Strider spoke on the subject, "Mural Decorations in Negro Schools."

Mrs. Ellen L. Taylor, principal of Dunbar School, served as hostess to the visiting teachers who inspected the art exhibit arranged by the Louisville public school teachers.

#### ELEMENTARY EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

The Elementary Education Department held two important sessions at the 1936 convention. The first session opened on Thursday, April 16 at 2:30 P. M. under the chairmanship of Mrs. Lucy Harth Smith, of Lexington. The opening music of the program was rendered by a chorus from the Jefferson Jacobs School, of which Mrs. Mayme Morris is principal. After remarks by the chairman, Miss Nan Lacy, the supervisor of elementary schools at Lexington,

made an address on the topic, "Reading in Elementary Schools." After another selection by the Jefferson Jacobs School chorus, Dr. Spencer Shank, Assistant Dean of the University of Cincinnati, made an address on, "Visiting Schools in Foreign Lands." The address of Dr. Shank was very instructive and of much value to our teachers in having them understand the programs of education that characterize other continents.

The final feature of this session was a report on the annual meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, held in Chicago, Illinois, in September, 1935. The report was made by Mrs. Lucy H. Smith, who was a delegate to that convention.

The Friday morning session of the Elementary School Department was opened with music from the sixth grade of Lincoln School, under the direction of Miss Anna Lauderdale. Miss Theda Van Lowe, principal of the Douglas School at Lexington, then made an address on the subject, "Examination Marks, Failures, and Promotions." Music was then rendered by the glee club of the Western School at Paris, under the direction of Mrs. Evelyn Russell. Mr. L. N. Taylor, of the State Department of Education, then reported on the topic, "Recent Legislation as it Affects Schools."

The major feature of this session was a state-wide spelling contest under the direction of Prof. G. H. Brown, of Louisville. About thirty counties or school systems were represented in the contest. Each contestant received a prize, the prizes ranging from \$10.00

down to \$1.00. Mary Jane Henderson, of Henry County, was the winner of the first prize in the 1936 Spelling Bee. The second prize of \$5.00 was won by Rufus Bingham, of Christian County. The third prize of \$3.00 was won by Melton Harris, of Daviess County. The prizes for the K. N. E. A. Spelling Bee are donated by the Louisville Courier-Journal, the K. N. E. A., and the following firms and businesses of Louisville; Washington and National Insurance Company, Domestic Life Insurance Company, A. B. Ridley Funeral Home, and the Mason and Hobbs Funeral Home.

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### PRINCIPALS' CONFERENCE

The Principals' Conference of the K. N. E. A. held its opening meeting at Quinn Chapel on Wednesday, April 15, at 3:00 P. M. The meeting was characterized by a lively discussion on the theme, "Ethical Standards in the High School." The first discussion was opened by Mrs. Theda Van Lowe, principal of the Douglas High School at Lexington, on the topic, "Ethical Trends in High School Athletics." Various principals of Kentucky participated in the discussion. The second topic, "Ethical Trends of Student Teacher Relations," was discussed by Dean H. C. Russell of K. S. I. C. Other principals of the state led in the general discussion. Principal W. S. Blanton, of Frankfort, and Principal S. L. Barker, of Owensboro, were the first to follow in the discussion after the main speakers.

The second gathering of the principals was on Thursday, April 16 at 5:00 P. M. The main fea-

ture of this conference was a banquet for the principals. The session was held at the Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A. and there were present approximately one hundred persons, ninety of whom were principals or school officials. Prior to the banquet, the principals assembled for an address by Dr. Spencer Shank, Assistant Dean of the University of Cincinnati. Dr. Shank spoke on the subject, "Adolescence and Training for Better Living." In his address Dr. Shank urged that the principals instill in the pupils certain moral principles that should guide them in their relationships one with another. He gave specific references to improper practices in the schools of today and offered remedial suggestions for their elimination.

The banquet speakers included Prof. J. C. Caldwell of Nicholasville, Prof. Marcus Rambo, principal of an elementary school in Cincinnati, Atwood S. Wilson, Secretary-Treasurer of the K. N. E. A., and W. S. Blanton, President of the K. N. E. A. Brief remarks were also made by others who were introduced to the principals assembled. Prof. W. H. Fouse presided at the banquet and among other things, urged the support of our principals to a campaign for a donation to the Benjamin Hanby Memorial Fund at Westerville, Ohio.

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### PRIMARY TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

The Primary Teachers' Conference, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Blanche Elliott, of Greenville, had one of the most outstanding programs in its history. The meeting was held in the libra-



ry of Central High School at 2:30 P. M. on Thursday, April 16. Opening features of the program consisted of music by the kindergartens of Western, Lincoln, and Douglas Schools, under the direction of Misses Irma Harrison, Margaret Dolman, and Ruth Edwards, teachers in these schools. Following these music numbers, the main feature of the program was presented. This was a demonstration by Dunbar School pupils of Louisville, under the direction of Miss Helen Anthony, a teacher in that school. The demonstration was sponsored by Mrs. Ellen L. Taylor, principal of M. B. Talbert and Dunbar Schools, and Miss Bonnie Howard, supervisor of intermediate grades in the Louisville public schools. Miss Howard made remarks in which she described the demonstration, "The Verse Speaking Choir." Miss Anthony then presented the demonstration and very successfully showed the teachers how to teach poetry and verse in such a manner that a true attitude of appreciation on the part of pupils would be established. Her exhibit indicated the success of this new method of teaching poetry and also was evidence of the excellent supervision given her work by her principal, Mrs. Ellen Taylor, and her Supervisor, Miss Bonnie Howard.

The final numbers of this program consisted of an address, "What the First Six Weeks of Pre-Primer Instruction Should Include," by Miss Cynthia Mathis, of Greenville, Ky., and an address on the topic, "Social Studies, an Incentive to Good Reading," by Miss Ivy Traylor, of Drakesboro. Miss Etta Marshall, of the Vir-

ginia Avenue School in Louisville, furnished a music number on the program with children from the second grade. The final feature of the program was a discussion of the topic, "Teaching of Numbers in the Primary Grade," by Mrs. Dora Hutchinson, of Fairfield, Ky. The program adjourned with music from the Jeffersontown School, of which Miss Sadie Abstain is music director.

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### THE ENGLISH TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

The English teachers held their conference on Friday morning, April 17, at Central High School. Under the skillful leadership of Miss Helen Yancey, the second annual meeting of this group proved to be a success. The general theme of the meeting was the problem of articulation between the various educational units.

In a very interesting manner, Miss B. Clarice Scott of Madison Junior High School discussed "Articulation of English Between the Junior and Senior High Schools." She pointed out in her discussion that adjustment was very necessary between the various units. A better understanding of the aims of each unit, she said, would be of considerable value to the teachers of both divisions. In concluding her talk, Miss Scott gave many good suggestions towards the solution of the problem as it presented itself in the schools of today.

Miss Henrietta Herod of Louisville Municipal College gave a very scholarly and effective discussion of the same problem in "Articulation of English Between



the High School and the College Levels." She called attention to the fact that more care should be taken in the preparation of the high school student for college work. She particularly emphasized careful and efficient instruction in the matter of composition and in teaching the student adult attitudes towards literature.

Other features of the meeting consisted of reports upon new trends in the teaching of English by Mrs. B. B. Flack, Mr. Blyden Jackson, and Mrs. B. Jackson and an exhibit of materials of interest to the teacher of English. After the election of officers, the meeting was adjourned until the next meeting date.

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### MUSIC DEPARTMENT

The 1936 session of the music department was one of the most interesting in the history of the organization. Aside from its own sectional meetings, music demonstrations and singing were furnished for other departments. Almost every phase of music activity was represented on these various programs.

A One-Hour Musicale on Wednesday and Thursday evenings preceded the general session, at which pupils of the local and out of town teachers, Misses Emma and Elizabeth Minnis, Iola Jordan, R. Lillian Carpenter, and Mesdames Barbara Miller, Clarice Michaels, and Arlene Martin, participated. These programs were probably the best we have ever presented, both from the standpoint of selections and performance.

On Wednesday morning, demonstrations in sight reading in the

second, third, fourth and fifth grades were given by Misses Verna Myers, Ruth Wisdom, Eleanor Taylor, and Eloise Bell, respectively.

Thursday morning pupils of the instrumental classes were presented in individual and group demonstrations. Miss Blanche Moody presented the violin classes and Mr. William J. Edwards, the wind instruments classes. Aside from these numbers, a short program was given by the band of Central High School, under the direction of Mr. Edwards. The meeting closed with a program of six numbers by the Ridgewood Band, Jefferson County Children's Home, by Mr. Arnold Lee, director.

Probably the most outstanding feature of the K. N. E. A. was the Fifth Annual Musicale on Friday night, April 17. The following groups and individuals representing some of the best musical talent of the state, participated: the Apollo Quartet, Sextette from K. S. I. C., Double Sextette from Louisville Municipal College, Mesdames Anna Mahin, Barbara Miller, Clarice Michaels, and Alene Martin, Leila Tate, Misses Alyce Holden, Blanche Moody, Messrs. William King, Carl Barbour, Otis Eades, L. N. Cooper, and Maurice Strider.

We are grateful to the principals and teachers of the city and state and to the Secretary, Mr. A. S. Wilson, for their cooperation in making these programs a success.

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### SIXTH ANNUAL MUSICALÉ

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1937  
Louisville

## FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

The meeting of the Department of Foreign Languages of the K. N. E. A. was both instructional and inspirational. The first part of the program was devoted to a series of discussions on the aim and method of instruction in foreign languages in the New York City system, the Cleveland plan for teaching Latin, and the Cleveland plan for the teaching of modern languages. These discussions were led by Misses F. L. Matthews, M. E. Brown, and L. S. Richardson of Central High School, Louisville, respectively. The last discussion of the series was led by Miss A. M. Emanuel, of the Louisville Municipal College, chairman of the department. She spoke on the University of Chicago Press series of textbooks for foreign language instruction. She distributed several texts for inspection.

The pupils of Mr. H. W. O'Bannon, of the Madison Junior High School, Louisville, sang a group of French songs. The young people performed in a most creditable manner.

The chairman then presented Miss Loretta Haddox, of the Jackson Junior High School, Louisville, who introduced the guest speaker, Mr. John R. Cottin, of the Department of Romance Languages of Fisk University. Mr. Cottin delivered an address on "Making the Teaching of Foreign Languages Vital to Students." He urged teachers to so broaden themselves as to understand the background, the level, and the attitude of the pupil. He advocated not one but all methods, varying from class to class and from day to day. The teacher must be prepared to meet a changing order. For his inimitable humor and earnestness, Mr. Cottin will long be remembered by the Foreign Language Department of the K. N. E. A.

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## GUIDANCE CONFERENCE

The Guidance Conference assembled at 4 P. M. on the date above at the Community Recreation Center, 920 West Chestnut street. The large number present at the meeting indicates that educators are turning to guidance as one means of solving the problems that confront them. The attendance was over fifty.

The principal address was made by Dr. Frank L. McVey, President of the University of Kentucky. Dr. McVey spoke in a masterly style on "What Can Be Done About Guidance in Kentucky." He said, "We must not confuse Guidance with Placement. Guidance precedes placement and the outcome of Guidance is Placement but the terms are by no means synonymous. We can guide only through a knowledge of the boys and girls we are trying to guide. The director should be wise, well-trained, with sympathy, know the fields open to students, know the people and the community. There should be in the state department the wisest director, who could direct on a wide basis. In order to set up guidance on a broad basis we might try it in the best organized schools of the state."

Mr. Otis C. Amis, Director N. Y. A. in charge of Vocational Guidance was introduced by Mr. T. E. Brown, Director of Negro Activities. Mr. Amis stated that the N. Y. A. does not contemplate establishing or organizing guidance activities in the state but rather to cooperate with and encourage those agencies which are attempting a guidance program.

Mr. J. A. Thomas, Executive

Secretary Urban League, in a very clear and forceful manner emphasized the need of a wider distribution of vocational choices among our students and especially the need of encouraging students to choose business pursuits and the trades wherever possible.

Mrs. Katie S. Anderson described the guidance work at the Jefferson County Children's Home.

Miss Marguerite Parks, Guidance counselor at Central High School, Louisville, described briefly the nine groups of activities comprising the guidance program at Central. This program was first organized at Central in 1935 by the Principal, Mr. Atwood S. Wilson.

The conference voted to petition the Board of Directors to form a permanent guidance section of the K. N. E. A. and elected the following to serve as officers: Miss Marguerite Parks, chairman, and Mrs. Katie S. Anderson, secretary.

