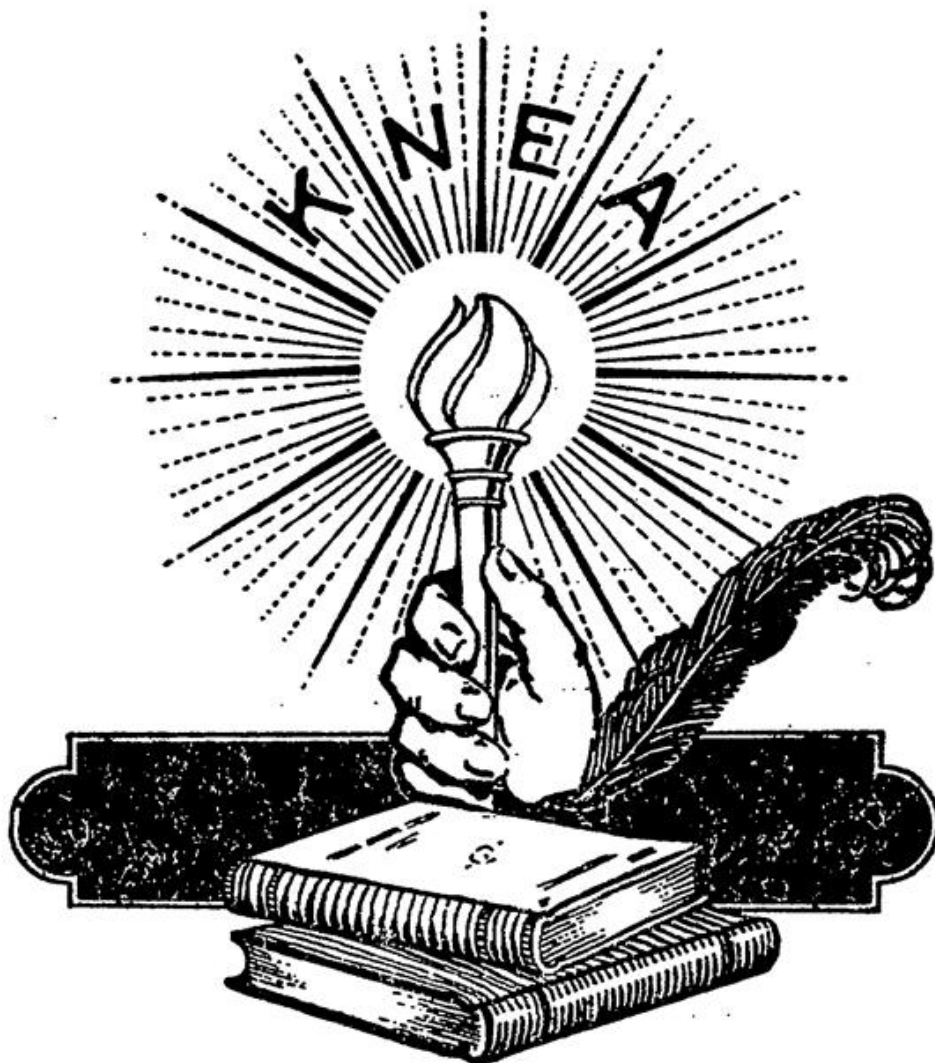


VOL. XVIII

January-February, 1947

No. I



"An Equal Educational Opportunity for Every Kentucky Child"

The Kentucky State College

1886

Frankfort, Kentucky

1946

Co-educational Class A College

Degrees offered in

Arts and Sciences

Home Economics — Agriculture

Business Administration

Education

Engineering — Industrial Arts

FOR INFORMATION WRITE

THE REGISTRAR

The K. N. E. A. Journal

Official Organ of the Kentucky Negro Education Association

VOL. XVIII

January-February, 1947

No. I

Published by the Kentucky Negro Education Association

Editorial Office at 2230 West Chestnut Street

Louisville 11, Kentucky

W. H. Perry, Jr., Executive Secretary, Louisville, Managing Editor

W. O. Nuckolls, Providence, President of K. N. E. A.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

C. B. Nuckolls, Ashland

E. W. Whiteside, Paducah

Victor K. Perry, Louisville

Whitney M. Young, Lincoln Ridge

Published bimonthly during the school year

November, January, March and April

PRICE 75 CENTS PER YEAR OR 25 CENTS PER COPY

Membership in the K. N. E. A. includes subscription to the Journal.
Rates of advertising mailed on request.

CONTENTS

K. N. E. A. Officers	2
Editorial Comment	3
Co-operation Appreciated, J. M. Tydings	5
Post-War Task of Teachers Critical, W. O. Nuckolls	7
Historical Monograph Published	9
Convention Committees Named	10
Kentucky State College Development Planned	10
The Liberian Centennial	11
Prof. W. H. Perry, Sr., Passes	12
Reconversion and Educational Opportunities, F. L. Stanley	13
Report of English Department, Jewell R. Jackson	20
American Teachers Association Notes, Walter N. Ridley	21
Over the Editor's Desk	23
K. N. E. A. Constitution	25
Directors Plan Program	29
Strike of Louisville Teachers Averted	30
Financial Report of Secretary-Treasurer	31
K. N. E. A. Sustaining Members	36
K. N. E. A. Newsettes	36
Kullings	37

K. N. E. A. OFFICERS FOR 1946 - 1947

W. O. Nuckolls, President	Providence
Robert L. Dowery, First Vice-President	Franklin
Elmer O. David, Second Vice-President	Cynthiana
W. H. Perry, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer	Louisville

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

W. O. Nuckolls, President	Providence
C. B. Nuckolls	Ashland
Victor K. Perry	Louisville
E. W. Whiteside	Paducah
Whitney M. Young	Lincoln Ridge

DEPARTMENTAL AND CONFERENCE CHAIRMEN

Edward T. Buford, High School and College Dept.	Bowling Green
Mayme R. Morris, Elementary Education Department	Louisville
M. L. Copeland, Rural School Dept.	Hopkinsville
R. L. Carpenter, Music Department	Louisville
B. W. Browne, Vocational Education Dept.	Paducah
John V. Robinson, Principals' Conference	Elizabethtown
Beatrice C. Willis, Primary Teachers' Dept.	Louisville
Anorma Beard, Youth Council	Louisville
Hattie Figg Jackson, Art Teachers' Conference	Louisville
G. W. Jackson, Social Science Teachers' Conference	Louisville
Gertrude Sledd, Science Teachers' Conference	Danville
Jewell R. Jackson, English Teachers' Conference	Covington
C. Elizabeth Mundy, Librarians' Conference	Louisville
W. L. Kean, Physical Education Department	Louisville
W. H. Craig, Guidance Workers' Conference	Covington
A. J. Richards, Foreign Language Teachers' Conference ..	Frankfort
William T. Davidson, Adult Education Conference	Louisville

PRESIDENTS OF K.N.E.A. DISTRICT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

1—Bettie C. Cox, Paducah	First District Association
2—Lester G. Mimms, Earlington.....	Second District Association
3—E. B. McClaskey, Russellville	Third District Association
4—M. J. Strong, Campbellsville.....	Fourth District Association
5—Elizabeth W. Collins, Louisville	Fifth District Association
6—P. L. Guthrie, Lexington.....	Blue Grass District Association
7—H. R. Merry, Covington.....	Northern District Association
8—E. M. Kelly, Pikeville.....	Eastern District Association
9—J. A. Matthews, Benham.....	Upper Cumberland District Assn.

GROUP LEADERS

- 1—E. T. Buford: High School and College Department, Principals' Conference, Librarians' Conference, Adult Education Department, Art Teachers' Conference (Section I); Music Department, (Section I).
- 2—Beatrice C. Willis: Elementary Education Department, Primary Teachers' Conference, Art Teachers' Conference (Section 2), Music Department (Section 2).
- 3—G. W. Jackson: Social Science Teachers' Conference, Science Teachers' Conference, English Teachers' Conference, Foreign Language Teachers' Conference, Physical Education Department.
- 4—W. H. Craig: Guidance Workers' Conference, Youth Council, Vocational Education Department, Rural School Department.

Editorial Comment

MEMBERSHIP IN EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Each school year local, state and national educational organizations seek enrollment fees of teachers, and encourage their participation in educational activities. Increasingly, teachers are realizing the values of organization and are taking active parts in the making as well as the carrying out of policies. The Kentucky Negro Education Association, the American Teachers Association and the National Education Association are open to and welcome enrollment and active participation. Each has a definite program—of opportunities for professional growth, improvement of health of teachers and physical conditions of school plants, legislation favorable to teachers and pupils—published and easily available, and which should be known and supported. Local educational organizations meet needs peculiarly local.

Human nature being what it is, some persons, having paid their membership fees, feel it is the duty of "the other fellow" to make the organization go. Membership fees are important to the establishing of programs on a functioning basis; how effective the program may become often depends in large measure on the understanding and support given by the membership.

Every Kentucky teacher should be a member of his local educational organization, his district and state associations, the American Teachers Association, the National Education Association. If the programs of any of the organizations are not what some of the membership wish, perhaps they would be if those members became active. Each teacher can make a contribution to, and profit from, each organization. The total cost is trivial; the returns great.

SUSTAINING MEMBERSHIP INVITED

At the last meeting of the K. N. E. A., a motion to increase the membership fee from one dollar to three dollars was passed. The motion must lie on the table until the 1947 convention because it involves a change in the constitution.

The Board of Directors and District Presidents, in their October meeting, strongly urged that all teachers of the state voluntarily become sustaining members now, by paying the three dollar fee. The expanding program of the Association and increased operating costs make an increased fee a necessity. Several District Associations, in their Fall meetings, approved the increase. K. N. E. A. officials have planned for this year a flexible program, to be expanded or limited as membership fees warrant.

LIBERIA, A FACTOR FOR WORLD PEACE

Liberia's approaching celebration of one hundred years of existence as a republic, and her expressed desire to contribute to international good-will, merit interest and support. The country, which made an outright declaration of war against Germany and Japan, which was the second largest rubber producing area available to the allied nations in World War II, and which was a vital air base in the attack on the soft under belly of Europe, now offers to the world her natural and cultural resources, and seeks cordial relations among the powers of the world. The Centennial celebration of the Republic of Liberia reflects the belief that enlightened world intercourse will assure world peace, promote good-will and stimulate mutual relationships between herself and the family of nations.

This Republic, founded as a refuge for ex-slaves and freedmen from the United States, the only nation founded in modern time, and the only republic in Africa in which Negroes control their own government, has written a bright chapter of world history. Through her struggles for existence and recognition, through successfully offsetting encroachments on her territory by imperial powers that held neighboring colonies, this sovereign state has demonstrated the well known fact that the survival and development of small nations is intimately connected with international developments.

