

*The* **K. N. E. A.**  
**Journal**  
1877  
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF  
KY. NEGRO EDUCATIONAL ASSN.

Volume 7

January-February, 1937

No. 2

**SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT ISSUE**  
Rosenwald Day—Friday, March 12, 1937



**MR. S. L. SMITH, Director**  
Southern Office of Rosenwald Fund Friend to the Education of  
the Negro

*"An Equal Educational Opportunity for Every Kentucky Child"*



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OF

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AGRICULTURE  
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NATIONAL RED CROSS NURSING  
HOME ECONOMICS

• •  
DEDICATED TO TRAIN THE HEART, HEAD AND HAND

WHITNEY M. YOUNG, PRINCIPAL

J. MANSIR TYDINGS, BUSINESS MANAGER

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# An Appeal!

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Our great Commonwealth has been struck by the most serious flood in its history. Three of our largest cities, Louisville, Paducah and Frankfort have been seriously damaged by the raging waters of the Ohio River. Many of our smaller communities have likewise been ruined. We have had to flee from our homes by the thousands in search of higher ground. Thanks to those dry cities which cooperated so beautifully in caring for those from the unfortunate areas.

Word has come to the secretary of the K. N. E. A. of the work done all over the state by our teachers and principals. Our colored school buildings have been our most convenient places of refuge. Thanks for our school buildings! Our colleges, K. S. I. C. at Frankfort, Louisville Municipal College, and Lincoln Institute did all they could to help and deserve commendation. We greatly sympathize with Paducah, the city where our West Kentucky Industrial College is located.

Now that the flood waters are receding, let us turn with renewed vigor in rededicating our schools to their purposes. We must push our school beautification contest with more enthusiasm and re-build wherever we can. **THE K. N. E. A. MUST GO ON!** Our program must be enlarged to meet newer problems.

Already about one-fifth of our colored teachers have enrolled for 1937. I am now appealing to every city that was not hit by flood waters to send in at once the enrollment fees of its teachers. This will greatly facilitate matters and let us have an idea of our financial status in planning for our 60th Anniversary Convention in Louisville, April 14-17, 1937. Cities in the flooded areas may send in their fees after March 15. President W. S. Blanton joins me in this urgent enrollment plea.

ATWOOD WILSON, Secretary of K. N. E. A.

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# The K. N. E. A. Journal

Official Organ of the Kentucky Negro Education Association

Vol. VII

January-February, 1937

No. 2

Published by the Kentucky Negro Education Association  
Editorial Office at 1925 W. Madison Street  
Louisville, Kentucky

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

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Published Bimonthly during the school year: October, December,  
February and April

## PRICE 50 CENTS PER YEAR OR 15 CENTS PER COPY

Membership in the K. N. E. A. (One Dollar) includes subscription to  
the Journal

Rates for Advertising space mailed on request

Present Circulation, 2,000 Copies. 1936 K. N. E. A. Membership 1,410

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# **K. N. E. A. Committees for 1937**

## **LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE**

J. H. Ingram, Frankfort, Chairman Dean R. E. Clement, Louisville  
Pres. R. B. Atwood, Frankfort Dr. E. E. Underwood, Frankfort  
Pres. D. H. Anderson, Paducah Rep. C. W. Anderson, Louisville  
W. S. Blanton, Pres. of K. N. E. A., Ex-Officio Member

NOTE: The duties of the Legislative Committee include recommendations for improving the education of the Negro that might be considered by the State Legislature, these recommendations to be submitted to the Governor, members of the educational committee of the State Legislature, and members of the K. E. A. State Legislative Committee. This committee should also be on the alert to see that no legislation is enacted, for the benefit of the school children in Kentucky, which does not include the Negro child.

## **RESEARCH COMMITTEE**

Dr. E. A. Norris, Frankfort, Chairman

Dr. G. D. Wilson, Louisville W. H. Fouse, Lexington  
Dean T. R. Dailey, Paducah L. N. Taylor, Frankfort

NOTE: The Research Committee should supervise and make scientific studies relative to the improvement of the status of the Negro teachers and pupils in Kentucky. The chief work of this committee at present is to make a study of the inequalities in the salaries of Negro and white teachers in Kentucky, with an idea of having the salary schedule operate so as to insure justice to the Negro teacher.

## **RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE**

S. L. Barker, Owensboro, Chairman

W. H. Perry, Jr., Louisville W. L. Shobe, Middlesboro

NOTE: The work of this committee plans the formulation of resolutions that outline the attitude of the Kentucky Negro Education Association on questions where the interest of Negro education is concerned and where questions that pertain to the social status of the Negro are involved. The committee is to further indorse such movements as would pertain to the general social welfare of all people.

## **AUDITING COMMITTEE**

P. L. Guthrie, Richmond, Chairman

M. J. Sleet, Owensboro J. D. Steward, Frankfort

NOTE: The duties of this committee consist in reviewing in a thorough manner the books of the secretary-treasurer, noting each monthly bank statement, inspecting the receipt and bill for every expenditure listed, and further inspecting the duplicate receipts for all money received by the organization through its secretary-treasurer. This committee is to further review the records and receipts for items in the office expense fund and to inspect the membership cards of teachers for the purpose of checking the enrollment record as printed.

## NECROLOGY COMMITTEE

Rev. J. Francis Wilson, Maceo, Chairman

R. L. Dowery, Manchester

Mrs. Rebecca Tilley, Shelbyville

NOTE: The main duties of this committee consist in the compiling of names of teachers who have passed since the last meeting and conducting memorial services for them at the 1937 convention.

## DISTRICT ORGANIZERS

(Nominating Committee)

W. E. Newsome, Cynthiana, Bluegrass District B, Chairman

H. S. Brown, Paducah.....First District  
W. E. Lee, Madisonville .....Second District  
E. T. Buford, Bowling Green.....Third District  
Amos Lasley, Hodgenville .....Fourth District  
Miss Hattie Daniel, Louisville .....Jefferson County  
Miss N. H. Ward, Newport .....Fifth District  
Mrs. Theda Van Lowe, Lexington.....Bluegrass District  
J. W. Bate, Danville.....Bluegrass District A  
W. F. Mudd, Jenkins .....Seventh District  
W. L. Shobe, Middlesboro .....Ninth District  
J. H. Cooper, Ashland.....Eastern Kentucky District  
W. M. Wood, Harlan .....Upper Cumberland District

NOTE: The district organizers of the K. N. E. A. are members of the Executive Enrollment Committee. Each organizer is authorized to solicit and encourage memberships in the K. N. E. A. Each organizer is to further serve as the chief officer in the district association and establish a definite connection between that district association and the K. N. E. A. This committee also serves as the Nominating Committee at each annual convention.

## SCHOLARSHIP LOAN FUND COMMITTEE

Miss Estella M. Kennedy, Louisville, Chairman

Prof. H. S. Osborne, Paris

Mrs. Bettie Davis, Georgetown

Mrs. M. J. Egester, Paducah

Atwood S. Wilson, Louisville

Prof. H. R. Merry, Covington

(Ex-Officio Member)

NOTE: The duties of this committee consist in examining applications for loans from the scholarship fund and passing their judgment on the merits of these applications. It is the main duty of this committee to select applicants for loans and recommend them to the secretary-treasurer.

## COMMITTEE ON RURAL SCHOOL PROBLEMS

Mrs. M. L. Copeland, Hopkinsville, Chairman

Prof. Wallace Strader, Burlington

Prof. Carl M. Burnside, Lancaster

Mrs. Theda Van Lowe, Lexington

Prof. Frank Orndorff, Adairville

NOTE: This committee is to make a study of transportation and consolidation as it affects the Negro children in Kentucky. It is to report whatever progress there is being made along these lines and to suggest places in Kentucky where either consolidation or transportation is needed. This committee is to further report to the Legislative Committee any specific inequalities for educational opportunity that exists among rural children in any of the counties in Kentucky.

# *Editorial Comment*

## **ENROLL BY MAIL**

By January 20, 1937 over three hundred teachers had enrolled in the K. N. E. A. for 1936-37. This illustrates the tendency toward early enrollment. Superintendents and principals are enrolling their teachers in groups. This is an economic procedure and is the best way to be sure that the school or institution is on the Honor Roll. Note in the historical sketch of the K. N. E. A. shown elsewhere in this Journal that there has been a steady increase in advance enrollment. The Honor Roll will be published in our various Kentucky weeklies and a special record will be shown at the 1937 convention. All schools in which the teachers enroll 100 per cent will receive Certificates of Honor. Each teacher is expected to pay the annual membership fee (one dollar) regardless of his plans to attend the Louisville convention. Each teacher should feel it a professional obligation to maintain the K. N. E. A. **DO YOUR PART—ENROLL IN ADVANCE.**

\* \* \* \*

## **OUR SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY SESSION**

There will be held in Louisville from April 14 to 17, 1937, the 61st annual convention of the K. N. E. A. The first convention was held in 1877, and since that time, the K. N. E. A. has had annual meetings. Each year the attendance has steadily grown and membership has increased, except during the period of the war, when the meetings were attended only by the leaders in our various schools. Even in those years, teachers enrolled on a larger scale than they had been doing in previous years.

It is, therefore, fitting that we pause in 1937 and look back at the 60 years of progress that have been made in the education of the Negro during the years from 1877 to 1937. Elsewhere in this Journal will be shown a historical sketch of Negro education in Kentucky, in which article mention is made of the continuous growth of the K. N. E. A. and the outstanding educators who have held the office of president. To be president of the K. N. E. A. is the most distinctive honor that can come to a Negro educator in Kentucky. We, therefore, at our 60th anniversary convention pay tribute to these leaders in the education of our youth and immortalize those who have passed on for their achievements in making possible the progress of Negro education in Kentucky.

