

The KCTE Journal

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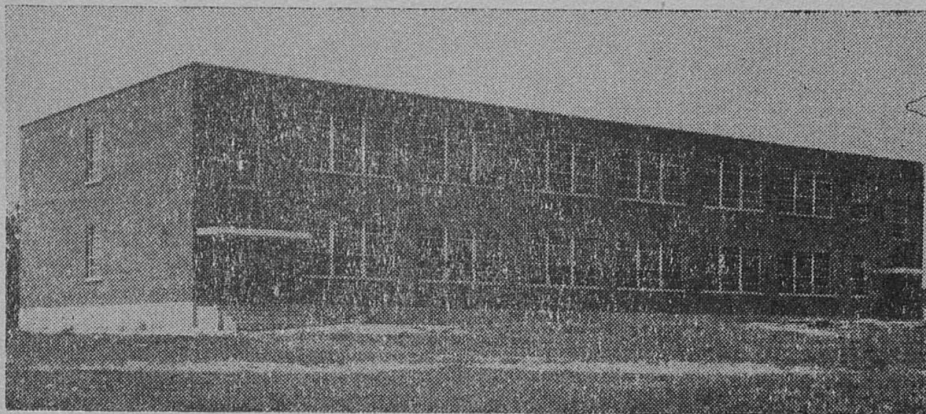
KY. TEACHERS ASSOCIATION INC.



VOL. I

OCTOBER-NOVEMBER, 1953

NO. 1



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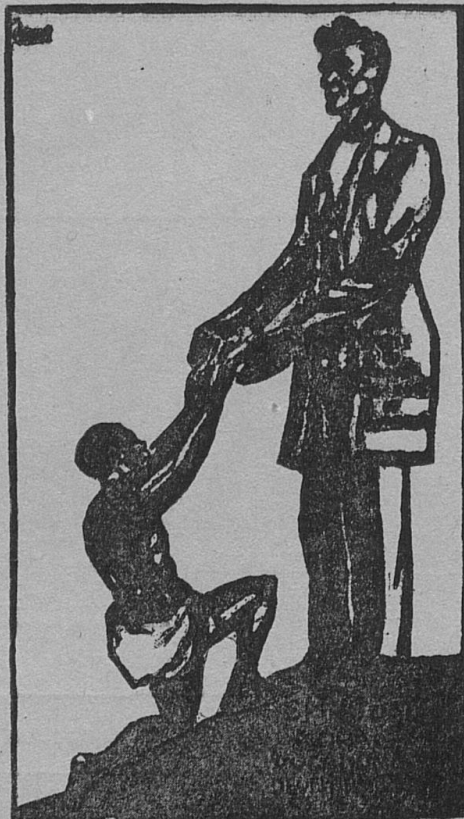
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The K. T. A. Journal

Vol. 1

October - November, 1953

No. 1

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Editorial Office at 1925 W. Madison Street
Louisville, Kentucky

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Editorial Comment

THE KENTUCKY NEGRO EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

The K. N. E. A. was organized in 1877 by Prof. John H. Jackson, a pioneer in the education of the Negro in Kentucky and the first president of the Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute. This faithful group of teachers met in various cities in Kentucky annually. The organization was then known as the Kentucky Association of Teachers in Colored Schools. The membership varied from a few hundred up to about seven hundred in these earlier years.

In 1913, there was a reorganization of Negro teachers in Kentucky. Louisville was designated as the annual meeting place and the organization was incorporated as the Kentucky Negro Education Association.

Between 1915 and 1922 the association grew in membership until it reached about 1,100. During this era, E. E. Reed of Bowling Green, Kentucky, and H. C. Russell of Louisville, were secretary and president, respectively.

In 1922 Atwood S. Wilson was elected as the executive secretary. He served twenty years, 1922 to 1942. During these years the K.N.E.A. membership was increased to 1,590, about all the Negro teachers in Kentucky. Annually a pageant was given, one of which, "The Pageant of Progress" was given on the 50th anniversary of the K.N.E.A. in 1927.

In 1951, the K.N.E.A. celebrated its Diamond Jubilee, this being the 75th convention. At the 1953 meeting the K.N.E.A. voted to change its name to the Kentucky Teachers' Association. So ends the K.N.E.A. after over three quarters of a century in seeking to realize its main objective, "An Equal Educational Opportunity for Every Kentucky Child."

THE KENTUCKY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

On April 16, 1953, the K.N.E.A. voted to change its name to the Kentucky Teachers' Association. This constitutional change was unanimously approved by the general body in session. Previously an announcement had been made in the K.N.E.A. Bulletin that such a change would be voted on at the 1953 convention.