The frequently shown determination of the Liberian people to maintain an independent existence, and their conviction that it is the duty of present world powers to guarantee that right to all small nations, was voiced at a recent meeting of the United Nations Council by the Liberian representative. His earnest speech, opposing retention by Italy of African territory seized during World War II, was vigorously applauded by the delegates. Liberia, settled by Negro men who left America to establish a democratic way of life, becomes a positive factor, in the atomic age, by urging, through its Centennial and Victory Exposition, international cooperation on an enlightened and honorable basis.

A PLEA FOR GENUINE VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The following editorial, from the Louisville Courier-Journal, expresses a point of view worthy of reproduction here:

"The Board of Education is asked to provide more vocational training for Negroes, and for a large number of physically handicapped children. The request should be supported, but it should not stop with general statements.

"The kind of vocational education that is required is something more than dabbling in basic "manual arts." It should be a guide to genuine specialization. Its object should be not only to train a person in the use of his hands, not only to fit him to take advantage of opportunity when it comes. It should be concerned also with creating opportunity itself.

"For Negroes, as for no other groups, there is need of teaching definite skills. An old argument runs to the effect that it is pointless to do this, because Negroes are barred by custom from employment in skilled trades. But this is just another way of excusing discrimination and keeping alive an inequality of opportunity. To deny training on this ground, and then to refuse to employ Negroes because they are not skilled and dependable, is to set up a vicious circle which hems in all progress.

"What progressive Negro leaders propose is to break this circle. They point to the experience of wartime, when in a grave national emergency the doors of industry were open to Negroes. But few were qualified for admittance as skilled workers. This lack was partly repaired by training of a limited number, but meanwhile the mobilization of manpower was slowed and the nation was the loser. If young Negroes are made ready for opportunity when it comes, this very preparation will speed its coming. The full employment which is the goal of our economic existence should create as many needs of manpower and result in as many new emancipations, as the total employment of wartime.

"The thing to do about vocational education is to make it real and practical education, in the idea that community standards will be lifted."

K. N. E. A. COOPERATION APPRECIATED

The following letter from Mr. J. M. Tydings, Executive Director of the Kentucky Interracial Council, is published for its expression of appreciation of cooperation given by the K. N. E. A., and for its suggestion of further services needed.

Mr. W. H. Perry, Jr.

Secretary Kentucky Negro Education Association
2230 West Chestnut
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Perry:

The purpose of this letter is to outline the legislative progress which was made during the 1946 General Assembly, and to especially express appreciation for the cooperation and effective work of the K. N. E. A.

The foundation work for the legislative program was laid down in the recommendations made by the Kentucky Committee on Negro Affairs. It was most apparent that all legislation affecting the Negro people was so interrelated that it was important to coordinate education with health, employment, social welfare, and civil affairs problems. It was also apparent that the K. N. E. A. was a state wide organization effective through its members in obtaining support for all legislation.

It would be impossible to adequately express in a letter appreciation for the work done by many individuals who are responsible for the progress made.

It is, however, an appropriate tribute to the many who did serve that we list their achievements.

The following are both the direct and indirect results of the 1946 legislative effort:

1. Mr. O. M. Travis was appointed the first Negro member of the State Board of Education.
2. The State Department of Education has employed Mr. W. M. Young as Assistant Supervisor of Negro schools, and his salary as such was added to the appropriation for Lincoln Institute.
3. Out-of-state-aid was increased from \$175.00 to \$350.00 per year per pupil and the sum of \$30,000 was appropriated for this purpose.
4. An act prohibiting discrimination in the amount of teachers salaries because of race, sex, and teaching level, and defining "quality of service" was confirmed by the Attorney General as being included in present laws, and this policy has been adopted by the State Board of Education.
5. The acquisition of Darnell Hospital by the State Welfare Department made the present plant of the Kentucky Children's Institute at Frankfort available as a receiving center for orphan children of both races. A permanent building on this campus has been set aside for Negro children. This is the first time Negro children have had a State supported home.
6. The appropriation of \$4,000.00 for the Red Cross Hospital in Louisville was transferred for their use under the State Board of Health instead of the Welfare Department. This act places the Hospital in position to enjoy the cooperation of the Health Department in the development of a nurse training center with State funds to eventually support it.
7. Kentucky State College received increases in its operating appropriation from \$150,000 to \$225,000 per year and \$200,000 was added for capital outlay.
8. West Kentucky State Vocational School appropriation was increased from \$48,000 to \$55,000 for operating expenses and \$60,000 was added for new buildings.
9. Lincoln Institute received an increase from \$42,000 per year to \$75,000 and \$100,000 for new buildings will be added when the school's property is transferred to the State. In other words, a fully supported state boarding high school service has been established for Negro youth in Kentucky where no high school service now exists.

As far as actual passage of legislation is concerned only a few bills were passed. However, much gain has been realized, and plans should be laid even now in preparation for the 1948 session of the General Assembly. If we shall have gained any lesson at all during the past session, it is that the facts concerning the need of the Negro people must be fully supported by personal contacts with members of the legislature and the State's administration. There is a need now for

continued research into the needs, and a great deal of statesmanship. The K. N. E. A. can lead the way, and certainly will.

Sincerely,
J. M. Tydings, Executive Director
Kentucky Interracial Council

POST WAR TASK OF TEACHERS CRITICAL



by W. O. Nuckolls

With the over-all picture of Kentucky's educational conditions facing us, the education associations of Kentucky should urge that every possible effort be made to increase the present percent of attendance of children in school age. They should also urge a type of training that will obtain a more pronounced good effect on social and economic conditions.

The general efficiency in Kentucky's educational status lags behind many states because Kentucky needs to spend more money and more time and earnest study for the type of training its citizens need. Our condition is as it is, not only because our law-makers of the present and past did not appropriate money and enact measures that would force better conditions, it is also because teachers and administrators have been too complacent and have not put forth sufficient unified effort and clamor for what we have needed.

In our nation social unrest, mob violence, inability to reach agreements between groups of employers and workers, between consumers and producers and inability to live at peace with groups show that people have not been properly trained.

While our nation rightly concerns itself about friendly and helpful relationship with foreign nations, there is also an obvious need of more effective concern about better relationship between racial groups within our own borders. This lack of proper understanding and relationship inevitably traces back to the type of training obtained.

All our teachers are expected to teach the principles of true democracy with the spirit to love, to serve, to build and protect the

American idea of liberty and equal rights to the pursuits of life and happiness for all. The after-math of this war seems to spur an ingrained psychosis of race prejudice which leads many in our nation to practice inhuman lawlessness and gross un-American intolerant attitude. This is not only a serious menace to the group upon which it is imposed but it will finally react upon all groups and affect national and world peace. In our nation a group of more than thirteen millions, who study the same bible, serve the same God, who learn from the same writings and experiences, who must know and abide by the same laws, who have, for more than three hundred years, worked to help build, fought and died to help save, and studied and achieved to help establish this nation, are not willing to accept anything but what the constitution of this nation and Christian and social ethics guarantee its citizens.

Thus it is hoped that teachers will accept the challenge that the mind of this present world presents. We must create a market for a broader humanitarian regard for God's created, and we must sell the idea to the world, else greater calamities shall follow. It is also hoped that every person who spent sufficient time in armed service to secure Federal Aid in furthering some type of beneficial training will take advantage of it.

The American Teachers Association was held in Durham, N. C. July 23, 24, 25, 1946.

I am very grateful to the K. N. E. A. for the opportunity to represent it in this meeting. The addresses of the president, Walter N. Riddle, and others of national reputation were inspiring and instructive.

The enrollment, as announced up to July 20, 1946, was 9735. Of this number Alabama had enrolled 4073 and Kentucky 180. Though Kentucky's number was far ahead of several states, it was far below too many. As your representative, I stated on the floor in one of the meetings, "Kentucky has the honor of having one of the best state associations in the nation and the K. N. E. A. is very much interested in the National Association and the improvement of education in the nation. Our enrollment must be greatly increased for next year."

The American Teachers Association is rendering a unique service for the race in the nation and the K. N. E. A. must assume a greater proportion in its activities.

As I can recall; I, Mrs. W. O. Nuckolls, Miss Alberta Abstein, Mrs. Emma B. Bennett, Mrs. Ora K. Glass, Mrs. M. J. Hitch, Mrs. Lucy Harth Smith, and Mrs. Maymie L. Copeland and some ladies representing the Parent-Teachers were attending the meeting from Kentucky.

Your servant served on the Resolution Committee and nominated Mrs. Lucy Harth Smith for a member of the Board of Trustees. Mrs. Smith was elected. Mrs. Minnie J. Hitch, Kentucky State College, remains Regional Four's Secretary and Kentucky's Secretary. Mrs. Hitch has attempted to enroll a large number of K. N. E. A. members in the A. T. A. It will be giving, not only, too little support to Mrs. Hitch but too little support to our cause in the K. N. E. A. and the

A. T. A. if we fail to enroll in both of these associations.

Let me urge all to enroll.

The following points for the consideration and suggestions of districts have been presented to respective presidents:

1. Effort to plan Departmental meetings that will over-lap less, and probably combine some during Lunch Hour.

2. As an objective to run throughout the K. N. E. A. Annual Program "A Study of Our Activities in Educational Efforts and National Educational Activities," through main addresses:

a. Kentucky's activities through an address by our Supervisor, W. M. Young, who will give critical analysis and recommendations on conditions as he finds them in the state.

b. Address by the president or some one representing the A. T. A.

c. At least one other state association representative.

d. Some N. A. A. C. P. representative.

e. Representative of National Negro Business League.

f. Some one representing the General Social Trends. A Findings Committee of five persons whose duty shall be to make report recommending what should be stressed by teachers throughout the coming year (which may be taken from this series of addresses). This report shall be read to and approved by the K. N. E. A.

3. Plan to have each District President to take the lead in selling the spirit of a bigger and better K. N. E. A. through early enrollment and through an increased enrollment fee that will enable the K.N.E.A. to live and work in keeping with other State Associations.

4. Plans for the K. N. E. A. to enroll as many as possible in the A. T. A. and develop greater representation in the A. T. A. regional and national meetings.

5. Discuss proposed K. N. E. A. Constitution Revision.

6. Discuss the feasibility of attempting to interest the teachers of the state to attempt to arouse the Negroes to group themselves in every locality where the population is sufficiently large and start some type of work that will give occupation to the largest possible number. This would be an effort to help meet post war conditions.

K. N. E. A. MONOGRAPH PUBLISHED

"The K. N. E. A. from 1877 to the Present," a monograph compiled and edited by H. C. Russell, President of West Kentucky Vocational Training School, and a past president of the K. N. E. A., is just off press. This authentic production, based on the official minutes of the Association and personal recollections of the author, condenses in 60 pages significant trends in Negro education, comments on contributions of educational leaders, and has pictures of all past presidents and secretaries of the organization.

The booklet makes excellent reading, is reasonably priced and should be in the library of every Kentucky teacher.