One of the outstanding features of the 60th anniversary celebration will be a pageant at the Armory on Saturday, April 17. The pageant will be titled, "Education Marches On." In this pageant, there will be depicted the progress of the Negro in education from the time that Abraham Lincoln made the Emancipation Proclamation

up to the year 1937. In this pageant, the founding of our leading institutions in Kentucky for the education of the Negro will be portrayed. The progress in curriculum development will be vividly portrayed and in pantomime, dance, and music the history of Negro education in Kentucky will be displayed. More than one thousand people will participate in this pageant and elaborate plans are being made for its presentation.

To further celebrate our 60 years of existence, there will be a theme that is vital to the welfare of our race discussed by leading educators of the country. This theme is "Education for Improving the Economic Status of the Negro." Note, in the program plans announced elsewhere in this Journal, the array of speakers who are to appear at our 61st convention. It is hoped that no teacher in Kentucky will miss this 60th anniversary convention. On the program mention will also be made of the services of the present secretary-treasurer of the K. N. E. A., the year 1937 being his 15th anniversary in that office. The president and secretary-treasurer, with the approval of the Board of Directors, are making elaborate plans for this celebration and we seek the cooperation of all superintendents, principals and teachers in Kentucky.

\* \* \*

#### L. N. TAYLOR

Among the most faithful and interested leaders in Kentucky is Mr. L. N. Taylor, State Rural School Agent and a representative of our State Department of Education. Mr. Taylor has a keen interest in the education of the Negro and at every opportunity he seeks to make a reality "an equal educational opportunity for every Kentucky child."

Space does not permit mention of the specific achievements of Mr. Taylor in correcting inequalities in the education of the Negro. The K. N. E. A., nevertheless, pays tribute to Mr. Taylor for the outstanding work which he has done and wishes him continued success in the noble work to which he is devoting himself.

Each year, through the efforts of Mr. Taylor, the Rosenwald Fund cooperates with him and the State Department of Education in the publishing of a School Improvement Issue of the K. N. E. A. Journal. This issue of the K. N. E. A. Journal is sponsored to a large extent by Mr. Taylor and it is because of Mr. Taylor's interest that the K. N. E. A. Journal has been able to grow to its present status. Mr. Taylor is ever interested in articles that would prove beneficial to the colored teacher of Kentucky and is alert and active in his suggestions to the secretary of the K. N. E. A. We appreciate Mr. Taylor's interest and feel greatly the kind influence which he exerts and which he causes to be established in Kentucky relative to the education of the Negro. Negro education will march on with men like Mr. L. N. Taylor as one of its leaders.



## THE SCHOOL PRINCIPAL

The success of the K. N. E. A. depends primarily upon the principals and presidents of our various schools in Kentucky. The principal of the colored school in our cities in Kentucky is in the main the most outstanding leader among the Negro people. He is everywhere recognized as the leader of Negro teachers in the community or city. Therefore, the influence of the principal is far reaching, as far as teachers and patrons are concerned. What the principal thinks, the teacher will think; what the principal requests, the teacher will do; the attitude of the principal will reflect itself in the attitude of the teacher. In a school where the principal is interested in the K. N. E. A. program, where he is interested in the matter of advance enrollment, that school enrolls one hundred per cent and the teachers are in attendance at the sessions of the K. N. E. A.

We, therefore, pay tribute to the principals of our schools and urge that they feel in a larger way their responsibility in pushing an educational program that is beneficial to our youth. Every principal is a vital factor in the progress of the K. N. E. A. and we, therefore, solicit his influence and cooperation to the extent that he will be an enthusiastic supporter of the one organization in Kentucky that promotes the teaching profession among the Negroes.

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## Outline of 1937 K. N. E. A. Convention

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April 14, 15, 16, 17  
Louisville, Kentucky

1877                      SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY SESSION                      1937  
Central Theme: "Education for Improving the Economic Status of the  
Negro"

### Wednesday, April 14

- 9:00 A. M. Registration of teachers at headquarters
- 10:00 A. M. Visitation to Louisville Schools
- 3:00 P. M. First Annual Student Musicale at Quinn Chapel. All teachers invited to this program.
- 7:00 P. M. Music Recital—Presenting local artists
- 8:15 P. M. First General Session of K. N. E. A. Addresses by President W. S. Blanton and John W. Davis, President of West Virginia State College.

### Thursday, April 15

- 9:30 A. M. Second General Session of K. N. E. A. at Quinn Chapel  
Business Session
- 10:30 A. M. Address—Hon. A. B. Chandler, Governor of Kentucky
- 11:15 A. M. Free Picture to enrolled teachers at Lyric Theater

- 2:30 P. M. Sectional Meetings of K. N. E. A. (Music Dept., Elementary Dept., High School and College Dept., Librarians' Conference, Adult Education Teachers' Conference, Foreign Language Teachers' Conference, and Primary Teachers' Conference.)
- 5:00 P. M. Principals' Conference and Banquet—Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A., 528 S. Sixth Street
- 7:00 P. M. Music Recital—State Artists
- 8:15 P. M. Third General Session—Addresses by Prof. George Brown, of Wilberforce University, and Dr. Mary Bethune, Ass't. National Director of N. Y. A.

**Friday, April 16**

- 9:00 A. M. Sectional Meetings of K. N. E. A. (Music Dept., Vocational Education Dept., Athletic Dept., Art Teachers' Conference, English Teachers' Conference, Science Teachers' Conference, Adult Education Teachers' Conference, Guidance Workers' Conference, and Librarians' Conference.)
- 10:30 A. M. Spelling Bee in Elementary Education Dept. at Quinn Chapel
- 2:00 P. M. Band Concert—Kentucky School for Blind at Quinn Chapel
- 2:30 P. M. Fourth General Session at Quinn Chapel—Addresses by Dr. J. M. Bond, Ass't. Director of T.V.A., and Mrs. Willa C. Burch, Pres. N. A. T. C. S.
- 8:15 P. M. Sixth Annual Musicales—Halleck Hall, Second and Lee Streets or Quinn Chapel

**Saturday, April 17**

- 9:30 A. M. Business Session of K. N. E. A. at Central High School Gymnasium
- 7:00 P. M. Seventeenth Annual Exhibition at Armory
- 10:00 P. M. Orchestra Music and Social for Teachers and Visitors at Armory

***Privilege 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 Educational 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.

To A. S. WILSON, Secretary, Treasurer  
1925 W. Madison Street, Louisville, Ky.

# Tentative Program of K. N. E. A. Convention

## OPENING GENERAL SESSION OF K. N. E. A.

Wednesday, April 14, at 8:15 P. M.

Seated on rostrum: Past Presidents of the K. N. E. A., Officers, and Directors

Presiding: H. R. Merry, Vice President of the K. N. E. A., Principal of Lincoln-Grant School, Covington

Music: Girls' Glee Club, Central Colored High School, Nannie G. Board, Directress

Invocation: Rev. R. C. Ransom, Jr., Pastor of Quinn Chapel A. M. E. Church

8:30 P. M. Welcome from Local Schools—Prof. Henry S. Wilson, Louisville Municipal College, Louisville, Ky.

8:35 P. M. Mrs. Mamie Brock, Secretary of Phyllis Wheatley Colored Branch, Y. W. C. A., Louisville, Ky.

8:40 P. M. Response to Welcome: Mrs. E. B. Davis, Principal of Edward Davis High School, Georgetown, Ky.

8:50 P. M. President's Annual Address: "A Proposed Program for the Education of the Negro in Kentucky," W. S. Blanton, Principal of Mayo-Underwood School, Frankfort, Ky.

Solo—Leila Wiggins Tate

9:30 P. M. Address: "Education and the Economic Status of the Negro," Dr. John W. Davis, President of West Virginia State College. Introduced by Dean H. C. Russell of K. S. I. C., Frankfort

10:20 P. M. Recognition of the Services of Atwood S. Wilson as Secretary-Treasurer of the K. N. E. A. for 15 years—Mrs. M. L. Copeland, Sponsor

10:35 P. M. Announcements—Benediction

## SECOND GENERAL SESSION

Thursday, April 15 at 9:30 A. M.

Music by Sixth Grade Chorus—R. L. Carpenter, Directress

Mrs. R. E. Cabell, Second Vice President, presiding

Invocation: Prof. E. T. Buford, Principal of State Street High School, Bowling Green

9:45 A. M. Report of K. N. E. A. Resolutions Committee, S. L. Barker, Owensboro, Chairman

9:55 A. M. Report of K. N. E. A. Legislative Committee, J. H. Ingram, Frankfort, Chairman

10:05 A. M. Annual Report of Secretary-Treasurer Atwood S. Wilson, Louisville

10:15 A. M. Report of Auditing Committee, Prof. P. L. Guthrie, Richmond, Chairman

10:20 A. M. Address: Hon. A. B. Chandler, Governor of Kentucky

- 11:00 A. M. Report of K. N. E. A. Necrology Committee and Memorial Exercises—Rev. J. Francis Wilson, Maceo, Chairman  
Singing led by Miss R. L. Carpenter
- 11:15 A. M. Report of Nominating Committee, W. E. Newsome, Cynthiana, Chairman
- 11:25 A. M. Announcements and Adjournment

### THIRD GENERAL SESSION

Thursday, April 15 at 8:15 P. M.

Seated on Rostrum: Presidents of District Associations and District Organizers, W. S. Blanton, President of K. N. E. A., presiding

Music—Louisville Choral Club—R. L. Carpenter, Directress, Nannie G. Board, Accompanist

Invocation: Rev. W. P. Offutt, Pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, Louisville, Ky.