During the month of September, 1953, the new organization was officially incorporated. The K.N.E.A. was at the same time officially dissolved in the office of the Secretary of State at Frankfort, Ky. The present secretary-treasurer has been bonded for \$5,000 to insure the faithful performance of duty. A new bank account has been opened for the K.T.A. at the Liberty National Bank in Louisville. In this issue of the K.T.A. Journal, there is printed the constitution of the Kentucky Teachers' Association. This new organization has a good start. Its membership is open to all, regardless of race. No longer is it felt that any group of teachers should bear a racial tag. The Negro teachers now receive equal salaries to other teachers in most of the states. His training is, in general, equal to that of his white co-worker. He must meet the same standards of certification. There is evidence that the Negro teacher in Kentucky will give the enthusiastic support to the K.T.A. that he or she gave to the K.N.E.A. Enrollment for 1953-54 is now in order. Plans should be made to attend the first convention of the Kentucky Teachers' Association in Louisville on April 21, 22, and 23, 1954. The convention will be held in the beautiful new Central High School of Louisville. Onward and upward we go, as "Time Marches On."

THE K.T.A. MEMBERSHIP FEE

The constitution provided that the annual membership fee be \$3.00 per year. However, it was recommended by both the president of the K.T.A. and the Resolutions Committee that the membership fee be raised from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per year. In accordance with this recommendation the teachers of Kentucky will have the opportunity to vote at our 1954 convention on an amendment to our constitution which would permit this increase in membership fees.

A two-thirds majority of those voting will be required to put into effect a new membership fee. In line with this general trend, teachers of Kentucky will be asked to make a voluntary donation of \$1.00, along with their membership fees. This extra dollar should be earmarked for a scholarship loan fund for the K.T.A. and to help pay the expense for having a lobbyist in our state legislature to help execute the state legislative program outlined by the K.T.A. legislative committee.

Teachers who will contribute an extra dollar along with their dues will be given a special membership card and will be called "honor members" at the 1954 convention. The name will appear under such a heading in the official program at the next convention.

Teachers are asked to consider this proposal for an increase in the membership fee and discuss it during the school year. The Kentucky Education Association has raised its annual fee from \$5.00 to \$6.00 per year. Since Negro teachers are fighting for equal salaries and are in the planning stages for integration among the teachers, it appears logical that the membership fees of the K.E.A. and K.T.A. should be either identical or more than equal.

OUR 1953-54 FORECAST

During the school year of 1953-54, each teacher enrolled in the Kentucky Teachers' Association will receive bi-monthly the K.T.A. Journal. Read it and pass it on to a non-enrolled teacher or to a friend of education, white or colored. The editorial staff of the K.T.A. Journal is making every effort to bring you the latest educational trends and news of interest to teachers.

Plans are now under way to have an outstanding convention in Louisville April 21, 22, 23, 1954. Speakers of national prominence will appear in the general session programs. There will be more workshops for special groups of teachers. The various departments are to present guest speakers to the extent that our treasury will afford it.

The annual spelling bee will be made wider in scope. An effort will be made to secure entries from a larger number of counties and independent districts. More prizes will be offered to motivate the children.

We shall do all possible to support the Minimum Foundation Program for Kentucky. Our Legislative Committee will seek to urge legislative enactments that will improve the educational status of the Negro teacher in Kentucky. We shall be on the alert to meet any problems of integration that might arise.

Plans are being made to expand our commercial exhibits at the 1954 convention. The K.T.A. office will serve as a counseling center for teachers. Acquaint the staff with your problems. We will aim to give you guidance and serve you in any way possible. Send your suggestions for a bigger and better organization.

The Ralph J. Bunche High School of Glasgow

(By Atwood S. Wilson)

Among the new schools built for Negroes in Kentucky is the modern, up-to-date Ralph J. Bunche High School, Glasgow, the picture of which is on the outside cover of this Journal.

The building contains ten classrooms, including home economics department, science laboratories and a modern cafeteria that will seat 250. The gymnasium that is to be completed will seat 800 with a regulation game area. The building is located on a 16-acre plot that affords excellent play area for the school and community, as well as provide projects for the agriculture department. The school is very modern in design and will serve as "an area school" for several counties and school districts.

The school was named for Ralph J. Bunche. Ralph Bunche is an authority on African problems and was success-

ful as the arbitrator between the Arabs and the Jews. Bunche is a noted Statesman, a receiver of the Nobel Peace prize, a Negro of whom all are justly proud.

This school carries a twelve grade program, with an enrollment of about 300 pupils. The faculty consisted of nine members in 1952-53 as follows:

Prof. L. J. Twyman, Principal

Mrs. Carrie Morrison, Social Studies and Mathematics

Mrs. Margaret Davidson, English

Miss Bettye Walker, Home Economics and Science

Mr. Elmer P. Lysle, Agriculture and Science

Mr. Russell Conley, Jr. Social Studies and Science

Mrs. Mary L. Murrell, Grades

Mrs. Gladys Twyman, Grades

Mrs. Artanzie Haynie, Grades

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Crossing the Bar—K.N.E.A. to K.T.A.

