



Volume 4

February-March 1934

Number 2

ROSENWALD ISSUE

ROSENWALD DAY FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1934

America today faces a choice between the child and the dollar. It cannot afford not to put the child first. Any other policy destroys progress. The first and last test of the statesman is his attitude toward education. If he cannot meet that test he has no place in public life. Only as the schools move forward today can government, industry and the standard of living move forward tomorrow.

A NATION'S CONCERN OVER EDUCATION MEASURES ITS INTEREST IN ITS OWN FUTURE

"An Equal Educational Opportunity for Every Kentucky Child"

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Louisville District Offices: Bankers Trust Building

The Kentucky State Industrial College

Frankfort, Kentucky

A Progressive, State-Supported
STANDARD SENIOR COLLEGE

**For the Training of the
Negro Youth**

Established in 1886

REGISTRATION FOR SECOND SEMESTERJAN. 27-29

REGISTRATION FOR SPRING TERM....MARCH 31-APRIL 2

REGISTRATION FOR SUMMER TERM.....JUNE 11-12

For Full Particulars Write

R. B. ATWOOD, President

The K. N. E. A. Journal

Official Organ of the Kentucky Negro Educational Association

Vol. IV.

February-March, 1934

No. 2

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Editorial Comments

ENROLL BY MAIL

Principals and organizations are enrolling their teachers in groups. All such 100 per cent advance enrollments are placed on the K. N. E. A. Honor Roll. This Honor Roll will be published in our various Kentucky weeklies, and a special record will be shown at the 1934 meeting. Certificates of Honor will be sent to all 100 per cent schools. A dollar from every teacher is expected whether they attend the meeting at Louisville or not. Do your part. Help maintain the K. N. E. A.

THE 1934 CONVENTION

The K. N. E. A. will convene in Louisville for its 58th annual session April 18-21, 1934. An outline of the program, now being prepared, is shown elsewhere in this Journal. Teachers will note the unusual type of program being arranged, especially, the outstanding speakers to be heard this year. In addition to the program outlined, leaders of various departments are arranging sectional meetings that will prove directly beneficial to the class room teacher.

On Friday night during the meeting there will be a musicale featuring artists of the state and other extraordinary music attractions. On Saturday night, there will be given the Fourteenth Annual Exhibition. Beside gymnastic numbers and special orchestral music for the social period there will be a demonstration by the various drum and bugle corps of Louisville. A prize will be offered the best organization in the display.

The K. N. E. A. is also arranging to show a picture at the Lyric Theatre Friday, April 20, free to enrolled teachers.

Another attractive feature of the meeting will be the annual Spelling Bee which, this year, is receiving unusual interest. Many counties have written for spelling lists and have announced the winners in local contests. With such an elaborate program, teachers should make definite plans to attend the K. N. E. A. meeting this year.

Teachers are requested to enroll in advance and upon reporting to the convention register and receive their badge. Membership cards should be brought by each teacher to the convention. The officers of the K. N. E. A. are preparing for 1200 teachers at the convention this year.

SECTIONAL MEETINGS

Each teacher should plan to visit a Departmental Meeting of the K. N. E. A. The first meetings will be on Thursday afternoon of the K. N. E. A. convention. The sectional meetings have been arranged in the afternoons for the convenience of all. Ten departments will

have programs, five being on Thursday afternoon and five being on Friday morning. On each program there will be one or more outstanding speakers. The K. N. E. A. is paying the speakers' expenses to Louisville for some of these speakers in order to make sectional meetings more attractive. Read the program of these departments and attend the one which you feel will benefit you in your work. For professional improvement attend a sectional program.

THE SPELLING BEE

The Annual State Spelling Bee will be on Friday morning of the K. N. E. A. meeting in the Elementary School Department. Twelve prizes will be awarded, the first four being prizes of \$10.00, \$5.00, \$3.00, and \$2.00, and the remainder being dictionaries. The Louisville Courier-Journal has agreed to donate ten dollars and eight dictionaries for prizes in the K. N. E. A. Spelling Bee. From all indications this will be largest spelling bee in the history of the K. N. E. A. Local elimination contests are being held throughout the State and the winners will be in Louisville for the finale.

AUTO MECHANICS AT MAYSVILLE

In a previous K. N. E. A. Journal, a picture of the John G. Fee Industrial high school was shown. The building is modern throughout and represents a co-operation between the local school authorities and Rosenwald authorities. The school has among other departments, an auto mechanics shop which is unusually successful and well conducted. At present, about fifty students are taking auto mechanics in the well-equipped shop, a picture of which is shown elsewhere in this Journal. The boys receive training in acetylene welding and brazing. They also study battery building and learn how to repair a car throughout. Recently, a course in "Aviation Engines" has been given to the senior class. The shop has received special mention from Mr. A. N. May, Supervisor of Vocational Education in Kentucky. Mr. J. E. Mooreman is the instructor and Prof. W. H. Humphrey is the principal of this school.