Music—Lincoln Institute—Alene Martin, Directress

8:30 P. M. Address: "Economic Conditions of the Negro in the United States," Prof. George W. Brown, Professor of Education, Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio, Graduate of Howard University, A. B., Western Reserve, M. A., Candidate for Ph.D. University of London, 1937. Introduced by Miss Eunice Singleton, Teacher, Madison Junior High School, Louisville, Ky.

Solo—Miss Carma Shaw, Elkton, Ky.

9:20 P. M. Address: "New Deal Practices and the Economic Status of the Negro," Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, President of Bethune Cookman College; National director of N. Y. A. for Negroes. Introduced by Mr. T. E. Brown, Ass't. N. Y. A. Director in Kentucky

10:00 P. M. Music—Lincoln Institute Chorus, directed by Mrs. Alene Martin

10:10 P. M.—Announcements and Adjournment

### FOURTH GENERAL SESSION

Friday, April 16 at 2:15 P. M.

Music—Band of Kentucky School for the Blind—Otis Eades, Director (30-minutes program)

Presiding: R. B. Atwood, President of K. S. I. C.

2:45 P. M. Music—Madison Jr. High School—Earline Good, Directress

2:50 P. M. Invocation: Rev. M. B. Lanier, President of Simmons University

Music—Jackson Jr. High School—Wiley Daniel, Director

3:00 P. M. Address: "The Racial Differential and its Implications for the Educational and Economic Status of the Negro"—J. Max Bond, Ph.D., Ass't Director of T. V. A. Introduced by President R. B. Atwood.



- 3:40 P. M. Music—Boys' Glee Club, Madison Jr. High School—  
William King, Director
- 3:45 P. M. Address: "The Program of the N. A. T. C. S. for Im-  
proving the Economic Status of the Negro"—Mrs. Willa  
C. Burch, Washington, D. C., President of N. A. T. C. S.  
Introduced by Dr. R. E. Clement, Dean of the Louis-  
ville Municipal College and Ex-President of N.A.T.C.S.
- 4:25 P. M. Music—Jackson Jr. High School—Wiley Daniel, Direc-  
tor
- 4:30 P. M. Announcements and Adjournment

### SIXTH ANNUAL MUSICALE

(Halleck Hall, Second and Lee Streets)

|                         |                                     |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| K. S. I. C. Chorus      | Central High School Glee Club       |
| Apollo Quartet          | Louisville Municipal College Chorus |
| Bourgard College Chorus | Guest Artists                       |

This Musical will be largely in costume and will feature the songs of  
several nations.

\* \* \*

### FINAL GENERAL SESSION

Saturday, April 17 at 9:30 A. M.

Business Session of K. N. E. A. at Central High School Gymnasium  
(Room 109)

Invocation—Prof. J. Bryant Cooper, Principal of Phyllis Wheatley  
School, Louisville

Music—

- 9:45 A. M. Report of Historian, G. W. Parks, Richmond
- 10:00 A. M. Report of Departmental Chairmen (Each limited to 5  
minutes)
- 10:45 A. M. Report of Special Committees
- 11:30 A. M. New Business and Plans for 1937-38
- 12:00 Noon Adjournment of the 60th Session

### TALKING PICTURES

Free to teachers enrolled in the K. N. E. A. who present mem-  
bership card for 1937 at Lyric Theatre, Thursday, April 15 at 11:15  
A. M.

\* \* \*

### SIXTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION AT ARMORY

Saturday, April 18 at 7 P. M.

Adults 35c at door. Advance sale of tickets 25c. See the Secretary  
for tickets.

## K. N. E. A. Directors Meet in Louisville

The Board of Directors of the Kentucky Negro Education Association met in Louisville at the residence of Secretary Atwood S. Wilson on December 12 at 1:00 P. M. At this meeting, the directors voted to have the president of each district association in Kentucky serve as the district organizer. This procedure makes a definite relationship between each district association and the state association.

The directors considered a proposed publication regarding the achievements of the Kentucky Negro by Mrs. Alice Dunnigan of Russellville. The directors felt that this publication would be of great help to our teachers and youth in Kentucky and proposed to cooperate with Miss Dunnigan in the sale of the book when it is published.

The K. N. E. A. directors voted to make a donation to Tuskegee Institute for a bronze bust to be made in honor of Dr. George Carver, noted scientist, who has rendered 40 years of service at Tuskegee in the field of research.

President Blanton appointed certain committees at this meeting, which are announced on page 3 of this Journal.

The Board of Directors of the K. N. E. A. approved a tentative program for the Sixtieth Anniversary session. Among the speakers invited to appear on the program and to speak on the theme, "Education for the Economic Improvement of the Negro," are Dr. Mary Bethune, Assistant National Director of the N. Y. A., Prof. George Brown,

Wilberforce University, Dr. John W. Davis, President of West Virginia State College, Mrs. Willa Carter Burch, President of the N. A. T. C. S., Dr. J. Max Bond, Assistant Directors of the T. V. A., and Honorable A. B. Chandler, Governor of Kentucky. The directors also made plans to insure better departmental meetings, recommending some guest speakers for the various sectional programs and urged that certain outstanding demonstrations be made that would interest the classroom teacher. The meeting of the N. A. T. C. S., at Atlanta during the summer of 1936, was briefly discussed and Prof. R. L. Dowery, who attended the national body as the third official delegate of the K. N. E. A., was reimbursed for his expenses.

There was a full attendance at the meeting of the Board of Directors. The directors are: W. S. Blanton, President of the K. N. E. A.; V. K. Perry, Louisville; R. L. Dowery, Manchester; E. T. Buford, Bowling Green; and J. L. Bean, Versailles. Atwood S. Wilson, Secretary-Treasurer of the K. N. E. A., was present as an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors.

**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

## Negro State Co-Ordinating Committee Organized

At a meeting at the Louisville Municipal College on Saturday, December 19, there was formed what is known as the Negro State Co-Ordinating Committee. This committee was called at the suggestion of President R. B. Atwood and Dean R. E. Clement for the purpose of planning desirable legislation that would tend to improve the status of the Negro in Kentucky. At the meeting, there were representatives of the various educational and civic groups in our state. Among them were the officers of the Kentucky Negro Education Association, the State Parent-Teacher Association, leading political parties in Kentucky, the Louisville Progressive League, and other similar organizations in the state. Dean R. E. Clement of Louisville was elected chairman of the committee and Miss Lucy Harth Smith of Lexington was elected secretary of the committee. The body authorized the appointment of an executive committee of seven members to present to the Governor of Kentucky certain needed legislation that would improve the status of the Negro.

After some discussion, it was decided that the following twelve items should be included in the request made of the Governor in our State Legislature in behalf of the Negro citizens of Kentucky:

1. Participation in administration of old age pension.
2. Employment on roads.
3. Participation in administration of school system.
  - (a) Membership in State Board

of Education.

(b) Appointments in State Department of Education.

4. Organization of unit of National Guard.

5. Participation in administration of various federal agencies.

(a) N. Y. A.

(b) Adult Education.

(c) Nursery school.

(d) W. P. A.

6. Participation in administration of eleemosynary institutions.

7. Greater support for two Negro State Colleges.

8. Negro history in curriculum of Kentucky schools.

9. Participation in State Fair.

10. Participation in State Public Health Service.

11. Provisions for certain types of needy women and girls (unmarried mothers, psychiatric cases, etc.)

12. Equal pay for equal work in all public service.

To confer with the Governor and aid in the program outlined, Chairman R. E. Clement has appointed the following committee: Dr. R. B. Atwood, Frankfort; Prof. J. B. Caulder, Lexington; Dr. J. A. C. Lattimore, Louisville; Dr. E. E. Underwood, Frankfort; Mr. M. J. Sleet, Paducah; Mr. Earl E. Pruitt, Louisville, and Rev. Luther Stewart, Hopkinsville.

**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**

## 1937 K. N. E. A. Honor Roll

The following schools and county systems had enrolled one hundred per cent in the K. N. E. A. up to February 1, 1937. These schools and counties have been sent certificates of honor.

### CITY SCHOOLS

| School                 | Principal               | City          |
|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| Dunbar High            | Prof. W. H. Fouse       | Lexington     |
| Russell Junior High    | Prof. M. H. Griffin     | Lexington     |
| Constitution           | Prof. J. B. Caulder     | Lexington     |
| B. T. Washington       | Mrs. Lucy H. Smith      | Lexington     |
| Geo. W. Carver         | Mrs. Fannie H. White    | Lexington     |
| Southgate Street       | Miss Nora H. Ward       | Newport       |
| Lincoln-Shelbyville Hi | Prof. Lamont Lawson     | Lincoln Ridge |
| B. T. Washington       | Miss C. D. Murray       | Carlisle      |
| Drakesboro Community   | Prof. Wm. Holloway      | Drakesboro    |
| Mason County Training  | Mrs. Elizabeth Bowen    | Mayslick      |
| Todd County Training   | Prof. J. W. Waddell     | Elkton        |
| Logan County Training  | Prof. Frank Orndorf     | Adairville    |
| Rosenwald High         | Miss Nettie Hughes      | Lebanon       |
| Boone County High      | Prof. Wallace Strader   | Burlington    |
| Dunbar                 | Prof. R. I. Pleasant    | Morganfield   |
| City Graded            | Prof. Geo. C. Wakefield | Greenville    |
| S. C. Taylor           | Prof. Lewis Carpenter   | Columbia      |
| City Graded            | Prof. R. L. Dowery      | Manchester    |
| Nelson Co. Tr.         | Prof. W. L. Bowman      | Bardstown     |
| County Consolidated    | Mrs. Willie Mae West    | Henderson     |
| City High              | Prof. P. W. Williams    | Lynch         |

### STATE INSTITUTIONS

|                   |                        |               |
|-------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| Lincoln Institute | Prof. Whitney M. Young | Lincoln Ridge |
|-------------------|------------------------|---------------|

### COUNTY SCHOOLS

| County     | Supt or Organizer       | County Seat  |
|------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| Clark      | Supt. W. G. Conkwright  | Winchester   |
| McCracken  | Supt. Miles Meridith    | Paducah      |
| Hickman    | Supt. Vera Beckham      | Clinton      |
| Bath       | Supt. W. W. Horton      | Owingsville  |
| Christian  | *Mrs. M. L. Copeland    | Hopkinsville |
| Muhlenberg | Supt. H. F. Bates       | Greenville   |
| Montgomery | Supt. Nell McNamara     | Mt. Sterling |
| Fulton     | Supt. Clyde Lassiter    | Hickman      |
| Lincoln    | Supt. Mayme Singleton   | Hustonville  |
| Ohio       | Supt. W. R. Carson, Jr. | Hartford     |
| Scott      | Supt. Hood              | Georgetown   |

\*County Organizer



# The Ideal High School Girl

(Outline of lecture by Atwood S. Wilson, Principal of Central High School).