(By Whitney M. Young)

We cling tenaciously to the old and the tried. Names and faces do not change easily. Certainly this is true with an organization like the K.N.E.A. Starting in 1877 with a small band of devoted men and women as the State Association of Teachers in Colored Schools under the leadership of John H. Jackson it has grown to be one of the most powerful organizations in our state. Its membership numbers close to 1400 and its influence reaches thousands of parents and persons not connected in any way with the class room. Its policies down through the years have been mainly on the conservative side, but there have been flashes of aggressiveness that gave respectability to the giant. Down through the years committees representing the association have appeared in Frankfort with legislative petitions; committees have waited upon the governor and presented petitions signed by members.

When the name was changed to K.T.A. there were some hearts saddened and a few protests here and there, but in general everyone saw the handwriting on the wall. Negro, Jewish, Chinese, Italian, Polish, White, Indian and all other such designations are going overboard. We must have only Americans, not hyphenated Americans. Our sons are fighting side by side. They must defend our sacred heritage together or democracy is doomed.

Under its new title all teachers can unite in a common front against ignorance which is basic to all the ills we suffer. Keep in mind book knowledge without moral and spiritual values may be more destructive than no training. An educated fool is far more dangerous than an uneducated fool. In the K.T.A. we can build walls of friendship that will resist all the forces of evil. Some day K.T.A. and K.E.A. will realize their common destiny. When that day comes

we shall have a Minimum Foundation Program in Kentucky that will be the envy of all the states. We have been a sleeping giant because our strength has been divided. Under our new leadership may we not hope for bigger and better fruit?

In our jubilation let us not forget the pioneers and ex-presidents who built the first bridges. Such names as John H. Jackson, W. H. Perry, Sr., W. J. Simmons, C. H. Parrish, Sr., Miss M. S. Brown, J. E. Woods, F. L. Williams, H. C. Russell, E. E. Reed, E. B. Davis, A. E. Meyzeek and W. H. Fouse. These people were outstanding educators and leaders who would have ranked high in any state and any age. They had a tremendous amount of racial pride and believed in themselves. But for their heroic efforts we would not be where we are today.

I am a little disgusted with some of our present day leadership which seeks to liquidate everything which Negroes have built up. Integration must be a two-way highway. The word liquidation is the only thing we want to wipe out and concentrate on consolidation because it can prove helpful to all concerned when there is integration of ideas and leadership from all races. All they seem to want is to be a part of something which is controlled hand and foot by somebody else. We must not forget that leadership comes through the opportunity to lead. We may in our anxiety to get ahead lose many of the gains which we have made. There are times when certain types of pressure force individuals and races to forge ahead in spite of every kind of opposition. The next five years may be the most crucial in the history of our association. We shall need the combined thinking of all our educators. Any piecemeal program should be thrown out the window. Ours is a noble heritage. Let us not be weighed in the balance and found wanting.

President's Report of N.E.A. Meeting

(By A. R. Lasley)

Miami Beach, Florida — Taking as their theme "We pledge allegiance", a record turnout of 3,900 delegates to the 91st Annual Meeting of the National Association gathered July 28-July 30, 1953 to elect as president, William A. Early, Superintendent of Chatham County Schools, Savannah, Georgia; to pass resolutions on book burning, Congressional probes, mid-century "fundamentals", plus a score of professional problems, and to hear top speakers drawn from education, government, and civic life.

Delegates affirmed, through a series of thirty resolutions, their beliefs in academic freedom, in constructive criticism of the schools, and in the rights of legislators to investigate schools, provided such probes threatened no citizen's constitutional rights. They voiced vigorous opposition to the tenets of Communism and the tenets of any other philosophy of government which denied freedom of thought and which ignored the intrinsic worth of the individual human being. The convention urged the establishment of an independent office of education under a National Board of Education, called for sufficient Federal financial support to provide for essential public-school building programs, and recommended that all sums payable under any lease of the U.S. outer continental shelf be appropriated exclusively as grants-in-aid to elementary, secondary, and higher education. Other resolutions called for increased teachers' salaries, better preparation for future teachers, well-planned state and local teachers' retirement systems, and the right to vote for eighteen-year-olds.

Reporting on her stewardship of the N.E.A. during the past year, which took her more than 50,000 miles to meet some 100,000 persons, President Sarah C. Caldwell, teacher of Akron, Ohio, charged her colleagues to give to chil-

dren in their classrooms the personal obligation of affection, inspiration and values.

Comments were made, but no one was surprised to learn that none of the educators who "hide behind the legal protection of the Fifth Amendment when called before duly constituted Congressional Investigating Committees", were members of the National Education Association, U.S. Attorney-General Herbert Brownell commended delegates for their resolutions re-stating their belief that the American people, in order to maintain and advance our way of life, must be free to think and write as they please, and to read books of their own choosing. Pointing out that teachers should have courage, goodwill and cheer, Mrs. Newton P. Leonard, president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, urged delegates to take parents into full and functioning partnership in the education of today's school child. Speaking on academic freedom, Louis K. Gough, National Commander of the American Legion, declared that the teaching profession is a priority target for the would-be subverters, and that patriotic teachers in their organizations should prepare to meet resolutely and courageously, the threat which exists.

