

THE K.T.A. KERNEL

Official Publication of the Kentucky Teachers Association

Volume 1, Number 1

Louisville, Kentucky

May-June, 1954

Teachers Vote Membership Fee from \$3 to \$4

K.T.A. Members Approve Changes in Constitution

On Friday, April 23, 1954, the members of the Kentucky Teachers Association approved several constitutional changes. Chief among these was the increase of the annual dues from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per year.

The teachers also voted to permit the assistant secretary to be elected for a term of one or three years. The constitution already provides for the secretary-treasurer to be elected for a term of one or three years. The present Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Anita W. Robinson was elected at the 1953 constitution for a term of three years. Under the above constitutional change, the assistant secretary, whose duties are interwoven with the secretary-treasurer can work to better advantage. They together can plan an administration that will not be interrupted by a possible change each year. At present the assistant secretary serves as business manager of the K.T.A. Journal and is the director of the commercial exhibits at the annual convention. He also aids in the execution of convention details and helps keep a record of the proceedings.

The teachers also voted on the following constitutional changes: "That Article XI, Section I of the K.T.A. constitution be revised to read as follows: 'That the President or Vice President be eligible to succeed himself after having served two successive years, provided each or either receives two thirds of the majority of the votes cast during an annual election.' This provision was formerly in the constitution of the K.N.E.A. The vote for this change was: Yes, 148; No, 46.

The complete constitution of the Kentucky Teachers Association will be printed in the October-November, 1954 issue of the K.T.A. Journal. The above changes will be incorporated in this reprint of the K.T.A. convention.

Special Committee Named to Study Integration Problems

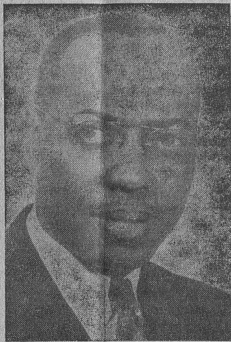
The Kentucky Teachers Association closed a precedent setting meeting climaxed by a record of achievement toward preparation for integrated systems.

During its business sessions the president, Amos R. Lasley of Hopkinsville, appointed Dr. Charles H. Parrish of University of Louisville; Dr. R. B. Atwood, president of KSC; Dr. D. G. Wilson of KSC; H. E. Goodloe, Owensboro, and J. A. Matthews of Benham to join a committee from the KEA and study problems of integration.

ANNOUNCEMENT

On May 17, 1954, the U. S. Supreme Court declared segregation in public schools illegal. The October, 1954, K.T.A. Journal will outline recommendations and suggestions for desegregation in Kentucky.

N. E. A. Delegates



PROF. A. R. LASLEY
President of K. T. A.
Hopkinsville, Ky.



MRS. ANITA W. ROBINSON
Sec'y.-Treas. of K. T. A.
Louisville, Ky.

Convention Delegates Selected by Directors

The Board of Directors of the Kentucky Teachers Association met on Friday, April 23, 1954, at the Central High School building. President A. R. Lasley, Atwood S. Wilson, consultant, and the entire Board of Directors attended the meeting. Also in attendance was Mr. Joseph A. Carroll of Lincoln Institute, the newly elected member of the K.T.A. Board of Directors.

The directors approved the budget submitted by the secretary-treasurer which included an office assistant to aid the secretary in the clerical aspects of her work.

The directors authorized the K.T.A. president, A. R. Lasley of Hopkinsville, and the secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Anita W. Robinson, to be the official delegates to the meeting of the National Education Association convention to be held in New York City, June 27 to July 4, 1954. The main meetings are to be at the famous Madison Square Garden. Alternate delegates were named they are Mrs. Bernice Brooks of Hopkinsville and Mr. C. B. Nuckolls of Ashland.

The directors also authorized Professor E. O. David of Cynthi-

ana, retiring member of the Board of Directors, to represent the K.T.A. at the American Association of Rural Education at Washington, D.C., October 7 to 6, 1954. Professor C. B. Nuckolls, principal of the Booker T. Washington School of Ashland, Kentucky, was authorized to represent the K.T.A. at the annual regional meeting of the American Teachers Association at Wheeling, West Virginia, on April 30 and May 1, 1954.

All of these delegates have been requested to make reports in an issue of the K.T.A. Journal during 1954-55, giving the highlights of the conventions attended. By this procedure, all teachers might be helped by the attendance and subsequent reports of these official delegates of the K.T.A. to the conventions mentioned above.

The Board of Directors also named an N.E.A. Commission on Standards and Educational Policies for Kentucky. This committee consisted of Dr. G. D. Wilson, Dr. R. B. Atwood, Dr. C. H. Parrish, Atwood S. Wilson and Mrs. Anita W. Robinson, secretary-treasurer of the K.T.A.

The Board of Directors elected Atwood S. Wilson, former secretary of the K.T.A. to serve as consultant for the year 1954-55.

Comment of Dr. Jackson; K.T.A. Guest Speaker

This is the time for you to think of setting up grants-in-aid that will kill two birds with one stone. On the one hand, by naming them after your own stalwarts you will not let the memory of the Negro teachers in Kentucky in a trying time perish objectively on the

vine. On the other hand, by stipulating that these grants-in-aid will go to workmen handling materials which help to put in proper focus the experience of America with Negroes and of Negroes with their American environment you will be playing a role which will strengthen the position of these Negroes who must work to see that integration is properly carried out for all Americans.

