

● Commonwealth of Kentucky ●  
**EDUCATIONAL BULLETIN**

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**VOCATIONAL  
GUIDANCE AND TRAINING  
RETURNING WAR VETERANS**

Miss Clara White  
University of Ky. Library  
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**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**  
**JOHN FRED WILLIAMS**  
Superintendent of Public Instruction

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## FOREWORD

The flower of our young manhood and womanhood has gone forth to battle to fight and die, if need be, for the right to live as a free people. When war ends, thousands of our young people will be confronted with serious adjustment problems as they attempt to find their place in an economy of peace.

There will always be a demand for trained people who can produce efficiently, and thus earn enough to provide a decent standard of living for themselves and those dependent upon them. Those responsible for education in Kentucky will want to see that the needs of returning service men and women are adequately met.

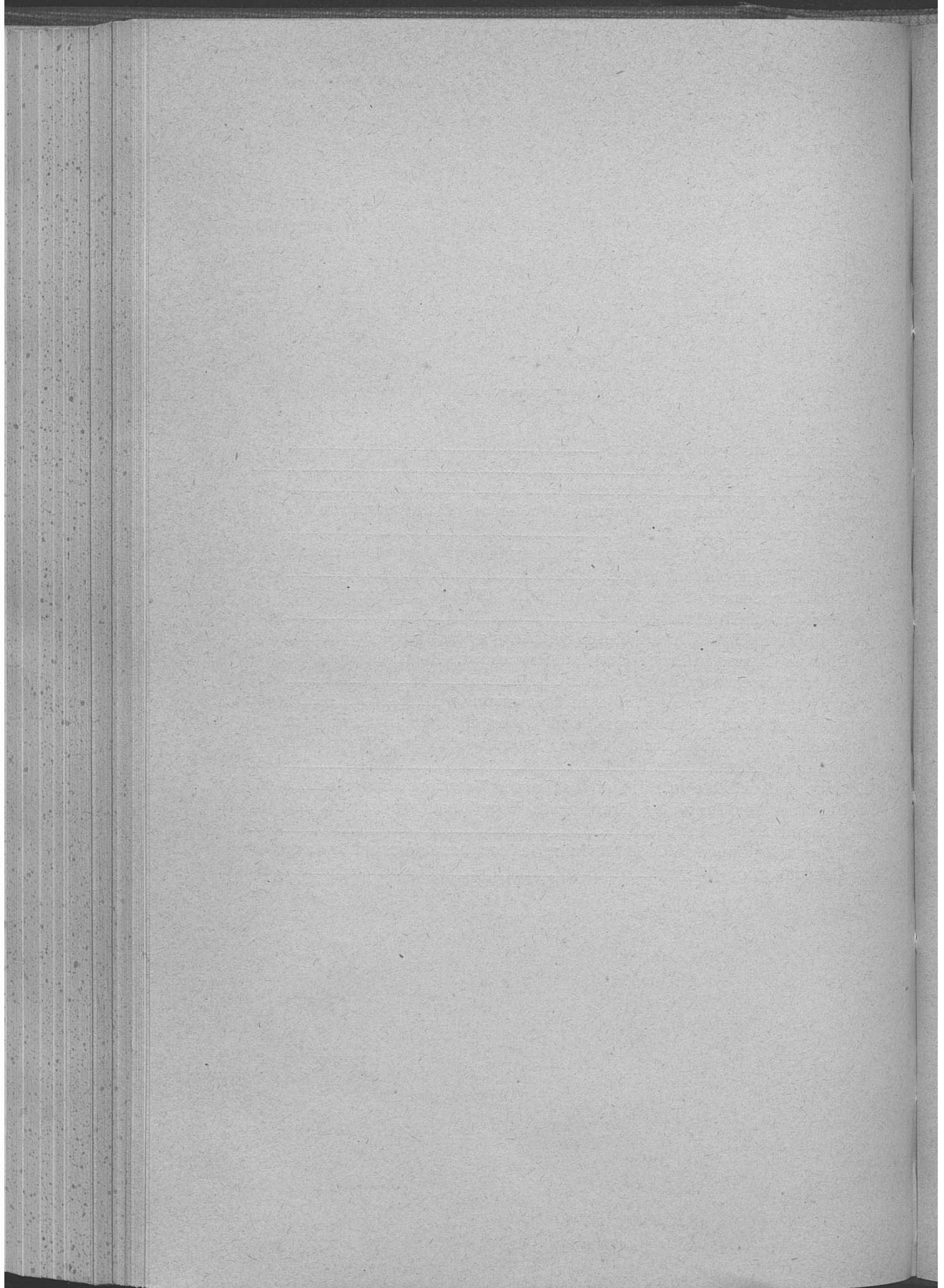
This bulletin contains information on the G. I. Bill and Vocational Rehabilitation under the Veterans Administration as well as a statement of the facilities available for vocational training in Kentucky. I am sure that each school will want to render every possible service to returning service persons.