In surveying the growth of the N.E.A. since 1920, when the first Executive Secretary personally transported the files to the new headquarters in a wheelbarrow, Executive Secretary William G. Carr outlined the need for an N.E.A. Educational Center in Washington, which would better serve the Association's 520,000 members. Services carried on during the past year, he reported, put special emphasis on improving the quality of teacher preparation and training, more effective teacher recruitment programs, higher salaries and better working conditions, and improved school-community rela-

tions.

At the close of the meeting, it was my privilege to join 325 other teachers on a week's Educational Tour to Havana, Cuba. This tour was planned and sponsored by the N.E.A. Therefore, it was quite unique. The tour carried us to the different parts of the island of

Cuba and included visits to schools, churches, capitol building, sponge fishing center, sugar cane and pineapple plantations, banana fields, tobacco and rum factories, and many other places of interest. We were entertained by the Cuban Ministry of Education, and given the details of the system of education.

Public School Integration and the Negro

(By Robert S. Lawery)

The impending decision of the Supreme Court relative to integration of public schools has created much anticipation and some concern among the public and the professional personnel of the public school systems. The question as to the status of the Negro teacher in an integrated system has been a topic of frequent discussion, however, much that has been said or written has been largely subjective rather than objective. In the Spring, 1953, issue of "The Journal of Negro Education" Charles H. Thompson reported his findings in a rather realistic and unbiased approach to the subject. A summary of his investigations is made here in the hope that the factors involved may be understood and considered.

In those states where integration has already been accomplished — Southern Illinois, Indiana, Arizona, New Mexico, and New Jersey — the authors found very little, if any, adverse effect upon the status of the Negro teacher. As a matter of fact, he found Negro teachers employed in communities where such employment had been denied them prior to integration. In larger localities, residential segregation resulted in predominately Negro schools. In such cases the school board merely left the Negro teachers and principals in these schools. In New Jersey he discovered that over a three-year period the number of Negro teachers increased almost 35 per cent.

Cautiously Mr. Thompson points out

that all our experience with integration has been in Northern or borderline states, where decent tenure laws are well as fair educational practices prevail.

In the South where integration will be of major consequence the situation is extremely different. Less than half of these states have good tenure laws or any fair educational practices. Hence, he approached the study of the effect of integrated public schools in these states on the basis of teacher supply and demand and of residential segregation. Studying statistics for the school year 1949-1950, he found that 71,361 Negro teachers were employed in 17 southern states and the District of Columbia. Citing how almost impossible it is now to meet the current demand for white teachers in white public schools, he conjectures that it would be a very difficult task to replace any appreciable number of the 71,361 Negro teachers with white teachers. Although the greatest shortage of white teachers occurs in the elementary school, he believes the replacement of Negro teachers in the secondary school with white teachers would present an almost impossible task.

He explains in addition that the greatly expanded enrollments both in the elementary and secondary school anticipated by the end of the 1950's plus the trend toward raising minimum qualifications of elementary school teachers to 120 hours will make it even more difficult to replace Negro teachers

with white. More significant, he points out, is the indication that Negro teachers will be needed to help staff what are now white elementary schools.

The effect of integration upon the status of Negro supervisors and principals is difficult to appraise, but Mr. Thompson believes that residential segregation will in the beginning result in a majority of Negro schools remaining predominantly Negro schools with predominantly, if not exclusively, all Negro faculties. In such an event he conjectures that it is quite likely that Negro supervisors and principals will be continued. In conclusion he reports:

"From an analysis of all available data, it seems unquestionable that the future status of the Negro public school teacher, under desegregation of public schools, should not cause concern. Tenure laws in the District of Columbia and seven of the southern states involved are such that some two-fifths of the Negro teachers will be protected in their present positions. And the teacher

supply and demand situation is such that, even without tenure laws, as far as the elementary school is concerned, it will be practically impossible to replace Negro teachers with white.

While the situation as to high school teachers is not so overwhelmingly convincing as in the case of elementary teachers, even here, tenure laws, the supply and demand picture, and expanding enrollments make it highly questionable as to whether more than a few, if any, Negro high school teachers could be replaced by white, even if there were an inclination to do so.

In the case of supervisor and principals, the situation is not so sanguine. If what has happened in other situations is any indication, we should expect to find most of the Negro principals retained in their present positions. However, even if this should prove not to be the case, it merely means that we have got to organize and conduct a special attack on this problem."

The Minimum Foundation Program and You

K. T. A. Director

The teachers of Kentucky have been and are hearing a great deal about the Minimum Foundation Program of Education for our state. The program will provide opportunities for a defensible minimum of education for every child regardless of where he lives in the state. There are many aspects of the program. In its final form it will take into consideration such basic questions as follows:

1. Minimum level of training for teachers and a minimum salary for them.
2. Safe transportation for every child.
3. Adequate library facilities for every child.