Suggestions were made as to the future program by Mrs. Jewell Jackson, Covington, Mrs. Anne J. Hartwell, Frankfort, Mr. Harris, Cincinnati, Mr. M. H. Griffin, Lexington, and Mr. J. A. Thomas, Louisville, after which the meeting stood adjourned.

Marguerite Parks, Chairman

Katie S. Anderson, Secretary

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## LIBRARIANS AND TEACHER-LIBRARIAN CONFERENCE

The librarians and teacher-librarians met at 2:30 on April 16, 1936 in room 203 of Central High School. The minutes of the 1935 session were read by the secretary and approved. Miss Rucker, chairman of the section, then made her introductory remarks in which



she cited the reason for the organization of this section and spoke of the need of more meetings during the year.

Mrs. Rachel Harris, Head Librarian of the Louisville Negro Public Libraries, was then introduced and she gave a very interesting as well as an informative address on "Books for the Adolescents." In her address she spoke of how we could get our adolescents to reading books they should read during their leisure.

Miss Rucker then introduced Miss Ruth Theobald, supervisor of School Libraries in Kentucky. The topic of Miss Theobald's address was "The Librarian's Need for Professional Training." Miss Theobald in her address spoke of the growing need of training in order to put over the library program in the school. She urged the librarians to make themselves felt in the school program.

A discussion of the various problems confronting librarians was then held. These problems centered around three main problems—acquiring of books, teaching a course in the use of books and libraries to high school and college students, and getting students to read the right books. Following the discussion a bibliography on "Teaching the Use of Books and Libraries to High School Students" was read and discussed by our secretary.

The election of officers was then held. A motion was made by Mrs. Bolan and seconded by Mrs. Harris that the present chairman be retained for another year. Mrs. Davis then made a motion which was seconded by Mrs. Harris that the present secretary be retained for another

year.

Following the announcements by the secretary, the meeting was adjourned.

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A round table discussion was held after the general conference by a few librarians during which it was decided that the secretary write the H. W. Wilson Company and ask that the "Crisis" and "Opportunity" be indexed in the "Reader's Guide." It was decided also that we endeavor to have more than the one session during K. N. E. A.

Ann L. Rucker, Chairman  
C. Elizabeth Johnson, Secretary

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### ADULT EDUCATION TEACHERS

One of the well attended sectional meetings of the K. N. E. A. was the Adult Education conference at the Western Colored Branch Library. The beautiful and large exhibit of work done in the Adult Education classes through out the state together with a complete Nursery school set up with the activities of a day in one of the Federal schools for preschool age children contributed to the success of the meeting, which received the whole hearted approval of those in attendance.

Among the guest speakers who appeared on the program were such race leaders as Whitney Young of Lincoln Institute, H. C. Russel of K. S. I. C., and others.

From the State Department of Education such men as Homer Nichols, Director of Special Education, Department of Education and George Evans, Director of Adult Education, Department of Education and W. P. A. spoke



and were received heartily.

Mr. O. A. Harris, supervisor of Adult Education in Louisville and Jefferson County, who, perhaps, has done more to bring about a better relationship and understanding between the two racial groups was ever present ready to assist, advise and council.

Respectfully submitted,

Lyle M. Hawkins,  
Supervisor Negro Adult Education

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### THE N.A.T.C.S. MEETING AT ATLANTA

By Atwood S. Wilson, Delegate

The Thirty-third Annual Meeting of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools was held on the campus of Spelman College in Atlanta July 28-31, 1936. The theme of the meeting was: "Education and Health." The entire program, both at general sessions and in the departments, had addresses, demonstrations, and other activities to emphasize the importance of stressing health in our program of education.

At the opening session on Tuesday, July 28, various citizens of Atlanta, including Superintendent W. A. Sutton, President H. A. Archer of Morehouse, and Mrs. Agnes Jones, supervisor in Atlanta, made welcome addresses to the educators who had gathered in Atlanta from all parts of the United States. Miss Florence Reed, president of Spelman College, made a short address and presided at the meeting. The response to these addresses was made by President J. S. Clark of Southern University. Mrs. R. B. Butler and Mrs. S. B. Mack, of-

ficers of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, were introduced and made appropriate remarks.

On Wednesday, July 29, the evening session was featured by two important addresses, the first being that of Dr. W. A. Sutton, superintendent of schools at Atlanta and a former president of the N.E.A. Dr. Sutton spoke on the theme of the convention. He pointed out that there are three essential features in a health program: inspection, correction, and prevention.

The next main address of this session was that of Dean R. E. Clements, president of the N. A. T. C. S. Dr. Clement declared that in his opinion Federal aid must be provided if proper facilities were to be provided for Negro children in those states in which they lived in great numbers.

On the programs of the evening sessions that followed, addresses were made by outstanding health directors and physicians. During the day, there were well-attended sectional meetings and business sessions. Important resolutions were passed, which resolutions will be published in the next K. N. E. A. Journal. Mr. W. A. Robinson, of Atlanta University, made it very comfortable for the teachers and delegates attending the convention, planning social activities for them and, among other things, a motorcade through Atlanta.

Officers elected for 1937 were: Mrs. Willa Carter Burch, of Washington, D. C., president, and W. W. Sanders, of Charleston, W. Va., executive secretary. The 1937 convention will be held in August at Philadelphia.

# Report of Legislative Committee

of

## KENTUCKY NEGRO EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

April 19, 1936

J. H. Ingram, Chairman

### TO THE KENTUCKY NEGRO EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

We, your committee, are pleased to submit our report:

As you may know, there have been several sessions of the legislature since we last met, that is, the regular session has been broken up into extra sessions to specifically handle certain legislation, some of which had bearing on education, especially the Reorganization Bill and the Budgetary Bill. Movements in the legislature have been keenly observed and we have taken advantage of every opportunity to place our cause before it.

Your committee last year recommended that a law would be enacted to aid students who were residents of this state to further their education by going to other schools that offered such courses as they were not permitted to get here.

This request went before the legislature in the form of House Bill No. 148 which was introduced by Honorable C. W. Anderson, Jr. After following the regular procedure the bill went through the house by a vote of 87-0.

On February 4, 1936 such members as could be present were called together in Dr. Underwood's office to devise plans to support Representative Anderson's House Bill No. 148 on its travel through the senate. It was decided to contact each member of the senate and write letters to persons whom we thought would be interested in this bill, urging them to contact the senator from their district. Personally I contacted each senator and placed a letter on his desk urging him to support House Bill No. 148. (A copy of this letter is hereto attached.) After addressing a letter to each senator the service of a page was secured to distribute these letters to each senator. I sat at an advantageous point in the gallery and saw each letter delivered and noticed the reactions from senators as they read them.

This bill passed the senate by a Vote of 37-1 and was finally signed by the governor on February 21, 1936. House Bill No. 148 is to provide funds to pay the tuitions of students who are not permitted to do graduate work in this state. It allows each student, who properly qualifies, amounts not to exceed \$175.00 per annum on his or her tuition to do graduate work in institutions outside of the state.

**KENTUCKY NEGRO EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION  
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
208 E. Third Street  
Frankfort, Kentucky  
February 7, 1936**

Senator:

There is now pending before the Senate of the Kentucky Legislature a bill of vital interest to the Negro boys and girls of this state. It provides for the payment of tuition by this state to those students who desire professional and graduate education at institutions outside of Kentucky because they can not pursue such courses of study at our two state supported institutions due to inadequate facilities, and are denied the privilege of attending institutions where such courses are offered due to the separate school law.

This bill is known as House Bill No. 148, and was introduced by Charles W. Anderson, Jr., member of the House of Representatives from Louisville. The bill passed the lower House by a vote of 87-0. Therefore, we are urging all citizens interested in education to aid Mr. Anderson to get this measure successfully through the Senate.

May we depend upon you for your support?

Very truly yours,  
J. H. Ingram, Chairman  
Legislative Committee  
W. S. Blanton, President  
Kentucky Negro Educational Association

**APPROPRIATIONS**

Your committee has used its influence to a large extent in securing sufficient appropriations to adequately maintain the institutions of higher learning for our people. The two state supported institutions are operating on a very small appropriation.

Kentucky State Industrial College suffered a decrease.

West Kentucky Industrial College benefited by an increase.

It looks as if the per capita which is set at \$12.00 will stand for the next biennium.

**SALARY SCHEDULES FOR HIGH SCHOOLS  
1934-35**

A few schools have been selected in different sections of the state to make a study of an equitable distribution of salaries in high schools.

The average salary per high school teacher, which gives an idea how salaries are distributed, is taken from the cities listed below:

	White	Colored
FRANKFORT .....	\$1,426.92	\$ 900.00
HOPKINSVILLE .....	1,279.51	558.75
LEXINGTON .....	1,544.69	1,114.82
LOUISVILLE .....	1,753.69	1,365.22
LYNCH .....	1,436.50	1,051.20
MADISONVILLE .....	1,458.15	555.75
PADUCAH .....	1,268.23	744.14
WINCHESTER .....	1,230.00	905.50

## COST PER STUDENT IN VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS

As per statistics of the school year ending June 30, 1935.

The table below shows the cost per student to the state for each student enrolled in the following institutions.

University of Kentucky .....	\$114.03
Murray Teachers College .....	105.56
Kentucky State Ind. College .....	88.05
West Kentucky Ind. College .....	135.13

## THE NEW CODE

In making a study of elementary schools we find practically the same results as those mentioned in high schools.

The State Board through the report of Dr. J. H. Richmond in Vol. III, No. 10, December 1935 issue of the Educational Bulletin, is very optimistic over the New Code that has been in operation for the last two years and it expressed itself as follows:

## NEGRO EDUCATION

(1) A generally more favorable attitude is prevailing on the part of the school district authorities in favor of a program of education that undertakes to provide equally for all.

(2) More consolidation of small schools with transportation of pupils produces improved service at reduced cost. It has been observed that when transportation is provided in a county for pupils of one race, it is soon extended to those of the other race.

(3) Negro public high-school service has been extended, and the number of pupils in attendance has increased. The enrollment in the high-school grades from the ninth to the twelfth for the past year was 5,179, with 743 in the twelfth grade.

(4) More than ever before, the Negro schools of the state are supported by public taxation. All three of the Negro colleges, all but two of the fifty-eight four-year high schools, and all of the other high schools offering less than four years of work are maintained in the same way. There are only two privately-controlled Negro high schools in the state where there is a tuition fee.

(5) Laws have been enacted that provide for a more nearly uniform school service. Negro school interests share liberally in the benefits of the New Code. Colored people are now recognized as regular citizens of whatever school districts they live in, voting in elections in these districts under the general election laws, paying the school tax rates of these districts, and educating their children in schools supported by taxation in which they participate on equal basis with other citizens of their state and districts. The injustice of separate taxation and separate control for the white and Negro schools in any district is no longer authorized in our laws.

(6) Higher education for Negroes is being advanced and attendance in college is greatly increased. A most significant improvement is represented by the unifying of the administration of the two state



Negro colleges under the State Board of Education. Now for the first time the state's responsibility for higher education for colored people rests with the State Board, which has authority to coordinate the functioning of the two colleges. "THE BOARD CAN NOW WITH AUTHORITY PRESENT TO THE GOVERNOR AND THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY THE STATE'S NEEDS IN THE FIELD OF HIGHER EDUCATION FOR NEGROES. THIS ARRANGEMENT ASSURES A STATE PROGRAM OF EDUCATION, INSTEAD OF TWO SEPARATE PROGRAMS FOR THE PROMOTION OF TWO LOCAL INSTITUTIONS."

#### **OPINIONS FROM COMMITTEE ON THE NEW CODE AND CERTAIN RECOMMENDATIONS**

Many members of the committee as well as other educators have cooperated whole-heartedly and have written letters to that effect. (Their letters are hereto attached).

Recommendations:

We recommend—

- 1st. That a more equitable distribution of salaries be allowed.
- 2nd. Better facilities for transportation, especially where consolidation has been effected.
- 3rd. That every progressive teacher will urge his constituency to support only such representatives as will aid our group in securing a square deal.

We recommend further that you study the conditions in your community and make reports to your chairman before the next legislature meets so that there may be unity of efforts in the interest of the education of our youth.

### ***INTER-COLLEGIATE PRESS***

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**Kentucky State Representatives**

## Report of K. N. E. A. Research Committee

The Research Committee of the K. N. E. A. met at 11:30 A. M. May 25, 1936 in Louisville at the Office of Dean R. E. Clement, Chairman, at Louisville Municipal College. After a formal opening the conference, at which those present were T. R. Dailey, L. N. Taylor, S. L. Barker, Maude E. Brown, F. A. Taylor, W. H. Fouse, R. B. Atwood, Lucy H. Smith, W. S. Blanton, and A. S. Wilson—the latter two being ex-officio members—, A. S. Wilson was elected secretary of the committee. Invited persons at the meeting were Dr. E. A. Norris of K. S. I. C., Prof. J. W. Johnson of Lexington, and Dr. G. D. Wilson of L. M. C.