WHY YOU SHOULD JOIN THE N. A. T. C. S.

The National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools seeks to elevate the standard and status of teachers in colored schools. It aims to improve the outlook of every Negro boy and girl in America through better schools for the race. It stands for longer terms, teacher tenure and retirement pensions. It seeks to give the people more light on their duties as citizens, and wise guidance in their struggle for better living conditions and economic security. It seeks to magnify the public school system as the bulwark of our democracy.

There is no other national association of teachers dedicated to the colored schools. Your membership in this body will exhibit the esprit e corps we will find valuable in our life relationships. There

are more than 50,000 teachers in colored schools in America. This Association is fighting their battle. Can you afford to stand on the side lines and accept as alms the fruits of victories won by others? Join and be a loyal booster of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools. Our problem whether we labor in the North or the South is one and the same and varies only as to details. Let us unite for the general welfare of the race and the nation. Join now when education is at the crossroads and everybody needs to be on guard. The fee is one dollar. For full information address William W. Sanders, Executive Secretary, 1034 Bridge Avenue, Charleston, West Virginia.



HON, JULIUS ROSENWALD

Save Our Schools

THE PRESENT CRISIS IN EDUCATION

Schools closing

2,600 schools were closed on or before January 1, 1934.

20,000 schools will probably be closed April 1, 1934.

School budgets

Money spent on schools in 1933-34 will be \$563,000,000 less than in 1929-30.

Budget reductions in several states range from 25 to 40 per cent.

City school budgets averaged 20 per cent less for 1933-34 than in 1931.

School building construction in 1933-34 is 75 per cent less than in 1930.

Some public schools have gone on a tuition basis, thus forcing out children who cannot afford to pay.

More work—fewer teachers

1,000,000 more pupils in high schools than in 1930 but 40,000 fewer public school teachers in the nation.

Teachers' salaries

200,000 teachers, 1 in every 4, receiving less than \$750 annually (amount paid factory hands under the Blanket Code).

85,000 receiving less than \$450 annually.

45,000 receiving less than \$300 annually.

40,000 teachers owed \$40,000,000 back pay.

Quality of education

Fewer teachers with more pupils mean larger classes.

An average of 45 pupils per teacher in one state.

Kindergartens, music, art, playgrounds and recreation, evening

schools, adult classes, and other essential services have been seriously reduced or eliminated in large numbers of cities.

Sale of textbooks is 30 per cent less than in 1930.

Many counties report that rural teachers with lower qualifications are being employed or are displacing trained teachers.

EMERGENCY FEDERAL AID FOR SCHOOLS

What is the Federal Government's responsibility?

States and communities must do their part, but immediate assistance from the Federal Government is imperative if the present crisis is to be met quickly and effectively.

Has a program for emergency federal aid to education been proposed?

Yes. By a committee representing 32 national organizations interested in education which met at the call of George F. Zook, U. S. Commissioner of Education, under the chairmanship of James N. Rule, Pennsylvania State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The program was adopted January 6, 1934, at the final meeting of the group in Washington.

What is the program?

1. An appropriation of \$50,000,000 to help maintain schools during the school year 1933-34.

2. An appropriation of \$100,000,000 to help maintain schools during 1934-35, the fund to be distributed upon the basis of reasonable evidence of needs and resources.

3. An additional substantial appropriation to be distributed to all

the states for the year 1934-35 in order that educational institutions may be adequately supported. The instability of educational support even in more fortunate states and communities endangers the effectiveness of the schools and the safety of the nation. The situation is so critical that the people are justified in using federal funds to insure normal operation of the schools.

4. Local funds to be released for school maintenance by refinancing school district debts and providing federal loans to school districts on the security of delinquent taxes, frozen assets in closed banks, or other acceptable securities.

5. Out of any new appropriations made for public works, not less than 10 per cent to be allocated for buildings for schools, colleges, and other educational enterprises. These grants should cover the entire cost. Major attention should be given to the needs of rural schools.

6. An appropriation of \$30,000,000 to be administered by the United States Office of Education to assist students to attend institutions of higher education.

Is this an unreasonable proposal?

The Federal Government has assisted industry, banks, agriculture, and labor. Last year it wisely allotted \$400,000,000 for roads. Should not the Federal Government give substantial emergency aid to schools also?

Would this program mean federal control of the schools?

No. The program provides only for temporary financial aid to enable the states to meet the emergency in education. Its purpose is to prevent children of the depression from being deprived of their rightful educational opportunities.

What You Can Do

If you are interested in having the Federal Government help children to get a fair deal in the present crisis

1. Write at once to the President and to your Congressmen urging prompt passage of federal emergency aid for education.

2. Have your local and state organizations call upon the President and the Congress by resolution and petition to take immediate steps to help meet the crisis in education.

