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February-March 1935

No. 2

ROSENWALD ISSUE
Rosenwald Day—Friday, March 15, 1935



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For Full Particulars Address

R. B. ATWOOD, President

The K. N. E. A. Journal

Official Organ of the Kentucky Negro Educational Association

Vol. V

February-March, 1935

No. 2

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Board of Directors

J. L. Bean, Versailles
S. L. Barker, Owensboro

W. S. Blanton, Frankfort
F. A. Taylor, Louisville

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Editorial Comment

THE 1935 CONVENTION

The K. N. E. A. will convene in Louisville for its 59th Annual Session April 10-13, 1935. An outline of the entire program is to be announced soon. The speakers on our program will be persons of national reputation. Heads of departments are also arranging to have experts on their respective sectional programs. These sessions promise to be of special benefit to the classroom teacher.

On Thursday afternoon and Friday morning of the meeting, the various departments are to convene. In order that there be less conflicts, five departments will have sessions at the first time mentioned and the remaining ones at the second mentioned time. On Friday night, during the meeting, there will be the Third Annual Musicale featuring artists of the state and other extraordinary music attractions. On Saturday, April 13, the Fifteenth Annual Exhibition will be given at the Louisville Armory. A new type of program is being arranged.

The K. N. E. A. is also arranging two special shows free to enrolled teachers. The first picture will be at the Grand Theater on Thursday, April 11, and the other at the Lyric Theater on Friday, April 12.

Another attractive feature of the meeting will be the Annual Spelling Bee. This year unusual interest has been manifested and from all indications this will be the best spelling bee in our history. A number of counties have already chosen their representatives and are preparing to send them to Louisville for the final contest on Friday morning, April 12.

Teachers are requested to enroll in advance and upon reporting to the convention to register their stopping places while in the city. Membership cards should be brought to the convention. A membership card is necessary before a teacher can vote, enter one of the shows arranged for teachers, or attend the Musicale on Friday of the convention with free admission. Times are better and the K. N. E. A. convention promises to be more largely attended than in the past several years.

* * * * *

ENROLL IN ADVANCE

By January 10, 1935 over two hundred teachers had enrolled in the K. N. E. A. for 1935-36. 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. The Honor Roll will be published in our various Kentucky weeklies and a

special record will be shown at the 1935 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.

* * * * *

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS

We are highly gratified to note the increased co-operation of county superintendents with the Kentucky Negro Educational Association. This year these superintendents have urged the enrollment of their colored teachers and many have sent in the fees personally. This may be noted in the Honor Roll published elsewhere in this Journal. Some of them have written the secretary regarding the work of our association and asked that they be sent our K. N. E. A. Journal regularly. Many have inquired if their teachers were receiving the Journal and expressed their satisfaction with this publication.

It is hoped that other county superintendents will follow the examples of these to whom we refer. The Negro child's need should receive sufficient consideration so that the aim of both the K. E. A. and the K. N. E. A. may be realized: "An equal educational opportunity for every Kentucky child." An attitude of better educational conditions for both white teachers and colored teachers and white children and colored children will help further toward the realization of the motto of the state of Kentucky: "United We Stand, Divided We Fall."

* * * * *

A CORRECTION

In the October-November K. N. E. A. Journal there appeared an honor roll of the schools that had reported 100% enrollment at the 1934 convention in Louisville. By error two schools were omitted. These Schools were the Knob City High School of Russellville, of which Prof. H. E. Goodloe is principal and the Charles Young School of Louisville, of which Miss Jessie R. Carter is principal. Both of these schools enroll annually 100% in the K. N. E. A. and the editor takes pleasure in making these corrections and in thanking these schools for continued co-operation.

* * * * *

OUR 1935 THEME

The theme, "Specific Objectives in the Education of the Negro" suggests some such as the following needs: (1) More Negro history in the curriculum. (2) Vocational guidance leading to a wider distribution of occupations. (3) Character training emphasizing honesty, obedience, courtesy and cleanliness. (4) Economic efficiency—living within one's means. (5) A greater emphasis of music, especially Negro spirituals.

K. N. E. A. ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE ELECTION

The election of officers of the K. N. E. A. will be held on Friday, April 12 during the K. N. E. A. convention. The election will be by ballot from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Each teacher must present his membership card to vote.

* * * *

THE SECRETARYSHIP

The present K. N. E. A. Secretary, Atwood S. Wilson, may succeed himself according to the constitution. He may, therefore, be a candidate for re-election. Many principals and teachers have expressed satisfaction with his services and urged him to continue in the office in order that the work of the K. N. E. A. and the K. N. E. A. Journal might continue the progressive program inaugurated during the slightly more than ten years of service he has rendered. Recently the Board of Directors in session rated his work "excellent."

* * * *

NOMINATIONS

Those who desire to have their names submitted to the nominating committee should send same to the secretary by March 15, 1935. This will insure due consideration by the committee and allow sufficient time for the names to appear on the official ballot.

* * * *

SPELLING BEE

The annual spelling contest of the K. N. E. A. will be held Friday, April 12 at 10 A. M. in the Elementary School Department. Names of entries should be sent the secretary as soon as possible before April. Send the name,

age, grade of the pupil, and school system the pupil to represent.

* * * *

THE MUSICALE

The Third Annual Musicale will be held on Friday night, April 12. This program will probably be free to teachers enrolled in the K. N. E. A. A fee of 25 cents will be charged non-members of the K. N. E. A.

* * * *

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.

* * * *

RAILROAD RATES

This year there will be no identification railroad certificates issued to teachers because of the new mileage rates now in effect in Kentucky. Each teacher may travel to the K. N. E. A. at the rate of 1½c per mile. This is cheaper than when reduced rates were offered. For example, the fare from Bowling Green Ky., to Louisville (round trip) was \$6.40 before this year under the certificate plan. Under the new mileage rate the fare is \$1.71 each way, \$3.42 round trip, Bowling Green being 114 miles from Louisville. Purchase your tickets over the L. & N. Railroad. If necessary purchase a ticket to the nearest city from your home at which you may buy a ticket to Louisville over the L. & N.

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 per night. Meals approximate the same per day.