1. **The high school girl is industrious**
  - a. Work is the avenue for her character development.
  - b. Industry will permit her to be true to herself and have an ability to help others.
  - c. She is thrifty and economical.
2. **The ideal high school girl is religious.**
  - a. She loves her school mates.
  - b. She helps her fellowmen.
  - c. She attends Sunday school and church and is a member of some other youth organization, such as a Girl Reserve club, Girls' Friendly Society, B. Y. P. U., Christian Endeavor, or junior church.
3. **The ideal high school girl has a lovable personality.**
  - a. She is courteous to her parents and teachers.
  - b. She is obedient to all laws of her community and her school.
  - c. She has a pleasant disposition.
  - d. She can take criticism from elders.
  - e. She has attitudes of appreciation.
  - f. She has sympathy and enthusiasm.
  - g. She is social and entertaining.
  - h. She cultivates a pleasing voice.
4. **The ideal high school girl is neat and clean.**
  - a. She wears simple but clean clothes.
  - b. She follows the laws of health and exhibits proper posture at all times.
  - c. She is clean in mind as well as body.
  - d. She does not over emphasize "make up."
5. **The ideal high school girl is studious.**
  - a. She budgets her time and has a period of preparation for each lesson each day.
  - b. She works many hours if necessary to finish an assignment to her satisfaction.
  - c. She aims to be on the scholarship honor roll each month.
  - d. She gives special attention to the study of home economics in order that she may improve the home and be a good home maker.

## SUGGESTED MEMORY GEMS

"Her voice was ever soft, gentle and low,  
An excellent thing in woman."

"The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world."

"Be such a woman and live such a life.  
That if every woman were a woman like you  
And if every life were a life like yours  
This world would be God's paradise."

"The King's daughter is all glorious within;  
her clothing is of wrought gold."

## K. N. E. A. Kullings

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Recently the Louisville Municipal College for Negroes, a division of the University of Louisville, received an A rating by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. This is the only Negro college in the state of Kentucky with an A rating. Dr. R. E. Clement is the dean of this college.

\* \* \*

Homer Harris, a Negro student at the University of Iowa, was recently voted the most valuable football player on the team and elected captain for the 1937 season. This is probably the first time that a Negro has been captain in a school of this type.

\* \* \*

Recently Jesse Owens was voted the outstanding athlete of 1936 in the A. P. poll. Jesse Owens brought back from the Olympics four gold medals and the title, "world's greatest runner and jumper." Last year Joe Louis, "the brown bomber," was voted the most outstanding athlete of 1935. This should encourage the Negro youth in Kentucky.

\* \* \*

Prof. G. P. Russell, who was for about 20 years the president of K. S. I. C., died Sunday, October 18 at Waukegan, Ill. The funeral of Prof. Russell was held in Lexington on October 21. A feature of the funeral program was singing by the Glee Club of K. S. I. C.

\* \* \*

A heavy fog which blanketed the highway in Eastern Ken-

tucky and the Bluegrass section late Saturday was blamed in the accidental death of William A. Colerane, principal of the Lawrenceburg public school, on October 23, 1936.

\* \* \*

Among the first of the county high schools to enroll in the K. N. E. A. is Boone County High School, of which Mr. Wallace Strader is principal. Mr. Strader is a booster of the K. N. E. A. and one of our growing young educators.

\* \* \*

Lexington leads other cities of the state in the matter of advance enrollments. We congratulate Supt. H. H. Taylor.

\* \* \*

Miss Helen Anthony, a teacher in the Dunbar School of Louisville, was a guest speaker at the convention of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness in Columbus, Ohio, on December 5. Miss Anthony gave this demonstration in the verse speaking choir on a sectional program at the 1936 K. N. E. A. Convention.

\* \* \*

Rev. E. G. Harris, pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, an ardent supporter of the K. N. E. A., and friend to the education of the Negro youth, died suddenly on December 11, 1936. The K. N. E. A. extends deepest sympathy to his bereaved family.

# K. N. E. A. Exhibit Items For 1937

The items listed will be awarded first, second, and third ribbons. Competent judges will award ribbons in the various groups of exhibits listed below.

## I. High School Exhibits

### A. Domestic Art:

1. Baby layette: dress, gown, slip, shirt and kimona.
2. Girl's silk or felt hat.
3. Girl's party dress made of silk or other material
4. Lingerie set (bloomers and brassiere).
5. Smock, costume slip, or similar article made of broadcloth, chambray, pongee, or rayon.

### B. Domestic Science:

6. One half dozen doughnuts.
7. One half dozen yeast rolls.
8. One half dozen jars of assorted canned or preserved fruits or vegetables.
9. One plate of candy (taffy, mints, and chocolates).
10. Two pound, caramel, three layer cake.

### C. Drawing:

11. Portrait of man or woman.
12. Sheets of mechanical drawing.

### D. Metal Work:

13. Project in ornamental iron or sheet metal.  
Project in molding or forging.

### E. Miscellaneous:

15. Crepe paper work showing at least three different articles or three kinds of flowers.
12. Sheet of mechanical drawing-repairing, or other vocational subjects.
17. Display of project in sci-

ence.

18. Exhibit in typewriting.

### F. Wood Work:

19. Piece of household furniture.
20. Novelty: Lamp, Smoking Stand, etc.

## II. Elementary and Rural School Exhibits

### G. Domestic Art:

21. Cooking apron and cap.
22. Embroidery work: table cover, dresser scarf, bridge set, etc.
23. Girl's dress made of printed percale or gingham.
24. Group-darning, patches and button holes—at least one foot square.
25. Pair of pajamas.
26. Quilt or comfort made in school.

### H. Domestic Science:

27. One coconut layer cake.
28. One half dozen cookies (plain.)
29. One plate of peanut brittle and fudge.

## III. Drawing and Penmanship:

30. Collection of work in penmanship from a school, one paper selected from each grade.
31. Domestic Animal (crayon, pencil or ink).
32. Health or safety poster (original design).
33. Landscape (crayon, pencil, or water colors).

### I. General Industrial Work:

34. Raffia work, basket or other article.
35. Schuck mat or rag rug.
36. Set of miniature living room furniture made of wood.

37. Display of chair caning or other industrial work.

**J. Wood Work:**

38. Book rack or handkerchief box.

39. Hall tree or taboret.

40. Medicine cabinet, telephone stand, or foot stool.

NOTICE—All work should be mounted as far as possible. Exhibit items should be placed in the proper group at the Central High School Gymnasium. Contestants must be pupils registered in the

schools of Kentucky and not over twenty-one years of age.

Each exhibit item should have attached a card 3x5 inches, on which will be shown: (1) Class of exhibit, viz., High School, Elementary School, or Rural School Exhibit; (2) Item number (use above numbers). (3) Name of pupil. (4) School of pupil; (5) City of pupil. Exhibit items will be judged Thursday, April 15 at 1 P. M.

Only prize ribbons will be awarded.

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## **K. N. E. A. Announcements**

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### **Daily Expense**

Teachers may secure room and board at the K. N. E. A. meeting for \$1.50 per day. For sleeping in homes, the rate is 75c or \$1.00 per night. Meals are approximately the same per day.

### **Membership Cards**

Be sure to bring your membership card to the K. N. E. A. meeting. It has the following uses: (1) permits you to have a seat in the middle section at Quinn Chapel; (2) permits you to see a picture free at the Lyric Theater; (3) permits you to vote; and (4) permits you to get reduced admission to the Friday night musicale. **BE SURE TO BRING YOUR MEMBERSHIP CARD WITH YOU.**

### **Badges**

The K. N. E. A. Secretary is sending out badges along with membership cards. Be sure to bring the badge to the Convention with you. Wear your badge at the meeting and show both your loyalty to the K. N. E. A. and to the teaching profession.

### **The Sixth Annual Musicale**

The Sixth Annual Musicale will be held on Friday night, April 16. This program will be either at Halleck Hall or at Quinn Chapel. Watch for the final announcement of the program. A fee will be charged non-members of the K. N. E. A. A membership card will admit a K. N. E. A. member free up to the value of 25 cents.

### **Nominations**

Those who desire to have their names submitted to the Nominating Committee must send their names by March 15 to the secretary or to Prof. W. E. Newsome, of Cynthiana. This year the terms of two directors will expire and they or some other persons will be elected.



The president, W. S. Blanton, will be ineligible to succeed himself. Other officers, as now listed, will probably be candidates for re-election. The Nominating Committee will make its report on Thursday morning, April 15. Voting will take place on Friday, April 16 at Quinn Chapel. Voting will be by ballot from 8:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.