"Yes" Votes Win With A Majority of Over 2 to 1

On Wednesday, April 23, 1954, the annual election of the Kentucky Teachers Association was held in room No. 140 in the Central High School building at Louisville, Kentucky. Prof. Amos R. Lasley, of Hopkinsville, being unopposed, was unanimously elected for the year 1945-1955.

Those nominated for Vice Presidents received votes as follows: (1) Mrs. Theda Van Lowe of Lexington 135 votes; (2) Mr. William Wood of Harlan, 116 votes, and (3) Mrs. M. J. Egester of Paducah 77 votes. Mrs. Van Lowe was therefore elected as first Vice President of the K.T.A. and Mr. William Wood as second Vice President. Mr. Robert Lawery of Louisville was re-elected as assistant secretary and Miss Alice Samuels of Frankfort as historian. The greatest contest was for membership on the Board of Directors for the Kentucky Teachers Association. A count of the ballot revealed the following results: (1) J. A. Carroll of Lincoln Ridge, Ky., 112 votes; (2) W. C. Mathis of Drakesboro, Ky., 91 votes; (3) J. V. Robinson of Elizabethtown, Ky., 79 votes; (4) E. O. David of Cynthiana, Ky., 54 votes, and (5) W. Taylor Seals of Lexington, Ky., 50 votes. Joseph A. Carroll of Lincoln Ridge and W. C. Mathis of Drakesboro are therefore the two elected members of the K.T.A. Board of Directors and will serve for two years, 1954 to 1956.

Other K.T.A. Directors whose terms expire at the 1955 convention are C. B. Nuckolls of Ashland, Ky., and E. W. Whiteside of Paducah, Ky. The term of Mrs. Anita W. Robinson, secretary-treasurer, does not expire until 1956. Atwood S. Wilson, secretary emeritus of the K.N.E.A., was elected by the Board of Directors as the K.T.A. consultant.

A special feature of the 1954 K.T.A. election was voting on the following amendment to the constitution: "That the annual dues of the Kentucky Teachers Association be increased from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per year." There were 137 "Yes" votes and 67 "No" votes on this amendment. This is more than two to one and in accordance with the K.T.A. constitution, this change in membership dues becomes effective May 1, 1954.

At the 1953 Session of the K.T.A., the resolutions committee recommended an increase in the annual membership fee from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per year. This resolution was approved by the general session of teachers at which it was presented. On Thursday, April 22, 1954, the secretary-treasurer of the K.T.A. presented a budget for 1954-55 based on a proposed \$4.00 annual membership. This report was approved by the teachers in session. It is to be noted that on

three occasions the K.T.A. members have approved the increase in annual dues from \$3.00 to \$4.00. During the year 1953-54, about 400 teachers paid a voluntary membership fee of \$4.00 each. They were listed as "Honor Members" at the 1954 convention. Two teachers paid life membership fees of \$30.00 each.

The committee which counted and summarized the ballots was as follows: Mr. Alexander Pinkney of Lincoln Institute, Ky., Mr. Charles R. Taylor of Somerset, Ky., Mrs. Susie S. Minor of Louisville and Mr. Carl G. Forbes of Louisville. The above committee also tallied votes on the amendments and reported each to have carried by more than the two-thirds vote required by the K.T.A. constitution.

R. O. T. C. Plan Urged For Kentucky Schools

A resolution urging that the R.O.T.C. program be opened to Negro boys in Kentucky was prepared for introduction today at the final session of the Kentucky Teachers Association convention.

There is no reserve officers' training at Kentucky State College, Frankfort; Louisville's Central High School, or any of the smaller Negro institutions in the state, it was pointed out by H. E. Goodloe and W. H. Perry Jr., who drafted the resolution.

Goodloe, principal of Western High School at Owensboro, is a past president of the K.T.A. and is chairman of the resolutions committee. Perry, a member of the committee, is a former K.T.A. secretary-treasurer. He is the principal of Madison Junior High School, Louisville.

Cites Futile Efforts

Perry said numerous efforts have been made to establish R.O.T.C. units in Negro institutions in the state, but all have been in vain. There are only a few Negro R.O.T.C. units in the nation, he said.

Dr. Ray Bixler, assistant professor of psychology at the University of Louisville, made one of the principal addresses at the convention at Central High.

He urged the Negro teachers to give their students a full picture of American history and government, including its problems and short comings. A pupil should know, for instance, that America has waged "imperialistic wars against defenseless nations," he said.

The current "rampant tendency to confuse 'Americanism' with democracy" may move teachers to try to gloss over the things which have been, and are, wrong with our country, Dr. Bixler said.

— An Equal Educational Opportunity For Every Kentucky Child —

THE K. T. A. KERNEL
A digest of the 1954 K.T.A. Convention

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THE K. T. A. OFFICERS OF 1954-1955

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C. B. Nucholls, Ashland, Ky. H. C. Mathis, Drakesboro, Ky.
Atwood S. Wilson, Louisville, Consultant

Editorial Comment

The officers of the K. T. A. feel that the first session of the Kentucky Teachers Association which has just closed was highly successful. There are many who have reported that it was among the most informative conventions that they have ever attended. Most of the departmental chairmen were enthusiastic in their reports while a few reported where improvements might be made by the K. T. A. An effort will be made to improve the sessions of the departments so as to avoid conflicts. We hope to have departmental sessions arranged so that music, art, primary and other teachers' conferences will not convene at the same hour.