* * * *

MEMBERSHIP CARDS

Be sure to bring your membership card to the K. N. E. A. meet-

ing. It has the following uses:

(1) Permits you to see a picture free at the Grand Theatre. (2) Permits you to see a picture free at the Lyric Theatre. (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.**

1935 K. N. E. A. HONOR ROLL

SCHOOL	PRINCIPAL	CITY
Hickman City	A. W. Greene	Hickman
Booker T. Washington	Paul V. Smith	Lexington
Patterson St. School	Fannie White	Lexington
Russell Junior High	C. W. A. David	Lexington
Greenville Training	G. C. Wakefield	Greenville
Dunbar High	W. H. Fouse	Lexington
Bate High	J. W. Bate	Danville
Simmons Street	J. L. Bean	Versailles
City School	G. B. Houston	Franklin
Bond-Washington	R. L. Dowery	Elizabethtown
Dunbar	F. I. Stiger	Mayfield
Constitution	J. B. Caudler	Lexington
Lincoln	W. L. Shobe	Middlesboro

STATE INSTITUTIONS

Ky. State Industrial College	R. B. Atwood, Pres.	Frankfort
COUNTY		SUPERINTENDENT
Bullitt		W. H. McFarland
Harlan		James A. Cawood
Magoffin		D. J. Carty
Fulton		Clyde Lassiter
Pendleton		R. E. Sharon
McCracken		Miles Meredith
Kenton		Robert E. Sharon
Caldwell		E. F. Blackburn
Bath		W. W. Horton
Russell		J. L. Story
Lincoln		Miss Mayme Singleton
Adair		C. W. Marshall
Spencer		*Elizabeth Mason
Cumberland		*Margaret Taylor
Muhlenberg		H. F. Bates
Washington		J. F. McWhorter
Christian		*Mrs. M. L. Copeland
Hart		R. G. Vass
Todd		Claude Hightower
		*County organizer

K. N. E. A. KULLINGS

W. H. Steward, nationally-known editor of the American Baptist, Baptist layman and social leader, died at his home in Louisville on January 3, 1935. Mr. Steward was an ardent supporter of the K. N. E. A. and did much to preserve the early history of the education of the Negro in Louisville and Kentucky. Mr. Steward was 87 years of age, living a long serviceable life. The K. N. E. A. extends sympathy to the family.

* * * *

Mrs. Emma J. Blanton, wife of Prof. W. S. Blanton at Frankfort, a K. N. E. A. director and principal of the Mayo-Underwood School at Frankfort, died at her home in December, 1934. Mrs. Blanton was an outstanding teacher and P. T. A. worker in our state. The K. N. E. A. deeply regrets her passing.

* * * *

Mr. Lyle Hawkins has been very successful as Director of the F. E. R. A. work in adult education in the Louisville district. Mr. Hawkins has aided in the employment of twenty-three colored teachers in Louisville and announces an enrollment of more than five hundred adults in the evening classes. Mr. Hawkins is a graduate of the Louisville Municipal College.

* * * *

Prof. W. H. Robinson is now the principal of the Dunbar School at Owensboro succeeding Prof. S. L. Barker, who was made principal of the Western High School in that city.

Two of our outstanding high school principals recently sent in the enrollment fees of their faculties 100 per cent. These were Prof. W. H. Fouse, of the Dunbar High School at Lexington, and Prof. J. W. Bate of the Bate High School at Danville.

* * * *

Mr. G. R. Wilson is now principal of the Dunbar School at Somerset. The K. N. E. A. is looking forward to continued cooperation of the teachers of that city under his leadership.

* * * *

Prof. C. B. Nuckolls, principal of the B. T. Washington School at Ashland, has written the K. N. E. A. secretary that he plans to attend the 59th session of the K. N. E. A. in Louisville, April 10-13, 1935. He reports also much progress in the education of the Negro in his section of the state.

* * * *

Prof. R. L. Dowery of Elizabethtown has sent out an excellent report of the meeting of the Fourth District Teachers' Association at Springfield on October 19, 1934. Prof. G. W. Adams of that city was host to the convention. Prof. Dowery, who has been president of that association a number of years was re-elected to the presidency. The next meeting is to be held in Elizabethtown in October, 1935.

* * * *

Prof. H. E. Goodloe, of Russellville, has been requested as chairman of the K. N. E. A. Athletic Committee in the absence of

Coach H. A. Kean, of K. S. I. C., who will be on leave of absence for study during the next school term.

* * * *

Prof. P. Moore is now the principal of Attucks High School at Hopkinsville. Prof. L. W. Gee is the principal of the Booker T. Washington School of that city. The entire corps of teachers is now under the one city Board of Education. The K. N. E. A. seeks the co-operation of these principals and teachers.

* * * *

The Eastern Kentucky Negro Educational Association held its annual session Thursday, November 8, and Friday, November 9, 1934. An excellent program was rendered. A large number of noted educators, both white and colored, appeared on the program.

The Eastern Kentucky Negro Educational Association was organized eight years ago by a call of C. B. Nuckolls, Principal of the Booker T. Washington High School, who became the first president. With the assistance of the members of the faculty of the Booker T. Washington School, a permanent organization was perfected. From year to year the association has grown numerically, and has become a very effective educational organ for the benefit of Negroes in extreme portions of Eastern Kentucky which presents a very difficult problem for superintendents of schools and boards of education to solve be-

cause the Negro population is so small. Generally, it is very pleasing to note the fine co-operation, and help that is being accorded the Negroes of this section by the school officials. In the report of our Educational Commission Survey, the findings on Negro education in Eastern Kentucky were encouraging, notwithstanding the smallness of Negro population in the extreme Eastern Kentucky section as compared with Negro population in the other parts of Kentucky.

* * * *

Mr. Alexander Pinkney is a new vocational teacher at Lincoln Institute. He is doing splendid work at that institution in the field of woodwork. At present, he is assisting Prof. Whitney M. Young with a state essay contest under the auspices of the K. N. E. A. on the subject: "The Value of Vocational Education to the Negro."

* * * *

After twenty-two years of faithful service, Prof. W. B. Matthews has resigned as principal of the Central High School in Louisville because of ill health. During that time the school has grown from an enrollment of 276 to that of 883 and into a ranking A grade accredited high school. Professor Matthews has also been a loyal member of the K. N. E. A. His contribution to the education of our youth has been outstanding and far above the average.

Tentative Outline of the 1935 K. N. E. A. Program

April 10-13

CENTRAL THEME: "Specific Objectives in the Education of the Negro."

Wednesday, April 10, 1935

- 9:00 A. M. Registration of teachers, K. N. E. A. Headquarters, Quinn Chapel Church, Chestnut Street between Ninth and Tenth, Louisville, Kentucky.
- 10:00 A. M. Observation of Louisville Public School classes at work.
- 12:00 Noon Visitation to Louisville Municipal College at Seventh and Kentucky Streets and other places of educational interest.
- 3:00 P. M. Afternoon Musicale. A program to which all teachers are invited. Quinn Chapel Main Auditorium. Miss R. L. Carpenter, of Louisville, presiding.
- 7:15 P. M. Music Hour of State Music Association, R. L. Carpenter, Directress.
- 8:15 P. M. First General Session of 1935 Convention at Quinn Chapel.
- 8:25 P. M. Welcome Address: W. H. Perry, Jr., Pres. L. A. T. C. S., Louisville.
- 8:35 P. M. Response to Welcome: Mrs. Emma Quarrels, Hopkinsville, Ky.
- 8:45 P. M. President's Annual Address: R. B. Atwood, President of K. S. I. C. and K. N. E. A.
- 9:25 P. M. Address: Mrs. Clara R. Bruce, Ass't Resident Manager of Rockefeller Apartments, New York City.
- 10:15 P. M. Announcements and Adjournment.