4. Safe and adequate buildings.
5. Health services.

Such a program is not a unique discovery of the people of Kentucky. The people will determine what they want in such a program of education. The men and women who have the responsibility for developing a proposed program have gleaned ideas from Minimum Foundation Programs in other states as there are certain fundamentals principles that underlie all such programs.

The actual writing of this program has been done by the Advisory Committee on Educational Policy appointed by the Legislative Research Commission.

This committee has given careful consideration to the answers found on over 20,000 questionnaires returned to them by the people of this state. The people indicated to them through these questionnaires the kind of schools they wanted. In a sense the people of Kentucky have written the Minimum Foundation Program.

One of the pertinent questions that is most frequently asked about this proposed program is what difference would there be in the distribution of the state's fund. A committee which recently met to study the Minimum Foundation Program has answered this question in a very clear and simplified manner.

"The money from the state is appropriated by the General Assembly. Since 1949, when section 186 was amended, 75% of the state school funds have been earmarked to be given the districts on the census pupil basis. This has been interpreted by the courts to mean the number of children six to seventeen years of age living in a district. This money, which is known as the per capita fund, can only be used for teachers salaries. This year 82.5% of the fund will be distributed in this manner so that no district will receive less money than it had been receiving.

The remaining 17.5% is distributed on need rather than the number of children in the district. This is called the "Equalization Fund."

In the Foundation Program, education is supported on a partnership basis by state and local governments. A fair method of measuring the ability of the local districts is worked out, and the amount they can raise is subtracted from the cost of their foundation program; then the state supplies the rest up to the minimum level."

One of the results of the Minimum Foundation Program will be an increase in teachers salaries for most teachers throughout the state. The survey made by the State Department of Education showed that out of the 20,000 question-

naires the majority of the people questioned favored a \$2700 minimum yearly salary. Years of teaching experience may add more to the annual salary of the teacher.

You, as an educator in Kentucky, have a grave responsibility in helping the public become aware of the needs for better education in this state. Being aware of the need, however, will not be sufficient, they must become dissatisfied with existing conditions. They should be brought face to face with the fact that Kentucky is far below her neighboring states in educational benefits provided for her people.

You, as a classroom teacher, are a key figure in this tremendous movement. The first thing you must do is to become thoroughly familiar with the whole program so that you are able to discuss the subject with a reasonable amount of intelligence. Early in September, President R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State College, sent to each Kentucky Principal a packet of material containing information on the proposed Foundation Program for Education in Kentucky. Teachers, avail yourselves of this material so that you may become a leader in your community in the effort to get the voters to vote "Yes" for the amendment of Section 186 of the Constitution. Use the suggestions in the packet to teach your community, as well as your pupils, the facts concerning education in Kentucky.

The K.T.A. stands 100% behind the amendment to Section 186 and urges you to support the Foundation Program for Education. It is imperative that we go to the polls on November 3, and vote for the amendment that repeals Section 186. This is the State's Foundation Program, but it is up to us to accept the responsibility to inform the voters in our several communities. Will you accept the challenge? WILL YOU VOTE "YES?" The vote must be "YES" if our Foundation Program for Education in Kentucky is to become more than a dream.

President's Annual Address

(A. R. Lasley, Pres. of K.T.A.)

Subject: "Improving Human Relationship through Education."

Perhaps the worse failure of our schools has been that they've taught people everything except how to live. However, the rosiest glow in a generation is aging into the pallid cheeks of our American school system. As never before, the schools are preparing children for the business of living. This new project is called human relation. There are several public enemies of human relations. Among them are intolerance, prejudice, jealousy, conceit, unfairness, disrespect, cruelty, selfishness, suspiciousness, hostility, stubbornness, and unfriendliness. Our success in life will be largely determined by our ability to get along with others. In order to have the proper human relationship, the four inner drives of adventure, security, recognition, and response must be kept in proper balance.

Improving human relationship through education requires faith. Sir Wilfred Grenfell once found himself drifting out from Laborador into the Atlantic Ocean on a small cake of ice without food, without any means of lighting a fire, and with only his dogs beside him. In danger of freezing to death, he killed three of his dogs, skin-

ned and wrapped their furs about his own body. By morning he was miles out at sea. Using the frozen legs of the dogs tied together for a flagpole, he put his shirt at the top and waved it frantically for hours without results. Snow-blinded, with hands and feet frozen, Doctor Grenfell was finally rescued by fishermen who had seen his waving shirt. In telling of his experience, Dr. Grenfell said, "I can honestly say that not a single sensation of fear crossed my mind because of my own faith in the mystery of immortality. We should understand that religious faith can help us in our everyday activities and everyday life. We must all have faith to live happily from day to day and face the future unafraid.

One consequence of the fragmentation of personal experience and culture has been the loss of the sense of the life. H. G. Wells, after he had published his **Outline of History, Work, and Wealth and Happiness of Mankind**, was impelled to write **What Shall we Do With Our Lives?**. There is a growing conviction that present day problems cannot be solved by scientific, technological, or diplomatic resources alone, but ultimately by dependence on moral and spiritual values.