Those teachers who attended the meeting are to be congratulated and it is hoped that the 1955 convention will be characterized by a much larger attendance. This first issue of the "K. T. A. Kernel" has been designed to inform those teachers who did not attend the meeting concerning the main addresses that were given and to give them in a brief form the business discussed by the members of the association and to see the annual financial report of the Secretary-Treasurer.

The K. T. A. Journal for November, 1954, will contain departmental reports and reports of other committees in Kentucky not in this publication. Teachers of Kentucky are called upon to continue their excellent support of the program of the K.T.A. and to write us any suggestion that you might have to improve this organization and the services that it offers.

TEACHERS OF KENTUCKY, YOU ARE TO BE CONGRATULATED!

College Chief Says Court To End School Segregation

A college president predicted that segregation in public schools will be abolished by a United States Supreme Court ruling.

Dr. Benjamin Mayes, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, told the Kentucky Teachers Association that the court cannot afford to rule otherwise.

The Supreme Court is expected to rule soon on the constitutionality of public school segregation in five test cases now pending before it.

Foresees Laughter Later

"The court cannot afford to tell the billions of colored persons in Asia, the Near East, Africa, and Europe that the basis for citizenship in the United States is the color of a man's skin," Dr. Mayes declared.

"America can't remain half-segregated, any more than it can remain half-free and half-slave," he said at a public session at Central High School. The K.T.A. opened its three-day annual meet-

ing at Louisville on April 21, 1954. Abolishing segregation in public schools in the South will cause no "revolution" or violence, and even (Governor) Jimmy Byrnes in South Carolina and (Governor) Herman Talmadge in Georgia are not going to be able to turn the schools over to private hands," he said.

Calls Bias Greatest Sin

Dr. Mayes compared the Negro fight against segregation to women's fight for the right to vote in the 1870's and said, "In 20 years we're going to laugh and laugh and laugh about how excited we were over nothing."

But he warned that discrimination will still exist in a de-segregated society, even as we know it exists today in New York, Boston, and Chicago.

The competent Negro teacher he said, has nothing to fear about getting and advancing in a teaching job in non-segregated schools.

"I have the idea that many Negro teachers in the South are much better qualified to teach than some white teachers," he told the group.

K. T. A. President's Convention Address

By Amos R. Lasley, Hopkinsville
Twelve months ago I came before you with my first annual message as your humble servant of this great teacher organization, and in a brief manner I attempted to inspire you to greater work. During our last meeting this body voted to change the name of the organization from K.N.E.A. to K.T.A.

Since our last meeting I have had both the honor and the pleasure of representing this organization at the N.E.A. which was held in Miami, Florida, July 28-30, 1953. A report of this meeting was carried in the October-November, 1953, issue of the K.T.A. Journal. Therefore, I shall not comment upon this meeting, save to express my profound appreciation for the opportunity to serve as your representative.

Our organization has made some notable progress. The secretary-treasurer has been most efficient and co-operated with her work. The Board of Directors, Advisory Committee, Consultants, and Departmental heads have all served well. The enrollment just prior to the opening had reached more than 1,000 and it is expected to reach 1,500 before the end of this meeting. More than seventy-five percent of the teachers who have enrolled have become honor members by paying the \$4.00 membership fee. Two new departments, "Future Teachers of America" and "Business Education" have been added to the organization. The Legislative Committee, of which Dr. R. B. Atwood is chairman, worked very closely with the K.T.A., State Department of Education, and the Kentucky Legislature in securing the passage of the Minimum Foundation Program. The Research Committee has made a thorough study of the impact of integration on education. Although much progress has been made, there is still much land yet to be possessed. Today we are faced with many serious and controversial issues. We must face them sanely and courageously. We must rise above envy, prejudice and superstition, and meet the challenge of the hour.

Were I permitted to change the course of this address, I should like to speak to you briefly on the subject, "Schools, America's Bulwark of Defense".

In a world of idealists and isms and the frustrations which have resulted from the development of the "H" Bomb, the "A" Bomb, guided missiles, and supersonic airplanes, we have become greatly concerned about our future civilization and the destiny of all mankind on the earth. Suddenly, from the four corners of the earth, there has sprung up an increasing number of prophets of doom. The fears of these prophets have been aggravated by the ever increasing spread of Communism and creeping Socialism. It would seem that these fears and frustrations are based solely upon the material forces of the earth and fail to take into account the mighty spiritual forces which are not only more powerful, but which ultimately determine the state and destiny of all mankind.

This great nation of ours has turned to the schools for a solution to the many ills. However, the loyalty of our schools is being challenged now by Congressional investigating committees and

(Continued on Page 3)

Mrs. Spaulding Appeals For Technical Advancement

Mr. President, Distinguished Platform Guests, Fellow Kentuckians:

The word "Home" is perhaps next to the word "Mother" one of the most precious in the English language, or for that matter, in any language.

To return home is the most pleasurable of all journeys; to be invited home is not merely a pleasure, but a real joy.