Thursday, April 11, 1935

- 9:00 A. M. Second General Session of K. N. E. A. at Quinn Chapel.
- 9:15 A. M. Report of K. N. E. A. Resolutions Committee, S. L. Barker, Owensboro, Chairman.
- 9:35 A. M. Report of K. N. E. A. Legislative Committee, W. S. Blanton, Frankfort, Chairman.
- 10:00 A. M. Annual Report of Secretary-Treasurer, Atwood S. Wilson, Louisville, Kentucky.
- 10:15 A. M. Reporting of Auditing Committee, Prof. P. L. Guthrie, Chairman.
- 10:20 A. M. Address: Dr. Wm. Bembower, Principal of Lincoln Institute, or Hon. Mark Godman, State Dept. of Education.
- 11:00 A. M. Report of Nominating Committee, W. E. Newsome, Chairman.
- 11:15 A. M. Announcements and Adjournment.

- 2:30 P. M. Sectional Meetings of K. N. E. A. Departments as follows:
- (1) Primary Department — Mrs. Blanche Elliott, Greenville, Chairman. Western Branch Library at Tenth and Chestnut Streets.
Mrs. Lenora C. Lane, Wiberforce Univ.—Speaker and in charge of demonstrations.
 - (2) Elementary Education Department—Mrs. L. H. Smith, Lexington, Chairman. Main Auditorium of Quinn Chapel.
 - (3) High School and College Department—Dean T. R. Dailey, Paducah, Chairman. Sunday School Room of Quinn Chapel.
 - (4) F. E. R. A. Teachers' Conference—Room 202, Central High School, Mr. Lyle H. Hawkins, presiding.
 - (5) Rural Education Department—Mrs. M. J. Copeland, Hopkinsville, Central High School chapel.
- 5:00 P. M. Principals' Conference—Phyllis Wheatley, Y. W. C. A., Prof. W. H. Fouse, presiding.
- 6:00 P. M. Principals' Banquet—Phyllis Wheatley, Y. W. C. A. Dr. Spencer Shank, Univ. of Cincinnati, Speaker.
- 7:15 P. M. Music Hour at Quinn Chapel. Miss R. L. Carpenter, presiding.
- 8:15 P. M. Third General Session K. N. E. A. at Quinn Chapel.
- 8:30 P. M. Address: Hon. J. H. Richmond, State Supt. of Public Instruction.
- 9:00 P. M. Address: Congressman A. W. Mitchell, Hon. James Weldon Johnson, Fisk University, or W. E. B. DuBois, Ph. D., Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.
- 9:45 P. M. Announcements and Adjournment.

Friday, April 12, 1935

- 8:30 A. M. Election of Officers by Ballot. Voting begins at K. N. E. A. Headquarters. Polls close at 5:00 P. M.
- 9:00 A. M. Sectional Meetings of K. N. E. A. Departments as follows:
- (1) Vocational Education Department—Prof. Whitney M. Young, Lincoln Ridge, Chairman. Sunday School Room of Quinn Chapel.
 - (2) F. E. R. A. Teachers' Conference—Room 202, Central High School, Mr. Lyle H. Hawkins, presiding.
 - (3) Foreign Language Department — Miss A. M. Emanuel, Chairman. Room 201 Central High School.
 - (4) Music Department—Miss R. L. Carpenter, Chairman. Central High School chapel.
 - (5) Athletic Department—Mr. H. E. Goodloe, Russellville, Chairman. Room 104 Central High School.
 - (6) Elementary Education—Mrs. L. H. Smith, Lexington, Chairman. Quinn Chapel.

(7) English Department, Miss Helen Yancey, presiding, Annex of Central High School.

- 10:30 A. M. Annual Spelling Bee—Auspices Elementary Education Department—Prof. G. H. Brown, presiding. Quinn Chapel.
- 11:30 A. M. Special Picture—Lyric Theatre, Sixth and Walnut Streets. Free to teachers enrolled in K. N. E. A. for 1935. Present membership cards.
- 2:45 P. M. Fourth General Session of K. N. E. A. Quinn Chapel.
- 3:00 P. M. Address: Prof. Lawrence D. Reddick, Professor of History, K. S. I. C.
- 3:45 P. M. Address: Dr. W. O. Brown, Professor of Sociology, University of Cincinnati.
- 4:30 P. M. Announcements and Adjournment.
- 8:15 P. M. Third Annual K. N. E. A. Musicales. Quinn Chapel. Miss R. L. Carpenter, Directress Free to members of K. N. E. A. who present their membership cards. All others a fee of 25 cents.

This program to feature:

1. The K. S. I. C. Octette
2. The Apollo Quartet
3. The Louisville Choral Club
4. Louisville High School Glee Clubs
5. Other selected artists

Saturday, April 13, 1935

- 9:00 A. M. Final General Session of the K. N. E. A. Central High School chapel.
- 9:15 A. M. Report of K. N. E. A. Necrology Committee—J. Francis Wilson, Maceo.
- 10:00 A. M. Reports of Departments and Committees.
- 11:00 A. M. Installation of officers. New Business and Plans for 1935-36.
- 12:00 Noon Adjournment.
- 7:00 P. M. Fifteenth Annual Exhibition, Armory, Sixth and Walnut Streets, Louisville, Kentucky. This program will be presented by pupils of the Louisville Public Schools.

Part I—Drum and Bugle Corps Contest

Part II—Physical Exhibition

Part III—Social Hours: 10 P. M. to 12 M. Special Orchestra Music.

ADVANCE SALE ADMISSIONS: Pupils—15c; Adults—25c

A PROMISING POET

Recently the poems of a student in the Louisville Colored Normal School have come to the attention of the K. N. E. A. Secretary. This young woman, Miss Ida Mai Johnson, has given us permission to print a few of her poems. The work of Miss Johnson has received favorable comment from Supt. Frederick Archer, of the Louisville schools, and a number of other leading local educators. We are printing below some of the poems of Miss Johnson. It is a policy of the K. N. E. A. to encourage the development of talent in our youth.

THE PERSON I WANT TO BE

I want to be carefree in my youth,
To live a life of pleasure and truth,
To build many friendships as I go,
To take advice from those who know.

I want to be kind and helpful too,
And never neglect my duty to do,
To have a disposition so sweet
That I win the heart of all I meet.
And when one day to me love shall come,

I hope my other duties are done,
That I toward my parents have done my part
To show all the gratitude in my heart.

When with clear conscience I take the life
Of being a loving mother and wife;
If all these things I've managed to be,
My prayer shall be answered completely.

—By Ida Mai Johnson

LASTING GIFTS

Some things in life have prices high

And cost too much for us to buy.
If you but look around you'll see
The better things in life are free.

A cheerful word, a sunny smile,
Can really make one's life worth while.

They cost you nothing, pass them on.

Leave pleasant mem'ries when you're gone.

You've friends to whom you'd love to make

A present which no one can take.
Give smiles and words that light'n the heart

And make you seem near though far apart.

—By Ida Mai Johnson

SMILING THROUGH

Learn to smile regardless
Of what may come your way,
You can make a bright one
Out of the darkest day.