JOHN FRED WILLIAMS

*Superintendent of Public Instruction*

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## VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE AND TRAINING FOR RETURNING WAR VETERANS

### Introduction To The Problem

More than 250,000 Kentuckians are serving in the Armed Forces. More than 1,000 per month are now returning to civilian life. We must not forget that we owe a most pressing debt to these men and women of the Commonwealth whose life work or preparation for it has been interrupted by military service. Those now returning to civilian life are faced with the necessity of adjustment to an employment situation for which many of them are untrained or only partially trained.

A recent survey by the National Guidance Trends and Evaluation Committee, in which 35,000 servicemen were interviewed on their postwar plans and desires, revealed that:

1. Over 50 per cent will need rehabilitation, retraining, or educational or terminal courses of some kind when they leave the service.
2. About 21 per cent hope to continue with educational plans or training already begun.
3. Approximately 30 per cent will not want their old jobs back under changed conditions.
4. Nearly 98 per cent indicate deep concern about what will happen to them in making an adjustment to our civilian economy.
5. Approximately 80 per cent want assistance in securing gainful employment when they leave the service.

In view of the size of the sample and of the uniform distribution of men from the various parts of the country through the Army, it seems safe to assume that the sample gives a reasonably accurate picture of the desires and needs of the men from Kentucky who have been, or are now, in the Armed Forces.

It is imperative that we meet the educational needs of the trickle of veterans now being discharged, but it is even more important that we plan to meet the needs of the thousands who will look to the schools for guidance and training when peace comes.

Our schools have done well in the training of workers for industry and agriculture so that the necessary materials of war could be produced and transported to the fighting fronts. For example, in the period beginning July 1, 1940, and ending June 30, 1944, 139,779 workers were trained for industrial war production and 160,574 rural workers were trained for more efficient food production. More than 1,250,000 quarts of food have been canned in each of the past two years, as a result of the training given in connection with the school-community canneries.

Our schools must now assume the task of guiding, training, and re-training these returning veterans for vocational proficiency and citizenship in the society which they have defended and preserved. Many agencies are working on the problem, but the solution is to be found in each local community looking after the needs of its own veterans. The local superintendent, principal, guidance counsellor, coordinator of an area vocational school, teacher of vocational agriculture, teacher of vocational home economics, and other teachers are in position to advise the returning veterans in their community regarding training opportunities and occupational adjustment. No other agency is in so fortunate a position as the schools to render the service needed by veterans in making their adjustments to life as they will want to live it. The local community will have an enduring interest in the continued training program of each of its sons and daughters who returns to pick up the threads of civilian life.

The problem is vital, and its proper solution will largely determine the course of our social and economic life in the generation to come.

In the following pages suggestions are offered and materials are presented to the end that the solution of the problems of the local community in respect to the rehabilitation of its returning veterans may be facilitated.

### **Attacking the Problem**

For the benefit of school officials faced with the task of assisting discharged veterans from their communities to resume their education or other training, the following suggestions are offered:

1. The discharged veteran will return not as a boy or girl, but as a man or woman who has endured the horrors of war and who has been trained for and has taken a man's or woman's part in it. The veteran may be impatient with formal methods of instruction and the content of many courses. Consideration should be given to the

possibility or feasibility of adapting all courses to meet the specific needs of these young people.

The following quotation emphasizes a point of view worthy of earnest consideration:

It may be safely assumed that the larger portion of veterans desiring education or training will prefer vocational and technical preparation for early employment. A substantial portion of preparation for employment may be accomplished through established public and approved private vocational and technical schools. . . . There is no doubt that educational institutions can adapt their courses of instruction to meet the needs and convenience of their adult students.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Education and Training for Demobilized Service Personnel*. Committee on Education, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C. January, 1944.

2. The proper guidance of veterans who return for further education or training is of such vital importance that school officials should immediately begin preparations for the task.

3. It will be desirable for schools to be fully informed as to the basic provisions of (a) "The Educational and Training Provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act" (the G. I. Bill) and (b) "The Vocational Rehabilitation Program of the Veterans Administration". A statement of these basic provisions, as well as a statement outlining "The Steps to Take in Entering Training under the G. I. Bill", appear in the following pages.

4. Teachers should become thoroughly familiar with Kentucky's facilities for training in specific vocations. A brief description and explanation of these facilities appears in succeeding pages.