After remarks by the chairman, it was agreed that a salary schedule study, now a vital factor in education for Negro teachers, would be the first study to be undertaken by the committee. Various committee members made suggestions as to how this study might be undertaken.

After some discussion by various members of the committee, Mr. L. N. Taylor suggested that a general communication to the State Board of Education, City Boards of Education, and County Boards of Education, asking that no differentials, made because of race, be injected in the application of the single salary schedule as it operates. He felt that no formal rebuttal to the Chamberlain report should be made as such.

It was moved and seconded that it be the immediate work of the Research Committee to conduct studies of material now available and to conduct whatever survey it may deem necessary to set forth

before the people of the state, especially those engaged in the administration of school, a study of factors involved in salary scheduling. A committee consisting of President R. B. Atwood, Prof. W. H. Fouse, and W. S. Blanton was appointed to undertake this study by the chairman. Dr. G. D. Wilson and Dr. E. A. Morris were appointed as advisory members of this committee.

It was moved and seconded that out of town members of this committee be refunded their railroad fare to and from Louisville for this meeting. The following checks were issued in accordance with this motion:

W. F. Fouse, Lexington...	\$2.42
Mrs. L. H. Smith, Lexington.	2.42
S. L. Barker, Owensboro ..	3.42
T. R. Dailey, Paducah.....	9.04
W. S. Blanton, Frankfort..	1.78
R. B. Atwood, Frankfort...	1.78

Total \$20.86

The meeting was then adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

### Report of Sub-Committee

The sub-committee of the K. N. E. A. Research Committee makes the following recommendations with reference to a survey of conditions favoring a scientific basis for a standard system of salary schedules for Negro teachers in Kentucky.

#### I. THE SCOPE OF THE SURVEY

The survey should be statewide and representative of the varied teacher-living situations throughout the state. In the sampling not less than fifty per cent of the Negro teachers should be contacted. There are now approximately 1500 Negro teachers

in the state. The survey should cover 750. The sampling should include:

- A. **Various Academic Levels**
  - Elementary school teachers
  - Itinerant supervisors
  - High school teachers
  - College teachers
- B. **Various Types of Schools**
  - Teachers in city schools
  - Teachers in town and village schools
  - Teachers in open country schools
- C. **Different Marital Statuses**
  - Married teachers
  - Single teachers
- D. **Different Sexes**
  - Men teachers
  - Women teachers
- E. **Various Geographical Areas**
  - Teachers in the Eastern Coal Field area
  - Teachers in the Pennyroyal area
  - Teachers in the Blue Grass area
  - Teachers in the Jackson Purchase area
- F. **Different Living Conditions**
  - Teachers living in their own homes
  - Teachers renting from others
  - Teachers with dependents
  - Teachers without dependents

## II. SUBJECT MATTER OF THE SURVEY

The survey should cover every significant cost item having a bearing on the so-called cost of living of Negro teachers in Kentucky—such items as clothing, recreation, rent or lodging, subsistence, educational improvement, conservation of health, religion, et cetera. These cost items should be related to each and every classification of items listed under the scope of the study.

Since there is a dual system of education in Kentucky based on race, it is important that the cost of living for the two racial groups of teachers be comparatively studied. This comparative analysis should cover every cost item and every living condition considered.

A comparison should be made of the proportional expenditures of white and Negro teachers in the light of Engel's law with regard to family income and standard of living. A general statement of these laws follows:

(1) The lower the income of the family, the larger is the proportion of the income spent for food.

(2) Whatever the income, the proportion spent for clothing remains about the same. (The American tendency, however, is to increase the proportion spent for clothing as the income increases.)

(3) Whatever the income, the proportion spent for rent, fuel, and light remains about the same. (The American tendency is to decrease the proportion spent for rent as income increases.)

(4) As income increases, the proportion spent for clothing (home comforts, medical care, recreation, books, periodicals, trade, membership in civic, social, and professional organizations, etc.) greatly increases.

## III. SURVEY TECHNIQUE

The questionnaire, with its limitations, is perhaps the best method to use in this connection. At the suggestion of the K. N. E. A. Research Committee the sub-committee will attempt to draw up an appropriate questionnaire for this purpose. This questionnaire should show whether the teacher works in elementary school, high school or

college, rural or urban area, Eastern Coal Field, Blue Grass, Pennyroyal, Western Coal Field, or Jackson Purchase area, or whether the teacher lives in her own home, rents a room, apartment or house, with or without some one else. The questionnaire should also show the teacher's expenditures for each cost item considered. Since it will be inadvisable for this survey, initiated by Negro teachers in Kentucky, to collect data from white teachers by this same questionnaire method, it may be advisable to get such data by certain indirect methods.

The sub-committee understands that data on cost of living of white teachers in Kentucky can be obtained in part from studies that have already been made by the N. E. A. These N. E. A. studies are largely of a budgetary nature.

It may be possible to get a fair estimate of rentals in the particular municipal areas from widely informed local real estate dealers. It is possible to get a fair estimate of college and university expenses from catalogues of such institutions. In some cases cost of living estimates for the college or university student are given in the institution's catalogue. If such data cannot be obtained in this way, the indirect methods mentioned above may be used. The cost of training of Negro teachers may be obtained from the teachers themselves through the questionnaire method and also by the use of data available in the catalogues of the training institutions attended by these teachers. It is important that a check be made of the ad-

ditional cost to Negro teachers of doing the required graduate work to qualify for the highest type of certificate, under the new school code of Kentucky. Such graduate preparation requires of the Negro teacher attendance at universities outside of the state.

#### IV. POINTS OF CONTACT

The data in the questionnaire will be much more reliable if collected by the personal contact method or methods almost similar than by the method of sending the questionnaire to the teacher through the mail. The following persons are suggested as points of contact by the K. N. E. A. Research Committee and the local teachers in the field:

1. The principals in the larger schools
2. The Jeanes supervisor for the rural teachers in the counties that have such supervisors
3. Active and alert K. N. E. A. members in the areas not touched in 1 and 2
4. The county or city superintendent, in some carefully selected instances
5. Presidents or leaders in the various K. N. E. A. sub-districts in the state

#### V. FINANCING

A certain amount of money should be set aside to take care of the survey cost. The expense items will be:

1. Materials, such as mimeograph paper, ink, pencils, stationery, etc.
2. Clerical work, such as typing, compiling and tabulating
3. Postage for correspondence
4. Employment—that is if a minimal fee is to be paid for data collection. For dispensing with this last named item the sub-com-



mittee makes the following recommendations:

(a) That these contact persons be asked to serve without charge

(b) That these field representatives be given authorized membership on the field staff of the K. N. E. A. Research Committee provided they are active members of the K. N. E. A.

(c) That these field workers be given membership in the K. N. E. A. for a specified number of contacts; or

(d) That a very small per capita allowance be paid the field worker for each survey contact.

5. Publication of the finished report:

For survey materials.....	\$20
For clerical work.....	50
Collection of data.....	50
Postage.....	30
Publication of reports....	100

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Total \$250

G. D. Wilson  
E. M. Norris  
Advisors

For the Research Committee of the K. N. E. A.

(signed) Atwood S. Wilson  
Secretary

(signed) Rufus E. Clement  
Chairman

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**PROCEEDINGS OF THE K.N.E.A.  
DIRECTORS' MEETING  
April 18, 1936**

The Board of Directors met on the above date in the office of the principal in Central Colored High School in Louisville, Ky. The first feature of the meeting was a presentation of a financial report by the Secretary-Treasurer. This report had already received the ap-

proval of the Auditing Committee and acceptance by the general association. The directors, therefore, approved the report for filing. Director E. T. Buford pointed out that there was some confusion in the K. N. E. A. districts as they have been published heretofore. After some discussion, it was moved that the K. N. E. A. districts, as far as possible without undue confusion, be maintained as they were before the new congressional districts were set up and that the necessary procedures for executing this plan be made by the President and Secretary. This motion was carried. The Secretary-Treasurer further suggested that the presidents of the various associations, as they now exist, be made K. N. E. A. organizers, as far as it was deemed advisable, and that the association look forward to having district organizers of the Negro teachers with the president of each district organization functioning as the K. N. E. A. organizer and being a member of an executive committee of the K. N. E. A. Through this procedure, the K. N. E. A. can touch each Negro teacher in Kentucky and thus execute its program with more effectiveness.

A petition from Prof. E. B. Nuckolls, of Ashland, was then presented to the Board of Directors. This petition requested that there be a department of the K. N. E. A. for child welfare and protection. After some discussion, a motion was presented that the request of Prof. Nuckolls be referred to the State Parent-Teacher Association, since the work which he outlined in his request seemed more logically to be a part

of the program of that organization.

A petition from Miss Marguerite Parks and others for the organization of the guidance department in the K. N. E. A. was presented. The directors reviewed the petition and voted to add to the K. N. E. A. departments a Guidance Workers' Conference. They requested that 20 names of those who were the charter members of this department be filed by the Secretary of the K. N. E. A.

The Secretary-Treasurer pointed out that the income of the association permitted him to receive twenty-five per cent of the enrollment fees and that this amount would be twenty-five per cent of the fees paid by about 1400 teachers.

The attention of the directors was then called to the matter of a more careful record of the main addresses on the general session or departmental programs. After some discussion, it was moved that a capable stenographer be employed to take notes on speeches

made at the general sessions and in such other departments to which she might be assigned. This motion was carried. The Secretary-Treasurer then stated that he had in mind such a person and that he would in all probability seek the services of Miss Thelma Cayne for this work.

The directors approved a request that industrial exhibits be permitted at the 1937 session. It was agreed, however, that ribbons be awarded without prizes, as has been the custom in other years when the K. N. E. A. had industrial exhibits.

The Secretary-Treasurer pointed out that he was sending an exhibit of the K. N. E. A. Journal to the Negro division of the 1936 exposition at Dallas, Texas.

Those present at this meeting were Directors R. L. Dowery, V. K. Perry, J. L. Bean, E. T. Buford, and W. S. Blanton, President of the K. N. E. A., and Atwood S. Wilson, Secretary-Treasurer of the K. N. E. A.

A. S. Wilson, Secy.

## **ENROLL**

IN THE

# **N. A. T. C. S.**

SEND \$1.50 TO

**W. W. SANDERS, Sec'y**  
**CHARLESTON, W. VA.**

**MRS. W. C. BURCH, President**

**PLAN NOW**

to be in

# **L O U I S V I L L E**

**April 14-17, 1937**

**61st Convention**  
**K. N. E. A.**

**1877**

**1937**

## Report of Resolutions Committee

Resolved: That the Kentucky Negro Education Association go on record as approving the work of the Honorable Charles S. Anderson, Representative in the General Assembly, and Senator Stanley B. Mayer, in jointly sponsoring the bill which provides for the payment of fees for persons denied the right to pursue certain courses at the University of Kentucky, which courses are not offered at any school in Kentucky for Negroes. We also commend the entire General Assembly in passing this act and Governor A. B. Chandler for his approval of the act.

Be it resolved: That the Kentucky Negro Education Association continue its activity in its efforts toward attaining the ideals of democracy by giving an equal educational opportunity to every child in Kentucky.

Be it resolved: That the K. N. E. A. seek alliances with other educational organizations and institutions in the state in its campaign for a fair interpretation and just enforcement of the 1934 school code.

Because we are living in an era when the vocations of the world are in a process of change and at a time when increased opportunities are needed for vocational activities, be it resolved: That we place more stress upon the teaching of practical subjects in the Negro schools of Kentucky; especially do we recommend more emphasis on the teaching of agriculture and guidance which would lead to the entrance of more of our colored youth in-

to fields of commercial activity and business.

Be it finally resolved: That the Association commend the vigorous activity of President Blanton, the efficient management of the organization by Secretary Wilson, and the efficient management of the Board of Directors in executing a program for the Association to make such a successful year as that of 1935-36.

S. L. BARKER, Chairman.

### MUTTERINGS

(Suitable for school blackboard)

"Better late than never" is not half so good as "Better never late."

\* \* \* \*

Let a man lose everything else but enthusiasm and he will be a success.

\* \* \* \*

Time is capital which costs nothing to get but everything to lose.

\* \* \* \*

The sun has a sinking spell every night but it rises the next morning.

\* \* \* \*

The ladder of life is full of splinters that prick—when we are sliding down.