It may rain and thunder,
Or it may even snow,
But just keep spreading sunshine,
No matter where you go.

Never be discouraged,
'Cause you can't start at the top.
Just smile and keep on trying,
You'll reach it, just don't stop.

Don't mind old obstacles,
They'll surely come to you
Just keep fighting toward your goal

And you'll come smiling through.

—By Ida Mai Johnson

MOTHER

Your mem'ry lies locked in my
heart.

It's a tie which no one can break.
And though we may seem far
apart,

You're near me asleep or awake.

Somehow I seem to feel each day
That you share in the things I do.
My every act in life, I pray,
Will be pleasing to God and you.

You share my laughter, tears and
song,

And rejoice in the honors I gain,
You seem to warn me when I'm
wrong,

Lead me to the right path again.
Though 'twas His will that we
should part,

I'll always live in memory,
And try to not be sad at heart,

But happy 'cause you're watching
me.

—By Ida Mai Johnson

A DAY WELL SPENT

What if the day is over
And no outstanding work is done?
What if you've been a rover
Just wandering around seeking
fun?

If to no heart you've brought
pain

Nor tears to a single eye;
Then this day has been a great
gain,

And you should rejoice, not cry.

If short or longer days are here,
Let's fill each one with pleasure,
To some unhappy heart bring
cheer.

Spend well each hour of leisure.

—By Ida Mai Johnson

THE N. A. T. C. S. MEETING

The 32nd annual meeting of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools will be held at the Florida A. & M. College, July 30-August 2, 1935. Dr. J. R. E. Lee and his faculty, together with the teachers of Florida, are planning to give those attending this meeting a royal welcome.

President Garnet C. Wilkinson and the Executive Committee are formulating a program that will include every phase of the education of the Negro youth.

Aside from the business of the sessions, side trips are being arranged so that visiting teachers and others may see some of the interesting points of the state. The Southeastern and other Railway Passenger Associations are offering special reduced round trip

rates of 2c per mile with a 30 day limit to those who go by rail.

For further particulars, write Wm. W. Sanders, Executive Secretary, 1034 Bridge Avenue, Charleston, West Virginia.

At the Baltimore meeting of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, the President and Executive Secretary were instructed to submit a plan of membership by which State Associations and the N. A. T. C. S. may become more closely affiliated. The proposed plan provides as follows:

1. That each State Association may become affiliated with the National Association by collecting from each of its members 50c for the National Association at the same time the said State Associa-

tion collects its dues. The 50c collected from these members shall be forwarded to the Executive Secretary of the N. A. T. C. S., thereby giving all of the members of the State Association, membership in the N. A. T. C. S. for 50c per year each, including subscription to The Bulletin. In states where this plan is not adopted, each person who joins the National Association will be

required to pay \$1.50 per year for membership and The Bulletin.

2. The President and Secretary of the State Association will become members of the General Council of the N. A. T. C. S.

3. Should this plan be approved by a sufficient number of states, it will become effective after ratification by the delegates to the Tallahassee meeting, July 30-August 2, 1935.

K. N. E. A. DIRECTORS MEET IN LOUISVILLE

MAKE PLANS FOR ANNUAL CONVENTION

The Board of Directors of the Kentucky Negro Educational Association met in Louisville on January 19, 1935 in the office of the Secretary, A. S. Wilson, to complete preparations for the 59th Annual Convention to meet in the city April 10-13. Finishing touches were put upon the program which will include several outstanding speakers of state and national prominence in the educational field. Among the speakers under consideration for invitations to appear on the program were: Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, Dr. James Weldon Johnson, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Hon. James H. Richmond, and Mrs. Clara B. Bruce, of New York City. Departmental chairmen, as well as the music directress, Miss R. L. Carpenter, have been busy working out programs that will be interesting as well as beneficial to the delegates who will attend.

Indications point that the convention this year will go on record as one of the best in recent years. This being the second year of the incumbent president, R. B. Atwood, of K. S. I. C., is election year for the Association. Announcements have already been made for the presidency of the body by two outstanding educators of the state — Prof. W. S. Blanton, principal of the Mayo Underwood High School, Frankfort; and Prof. S.L. Barker, principal of the Western High School, Owensboro.

A tentative record of the work of the secretary was presented to the Board at its meeting and satisfaction was expressed of the excellent manner in which the Association's business has been handled.

Present at the meeting today were the following: W. S. Blanton and R. B. Atwood, Frankfort; Jesse L. Bean, Versailles; F. A. Taylor, Louisville; S. L. Barker, Owensboro; A. S. Wilson, Louisville.

THE INTELLIGENCE OF THE NEGRO

(By Atwood S. Wilson)

Much has been written concerning the intelligence of the Negro. Various educational psychologists have taken test data from which they conclude that the I. Q. score of the Negro child is lower than that of the average white child and therefore, that the Negro child is mentally inferior to the white child. These writers have failed to consider the reading abilities of the two groups which is such an important factor in most intelligence tests. It might be expected that the Negro child with fewer library facilities, less newspapers in the home, a larger number of children per teacher, with inferior school buildings and equipment, and in general with the teachers who have not had the advantages of white teachers might not read as well as the average white child. This would not, however, be a reflection on the native intellectual capacity of the Negro. This inferior training in reading might well cause a poor test score since tests include much that depends upon the interpretation of directions in the tests. An evidence of this explanation lies in the fact that the Negro child scores higher on non-reading tests than on those which include reading.

Another factor in intelligence tests to be considered is the difference in the environment of the Negro child and the white child. Their homes and communities in many cases are quite different. The white child might

therefore, be in a position to observe things not easily observed by the Negro child. Since the forms for intelligence tests are made from the responses by white children, are not probable differences in environment overlooked? More evidence along this line is found when the average intelligence test score of Southern Whites is compared with that of the Northern Negro. The latter score is higher in general. This is but another evidence of the importance of environment in intelligence tests. The high correlation between achievement test results and intelligence test results would indicate that they measure much of the same thing—namely environmental observations and scholastic training. More and more the importance of the I. Q. as an accurate measure of intelligence is being questioned.

The idea of this article is not, however, to argue this point but to call attention to the writing of Dr. Rudolf Pinter in his *Educational Psychology* published by Henry Holt and Company, of New York City. Dr. Pinter, who is a professor of educational psychology at the Teachers College of Columbia University, in his discussion on Intelligence and Race Differences, makes the following statements on page 158:

“The most extensive comparisons that have been made are between American white and Negro children. The white children make a higher average score. In terms of I. Q. where the white child makes an average

of 100, the Negro child makes an average of from 85 to 95. In terms of the total distribution about 25 per cent of the Negroes reach or exceed the median score of the whites. These differences hold for very verbal and abstract types of tests as well as for more concrete and non verbal tests. This difference in intelligence between Negroes and whites is not very great. The overlapping of the two distribution curves shows, as we have said above, that 25 percent of the Negroes have more intelligence than the average white, and it furthermore shows that a great number of the white and Negro children have same amount of intelligence. In other words the two racial groups do not form two widely divergent intelligence types. There can be no

justification from the standpoint of intelligence of a policy of separate education for the two groups. If such is deemed advisable it must be justified on other grounds, nor can race prejudice against the Negro find support in these findings, although we frequently make use of such findings to rationalize our prejudices. To say that you discriminate against the Negro because he belongs to a race having inferior intelligence, is an attempt on your part to rationalize your racial prejudices."