3. Write to the National Committee for Federal Emergency Aid for Education, Powhatan Hotel, Washington, D. C., for specially prepared materials on this problem for use in the preparation of materials for local newspapers, radio and platform addresses, and group study meetings.

The time is ripe for prompt and vigorous action. The degree of success in this vital matter depends upon how quickly and forcibly the friends of education throughout the nation ACT.

Have You Enrolled for 1934?

IF NOT—DO SO NOW!

SEND ONE DOLLAR

to

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

1925 Madison Street

Louisville, Ky.

Elks Announce Oratorical Contest

The Kentucky Elks Association will conduct the annual State Oratorical Contest in Paducah, Kentucky Tuesday evening, at 8:00 o'clock, May 22, 1934. The contest is to be held in the spacious auditorium of West Kentucky Industrial College. The grand exalted ruler, Mr. J. Finley Wilson, the commissioner of education and your state officials urge that you have a representative there on the above date.

Some worthy girl or boy from your home may win the State Contest, and thereby be in a position to secure a free scholarship for his or her education.

Students of Kentucky High Schools are eligible to enter the contest.

The contestants may choose any one of the following subjects:

1. The Constitution and Slavery.
2. The Constitution and Citizenship.
3. Frederick Douglas and the Constitution.
4. Harriet Beecher Stowe and the Constitution.
5. Abraham Lincoln and the Constitution.
6. John Marshall and the Constitution.
7. The Negro and the Constitution.

The orations must be the original composition of the contestant, and must not require more than ten minutes for delivery.

The winner of the state contest will be the state's representative in the third Regional Oratorical Contest, composed of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Kentucky. There will be

six Regional Contests. The winner of each Regional Contest will be awarded a scholarship of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) to be used in any standard college. In addition to the scholarship the winners of the six Regional Contests will go to Atlantic City, New Jersey in August to enter the National Oratorical Contest. The winner of the National Oratorical Contest will be awarded two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250.00) cash, and the other five contestants will receive one hundred dollars (\$100) cash each.

The principals and teachers of high schools are requested to lend their assistance to this worthy undertaking.

The Elks' Grand Lodge awards annually six scholarships. Those interested in the contest should communicate with Dean T. R. Dailey at the West Kentucky Industrial College at Paducah. He is the educational director of the Elks in Kentucky.

FOR YOUR PUPILS

Take this my child and remember
it long,
Though now it may strike you as
funny,
A job with a chance to improve
and advance,
Is better than one that pays money.
So look for a job with a future
ahead,
Seek a chance to grow greater and
greater;
Seek a place where you know as
you work you will grow,
And the money will come to you
later.

—Edgar Guest.

Tentative Outline of the 1934 K. N. E. A. Program

APRIL 18-21

CENTRAL THEME: "Meeting the Emergency in the Education of the Negro."

Wednesday, April 18, 1934

- 9:00 A. M. Registration of teachers, K. N. E. A. Headquarters, Quinn Chapel Church, Chestnut Street between Ninth and Tenth, Louisville, Kentucky.
- 10:00 A. M. Observation of Louisville Public School classes at work.
- 12:00 A. M. Visitation to Louisville Municipal College at Seventh and Kentucky Streets and other places of educational interest.
- 3:00 P. M. Principals' Conference. A program to which all teachers are invited. Quinn Chapel Main Auditorium. Prof. W. H. Fouse of Lexington, presiding.
- 7:15 P. M. Music Hour of State Music Association. R. L. Carpenter, Directress.
- 8:15 P. M. First General Session of 1934 Convention at Quinn Chapel.
- 8:25 P. M. Welcome Address: Mrs. Mayme Morris, Prin. Harrods Creek School, Jefferson County.
- 8:35 P. M. Response to Welcome: Mrs. L. H. Smith, B. T. Washington School, Lexington.
- 8:45 P. M. President's Annual Address: R. B. Atwood, President of K. S. I. C. and K. N. E. A.
- 9:25 P. M. Address: Outstanding Woman in the Education of the Negro. (to be selected)
- 10:15 P. M. Announcements and Adjournment.

Thursday, April 19, 1934

- 9:00 A. M. Second General Session of K. N. E. A. at Quinn Chapel.
- 9:15 A. M. Report of K. N. E. A. Contact Committee. W. S. Blanton, Frankfort, Chairman.
- 9:35 A. M. Report of K. N. E. A. Legislative Committee.
- 10:00 A. M. Annual Report of Secretary-Treasurer, Atwood S. Wilson, Louisville, Kentucky.
- 10:20 A. M. Report of Nominating Committee.
- 10:30 A. M. Address: Hon. Clark Foreman, Special Advisor to Secretary Ickes, Dept. of Interior, Washington, D. C.
- 11:15 A. M. Announcements and Adjournment.
- 2:00 P. M. Sectional Meetings of K. N. E. A. Departments as follows:
- (1) Primary Department—Mrs. Blanche Elliott, Greenville, Chairman. Western Branch Library at Tenth and Chestnut Streets.
- (2) Elementary Education Department—Mrs. L. H.