\* \* \* \*

Effort balances with time on the scales of success.

\* \* \* \*

An ounce of performance is worth a ton of complaint.

\* \* \* \*

Determination is the best ammunition to rout the forces of failure.

## SECRETARY-TREASURER'S FINANCIAL REPORT

April 1, 1935 to April 1, 1936

To the Board of Directors and Members of the K. N. E. A.:

I submit herewith the financial report of the Kentucky Negro Education Association. (Note: On April 1, 1935 there was a balance of \$505.25 on the checking account and \$509.38 on the scholarship fund account, thus making a total of \$1,014.63, in the now closed Mutual Standard Bank. During this year \$47.56 was paid by the receiver to the K. N. E. A. in settlement of this claim.)

### RECEIPTS from April 1, 1935 to April 1, 1936 (Deposited in Lincoln Bank, Louisville, Ky.)

1. Balance as per report of April 1, 1935.....	\$505.18
2. Additional Fees at 1935 Convention .....	694.00
3. Advertisements in 1935 Convention Programs .....	74.00
4. Net receipts of 1935 Musicale .....	46.20
5. Net receipts of 1935 Pageant at Armory .....	352.69
6. F. A. Owen Publishing Co., Exhibit Space .....	5.00
7. State Department of Education, on 1935 Rosenwald Journal .....	52.19
8. Silas Rosenfield, Donation for Research .....	25.00
9. Louisville Convention and Publicity League, Donation	25.00
10. Frances Morgan, Balance on Scholarship Loan .....	15.75
11. Patsie Sloan, Payments on Scholarship Loan .....	25.50
12. Advertisements in 1935-36 K. N. E. A. Journals .....	56.00
13. Mutual Standard Bank, Account Settlement .....	47.56
14. Advance Enrollments for 1936 .....	700.00

Total Gross Receipts .....\$2,624.07

\*Separate Report submitted to Auditing Committee.

### K. N. E. A. PAYMENTS APRIL 1, 1935 TO APRIL 1, 1936

April 2. St. Louis Button Co.,—Badges.....	\$ 28.43
2. Louisville Paper Co.,—Envelopes for Programs, etc.	5.96
2. Brown's Print Shoppe—Miscel. Printing and Mem- bership Cds.....	13.25
4. Kentucky Reporter—Ballots and Miscellaneous Printing .....	9.00
6. S. L. Barker, Director's R. R. Fare to Convention..	3.42
6. J. L. Bean, Director's R. R. Fare to Convention....	3.40
6. W. S. Blanton, Director's R. R. Fare to Convention	1.78
6. Somerville, Boyd & Co.—Cantata Books.....	2.25
6. Cash—J. E. Riddell, P. M.—Stamps—Programs, etc	10.00
6. Louisville Paper Co.—Paper for Financial Reports.	2.99
10. Max Sheppard, Convention Sign Work.....	10.00
11. Joanna Houston, Speaker's fee and Expense .....	50.00
11. Dr. Spencer Shank, Speaker's Fee and Expense....	15.00
11. James Weldon Johnson, Speaker's Fee and Expense.	100.00



	12.	Lenora C. Lane, Speaker's Fee and Expense.....	25.00
	12.	Bertram Doyle, Speaker's Fee and Expense.....	30.62
	12.	F. A. Taylor, Director's Expense.....	1.00
	12.	Lillie Mae Bingham, Prize Spelling Contest.....	10.00
	12.	M. J. Sleet, Auditor's R. R. Fare and Expense....	14.05
	12.	J. D. Steward, Auditor's R. R. Fare and Expense..	7.12
	12.	P. L. Guthrie, Auditor's R. R. Fare and Expense..	8.40
	12.	L. V. Ranel, Ass't. Secy's. Expense.....	8.85
	12.	U. S. Brumfield, Janitor at Quinn Chapel ....	5.00
	12.	Treasurer of Quinn Chapel, Meeting Place Rental..	45.00
	12.	Ed. Rogers—For 3 Janitors at C. H. S. Building..	10.00
	12.	Times-Journal Publishing Co.—Printing Programs.	76.82
	12.	Wm. Ferris, Convention Reporter.....	12.00
	12.	I. Willis Cole Publishing Co.—Publicity.....	15.00
	12.	Jessie Mae Harris, Speaker's Expense.....	5.00
	12.	G. H. Brown, Additional Spelling Prizes.....	8.50
	13.	R. B. Atwood, President's Expense at Convention	9.12
	13.	R. L. Carpenter, Expenses of Musicale .....	20.00
	13.	Lena L. Davis, Expenses of Banquet .....	24.50
	13.	Elizabeth Bolan, Clerk, April 1-15, 1935 .....	20.00
	13.	Carrie Mae Smith, Clerk K. N. E. A. Week.....	10.00
	13.	Eunice Singleton, Clerk at Election, etc.....	10.00
	13.	Office Expense Fund—Beg. April 1.....	50.00
	13.	Richard Johnson, Custodian Art Exhibit.....	5.00
	16.	Mrs. D. L. Lawson, Speaker's Board.....	2.50
	16.	Mrs. R. B. Scott, Speaker's Board.....	3.00
	16.	Mrs. Geo. C. Clement, Speaker's Board.....	4.00
	16.	Mrs. Alzada Buford, Speaker's Board.....	10.00
	18.	Baldwin Piano Co.—Piano Rental.....	12.00
	18.	Mrs. Ellen L. Taylor, Program Expense.....	7.55
	18.	A. S. Wilson, Salary for one year.....	345.00
	19.	Louisville Defender—cut of Mrs. Lane.....	2.50
	23.	W. W. Sanders, Sec'y. N. A. T. C. S.—affiliation Fee	25.00
May	2.	Alberta Wilson, Bal. on 1934 Pageant Banners....	4.60
	2.	Geo. G. Fetter Co., Receipt book and Paper.....	3.38
	25.	W. H. Fouse, R. R. Fare, Research Committee Meet- ing .....	2.42
	25.	Lucy Harth Smith, R. R. Fare, Research Committee Meeting .....	2.42
	25.	S. L. Barker, R. R. Fare, Research Committee Meet- ing .....	3.42
	25.	T. R. Dailey, R. R. Fare, Research Committee Meeting .....	9.04
	25.	R. B. Atwood, R. R. Fare, Research Committee Meeting .....	1.78
	25.	W. S. Blanton, R. R. Fare, Research Committee Meeting .....	1.78
June	10.	Patsie Sloan, Scholarship Loan.....	50.00

	11.	E. H. Roederer, Binding K. N. E. A. Journals....	3.50
	18.	Brown's Print Shop—5000 Env. for K. N. E. A. Journals .....	21.71
July	1.	Office Expense Fund and Petty Cash Account....	50.00
	2.	R. B. Atwood, 2 Delegates' Expenses to N. A. T. C. S. ....	50.00
Sept.	5.	Ass'n for Study of Negro Life—Donation.....	10.00
	25.	Cash—Postage Supt's letters and Office .....	11.50
Oct.	7.	A. S. Wilson, Sec'y. Percentage on 14 Fees.....	3.50
	26.	Louisville Leader—Educational Publicity.....	5.00
	26.	J. E. Riddell, P. M. — Deposit Permit No. 332 (Journals) .....	25.00
Nov.	4.	J. E. Riddell, P. M.—Additional for Nov. Journals.	8.00
	4.	Clingman and Co.—Cut of John W. Bate.....	3.54
	8.	Times-Journal Pub. Co.—Oct.-Nov. Journals.....	203.94
	29.	Brown's Letter & Print Shoppe—Memb. Cards & Office Stationery .....	29.50
Dec.	10.	Office Expense Fund, Clerical Hire, etc. ....	50.00
	10.	Central Mimeograph Service—Spelling Lists & Cir. Letters .....	10.25
	10.	Cash—J. E. Riddell—Postage, Dept. Org., prin... ..	17.50
	12.	R. B. Atwood—Pres.' Office Expenses.....	7.24
	20.	J. L. Bean, Director's R. R. Fare.....	3.72
	20.	E. T. Buford, Director's R. R. Fare .....	3.42
	20.	R. L. Dowery, Director's R. R. Fare.....	8.24
	20.	W. S. Blanton, Director's R. R. Fare.....	1.80
Jan.	2.	Cash—J. E. Riddell, P. M.—Mailing Stationery and Stamps .....	5.00
	14.	Secretary of State, Articles of Incorporation.....	3.00
	13.	J. P. Grieb, Clerk Jeff. Co.—Articles of Incorporation .....	3.00
	13.	Cash—J. E. Riddell, P. M.—200 Circular Letters..	3.00
	15.	Cash—J. E. Riddell, Postage Salary Studies.....	12.00
	16.	Clingman and Co.—Cut of M. S. Brown.....	3.85
	20.	Central Mimeograph Service—400 Salary Studies	49.96
Feb.	1.	Brown's Letter and Print Shoppe--Env. for Ed. Cop	15.68
	10.	J. E. Riddell—Post. Feb. Journals.....	18.00
	14.	Cash—Postage—Office Enrollments, Etc.....	16.00
Mar.	2.	Times-Journal Pub. Co.—Feb.-Mar. Journals.....	100.80
	9.	Office Expense Fund, Clerical Hire and Supplies..	40.00
	20.	Lincoln Bank—Returned Check.....	1.00
	21.	Brown's Print Shoppe—1500 Program Envelopes..	13.52
	21.	Brown's Print Shoppe—Forms K. N. E. A. Newsettes	7.56
TOTAL .....			\$1,996.55
†**BALANCE IN TREASURY (Lincoln Bank) ..			627.52
TOTAL .....			\$2,624.07

† NOTE: The Research Committee has \$67.18 and the Scholarship Fund has \$51.02 in this balance.

\* The office expense fund is used mainly for the payment of workers: Miss Elizabeth Bolan, membership clerk, and Miss Thelma Cayne, stenographer. The balance in the fund is used mainly for office supplies. The total for this fiscal year is \$191.15 for these purposes. The book record of the office expense fund was inspected by the auditing committee. All money from this fund was paid out by receipt only. The receipts are a part of the record.

\*\*Bank statements, cancelled checks and a receipt for each payment is a part of the secretary's record as exhibited to the auditing committee. Money from the general treasury is paid out by check only. Payments are supervised by the Board of Directors and the president of the K. N. E. A. All money is deposited as soon as received to the K. N. E. A. account in the Lincoln Bank at Louisville, Ky. Duplicate receipts are on file for all items in the income.

Respectfully submitted,

Atwood S. Wilson, Secretary-Treasurer of K. N. E. A.

### THE AUDITING COMMITTEE REPORT

April 14, 1936

To the President and Members of the K. N. E. A.:

We the members of the Auditing Committee of the K. N. E. A., after careful scrutiny of the records of Secretary-Treasurer A. S. Wilson, find the books to be in balance with bank statements of the Lincoln Bank and Trust Company, as of April 1, 1936 and we wish to make the following report:

#### RECEIPTS

Balance as per report of April 1, 1935.....	\$505.18
Additional Fees as 1935 Convention .....	694.00
Advertisements in 1935 convention Programs.....	74.00
Net receipts of 1935 Musicale.....	46.20
Net receipts of 1935 Pageant at Armory.....	352.69
F. A. Owen Publishing Co., Exhibit Space .....	5.00
State Dept. of Education, on 1935 Rosenwald Journal..	52.19
Silas Rosenfield, Donation for Research.....	25.00
Louisville Convention and Publicity League, Donation..	25.00
Frances Morgan, Balance on Scholarship Loan .....	15.75
Patsie Sloan, Payments on Scholarship Loan .....	25.50
Advertisements in 1935-1936 K. N. E. A. Journals.....	56.00
Mutual Standard Bank—Account Settlement.....	47.56
Advance Enrollments for 1936.....	700.00
	<hr/>
Total Gross Receipts.....	\$2,624.07
Total Disbursements .....	1,996.55
	<hr/>
Balance in Lincoln Bank and Trust Co., as of April 1, 1936 .....	627.52

In concluding this report, we, the members of the Auditing Committee, take this opportunity to commend Secretary-Treasurer Atwood S. Wilson on the general business efficiency displayed in keeping all records pertinent to this office and to point out four specific instances of genuine progress:

- (1) Bound volumes of K. N. E. A. bulletins embracing the period from 1913 to 1935 are now in the office of the Secretary-Treasurer
- (2) Duplicates of all teacher registration cards are now on file.
- (3) A duplicate receipt book for all moneys received into the treasury of this organization is now in use.
- (4) Tickets for the Annual Pageant this year have been designed to prevent possible duplication.