5. In the majority of cases, it will be desirable and in line with public opinion to utilize existing facilities in the local community for those veterans who desire further education or training. In fact, the Veterans Administration has been directed to use existing local educational and training facilities for the vocational rehabilitation of eligible veterans where possible. It is felt that this will tend to spread the responsibility for accomplishing this tremendous task and, at the same time, make it unnecessary to provide special facilities.

### Guidance

Guidance is and should be the starting point in the training or re-training of the veteran. The principal, dean, or counsellor in each school should schedule regular conferences with each veteran enrolled, for the purpose of directing the educational choices of the veteran to his or her greatest advantage. In those schools where facilities for vocational training are available, such as afforded by a department of vocational agriculture or an area vocational school,

the teacher or coordinator in charge should play an important part in the guidance of those veterans enrolled in vocational courses.

Many teachers, particularly those who have been employed for a number of years in the same school, may be in a position to advise the veterans who were formerly in their classes. In many instances teachers may be able to assist the veteran in evaluating tentative occupational choices and in planning a suitable training program. Each school should carefully evaluate its facilities and determine what services can be rendered returning veterans. The services which the school can render should be made known to the people of the community. It may be desirable for a school to form or use a veterans counseling committee. This committee should secure and have available information on opportunities in the various occupations as well as the opportunities for training for them.

The following definitions should help in orienting school officials in the functions of guidance as they apply to vocational fields:

Guidance is the process of assisting the individual to understand his abilities, needs, interests, aptitudes, and limitations, and to make wise choices and adjustments in the light of this knowledge, in order that he may better serve society and live more happily, while earning a decent living for himself and those dependent on him.

Occupation is defined as work in semi-skilled, skilled, technical, semi-professional, and professional vocations, in the fields of home making, agriculture, industry, commerce, personal service and in connection with other ways of making a living.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Adapted from Bulletin No. 264, *Michigan Program of Occupational Information and Guidance*. State Board of Control for Vocational Education, Lansing, Michigan. 1940.

Where facilities permit, the school should assist each veteran in appraising his interests, aptitudes, and abilities, by the use of appropriate tests, by personal conferences, and by a careful analysis of his or her military record and previous work and educational experiences before reaching a decision as to the proper educational or vocational program to select.

Present and anticipated local and national demands for the various types of trained workers will, of necessity, have to be considered before making the final choice.

Kentucky veterans who are eligible for education or vocational training under the G. I. Bill or the Rehabilitation program of the Veterans Administration, are entitled to use the services of the guidance and training officers of the Veterans Administration, Lexington, Kentucky.

The Division of Vocational Education, Frankfort, Kentucky, is ready at all times to assist in special cases, to provide occupational information, and to suggest appropriate interest and aptitude tests.



Basic Educational and Training Provisions of the Servicemen's  
Readjustment Act of 1944 (G. I. Bill)

I. Eligible Veterans:

A. Every person who **was not over** 25 years of age at the time he or she entered the service is eligible for education or training, provided that—

1. He or she entered the service on or after September 16, 1940 and prior to the termination of the present war.
2. He or she was discharged under conditions other than dishonorable.
3. He or she served 90 days or more, exclusive of any period assigned for a course of education or training under the Army Specialized Training Program or the Navy College Training Program, and exclusive of any period assigned as a cadet or midshipman at one of the service academies. If he or she served less than 90 days, the discharge must have been for an actual service-incurred injury or disability.

B. Any veteran **over** 25 years of age at the time he or she entered the service is eligible for education or training as follows:

1. If conditions A—1, 2, and 3 above are met, he or she may receive **one year** of education or training or a refresher or a re-training course at an approved educational or training institution.
2. A veteran over 25 years of age at the time of entrance into service must submit satisfactory evidence to show that his or her education or training was impeded, delayed, interrupted or interfered with, **in order to receive education or training beyond one year.**

II. How the Length of Education or Training Courses is Determined.

A. The length of a course of education or training which may be pursued by a given veteran is determined by designated authority under the Veterans Administration, in accordance with rules and regulations set up by the

Administrator of Veterans Affairs. In no case, however, shall a course of training exceed 4 years.

- B. The "designated authority" who determines the length of the course of education or training to which a given veteran is entitled is located at the Veterans Administration, Lexington, Kentucky. This determination of the length of the course will be made after the proper application Form No. 1950 has been submitted, requesting training at a particular institution.

### III. How the Application for Education or Training Courses is to be Made.

- A. Application for education or training by the veteran is made on special Form No. 1950 of the Veterans Administration. The completed form should be mailed to the Veterans Administration, Lexington, Kentucky.
- B. Upon receipt of the veteran's application, the "designated authority" of the Veterans Administration will determine the length of the period of education or training to which the veteran is entitled and will notify him or her officially.
- C. When this official notice is presented to the school selected by the veteran for his or her education or training, it will authorize the officials of that school to enroll him or her for the desired training under the provisions of the law.
- D. Veterans may file applications for training in an institution **outside** of this state. When such applications are received by the Veterans Administration of this state, they will be forwarded to the Veterans Administration of the state in which the school is located. There the proper authority will pass on the application and notify the applicant as to his or her status for training or education.