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K.T.A. Kullings

Prof. Wallace E. Strader was the first teacher to enroll as an Honor Member of the K.T.A. for 1953-54. He is the efficient principal of the school at Burlington and has long been an ardent supporter of the K.N.E.A.

* * * *

Mrs. Maude Brown Porter, Assistant Principal of Central High School of Louisville, Ky., was awarded the honorary doctorate degree from Lane College at the June commencement of the college.

* * * *

President Rufus E. Clement, former Louisvillian and president of Atlanta University was elected as a member of the Atlanta Board of Education during the city's recent election.

Mrs. Alice Samuels, historian of the K.T.A. and chairwoman of the English department has been appointed principal of the Mayo-Underwood School at Frankfort, Ky.

* * * *

Mrs. Maxine Whedbee, language teacher at Jackson Junior High School, Louisville, was awarded a \$4500 Ford Scholarship. She will study at the University of Mexico as well as travel and visit the schools in Mexico.

* * * *

Kentucky State College began its 67th year with a faculty conference on September 12. The topic for consideration was "Mental Hygiene". The principal speaker was Doc. John H. Rompf, Lexington. New members added to the faculty and staff for this year are: Miss Anna J. Fox, Mrs. Aurora P. Edwards, Miss Winifred A. Jenkins, Mrs. Vivian Raines, Mr. J. Garland Schilcutt, Mrs. Zuelia S. Waiters, and Mr. Robert D. Williams.

* * * *

Mrs. Helen N. McCoy was among the first Negroes to receive a Bachelor of Library Science degree from Nazareth College, Louisville. Receiving Master's of Education degrees from the Univer-

sity of Louisville were: Mr. J. A. Bishop, teacher at Central High School, Louisville; Mrs. Georgia Hannibal, teacher at W. H. Perry, Sr. Elementary School, Louisville, and Mrs. Anita W. Robinson also a teacher at Perry Elementary School and Secretary of the K.T.A.

* * * *

President A. R. Lasley was a delegate from the K.T.A. to the N.E.A. meeting at Miami Beach, Florida. A report on the meeting is in this issue of the Journal.

* * * *

Mrs. Eleanor Young has been appointed and is serving as librarian at Lincoln Institute. She comes with a wealth of experience, having worked as librarian at Burgen Junior College in Florida and at City College at New York.

* * * *

Mr. Robert S. Lawery, Assistant Secretary of the K.T.A. was appointed Dean of Boys at Central High School, Louisville.

* * * *

The teachers of Lexington have enrolled 100% for 1953-54 as honor members of the K.T.A. Each has paid a membership fee of \$4.00. Superintendent John M. Ridgeway is to be commended on his progressive school system.

* * * *

The State Board of Education lauded James L. Patton, State Vocational Education Director, for his progress at the West Kentucky Vocation Training School. C. L. Timberlake is President of the institution and M. J. Sleet, Business Manager.

* * * *

American Education Week will be observed November 8-14. Materials helpful in the observation of American Education Week may be ordered from National Education Association, 1201 16th Street, North West, Washington 6, D. C.

Report of the K.N.E.A. Auditor

Owensboro, Kentucky
August 31, 1953

To President A. R. Lasley and the Board of Directors
of the Kentucky Teachers Association

I have carefully examined the books of Secretary-Treasurer Mrs. Anita Robinson, and beg leave to submit the following report for period ending April 30, 1953.

RECEIPTS:

Enrollment fees, 1,376 teachers.....	\$ 4,128.00
Door receipts, ads, exhibits, associate memberships, contest prizes, etc. ..	745.97
Total Receipts	\$ 4,873.97
Expenditures	4,440.03
Balance	\$ 433.94

COMMENTS:

Mrs. Robinson began work as Secretary-Treasurer with a book balance in the Liberty National Bank of \$320.97. \$231 of this amount had been collected from the Lexington teachers for the year 1952-53. This left an actual balance of cash from Mr. Spearman's administration of \$89.97. Mr. Spearman left the following unpaid bills: Franklin Printing Co., \$344.95; Mrs. McKee for office rent, \$70. These bills have been paid by Mrs. Robinson, so the treasury was actually in the red \$324.98. Forty three dollars of bills payable was collected by Mrs. Robinson. The actual deficit then was \$281.98.

Directors' Meetings: The expense of the Board of Directors' Meeting was over four hundred dollars. This expense was above the average but was due to extra meetings which were necessary.

***Lawyers Fee:** A bill of \$250.00 was reported due the lawyers. We have no report of services rendered commensurate with this bill.

The following property is in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer:

(estimated value)

1 2-drawer steel card file --\$ 9.00	2 desk trays (@75c)	1.50
1 1-drawer steel letter file --- 15.00	1 puncher	1.00
1 Royal Typewriter	1 K.N.E.A. Seal	2.00
1 Speed-o-print Mimeograph 115.00	1 Staple-clipper25
1 Portable Addressograph -- 20.00	1 duplicator pen75
1 3-drawer oak desk	1 postage scale	2.00
1 leather-bound arm chair -- 25.00	1 desk blotter75

The books of the Secretary-Treasurer have been neatly and accurately kept, and her executive ability under the circumstances deserves honorable mention.