#### **The Spelling Bee**

The Annual Spelling Contest of the K. N. E. A. will be held Friday, April 16 at 10:00 A. M. in the Elementary Education Department. Names of entries must be sent to the secretary of the K. N. E. A. as soon as possible before April 1. Send name, grade, and school system the pupil is to represent. Rules of the Spelling Contest and a suggested list of spelling words may be secured by writing the secretary of the K. N. E. A.

#### **Annual Exhibition**

The Seventeenth Annual Exhibition of the K. N. E. A. will be held at the Armory on Saturday, April 17. There will be a pageant, "Education Marches On," in which over 1000 will participate. The usual social hours at the Armory will close the 61th convention of the K. N. E. A.

#### **Notify Necrology Committee**

Any one knowing of a teacher who has died since our 1936 convention, is requested to send the name of the teacher to Rev. J. Francis Wilson at Maceo, Kentucky, who is Chairman of our Necrology Committee.

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# *ACT NOW!*

Renew your membership

Enlist your associates

Secure one hundred percent enrollment  
in your school.

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## Candidates For Office

As the Journal goes to press on this, the twenty-second of January, mention of those candidates that have notified the nominating committee that they will run for office is being made. So far two persons have announced their candidacy for the presidency of the K. N. E. A. at the 1937 convention. These are Prof. W. H. Fouse of Lexington and Prof. S. L. Barker of Owensboro.

Prof. W. H. Fouse is the principal of the Dunbar High School in Lexington. He has long been an enthusiastic endorser of the K. N. E. A. and its program. His loyalty to the organization has been steady and at all times one hundred per cent. Prof. Fouse has served the K. N. E. A. in many capacities. He is now chairman of the Principals' Conference and a member of the K. N. E. A. Research Committee. Prof. Fouse is also active in the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools. He has served as a regional vice president and attends each annual session as a representative of Kentucky. Prof. Fouse has recently shown a special interest and urged research in the matter of equalization of the salaries of colored and white teachers in Kentucky. Prof. Fouse has for years been the principal of a progressive high school at Lexington. His school was the first in Kentucky to receive an A rating by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Prof. S. L. Barker hails from the western section of our State, being the very efficient principal of the Western High School

at Owensboro. This school is among the eleven class A high schools in Kentucky, being so rated by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Prof Barker stands high with his Board of Education and the citizens of Owensboro. He is a civic leader in his city and a champion of the welfare of the Negro. He is courageous, fair, and efficient.

He has long been a leader in the First District Association of Colored Teachers. His interest in the K. N. E. A. is well known. He has served well on the legislative committee of the K. N. E. A., as a member of the research committee, as chairman of the resolutions committee and above all, as a member of the K. N. E. A. Board of Directors. Prof. Barker made a good race in 1935 and asks again that his fellow teachers consider him for their president at the 1937 convention.

These two educators, Prof. Fouse and Prof. Barker, merit the consideration of all our teachers for the office of the president of the K. N. E. A. It is probable that others will announce for this office. At present, however, no official announcement has been sent to the K. N. E. A. secretary. The editor of the K. N. E. A. Journal publishes information regarding candidates in an unbiased manner and will announce the candidacy of anyone to any office whenever such announcement is sent to the office of the secretary.

Other officers as listed in the October-November Journal will be candidates for re-election.

# Historical Sketch of Negro Education in Kentucky

(By Atwood S. Wilson)

## The Early Schools, 1827 to 1873

The first Negro School in Kentucky was taught in Louisville in 1827. The teachers were three white Presbyterians from the North. The school was quickly broken up by white people who opposed educating the Negroes. In 1833 a Thomas Cook (white) made another effort to start a school and also a Mr. and Mrs. Culter in 1835. The latter two schools were also broken up. Efforts were then changed to Lexington and a Mr. Hodge started a school in 1839, and later a Methodist minister named Crumble in 1840. These schools were broken up like those in Louisville.

The scene again shifted to Louisville and in 1842 Henry Adams, a Baptist preacher, started a school for Negroes on Ninth Street. In 1848, Mr. W. H. Gipson of Baltimore opened a school for Negroes at Fourth and Green Streets. Other cities followed, Lexington 1859, Owensboro 1865, Winchester 1866, Covington 1867, Frankfort 1868, etc.

In 1873, the state of Kentucky by legislative enactment assumed the responsibility of giving Negroes an education and established the first school at Louisville. The early schools were supported by taxes paid by Negroes only. Some cities had separate Negro boards of education and the problem of supporting Negro schools was unsettled. (This was true up to the enactment of a new school code in 1934). Schools of the

log cabin type began on a larger scale in 1874.

### Organization of K.N.E.A. in 1877

In 1877, State Superintendent H. A. Henderson called some of the leading Negro educators in a conference and organized a colored teachers' association, the chief purpose of which was to urge a legislative enactment authorizing a normal school for the training of Negro teachers.

The first president of this association was Prof. John M. Jackson. From an enrollment of forty-five teachers in 1877, the K. N. E. A. has steadily grown and is now the most powerful organization in Kentucky. It not only champions the cause of education of the Negro but works for general social and economic progress of the Negro.

### Higher Education Started in 1879

In 1879 the Baptist people of Kentucky started Simmons University which was known at that time as State University. A high school was also started in Louisville about 1881, the first class graduating in 1884. In 1887 the state normal school became a reality and one was started at Frankfort with Prof. John H. Jackson as head. Other schools of higher education were organized to keep pace with the growth of Negro elementary schools. Among these were the Louisville Normal School 1897, Lincoln Institute 1905, and West Kentucky Industrial College in 1911. In 1931 the Louisville Municipal

College was opened at Louisville, it being the first school of its kind anywhere in the United States for Negroes.

#### **The Reorganization of the K. N. E. A. in 1913**

In 1913 the Kentucky Negro Educational Association was incorporated and reorganized. From an association of 200 members it had grown by 1927 to over 1300 members. The year 1927, 50 years after 1877, found Kentucky with fifty-one public high schools, an enrollment of 2,586 high school pupils and 161 teachers. Altogether there were 50,007 colored children in Kentucky schools with 1355 teachers giving instruction to Negro youth. The outstanding leaders in the reorganization and incorporation of the K. N. E. A. in 1913 were H. C. Russell of Louisville, F. M. Wood of Paris, E. E. Reed of Bowling Green, and A. E. Meyzeek, Louisville.

#### **Education Since the War of 1917**

During the years since 1917, there has been a distinctive trend towards better buildings for the high school and college education of the Negro. One of the first buildings in Kentucky of the modern type that was erected for the education of the Negro was the Attucks School building at Hopkinsville. This building was erected just prior to the World War period and was in striking contrast to the first long cabin school in Kentucky. In the calendar published by the K. N. E. A. during that period, the contrast was made between this building and one of the log cabin type. Later Lexington built the Dunbar High School, which had in it a gymnasium, a new feature

for Negro high schools. In the meantime, however, there was a well-equipped high school in Louisville. The building was, however, one of the antiquated type. In 1929, Louisville gave Kentucky its most expensive Negro schools when it built the Jackson Junior High School, at a cost of about \$300,000, and the Madison Junior High School, at a cost of about \$400,000. The Negro youth of Frankfort had built for them the Mayo-Underwood High School in 1928, which was modern in design. Following it came the John G. Fee High School of Maysville and a little later the Lincoln-Grant School at Covington. Just a little later we have a new administration building erected at West Kentucky Industrial College. This building was erected about 1932. Later we had erected a very modern building for the boys' dormitory at Kentucky State Industrial College at Frankfort. Already there had been built on the same campus a modern building for the girls' dormitory.

During these same years, there have been built in various smaller cities in Kentucky rural schools and high schools that have been modern in design. Among these buildings, some of which were furnished by the Rosenwald Fund, are the schools at Lebanon, Madisonville, Harrodsburg, Princeton, Jeffersontown, Newburg, and Russellville. During this time there was opened one outstanding rural high school, this being the one in Fayette County, located near Lexington. Consolidation has caused the rural schools to improve, notable examples of which are the Drakesboro Community School in Muhlenberg County and the



recently constructed school in Henderson County. The tendency has been towards consolidated rural schools and transportation with the idea of making available high school education for all the Negro youth in Kentucky. In 1937 there are 11 accredited high schools among the Negroes of Kentucky, which are housed in comfortable buildings and which carry a program of studies and activities which allow the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools to rate them class A.

**The Major Higher Institutions of 1937**

In 1937, we find in Kentucky two outstanding four-year Negro colleges. These colleges are the Kentucky State Industrial College at Frankfort, with an enrollment around 400 students, and the Louisville Municipal College at Louisville, with an enrollment around 200 students. The first of these colleges has made notable progress under the leadership of President R. B. Atwood and is rated B by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The second college has the prestige accorded by its connections with the historical institution, the University of Louisville. This school has made notable progress under Dean R. E. Clement and in 1937 was given an A rating by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. At Paducah, Kentucky, we have West Kentucky Industrial College, which has made notable progress under the leadership of President D. H. Anderson, its founder and organizer. This is a two-year col-

lege and receives its support from state taxation. The other schools mentioned receive their support from the state and city of Louisville, respectively. The fourth of our major institutions of 1937 is Lincoln Institute, Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky. This school is operating as a four-year accredited high school. Under the leadership of Principal Whitney M. Young, it has made notable progress and bids to take its place among the leading industrial schools for Negroes. The program at Lincoln Institute is mainly an agricultural and industrial program. This school meets an important need of the Negro and fits into the scheme of Negro education of Kentucky. These four major institutions are respected by the State Department of Education and receive from it the fullest cooperation. The State Board of Education is directly in charge of the two state colleges, one at Frankfort and one at Paducah.