Respectfully submitted,  
P. L. Guthrie, Chairman  
M. J. Sleet  
J. D. Stewart

#### **ADDENDA TO FINANCIAL REPORT**

Since April 1, 1936, the K.N.E.A. treasurer has paid the expenses of the 60th convention in Louisville, April 15-18, 1936. These expenses included badges for members, publicity, fees to speakers, rental of meeting places, expenses to directors, spelling contest prizes, printing of programs, clerical hire, salary for secretary-treasurer, an affiliation fee to the N. A. T. C. S., a donation to the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, a donation to the Hanby Memorial Fund, Etc.; the total amounting to \$1,305.60. These items will be listed in detail in the next financial report. Receipts since April 1, 1936 include \$517.26, the net receipts of the Sixteenth Annual Exhibition at the Armory, receipts of the Fifth Annual Musicale, advertisements in the K. N. E. A. Journal and Program, and additional membership fees, to total 1410 memberships for the 60th convention. The final total, including the balance reported on April 1, being \$2,045.18. The balance in the K. N. E. A. treasury on May 1, 1936 was \$739.58. This summary of the May transactions of the K.N.E.A. treasurer will be itemized in the next financial report, but is given at this time in order that members of the Association might have an idea of the receipts, expenditures, and final balance at the close of the 1936 convention.

ATWOOD S. WILSON, Secretary- Treasurer.

### **BROWN'S LETTER AND PRINT SHOPPE**

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**A Comparison Confirms This Statement**



## The 1936 K. N. E. A. Honor Roll

The following principals and school officials remitted 1936 membership fees on the 100 per cent basis for the teachers in their respective schools, these memberships having been sent to the K. N. E. A. secretary in one group.

School	Principal	City
Booker T. Washington	Mrs. Lucy H. Smith	Lexington
George W. Carver	Mrs. Fannie White	Lexington
Russell Jr. High	M. H. Griffin	Lexington
Constitution	J. B. Caudler	Lexington
Dunbar High	W. H. Fouse	Lexington
Douglas High	Mrs. Theda Van Lowe	Lexington
Bate High	J. W. Bate	Danville
Simmons Street	J. L. Bean	Versailles
City School	B. G. Houston	Franklin
Bond-Washington	G. W. Adams	Elizabethtown
Dunbar	F. I. Stiger	Mayfield
Greenville Training	G. C. Wakefield	Greenville
Lincoln	W. L. Shobe	Middlesboro
Ed. Davis	Mrs. E. B. Davis	Georgetown
Western High	S. L. Barker	Owensboro
Southgate St.	Miss N. H. Ward	Newport
Shelbyville City	R. D. Roman	Shelbyville
Dunbar	W. H. Robinson	Owensboro
Lynch	P. W. Williams	Lynch
Bannecker	W. E. Newsome	Cynthiana
Northside	W. R. Cummings	Pikeville
Columbia Co. Tr. Sch.	L. C. Carpenter	Columbia
B. T. Washington	Miss C. D. Murray	Carlisle
Rosenwald	Wm. D. Johnson	Barbourville
Mayo-Underwood	W. S. Blanton	Frankfort
Rosenwald	W. O. Nuckolls	Providence
City School	R. L. Dowery	Manchester
Knob City High	H. E. Goodloe	Russellville
County Tr. School	Frank Orndorff	Adairville
Todd County Tr. Sch.	J. W. Waddell	Elkton
Attucks High	P. Moore	Hopkinsville
Booker T. Washington	L. W. Gee	Hopkinsville
Dunbar High	G. P. Wilson	Somerset
Pembroke Graded	Paul W. Hooser	Pembroke
Rosenwald City	Wm. Wood	Harlan
Dunbar City	L. L. Owens	Cadiz
Douglas High	Kenneth H. Meade	Henderson
Alves Street	C. M. Cabell	Henderson
Co. Training Sch.	Richard H. Sewell	Glasgow
City High	J. E. Bean	Midway
Western High	H. S. Osborne	Paris
Eighth Street	George West	Henderson

West Side High	Miss M. M. Elliott	Harrodsburg
Central City High	R. P. Richardson	Central City
Mayslick City	Mrs. Elizabeth Bowen	Mayslick
Lincoln Grant	H. R. Merry	Covington
Lincoln	E. W. Whiteside	Paducah
Benham High	J. A. Matthews	Benham
Dunbar	Raymond I. Pleasant	Morganfield
Garfield	Mrs. M. O. Strauss	Paducah
Oliver High	Scott Mitchell	Winchester
Oldham Co. Tr. Sch.	M. J. Strong	LaGrange
State Street	E. T. Buford	Bowling Green
City Elementary	M. W. Coleman	Lawrenceburg
Richmond High	P. L. Guthrie	Richmond
City School	W. J. Christy	Eminence
Wheelwright City	W. M. T. Gilbert	Wheelwright
Bourbon Co. Training	Miss E. E. Garner	Paris
Roland Hayes	Prof. E. B. McClasky	Pineville
County Tr. School	W. L. Bowman	Bardstown
Bowman's Valley	Henry Owens, Jr.	Bardstown Jct.

#### STATE INSTITUTIONS

School	Official Director
Ky. State Industrial College	Pres. R. B. Atwood
Louisville Municipal College	Dean R. E. Clement
West Ky. Industrial College	Pres. D. H. Anderson
Lincoln Institute	Prin. Whitney Young
Ky. School for Blind	Prin. E. M. Minnis

#### LOUISVILLE CITY SCHOOLS

Charles Young School	Miss Jessie R. Carter
Central High School	Atwood S. Wilson
Mary B. Talbert School	Mrs. Ellen L. Taylor
Douglas School	G. H. Brown
Dunbar School	Mrs. Ellen L. Taylor
Highland Park School	Miss L. J. Sparks
Lincoln School	T. J. Long
Geo. G. McClellan School	Mrs. F. L. McCaskill
G. G. Moore School	Miss Mable Coleman
S. C. Taylor School	J. S. Cotter
Virginia Avenue School	Clyde Liggin
Parkland School	Clyde Liggin
Booker T. Washington School	T. J. Long
Phyllis Wheatley School	J. Bryant Cooper
Adult Education School	Lyle Hawkins
Madison Jr. High School	W. H. Perry, Jr.
Benjamin Bannecker School	Miss Rebecca Guest
James Bond School	Miss R. D. Rogers

## 1936 K. N. E. A. HONOR ROLL FOR SCHOOLS

The following county systems had enrolled one hundred per cent in the K. N. E. A. up to April 15, 1936. These schools and counties have been sent certificates of honor. A star (\*) denotes the county organizer.

County	Superintendent Or Organizer	County Seat
Muhlenberg	Supt. H. F. Bates, Jr.	Greenville
Bath	Supt. W. W. Horton	Owingsville
McCracken	Supt. Miles Meredith	Paducah
Hickman	Supt. Vera Beckham	Clinton
Union	Supt. W. O. Wright	Morganfield
Adair	Supt. C. W. Marshall	Columbia
Washington	Supt. J. F. McWhorter	Springfield
Leslie	*Miss M. S. Brown	Hyden
Boone	*Prof. Wallace Strader	Burlington
Fulton	*Miss Birdie Schofield	Hickman
Laurel	*Prof. Walter D. Bean	London
Lincoln	*Dr. Wm. Tardif	Stanford
Madison	Supt. J. D. Hamilton	Richmond
Wayne	*Miss Jane Duncan	Monticello
Scott	Supt. J. W. Hood	Georgetown
Garrard	*Prof. C. M. Burnside	Lancaster
Mercer	Supt. W. M. Ensminger	Harrodsburg
Shelby	*Prof. R. D. Roman	Shelbyville
Ohio	Supt. W. R. Hartford	Hartford
Todd	Supt. Claude Hightower	Elkton
Owen	*Miss Mary E. Greshaw	Providence
Cumberland	*Miss Arena H. Golder	Bakerton
Daviess	*Mrs. Lettie B. Clark	Owensboro
Christian	*Mrs. M. L. Copeland	Hopkinsville
Henderson	*Mrs. R. E. Cabell	Henderson
Knox	Supt. C. A. Bargo	Barbourville
Taylor	Supt. Geo. E. Sapp	Campbellsville
Oldham	*Mrs. Clara Parrott	LaGrange
Ballard	*Mrs. Callie C. Townley	LaCenter
Barren	*Mrs. Katherine Lewis	Glasgow
Bracken	Supt. Charles Paynter	Brooksville
Bullitt	*Henry Owens	Bardstown Jct.
Grant	*Zadah Thompson	Dry Ridge
Rockcastle	*Lena Marshall	Rockcastle
Jefferson	*Hattie Daniel	Louisville
Franklin	Roy True	Frankfort

## K. N. E. A. Membership By Counties

County	No. of Teachers	No. Enrolled	%	County	No. of Teachers	No. Enrolled	%
Adair	15	16	106	Hardin	8	7	88
Allen	4	2	50	Harlan	13	30	231
Anderson	4	4	100	Harrison	9	6	67
Ballard	3	5	167	Hart	9	2	22
Barren	15	16	106	Henderson	39	45	115
Bell	13	13	100	Henry	7	7	100
Bath	6	6	100	Hickman	9	9	100
Boone	3	3	100	Hopkins	29	10	34
Bourbon	28	22	79	Jefferson	300	348	116
Boyd	7	1	14	Jessamine	11	9	81
Boyle	18	17	94	Kenton	30	30	100
Bracken	2	2	100	Knott	2	1	50
Breathitt	1	0	0	Knox	5	6	120
Breckinridge	6	2	33	LaRue	6	2	33
Bullitt	2	2	100	Laurel	3	3	100
Butler	3	2	67	Lawrence	1	1	100
Caldwell	12	4	33	Lee	2	0	0
Calloway	7	0	0	Leslie	1	1	100
Campbell	4	5	125	Letcher	21	2	8
Carlisle	2	0	0	Lewis	1	0	0
Carroll	1	1	100	Lincoln	14	14	100
Carter	1	0	0	Livingstone	3	0	0
Casey	2	0	0	Logan	27	17	63
Christian	83	86	104	Lyon	4	1	25
Clark	20	19	95	McCracken	40	50	125
Clay	4	3	75	McLean	3	1	33
Clinton	1	0	0	McCreary	1	0	0
Crittenden	2	1	50	Madison	33	35	106
Cumberland	8	7	88	Magoffin	3	0	0
Daviess	28	26	89	Marion	11	6	54
Edmonson	3	1	33	Mason	18	19	105
Estill	1	0	0	Meade	6	0	0
Fayette	89	103	115	Menifee	1	0	0
Fleming	3	0	0	Metcalfe	8	1	13
Floyd	5	3	60	Mercer	20	12	60
Franklin	48	57	119	Monroe	7	2	28
Fulton	15	15	100	Montgomery	12	1	8
Gallatin	2	1	50	Nelson	15	11	73
Garrard	10	13	130	Muhlenberg	24	17	71
Grant	1	1	100	Nicholas	3	4	133
Graves	19	13	68	Ohio	5	6	120
Green	12	6	50	Oldham	5	8	160
Greenup	1	0	0	Owen	4	6	150
Hancock	2	0	0	Pendleton	1	0	0



County	No. of Teachers	No. Enrolled	%	County	No. of Teachers	No. Enrolled	%
Perry	16	7	44	Taylor	9	11	122
Pike	6	6	100	Todd	18	21	116
Powell	2	0	0	Trigg	16	8	50
Pulaski	8	7	88	Union	9	11	122
Robertson	1	0	0	Warren	33	24	73
Rockcastle	1	1	100	Washington	9	9	100
Russell	2	0	0	Wayne	4	4	100
Scott	16	21	131	Webster	9	7	78
Shelby	33	25	73	Woodford	16	16	100
Simpson	12	10	83				
Spencer	4	5	125				
					1515	1410	93.7

**REGULATIONS OF THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION  
GOVERNING THE GRANTING OF STATE AID UNDER PROVISION  
OF  
THE ANDERSON-MAYER STATE AID ACT PASSED BY THE 1936  
REGULAR SESSION OF  
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF KENTUCKY**

1. Any person wishing to receive state aid under this act must file with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction written application on forms provided by him.
2. Official transcripts of college credits must be filed with each original application.
3. Applications should be completed and available to be considered on the following dates:  
Last Tuesday in July for the Fall semester or quarter;  
Last Tuesday in November for the winter quarter, spring term and second semester;  
Last Tuesday in April for summer schools.
4. Applications will be considered for one quarter or one semester at a time.
5. Applications from graduates of standard four-year colleges will be given preference

- over other applications.
6. Payment of fees under this act will be conditioned on the applicant being accepted in the institution for the work indicated in his application.