K. N. E. A. CONVENTION COMMITTEES

President W. O. Nuckolls announces the following committees, to serve during the 1947 convention of the Association.

Legislative: H. C. Russell, Chairman; H. E. Goodloe, Charles W. Anderson, C. B. Nuckolls, R. B. Atwood, S. L. Barker, W. H. Humphrey, J. A. Matthews, Mrs. Hortense Young, G. D. Wilson, J. M. Tydings, E. W. Whiteside, H. R. Merry, Jacob H. Bronaugh.

Resolutions: G. W. Jackson, Chairman; Miss Clara Clelland, Mrs. Theda VanLowe, Mrs. Helen O. Nuckolls, A. R. Lasley, E. B. McClaskey, Charles Payne, W. L. Shobe, H. C. Mathis.

Research: Whitney M. Young, Chairman; B. W. Doyle, P. L. Guthrie, H. C. Russell, G. W. Adams, R. L. Dowery, R. B. Atwood, O. M. Travis, A. W. Green.

Auditing: M. J. Sleet, Chairman; G. W. Parks, L. L. Spradling.

Necrology: C. A. Liggin, Chairman; Mrs. Pearl Patton, J. W. Waddel, Mrs. M. O. Strauss, Mrs. M. E. Kellis.

Rural and Smaller Urban Schools: H. E. Goodloe, Chairman; H. B. Kirkwood, L. B. Tinsley, N. S. Thomas, E. R. Hampton, E. T. Buford, C. G. Merritt, Mrs. Lucy Harth Smith.

Program for Higher Learning: R. B. Atwood, Chairman; B. W. Doyle, E. W. Whiteside, H. C. Russell, W. M. Young, M. B. Lanier, F. L. Stanley.

Vocational Offerings and Needs: H. C. Russell, Chairman; W. H. Story, J. T. Williams, W. M. Young, James Wilson, T. H. McNeil, Paul P. Watson, A. J. Pinkney, B. W. Browne.

Revision of Constitution: W. H. Perry, Jr., Chairman; S. L. Barker, Mrs. M. O. Strauss, W. H. Humphrey, E. T. Buford, H. C. Mathis, R. L. Lawery, Mrs. Lucy Harth Smith, Mrs. Jewell R. Jackson, G. W. Parks, W. L. Shobe, R. L. Dowery.

KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE DEVELOPMENT PLANNED

A study of the plant, program, enrollment, personnel and financial support of Kentucky State College, as a basis for planning its future development, requested by President R. B. Atwood, and conducted by a committee of experts guided by the Board of Trustees of the University of Kentucky, has been completed.

The summary of the committee's report states: "After a careful study of the work of Kentucky State College the committee is convinced that the institution is rendering excellent service to the Negroes of Kentucky. Its most serious needs at the present time are additional buildings for administration and instruction, additional funds for instructional purposes, and more adequate housing for its student body. The institution has used well the money appropriated to it by the General Assembly of Kentucky.

"The committee recommends that the budget of the institution be increased in order to meet the needs of the students who will be arriving in ever increasing numbers in the immediate future."

THE LIBERIAN CENTENNIAL

Liberia, organized as a republic on July 26, 1847, is making extensive preparation for the celebration of its one hundredth anniversary as a sovereign nation. Plans are well under way for its "Centennial and Victory Exposition," to be held in Monrovia, the capital city, 1947 through 1949. The exposition will present the progress and development of the democracy in Africa over the span of a century, and will give a unified and comprehensive picture of Liberian planning designed to conform with other progressive peoples of the world to achieve a sustained world peace based on cooperation, mutual understanding and progressive enterprise.

Native exhibits will be presented in agriculture, transportation and communication, industrial art and handicrafts and special government exhibits—social, economic, political planning, historic and commemorative presentations. Cultivation of international goodwill and development of cultural relations are motives which will be reflected in native exhibits. Exhibits of foreign countries are also being arranged and provision will be made for trade contacts and to stimulate exchange of ideas of mutual interest and value.

The Republic of Liberia is an outgrowth of a colony founded by the American Colonization Society in 1822.* Her government is modeled after that of the United States of America. Her persistence is reflected in the words of one of the pioneers, Elijah Johnson, who said, in the midst of battle to hold newly settled territory, "For two long years have I sought a home; here have I found one, and here will I remain."

Located on the West African coast, southeast of British Sierra Leone, west of the French Ivory Coast and south of French Guinea, Liberia covers an area of about 43,000 square miles (considerably larger than the combined areas of Holland and Belgium), and extends inland 200 miles with a 350 mile coast line on the Atlantic Ocean. Her population of approximately 2,500,000 is divided politically into three large provinces, five counties and one territory.

The name Liberia was chosen because it denotes a settlement of persons made free. The capital city, Monrovia, was named in honor of American President Monroe, who had been instrumental in encouraging the colonization movement. The country's Declaration of Independence reads, in part:

"We, the people of the Republic of Liberia, wert originally the in-

*The idea of Liberia was born as a result of deliberations of the American Colonization Society, which was organized in Washington, D. C. in 1817. During almost a century of activity in promoting the interests of Liberia, the society stimulated the creation of more than two hundred chapters and auxiliaries in twenty-three states of which number twenty-nine were located in Kentucky, and sponsored enterprise of the development of Liberia in West Africa by American Negroes who went from thirty-two states and the District of Columbia.

habitants of the United States of North America. The western coast of Africa was selected by American benevolence and philanthropy for our future home. Removed beyond those influences which depressed us in our native land, it was hoped we would be able to enjoy those rights and privileges which the God of nature has given us in common with the rest of mankind.

"Therefore, in the name of humanity, and virtue, and religion; in the name of the Great God, our common creator and our common judge, we appeal to the nations of Christendom, and earnestly and respectfully ask them, that they will regard us with the sympathy and friendly consideration, to which the peculiarities of our condition entitle us, and extend to us that comity, which marks the friendly intercourse of civilized and independent communities."

Liberia is easily accessible to all parts of the world by air and sea travel, and many thousands of people are expected to attend the exposition. The trade and other buildings which will house it were designed and are being constructed under the direction of Hillyard Robinson, capable (Negro) architect, of Washington, D. C., who is also Technical Director of the project. Moss H. Kendrix is Public Relations Officer.

At meeting held in Washington, D. C. last July 26, and attended by the K. N. E. A. secretary as the official representative of the Governor of Kentucky, the following resolution was adopted:

"We, the representatives appointed by the governors of several states of the United States of America and the accredited delegates of local, state and national organizations, now assembled in Washington, D. C., hereby endorse the proposed Centennial and Victory Exposition of the Republic of Liberia to be held in 1947-1949 and pledge our support and recommend that the several states and organizations participate in said exposition through representations and exhibits."

(The occasion of the Liberian Centennial offers excellent motivation for a study of that interesting nation. Its roots having been in the United States of America, every American should be familiar with its history, and take pride in its achievements. The next issue of the K. N. E. A. Journal will give information which may be useful to teachers).

PROF. WILLIAM H. PERRY, SR., PASSES

Prof. William H. Perry, Sr., fourth president of the K. N. E. A., and also one of its early secretaries, passed away at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Sara P. Quillin, October 13, 1946. Born in Mattoon, Illinois, trained in the elementary schools of Terre Haute, Indiana, and graduated from Central High School, Louisville, in 1877, he began teaching in the Louisville Public Schools at the age of 16, the Board of Education having suspended the rules to make this possible. In 1927 he completed fifty years of service in that system, the last thirty-five having been spent as principal at Western School, "Six-

teenth and Magazine" Streets, in which new educational ideas — kindergarten, manual training, organized play, nutrition classes — were given early "try-outs." Previously he had been principal of the Eastern (now B. T. Washington) School. Trained at the University of Chicago and at Martha's Vineyard, Mass., he was well known as a scholar, linguist and poet.

He was a graduate of the Illinois Medical School and the first Negro to pass the examination of the Kentucky State Board of Medical Examiners; prior to 1908 practice of medicine had been allowed after a period of apprenticeship. He was active for many years in local, state and national Masonic organizations, and in the civic and religious life in Louisville.

Referring to his death, the Louisville Defender stated,

"Chronologically the late and beloved Dr. William H. Perry, Sr., was an octogenarian. But actually his earthly life span ran far beyond this, because 'we live in deeds, not in years.' His was a life earnest and purposeful, eager and hopeful, full and useful. He not only wished the best for mankind, but he also strove to continue his part toward achieving the higher and more abundant life for his fellow-men.

"Duties came to him because he was able; honors, because he was useful; praise, because, while he did not seek it, he earned it. George Rogers Clark was the founder of Louisville; Dr. William H. Perry, Sr., was as truly one of the builders of Louisville."

RECONVERSION AND EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Frank L. Stanley*

Address delivered at Kentucky Negro Education Convention, Quinn Chapel Church, Wednesday, April 10, 1946

Officers and Members of the Kentucky Negro Education Association, Ladies and Gentlemen:

You are meeting in the first peace time general conference of the Kentucky Negro Education Association since 1942. By the word "peace-time," I mean that formal war-fare has ended, the treaties have been signed, demobilizations begun, and industrial activities for warfare ceased — but in a stricter sense, our world is not yet one of peace.

We have experienced recently, and are experiencing now, a series of domestic dislocations, and international disputes. At this hour, representatives of the United Nations are meeting in our own country, in an effort to bring about a lasting peace, after six years of world conflict. At no time in history have men's minds been so beset with the awful possibilities of failure to secure lasting peace, and true democracy. A suitable formula must be developed. It is inevitably true that we must establish that faith and confidence,

*Mr. Stanley is Editor of the Louisville Defender and President of the National Negro Press Association.

among men, which will eliminate their differences, strife and destruction at the hands of one another. Mankind may well be having its last chance to foster the universal brotherhood of God, last chance to live decently together. It is our obligation and responsibility to develop programs for the general good of all people, realizing that "all are hurt so long as anyone is held back." Tremendous and far reaching advances in education, health, general welfare and economic security must be made if we are to attain the real American way of life.

We, in Kentucky, are not free of this world chaos. Under March 30, 1946, dateline, Collier's magazine carried a factual article about our great commonwealth, captioned: "Weep No More, Kentucky", with a sub-heading: "Citizens of the Blue-grass State Say, 'Thank God for Mississippi, and sometimes Arkansas'—The Only States that Rank Lower Than Their Own."

Permit me to quote a paragraph or two further--

"If ever a state was endowed with charm, that state is Kentucky. Just shut your eyes and hum 'My Old Kentucky Home'. Don't you get a gentle, daydreamy vision — soft stretches of Bluegrass, colonnaded verandas, mint juleps, fast horses, beautiful women? A-A-Ah! Wouldn't it be something to idle away the sunlit hours in that milk-and-honey land?

"But the whole truth about Kentucky is not so pretty, and a group of angry Kentuckians want the truth to be known.