### IV. Benefits Available While in Training.

- A. Tuition and necessary books and supplies will be paid for or furnished by the Government.
- B. Subsistence pay of \$50 per month will be allowed to veterans without dependents, and \$75 per month to those with dependents (regardless of the number of dependents) while they are in regular attendance at school.

C. Thirty days of leave with pay will be permitted during the calendar year, exclusive of regular holidays during the school year.

D. The veteran will be entitled to all medical benefits and services provided by the school for the regular students.

V. Transportation and Living Expenses.

A. Transportation, meals, and lodging in connection with the training of a veteran under the provisions of this law are **not** furnished by the Government.

**Steps to Follow In Entering Training Under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (G. I. Bill)**

I. The veteran makes application on Form No. 1950 for education or training. This application form may be secured from the Veterans Administration, Lexington, Kentucky. When completed and returned to the Veterans Administration, it must be accompanied by a certified copy of the veteran's discharge or release from the Armed Forces.

II. Upon receipt of Form No. 1950 and the certified copy of the discharge or release, the Veterans Administration will determine the eligibility of the veteran for training and the length of time he is entitled to attend school.

III. The Veterans Administration will, after determining eligibility, send the veteran at least two official copies of notification of the amount of schooling to which he or she may be entitled. This official notice will be the authority of the institution to enroll the veteran as a student.

IV. On enrollment of the veteran as a student, the institution will forward by mail to the Veterans Administration, Lexington, Kentucky, the following papers:

A. A certified copy of the notice from the Veterans Administration notifying the veteran of his eligibility.

B. A certified statement showing:

1. Date veteran commenced training, name of course, length of course, length of the ordinary school year, and whether or not the course is full-time or part-time.

2. Customary cost of tuition for the ordinary school year, itemized cost of regular infirmary and simi-

lar fees, books, supplies, and equipment, etc. for regular school year, as they are generally required for the successful completion of the courses by other students in the institution. Transportation and living expenses are **not** to be included.

- V. After the veteran has enrolled in the institution in the same manner and under the same condition as non-veteran students, the matter of the payment of charges for tuition, books, supplies, fees, etc. will be taken up with the school by the Veterans Administration.

### **Basic Provision of the Vocational Rehabilitation Program of the Veterans Administration**

- I. Eligibility for vocational rehabilitation is restricted to those veterans who can meet the following three requirements:
  - A. Active service in the Armed Forces on or after September 16, 1940 and prior to the termination of this war.
  - B. Discharged from the Armed Forces under conditions other than dishonorable.
  - C. Have a disability incurred in or aggravated by such service for which pension is payable under laws administered by the Veterans Administration, or would be but for the receipt of retirement pay, and be in need of vocational rehabilitation to overcome the handicap of such disability.
- II. **The Purpose of Vocational Rehabilitation** is to restore the employability which has been lost by virtue of a handicap due to a disability incurred in or aggravated by service.
- III. **Training Facilities to Accomplish this Purpose**—Recognized and accredited colleges and universities, vocational schools and classes and other educational institutions are being utilized to provide needed training. Also well-established business enterprises may be used to supplement institutional training and to provide training on-the-job.
- IV. **The Filing of Application for Pension**, when Veterans Administration Form No. 526 is filled out and submitted to the Veterans Administration, Lexington, Kentucky, the presence or absence of a pensionable disability producing a vocational handicap will be determined. If a vocational handicap is

found to be present, the veteran will be advised that application may be made for vocational training.<sup>1</sup>

- V. **The Selection of An Occupation** in which rehabilitation will be effected is based upon consideration of the veteran's education, vocational experience, abilities, personal desires, and present disability, and contemplates that the vocational training to be provided will supply the necessary occupational information and develop the proper skills to afford the disabled person a well-rounded knowledge of and the ability to perform all of the skills, job operations, and work tasks which are essential to meeting employment requirements in the chosen occupation.
- VI. **Maintenance and Support During Training.** During training and for 2 months after employability has been established or determined, maintenance and support will be provided through increased pension. A single person will receive a pension at the rate of \$92 per month, a married person at the rate of \$103.50 a month, with \$5.75 a month for each dependent child and an additional allotment in the amount of \$11.50 a month for each dependent parent.
- VII. **Payments by Employer-Trainers** to veterans during training-on-the-job are authorized. When such payments are added to the increased pension, the combined amounts cannot exceed the amount the employer is paying a qualified employee in the occupation in which the veteran is being trained without a corresponding decrease in the increased pension in the amount of the excess.
- VIII. **Loans** not exceeding \$100 may be made to trainees commencing or undertaking rehabilitation.
- IX. **The Place of Training** is dependent upon the training needed and wanted. Training in school or on-the-job is provided in the veteran's home community whenever possible. Tuition, books, supplies, and other incidentals are furnished in institutional training and all equipment and supplies required are provided in training-on-the-job.
- X. **An Injury or An Aggravation of An Injury** suffered while pursuing a course of vocational rehabilitation as the result