**Sixty Years of the K. N. E. A.—  
1877 to 1937**

The history of the K. N. E. A., during these sixty years, may be summarized by giving an outline of the progress made in the membership of the K. N. E. A. The enrollment during these sixty years follows:

| <b>Year</b> | <b>Enrollment</b> |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1877        | 45                |
| 1885        | 65                |
| 1890        | 55                |
| 1895        | 105               |
| 1901        | 115               |
| 1906        | 120               |
| 1910        | 173               |
| 1915        | 525               |
| 1920        | 818               |
| 1921        | 1005              |

|      |      |
|------|------|
| 1922 | 1057 |
| 1923 | 1132 |
| 1924 | 1152 |
| 1925 | 1240 |
| 1926 | 1140 |
| 1927 | 1355 |
| 1928 | 1366 |
| 1929 | 1338 |
| 1930 | 1270 |
| 1931 | 1328 |
| 1932 | 1052 |
| 1933 | 1064 |
| 1934 | 1140 |
| 1935 | 1394 |
| 1936 | 1410 |
| 1937 | ?    |

The past presidents of the K. N. E. A. will be our leaders in the education of the Negro in Kentucky. During these sixty years, we have had K. N. E. A. presidents who have served during the years indicated.

#### Past Presidents of K. N. E. A.

| Names                 | Years     |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Prof. John M. Jackson | 1877-1878 |
| Prof. J. M. Maxwell   | 1879-1881 |
| Prof. Henry Sherley   | 1882-1883 |
| Prof. W. H. Perry     | 1884-1886 |
| Prof. C. C. Monroe    | 1887-1888 |
| Prof. J. S. Hathway   | 1889-1890 |
| Rev. W. J. Simmons    | 1890-1891 |
| Prof. W. H. Mayo      | 1892-1893 |
| Rev. Robt. Mitchell   | 1894-1895 |
| Rev. C. H. Parrish    | 1896-1897 |
| Miss M. S. Brown      | 1898-1899 |
| Rev. J. E. Wood       | 1900-1901 |
| Prof. F. L. Williams  | 1901-1908 |
| Prof. F. M. Wood      | 1909-1916 |
| Prof. H. C. Russell   | 1917-1922 |
| Prof. E. E. Reed      | 1923-1925 |
| Prof. Edward B. Davis | 1925-1927 |
| Prof. A. E. Meyzeek   | 1927-1929 |
| Prof. W. H. Humphrey  | 1929-1931 |
| Pres. D. H. Anderson  | 1931-1933 |
| Pres. R. B. Atwood    | 1933-1935 |
| Pres. W. S. Blanton   | 1935-1937 |

#### Trends in the Education of the Negro

The curriculum of the Negro schools in Kentucky is in a process of revision. This need has come as a result of the depression of 1930. Many Negroes are out of work and there is need for a new type of education. The professional group depends primarily upon the working group and hence the need for trained professionalists has decreased in Kentucky. Industrial education and education that fits directly for a specific vocation are the types of education that are being sponsored by the larger high schools in Kentucky. In most of these schools, there is an urgent effort being made to place into the program of studies trade courses, Smith-Hughes courses, and industrial arts courses. The Negro is recognizing, in a larger way, the desirability of better training for industrial and agricultural pursuits. The next decade will probably find the programs of our colleges making changes to meet the new trends that seem to be appearing in our secondary schools.

Teacher training has taken an impetus and throughout Kentucky high school principals and teachers are college graduates, in the main. Indeed, there is a tendency to have all teachers have at least four years of college preparation. It is probable that some one of our colleges in Kentucky will soon offer graduate work, since the state now requires the master of arts degree or equivalent for a standard high school certificate. We can truly say in 1937, with regard to the education of the Negro, "Education Marches On."

## **Suggested Program—School Improvement Day,**

1. Meeting called to order by the P. T. A. chairman, the teacher, superintendent, member of the board of education, or person chosen to preside.
2. Song by the school.
3. Who was Julius Rosenwald? (See "Julius Rosenwald: Friend to Humanity.")
4. Devotion led by one of the pastors.
5. Statement by the teacher or principal setting out the school's needs, and a picture of what the school may be.
6. Response by superintendent of schools, member of board of education, or other prominent citizen.
7. What the pupils want, by a pupil or group of pupils.
8. Reports of undertakings by the committees:
  - (1) School grounds committee.
  - (2) Outside building improvements.
  - (3) Inside building improvements.
  - (4) School room furnishings.
  - (5) Heating and lighting.
  - (6) Sanitation and water supply.
  - (7) School library.
9. Talks by patrons of the school and other citizens.
10. Discussion of needs and plans for continuing to work together on these undertakings.
11. Song by the school or by a group of pupils.
12. Adjournment.

### **SUGGESTIONS ON ORGANIZING**

The report form appearing on the closing pages of this issue of the Journal is intended to serve several purposes. (1) It outlines the improvements that the school needs; suggesting the specific things to be done. (2) It is the framework around which the School Improvement program is built. (3) It groups activities for the convenience of school improvement committees. (4) And it is finally used in reporting improvements to the State Department of Education. There it will become part of a report to the Julius Rosenwald Fund, which pays for printing this section of the Journal, the Rosenwald School Improvement Day section.

**Committees.** The school wants to enlist all available cooperation in its program of improvements. The people look to the teachers or principal of the school to take the lead in organizing for its improvement. They are ready to serve on committees and do their part, but they want an effective organization in which to work. One of these committees may be assigned to school grounds and landscaping, another to outside improvements on the building, one to inside building improvements, one to furnishings, one to heating and lighting, one to sanitation and water supply, and one to school library. Teachers, pupils and citizens generally will be members of these committees. If

the school has a P.-T. A., that organization may undertake one or more of these committee jobs, and will make good.

**Organizing.** The principal or teacher, after checking the needs of the school by the items in this report, may have a meeting of the people, tell them the items needing improvement, and effect committee organization to get the improvements undertaken. There should be another meeting held later, say on March 12, Rosenwald School Improvement Day, when reports will be made by representatives of the working committees. Their work will not end with that day, but will continue until the things they undertake are accomplished. An organization should by all means be kept up from one year to another, working always for better conditions, better outdoor conditions, and more library books interesting for the children to read. Pleasure and education come through reading many interesting books.

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## **“Julius Rosenwald: Friend To Humanity”**

From An Address by R. R. Moton

It seems especially fitting today; it seems very beautiful and touching and inspiring too that colored people all over the country, with white cooperating, should give thanks to God for the life and work and service and sacrifice—and I say sacrifice advisedly—of Julius Rosenwald.

I said “sacrifice” because he amassed a great fortune running up into the hundreds of millions of dollars, in all probability; and yet, as some of us remember, once when he was here at the Children’s House, he took us a little bit into his confidence—speaking to the children whom he loved; he especially delighted in the Children’s House—he told them of his early experiences as a boy, how he pumped an organ in the Presbyterian Church in Springfield, Illinois, for ten cents a Sunday in order to make a little money; how he peddled tinware on the streets of Springfield, sometimes selling almost nothing a day; and yet he rose to the point where he had amassed perhaps one of the largest fortunes of the world and had established one of the largest and most unique business enterprises in the world. This man, simple, unassuming, hardworking, with patient industry was able to accomplish so much in his lifetime.

We think of Mr. Rosenwald in terms of his beneficence, his financial support and that is well. He gave a great deal of money to a great many causes and to a great many peoples, races and creeds. Indeed he saw no race, and saw no creed, and saw no land, when there rose a real human need where he thought he could help and that he could help permanently. He liked to help people get on their own feet so that they could help themselves. He gave with the same sagacity that he manifested in establishing his business. He put the same thought and business-like effort into giving that he put into establishing his business in Chicago.

We think of him in connection with the Y. M. C. A. One Sunday



afternoon a man strolled into a meeting in Chicago presided over by the late William E. Hunton and Dr. Jesse E. Moorland, a meeting of colored men. He walked in and sat in the gallery and apparently as leisurely strolled out. He met the men at the door, Mr. Hunton and Mr. Moorland, told them who he was and asked them to come to see him. They went and that day Julius Rosenwald said, "I will give \$25,000 to any city in the country that will build a Y. M. C. A. for colored people to cost \$100,000, if they will agree to build it and support it." Thus began the great Y. M. C. A. building program for Negroes. Here was a man who wasn't a Christian as we think of the term, yet who had as much of the Christian spirit as anybody, I think, in building Young Men's Christian Association buildings—not simply for Christians who represented another creed, but for a race not his own race, for a black race, a race that is sometimes thought of as a backward race, a despised race. And then he put some money into Dr. Washington's hands for building rural schools for our people. You know the story all too well. He was interested in these little schools among underprivileged people, for children who did not have a chance to go to a good school. He believed in attractive, healthful surroundings. He put in some four or five million dollars and he got some fifteen more from colored people and white people; got sympathetic cooperation from school officials as well as the populace in general; got white people in sympathy with Negro schools; brought them into sympathy with Negro churches and Negro development.

It was a great thing for our people; at the same time it was indirectly a great interracial, cooperative movement. The white people saw it and appreciated it. They went further. You will find that wherever there was built an up-to-date school building for Negroes, and the white people didn't have one there, they soon built one. In this way he helped to build schools not only for black people but for white people as well. He built model schools—the plans were made by a school architect. A Rosenwald school is a model school with reference to light, ventilation, and sanitation. Soon the whites tried to get one better. Mr. Rosenwald laughed and said, "If they want to do it, let them go ahead. So much the better." So he was helping not only black but white people as well. Today nearly three-quarters of a million Negro children in the South are in Rosenwald schools, built under the direction and supervision of the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

But then he was interested in all phases of life among colored people. He sent presents every year to the children of the Children's House; he was the children's Santa Claus, and then he would read the little notes that they sent him. He showed me a batch of them which he had kept. They came from people here and elsewhere—colored people—not always well written, but that didn't make any difference. They were childish in many respects, but that made them more beautiful to him. How he cherished these notes as well as the flowers and things they sent him!