"The truth is that Kentucky is a backward state. Its celebrated charm is a garment split at the seams, exposing poverty, disease and illiteracy. Rich bluegrass farms are vastly outnumbered by pitiful little homesteads where undernourished, ill-educated families, with numerous children, barely hang on to a poor existence — and this is not only in the mountain sections, but in many parts of the state.

"Fast horses are outnumbered by slow mules, and a good thing too, in view of the prevalence of rough country roads. Moonshine and not mint julep is the popular drink of cheer in the two-thirds of the counties that are officially dry. As for beautiful women -- rickets and hookworm are not conducive to beauty.

"Fifty years ago, Kentucky enjoyed a proud national status, but since then it has slipped down and down in the ranks of the 48 states. Even where it has progressed, it has progressed more slowly than other states, thus remaining in a poor comparative position. Kentucky is backward in health, education, income, working conditions and living standards. No amount of oratory about 'the glorious Kentucky of this fair commonwealth' can hide Kentucky's backwardness."

The Committee for Kentucky which is responsible for this focus on our failures, has launched ten major studies. They are as follows:

1. Agriculture
2. Health
3. Education
4. Constitution

5. Public Welfare
6. Housing
7. Industrial Development
8. Labor
9. Natural Resources
10. Taxation

Dr. Maurice F. Seay, one of the foremost experts on education in Kentucky, who is head of the College of Education at the University of Kentucky, made the report on education. Here are some interesting facts:

- (1) Educational attendance in Kentucky in ages 7 to 15 was 63% against the United States average of 95% in 1940.
- (2) Kentucky ranked 41st in expenditures for education in 1942-43.
- (3) Kentucky ranked 47th in percentage of persons 25 or over who completed high school in 1940.
- (4) Kentucky ranked 47th in the length of school term in 1942-43. The average length of the school year is 159 days in Kentucky, as against 176 days in the nation, and 187 days in Illinois.
- (5) Of twelve southern states, 10 have longer terms than Kentucky.
- (6) A child completing the 10th grade in Illinois has had opportunity to attend school almost as long as the Kentucky child completing the 12th grade.
 - (b) Average attendance records show:
 - 129 days in Kentucky
 - 150 days in the nation
 - 170 days in Michigan
- (7) In 1943, 4,000 of our teachers earned less than \$12.00 a week on a 52 week basis.
 - (a) The average teacher's salary is \$1,014 in Kentucky as compared with \$1,599 in the nation. 39 states pay higher average salaries than Kentucky. In the South, 5 states pay more than Kentucky.
 - (b) In Kentucky, 26 independent districts and 1 county district discriminate in salary against Negro teachers.
 - (c) Average salary of Negro teachers in all independent districts is \$1,403. Average salary of white teachers in these districts is \$1,519.
- (8) Kentucky schools employ 17,710 teachers of which 4,500 hold emergency certificates. Some of these teachers are not even high school graduates, and one-fourth of Kentucky's teachers do not meet even the lowest legal qualifications for teachers certificates.
- (9) In Kentucky, 29% of the Negro high school pupils and 14% of the white high school pupils go to school with fewer than 100 pupils. 63% of all Negro high schools and 35% of all white high schools have enrollments of less than 100.

- (a) Kentucky enrollment is 78% as compared with 84% in the nation, and according to the school census 131,380 children are not enrolled in any school in our state.
- (10) In school properties, 43 states provide greater value per school child than Kentucky, with 7 southern states ranking higher.
- (11) In average state appropriations for vocational education in high school, Kentucky spends 9c and the nation 18c.
- (12) Public library service is available to 1/3 of Kentucky's population, as against 2/3 of the nation's population.

While education is not a singular force, it is easily apparent that we cannot hope to solve Kentucky's many social, economic and political problems as long as we continue to neglect the education of our citizens. Although all of the above statistics are not broken down by races, the problem is even more acute among Negroes. As a result of our vicious bi-racial educational system, and its attendant discriminatory barriers, the following facts are true of our Negro schools:

1. Locations of buildings very poor;
2. Rarely any improvement in physical plant;
3. Little or no supervision;
4. Poor transportation;
5. Limited equipment;
6. Poor health conditions;
7. Traditionally inappropriate courses;
8. No representation on local school boards and subsequently no voice in determining policies, curricula, appropriations or personnel of our schools.
9. No program for rural youth—Dr. Seay says our low rank in education is due largely to our ever increasing neglect of rural children.
10. Vocational training among Negroes is much leaner and fails to prepare students for the top trades of this atomic age. Most of our vocational work is superficial — we are usually taught how to repair or how to clean, but not how to make an article.

Higher education for Negroes in Kentucky is still too limited, with no opportunity for graduate or professional training within the state.

Our experience in the war just concluded, proved us to be victims of that vicious circle: not qualified because of inferior and limited education, and not employable because we were not qualified. Selective service rejection records showed three main deficiencies of Negro inductees:

1. Lack of education
2. Poor health status
3. Lack of occupational skills

Despite these educational handicaps, we made significant advances in aircraft, ship-building, plastic materials, tanks, tires and related equipment. Unfortunately, these semi-skilled factory jobs are suffering the greatest cutbacks at present.

Government estimates show that two million Negro men and women will return to their former communities from the service and war work. Their war experiences gave them an improved status and a changed outlook on life. It will be necessary to re-adjust these people in their home communities. And this is largely an educational matter. It means the (1) revision of educational objectives, (2) improvement in the evaluation of educational achievement, (3) curriculum adaptation, (4) more and better qualified teachers of adults, (5) instruction improvement, and new materials and classroom aids. In brief, education will be called upon to review its concept and programs on levels, to meet the needs of the general population in a new age. Education must meet the test of preparing all people for full economic opportunities. In Kentucky there are approximately 228,033 people working in industries. However, only 2,182 students are enrolled in high school trades. It is estimated that 15,000 Kentucky boys and girls should learn trades to replace these people.

There is great opportunity for us in the professions. In our state, 1,203 Negro men are occupied in 18 professions, while 20,896 white men are occupied in 25 professions. 2.6% of the total Negro male employables are professional workers, as compared with 3.6% in the other group.

Education, however, made many notable contributions to the war effort, and there were many worthwhile by-products, such as (1) interest in and loyalty to our democratic ideals, (2) self-discipline, (3) frugality, (4) cooperation, (5) volunteer service for the general welfare, and (6) closer relation between the school and community. Negro education in Kentucky has made some significant gains. At present there are four Negroes serving on a part-time basis out of the state department of education.

Greater results of their service will be seen, however, when these people are placed full-time on the State Department pay-roll, and are allowed to supervise more thoroughly.

Leading educators feel that our greatest need in this respect is a full time assistant supervisor of trade and industrial education, who could stimulate interest in technical courses, and also devote a goodly portion of his efforts to such programs for veterans as "In School" and "On the Job" vocational courses. Possibly you already know that the Gillem report, which seeks to abolish segregation in the Army, depends to a large extent upon our schools to provide the necessary educational background for integrated technical Army units. We have now, for the first time, a Negro member of the State Board of Education. It is the obligation of all of us to see to it that a Negro is kept in this office, regardless of the party or Governor in office.

The KNEA is to be congratulated for its courageous and militant fight to open new opportunities to our race, teachers and students. I understand there is an oral promise to eliminate all salary differentials by 1948. In like manner, our lone representative, the Honorable Charles W. Anderson, Jr., has fought relentlessly for unlimited higher educational opportunities. This year, probably as a result of

a sustained fight, three of our state schools have received their largest appropriations in history. Biennium comparative figures are as follows:

KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE

1944-46—\$300,000.00

1946-48— 850,000.00, an increase of \$550,000.00

WEST KENTUCKY INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE:

1944-46—\$96,500.00

1946-48— 230,012.00, an increase of \$133,512.00

LINCOLN INSTITUTE:

1944-46—\$ 84,000.00

1946-48—250,000.00, an increase of \$166,000.00

OUT-OF-STATE AID:

1944-46—\$ 14,000.00

1946-48— 60,000.00, an increase of \$ 46,000.00

While these advances are encouraging, our job is not half finished and we must continue the fight. We should seek representation and full participation in all of the policy-making and administrative bodies of education. This should be done in city, county and state levels. Full use of our most potent weapon against discrimination—the ballot—must be exercised to obtain these desired offices. You, as educators, can do a great job in teaching voters and potential voters how to vote, why they should vote, and above all, to always vote for men and measures. We must continue to work toward integration, beginning on the graduate and professional levels, accepting out-of-state aid only as a temporary expedient—to achieve this, we must not only send the right people to the General Assembly, but we must educate and prepare the public for it. Certain techniques are employable:

- (1.) Discovering and developing liberal whites and converting them to the cause of decency and right. Practicing liberalism ourselves -- that is, cultivating a spirit that appreciates and cherishes the intrinsic worth of an individual, regardless of race, color or creed -- one that breaks down the barriers of ignorance, prejudice and malevolent self-interest, and of bigotry.
- (2.) Seeking to work at all times within the broad program for general welfare refusing special favors because you are an accepted Negro -- but allying the problems of the Negro to that of the poor white, the Jew, and of the foreign-born. All of our problems are held in common, be they health, ignorance, poverty, or bad citizenship. We should always denounce that narrow nationalism which seeks to make us believe we can lift ourselves by our own bootstraps without allies in other groups -- this is as nonsensical today as the old 'Uncle Tom' paternalism which taught that our whole race should be endowed by a few rich whites. We need to

completely eliminate our fears and to develop that courage of our own convictions which is so necessary.

Many of you probably have heard the story of the train attempting to pull a steep hill, and how, many times during the climb, it slipped back. But somehow each time it slipped, it gained new strength and power. It had a terrific struggle, and barely reached the top of the hill. After it was safely on top, the engineer made this statement to the brakeman: "You know, several times I thought we weren't going to make it. It was a tough job, and it looked as if we were going to go all the way to the bottom." The brakeman replied: "Yes, I was afraid, too. In fact, I was so afraid, I kept the brakes on all the way up the hill."

This story reminds me of the attitude of many Negroes. Many of them are afraid, so afraid that they keep the brakes on all the way.

We are often victims of "divide-and-conquer," or "come-united-or-not-at-all." There should never be any question of what we want -- first-class citizenship sums it up completely -- that means equality for all people.

We know there will never be separate, but equal anything, pertaining to the races. It is our moral obligation, therefore, to fight for our democratic rights -- at all times, without fear of personal security. Unfortunately, we have all too few recognizable leaders of sufficient independence. We have drawn heavily upon the teaching profession in the past for militant leadership, despite vulnerability.

This is a new day. More and greater leaders must emerge from your profession. Educators must not only teach the ideals of democracy, but they have to live them. We must do more than mere "lip-service" to the democratic way of life. A price must be paid for these ideals and privileges apart from understanding them. That price is incumbent upon you and me, and every other American, regardless of station in life. Both you and I must teach and promulgate these principles, and if necessary, fight for them. There is no place for neutrality and indifference. Moral and spiritual courage must ever abound.