<sup>1</sup>Note: If the veteran does not qualify for rehabilitation under the regulations of the Veterans Administration, he or she may apply to the Vocational Rehabilitation Division, State Department of Education, Frankfort, Kentucky.

of the pursuit of such course, and not the result of his or her own wilful misconduct, and such injury or aggravation results in additional disability to or death of such person, the benefits under laws applicable to veterans of the present war shall be awarded in the same manner and extent as if such disability, aggravation, or death were service-connected within the meaning of such laws; except that no benefits shall be awarded unless application be made therefor **within two years** after such injury or aggravation was suffered, or such death occurred.

XI. **No course of instruction** can exceed 4 years in length nor shall any training under this legislation be afforded beyond 6 years after the termination of the present war.

XII. **Veterans Discharged From the Armed Services** by reason of disability are invited to make application for a pension at the time of discharge. This record with other records is then forwarded to the Veterans Administration field station having jurisdiction of the territory within which the veteran has indicated he or she means to live. These records are there examined and eligibility rights established. Veterans who are found to have pensionable disabilities producing a vocational handicap are advised that they may make application for vocational rehabilitation.

### **TRAINING FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN KENTUCKY'S VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS**

Kentucky has twelve vocational schools for white persons. Each school serves several districts. For the most part these schools are operated by the local boards of education in cooperation with the State Division of Vocational Education. Four similar schools are operated for the benefit of negroes. Facilities are available in each of these vocational school centers for training in practically every trade or industrial pursuit, and in some of the schools in the commercial field. Other schools throughout the state offer one or two vocational courses in trades and industries. Training in the retail occupations is available in or under the direction of each of the twelve vocational schools for white persons. The objectives of each course in all of these schools are to make persons employable in a specific occupation.

The schools have already done an outstanding job in carrying out a vocational training program during the period of the war

effort, and there is little doubt that this same effectiveness can be realized in training many of our returned service men and women for employment now and in the postwar period.

The vocational schools are so located throughout the state that those discharged veterans whose interests, needs, and aptitudes indicate the desirability of vocational training will find it convenient to enroll.

The facilities available for vocational training in trades and industries, office practice, and retail occupations are described below. For the convenience of school personnel, the name and address of the superintendent of schools or other person in charge of the local school unit is given, as well as that of the coordinator in charge of the various vocational schools. Contact with any particular school should be made through the superintendent, coordinator, or principal.

Discharged members of the Armed Forces who desire refresher training in an occupation, or, who wish to prepare themselves for a specific occupation, either for immediate use in the war effort, or, for increased proficiency in the postwar period, should get in touch with the school nearest to them which offers the desired training.

#### **Courses Offered in Trades and Industries and the Retail Occupations in the Larger Vocational Schools**

Each of these schools has facilities available for training in some or most of the occupations listed below.

**Trades and Industries:** aircraft engines, aircraft sheetmetal, architectural drafting, auto mechanics, barbering, bookbinding, chef training, commercial art, commercial dressmaking, cosmetology, electrical wiring, foundry, garment servicing, industrial electricity, janitorial service, machine shop practice, masonry, mechanical drafting, office practice, plumbing and heating, printing (hand composition), printing (press work), linotype operation, radio service, refrigeration service, sheet metal, instrument and watch repair, electric welding, acetylene welding, woodworking (carpentry), woodworking (cabinet making), woodworking (machine), and other building trades.

**Retail Occupations: Sales Training** for—department, variety, shoe, hardware, and grocery stores, restaurants and similar businesses. **Merchandise Training** including—men's and women's wear, textiles, groceries, hardware and similar lines of merchandise.

**Business Promotion** including—advertising, showcard writing, and window and interior display. **Management Training** including—starting a small business, record keeping, employer-employee relations, business speech, business arithmetic, how to train an employee, and other similar supervisory training courses.

### TRAINING FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN HOMEMAKING

Departments of vocational home economics are operated in approximately three hundred Kentucky high schools. Instruction can be provided for out-of-school persons as well as in-school persons in all phases of homemaking, essential to the establishment and maintenance of a home, such as preservation of food, meal planning and preparation; selection, care, and construction of clothing; child development; home improvement; money management; personal care and improvement; health and home nursing; and the relationships necessary for maintaining a happy family life.