It is gratifying to find a psychologist such as Dr. Pinter, who of his own accord, writes as outlined in his text book. The Negroes of America appreciate such a fair minded educator.

1635—300 YEARS OF AMERICAN HIGH SCHOOLS—1935

Released during the celebration of 300 YEARS OF AMERICAN HIGH SCHOOLS, and thus very timely, we are happy to announce a photoplay starring May Robson entitled "GRAND OLD GIRL," produced by RKO RADIO, the company that made "LITTLE WOMEN," "THE LITTLE MINISTER," and other fine "family films."

"GRAND OLD GIRL" is a dramatization of the part American school teachers play in community life and in the development and moulding of the character of children. The following dedication appears in the film:

"Because they mould the youth of America; because they have for so long been unsung heroes; because their self-sacrificing efforts are tireless, this drama is sincerely dedicated to the school teachers of America—the teachers of your youth and those who today carry on the great tradition of their noble work.

ENROLL IN THE N. A. T. C. S. for 1934-35

SEND \$1.50 TO W. W. SANDERS

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, CHARLESTON, W. VA.

W. S. BLANTON ANNOUNCES FOR K. N. E. A.

PRESIDENCY

W. S. Blanton, principal of Mayo-Underwood High School, Frankfort, Ky., announces his candidacy for the presidency of the K. N. E. A. As this is the

president this year because they feel that he owes it to the craft to serve the K. N. E. A. as its president where he can render a greater service to the cause of education.

He stands for a continuation of all of the progressive measures in education that will equalize the educational opportunities for all of the teachers as well as for all of the children.

Among these measures are: (1) A research committee to study the problems of education as they affect the Negro school. (2) A continued cooperation with our State Board of Education and the K. N. E. A., in applying the Educational Code so as to include all of the schools. (3) A closer contact between the K. N. E. A. and the K. E. A. (4) A provision by the State of Kentucky for graduate study for the high school teachers and principals of Negro High Schools that will enable them to meet the requirement of our new certification laws. (5) The organization of district associations in every congressional district or any section of the state where there are enough teachers to justify an organization.



W. S. Blanton

year for the election of a new president, his friends and well-wishers among the teachers from every section of the state have urged him to make the race for

ACT NOW!

Renew your membership
Enlist your associates
Secure one hundred percent enrollment
in your school.

A LETTER FROM SUPERINTENDENT RICHMOND



Superintendent James H. Richmond

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Frankfort, Kentucky

My Friends in Kentucky's Colored Schools:

This School Improvement Day has been appointed by the superintendents of public instruction in the southern states as an appropriate time to revive and carry on the work and spirit of Julius Rosenwald. He devoted himself to the well being of mankind. He sold what he had and gave it to the poor. You and I can do likewise.

Mr. Rosenwald promoted a program of better school buildings. He helped to construct more than five thousand of them. It is essential now that our school buildings and grounds be kept in good condition, that our schools be places of comfort and beauty.

New school laws have been enacted that are designed to correct discriminations and give a fair equal chance to all the children of all the people. Your co-operation in beautifying and improving the schools will encourage the school authorities, promote the purpose of the new laws, and make easier the child's road to usefulness and happiness.

JAMES H. RICHMOND,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

IMPROVEMENT AND BEAUTIFICATION CONTEST

PLAN FOR COUNTY AND STATE CONTEST 1934-1935

In order to stimulate the beautification and improvement of Negro rural schools, the Committee on School Plant Rehabilitation named by the Julius Rosenwald Fund is co-operating with state and county officials in the following contest:

It is proposed to organize contests in selected states and counties and to offer premiums or prizes for the most beautiful, best arranged and most suitably equipped school plants for Negroes. These contests may be organized in states and counties meeting the following conditions:

1. Any state in which there is a state agent of Negro schools.
2. Any county in which there is a Jeanes teacher or supervisor of Negro schools, or any county in which there is at least one Rosenwald School.
3. Provided at least three schools file applications to enter the contest and make the required reports before the closing dates.

Probably best results can be achieved in this contest by the cooperation of all agencies in the school and community, such as the principal and teachers, the pupils, the local school committee, the parent-teachers association, health officials, welfare workers, farm and home demonstration clubs, fraternal and religious organizations.

The school winning first prize in each county will be eligible to compete for the state premium.

Administration of Contest

The administration of the contest in each state will be under the general direction of the State Superintendent and State Agent of Negro schools. The contest in each county will be under the direction of the County Superintendent.

Plans For Judging School Plants

School plants will be judged by an impartial committee of three persons to be named by the County Superintendent, who should be a member of the committee. Wherever a county has a Jeanes teacher or supervisor it would be well to include her on the committee. The winner of the first premium in each county will be judged for the state premium by an impartial committee of three persons named jointly by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the State Agent of Negro schools.

One day in the Spring will be designated by the State Superintendent as Rosenwald School Day, or School Improvement Day, and the judges will report the winning school on this date, if possible.

The county committee will immediately submit to the State Agent a report naming the winner of the first premium for each county. With-

in two weeks, or as soon thereafter as possible, the judges for the state prize will announce the county and school winning the state prize. Arrangements will be made by the State Superintendent and the State Agent for awarding the HONOR ROLL CERTIFICATE to the school winning the State prize.

In addition to receiving a special HONOR ROLL CERTIFICATE the winning school of the State will be given one of the \$36 Elementary Library Sets by the Julius Rosenwald Fund. If the winning school already has this library another suitable prize of equal value will be given. (It would be stimulating if the State Officials could induce some organization or public spirited individuals to offer a second and third State prize. The County Superintendent no doubt can interest some merchants, bankers, organizations or individuals to offer a first, a second and a third prize to be given in addition to the HONOR ROLL CERTIFICATE to the school winning first place in the county.)

Criteria For Judging School Plants

In competing for the prize the schools will be guided by the recommendations in the pamphlet entitled "Suggestions for Improvement and Beautification of School Plants," issued by the Julius Rosenwald Fund and the Interstate School Building Service, 1934-35. The judges will render their decisions based on these suggestions, supplemented by the use of some acceptable score card for rating school plants, in cases where the contests are close.

(Blank applications for entering this contest are available on application to L. N. Taylor.)

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

1. The privilege of attending all general sessions of the Association.
2. The privilege of participating in the departmental sessions.
3. The privilege of speaking and holding office in the Kentucky Negro 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.