I am a native Kentuckian and have never ceased to be proud of that fact, although my father moved our family from Logan County to nearby Nashville when I was a very young child. I grew up in Tennessee, and spent the years of my married life in West Virginia. Since they are close enough to be called sister states to Kentucky, I have never felt very far away from home.

I count it a rare privilege to be able to share this Fourth General Session of the Kentucky Teachers Association with you. Only the pleasure of duty and of prior commitments have prevented me from being with you earlier. Were it not for the miracles of modern transportation, my presence even now would have been an impossibility.

However, I am delighted to be with you and would like to talk for a few moments from the subject:

"Education for Economic Advancement in Kentucky"

Before beginning my subject, may I take this opportunity to pay tribute to the teaching profession as a whole, and to each of you individually.

As we approach the era of integration in which this and succeeding generations will see the artificially created barriers of race, creed, and color crumble before the onslaught of right, justice, and reason, let us enshrine forever in our hearts the sacred memory of those who brought us thus far on the way.

I feel this matter very deeply, because I have carried a life long feeling of gratitude to the early teachers who gave me a glimpse of a larger life of service to humanity. I caught this glimpse in the day to day contact with men and women in the school system of Nashville who were giving their lives to the cause of education. In those days we were taught that in return for the privilege of an education, it was a duty and a sacred obligation to help others.

We should remember with gratitude our forefathers who managed to acquire the rudiments of learning by stealth and cunning, and sometimes with the connivance of whites, when education of Negroes was a crime, punishable by severest penalties.

Besides the long list of self-sacrificing men and women from both races who held aloft a light in the darkness of ignorance, there are the great individual philanthropists, and the organizations they fostered such as the Rosenwald Fund, the Jeanes and Slater Funds, the Phelps-Stokes Fund, the General Education Board and others.

It is to these pioneers that we also owe an undying debt of gratitude. They made it possible for us to be here today, confidently assured of a brighter future.

You, the teachers of today, are inheritors of a sacred trust. I know you are carrying on in a manner worthy of the great tradition.

Since beginning to travel widely

over the country in connection with my work in Washington, it has been my opportunity to observe progress made in many fields of endeavor.

I could cite evidences of this forward movement in race relations, education, political participation, and in many ways in which we are making our influence felt on the pattern of American life.

I feel, however, that no mature group of adults, convening in a professional association, wishes to spend time in self-congratulation. I think you will agree that we may better devote time to girding ourselves for tasks that lie ahead.

I have been taking a look at the 1950 Census to see what the figures tell us about the economic life of the Negro in Kentucky. I want to think with you about the meaning of those figures and about the prospects ahead.

Nation-wide, I think we are safe in the assertion that gains made in recent years in the general struggle against inequality can be attributed in large part to the increased economic strength caused by the lessening of discrimination in employment.

When Negroes gain the added financial ability resulting from good jobs at higher wages they press on for gains in other areas.

On any work day in normal times, at least seven million Negroes will go to work in America at better jobs at higher wages than ever before. Of 15 million organized workers, 1,500,000 are Negroes.

Brightest spot on the job horizon is the fact that minority workers are protected by laws against discrimination in employment in 11 states and in 25 cities. There are:

Seven states where fair employment laws are enforced: New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Washington, and Oregon.

In four states the legislation is either ineffective or not well enforced: New Mexico, Colorado, Indiana, and Wisconsin.

Twenty-five cities outside these states have fair employment ordinances of varying degrees of effectiveness: 13 in Ohio, 5 in Pennsylvania, 2 in Michigan, and one each in Arizona, California, Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota.

Another hopeful sign is the Executive Order establishing a Government Contract Committee which revises and strengthens an earlier order. This directive provides that the head of each contracting agency of the Government of the United States shall be responsible for obtaining compliance by any contractor or subcontractor with non-discrimination provisions.

In his charge to the Committee, President Eisenhower said: "On no level of our national existence can inequality be justified. Within the Federal Government itself, however, tolerance of inequality would be odious. What we cherish as an ideal for our nation as a whole must be honestly exemplified by the Federal establishment." The safeguards of legislation and directives such as these against discrimination in employment point toward a brighter day. Now let us turn our attention toward the employment picture in this state.

In 1950, there were 201,291 Negroes in Kentucky, only 6.9 percent of the total population. Of this number, there were 99,360 males and 102,561 females meaning of course that the Kentucky girl has to work a little hard for

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a husband, but I hope she does not find that discouraging.

Approximately 50 thousand men, 14 years of age and over, found in the 1950 labor force. Out of this number, 1,361 Negro males in Kentucky were classified by the census as holding professional, technical, and kindred jobs.

4,498 were farmers and farm managers.

9,347 were service workers of various kinds.

About 10 thousand were factory operatives and another 10 thousand were laborers, except on farms and in mines.

Clearly, then, the bulk of Negro men in Kentucky are employed at the lower rungs of the economic ladder if less than 2 thousand out of 50 thousand are classified as professional or technical workers.

Here is a partial breakdown of these figures. In Kentucky we have: 1 Negro architect, 9 accountants, 2 chemists, 17 dentists, 34 electricians, 166 plumbers, 2 civil engineers, 1 mechanical engineer, no aeronautical engineers, no electrical engineers.

May we not thoughtfully ask ourselves how we will take our places in a scientific and technical age with such a few people prepared in scientific and technical fields?