### Administrators, Coordinators, and Other Officials in Charge of Vocational Schools and Other Schools Offering Vocational Training

School	Administrator of the Local Unit Under Which Operated	Person in Charge
Tilghman Trade School Paducah, Kentucky	H. L. Smith, Supt. Paducah City Schools Paducah, Kentucky	Norman C. Williams, Coordinator Paducah, Kentucky
Madisonville Trade School Madisonville, Ky.	Harper Gatton, Supt. Madisonville City Schools Madisonville, Kentucky	Carl M. Polley, Coordinator Madisonville, Kentucky
Owensboro Technical School Owensboro, Kentucky	J. L. Foust, Superintendent Owensboro City Schools Owensboro, Kentucky	Wm. H. Brannon, Jr., Coordinator Owensboro, Kentucky
Western Trade School Bowling Green, Kentucky	Paul Garrett, President Western Teachers College Bowling Green, Kentucky	Jacob H. Moulder, Coordinator Russellville Road Bowling Green, Ky.
Louisville Vocational Schools Administration Bldg. Louisville, Kentucky	Dr. J. K. Long, Assistant Supt. Louisville City Schools Louisville, Kentucky	Paul E. Harris, Coordinator Administration Bldg. Louisville, Kentucky
Northern Kentucky Vocational School Covington, Kentucky	J. A. Caywood, Supt. Kenton County Schools Independence, Kentucky	Clifford H. Ficke, Coordinator Covington, Kentucky
Fayette County Vocational School Lafayette Drive Lexington, Kentucky	D. Y. Dunn, Supt. Fayette County Schools Court House Lexington, Kentucky	Bernard Fagan, Coordinator Lafayette Drive Lexington, Kentucky



School	Administrator of the Local Unit Under Which Operated	Person in Charge
Somerset Vocational School Somerset, Kentucky	P. H. Hopkins, Supt. Somerset City Schools Somerset, Kentucky	Howard Huff, Coordinator Somerset, Kentucky
Ashland Vocational School Ashland, Kentucky	Dr. Arville Wheeler, Superintendent Ashland Public Schools Ashland, Kentucky	D. L. King, Coordinator Ashland, Kentucky
Mayo Vocational School Paintsville, Kentucky	J. L. Patton, Director Paintsville, Ky.	
Hazard Vocational School Hazard, Kentucky	R. T. Whittinghill, Supt. Hazard City Schools Hazard, Kentucky	J. B. Cornette, Coordinator Hazard, Kentucky
Harlan Vocational School Harlan, Kentucky	James A. Cawood, Supt. Harlan County Schools Harlan, Kentucky	Lawrence Carter, Coordinator Harlan, Kentucky
Knox Central High School <sup>1</sup> Barbourville, Kentucky	George Messer, Supt. Knox County Schools Barbourville, Kentucky	John W. Hughes, Principal Barbourville, Ky.
Madison High School <sup>2</sup> Richmond, Kentucky	A. L. Lassister, Supt. Richmond City Schools Richmond, Kentucky	A. L. Lassiter, Principal Richmond, Kentucky
Mayfield High School <sup>3</sup> Mayfield, Kentucky	Charles I. Henry, Supt. Mayfield City Schools Mayfield, Kentucky	S. W. Douthitt, Principal Mayfield, Kentucky
Morgan County Vocational School <sup>4</sup> West Liberty, Ky.	O. O. Haney, Supt. Morgan County Schools West Liberty, Kentucky	E. V. Tredway, Coordinator West Liberty, Ky.

#### NEGRO SCHOOLS

West Kentucky Vocational School for Negroes Paducah, Kentucky	H. C. Russell, President Paducah, Kentucky	
Central High School <sup>5</sup> Louisville, Kentucky	Dr. J. K. Long, Asst. Superintendent Louisville City Schools Louisville, Kentucky	Atwood Wilson, Principal Louisville, Kentucky
Lincoln Institute Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky	R. B. Atwood, President Kentucky State College Frankfort, Kentucky	Whitney Young, Educational Director Lincoln Ridge, Ky.
Dunbar Trade School <sup>6</sup> Lexington, Kentucky	Dr. W. T. Rowland, Supt. Lexington City Schools Lexington, Kentucky	Paul Guthrie, Principal Lexington, Kentucky

<sup>1</sup> Facilities for training in building trades and auto mechanics.  
<sup>2</sup> Facilities for training in woodworking and auto mechanics.  
<sup>3</sup> Facilities for training in building trades.  
<sup>4</sup> Facilities for training in machine shop and welding.  
<sup>5</sup> Operated for Negroes by the Louisville Board of Education.  
<sup>6</sup> Operated for Negroes by the Lexington Board of Education in cooperation with the Fayette County Vocational School.