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**K. N. E. A. JOURNAL**

## RACE SEGREGATION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO EDUCATION

By W. E. B. Du Bois

One of the difficulties of getting at the whole truth about this world is the extraordinary number of its contradictions and paradoxes. They are so puzzling that there is always temptation to settle them by denying or ignoring opposite truths. We continually assert, passionately and fiercely, that certain things are so, when we know perfectly well that they are contradicted by facts which cannot be hidden or denied.

One of the world's great philosophers, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel, tried to express this situation and bring a higher and more comprehensive understanding of the world by his celebrated Thesis, Antithesis and Synthesis; that is; the statement of a great truth; the rise out of that truth of another truth which seems and does contradict the first truth; and then finally, an explanation and combination of these two contradictory aspects of Truth which brings ultimate synthesis and understanding.

The Hegelean dialectic thus expressed has been long discredited as a complete method of explaining the universe, but it still has its practical and intriguing value in clearing up human paradox; and there is a certain higher verity in the fact that one great universally admitted truth continually gives rise to an absolutely contradictory fact; and that in after years, the two become reconciled and understandable in a vast illuminating synthesis.

I want to illustrate this rather abstract introduction by bringing

to your minds two contradictory and paradoxical theses: first, let us take the conception of Humanity; of human progress, increasing happiness, peace and good will toward all men. It is a magnificent conception and it calls for the razing of every artificial barrier between human beings. It is a dream of "no segregation," full and sympathetic contact between human beings, knowledge of them and effort toward the greatest and widest human development. It recognizes that hitherto in the world great men, transcendent ability, genius and character, prosperous groups and great families, have been almost accidental in their appearance because of lack of opportunity for developing ability in the masses of men. It believes that the vast majority of mankind are capable of broad education and culture; that they can achieve and create, and that where with the accidental opportunities of today we have ten great men in science, art and philanthropy, we might easily have ten thousand if all children, for instance, had the attention and care that the Dionne quintuplets are receiving; if we really had universal education of children in small classes with full equipment, under thoroughly educated and carefully selected and deeply devoted teachers; if we had family and social surroundings which would encourage the human soul to blossom and expand and express itself; if every individual and family had work reasonably suited to his ability, and an in-

come which would support him in health and decency, with leisure for recreation and further development.

The doctrine of humanity confines itself to no country, continent or race. It welcomes to human brotherhood black, white, yellow and brown; American, Englishmen, Frenchmen, Japanese, Chinese and Africans. It touches and emphasizes the history and contributions of all people; it exalts no man and no group and no race or nation at the expense of its fellows; and it utterly repudiates the barbarous idea that men must rise by enslaving or insulting, or robbing or murdering their fellows. It finds warrant for all this in the teachings of every great religion, every great Christ, every great Leader: in Christianity, in Buddhism among the followers of Mohammed, and even in the practical precepts of Fetich.

Moreover, no human dream has had more startling and encouraging results. A doctrine of broad humanity has abolished slavery and serfdom; has attempted universal education and has fought poverty and disease; is back of the missionary movement and the International Red Cross, and is the main spring of all philanthropy and social uplift. It has sponsored and is sponsoring today international and inter-racial movements in almost every realm of human activity: in government and law, in commerce and education, in postal and telegraph service, in radio broadcasting, in scientific experimentation, in public health, in trade unions, copyrights, trademarks, weights and

measures and Olympic games. It has been emphasized in dozens of international expositions and international conventions. It has been attempted in the League of Nations, and the movement for world peace, and even in something like a Church Universal. It is the broadest and most splendid vision of mankind and it opposes and must logically oppose all artificial separation of human beings by barriers of race or color, of wealth or geography. It demands not a unity of identity and slavish regimentation, but finds the glory of civilization in the freedom and variety of mankind, in the development of genius and art along all lines, and not simply in accordance with ideals of a few. It especially recognizes that human culture is diffused and enriched by human contact. That social contact always was the key to civilization. I know that my own education has been broader and fuller because of the varieties of human beings with whom I have sat in classrooms and worked at scientific tasks and known and lived with. I have gone to school with white students and black students, yellow and brown. I have had friends in England, France, Germany, Spain and Italy. I have worked with Africans and West Indians. Chinese, Japanese and East Indians. I have in this had a priceless opportunity to understand mankind in most of its chief varieties and many of its most illuminating experiences. In the last month, I have talked and conferred and argued with South Africans, East Africans, Nigerians, West Indians, Englishmen, Dutchmen, Jews and Germans.



The finest and broadest education can only be built up through such many sided contacts.

This is the great **World Thesis** which every civilized man recognizes as the broadest vision of our day.

Yet, stretched beside it, contradicting it and confusing it, stands the Antithesis, as Hegel would say, born out of the very Thesis and expressing a terrible Truth which today cannot be denied or ignored or set aside. Behold, for instance, the Negroes of Kentucky. On this dark and bloody ground, they have passed through a development which denies and sneers at human unity and yet typifies and exhibits the most moving passions and efforts of the human soul. This land belonged to Indians and then was claimed as the heritage of pioneering white men. It became a great endowment for democratic institutions. This free and fertile land was going to mean for the new democracy of the West the abolition of poverty, equality of income, and such breadth of opportunity as would make Americans the richest people on earth in the finest sense of riches. **And yet**, no sooner did the pioneers set foot upon this gift of God, than they brought black slaves with them and imported into Kentucky an institution which denied every democratic principle upon which their ideals were based. For a brief time, between 1792 and 1799, they allowed black men who were free to vote, and they then did away with even this concession to fairness and logic. They at first filled Kentucky with slaves to raise tobacco, and then made it a breeding ground for human be-

ings to pour slaves into the cotton belt. In the years between 1833 and 1840, it has been estimated that Kentucky exported sixty thousand slaves, and while this total may be too large, certainly it is true, that just as Kansas today exports hogs, so in the fifties Kentucky was exporting Negroes at the rate of from two thousand to five thousand a year. Louisville became the center of the slave trade, especially to supply the newly opening Texas, and in each of five Louisville directories, between 1836-1860, there were from 7-81 dealers engaged chiefly in buying and selling slaves. Moreover, it was not simply a matter of selling adult slaves. John S. Young of 74 Fifth Street advertised in 1849: "I will pay fair cash prices for some thirty or forty Negroes from the age of ten to twenty-five years old, male and female."

Lexington had the best equipped slave markets in the state and especially exhibited handsome girls for sale as concubines. The whole sordid drama of fugitive slaves was enacted here with the Ohio River as the boundary line between slavery and freedom. When the Civil War came, Negroes were used by both Confederate and Union troops until the clear promise of freedom from the Northern troops sent the mass of the Negroes into the Union lines and helped to win the war. It was Kentucky that refused desperately to the last ditch to ratify the **13th Amendment**, and yet the Negroes strove with every weapon to achieve freedom, to vote, to work. Planters and capitalists



tried to import Chinese and foreign labor, and here in Louisville in 1869, two hundred and fifty Negro delegates came together to discuss their political and economic rights, as well as their schools, and to help the ratification of the 15th Amendment, and the purchase of real estate. With the help of Negro labor, the prosperity of the state was restored, and by 1871, the crops had reached the pre-war level. Despite this tragedy of strife and separation, slavery and human barter, war and social uplift, we have today still a group largely segregated and apart, with their separate schools and separate churches, separate sections of cities where they live, and concentrated in certain parts of the state, they are segregated in their travel and in their social life. Especially are they discriminated against today in their right to employment and to reasonable wage, and in their opportunity to do the work which they are fitted to do. They typify a condition true of eight million Negroes in the South and to a degree true of four other millions in the North. American Negroes illustrate a philosophy definitely and passionately believed the world over, and so strong and impregnable today that no one sitting in this room tonight will witness its entire disappearance or even indubitable beginnings of such disappearance.

This philosophy is a doctrine of separation; of walls and barriers between human beings. It is illustrated perhaps better than anywhere else in Europe. Europe is a land about the size of the

United States. It is the smallest of the continents, yet it is the center of modern civilization; a land of extraordinary beauty and interest, from the snows of Norway to the Bay of Naples, from the castles of Spain to the forests and steppes of Russia. There are great rivers and magnificent cities; there are museums and universities; there are works of art, showing the finest genius of all mankind. To visit Europe, even for a brief time, is a liberal education. No one can see and forget the boulevards of Paris, the dark winding of Piccadilly, Princess Street, Edinburgh, the Unter den Linden of Berlin. No one who has seen the Alps at Berne, the Cathedral at Milan, the Alhambra at Granada, or the golden domes of Moscow, can ever afterward be quite the same. And yet this continent consists of a dozen countries whose frontiers bristle with guns and fortifications, with repressive legislation, and hostile customs. This land has just emerged from a war which left ten million dead men and twenty million wounded and cost over three thousand millions of dollars.

"The total cost of the war would finance a \$100,000 hospital and medical dispensary in each of the three million villages, towns and cities of the entire earth—and still leave 37 billion dollars with which to endow medical research.

"The interest of 337 billion dollars at five per cent would itself be sufficient to provide salaries of approximately \$1,500 per year for four teachers in each of these three million communities.

"The combined cost of the war would make available a revolving

fund of nearly six billion dollars for each of the sixty nations out of which to provide the maintenance of an inclusive scheme of social insurance, covering all risks of sickness, accidents, old age, widowhood, maternity, and unemployment for the entire population. The interest alone would provide 500 million dollars annually for each of the fifteen nations with the largest populations, 300 millions for the next fifteen, 200 millions for the next fifteen, and 100 millions each for the smallest fifteen." (National Defense, Kirby Page, p. 170.)

Today, Europe is spending money at the rate of four thousands of millions of dollars a year to prepare for another such effort at human suicide. In the nations of Europe, as in the other nations of the world, there has grown up a patriotism which not simply lauds one's own country, but lauds each country at the expense of all other countries. It regards other lands with something which is at least suspicion, and at greatest, the most immeasurable contempt. Lands essentially one are split and separated by language and habit and their written history. Even science embraces the contradictory idea that the French are less than the Germans, and the Germans less than, the French; the English greater than the Italians and the Italians better than the Greeks; the Hungarians superior to the Austrians, and the Spaniards finer than the Rumanians. Every school boy is compelled, not simply to regard his country as the best on earth, but to promise to defend it with his life, whether the country is right or wrong; and to be willing

and eager to suppress truth, even if that suppression contradicts history and common sense.

This patriotism extends to a racial loyalty, whereby the dominant races of the world write history and philosophy to show that the world is what it is, simply because of the power and ability of certain races, and that all decadence is due to race mixture and all civilization to race purity: **all this** in face of that fact that there isn't a single pure race on earth. We do not **need** to ask how this philosophy has spread to America; how it defended and sustained human slavery and defends color caste today, and how it is made not simply a **critterion** of truth, but a way of eternal salvation.

Moreover, this passionate provincialism which most men believe in today has had notable and undeniable results. It has sustained and inspired men; it has emancipated groups and individuals who never dreamed of their own importance and possibilities until the group taught them that they must. There was a time when Germany was nothing in the eyes of the world, and yet through war and struggle and hatred, she came to be one of the great nations of the earth. Nothing has so transformed and uplifted the poor whites of the South as hatred and fear of the Negro. There was a time in the United States when neither white people nor Negroes themselves thought that black people could be educated; or were worth educating; when there were no Negro teachers, physicians, lawyers nor scientists; when there were few free black workers or any belief that there could be

more; when there were no Negro schools nor Negro churches, except such imitations as white people furnished.

And yet, out of race segregation and compulsory degradation, arose a new loyalty, a new confidence, a new determination, which has welded the black people of the United States into a nation within a nation, whose development has become one of the wonders of modern history is not yet really begun. And before us lies, whether we will or not, long years and centuries of separation from other human beings; when we must develop our abilities, concentrate our strength, and increase our powers of knowledge and self-defense.

Here, now, stand Thesis and the Antithesis. There is no use denying either set of facts. The union of humanity is the greatest ideal of our time, and the development of mutually hating and warring races and nations is the only apparent present method of developing human beings. What are we going to do about it? It is a fantastic situation. It is a contradiction of logic and religion. We try to gloss it over. We say that race separation in the United States is growing less and is going rapidly to disappear. It is not growing less. It has changed. Its incidence varies largely; its results today are far different and its walls of different materials and causes and excuses; but the walls of prejudice as prejudice and separation, are as solid in 1936 as they were in 1836.

We shrink and hesitate to admit this. We whistle to keep our courage and try often to refrain from further racial organization

and concentration of effort and development within our race, asserting that the ideal in the United States is one citizenship regardless of race, and that we should not ourselves increase the very discrimination against which we are fighting. **And yet** despite everything we say, we are every day compelled to go further in segregation.