No Kentucky Teacher Should Fail to Enroll Send One Dollar

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

IMPROVEMENT AND BEAUTIFICATION OF SCHOOL PLANTS

Physical-plant maintenance is too often neglected by public school officials. Reduced school budgets during the past three years have made the maintenance problem extremely acute. Capital investments are rapidly depreciating. The eyesight of boys and girls will be injured by dirty walls with low light reflective values. These conditions can now be corrected by intelligent repairing and repainting of schoolhouses. Skilled workmen, reliable paint dealers, and architects may offer additional suggestions for repairing and repainting schoolhouses and beautifying school grounds.

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 screen 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 a 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 sprigs and putty.

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 2 shades fixed at the middle, 1 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 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 to 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 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.

Exterior paint should be thinned with the best grade of linseed oil. Never use gasoline or kerosene in thinning exterior paint.

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 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 preferable. 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 strain.

Paint Specifications

Unless a skilled painter is employed, it will probably be more satisfactory to buy ready-mixed paint. The best grades of paint should be purchased from reliable dealers and manufacturers.

Lamp black should never be used in interior school paint as it

greatly reduces the light reflection. If a warm gray is desired, it can be prepared by mixing red, green, and white.

Note: Additional copies of **Suggestions for Improvement and Beautification of School Plants** may be obtained by request from The Julius Rosenwald Fund, Nashville Tennessee.

STATEMENT BY L. N. TAYLOR

This is School Improvement Day. A program is being carried on today in hundreds of schools. It is earnestly hoped and confidently expected that those who take part as speakers or hearers will enter freely into the spirit and purpose of the meeting. For the meeting has a purpose. That purpose is the **actual improvement of the school, the building, the school grounds, the school inside and out.**

If that purpose is served, definite steps must be taken. Organization must be effected, committees must be appointed and set to work.

One committee will undertake improvement of the school grounds and out-buildings. There are trees to be set out, walks to be laid, approach to be improved, many things to be done.

Another committee will attack the building. There is woodwork to be painted, doors and windows to have attention, black boards to be put in order, walls to be decorated, and seats to be re-arranged.

Then there will be a committee on library and supplies. A Rosenwald library is to be bought, and application for aid to be made to The Rosenwald Fund and to the board of education.

There may be more committees, for there is much to do. This day's program is only the beginning of the real programs. It will carry on, and each of you will be proud of your school and of your part in improving it.

A STATEMENT FROM MR. S. L. SMITH

Director for Southern Office Julius Rosenwald Fund

As March 15 seems satisfactory to the State Superintendents, we are setting this day as the date for the Rosenwald School Day Program. The School Plant Committee, as well as the Officers of the Fund, are hoping that this special day will be very effective in stimulating a larger number of schools to enter the Improvement and Beautification Contest which will end later in the Spring.

BROWN'S LETTER & PRINT SHOPPE

533 S. 10th Street

Phone WA-9601

Louisville, Kentucky

The Analysis of our work, compose the three
essentials of good business

A COMPARISON CONFIRMS THIS STATEMENT

Rosenwald School Day Program

Friday, March 1, 1935

1. Song—Nobody Knows the Trouble I See.
2. Prayer—By Local Minister.
3. Purposes of the Meeting—By the Principal, with reading of Superintendent Richmond's letter.
4. Song—Swing Low Sweet Chariot.
5. Prologue—Brief Sketch of Mr. Rosenwald's Life—By an Advanced Girl.
6. Playlette—How Mr. Rosenwald's Philanthropy Got Under Way—By Two Advanced Boys.
7. Epilogue—An Outline of the Results of His Philanthropies—By an Advanced Girl.
8. Song—Walk in Jerusalem Jus' like John—Solo and Chorus.
9. Statement of What Has Been Done and What Remains to Be Done—By a Member of the P. T. A. and others.
10. Talk—Doing Our Bit—By a Progressive Farmer.
11. Song—We Are Climbing Jacob's Ladder.
12. Organization of School Improvement Club, including:
 - a. Electing a president
 - b. Making up various committees or groups
 - c. Designating the work of each group
 - d. Arranging for next meeting.
13. Announcement of the School's Score by the Improvement Contest Committee—Will be given later in the spring. Committees advised to act with promptness.
14. Collection.
15. Mizpah.

(This program is merely suggestive and should be modified to suit each unique situation. Miss Bessie McIntyre, Henderson, Chairman of Program Committee).

PURPOSES OF THE MEETING

(By the Principal)

We are met here today to pay homage to a great man, brave and true; one whose love knew no bounds of race, creed or color; a man whose sympathies and understandings are as vast as the expanse of the heavens; a man whose deep and abiding faith in mankind raised him to the heights of the sublime.

I refer to the late Honorable Julius Rosenwald, benefactor and friend to Man.

In memory of the many things Mr. Rosenwald did for us, it is fitting that we gather here for the purpose of reviewing and planning ways and means of perpetuating the ideals so nobly advanced by Mr. Rosenwald. I believe that if Mr. Rosenwald could speak to us from the high heavens, he would wish it so.

In all of the seventeen southern states today meetings of this kind are being held for the purpose of bringing before the patrons and friends the needs of the school; reviewing the things for which we must be thankful to Mr. Rosenwald and other special agencies, expressing appreciation for the co-operation of state and county and uniting for better service to school and community.

Today marks the close of our efforts toward improvement since last March 2nd when we celebrated this same day. Later in the program we shall hear a report of the scores which the Committee on Improvement has seen fit to award us for our labors.

HOW MR. ROSENWALD'S PHILANTHROPY GOT UNDER WAY
(A Playlet in One Act)

PROLOGUE

(By An Advanced Girl)

Dear Patrons, Friends and All:

We shall try to show you in a little play
How Mr. Rosenwald's philanthropy got under way.
But first, a few facts I will recall
Lest you be pondering through it all.

Julius Rosenwald was born in Springfield, Illinois in 1862. This was the same town in which Abraham Lincoln had made his home.

There was nothing unusual about his childhood. He did just about the same things any normal boy would have done. When he was 33 years old he bought an interest in Sears, Roebuck and Company. Later he served this company as treasurer, vice-president and president. At the time of his death, January 6, 1932, he was Chairman of the Board of Directors of Sears, Roebuck and Company. He had held this position for many years.

While President Woodrow Wilson was in office, Mr. Rosenwald rendered him valuable service as a member of the Advisory Committee of the Council of National Defense, and as a member of the president's Industrial Conference.

Mr. Rosenwald held ten other very important offices among which was that of trustee of Tuskegee Institute.

(Pause)

And now, friends, listen well to our little play
And you will see how Mr. Rosenwald's philanthropy
got under way.

(It is suggested that the student learn the bit of verse at the beginning and end of this paper and that he be trained to read the rest until he can read it in a conversational tone.)

THE PLAYLET

Setting: Many branches set alongside the front blackboard to represent a roadside.

Characters: Two advanced boys to represent Messrs. Rosenwald and Booker T. Washington.

At the close of the prologue two boys enter wearing long dark overcoats. One representing Mr. Rosenwald has his hands behind him, hat in hands, head bowed as in deep thought. The other representing Mr. Washington has his hat pulled well on his head, hands dug deeply in overcoat pockets, head turned in Mr. Rosenwald's direction as if listening. They walk slowly across stage, turn and come to center where they begin talking.