TABLE 1. COURSES AVAILABLE IN EACH OF THE LARGER VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

Courses	Schools Offering Training in Four or More Separate Trades															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	A	B	C	D
	Tilghman Trade School	Madisonville Tr. School	Owensboro Tech. School	Western Trade School	Louisville Voc. Schools	No. Ky. Voc. School	Fayette Co. Voc. School	Somerset Voc. School	Ashland Voc. School	Mayo Vocational School	Hazard Voc. School	Harlan Voc. School	Western Kentucky Voc. Tr. School for Negroes	Central High School	Lincoln Institute	Dunbar Trade School
Aircraft Engines				*	*	*	*		*	*						
Aircraft Sheet Metal				*	*	*	*		*	*						
Auto Mechanics	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Barbering													*			
Bookbinding					*			*								
Chef Training													*			
Commercial Art					*	*										
Commercial Dressmaking					*									*		
Cosmetology			*							*			*			
Drafting	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Electrical Wiring	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Foundry						*		*						*	*	
Garment Servicing													*	*		
Industrial Electricity	*				*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Janitorial Service													*	*	*	
Machine Shop Practice	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Masonry													*			
Office Practice					*	*	*	*	*	*						
Plumbing and Heating					*											
Printing—Hand Composition			*	*	*	*	*	*	*							
Printing—Press Work		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*							
Linotype Operation		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*							
Radio Service	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Refrigeration Service					*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sheet Metal	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Instrument and Watch Repair						*										
Welding—Electric	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Welding—Acetylene	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Woodworking—Carpentry	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Woodworking—Cabinet Making	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Woodworking—Machine	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retail Occupations																
Sales Training	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Merchandise Training	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Business Promotion	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Management Training	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

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Lincoln Institute  
Dunbar Trade School

## FACILITIES FOR PROVIDING VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN AGRICULTURE AND GENERAL SHOP WORK

If instruction in agriculture is to be effective it must be specifically in terms of the individual and his farming opportunities. One of the big jobs to be dealt with in providing satisfactory agricultural training to returning servicemen is the matter of getting them started in farming and providing the necessary instruction simultaneously with their effort to become established in farming. It will be possible for returning veterans to be, in a sense, apprenticed to teachers of agriculture who have charge of local programs of vocational agriculture. The teacher can hold classes for veterans when there is a sufficient number to justify it. In addition to this, he can work with them individually at school and on the farm. His work will include the making of detailed farm plans and farm budgets, determining the approved practices to follow in the respective enterprises in order that efficient production may be possible, and in addition to instruction in production and marketing practices, there are opportunities in each of the centers for the servicemen to learn to do the repair and construction work needed on farms. Each of the vocational agriculture shops is equipped to provide general pre-employment training in **woodworking, metal work, electricity, and auto mechanics**. General pre-employment courses can be arranged in each of these centers for servicemen in order to provide needed initial training before the men enroll in a specific vocational course in a regular trade school.

Specific instruction can be given in the various farm enterprises such as: **corn, tobacco, small grains, dairying, sheep, swine, and poultry**, as well as in **soils, farm management, and other subjects**. **Persons desiring such instruction should get in touch with the local teacher of vocational agriculture.**

A list of the schools equipped to offer vocational agriculture and general shop training appears in the following pages.

Returning veterans who wish to resume farming operations, or who wish to begin farming operations as a new farmer, and feel the need of any of the above listed type of instruction, should get in touch with the teacher of vocational agriculture in their home community.

## SCHOOLS EQUIPPED TO OFFER VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE AND GENERAL SHOP TRAINING

COUNTY	SCHOOL	COUNTY	SCHOOL
Adair	Columbia High	Carroll	*Carrollton High
Allen	Allen County High	Carter	*Carter High *Hitchins High Olive Hill High
Ballard	Bandana High LaCenter High	Christian	Crofton High Lacy High Sinking Fork High South Christian High Hopkinsville High (Colored)
Barren	*Park City High *Temple Hill High	Clark	Clark County High
Bath	Owingsville High	Clay	Clay County High
Bell	*Bell County High	Clinton	Albany High
Boone	*Hebron High	Crittenden	Marion High
Bourbon	Clintonville High Millersburg High North Middletown High	Cumberland	Marrowbone High
Boyd	Boyd County High	Daviess	Daviess County High Utica High West Louisville High *Whitesville High Owensboro (Colored)
Boyle	Parksville High Perryville High	Edmonson	Brownsville High Sunfish High
Bracken	Brooksville High	Elliott	Sandy Hook High
Breathitt	Breathitt County High	Estill	Estill County High
Breckinridge	*Hardinsburg High Irvington High	Fayette	Athens High LaFayette High Douglass High (Colored)
Bullitt	Shepherdsville High	Fleming	Flemingsburg High
Butler	Morgantown High	Floyd	*Betsy Layne High Maytown High *McDowell High
Caldwell	Cobb High Fredonia High Princeton High	Franklin	*Bald Knob High Bridgeport High *Peaks Mill High
Calloway	Almo High Hazel High Kirksey High Lynn Grove High Murray State Teachers College, Training School	Fulton	Cayce High Western High
Campbell	A. J. Jolly High Campbell County High	Gallatin	Gallatin County High
Carlisle	*Bardwell High *Cunningham High *Milburn High		

\* Departments that are temporarily closed because of the lack of teachers to operate them.