These, friends, are some of the reasons why the colored people, the white people, too, all over the world are thinking, and talking,

and memorializing, and praising, and thanking God for the life and the work and the service of Julius Rosenwald.

Sometimes people say we are despised because we are black. Oh yes, we have troubles; we will have some more. All races have difficulties, but you know, friends, you can put it down, the people of any race, the man and the woman of any race, who are willing to be identified with a backward, disadvantaged race, a race looked down upon, are the finest spirits that God ever made. Think of the catalogue of men and women, the finest type of American citizenship, who have given their lives, energy, time, money, and prayers for colored people. They didn't have to do it. Julius Rosenwald didn't have to do it; didn't have to take the chance to work among Negroes—some risk in it perhaps. Dr. Washington inspired him with the needs and the abilities and possibilities of the Negro race as citizens of a great nation. Following that inspiration he went forward without limit.

What a blessed privilege you and I have; what a fortunate people we are to have friends like that. We don't need to be despised or to despise ourselves. When we can number such as these among our friends we can look anybody in the face and it is impossible for anybody to insult us. One gets a new sense of what it means to be a man, to be children of God, made in his image. We have friends, black and white, among the very best people in the world who are willing to suffer and serve us, die with us if necessary, of the type of Mr. Rosenwald. Don't disappoint them. Be honest, straightforward, clean, pure, industrious, intelligent and useful and thereby justify their respect and confidence, their good will and help.

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Kentucky State Representatives

## THE LATE JULIUS ROSENWALD



The following letter will be of interest to schools whose buildings were aided by the Julius Rosenwald Fund, and by schools having Rosenwald Fund libraries. The benevolence that shows in the face of Mr. Rosenwald will grace any library room in which this picture may be placed. Orders for this picture may be made through this office.

### "JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND"

Southern Office  
Cotton States Building  
Nashville, Tennessee

S. L. Smith  
Director for Southern Office  
Dear Mr. Taylor:

January 6, 1936

"We will have on hand about 100 pictures of Mr. Rosenwald, which are sold at \$2.50 each delivered. This price is less than half the cost. It does not seem likely that an additional supply will be available after these are sold. I hope that all schools in your state desiring these will take advantage of the offer while the supply lasts.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) S. L. SMITH."

## **SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT AND BEAUTIFICATION OF SCHOOL PLANTS**

These suggestions have been prepared by The Julius Rosenwald Fund and the Interstate School Building Service, Nashville, Tennessee.

While designed mainly for rural schools, they will apply helpfully in all schools.

### **Improvement of School Grounds**

Clean off the rubbish, loose rocks, and unsightly objects.

Grade and surface walks from road to schoolhouse and from the schoolhouse to all outbuildings and well.

Grade and terrace school grounds; use retaining walls where necessary to prevent washing.

Repair and paint the fence if grounds are enclosed.

Lay out play fields: volley ball, playground ball, basket ball, etc.

Lay out garden and agricultural plots wherever necessary.

Plant shade trees in corners of the grounds and shrubbery about the building, at the intersection of walks and ground lines, and as screens to outbuildings. Trees and shrubbery should not interfere with playgrounds nor reduce the light in classrooms.

All area not otherwise used should be set in grass.

### **Water Supply**

It is essential that there be an ample supply of pure water on the school grounds for drinking and washing.

Have water analyzed annually by Department of Health.

If local well is used, install proper curb and cover to keep out surface water. If no water is available on school grounds, a well should be dug or bored.

### **Outbuildings**

If pit toilet is used, the pit should be 6 or 8 feet deep.

It is essential that there be seat covers and that the toilets be fly-tight from the seat down.

Cast-iron risers and concrete floors are recommended.

There should be no possible drainage to the school or neighbor's water supply.

Repair and paint the toilet building inside and out.

A fuel house should be provided and painted.

### **Exterior Repairs**

Repair all roof leaks or replace the roof if it is not worth repairs.

Repair porches and steps. Use concrete where buildings seem to be permanently located.

Protect building with gutters and downspouts.

Make buildings safe and more comfortable by underpinning.

Repair weatherboarding and replace broken or decayed boards where needed.

Repair doors and door hardware; bolt doors together where they are pulling apart.

Repair windows by replacing decayed portions of sash and frames,



and replace all broken window glass, fastened with both sprig and putty. Wherever windows are improperly located on two or more sides of a classroom, remodel by placing them in a battery on left side of room, setting them from 3 1-2 feet to 4 feet above the floor. The top should reach to within 4 inches of the ceiling and the battery should extend to within 3 feet of the rear wall and 6 feet of the front wall with mullions not more than 12 inches wide.

#### **Interior Repairs**

Repair all broken plaster and fill cracks.

Securely fasten all wood ceiling and wood trim.

Repair or replace window shades on the sunny sides of the house. Window shades should be of light tan or buff translucent material. A window should have two shades fixed at the middle, one rolling up and the other down; or be adjustable so as to cover any portion of the window. If there is a single roll shade, it should be fixed about ten inches below the window top.

Remove fire hazards by repairing the flues. All flues should extend to the ground and have fire-proof tile lining.

Replace defective stove pipe and rivet joints.

Repair stoves, and provide for pan of water on stove. Install jacketed stove if possible or place a home-made jacket around the stove. Place metal sheet or concrete beneath stove.

Repair or replace worn flooring boards. Flat-grain pine is not suitable for school floors. Edge-grain pine or hardwood should be used. Floors should be kept well oiled or waxed.

Each classroom should have from 20 to 40 linear feet of good blackboard. Most worn boards can be restored by applying liquid slating. If the boards are too far gone, they should be replaced with new blackboards or tack boards. Pulp blackboards should be suspended from the top with expansion space left at bottom and ends.

Built-in bookshelves should be provided in every classroom.

Desks should be repaired by combining good portions of broken desks, tightening up all screws, and refinishing.

Desks should be arranged so the pupils will receive light from their left, or if windows are on two sides, from the left and rear. It is important that every child be provided with a seat and desk of the proper height. His feet should touch the floor, the desk should be at elbow height when upper arm is vertical and the seat should underlap the desk by about one or two inches.

If the structure of the building will permit, the windows should be rearranged on one side of the classroom and up against the ceiling.

Ventilation can be improved by window deflectors and breeze openings. If window sills are the proper height, use glass deflectors; if the sills are too low, use wood or opaque deflectors.

#### **Exterior Painting**

Before any painting is done, the building should be carefully repaired and put in good condition.

The surfaces should be thoroughly clean and dry before applying paint.

All loose and cracked paint should be removed before painting, using steel brush, blow torch or paint remover.

Knot or sap places in woodwork should be filled with pure grain alcohol shellac. All nail holes, cracks and other defects should be filled with putty between coats.

The first coat should have plenty of oil. The second coat should be thicker. Two coats will usually be sufficient on old work unless the surface is in bad condition. The rule should be two coats every four years. Certain portions of the building which are subjected to severe conditions should be painted every two or three years.

Paint both ends of exterior doors and paint or oil the edges of window sash.

Among the approved exterior color schemes are: Solid white, white trimmed in gray, light gray trimmed in white, and bungalow brown trimmed in white or cream. Where undressed weatherboarding has been used or raw wood has been exposed to the weather for a long period, it will probably be advisable to use bungalow brown stain.

Wood shingles (if used) should be stained.

#### **Interior Painting**

Interior repairs should be made and the surfaces to be painted should be clean and dry before applying paint. Remove loose paint.

Flat oil-base paint should be used in the interior. Interior paint should not be thinned with linseed oil as it will give it a gloss finish. If it is necessary to thin the paint, use not more than a pint of turpentine to a gallon of paint.

Two-coat work is generally necessary. Size unpainted plaster before painting.

Classroom walls and ceilings should be painted in light colors to improve the light reflection and diffusion. The wainscoting should be darker to avoid too much reflection below the eye level.

Approved color schemes may be had from the various departments of education. The following colors are satisfactory: Ceilings: light cream or light ivory; Walls: rich cream, light buff, light tan, or ivory tan; Wainscoting (below window sills and chalk rails): tan or brown; Wood trim (including wainscoting if wood); oak stain.

The best grades of paint should be purchased from reliable dealers and the work should be done under the direction of a skilled painter.

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### **THE SCHOOL LIBRARY**

The school library committee has the important duty of providing books for the children to read. Nearly every school child is hungry for books to read. But the books must be interesting and easy to read.

Children in their first years in school learn how to read, but they do not really learn to read unless they have books that are interesting and easy to read. When they have such books and are given

a start at reading them, they acquire an appetite for reading and a readiness of understanding what they read. This appetite for reading will continue for life, and insure wide reading, liberal interests, and acquaintance beyond the confines of their local environments. And the readiness of understanding what they read enables them to get all their lessons with ease and insures against failing to pass in their studies.

The Julius Rosenwald Fund has helped pay the cost of about one hundred school libraries in Kentucky in the last two or three months, and its aid is available to **your** school. It has employed reliable library authorities to select books suitable for the schools, has brought them in large quantities at lowest wholesale prices, and offers these collections of books to the schools at much less than they cost. The Fund gets about twenty-five dollars worth of books for around fifteen dollars, then gives the school five dollars of the fifteen, and for ten dollars paid by the school or board of education delivers the books to the school. The Fund pays the freight, so all the school pays out is the ten dollars.

The Julius Rosenwald Fund is now giving to Negro schools aid on the following four library book collections.

For high schools (white or colored):

Stories of Many Lands, wholesale cost \$15, cost to the school \$10.

Books About Negroes, wholesale cost \$15, cost to the school \$10

For elementary schools (colored):

Elementary Library, wholesale cost \$36, cost to the school \$24.