When I was in a white Northern college, the thought of separately organizing for social or other purpose the Negro students in such colleges, was abhorrent. It was admitting the principle of segregation. But what happened? Today, we have a dozen Negro fraternities represented in practically all colleges, white and colored, and we **had** to have them, or else go without social life and without the inspiration of our fellows when we were increasingly cut off from contact with our white fellow students, because the segregation which we on our own initiative develop and transform into co-operation and internal strength is absolutely different from the segregation which white America forces upon us with the object of making us weak and pliable and to keep us in our places.

**For us, race segregation is not an End, it is a means.** We repudiate it as an End. We embrace it and use it as a means of breaking down the very thing it aims at—our degradation and want. For white folk race segregation is not a means, but an end, a method of isolating us so as to save themselves from either knowledge or contamination.

Using, therefore, segregation not as an end, but as a means, our path is increasingly clear be-



fore us. It admits of no hesitation and contradiction. Its clarity is illustrated by one historic example which I cannot refrain from repeating.

St. George's Church in Philadelphia at Fourth and Vine Streets was a great Methodist Church. The Methodists rather prided themselves that they had followed Jesus Christ rather more fully than the Episcopalians in dealing with slavery. The Church of England had met many difficulties in inducing masters to send their slaves to church. The Methodists had invited them in. St. George's had grown to be the most popular church in Philadelphia. But in 1787 there had begun to pour into the city a large number of freed slaves from Pennsylvania with some fugitive slaves from Delaware and Maryland. So that the number of black folk who worshipped God in St. George's brought difficulties. They were naturally not cultivated; they were not always clean; their manners were not the best. It finally seemed to the good people of St. George's that something had to be done about this influx of dark Christians.

One Sunday morning two black men were on their knees praying, when the verger tapped them on the shoulder and courteously asked them to continue their prayers in the gallery.

Immediately a problem was presented to these men. Richard Allen was a man of good repute, a leader in a colored group of honest, God-fearing men. He didn't like this sort of thing. He hesitated as to what he should do about it. He knew he had not been asked to go to the gallery simply by the

man who tapped him on the shoulder. Undoubtedly it was the decision of the church. He asked to be allowed to finish his prayer and then promised that he would leave and would not come again.

Not all the Negroes agreed. Some said: "What of it? They can worship in the gallery just as well." Most of them had never been used to anything else. If they were told to go to the gallery, they went. These Negroes stayed in St. George's Church. Their descendants are still Methodists and number 26,130 members, but they form separate congregations with black ministers and black bishops, and they are the one reason why the Methodist Church South and the Methodist Church cannot today find enough religion to unite them in one great Methodist body.

The little group with Richard Allen and Absalom Jones did not go to the gallery. They walked out of the church and then sat down and thought about where they were going to worship.

They formed a little organization with some insurance features and discussed the future after they had voluntarily segregated themselves from the white congregation. They differed in opinion. One part was invited to form a church under the Episcopalians. Their leader, Absalom Jones, was made rector of the church; but he was never allowed to meet with the white ministers. His group formed a church, but it was a church apart from the other churches. That church has grown; similar churches have grown, until you have 51,502 colored Episcopalians in 7,299 churches in the United



States. But the segregation of these churches from white churches has never disappeared.

The men under Richard Allen were not satisfied even with this. They said, "We are not going to accept segregated membership in any church. We are going to have our own church." They formed the African Methodist Episcopal Church. This church today has 545,814 members in 6,708 churches. It is a Negro organization, with Negro bishops, and owns 32 millions of dollars worth of property.

Thus, it made no difference in its early days whether Negroes accepted segregation or not. They were segregated and are today.

We have got to develop our own residential sections and homes in sheer self-defense against crime and disease in slums. We have got to make our Negro schools the very best schools possible because no price, even of humiliation and discrimination, is too much to pay for knowledge and the best training of our children. We have got to go even further than we have gone in demanding for these schools not simply decent buildings and civilized salaries, but a voice in the allocation of educational funds; the appointment of teachers; the selection of textbooks, and a share in the duties and powers of superintendence, and state support of professional and higher education. This is not less segregation; it is more; and it is today absolutely unavoidable.

What, now, is the Synthesis of this Thesis and Antithesis? How are we going to reconcile these two points of view? Suffice it to say: **they cannot be immediately**

**reconciled.** As a practical program, we have got to face and emphasize things as they are not as they should be. Today, the Negro in the United States has got to emphasize and take advantage of segregation, not simply in education, but particularly he has got to organize more thoroughly his economic life, and he must do this not because he thinks that segregation is best, but because knowing it is the worst thing for this nation and world, he nevertheless knows, too, that it is the only way to serve his group and to develop that power and self-respect without which no people can survive today.

**On the other hand,** beside the practical fact, and the immediate and inescapable program, lies deep value and force in spiritual attitude and determined allegiance and Truth and Ideal. We must not worship segregation; we must not for a single second in Eternity call Evil good. The Negro can and must have a clear vision of the ultimate necessity of human union, tolerance and contact. While he builds and teaches and makes efficient Negro schools, he can know that ideal education is absolutely without segregation as to class or race, either among students or teachers. And while he knows that years, if not centuries, must pass by before this ideal can be realized, he need never give up the ideal. Effectual human unity through present diversity can come so long as human eyes remain set toward the morning and human ears hear the singing of the stars. **Emphasis** continually must change: increased segregation here, increased insistence upon race loyalty and confi-

dence when survival demands, and yet readiness at any time to follow the ideal of one world for all men; **whenever** and **wherever** and in whatever degree this ideal becomes real.

Applied specifically to our problem of Negro education, perhaps we can find synthesis of our paradox in a statement like this: the greatest duty of Negro schools is to educate white folk; to educate them in a realization of how efficient Negro teachers can be; of how well Negro students can learn, and how fine an organization can be set up by Negro people. This education of white Americans can lead and will lead and should be designed to lead, to

a time when such a thing as a Negro school will be anachronism and the silly waste of money and effort in separate school systems will be a thing of the past; a thing to **forget** along with War and Protective Tariffs and Poverty and race superiority. Work for the Negro race in school and home, in knowledge and power, in pride and aspiration, is work for the races and nations of the world and for their enlightenment in the ideal of one humanity in which there is no discrimination or segregation based merely on race or color. This is the **Synthesis** of our current **Thesis** and **Antithesis** of contradiction and paradox in the race problem.

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## K. N. E. A. Kullings

Mrs. M. L. Copeland of Hopkinsville, chairman of the Rural School Department of the K.N.E.A., attended Columbia University during the past summer. She has some excellent plans which should greatly improve the rural schools in Christian County and adjoining counties during the school year 1936-37.

\* \* \*

Four teachers of Adair County—Mrs. Ida E. White, Mrs. Adell Jones, Miss Molly Lasley, and Miss Paralee White—were the first teachers to enroll in the K.N.E.A. for 1936-37. These teachers enrolled in August, 1936. Supt. C. W. Marshall is the educational director in Adair County.

\* \* \*

The following Kentuckians attended the convention of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools at Atlanta July 28 to August 1, 1936: Atwood S.

Wilson, Secretary of the K.N.E.A. of Louisville, W. S. Blanton, President of the K.N.E.A. of Frankfort, W. H. Fouse, principal of Dunbar High School of Lexington, R. L. Dowery, principal of the Manchester school, Dean H. C. Russell and Dr. Ernest Norris of K. S. I. C. at Frankfort, and Dean and Mrs. R. E. Clement of Louisville.

\* \* \*

Miss R. L. Carpenter, chairman of the Music Department of the K.N.E.A., received her Mus. B. degree from Northwestern University during the past summer. Miss Carpenter is supervisor of music in the colored schools of Louisville and has done outstanding work in her position. The K.N.E.A. congratulates her upon her recent achievement.

\* \* \*

Supt. W. W. Horton of Bath County has written the Secretary

of the K.N.E.A. that the colored teachers of his county have voted to enroll 100 per cent in the K.N.E.A. just as his white teachers voted to enroll in the K.E.A. We appreciate superintendents like Supt. Horton who show an interest in the progress of both the colored and white teachers. Since writing this letter, Supt. Horton has sent a check to cover these fees.

\* \* \*

Mrs. Artillia Anderson, the wife of President D. H. Anderson of the Western Kentucky Industrial College at Paducah, died Friday, July 31, 1936. The K.N.E.A. extends its sympathy to President Anderson.

\* \* \*

Dr. R. E. Clement, dean of the Louisville Municipal College, served as the 1936 president of the N.A.T.C.S. In his address at the convention at Atlanta, Dean Clement urged the enactment of Federal legislation that would make appropriations sufficient to equalize the educational opportunity of the Negro in the South.

\* \* \*

Mrs. Willa Carter-Burch, supervisor of primary grades in the schools of Washington, D. C., was elected president of the N.A.T.C.S. for 1936-37.

\* \* \*

Dr. Jennie D. Porter, principal of the Harriet Beecher Stowe School in Cincinnati, died during July, 1936. Miss Porter was among the most esteemed principals of Cincinnati. She was the first woman of her race to receive a Ph. D. degree from the University of Cincinnati. She left an estate of \$50,000 to further the education of pupils of the

Stowe Junior High School where she rendered so many years of faithful service.

\* \* \*

Lincoln Institute, under the leadership of Whitney M. Young, faces the greatest year in its history. Applications are coming in from many states and all sections of Kentucky. A number of improvements have been made on the campus and arrangements have been made for buses to transport more than 80 pupils from Jefferson and Shelby counties.

\* \* \*

Mr. Donald A. Edwards, A. M. University of Chicago, and a candidate for the Ph. D. degree at that school, has been appointed to teach physics and mathematics at the Louisville Municipal College. Mr. Joseph H. Wortham, A. M. Howard University, has been appointed to teach biology during 1936-37 in the place of Mr. W. M. Bright, who is on leave of absence from Louisville Municipal College to complete his work on a Ph. D. degree at the University of Illinois.

\* \* \*

Newly appointed teachers in the Louisville system include Wiley B. Daniel, James Edmunds, Edna Mae Daniel, Addie Wilson, Clara Leachman, Mattie C. Holmes, Jerusha Knox, Marie Reeves, Ethel Carman, Harvey Smiley, Minnie Withers, and Sallie Belle Edwards.

\* \* \*

Pres. D. H. Anderson is making an effort to have W. K. I. C. at Paducah raised to a standard four-year college. He is to be commended for this effort and deserves the cooperation of our leading educators.



Pres. R. B. Atwood and Dean H. C. Russell report a splendid opening at K. S. I. C. There is indication of one of the largest enrollments in the history of the institution. Several professors holding Ph. D. degrees are now members of the faculty.

\* \* \* \*

Mr. Whitney M. Young, prin-

cipal of Lincoln Institute, reports the highest enrollment in the history of the institution. The girl's dormitory has been filled to capacity and the number of boys in the school is greater than ever before. A new feature at Lincoln Institute this year is the operation of project farms by the students in agriculture.

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## K. N. E. A. Announcements

The K.N.E.A. Convention will be held in Louisville, Kentucky from April 14 to 17, 1937 with headquarters at Quinn Chapel.

Industrial exhibits will be an added feature at the 1937 Convention. Those schools which desire to bring industrial exhibits should notify the secretary of the K.N.E.A. as soon as possible in order that space might be arranged for the exhibit. The nature of the exhibit should be described and the approximate amount of space required for it.

\* \* \*

The K.N.E.A. will feature the Annual Spelling Bee at the 1937 Convention. A list of words will be sent out from the office of the secretary and elimination contests will be held throughout the state. In order to facilitate the operation of the final contest in Louisville on April 16, there will be a written contest in which all entrants can participate. The entrants making the ten highest scores on the written test will be those to compete in the final oral contest.

\* \* \*

The president and the first vice-president of the K.N.E.A. will be ineligible to succeed themselves after the 1937 Convention. New

candidates will, therefore, seek these offices. Voting will take place by ballot on Friday, April 17 during the annual Convention.

\* \* \*

Those who know of teachers who have passed since the last Convention in April, 1936 are requested to send the names of these teachers to Rev. J. Francis Wilson, of Maceo, Kentucky, the chairman of the Necrology Committee.

\* \* \*

The year 1937 marks the fifteenth year of service for the present K.N.E.A. secretary-treasurer. A year ago, the secretary-treasurer stated that he would probably discontinue his work in that office in 1937. Since that time, a number of the principals, teachers, and officers of the K.N.E.A. have called attention to the fact that the K.N.E.A. would suffer a hardship for both of the executive officers to relinquish their offices at the same time. After conceiving the merit in this fact and realizing that the organization has had a continuous progress in these fifteen years, the present secretary-treasurer, Atwood S. Wilson, will be a candidate at the 1937 session to succeed



himself. The secretary-treasurer greatly appreciates the cooperation which the teachers and principals of Kentucky give him in handling the affairs of the association and especially for the confidence which they express in his ability.