Respectfully submitted,
M. J. Sleet, Auditor
and Chairman of Auditing Committee

***(Secretary's Note):** This account has been settled for services in settling accounts and for dissolution of the K. N. E. A. and incorporation of the K. T. A.

Constitution of The Kentucky Teachers Association

(Adopted at Louisville, Kentucky,
April 16,, 1953)

ARTICLE I

Name

This organization shall be called the Kentucky Teachers 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 or persons of allied professions, may become an active member of this association by paying the annual fee of three dollars. Retired teachers shall be active members of this association by paying the annual fee except that they shall not have the right to hold an office. They shall be considered as "Honor Members".

SECTION 2. Ministers, social workers, or any person interested in education may become an associate member by paying an annual dues of \$1.50.

SECTION 3. Any active member may become a life member of this Association by paying the life fee of thirty dollars. This may be paid in three consecutive yearly installments of ten dollars each.

SECTION 4. Only active members 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 three dollars 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.

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 conference, but with approval of the Board of Directors. Each 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 conferences of this Association shall be (1) Agriculture Teachers, (2) Art Teachers, (3) Elementary Education, (4) English Teachers, (5) Foreign Language Teachers, (6) Guidance Workers, (7) Librarians, (8) Music, (9) Physical Education and Health Teachers, (10) Primary Teachers, (11) Principals, (12) Rural School Teachers, (13) Science Teachers, (14)

Mathematics Teachers, (15) Social Science Teachers, (16) Teachers of Exceptional Children, and (17) Vocational Education Teachers.

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 to each annual session. Special committees may be appointed as conditions demand. The president of the K.T.A. shall have the power to appoint an associate member on the legislative committee provided it receives unanimous approval of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IX

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 Associations. 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.

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

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 Teachers Association. The Secretary-Treasurer shall as ordered by the Association, publish annually, the minutes, which might include the main address and papers delivered at the annual conven-

tion, and give one copy free to each member.

He or she shall be responsible for working up the Association and the program, and for the faithful performance of duty shall receive from 1 to 25 percent, as the Board of Directors may determine, of all fees collected. The Secretary-Treasurer shall furnish a bond for five thousand dollars (\$5,000) through a bonding company to insure the faithful performance of duty. Funds shall be paid out only on the order of the Board of Directors of the Association. An educational bulletin or 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 hereinafter provided.

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

SECTION 3. Members of the Board of Directors, other than chairman, shall be elected for two years 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.

ARTICLE XI

The President

SECTION 1. The President and Vice-President 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

will 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 thirty 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 officers of the Association.

SECTION 2. The election of officers of the Association shall be by ballot unless otherwise 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 4:00 o'clock P.M. on said day.

The ballots used shall be those furnished each active member by the Secretary of the Association at the time he or she registers to vote at the meeting. The membership card of each 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. 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.

Report of Legislative Committee

Meeting of the Legislative Committee of the Kentucky Teachers Association Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky, June 13, 1953

The Legislative Committee of the Kentucky Teachers Association met in the office of President R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State College. The meeting was called to order by President Atwood, Chairman.

Present for the meeting were the following members: J. Wayman Hackett, C. B. Nuckolls, E. T. Buford, P. L. Guthrie, G. W. Adams, Clara B. Clelland, and R. B. Atwood. Also present at the request of President Atwood were Dr. G. D. Wilson and Mr. W. W. Jones of Kentucky State College.

Previous to the meeting President Atwood had organized the following committee of members from the Kentucky State College faculty to evaluate the report of the Resolutions Committee of the KTA: Mrs. Winona L. Fletcher, Mrs. Helen F. Holmes, W. W. Jones, Albert C. Pryor, and G. D. Wilson, Chairman. The committee presented an open letter to the Legislative Committee of the KTA. Copy of this letter follows. These findings were read and fully discussed with due explanation. The Legislative Committee thanked the special committee which made the survey of the Resolutions Committee and the report was unanimously accepted

by the members of the Legislative Committee.

A motion was made by Mr. Nuckolls and seconded by Mr. Adams that the special committee which was appointed by President Atwood be continued as an advisory committee to the Legislative Committee. The motion was passed unanimously.

The Legislative Committee requested President Atwood to ask the Secretary of the KTA for space in the next KTA Journal for the presentation of the actions of the Legislative Committee.

The Legislative Committee accepted a motion made by Mr. Nuckolls and seconded by Mr. Adams to ask the KTA for financial aid to finance the work of the Legislative Committee.

At the close of the meeting President Atwood invited the Committee to a luncheon. The Committee accepted. The lunch was enjoyed.

After the luncheon the Committee adjourned to meet again at the call of President Atwood.