Supplementary Library, (colored): wholesale cost \$15, cost to the school \$10.

In the five weeks next before this writing paid orders have been received for more than fifty libraries "Stories of Many Lands." This collection of books is meeting with great favor, and should be put into every high school in Kentucky.

Most of our four-year colored high schools and many white schools have already got the collection "Books About Negroes."

The \$36 elementary library has been placed in a large number of schools, and is recommended for all the larger schools and for circulating county library services.

The \$15 supplementary library was made available only recently, and is especially suited to small schools. Most of its books are very interesting for children in the lower grades. Every elementary school that does not have the use of the \$36 library should have this supplementary library. In county systems two or more schools may get the library together and share it, dividing it into parts and circulating them from school to school.

Orders for these libraries should be made through the State Superintendent's office. The check should be made in favor of the Julius Rosenwald Fund and mailed either to Miss Ruth Theobald or L. N. Taylor. In some cities and counties the board of education pays for the books, and in others the cost is divided "fifty-fifty."

Book lists and other data are given below with reference to three

of these collections. The other is not given now because its book list is being slightly revised at this time

## STORIES OF MANY LANDS

### \$15 High School Library List, Fall, 1936

Because of frequent requests from high schools in the South and from several state departments of education for a small library of books containing stories of many lands, the list printed below has been carefully selected by officers of the Julius Rosenwald Fund in consultation with librarians and educators for distribution to both **white and colored high schools**. This set has been purchased in large quantities at a cost of \$15 per set. Of this amount the Fund will pay \$5 (one-third the cost) plus transportation charges. Any high school in the South desiring to secure this library may do so by filling in the application blank below, attaching a check or money order for \$10 and mailing to the state department of education. The set will be shipped promptly on receipt of application, as long as the supply lasts.

| Title                         | Author   | Publisher               |
|-------------------------------|----------|-------------------------|
| <b>Chinese</b>                |          |                         |
| Ho Ming, Girl of New China    | Lewis    | Junior Literary Guild   |
| Young Fu of the Upper Yangtze | Lewis    | Junior Literary Guild   |
| <b>Indian</b>                 |          |                         |
| Laughing Boy                  | La Farge | Houghton Mifflin Co.    |
| Tangled Waters                | Means    | Houghton Mifflin Co.    |
| <b>Japanese</b>               |          |                         |
| A Daughter of the Samurai     | Sugimoto | Doubleday Doran & Co.   |
| <b>Mexican</b>                |          |                         |
| Young Mexico                  | Peck     | Robert McBride & Co.    |
| <b>Negro</b>                  |          |                         |
| Shadow of the Plantation      | Johnson  | Univ. of Chicago Press  |
| Mamba's Daughters             | Heyward  | Grossett & Dunlap, Inc. |
| Conjure Woman                 | Chestnut | Houghton Mifflin Co.    |
| <b>Philippine</b>             |          |                         |
| Savage Gentlemen              | Cole     | D. Van Nostrand Co.     |
| <b>Polynesian</b>             |          |                         |
| Pearl Lagoon                  | Nordhoff | Little Brown & Co.      |
| Stars to Steer By             | Follett  | MacMillan Co.           |

## BOOKS BY AND ABOUT NEGROES

Because of frequent requests from high schools in the South and from several state departments of education for a small library of books by and about Negroes, the list of books printed below has been carefully selected by officers of the Julius Rosenwald Fund in consultation with librarians and educators for distribution to both white and colored high schools. 400 sets have been purchased at a cost of \$15 per set, of which amount the Fund will pay \$5 (one-third the cost) plus transportation charges. Any high school desiring to secure this library may do so by raising \$10 from any source, filling in the



application blank below and mailing to the state department of education. The sets will be shipped promptly on receipt of applications, as long as the supply lasts.

| <b>Title</b>                                     | <b>Author</b> | <b>Publisher</b>       |
|--|---------------|------------------------|
| American Negro Poetry                            | Johnson       | Harcourt, Brace        |
| Anthology of Am. Negro Lit.                      | Calverton     | Modern Library         |
| Brown America                                    | Embree        | Viking Press           |
| God's Trombones                                  | Johnson       | Viking Press           |
| The Green Pastures                               | Connelly      | Farrar and Rinehart    |
| In Spite of Handicaps                            | Bullock       | Association Press      |
| Negro in American Civilization                   | Johnson       | Henry Holt             |
| Negro Makers of History                          | Woodson       | Associated Publishers  |
| Negro Year Book                                  | Work          | Negro Yr. Bk. Pub. Co. |
| Not Without Laughter                             | Hughes        | Knopf                  |
| Plays and Pageants from the<br>Life of the Negro | Richardson    | Associated Publishers  |
| Souls of Black Folk                              | DuBois        | McClurg                |
| Up from Slavery                                  | Washington    | Burt                   |

#### **SUPPLEMENTARY ELEMENTARY LIBRARY LIST, 1936-37**

| <b>Title</b>                                    | <b>Author</b>          | <b>Publisher</b>       |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|
| Abe Lincoln, A Frontier Boy                     | Stevenson              | Bobbs-Merrill Co.      |
| Away with the Circus                            | Wise                   | Albert Whitman & Co.   |
| Child's Garden of Verses                        | Stevenson              | Rand, McNally & Co.    |
| Cinderella                                      |                        | Rand, McNally & Co.    |
| Day in and Day Out                              | O'Donnell<br>and Carey | Row, Peterson & Co.    |
| Fifty Favorite Songs for Girls and<br>Boys      | Graham                 | Whitman Publishing Co. |
| Friendly Village                                | O'Donnell<br>and Carey | Row, Peterson & Co.    |
| Here's Juggins                                  | Stone                  | Junior Literary Guild  |
| Jerome Anthony                                  | Evans                  | Junior Literary Guild  |
| Little Black Sambo                              |                        | Rand, McNally & Co.    |
| Little Red Riding-Hood                          |                        | Rand, McNally & Co.    |
| Pelle's New Suit                                | Beskow                 | Harper and Brothers    |
| Peter Rabbit                                    |                        | Rand, McNally & Co.    |
| Real Mother Goose—Gosling Edi.                  |                        | Rand, McNally & Co.    |
| Round About                                     | O'Donnell<br>and Carey | Row, Peterson & Co.    |
| Rowena, Teena, Tot, and the Run-<br>away Turkey | Blumberg               | Albert Whitman & Co.   |
| Science Stories, Book One                       |                        | Scott, Foresman & Co.  |
| Science Stories, Book Two                       |                        | Scott, Foresman & Co.  |
| Snip, Snap, Snurr, and the Red<br>Shoes         | Lindman                | Albert Whitman & Co.   |
| Story Book of Aircraft                          | Petersham              | John C. Winston Co.    |
| Story Book of Ships                             | Petersham              | John C. Winston Co.    |
| Story Book of Trains                            | Petersham              | John C. Winston Co.    |
| Story Book of Wheels                            | Petersham              | John C. Winston Co.    |

|                               |          |                     |
|-------------------------------|----------|---------------------|
| Story of Ping                 | Flack    | Viking Press        |
| Three Bears                   |          | Rand, McNally & Co. |
| Three Little Pigs             |          | Rand, McNally & Co. |
| We Sing America               | Cuthbert | Friendship Press    |
| What Am I?                    | Dootson  | Rand, McNally & Co. |
| Which Am I?                   | Dootson  | Rand, McNally & Co. |
| Who Am I?                     | Dootson  | Rand, McNally & Co. |
| World Atlas—Pictorial Edition |          | Rand, McNally & Co. |

### SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT AND BEAUTIFICATION CONTEST

About twenty counties are now engaged in the 1936-37 school plant improvement contest. In this contest each of these counties is competing with the other counties in the improvement of its schools. It is a double-header contest, two parallel contests, one involving the white schools, the other involving the colored schools.

This contest is a rural school contest, operating in county districts under jurisdiction of county superintendents and county boards of education.

There are four state prizes, a first prize and a second prize in the white school contest, and a first prize and a second prize in the colored school contest. In either case the first prize will go to the county making the most improvement in this school year in its school plants, and the second prize to the county making the second greatest improvement. These prizes are given to the state by the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

In most of the contest counties, probably in all of them, local prizes will be given to the schools within the county, a first prize to the school that leads in the county contest and a second prize for the school that comes next. These local prizes are provided locally either by the board of education or by friends of education, two for white schools and two for colored schools.

The improvements made in colored schools in connection with the contest will fit perfectly into the program of improvement promoted in connection with Rosenwald School Improvement Day, and vice versa.

### JEANES TEACHER LIST—KENTUCKY—1936-37

| County     | Teacher                 | Address                          |
|------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Bourbon    | Miss Mary M. Butler     | Paris, Route 1                   |
| Christian  | Mrs. Mayme L. Copeland  | Hopkinsville                     |
| Fayette    | Mrs. Ethel B. Peyton    | Lexington, 730 N. Limestone      |
| Harlan     | Mrs. Lela V. Becker     | Harlan                           |
| Henderson  | Mrs. Rosa E. Cabell     | Henderson                        |
| Jefferson  | Mrs. Emma B. Bennett    | Louisville, 640 E. St. Catherine |
| Logan      | Miss Shella Procter     | Auburn                           |
| Muhlenberg | Mrs. Blanche G. Elliott | Greenville                       |
| Todd       | Mrs. Mayme L. Copeland  | Hopkinsville                     |
| Trigg      | Miss Lillie V. Curlin   | Bumpus Mills, Tenn., Route 1     |

We have learned to depend upon these helping teachers to supervise the schools in their jurisdiction helpfully, to cause their conditions to be improved, their programs to be made more interesting, and their library reading greatly increased.

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and Pennsylvania.*