Now let us take a look at the economic picture for Negro women in Kentucky.

Of the 25,887 females over 14 years of age, only 1,418 were classified as professional, technical, and kindred workers and 1,043 of these were teachers.

On the other hand, 13,991 were household workers, and 6,026 were service workers. For example, there are only 106 professional nurses in the state, only 124 stenographers.

This is an alarming picture because of the chronic shortages of women workers in many important fields such as medical technicians and highly skilled clerical workers. The shortage of professional nurses in the country is alarming. Women are continually entering new lines of work, and their opportunities for advancement were never more favorable.

Nation-wide, in 1950, non-white women were 10 percent of the woman population and 13 percent of the woman labor force. Of the classification "non-white", 97 percent are Negroes.

Marked occupational changes occurred from 1940 to 1950 in their employment. The proportion of all non-white women who were in professional, clerical, and sales occupations rose from 6 percent in 1940 to 11 percent in 1950. There were 7 percent working as factory operatives in 1940; that figure doubled by 1950 to 14 percent.

Nation-wide, private household employment, which accounted for nearly three-fifths of the non-white women workers in 1940, declined to little more than two-fifths in 1950.

Looking at these nation-wide figures, we can see slow progress. However, let us take a critical look at the size of our job on a state-wide basis with a determination to make faster progress in the days to come.

I have not compared these figures to similar figures for the white group because the Negro population is a small percentage of the whole. It is because of the relatively small percentage of Negroes in the total population that

it seems to me offers Kentucky such a unique opportunity to lead the way in securing better jobs for Negroes.

The State Agricultural and Industrial Board, established in 1948 has already worked directly with 28 industries outside Kentucky that established plants here worth \$462,000,000 and presently employs 6,500. Industrial employment in Kentucky has increased by about 20,000 since 1948.

It is the aim of Kentucky to bring within its borders by 1960, \$15,000,000,000 worth of new and expanded industrial plants creating 288,000 new jobs.

Let us not raise the hue and cry that Negroes will not be employed. In this day, progress is being made faster than we are able to keep up with it. Let the aim of Kentucky educators be to prepare people to accept better jobs in full confidence that opportunities will be made available.

It is not true, anyway, that working in industry is the sole source of economic advancement.

We have need for many other goods and services.

In a day that could be characterized as the "Era of Taxes" when no economic group escapes payment, where are our accountants, book-keepers, and auditors?

At a time when we see an almost feverish construction of homes and buildings of all types where are our architects, designers, draftsmen, electricians, contractors and craftsmen?

With the marvels of electricity and of modern home equipment reaching even into remote rural areas, where are our appliance dealers, electricians, and repairmen?

We need a great army of skilled workers of all kinds to serve our varied needs, adding to the economic self-sufficiency of the entire group at the same time.

Our young people must be prepared to climb higher rungs of the economic ladder. They must be educated for economic advancement in Kentucky where the opportunities and privileges are developing as fast, if not faster, as in any other section of the country.

The economic status of Negroes as evidenced by the decennial census figures taken every ten years, has not radically, substantially changed for decades. Negroes were the bulk of service workers in 1900. Negroes were the bulk of service workers in 1950. To inject a political note into a strictly non-political speech, I cannot resist using the phrase under which the Republican party swept to victory in 1952, "It's Time For a Change."

It is time we changed from the low paying, least skilled, most poorly paid jobs to the skilled, technical, professional, and scientific categories of employment. It is time we changed from the "last hired, first fired" category to the rightful position occupied in the economic world by well-trained, efficient workers.

The educators of Kentucky can play a leading part in bringing that change about by a study of what is required by the economic and industrial life of Kentucky; by fitting young people to meet the requirements; and by working with them to open up opportunities to use their skills.

With every commendation for your past accomplishments, it

N.E.A. Speakers at Convention

At the Thursday morning general session the guest speaker was Dr. Karl Berns, Director of the N.E.A. Field Service program and in charge of the \$5 million Building Fund Campaign of that Association.

Dr. Bern's very vital and inspiring message to the association was the necessity of becoming a part of a unified professional group. He urged that teachers have memberships in the local, state and national education associations in order that they would get the benefit of the many services offered them in each professional organization.

Of vital concern to K. T. A. members was his suggestion for the formation of a Delegate Assembly for our state association. This suggestion was later brought to the Board of Directors of the K.T.A. for further study. Such an assembly could be based on the number of teachers belonging to a local education association.

At lunch, following his address, Dr. Berns, further discussed with district representatives, the formation of local units in various cities and counties where at least twenty-five or more teachers could assemble and organize. The Secretary plans to further pursue ways and means that her office may help district leaders get more local associations organized throughout the state. Lunching with Dr. Berns were: F. D. Simpson, Elkton; L. L. Spradling, Eminence; Mrs. Arline Allen, Louisville; Mrs. Dorothy Givens, Winchester; Mrs. Lottie Robinson, Elizabethtown; Mrs. M. J. Egester, Paducah, and Mrs. Johnnie Woods, Harlan.

DR STINNETT SPEAKS FRIDAY

Dr. T. M. Stinnett, Director of the National Commission on Teacher Education and Professional Standards of the National Educational Association was a speaker at the Friday afternoon session. Dr. Stinnett asked: "Do not we all yearn for a profession of life-long appeal? One that gives a sense of dignity? One that has universal public respect? How do we get such a profession?"