\* \* \*

A questionnaire regarding secondary education for Negroes has been sent to the principals of our high schools. These questionnaires should be filled out and returned to Prof. Kenneth Meade, principal of the Douglas High School of Henderson, Kentucky. Those principals who have not sent in these questionnaires are urged to do so at once.

\* \* \*

The Sixth Annual Musicale will be held on Friday, April 17, in Louisville. A feature of the Musicale this year will be the appearance of a noted singer from Chicago, soon to be announced.

\* \* \*

The various colored district associations in Kentucky have been made the official supporting associations of the K.N.E.A. An officer in each of these associations has been appointed as a K.N.E.A. organizer. The list of these organizations and the counties which belong to them appear elsewhere in this Journal.

\* \* \*

The Seventeenth Annual K.N.E.A. Exhibition will be held at the Armory on Saturday, April 17. The 1937 pageant will be part of the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the K.N.E.A. A pageant, "Education Marches On," is now being planned. In this pageant there will be 2,000 pupils

from the public schools of Louisville and other schools in Kentucky.

\* \* \* \*

The officials of Lincoln Institute have authorized the announcement of an award for the most outstanding work done in the colored schools of Kentucky during the year 1936-37. It will be a gold trophy and will be presented at the annual K. N. E. A. convention. Very shortly details of this award will be sent to the principals and published in the K. N. E. A. Journal.

Two students, Miss Ann Howard Russell, of Atlanta University, and Miss Lucy Pearl Jordan, at Kentucky State Industrial College, have been granted loans from the K.N.E.A. scholarship fund. These loans were \$50.00 each. Previously three other students received loans from the K.N.E.A. scholarship fund. A part of the proceeds of the Sixteenth Annual Exhibition at the Armory in 1936 was placed in this fund to make possible these loans.

PLAN NOW TO ATTEND

**The 17th Annual  
K. N. E. A. Exhibition**

AT THE

**ARMORY**

IN LOUISVILLE

ON

**Sat. April 17, 1937**

OVER

**1,000 Pupils Will Be On  
The Program**

## DISTRICT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF THE K. N. E. A.

### 1. First District Teachers' Association

H. S. Brown, President, 120 Bloomfield Avenue, Paducah

County	No. Tch.	County	No. Tch.	County	No. Tch.
Ballard	3	Crittenden	2	Livingston	3
Caldwell	12	Fulton	15	Lyon	4
Calloway	7	Graves	19	McCracken	40
Carlisle	2	Hickman	9	Trigg	16

Total teachers eligible for membership: 132

1936 Session at Paducah (W. K. I. C.) on Nov. 27 and 28.

### 2. Second District Teachers' Association

W. E. Lee, President, Rosenwald High School, Madisonville

County	No. Tch.	County	No. Tch.	County	No. Tch.
Christian	83	Hopkins	29	Union	9
Daviess	28	McLean	3	Webster	9
Henderson	45	Ohio	6		

Total teachers eligible for membership: 212

1936 Session at Madisonville on October 23.

### 3. Third District Teachers' Association

E. T. Buford, President, State Street High School, Bowling Green

H. E. Goodloe, K. N. E. A. Organizer, Knob City High School,  
Russellville.

County	No. Tch.	County	No. Tch.	County	No. Tch.
Allen	4	Logan	27	Simpson	12
Barren	16	Metcalf	8	Todd	18
Butler	3	Muhlenberg	24	Warren	33
Edmonson	3				

Total teachers eligible for membership: 148

### 4. Fourth District Teachers' Association

R. L. Dowery, President, Box 32, Manchester

G. W. Adams, K. N. E. A. Organizer, Bond-Washington School,  
Elizabethtown

County	No. Tch.	County	No. Tch.	County	No. Tch.
Adair	15	Hancock	2	Nelson	15
Anderson	4	Hart	9	Shelby	33
Breckinridge	6	Hardin	8	Spencer	4
Bullitt	2	Larue	6	Taylor	11
Green	12	Marion	11	Washington	9
Grayson	1	Meade	6		

Total teachers eligible for membership: 154

1936 Session at Shelbyville on October 16 and 17.

**5. Jefferson County Colored Teachers' Association**

Mr. A. L. Garvin, President, 2307 W. Chestnut Street, Louisville.

Miss Hattie Daniel, K. N. E. A. Organizer, 1512 W. Chestnut Street, Louisville

Number of teachers in Jefferson County: 300.

Meetings at Louisville October 16, November 20 and Third Friday each month at 3:00 p. m.

**6. Fifth District Negro Education Association.**

Miss N. H. Ward, K. N. E. A. Organizer, Southgate Street School, Newport.

County	No. Tch.	County	No. Tch.	County	No. Tch.
Boone	3	Carroll	1	Kenton	30
Bracken	2	Gallatin	2	Pendleton	1
Campbell	4	Grant	1		

Total teachers eligible for membership: 44  
1936 Session at Covington.

**7. Bluegrass Principals' Conference and Teachers' Association**

Mrs. Theda Van Lowe, President, 396 Price Road, Lexington, Ky.

District A—J. W. Bate, K. N. E. A. Organizer, 509 Russell Street, Danville.

County	No. Tch.	County	No. Tch.	County	No. Tch.
Bourbon	28	Fayette	103	Owen	4
Boyle	18	Franklin	48	Powell	2
Clark	20	Henry	7	Scott	16
Estill	1	Lee	2	Woodford	16
		Oldham	5		

District A Total: 270

District B—W. E. Newsome, K. N. E. A. Organizer, 436 Penn Street, Cynthiana

County	No. Tch.	County	No. Tch.	County	No. Tch.
Casey	2	Lincoln	14	Montgomery	12
Harrison	9	Madison	35	Nicholas	4
Garrard	10	Menifee	1	Robertson	1
Jessamine	11	Mercer	20	Russell	2

District B Total: 121.

Total teachers eligible for membership: 391.

**8. Seventh District Negro Education Association**

W. F. Mudd, President, Box 297, Jenkins

County	No. Tch.	County	No. Tch.	County	No. Tch.
Breathitt	1	Knott	2	Perry	16
Leslie	1	Letcher	21	Magoffin	3

Total teachers eligible for membership: 44.

1936 Sessions at Jenkins on October 29 and 30.

### 9. Ninth District Negro Education Association

W. L. Shobe, K. N. E. A. Organizer, 430 State Highway, Middlesboro.

County	No. Tch.	County	No. Tch.	County	No. Tch.
Cumberland	8	Monroe	7	Rockcastle	1
Clinton	1	McCreary	1	Wayne	4
Laurel	3	Pulaski	8	Russell	2
Leslie	1			Whitley	2

Total teachers eligible for membership: 38.

1936 Session at Harlan on October 9.

### 10. Eastern Kentucky Negro Education Association

J. H. Cooper, President, 401 Ninth Street, Ashland

County	No. Tch.	County	No. Tch.	County	No. Tch.
Bath	6	Floyd	5	Lewis	1
Boyd	7	Greenup	1	Mason	18
Carter	1	Lawrence	1	Pike	6
Fleming	3				

Total teachers eligible for membership: 49.

1936 Session at Ashland on November 10, 11 and 12.

### 11. Upper Cumberland District Colored Teachers Association

William M. Wood, President, Box 183, Harlan, Ky.

County	No. Tch.	County	No. Tch.	County	No. Tch.
Bell	13	Harlan	13	Knox	6
Clay	4				

Total teachers eligible for membership: 36.

1936 Session at Harlan on October 8 and 9.

## Convocation Address

Delivered by Dr. Rufus Clement, Kentucky State Industrial College  
August 14, 1936

**Subject: "The Teacher-Centered School"**

Illustration: Nicodemus' visit to Jesus.

I. Teachers that come from God.

(a) Their first impressions upon the world and their fellows.

(b) The first teacher.

1. Speculatively.

2. Philosophically

(c) Great teachers of the world

1. Socrates

2. Aristotle

3. Plato

4. JESUS

(d) Their classroom was the world.

(e) Their students were seekers of the truth.

(f) The American teacher.

(g) The Negro teacher.

1. a leader

2. a visioner

3. a sponsor



- II. Nicodemus' challenge that Great Teachers Come From God.
- III. Responsibility of the Teacher.
- (a) Eradicator of Ignorance—to eradicate ignorance
  - (b) Inspirator—to inspire
  - (c) Informer—to inform
  - (d) Trail Blazer—to point out the way
- IV. The belief of the Indian that to bathe in the bathing waters of a Brahminite meant salvation; that if a man dies, his wife should be burned on his funeral bier.
- V. Critical appraisals of our job as teachers.
- VI. Our conclusions are based upon our point of view.
- VII. Our Obligations:
- (a) to grow
  - (b) to be open-minded
  - (c) to teach others to grow
  - (d) to study
  - (e) to differentiate superstition and knowledge
    1. Some superstitions:  
Walking under ladders;  
No. 13; breaking mirrors; a new moon; a black cat; throwing your hat upon the bed; a rabbit's foot; light and dark of the moon.
- VIII. Trained men base their conclusions upon facts rather than traditions, prejudices and emotions.
- IX. The teacher's task:
- (a) free yourselves
  - (b) free your people
  - (c) free your community
  - (d) free your state
  - (e) free your Nation
  - (f) teach the full life based upon seekers of the truth.
  - (g) seek the abundant life, this world is dynamic
- X. Our great teachers of the past would be astonished at the accomplishments today.
- XI. What of tomorrow? A hundred or more years from now?
- XII. Contrast the handling of contagious diseases of yesterday and today.
- ((a) People don't have to have diseases.
  - (b) Dogs don't have to have rabies.
- XIII. Your final obligation as God and Teacher is to teach the GOOD LIFE.
- (a) Our environments challenge us to teach love, good-will, respect, trustworthiness and group-interest.
  - (b) Look forward to the realization of Christian ideals.
    1. Happiness
    2. Peace
    3. Love
- XIV. This is the challenge which I bring to you that you may so teach and live that men say of you, "There goes a teacher sent from God."

### ONLY 100 YEARS AGO

There was not a public library in the United States.  
 Almost all furniture was imported from England.  
 An old copper mine in Connecticut was used as a prison.  
 There was only one hat factory and it made cocked hats  
 Every gentleman wore a queue and powdered his hair.  
 Crockery plates were objected to because they dulled the knives.  
 Virginia contained a fifth of the whole population of the country.

# Educationally Speaking

By H. C. Russell

## "A RICH FIELD FOR K.N.E.A."

Already the friends of various state leaders are sending up trial balloons for their favorites for presidency of K. N. E. A. Much movement is evident behind the scenes although no one has thus far advanced to the front of the stage. From Lexington came the emissaries of the veteran leader W. H. Fouse, who pled for a clear field that this national character should have an honor so long denied him. In loud whispers there came from the same fair city the plausible argument that a woman should claim the honor, and that Mrs. Lucy Harth Smith is the most available woman.

From the western section the friends of H. L. Barker, who ran a remarkable race in 1935, feel that that which was denied him then should be conferred in 1937. This candidacy is perhaps the most advanced at the present date. Then, there is the Third District leader, H. E. Goodloe of Russellville whose friends insist that his successful year of service there should entitle him to state wide consideration for the coveted leadership of the State Association. How Mr. Goodloe feels about it has not yet been revealed. While in that section, it is not well to forget that another leader of that section, E. T. Buford, has many admiring friends.

The Beautiful Ohio seems to

have dwellers along its shores whose friends believe full worthy of the honors and responsibilities incumbent in the presidency. Near the Northern bend of the river is situated the Lincol'n-Grant high school whose principal, H. B. Merry, has made a fine educational record in Covington and in the K. N. E. A. There are numerous friends who are waiting to go forward at his announcement. On down the river at Louisville we find the long-true Secretary-treasurer who almost annually announces his intention of releasing the duties of that office. When that time comes, he will be hard to beat for the president. Is this the year for Atwood Wilson's announcement? Still farther down, in Union County there dwells a well-known teacher who has lost and won in other K. N. E. A. races, but a man who probably deserves better than he has received. Friends say that C. L. Timberlake is ready to take the field again. He would have wide backing.

Perhaps there are others, but it happens that their trial balloons have not been sighted in the breezes. A fine field this is from which to choose. Every one of them is eligible, and each has his following. With such characters in prospect for its leadership, the K. N. E. A. is assured of continued achievement for the future.

(From the Louisville Leader, October 10, 1936.)

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