I have attempted here to give you a blueprint of the race problem, and more particularly of our problems in Kentucky. Moreover, I have presumed to suggest certain approaches to these problems.

In conclusion, I pose the question: "What shall we do about it?" The answer is this: If you want solutions, you have to develop plans and programs of action, and you have to get the public behind these plans and programs. In addition, we shall have to make sacrifices of time, money and energy in the implementation of these programs. The task ahead is one that must be pressed with intelligence, vigor and vision. Here tonight, we represent probably our largest and most intelligent group in Kentucky. Our challenge is clearly defined. May we here rededicate ourselves now to the cause, and resolve to make the best of our opportunities with a firm conviction that we can improve our condition in life, and that we can make democracy work.

REPORT OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

Jewell R. Jackson, Chairman

The English Department of the Seventieth Annual Session of the Kentucky Negro Education Association met in the Gymnasium of Madison Junior High School, Thursday, April 11, 1946 at 3:00 o'clock, together with the social science, science, and foreign language departments. After an inspirational group meeting, addressed by Dr. Lou La Brant, the meeting of the English Department was called to order by Jewell R. Jackson, the chairman.

Following the introductory remarks and greetings especially to the returning war veterans, the minutes were read by Miss Francis Bryant because of the absence of the secretary, Miss Helen L. Yancey.

The minutes together with the necessary corrections were accepted.

Due to the lateness of the hour a motion was passed to omit the general discussion on "Persistent Problems of English Instruction" which was to be led by Mrs. Helen F. Holmes, Kentucky State College and Mr. Howard R. Barksdale, Louisville Municipal College.

This gave time for a business meeting and for presentation of plans for the next session.

The members present decided to launch for the 71st Session of Kentucky Negro Education Association a "Creative Literature Contest." It is the desire of this department that the contest materials be sent in by teachers in any field on junior and senior high school work throughout the state, as long as the work shows creative ability on the part of the child. Each teacher present was asked to contact other teachers and principals, and to try to make this the best creative contest held.

Because of the limited amount of money in the treasury for prizes, the teachers were asked to solicit awards, varying from one to five or more dollars from civic clubs, P. T. A. Associations and civic enterprises. These awards should be mailed to Mrs. Helen Yancey Kuykendall, Central High School, Louisville, Kentucky, on or before March 1, 1947.

The English Department heartily endorsed the new program of the Board of Directors for group assembly programs, which bring all departments closer together and make possible the featuring of an authority in Education as Dr. Lou La Brant. It was suggested that the hour for opening the group meetings be changed from 3:00 o'clock to 1:30 and that the business and musical features be restricted to approximately 30 minutes. This will make it possible for departmental meetings to begin at 3:30 P. M. and have ample time to do a good job before closing at 5:00 or 5:15 P. M.

A vote of thanks was expressed to Mrs. Helen F. Holmes of Kentucky State College for giving her time to help secure the services of Dr. Lou La Brant, and for surrendering her time on the program in order that all Dr. La Brant's lecture might be given to the assembly.

The English Department heartily welcomed Mr. Robert Lawery of Central High School, Louisville, Kentucky, and former Chairman of

English Department, who has been serving in the Armed Forces of the U. S. A.

The English Department joins with the members of the Kentucky Negro Education Association in expressing congratulations to Mrs. Helen Yancey Kuykendall, teacher at Central High School, Louisville, Kentucky, for the fine services rendered to the committee appointed by the city superintendent on curriculum revision in Louisville Public School System. Mrs. Kuykendall prepared a unit on the Negro which has been accepted as a part of the new curriculum to be used in every public school in Louisville, Kentucky.

Students' work from William Grant High School, Covington, Kentucky was passed by the chairman who requested all teachers to bring to the department work from their classes. The chairman believes teachers should share with each other local projects and pupils' work.

The officers for 1947 are:

Mrs. Jewell R. Jackson, William Grant High School, Covington, Kentucky, Chairman.

Mrs. Helen Yancey Kuykendall, Central High School, Louisville, Kentucky, Secretary.

Miss Francis Bryant, Madison Junior High School, Louisville, Kentucky, Treasurer.

American Teachers Association Notes

by Walter N. Ridley, President

ATA INCREASES CONTRIBUTIONS TO NAACP

The American Teachers Association forwarded a check for \$1064.90 to the National Office of the NAACP last week to be used in the fight for equalization of teachers salaries and educational opportunities for the Negro children of America. This amount represents an increase of \$350.00 over last years donation of \$720.00 to this organization.

The American Teachers Association, over a period of years, has donated one tenth of its income from memberships to the NAACP. This payment shows the increase in memberships in ATA from 7200 in 1945 to 10,690 in 1946.

ATA REPRESENTED AT MORDECAI JOHNSON TESTIMONIAL

The American Teachers Association was represented at the testimonial held for Mordecai Johnson, in Washington, October 22nd, by its president, Walter N. Ridley of Virginia State College. Dr. Johnson, President of Howard University was president of the ATA in 1930-31.

In commenting on the life of Dr. Johnson ATA President Ridley stated, "Dr. Johnson, as president of the American Teachers Association, did much too set the organization on a firm foundation and in-

initiated some of its activities which even now serve as a basis for its program. I know of no individual who has done more to crystalize American thought in line with Christian justice for all people."

AMERICAN TEACHERS ASSOCIATION ACTIVITIES

Copies of "One World in School," a bibliography on inter-group relations, are being sent to all members of the American Teachers Association. This bibliography by Miss Louella Miles, a retired school teacher of St. Paul, Minnesota, who is now director of Education for the St. Paul Council on Human Relations, offers to American teachers a quick reference on materials of race and culture. Several thousands of these booklets are being placed in the libraries of the country and in the hands of teachers in white schools. The association suggests that individual teachers of associations order copies to be sent to superintendents and the heads of white elementary schools, high schools, and colleges in their vicinities. While they are being sent free to members of the Association, the price of the booklet for single copies is thirty cents each. This represents an opportunity for individual teachers to do their share in inter-group relations during this year.

During the past three months, the ATA has emphasized activity in connection with Surplus Property and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. ATA initiated early activity for the inclusion of Negroes in these governmental activities. There are three Negroes who are members of the Advisory Commission to the State Department on UNESCO and two Negroes who are members on the National Committee on Surplus Properties which recently pressed through Congress legislation reducing the cost of surplus properties and giving educational institutions higher priorities in the purchase of these materials.

A-T-T-E-N-T-I-O-N

All K. N. E. A. Teachers

The English Department needs your help! If you are a primary, elementary, junior high, senior high, or college teacher, the English Department needs your cooperation!

* * * * *

What about facing our problems together by having a meeting all inclusive during the 1947 K. N. E. A. Session?

* * * * *

The junior and senior high school teachers of English plan to sponsor a Creative Literature Contest to feature pupils' work during the school year of 1946-1947. This contest will be open to all grades and all departments. Essays, short stories, biographies, autobiographies, poetry, one act plays, and other projects will be accepted.

For further information concerning the contest write to: Miss. Helen Yancey, Central High School, Louisville, Kentucky.

* * * * *

The English Department wishes to exhibit pupils' work during the 1947 K. N. E. A. If you have any notebooks or other projects of merit during the year, please send or bring them for display.

* * * * *

Watch for the rules of the Creative Literature Contest in the next issue of the K. N. E. A. Bulletin.

OVER THE EDITOR'S DESK

The Virginia Association for Education is engaged in a campaign to raise \$21,500.00 for the purpose of establishing a permanent headquarters. The association's publication, "Virginia Education Bulletin," is a well edited journal; each issue contains numerous practical articles written by teachers and administrators.

* * * * *

The Public Affairs Committee, New York, and the National Mental Foundation, of Philadelphia, have launched a campaign to educate the American public to a sound and sympathetic approach toward mental illness and to aid its early recognition and treatment. Their pamphlet, "Toward Mental Health," points out, "Out of every twenty-two living persons, one will spend part of his time in a mental hospital. Recent studies indicate that one out of every ten persons in the United States is emotionally or mentally maladjusted and needs treatment for some personality disorder." The pamphlet suggests things that may be done jointly by professional organizations, government agencies and citizens groups.

* * * * *

Four Negroes, prominent in educational affairs, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute; J. A. Thomas, Industrial Relations Secretary, National Urban League; W. A. Clark, dean of the graduate school of Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. Ambrose Caliver, specialist in Negro Education, Washington, D. C., have been appointed consultants to the Retraining and Reemployment Administration to strengthen that agency's services to minority groups in the fields of vocational education and vocational rehabilitation.

* * * * *

"Who's Who Among Negro Lawyers," compiled and edited by Attorney Sadie T. M. Alexander, secretary of the National Bar Association, contains the biographies of 350 Negro Lawyers. The National Bar Association was founded in 1923, when there were less than 500 Negro lawyers in the United States. Today there are over 1200 practicing in the United States. "It is interesting to note," Attorney Alexander states, "that approximately 7 out of 10 returned Negro veterans who anticipate professional training, have chosen the legal field."

Interested in the revelation that two out of every five adult Negroes are functionally illiterate, the Carnegie Corporation has financed an institute on the Adult Education of Negroes. From this nuclear body new techniques and materials will be taken to the Southern educational front and eventually, it is hoped, to the entire nation. For the first time in the history of adult education, the broad program will be developed through and in close cooperation with established educational institutions, rather than as a separate and un-related operation. Among the cooperating institutions are Fisk University, Tennessee A. and I. State College, Atlanta University, Virginia State College and Hampton Institute.

Margaret Just Wortmley, instructor in English at Howard University, recommends highly Margaret Halsey's "Color Blind" (Simon and Schuster, New York). She describes it as, "An intelligent discussion of the problems of segregation, discrimination and prejudices, as they affect the Negro, written by a white woman in simple, straightforward, clear cut style. Color Blind has facts, but facts tempered with humor, understanding, tolerance and good sense."

The Domestic Life And Accident Insurance Co.

STRENGTH — SERVICE — SECURITY
22 Years of Satisfactory Service

OVER \$2,000,000 PAID TO POLICYHOLDERS
OVER 500,000 POLICYHOLDERS RESERVE
OVER 200,000 SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS

Has Purchased \$1,000,000 Government Bonds
All Claims Paid Promptly And Cheerfully

**Insure In THE DOMESTIC and Help Make Jobs for
Your Sons and Daughters**

HOME OFFICE - LOUISVILLE, KY.

W. L. SANDERS, President
R. D. TERRY, Secretary

J. E. SMITH, Vice President
and Agency Director

CLARENCE YOUNG, Treasurer

The K. N. E. A. Constitution

The Constitution of the K. N. E. A., like that of Kentucky, needs revision. The President and Board of Directors have appointed a committee to direct its revision. The K. N. E. A. membership is asked to send to the office of the secretary, any comments or suggestions which may be pertinent to the project.