Mr. Rosenwald—Mr. Washington, I have been thinking a great deal about you and the work you are trying to do here. I have been trying to think of a way in which I can help you to make life better and happier for your people here in the Southland.

Mr. Washington—That is good of you, my friend, no one knows better than I that you speak the truth.

Mr. Rosenwald—(Speaking slowly and earnestly—There must be some way, but, it must be the best way, the right way. (Turning, looks at Mr. Washington). How can I make this year, 1910, stand out as the beginning of a successful life's work? What would you do, my friend, if you had the money?

Mr. Washington—(After a pause)—If I had the means, I would build here and there (Indicates by sweep of the hand)—all over the rural areas of this southland, small but comfortable, plain but beautiful, school buildings. I would have a small garden plot near each building. I would teach pride and self respect, courage and faith by emulating it. I would make rural boys and girls proud and happy that they live in the country.

Mr. Rosenwald—(Thoughtfully)—My friend, I have it. You have shown me the way. I shall awaken faith; I shall make possible the development of the good in millions of heads and hearts. I shall help those who show a willingness to help themselves. I shall create a pride and self respect in the young and restore faith and courage in the older ones. (Pause. Resumes speaking as if to himself)—I shall begin right here near Tuskegee. I shall establish a fund of thirty-five millions of dollars and dedicate it to the well-being of mankind.

Mr. Washington—(Solemnly and with head bowed)—God's name be praised.

(EXIT)

EPILOGUE

(Brief Sketch of the Results of His Philanthropies)

(By An Advanced Girl)

And now my friends, we've had our say,
We hope you've enjoyed our little play.
Before we leave we must relate
Some of the things this Fund helped to create.

Since 1913 when Mr. Rosenwald's first building was completed near Tuskegee,

5,357 have been built in
883 counties in
15 southern states.
158 of these buildings are in our own state.
64 counties are represented.
155 of these buildings are schools.
18,090 children attend these schools.
392 teachers teach these children.

Mr. Rosenwald contributed \$126,900 of the total cost of these buildings. Their total cost was \$1,034,710.

In our state the Rosenwald Fund has helped furnish libraries in 50 counties, in 77 schools, at a cost of \$11,537.46. This Fund paid one-third the cost.

This Fund has helped boards of education to start buses to schools. In 15 counties of Kentucky an average of 769 children are transported daily over a total of 791 miles in 33 busses to 18 different schools.

Many individuals have been given scholarships to study in order that they might return better prepared to serve the children and the communities.

These are but a few of the many things which Mr. Rosenwald has done in a material way. His faith in us has served to awaken in us self respect, it has stimulated us to greater effort and has taught us the power of group effort. For all of this we are thankful.

(It is suggested that the student learn the bit of verse at the beginning of this paper and that he be allowed to practice reading the rest until he can read quite smoothly and well.)

STATEMENT OF WHAT HAS BEEN DONE AND WHAT REMAINS TO BE DONE

(By Member of the P. T. A.)

(This should include a concise report of all repairs made, all attempts at improvement, and anything else that has pointed toward progress. Attention should be called to the fact that the Fund is again making available elementary libraries. It should be stated that the Fund contributes one-third the cost of the library, transportation, a suitable book case and a set of library supplies. The cost of each library is thirty-six dollars. An appeal to the parents for a library in each school or a co-operative library for several schools should be made.)

ART EXHIBIT

Central High School Gymnasium

April 10-13

**Art Teachers' Conference—Friday, April 12 at 9 A. M. at
Dunbar School—Miss Ouida Wilson, Chairman**

DOING OUR BIT

(By a Progressive Farmer or Other Citizen)

Last year one of my neighbors talked to us on the subject, Helping Ourselves and Our Community. So plainly did he bring before us a plan for living that I think it would be improper for me to do anything else but to repeat his plan.

Most of us here are men and women who make our living from the land. We depend very largely upon the soil for our sustenance. If the weather be favorable, our crops good, we enjoy a comfortable winter. If it be not favorable, our children often go unshod, poorly fed, scantily dressed and without books. Such is the picture presented by many of us in this our state, the state of Kentucky.

Why should it be so in a state so rich in natural resources as ours? The answer is this: We too often disregard the fact that sustenance cannot always be measured in terms of dollar and cents. We fail to make this rich state of ours provide for us the very thing which gives us immediate sustenance.

We become so enslaved by the power of the dollar that we lose sight of everything else. We raise tobacco, tobacco, tobacco. We leave no space for a garden, for hogs, for chickens and the like. We sell our very souls to tobacco. The market becomes over run with tobacco and we find too late that the recompense for our year of labor is but a mere pittance. Fortunately the government has taken measures to regulate the production of tobacco. This action has tended to decrease the supply and thereby to raise prices. It remains to be seen how much such action has helped our buying power.

The number of our people, particularly our rural people, who are on relief is still too many. We should be the most independent of all people when it comes to foodstuff. In a state like Kentucky where the climate and soil are sufficient to make the growth of foodstuff possible, such independence is possible.

Follow me patiently while I try to give you these facts. Onions, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, and cabbage can be raised and stored or buried in underground pits and kept for winter use.

Beans of several varieties can be raised and dried or canned for the same purpose.

Tomatoes can be canned, preserved or made into relishes. And may it be noted that tomato juice is quite as nutritious as orange juice.

Corn can be canned for table use or stored in the crib for the hogs and for meal.

Cucumbers and beets make delicious pickles and relishes.

Turnips and turnip greens may be had from the fall garden until the first freeze. (The tobacco bed makes a splendid place for such a patch). The turnips, like the potatoes, may be stored in the underground pit.

Squash and pumpkin can likewise be canned for winter use.

Fruits of the hardy type are raised in Kentucky and can be canned, preserved, made into jellies, or dried. These make delicious pies, desserts, and fruit for breakfast possible during the whole of the winter.

A good gilt (sow) should be owned by every farmer. Pigs should be raised for family use with no particular thought of throwing them on the market.

A good cow is an asset and should be the property of every farmer. In the course of a few years it will pay for itself as well as furnish an essential food element necessary for a complete diet.

Chickens of the dual purpose type should be raised by every good house wife. Eggs, butter and milk should make possible some sort of exchange during the whole year.

In planting the garden it will be well to keep in mind a few salient points:

First, since the garden will likely be cultivated during the spare time, it should be near the house.

A slope to the south or southeast is usually most desirable because the soil warms up early in the spring. Almost any kind soil will grow a garden, but sandy loam is best.

The garden should be properly drained. It should have a sufficient slope to allow the surplus water to drain off.

If a horse is to be used for the work, the garden should be long and narrow with the rows running the long way. If it is to be worked by hand, the rows can be shorter and closer together running across the garden.

The size depends on the number of persons to be supplied. One-fourth to one-half an acre is sufficient for a family of six. By attention to the rotation of crops, the succession of crops and inter-planting, an average family can be supplied through the year.