High standards is the key approach. Discriminating selection of teacher education students, thorough professional preparation, supported by adequate certification requirements, continuous growth in service, professional salary and welfare policies"

Local and state associations were urged to form commissions on Teacher Education and Professional Standards in their own group and so join the National Professional Standards Movement. In line with this suggestion, the Commission for the Kentucky Teachers Association was named by President Lasley at the convention.

We were greatly privileged to hear Dr. Berns and Dr. Stinnett and it is hoped that more and more we will get in step with the program and goals of the National Educational Association.

my hope that "Education for Economic Advancement in Kentucky" will remain one of your major goals to the end that future generations may rise higher on the economic ladder, and then press forward to achievement of other

K.T.A. Teachers Urged To Beware 'The Bigots'

K.T.A. teachers were urged at the April, 1954, convention not to "join the bigots and the fake prophets" but to put their faith in America and the United Nations.

Mrs. Edith Sampson, Chicago Negro lawyer and former alternate delegate to the United Nations, said Negroes must beware of those who seek to divide them from the whites.

"The white man is learning to share his power with us rather than over us," she told the Kentucky Teachers Association.

The association held its three-day annual meeting at Central High School. The final session was held on Friday, April 23, 1954.

Calls Reds Slick Operators

Mrs. Sampson, former State Department lecturer in Germany and Austria, called Soviet representatives in the U.N. "the slickest operators in the world."

"They have one objective: world conquest.

"The Russians love to try to divide Negroes and Whites in America", she said. They have spread copies of Uncle Tom's Cabin in Soviet-controlled nations and tell the people of those nations that conditions described in the book exist in America today

"I know there's a lot wrong with this country," Mrs. Sampson declared, "but I know what's gloriously right with it."

The 16,000,000 Negroes in America want more freedom and seek first-class citizenship, one said. But in America at least — unlike the dark people in many parts of the world — Negroes live in a free society.

The United Nations is dedicated not only to peace, she said, but to prepare the dark peoples in underdeveloped nations for political freedom.

Six Are Honored

K.T.A. Members were given annual citations for educational achievement. They went to:

A. E. Meyzeek, Louisville, formerly principal of the old Louisville Normal School and Jackson Street Junior High School for more than 40 years. A past president of the Kentucky Negro Education Association (and now the K.T.A.). He is now a member of the State Board of Education for Kentucky.

Jesse Lawrence, Louisville, former teacher here for many years and a member of our Kentucky General Assembly in 1950 and 1952. He sponsored an amendment to the Day Law which allows Negroes to attend all courses at the University of Louisville and other Kentucky colleges.

Dr. Blyden Jackson, Nashville, former English teacher in Louisville schools for several years. He is now on the faculty of Fisk University. Recently he received his Ph.D. degree in English at the University of Michigan. He was a guest speaker on the 1954 K.T.A. convention program.

Mrs. Jane Spaulding, Washington. A native Kentuckian, she is a former assistant in the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. She now has an administrative position with the War Claims Commission.

A citation was given by the K.T.A. to Atwood S. Wilson, the Consultant for the Kentucky Teachers Association. He was for twenty years (1922-1942) the secretary-treasurer of the K.N.

E.A. For ten years he served as a trustee of the Louisville Free Public Libraries. For the past twenty years he has been principal of the Central High School, now housed in the four million dollar building. For over 35 years he has worked for the education of Negro Youth in Kentucky.

A citation was also given to Prof. H. R. Merry, Covington, for more than 30 years principal of the Lincoln-Grant School. He is a former president of the Negro division, Souther Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

The annual Lincoln Institute Key went to Hewitt Conway Mathis, principal of Drakeboro Colored High School. He led in consolidation of Negro school facilities there.

K.T.A. President's Convention Address

(Continued from Page 2)

other agencies. Education is impossible in many parts of the United States today because free inquiry and free discussion are impossible.

The National Education Association made a recent study of 522 school systems and came to the conclusion that American teachers today are reluctant to consider controversial issues. But what does that mean? An issue is a point on which parties take different positions. A non-controversial issue, therefore, is as impossible as a round square. All issues are controversial; if they were not, they would not be issues. The view is growing that we must avoid controversial issues in classrooms. But issues cannot be omitted from education, except through falsity, distortion, or concealment. If an issue is presented as though it were not one — that is, as though there were only one side to it — that is not education; it is indoctrination, and this is precisely what the Russians do.

Those who pass through a similar process in the United States are being trained to become passive citizens of a police state. They cannot think and act as independent citizens in a democracy. They will not know what are the issues with which as citizens they must cope.

We must demand for our schools, the fairest possible presentation of all problems — of all sides of the problems. We must demand the freest exploration of ideas. The greatest absurdity of all would be to forbid the very consideration of issues in the educational system; for that would mean that the raising generation of Americans would be both un-equipped and unprepared to meet life and death problems that confront it.

Those who oppose free inquiry can neither be Americans nor free. They do not believe in democracy. They do not understand our Constitution. They have no faith in the democratic process. If we really want stronger schools in this country, both schools and teachers must be given the status that their importance to society justifies, and insure them the freedom that their work and calling demand. No country ever needed education more than ours does today.