Clara B. Clelland, Secretary
R. B. Atwood, Chairman

An Open Letter to the Legislative Committee of the Kentucky Teachers Association:

We, the undersigned, have constituted ourselves an informal committee to study the recommendations of the Committee on Resolutions of the K.T.A. It seems to us that there are valuable recommendations which should be implemented by some **action** committee of the K.T.A.

Logically, the appropriate **action** committee to implement most of the recommendations is the Legislative Committee. Further, it seems to us that three types of activities are demanded of the Legislative Committee as follows:

1 **Activities involving contacts with the U.S. Congress and the Federal Administration**

to provide pressure directly by letters, telegrams, and personal contacts, and indirectly through such organizations as the American Council on Human Rights, American Federation of Teachers, American Teachers Association, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Urban League, etc., to obtain the following legislation:

- A. A general federal aid to education bill;
- B. A bill to appropriate for the support of education the net income from submerged oil lands of the continental shelf beyond the historic boundaries of the coastal states;
- C. A bill to provide for the establishment and support by the United States of one or more R.O.T.C. units in each land grant colleges;
- D. A bill to provide federal grants-in-aid to college students.

2 **Activities involving contacts with members of the Kentucky General Assembly and the Governor, which have as their purpose the drafting and enacting of bills as follows:**

- A. To establish in the state an adequate foundation program of education in each school district based upon the recommendations of the current Citizens Committee on Education;
- B. To abolish segregation in public schools by court decisions or otherwise and to enact legislation to protect the tenure of present teachers, and to safeguard the employment rights of all future teachers without regard to race or color;
- C. To repeal the Day Law;
- D. To provide a state system of grants-in-aid to deserving students at Kentucky colleges.

3 **Activities involving a program of educating the people of Kentucky to create a demand for:**

- A. Amendment of Section 186 of the Kentucky Constitution to provide for distribution of state monies for education on the basis of (1) average daily attendance; (2) financial resources; and (3) effort in the local school districts;
- B. Enactment of tax legislation with a broad and ample base to provide

- sufficient income for education and other welfare needs of the state;
- C. The opening of all regional schools to which the Commonwealth sends students on subsidy to all Kentuckians without regard to race or color;
 - D. The appointment of Negroes to positions of general responsibility in the State Department of Education.

In view of the fact that the U.S. Supreme court has postponed rendering a decision in the cases on segregation in education to the next term of court, and the strong probability that the decision will be favorable to integration, it seems to the committee that it would be highly desirable for the K.T.A. to sponsor educational campaigns in the local communities of the state toward establishing a climate favorable to the acceptance and implementation of the Supreme Court's decision.

Realizing that the various communities vary widely in social pattern, it would appear advisable that members of the K.T.A. and other interested citizens in each community make a survey to determine how best this favorable climate may be created.

The K.T.A. Legislative Committee may well be responsible to coordinate these local efforts and to serve as a clearing house for exchange of information relative to techniques, progress and outcomes.

Respectfully,

G. D. Wilson, Chairman

Winona L. Fletcher

Helen F. Holmes

W. W. Jones

Albert C. Pryor

N.B.: The above report was approved by the Board of Directors of the K.T.A. at a meeting in Louisville on Saturday, September 26, 1953.

K.T.A. Announcements

The Board of Directors of the K.T.A. met on September 26, 1953, at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer in Louisville. All directors were in attendance. A highlight of the meeting was the report of President R. B. Atwood, Chairman of the K.T.A. Legislative Committee. President Lasley also made his report on his attendance to the N.E.A. in Miami, Florida, during the summer.

The 1954 convention theme will be: "Better Schools for a Stronger America." In the Dec.-Jan. 1954, K.T.A. Journal, various areas for developing this theme will be outlined.

The President and K.T.A. Directors have appointed Atwood S. Wilson, secretary of the K.N.E.A. from 1922 to 1942, as chairman of the Steering Committee. This committee consists of the officers, directors, departmental chairman, and district presidents of the K.T.A. The main work of this committee will be the planning of the 1954 convention program.

The next meeting of the K.T.A. directors will be Saturday, December 12, 1953, at the Western Branch Library in Louisville at 11:00 a.m. The members of the Steering Committee are invited to attend this meeting.

The K.T.A. directors voted donations as follows: (1) A donation to help finance "The Minimum Foundation Program for Kentucky." (2) A donation to the N.A.A.C.P. to help in the expenses of the de-segregation case now before the U.S. Supreme Court. (3) A donation to the Anderson Memorial Fund, and (4) A donation to the K.T.A. legislative committee to help promote legislative enactments that might improve the status of the Negro teacher.

At the 1954 session of the K.T.A. convention there will be a general election of officers for the next two years. Those who would like to have their names placed on the list for nomination of presidency of the K.T.A. or other offices should submit their names to the secretary of the K.T.A.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY

Sunday, December 13, 1953, is hereby designated as Jane Todd Crawford Day in Kentucky.

Mrs. Crawford exhibited unusual courage and strength of mind when she submitted to the first ovariectomy abdominal operation in 1809 by Dr. Ephraim McDowell at Danville, Ky.

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