The Constitution, as revised to April 16, 1938, follows.

ARTICLE I

Name

This organization shall be called the Kentucky Negro Education Association (Incorporated).

ARTICLE II

Objectives

The objectives of this Association shall be to elevate the teaching profession and advance the cause of education among all the people of Kentucky, but especially among the Negro population.

ARTICLE III

Membership

Section 1. Any person actively engaged in school work in Kentucky, teacher, librarian, principal, or supervisor may become an active member of this Association by paying the annual fee. Past presidents of this organization shall also be active members by paying the annual fee.

Section 2. Ministers, past officers, or any person interested in education may become an associate member by paying the annual dues.

Section 3. Any member may become a life member of this Association by paying the life fee of ten dollars.

Section 4. Only active members of this Association shall have the right to vote or hold office.

ARTICLE IV

Officers

The elective officers of this Association shall be President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, Assistant Secretary, Historian, and Board of Directors. Their duties shall be the same as like officers in deliberative bodies.

ARTICLE V

Fee

Section 1. The annual membership fee shall be one dollar to be paid to the secretary-treasurer at or before the time of the regular annual meeting, or as otherwise provided.

Section 2. All members who are not present at the annual meeting must pay the membership fee not later than thirty days after the annual meeting or their names will be dropped. Such members shall not be eligible to active membership until arrears of the previous meetings are paid in full.

ARTICLE VI

Meetings

This Association shall meet annually at such time and place as the Association or the Board of Directors acting for the Association, shall determine.

ARTICLE VII
Departments

Section 1. A sufficient number (twenty or more) of members of this Association engaged in the same kind of educational work may organize a department or conference, but with approval of the Board of Directors. Each department or conference may elect its own officers, adopt its own rules and regulations and shall be given time for its meetings at each annual convention of the Association.

Section 2. The departments of this Association shall be: (1) Elementary Education, (2) High School and College, (3) Rural School, (4) Music, and (5) Vocational Education.

ARTICLE VIII
Regular Committees

At each annual session the president, except as otherwise ordered, shall appoint the following regular committees: Auditing, Resolutions, Nominating, Necrology, and Legislative. These committees shall report at each annual session. Special committees may be appointed as conditions demand.

ARTICLE IX
Duties of Officers

Section 1. At each annual session the President and the Secretary-Treasurer shall make an itemized report of their associational work.

Section 2. The Board of Directors of this Association shall consist of the following: President of the Association who shall be chairman of the Board, and four other members of the Association. The Board of Directors shall hold its meetings annually with the sessions of the Association. Special meetings shall be at the call of the president. The Board shall pass upon all bills presented for payment or that may have been paid by the Secretary-Treasurer for incidental expenses during the year.

Section 3. The Secretary-Treasurer shall collect all fees and other funds of the Association, and immediately deposit same in a designated bank to the account of the Kentucky Negro Education Association. He shall, as ordered by the Association, publish the Minutes, including the main addresses and papers delivered at the annual meetings, and give one free copy to each member. He shall be responsible for working up the Association, except the program, and for the faithful performance of duty shall receive from 1 to 25 per cent as the Board of Directors may determine, of all the fees collected by him. He shall give bond for two thousand dollars (\$2,000) through a bonding company to insure the faithful performance of duty. Funds shall be paid out only on order of the Board of Directors or of the Association. An educational journal may be published with the Secretary as managing editor, but the general control of this publication shall be left to the directors.

ARTICLE X
Terms of Office

Section 1. All elective officers of this Association shall be elected

annually except as herein after provided.

Section 2. The Secretary-Treasurer may be elected for a term of three years, within the discretion of the Association.

Section 3. Members of the Board of Directors, other than the chairman, shall be elected so that the terms of one-half of them shall expire annually. The necessary travelling expenses of the members of the Board of Directors to and from the annual session shall be defrayed by the Association.

The President

ARTICLE XI

Section 1. The President and Vice-Presidents shall be ineligible to succeed themselves after having served for two consecutive annual meetings of this Association.

Section 2. All vacancies occurring during the interim of the Association shall be filled by appointment of the president until their successors are elected and qualified.

Section 3. The President, along with the Secretary and heads of departments, shall have complete charge of the program. These officers together shall make the editorial staff of the official publication of this Association.

ARTICLE XII

Regulations

Section 1. Fifty members of this Association shall constitute a quorum.

Section 2. Robert's Rules of Order shall be the parliamentary guide on all points not in conflict with this constitution or Articles of Incorporation.

Section 3. Any article or section of this constitution may be amended at any annual meeting by a two-thirds majority vote of members present, provided that in case of an amendment, that the proposed amendment be given the secretary for publication at least sixty days prior to the meeting at which the proposed amendment shall be considered.

ARTICLE XIII

Elections

Section 1. At each annual session the president shall appoint a committee consisting of one member from each of the Congressional Districts of Kentucky, whose duty it shall be to nominate active members for the various elective offices of this Association.

Section 2. The election of officers of this Association shall be by ballot unless ordered by this Association.

Section 3. (a) On the day set for the election, voting shall be by secret ballot, and the ballot boxes shall be open from 8:00 o'clock A. M. to 5:00 o'clock P. M. on said day. The ballots used shall be those furnished the voter by the secretary of the Association at the time the voter registers his presence at the meeting. The membership card of each active member registering shall be stamped accordingly by the secretary or his representative.

(b) The ballots shall be counted by three tellers appointed

by the president of the Association and a personal representative of each candidate. The candidate receiving the highest vote shall be declared elected.

(c) In case of a tie the Board of Directors shall make the final selection from the candidates receiving the highest votes.

(d) The results of the election shall be announced to the general association as soon as possible.

ARTICLE XIV

Adoption

This constitution shall take effect immediately upon adoption. All acts in conflict with this constitution are hereby repealed.

AMENDMENT I

The president of the K. N. E. A. shall have the power to appoint an associate member of the Association to membership on the legislative committee of the K. N. E. A. provided that said person has shown a special interest in the education of the Negro in Kentucky and provided also that no less than three members of the Board of Directors approve the appointment. This legislative committee member shall have the privilege of any active member of the K. N. E. A., except that he will be ineligible to hold office or the chairmanship of any committee. Such members of the legislative committee must not exceed in number one third of the total membership on a legislative committee appointed by any president for any year.

AMENDMENT II

Retired teachers (those officially retired "with honor" by a Board of Education) or teachers having taught for thirty or more years in a public or private school shall have the privilege of an active member of the K. N. E. A. except that he or she shall not hold office or the chairmanship of any committee. A teacher, holding office in the K. N. E. A. and retired before the expiration of his term shall be eligible

**POINT YOUR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
OR OTHER STUDENTS OF 16 YEARS OR MORE
TO THE
WEST KENTUCKY VOCATIONAL
TRAINING SCHOOL**

Paducah, Kentucky

**A state school devoted exclusively to Trade and
Industrial training:**

Modern equipment; excellent faculty

FOR INFORMATION WRITE

Harvey C. Russell, President

to serve until the next convention of the K. N. E. A. provided the teacher is "retired with honor."

AMENDMENT III

The Board of Directors shall have the power to represent and act for the association in all matters requiring immediate attention when the Association is not in session.

DIRECTORS PLAN PROGRAM

How best to meet the special problems faced by Negro educators in Kentucky has claimed the attention of K.N.E.A. Directors, called in special meetings by President W. O. Nuckolls. Present at the September meeting, in addition to Directors C. B. Nuckolls, V. K. Perry, W. M. Young and E. W. Whiteside, were R. L. Dowery, First Vice President and Messrs. J. A. Matthews, Herbert Kirkwood and Mrs. Bettie C. Cox, representing their respective District Associations. Plans were made for strengthening both the departmental and business meetings of the Association. The secretary was instructed to schedule business sessions on Thursday and Friday during the April convention, in order that out-of-town teachers may have opportunity to participate in them. It was agreed that at the next convention attention would be given to the needs of rural teachers, particularly those in small, isolated schools.

The following appropriations were voted:

- (1) \$100.00 for a legislative lobbyist.
- (2) \$ 50.00 for legal assistance in revising the KNEA constitution.
- (3) \$ 50.00 for a study of trade and vocational education for Negroes.
- (4) \$ 25.00 for a study of salary differentials.
- (5) \$ 25.00 for a study of location and types of Negro school buildings, and recommendations for their planning.

The directors recognized the need for larger appropriations, and expressed the hope that this might come from contributions by District Associations, and from increased fees.

Other suggestions for improving the Association's program were: seek appointment of a permanent Commission on Negro Affairs (Kentucky), subsidized with sufficient state appropriation to carry out its program; full cooperation with the K. E. A. in the formation of future legislation programs; support of all important Federal legislation favorable to schools; advancement of the professional and civic intelligence of our people; steps to improve the selection and preparation of teachers; fostering of a unified profession strong on the local, state and national levels; the building of public support for public schools.

The January meeting was in recognition of the concern of teachers over the need for increasing salaries on a state-wide basis, and to cooperate with the program initiated by the K. E. A. for a special session of the State Legislature. The Secretary was instructed to telegraph the Governor, stating our endorsement of the K. E.

A. request, and to express to K. E. A. officials our readiness to cooperate in the committee work under way in organizing facts pertinent to the request made. Messrs. Whitney M. Young and W. H. Perry, Jr., were appointed a liaison committee to work with the K. E. A.

Since future actions in the state will be influenced largely by legislative action, it was suggested that the planning of our Association be done early, and that our Legislative Committee meet not later than March 1 to draw up a preliminary draft of its report. It was suggested that the committee prepare a questionnaire designed to secure from candidates for the Legislature, and for other public offices which control policies, to learn their attitudes on questions in which our Association is interested.

The secretary was instructed to urge upon teachers the necessity of enrolling as voluntary sustaining members in order that the program of the organization may be continued and expanded.

STRIKE OF LOUISVILLE TEACHERS AVERTED

A strike of teachers of the Louisville Public Schools, set by the A. F. L., Louisville Federation of Teachers, to start on February 17, was canceled by vote of the Federation on February 10, following a conference between representatives of the local Board of Education, Louisville Federation of Teachers and Louisville Education Association. The conference was called by the Mayor of Louisville to seek a basis for harmonizing conflicting points of view. (A telegram from the K.N.E.A., asking that representation from the Louisville Association of Teachers in Colored Schools be included in the conference was not acknowledged by the mayor).

The Federation had requested of the Louisville Board of Education, in March, annual increase of \$400.00. In December the Louisville Education Association, following the removal of O.P.A. ceiling limits, increased the request to \$500.00. When an increase of \$12.50 per month, effective January 1, was granted, an annual increase of \$500.00 was demanded and the strike threat made.