Highlights of KTA Convention Quoted from Louisville Courier-Journal

1954 Resolutions of The Kentucky Teachers Assn.

Whereas the Kentucky Teachers Association is interested in educational growth that will cause citizens to live in a society where the rights and privileges of all will be respected, and as a result of this respect, all will enjoy the following:

1. The right to earn a living according to choice and ability to produce,
2. The right to serve God as desired,
3. The right to enjoy and to participate in whatever recreational or cultural activities that may be offered by the community, state or nation.

The Kentucky Teachers Association has always been interested in equal educational opportunities for all regardless of race or creed. The Association further realizes that much of the present world unrest has been brought about because of unequal opportunities and man's unwillingness to treat his fellow man as he would like to be treated. Therefore,

Be it resolved that the organization go on record as favoring the following:

1. Continued emphasis on the teaching of Moral and Spiritual values in public education. (This is mandatory if democratic practices are to be functional.)
2. A continuation of the American tradition of separation of church and state.
3. An organized plan whereby the Kentucky Teachers Association can continue vigorous efforts in the fight for first class citizenship for all Americans.

The Kentucky Teachers Association notes with pleasure the many improvements made in state and local educational programs. Adequate physical plants have been erected and many more are now under construction. These plants will meet a long felt need and will be the means through which a richer program can be offered to students in terms of needs. Therefore the Association deems it fitting to commend the following:

1. Governor Lawrence Wetherby and the state legislators for the constructive legislation passed to improve education in Kentucky.
2. The State and Local Boards of Education for the general improvement in single salary schedules, improved teaching personnel, and enriched curricula offerings.
3. President A. R. Lasley, Mrs. Anita Wilson Robinson, Prof. A. S. Wilson, and the Board of Directors for the interesting program provided for this convention; and the efficient leadership in carrying these activities to a successful conclusion.

The Kentucky Teachers Association also notes with concern the lack of adequate building facilities at Kentucky State College, Lincoln Institute and West Kentucky Vocational School. In many instances the buildings are old, in need of repairs and some are too small to serve the purposes intended. Therefore the Association urges that an immediate study be made by the Building Commission to improve said conditions.

The Association further urges

that organized efforts be directed toward the following:

1. Financial assistance from the federal government to states and territories, possessions and the District of Columbia for support of public education.
2. A systematic program of vocational and educational guidance, vocational placement, and follow-up in charge of competent persons equipped for the work.
3. Immediate steps be taken to remove the barriers that now exists to make R.O.T.C. service to all boys, regardless of race in any school system where the course is now being offered. (The Armed Forces are now in the process of desegregation. This can be another step since universal military service is required of all boys).

The Kentucky Teachers Association notes with pleasure that, the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools will hold its annual sessions in Louisville in December. Prof. Paul Guthrie, a member of the KTA and principal of Dunbar High School, Lexington, is the president of the Negro division. The KTA takes pleasure in welcoming this group of educators to Kentucky.

Finally, the Kentucky Teachers Association is very much interested in the problem of integration of schools in Kentucky and throughout the south, and commends the Kentucky Education Association for its willingness to make a study of the problem under the guidance of an interracial committee from the two organizations. This, it seems, is the right approach to the problem.

We further express to the Louisville Courier Journal and the Louisville Times appreciation for the contributions these newspapers have made to good human relations, particularly intergroup understandings and cooperation, through their news coverages and editorial policies.

Respectfully submitted,
The Resolutions Committee
Prof. H. E. Goodloe, Owensboro, Chairman
Prof. W. H. Perry, Louisville
Prof. Richard Livers, Bloomfield
Prof. L. J. Buckner, Hopkinsville
Dr. Lloyd Alexander, Frankfort
Mrs. Pearl Arnett, Madisonville
Mrs. Mary F. Thompkins, Hopkinsville
Mrs. Clara W. Taylor, Lexington

Legislative Committee Reports on Activities

We, the members of the Legislative Committee of the Kentucky Teachers Association beg leave to submit the following report:

I. It was the Committee's conception that its work would be governed by the KTA's wishes as expressed in their official resolutions that were adopted by the Association. The Committee held a meeting at Kentucky State College in Frankfort on June 6, 1953, at which time they gave careful consideration to the resolutions. At this meeting a report was received from a committee of the Kentucky State College faculty that had been appointed to work on this matter. The Legislative Committee not only adopted the

report of the special committee, but named this committee as its advisory committee. Copy of this committee's report is hereto attached.

II. The Chairman of the Legislative Committee met with the Board of Directors and explained the action of the Legislative Committee and secured not only their endorsement of what had been done, but a financial contribution from the parent organization to the campaign to repeal Section 186 of the Constitution.

Under the leadership of your Legislative Committee interest was stimulated and action resulted in the repeal on November 3 of Section 186 by an overwhelming vote of the people.

III. Section 186 having been repealed, your Legislative Committee gave its attention to a new system of distribution of school funds and a foundation program. The foundation program known as H.B. 365 was passed by the Legislative General Assembly in the same manner in which it was presented. Your Legislative Committee participated in this event.

IV. The Teachers' Retirement System was strengthened through the passage of H.B. 319 and H.B. 322 on March 10. Senator Richard P. Maloney, Fayette County, moved that the two bills be taken from the Orders of the Day, read the third time, and placed upon their passage. The motion passed unanimously. Senator E. W. Richmond, Davies County, explained the Bills, and someone moved the previous question. The vote on the Bills was 37 for, none against, one absent.