COUNTY	SCHOOL
Garrard	*Buckeye High *Camp Dick Robinson *Paint Lick
Grant	Dry Ridge High *Mason High
Graves	Cuba High Sedalia High
Grayson	Caneyville High Clarkson High
Green	Greensburg High
Greenup	McKell High Wurtland High
Hancock	Hawesville High Lewisport High
Hardin	*Glendale High *Howe Valley *Lynnvale Rineyville *Sonora Vine Grove
Harrison	Berry High Connersville High Oddville High
Hart	Cub Run High *Horse Cave High Memorial High Munfordville High Horse Cave High (Colored)
Henderson	*Corydon High *Hebbardsville High Niagara High Robards High *Spottsville High *Weaverton High Henderson High (Colored)
Henry	Campbellsburg High New Castle High Pleasureville High Sulphur High
Hickman	Central High *Fulgham High
Hopkins	Anton High Dawson Springs Hanson High Nebo High

COUNTY	SCHOOL
Jefferson	Jeffersontown High Valley High
Johnson	*Flat Gap High Jenny's Creek High Meade Memorial High Oil Springs High
Kenton	Simon-Kenton High
Knox	Knox County High
LaRue	Buffalo High Hodgenville High
Laurel	*Hazel High *Lily High *London High
Lawrence	Louisa High
Lee	Beattyville High
Leslie	Leslie County High
Letcher	*Whitesburg
Lewis	Lewis County High Tollesboro High
Lincoln	*Crab Orchard High *Hustonville High *Stanford High *Waynesburg High
Livingston	Smithland High *Salem High
Logan	Adairville High Auburn High Chandler's Chapel High Lewisburg High Olmstead High
Lyon	Eddyville High *Kuttawa High
Madison	Central High Kingston High Kirksville High Waco High Richmond High (Colored)
Magoffin	Salyersville High
Marion	*Bradfordsville High St. Charles High
Marshall	Benton High Brewers High *Calvert City High Hardin High *Sharpe High

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COUNTY	SCHOOL	COUNTY	SCHOOL
Martin	*Inez High *Warfield High	Nelson	Bardstown High Bloomfield High
Mason	Mayslick High Minerva High Orangeburg High John G. Fee High (Colored)	Nicholas	Carlisle High Headquarters High
McCracken	Heath High Lone Oak High Reidland High	Ohio	Beaver Dam High Centertown High Dundee High *Fordsville High Hartford High
McCreary	McCreary County High	Oldham	*Crestwood High *LaGrange High Liberty High
McLean	Beech Grove High Calhoun High *Sacramento High	Owen	Owenton High
Meade	Flaherty High Meade County High	Owsley	Owsley County High
Mercer	McAfee High *Rose Hill High	Pendleton	*Butler High *Morgan High
Metcalfe	*Center High Edmonton High	Perry	*Witherspoon High
Monroe	Gamaliel High Tompkinsville High	Pike	Belfry High Virgie High
Montgomery	Camargo High *Mt. Sterling High	Powell	Powell County High
Morgan	Cannel City High Morgan County High	Pulaski	Eubank High Nancy High Science Hill High Shopville High
Shelby	Bagdad High *Cropper High Henry Clay High Simpsonville High Waddy High	Robertson	Deming High
Simpson	Simpson County High	Rockcastle	Mt. Vernon High
Spencer	Taylorsville High	Rowan	Morehead High
Taylor	Taylor County High	Russell	Jamestown High Russell Springs High
Todd	Todd County High Guthrie High Todd Co. Tr. (Col.)	Scott	Great Crossing High Oxford High Sadieville High *Stamping Ground High Ed Davis High (Colored)
Trigg	Trigg County High	Warren	Alvaton High *North Warren High *Richardsville High South Warren High
Union	Morganfield High Sturgis High	Washington	*Mackville High
Muhlenberg	Brémen High Drakesboro High Graham High Hughes-Kirkpatrick High	Wayne	Wayne County High
		Webster	*Dixon High *Slaughters High Sebree High
		Whitley	*Woodbine High
		Woodford	Versailles High

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