The movement resulted in: (1) acknowledgement by the Board and the public that the teachers' request was just, (2) a written promise by the Board, endorsed by the Mayor, to increase salaries an average of \$500.00 per year for the school year 1947-48, (3) a promise from the Board of Education to ask the Board of Aldermen for funds for an immediate increase in salaries if such action is legally and physically possible. It was agreed that efforts to secure funds through the aldermen would be dropped if Governor Willis calls a special session of the Legislature to consider salary increases. During the conferences and negotiations, the Board of Education refused to recognize the teachers' union. Two teachers from Central High School were on the union's negotiating committee.

**FINANCIAL REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER
of K. N. E. A.
for Period May 1, 1944 to May 1, 1945**

Balance Forward May 1, 1944		\$ 394.18
Receipts:		
Enrollment Fees (961 members)		961.00
Enrollment Fees (16 honor members)		24.00
Advertisements, K. N. E. A. Journal		62.50
Balance Forward and Total Receipts		\$ 1,441.68
1944	Expenditures:	
May 6	Expense, Auditing Committee	\$ 9.84
May 13	Expense, Frankfort Conference (L. H. Smith, H. E. Goodloe, W. H. Perry, Jr.)	7.80
May 29	C. M. Marchbanks, clerical service	20.00
May 31	Bank charge	1.09
June 3	Office Equipment Company, stencils	3.15
June 10	Louisville Paper Company, 9M envelopes for Journal	29.93
June 15	C. M. Marchbanks, clerical service	10.00
June 30	Bank charge .....	.50
July 11	Boone Brothers, office supplies	2.60
	State tax and bank charge	1.74
Aug. 6	Lucy Harth Smith, office expense	2.89
	American Teachers Association, affiliation fee..	25.00
	Keller-Oram, florist, funeral design ex-Pres. Fouse	5.00
	Bank charge .....	.50
Sept. 10	White Printing Co., 9M envelopes, 3M cards.....	41.85
	W. H. Perry, Jr., Frankfort conference	3.92
	Mildred S. Bell, clerical service	12.50
Sept. 30	Bank charge .....	.50
Oct. 24	Christine M. Perry, office rent, May - Oct.	24.00
	M. S. Bell, clerical service	10.00
Oct. 30	Bank charge	1.00
Nov. 10	J. E. Riddell, postmaster, postage	3.50
Nov. 26	M. S. Bell, clerical service	20.00
Nov. 30	Bank charge .....	.50
Dec. 13	J. E. Riddell, postmaster, postage	1.00
	Lucy Harth Smith, Delegate American Teachers Assn.....	27.00
	Bank charge .....	.50
1945		
Jan. 12	Avery Insurance Agency, bond, secretary- treasurer	5.00
Jan. 14	J. E. Riddell, postmaster, postage	1.00
	Ad, Kappa Alpha Psi Convention Journal	5.00
Jan. 30	Mildred S. Bell, clerical service	20.00
	Bank charge .....	.50

Feb. 3	Expense, directors' meeting, Louisville	18.93
Feb. 17	J. E. Riddell, postmaster, postage, KNEA Journal	20.00
Feb. 23	Times - Journal Publishing Company (1500 Journals)	105.00
	Railway Express Agency (Journals)	1.36
	Rose E. French, addressing, placing Journals in env.	4.70
Feb. 28	M. S. Bell, clerical service	20.00
	Bank charge .....	.50
March 4	J. E. Riddell, postmaster, postage	12.75
March 5	Office Equipment Co., supplies	1.77
March 26	Christine M. Perry, office rent (Nov. - April)....	24.00
March 30	M. S. Bell, clerical service	20.00
	Bank charge	1.00
April 7	Committee for Kentucky, affiliation fee	25.00
April 9	Palmer, Florist, design, ex-Pres. W. S. Blanton..	5.40
April 15	J. E. Riddell, postmaster, postage	3.75
April 18	J. E. Riddell, postmaster, postage	5.25
April 21	A. F. Gibson, director, expense	15.00
	Whitney M. Young, director, expense	2.00
	Lucy Harth Smith, president's office expense....	22.25
	Lucy H. Smith, expense, Southern Conference Removal Educational Discrimination, Jacksonville, Fla.	54.00
	Mildred H. Bell, clerical service	20.00
	Elizabeth B. Ramsey, pre-convention clerical service	11.48
April 23	Carl S. Quillin, lettering posters	1.00
	E. A. Rogers, janitor, Central High School	5.00
	Blyden Jackson, delegate, Southern Conference on Equality of Educational Opportunities ..	25.00
	Telegrams, miscellaneous	2.83
	W. H. Perry, Jr., secretary, salary (25% enrollment fees) ..	246.25
	Bank charge	1.02
	Total Expenditures	\$ 973.10
	Balance Forward and Total Receipts, Period May 1, 1944 to May 1, 1945	\$ 1,441.68
	Total Expenditures, May 1, 1944 to May 1, 1945	\$ 973.10
	Balance Forward May 1, 1945	\$ 468.58

Financial Report for Period May 1, 1945 to May 1, 1946

Balance Forward May 1, 1945	\$ 468.58
Receipts:	
Enrollment fees, 1299 members @ \$ 1.00 each	1,299.00
Enrollment fees, 3 honor members @ \$ 1.50 each	4.50
Enrollment fees, 31 honor members @ \$ 2.00 each	62.00
Advertisements, K. N. E. A. Journal	104.50

Receipts, Annual Musicale	992.79
Contribution, Courier-Journal and Louisville Times (Spelling Contest)	25.00
Refund, Education Equalization Committee	96.56

Balance Forward and Total Receipts\$ 3,052.93

1945	Expenditures:	
May 3	Office Equipment Company, supplies	4.17
May 6	J. E. Riddell, postmaster, postage	4.11
May 24	Railway Express Company, Journals.....	1.73
May 26	Expense, directors' meeting, Louisville.....	21.50
	J. E. Riddell, postmaster, postage, Journals	6.00
May 30	C. M. Marchbanks, clerical service	20.00
	Bank charge	1.00
June 2	Times-Journal Publishing Co. 1500 Journals....	135.00
June 3	Office Equipment Company (stencils, paper)	7.12
June 5	Jean Smith, Elmer Hammons, et al, addressing envelopes	12.20
June 8	J. E. Riddell, postmaster, postage, Legislative Bill Letters	16.50
	J. E. Riddell, postage, K. N. E. A. Journals	16.50
June 30	Bank charge	1.00
July 3	Office Equipment Company, secretary's Record Book	6.50
July 30	American Teachers Association, affiliation fee....	25.00
	Bank charge .....	.40
Aug. 17	Office Equipment Company (stencils, ribbon)....	4.15
Aug. 28	C. M. Marchbanks, clerical service, addressing 3½M envelopes	23.50
	Bank charge .....	.40
Sept. 8	Christine Y. Perry, office rent (May - Oct.)	24.00
Sept. 10	H. E. Goodloe, Design, ex-Pres. E. W. Bates....	5.00
Sept. 20	J. T. Williams, 1 photo, Principals Conference at KSC	1.00
Sept. 30	C. M. Marchbanks, clerical service	20.00
	Bank charge .....	.60
Oct. 21	J. E. Riddell, postmaster, postage	3.68
Oct. 30	C. M. Marchbanks, clerical service	22.50
	Bank charge .....	.40
Nov. 3	Expense, directors' meeting, Louisville	11.00
Nov. 4	Braitling Engraving Co., engraving cut, Journal..	4.50
Nov 28	Railway Express Company, Journals	1.99
	J. E. Riddell, postmaster, postage, Journals	20.00
	C. M. Marchbanks, clerical service	25.00
	Bank charge	1.00
Dec. 8	Times-Journal Publishing Co. 1500 Journals....	120.00
Dec. 10	White Printing Co., 3100 membership cards	15.85
Dec. 29	Braitling Engraving Company, cut Journal	4.50

	Avery Insurance Agency, bond, secretary-treasurer	5.00
	St. Louis Button Co. 1600 convention badges	47.19
	C. M. Marchbanks, clerical service	25.00
	Bank charge	1.00
1946		
Jan. 8	J. E. Riddell, postmaster, postage	1.00
Jan. 12	W. H. Perry, Jr., Sec'y., Lexington conf. with Pres. Smith	4.50
	(White Printing Company, stationery	6.15
Jan. 29	J. E. Riddell, postmaster, postage	2.66
	Carrie M. Marchbanks, clerical service	22.50
	Bank charge	1.00
Feb. 5	Railway Express Agency, Journals	2.23
	J. E. Riddell, postage	4.50
Feb. 8	J. E. Riddell postmaster, postage, Journals	20.00
	Times-Journal Publishing Co., 1500 Journals	120.00
Feb. 16	J. E. Riddell, postmaster, postage	4.50
Feb. 23	Office Equipment Co., typewriter ribbon	1.00
	(Western Union, telegrams .....	.88
Feb. 25	Koehler Stamp and Stationery Co., rubber stamp .....	.80
Feb. 26	Louisville Paper Company, envelopes	17.88
Feb. 29	C. M. Marchbanks, clerical service	25.00
	Bank charge	1.00
March 15	Western Union, telegrams	1.39
March 28	White Printing Co., return address on 3500 envelopes	16.15
	J. E. Riddell, postage	25.20
March 29	Railway Express Company, Journals	1.65
	Margaret Lee, Norma Stiger, P. Parish, addressing envelopes	7.55
	C. M. Marchbanks, clerical service	25.00
April 2	Railway Express Company, Journals	1.47
April 6	J. E. Riddell, postmaster, postage on Journals ..	10.00
April 7	J. E. Riddell, postmaster, postage	8.00
April 12	Spelling Contest Winners, Henry White, Anna Young, Dorthy Medley	25.00
	Dr. Lou LaBrant, convention speaker	137.36
April 13	Lucy Harth Smith, president, expense account..	66.84
	Expense, directors' meeting	25.00
	C. B. Nuckolls, director, telegrams, expense	3.88
April 19	Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill, convention speaker ..	120.25
	Mrs. W. A. Jones, board and lodging of Dr. Hill..	4.00
	Quinn Chapel A. M. E. Church, convention rent..	45.00
	J. E. Riddell, postmaster, postage	2.50
	C. Y. Perry, office rent (Nov. - April)	24.00
	C. S. Quillin, lettering sign for convention	3.00
	Abby Hughes, clerical service, convention	10.00
	C. M. Marchbanks, clerical and convention service	30.00