Your Legislative Committee was active in the passage of these two bills.

V. Your legislative Committee was active in the adoption of House Resolution No. 52. This was a joint resolution directing the Legislative Research Commission to study the feasibility of a state financed program of financial assistance to deserving college students. The resolution was introduced by Rev. Felix S. Anderson, Mr. Harry King Lowman, and Mr. James W. Lambert.

VI. Your Legislative Committee as such did not take an active part in S.B. 6, which was known as the McCann Bill due to the fact that it was a general feeling around the Legislature that it was a political move among the Senators and had very little chance of passage. On the other hand, your Committee did support a more realistic program which was presented by Rev. Felix Anderson in H.B. 391. H.B. 391 passed the House, but died in a Senate Committee.

VII. Your Legislative Committee worked in behalf of the passage of the budget bill, H.B. 20. The institutions in which the KTA had special interest, namely, Kentucky State College, Lincoln Institute, and West Kentucky Vocational School, received appropriations in keeping with those made to similar institutions. A comparative statement of such was mailed out to members of the Legislative Committee and a copy of it is filed herewith.

May we point out, however, that while these institutions as well as all of our schools have received a fair share of revenue that is available, the main problem which Kentucky faces now and must meet is that additional revenues are demanded and will be necessary before any real progress can be made in the states entire public educational system.

K.T.A. Secretary-Treasurer's Annual Report

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

MAY 1, 1954

KTA Secretary-Treasurer's Annual Report To the Officers, Directors, and Members of KTA:

RECEIPTS

(May 1, 1953 to May 1, 1954)

Brought Forward (1952-53)	\$ 433.94
Convention Exhibits	144.00
NEA Advertisement Refund	400.00
Memberships	4,690.00
Regular	930 at \$3.00 — \$2,790.00
Honor	455 at \$4.00 — 1,720.00
Associate	10 at \$1.50 — 15.00
Life	2 at 30.00 — 60.00
F. T. A. 9 (8 at 50c 1 at \$1.00)	5.00
Journal Advertisements	631.00
NEA Memberships	230.00
Donations and District Dues	113.00
Principals Banquet Fees and Luncheons	119.50
Musicale	75.50
Refunds and Miscellaneous	12.27

TOTAL

\$6,849.21

DISBURSEMENTS

(May 1, 1953 to May 1, 1954)

Exhibit Expenses	\$ 85.85
Clerical Expenses (Clerks, Messengers, etc.)	412.90
Printing Cards, Stationery, Badges, Envelopes, Etc.	255.02
Office Rent and Telephone	218.66
Office Supplies, Rubber Stamps, etc.	67.96
Postage for Mailing of Correspondence, Journals, etc.	240.47
Printing of Journals and Newsletters	890.51
Legal Expenses, Incorporation, Bonding, etc.	275.50
Donations and Honorariums, N.A.A.C.P., Ky. Council on Education, Anderson Memorial, Etc.	151.00
Legislative Committee: Literature and Expenses	75.24
President's Expenses to NEA and other meetings	261.95
Board of Directors: Travel, Expenses of meeting, etc.	334.77
Secretary's Expense to NASSTA meeting	61.66
Secretary's Salary	1,100.00
NEA Memberships and Affiliation Dues	245.00
Convention Speakers & Expenses	615.72
Departmental Expenses (Luncheons, etc.)	232.75
Spelling Prizes	50.00
Convention Social Expenses	97.19
Salaries Consultant & Exhibit Chairman	400.00
Social Security and Miscellaneous	80.48

TOTAL

\$6,152.63

Balance in Treasury (Liberty National Bank of Louisville)

\$ 696.58

Of the balance of \$696.58 on hand May 1, two outstanding bills are to be paid. One is for the rental of Central High School as our Convention meeting place and the other is for the setting up of commercial exhibits. These bills will total around \$300.00. However, about \$450.00 is due to be received from Journal advertisements and exhibitors. Final receipts less the two outstanding bills will actually leave on hand about \$300.00. General office expenses and expenses of N.E.A. delegates will leave an anticipated balance of about \$500.00 on which to begin the new year's work.

The budget, based on the \$4.00 membership fee, and approved by the Board of Directors on April 23, 1954, will be published in the first issue of the K.T.A. Journal in the fall of 1954.

Respectfully submitted,
Anita W. Robinson, Sec'y-Treas.

Respectfully submitted,
Legislative Committee
Kentucky Teachers Association
R. B. Atwood, Frankfort, Ch.
Miss Clara Clelland, Harrods-
G. W. Adams, Winchester
J. H. Bronaugh, Hopkinsville
E. T. Buford, Bowling Green
P. L. Guthrie, Lexington
J. Waymon Hackett, Louis-
ville

Miss Alice D. Samuels, Frank-
fort
H. C. Mathis, Drakesboro
H. R. Merry, Covington
C. B. Nuckolls, Ashland
J. V. Robinson, Elizabethtown
W. L. Shobe, Lynch
W. H. Story, Stanford
Karl Walker, Hazard
E. W. Whiteside, Paducah
O. W. Whyte, Maysville
W. M. Young, Lincoln Ridge