The vegetables to be grown depend on the individual tastes of the family. However, beans, potatoes, squash, onions, tomatoes, corn, beets, cucumbers, cabbage, turnips, lettuce, peas and many other vegetables may be grown with little care and attention.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL PHYSICAL EXHIBITION

LOUISVILLE ARMORY

Sixth and Walnut Streets

Saturday Night, April 13, 1935

DRUM AND BUGLE CORPS CONTEST

Indian Pageant

Gymnastics

ADMISSION, 35c

Advance Sale, 25c

Part of Proceeds for the K. N. E. A. Scholarship Fund

If we grow a good garden, raise a few hogs and chickens, and keep a good cow, we will be able to spend more money for clothes and furnishings for our homes. We will be able to help support our church and school and care for our sick in a better way. And aside from this, we shall be able to keep our self-respect because we are self-sustaining. "Depressions will have no scare for us for we shall have those things which make life possible."

LETTER ON SALARY SCHEDULE

Below is an extract from a letter written Prof. R. L. Dowery, principal of the Bond-Washington School at Elizabethtown, regarding an inquiry with reference to the salary schedule as outlined in recent school code enacted by the legislature.

"In the proceedings of the Fourth Congressional District meeting held at Springfield on October 19, copy of which you have kindly sent me, it seems that in the resolutions committee report adopted by the committee I am asked for statement clarifying sections 4399-3, Kentucky Statutes.

"The essential provision of section 4399-46 extends the benefits of the teachers' salary schedule law to all districts. Heretofore it has, as generally interpreted, applied to county districts only. Teachers were generally employed for this current school year under the old law, which continued in effect until June, 1934. Teachers will be employed for next school year under provision of the new law.

Sections 4399-3, 4399-49, 4399-51, 4399-52 bear together upon the other question raised. They embody a new feature affecting

colored schools for independent districts embracing cities of fifth and sixth classes, in that they are combined with the county district for the purpose of administering the schools, leaving the cost of the colored schools of the county to be apportioned equally between the county district and the independent district. This cost will, in the absence of agreement to the contrary, be shared on the colored school census basis.

"Let me illustrate it with Washington county and Springfield independent district. The county district reports 212 colored children, the Springfield district 190, making a county total of 402. The county board must administer the colored school service for that county. Since 212 of the 402 children reside in the county district, the county district will pay 212-402 of the total costs. Since 190 of the 402 live in the independent district, that district must reimburse the county to the amount of 190-402 of the total costs of the colored school service. This total cost will include any transportation and tuition expenses incurred."

Since the information is of general interest to the colored teachers of the state, Prof. Dowery has permitted it to be published in the K. N. E. A. Journal.

DREAMS OF OUR CHILDREN.

Here and there and everywhere
The little children play
And mothers comb their tangled
hair

And send them on their way,
But never goes a curly head
Beyond the sheltered door
But hope and pride walk side by
side

Until the day is o'er.

Awake, asleep, the mothers keep
Bright dreams of joy to be
And every child is tangled deep
In love and prophecy.
They watch them romp in merry
play

Or march to horn and drum
And always see great things to be
In years that are to come.

Where'er they stray, where'er
they play

Hope follows them about.
That they will come to fame some
day

The mothers never doubt.
And though the children never
know

What wonder 'round them clings,
Each one is blessed with dreams
unguessed

And lovely visionings.

—By Edgar A. Guest.

Anyone who knows of the passing of any of the Teachers in Kentucky, since the 1934 meet, please send their names to the undersigned committee that none may be overlooked.

J. Frances Wilson, Maceo
Chairman of Necrology Committee

TO THE ENGLISH TEACHERS OF THE K. N. E. A.

The necessity of an English Section to the K. N. E. A. has long been known to those interested in the field of English. Such a section will be organized at the 1934-1935 session of the K. N. E. A.

It is hoped that the Kentucky teachers of English will make it a point to be present for this initial meeting.

High-lights on research completed or being made in the field, and English teaching methods will be presented by capable representatives of the English field.

There will be an exhibit in connection with this meeting. This will include all grades and all phases of work usually included in the field of English. Emphasis will be placed also on projects, graphs, charts and devices used by teachers.

The complete program will be published in a later number of the Journal.

HELEN L. YANCEY,
Teacher of English
Central Colored High School,
Louisville, Kentucky.

Plan to Attend
The Third Annual Musicale
at the
K. N. E. A. Convention
FRIDAY, APRIL 12
Quinn Chapel

—in—

Louisville, Ky.

Start Your Plans Now For
SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT DAY

March 15, 1935

In Appreciation of

Hon. Julius Rosenwald, Friend of Negro Education
L. N. Taylor, State Department of Education

ESSAY CONTEST ANNOUNCED

An essay contest will be conducted by Lincoln Institute in co-operation with the Vocational Section of the Kentucky Negro Educational Association.

SUBJECT: "The Advantages of a Vocational Education."

PRIZES: A \$5.00 prize is offered for the best essay in each of the K.N.E.A. districts having at least five participants in the contest.

All essays submitted in all districts will be considered contestants for the final prizes to be awarded April 11, 1935 during the State K. N. E. A. Convention, as follows:

First Prize\$25.00

Second Prize 15.00

Third Prize 10.00

JUDGES: L. N. Taylor, State Supervisor of Negro Schools; R. B. Atwood, President of K.S.I.C., Frankfort, Ky.; John Little, John Little Mission, Louisville, Ky.

RULES: The purpose of this contest is to develop in the young people and their parents a greater interest in a vocational (or trade) education as a preparation for a life of usefulness and independence.

(1) Colored boys and girls in the 8th, 9th and 10th grades only are invited to take part in the contest.

(2) All a boy or girl must do to enter the contest is to fill out an entry blank and mail it to Mr. Whitney Young, Contest Chairman, care of Lincoln Institute of Kentucky, Lincoln Ridge, Ky., not later than midnight the 15th day of February, 1935.

(3) The essay must not contain more than 500 words (a, the, and, excluded.)

(4) The Essay must be written by the boy or girl him- or herself, although he may quote from other people.

(5) All Essays must be written in ink on No. 3 Theme tablet paper.

(6) The prizes will go to those whose Essays present the strongest arguments in favor of a vocational (or trade) education, who write the Essay with the least help from other people and who turn in the best worded and most neatly written Essay.

(7) All Essays must be in the hands of the Contest Chairman not later than midnight, the 15th day of March, 1935.

(8) The decision of the judges will be final.

(9) It is suggested that the winners of the district contests use their prize money (\$5.00) for traveling expenses to the K.N.E.A. Convention to be held in Louisville, Ky., April 11th, at which time the prize Essay for each district may be given as an oration on the program of the Vocational Section.

(10) The final prizes will be given at the K.N.E.A. Convention for the three best Essays from all districts in the state.

Only the prize Essay will be returned.

For further particulars write Mr. Whitney Young, Lincoln Institute, Lincoln Ridge, Ky.

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MEMBER N. R. A.



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Training the Head, Hand,
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THE PAST TEN YEARS.**

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Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia and Pennsylvania.**