Jean Smith, service, convention	5.00
Elmer Hammons, service, convention	5.00
Clark Grain, etc., putting Journals in envelopes	5.00
Elizabeth Ramsey, convention service	5.00
John A. Phelps and 5 janitors, service, convention	30.00
Lily-Tulip Specialty Co., napkins, cloths, lunch room	5.75
Times-Journal Publishing Co., 1500 Journals....	136.69
Times-Journal Publishing Co., convention programs	76.48
W. H. Perry Jr., secretary, salary (25% member- ship fees)	341.38
Hall Flower Shop, funeral design, H. C. Russell family	5.00
Helen F. Holmes, expenses-calls, telegrams, Dr. La Brant	5.33
Expense Annual Musicale, Municipal Auditorium: White Printing Company, 5300 tickets	14.50
White Printing Company, 200 placards	12.00
Louisville Memorial Commission, rent of audi- torium	175.00
Louis E. Stimmel, stage assistants	13.50
Carl S. Quillin, hauling C. H. S. band instruments	10.00
White Printing Company, 2,000 programs	87.00
The Louisville Defender, advertising	100.00
Elmer Hammons, addressing postal cards, letters	5.00
Jean Smith, addressing postal cards, letters	5.00
Johnnie Mae Nannie addressing letters	4.00
Carrie M. Smith, sale of tickets, auditorium	5.00
E. B. Ramsey, sale of tickets, auditorium	5.00
W. H. Perry, Jr., special service, organizing musicale	65.00
Collector Internal Revenue, U. S. (Tax on tickets)	156.27
Currie Sound System, loud speaker system.....	15.00
Total Expenditures	\$ 2,784.83
Balance Forward and Total Receipts, Period May 1, 1945 to May 1, 1946	\$ 3,052.93
Total Expenditures, May 1, 1945 to May 1, 1946	\$ 2,784.83
Balance Forward May 1, 1946	\$ 268.10

Respectfully submitted,
William H. Perry, Jr.,
Secretary-Treasurer

THE K. N. E. A. JOURNAL NEWSLETTERS

The Board of Directors suggested that, due to limited budget for the year 1946-47, three issues of the Journal, instead of the customary four, be issued, and that the membership be kept informed of activities through Newsletters. The December Newsletter was mailed directly to all members; the February Newsletter was sent to schools, to be posted on bulletin boards for the information of teachers.

News for the K. N. E. A. Journal was sent to our printer in November 1946, but due to delays is issued as the January-February, 1947 number. The second issue will be the March-April edition; the third will be the program number.

K. N. E. A. SUSTAINING MEMBERS

The following named teachers have enrolled as sustaining members, voluntarily paying an enrollment fee of three dollars.

Mr. W. O. Black, McAndrews, Ky.; Miss Hattie Davis, Cox's Creek, Ky.; Miss Lucy Lee Hayden, Scottsville, Ky.; Mrs. L. S. Campbell, Providence, Ky.; Miss Maggie Mitchell, McAndrews, Ky.; Miss Maggie Owens, Bardstown Junction, Ky.; Miss Mattie Owens, Bardstown Junction, Ky.; Mrs. Pearl M. Patton, Madisonville, Ky.; Prof. Wallace E. Strader, Burlington, Ky.; Miss Ethel Turner, Flemingsburg, Ky.

Faculty of Rosenwald High School, Providence, Ky.

Prof. W. O. Nuckolls, Principal; Mrs. Helen O. Nuckolls, Mrs. Geneva J. Ferguson, Mrs. Geneva Caldwell, Miss Ovens Mitchell, Mrs. Deborah Woolfolk, Miss Isabelle Johnson.

Hickman County Teachers:

Mr. Grant Martin, Jr., Mrs. Melvan Martin, Mrs. Susie M. Powell, Mrs. Christine Cole, Mrs. Vivian Jones.

Faculty of Bardstown Training School, Bardstown, Ky.

Prof. Charles H. Woodson, Principal. (Names of the five teachers not yet sent by the superintendent).

The following teachers have paid membership fees of two dollars each, thus becoming Honor Members for this year:

All Negro Cast Films

**HARLEM
IS
HEAVEN**

Blood of Jesus, Harlem Bigshot, Boogie Woogie Dream and 50 other features and short subjects. Such outstanding stars as; Louis Jordan, Paul Robeson, Lena Horne and Rochester

25% DISCOUNT — "Introductory Offer" on your first rental program-Postage Prepaid - 5000 Reels to choose from - Catalog upon request

National Film Service Raleigh, N. C.

(We manufacture velvet stage curtains and scenery \$75.00 up; also darkening shades)

Prof. F. I. Stiger, Mayfield, Ky., and the following teachers of Green County: Misses Ada Anderson, Catheryn Anderson, Florida Blackburn, Letty J. Curry, Anna Dora Calhoun, Edna Goldar, Fannie Ivery, Marie Penick, Lena Williams.

Kullings

Rosenwald High School, of Providence, has added a home economics department. Miss Isabella Johnson of Crab Orchard, Kentucky, a graduate of Kentucky State College is the home economics teacher. The school opened with an increase of about 12 per cent over last year.

* * * * *

Mrs. Virgil P. Ford, formerly of the John G. Fee High School, Maysville, Kentucky, and Mrs. Christine B. Redd, formerly of the Eddyville High School, are now teaching at the Madison Street Junior High School, of Louisville.

* * * * *

New members of the faculty of Lincoln School, Franklin, are: Messrs. Floyd L. Anderson, Matthew Brooks, Hughland H. Gumm and Mrs. Mary Burrus. The school has added a course in agriculture to its curriculum. Lincoln School now includes the former White Hill School, and offers a consolidated program for Simpson County.

* * * * *

Miss Pauline Beckwith, graduate of Knoxville College, is now a teacher of primary grades at B. T. Washington School, Ashland. The school has expanded its science and library offerings, under the direction of Mr. W. A. West and Mrs. Emma B. Horton, respectively. The library contains more than 2500 volumes,

and operates as a branch of the Ashland city library system.

* * * * *

Dr. Arville Wheeler has been succeeded by Mr. L. C. Caldwell as superintendent of schools in Ashland, Kentucky. Both educators have shown a keen interest in the B. T. Washington School.

* * * * *

Miss Nell Hughes, who retired from the public schools of Louisville recently, died in New York as the results of burns.

* * * * *

Mrs. Iola P. Morrow, Elkton resident and Jeanes Supervisor, attended the regional Jeanes meeting in Missouri in August.

* * * * *

The chair of Romance Languages at Louisville Municipal College is filled by M. Antoine Bervin. The department de l'Education Nationale, of Haiti, reports of M. Bervin that he has been "formerly cultural attache of the Haitian Legations in the United States and Canada; head of the Cultural Division of the State Department of Haiti for two years; formerly charge d' Affaires in Havana; member of diplomatic missions of Haiti to Mexico and Venezuela; and one of the Haitian Delegates to the San Francisco Conference." A resident of Port-au-Prince, and educated in Haiti and France, M.

Bervin has also made a lecture tour of seventeen American colleges and intellectual centers.

* * * * *

Dr. C. H. Parrish served as Visiting Professor of Sociology at Tennessee State College during the summer. Mr. F. W. Crawford, also of the Louisville Municipal College faculty, served in the department of history at Tennessee State College after similar service at the Kentucky State College summer school.

* * * * *

Mr. W. L. Fields, of the Municipal College faculty, brought honor to the institution through his work in the Research Department of the Jeffersonville Quartermaster Depot, and later at Purdue University on a research project in mathematics. At Purdue he read a paper before a learned society, permitted it to be printed in a scientific journal, and was awarded the Sigma Xi (honorary scientific fraternity) key.

* * * * *

Mr. William R. King, teacher in the Louisville system, received the Master's Degree in Music at the University of Illinois recently.

* * * * *

Mrs. Lucy Harth Smith, past president of the K. N. E. A., is compiling a pictorial directory of officers of the Kentucky Association of Colored Women. At the August meeting of the American Teachers Association, in Durham, North Carolina, she presided over the elementary section, and was elected one of the four trustees of the Association. Recently she attended the Inter-Cultural Conference

held at Wellesley College, and the Philadelphia session of the Association for Negro Life and History.

* * * * *

Prof. G. W. Jackson, former Central High School teacher, and well known in state educational circles, retired from the Louisville Public School system last June, and is now a columnist for the Louisville Defender.

* * * * *

Mr. Whitney M. Young, Assistant Supervisor of Negro Education, is the writer of a weekly column on education in the Louisville Defender.

* * * * *

Douglass High School, of Murray, broke Central High School's football record by defeating the team in Louisville last year. It was the first time a Central team has been defeated at home in six years.

* * * * *

Mr. W. O. Nuckolls, Mrs. Lucy Harth Smith, President R. B. Atwood and Mr. Frank L. Stanley, the latter two being officers of the Committee for Kentucky, attended a dinner meeting of the organization in Louisville. They urge full support of the program of the committee.

* * * * *

Louisville received a signal honor through the winning of first place in both the high school and the college divisions of the national essay contest. Miss Mary Alyce Hinkle's essay, "How Tuberculosis Affects Society," was awarded first place in the college division, and a fifty dollar check. Her sponsor, Mr. Howard R. Barksdale, and Dr. B. W. Doyle, dean of Louisville Muni-

cipal College, were presented, respectively, a certificate and silver plague.

* * * * *

Miss Pocahontas Hunter, representing the 9A-6G class of the Jackson Street Junior High School, which had presented the winning class project on tuberculosis, was awarded a check for seventy-five dollars. A certificate was presented to Miss Teresa Bullock, sponsor, and a silver plague to Mr. T. J. Long, principal. Mayor E. Leland Taylor and Superintendent Omer Carmichael participated in the special ceremony of award, held at Jackson Street Junior High School.

* * * * *

Municipal College's present health and athletic program was made possible through the campaign of a Special Citizens Committee, whose campaign netted over \$3,000.00 in cash, thus meriting the contribution of additional funds by the University of Louisville.

Mr. Theodore R. Rowan, of Jackson Street Junior High School, will again direct the annual spelling bee. Word lists may be secured from the office of the Secretary upon request.

* * * * *

Kentucky State College has established a library of films, to be used in acquainting its students in teacher training classes with modern methods of teaching.

* * * * *

Mr. Dwight Reed, physical education major and famous end on University of Minnesota's Big Ten Championship Football Teams of '36-'38 is serving as instructor of physical education and athletic coach at Louisville Municipal College. Mr. Reed, a veteran of World War II, has had several years of experience as playground director and football coach. Under his direction, the football team enjoyed a successful season after a six year period of absence. The college hopes to revive basketball, and establish track, tennis and baseball.



Privileges of Active Membership In The K. N. E. A.

1. The privilege of attending all general sessions of the Association.
2. The privilege of participating in the departmental sessions.
3. The privilege of speaking and holding office in the Kentucky Negro Education Association.
4. The privilege of voting and participating in the business affairs of the Association.
5. The privilege of receiving all literature of the Association including the official publication, The K. N. E. A. Journal.
6. The privilege of joining with others in giving Kentucky children and teachers advantages that come only through organization.

**Send Membership Fee to the Secretary-Treasurer
Every Kentucky Teacher Should Enroll Now**

Membership Fee \$1.00 Sustaining Membership Fee \$3.00

The expanding program of the Association merits and needs the support of every teacher as a sustaining member.

1947 Convention dates — April 16, 17, 18, 19:

Place of Meeting — Louisville, Kentucky