- Smith, Lexington, Chairman. Main Auditorium of Quinn Chapel.
- (3) High School and College Department—Dean T. R. Dailey, Paducah, Chairman. Sunday School Room of Quinn Chapel.
- (4) Music Department—Miss R. L. Carpenter, Chairman, Central High School Chapel.
- (5) Rural Education Department—Mrs. M. L. Copeland, Hopkinsville, presiding. Central High School Gymnasium.
- 7:15 P. M. Music Hour at Quinn Chapel. Miss R. L. Carpenter, presiding.
- 8:15 P. M. Third General Session of K. N. E. A. at Quinn Chapel.
- 8:35 P. M. Address: Dr. Carter G. Woodson, President of Association of Negro Life and History, Washington, D. C.
- 9:45 P. M. Announcements and Adjournment.
- Friday, April 20, 1934**
- 8:30 A. M. Election of Officers. Voting begins at K. N. E. A. Headquarters.
- 9:00 A. M. Sectional Meeting of K. N. E. A. Departments as follows:
- (1) Vocational Education Department—Dean Whitney M. Young, Lincoln Ridge, Chairman. Sunday School Room of Quinn Chapel.
- (2) Rural Education Department—Mrs. T. L. Anderson, Frankfort, presiding. Central High School Gymnasium.
- (3) Foreign Language Department—Miss A. M. Emanuel, Chairman. Room 201, Central High School.
- (4) Science Teachers' Conference—Prof. W. M. Bright, Chairman. Room 202 Central High School.
- (5) Athletic Department—Mr. H. A. Kean, Frankfort, Chairman. Room 104 Central High School.
- (6) Elementary Education—Mrs. L. H. Smith, Lexington, presiding. Quinn Chapel.
- 10:30 A. M. Annual Spelling Bee—Auspices Elementary Education Department, Prof. G. H. Brown, presiding. Quinn Chapel.
- 11:30 A. M. Special Picture—Lyric Theatre, Sixth and Walnut Streets. Free to teachers enrolled in K. N. E. A. for 1934. Present membership cards.
- 2:45 P. M. Fourth General Session of K. N. E. A. Quinn Chapel.
- 3:00 P. M. Address: Prof. Frank Williams, Prin. Vashon Vocational School, St. Louis, Mo.
- 3:45 P. M. Address: Prof. J. W. Scott, President N. A. T. C. S., Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 4:30 P. M. Announcements and Adjournment.
- 8:15 P. M. Third Annual K. N. E. A. Musicale. Quinn Chapel. Miss R. L. Carpenter, Directress.

Free to members of the K. N. E. A. who present membership cards. All others a fee of 15 cents.

This program to feature:

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

Saturday, April 21, 1934

- 9:00 A. M. Final General Session of the K. N. E. A. Central High School Chapel.
- 9:15 A. M. Report of K. N. E. A. Special Committees.
- 10:00 A. M. Reports of Departmental Chairmen.
- 11:00 A. M. New Business and Plans for 1934-35.
- 12:00 Noon Adjournment.
- 7:00 P. M. Fourteenth Annual Exhibition, Armory, Sixth and Walnut Streets, Louisville, Kentucky. This program will be presented by pupils of the Louisville Public Schools.
- Part I—Drum and Bugle Corps Demonstration.
- Part II—Physical Exhibition.
- Part III—Social Hours: 10 P. M. to 12 M. Special Orchestra Music.

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

Honor Roll of the K. N. E. A.

(February 12, 1934)

The following counties and cities have remitted membership dues on one hundred per cent basis.

Counties
Bracken
Christian
Washington

Superintendent
Harry F. Monahon
H. W. Peters
J. F. McWhorter

School City
Booker T. Washington—Lexington
Constitution—Lexington
Paul L. Dunbar—Lexington
Ed Davis—Georgetown
Patterson—Lexington
Southgate—Newport
Springfield—Springfield

Principal
Paul V. Smith
John B. Caulder
W. H. Fouse
E. B. Davis
F. H. White
Nora H. Ward
G. W. Adams

Convention Announcements

Railroad certificates insuring the usual rates will be sent each teacher enrolled in the K. N. E. A. or any other teacher who desires to attend the meeting.

* * * *

Visiting teachers may secure rooms at 75c per night and board at 75c per day, a total of \$1.50 per day. Write or interview the secretary for home reservations.

* * * *

All departments of the K. N. E. A. will meet on Thursday afternoon or Friday morning.

* * * *

Voting for K. N. E. A. officers will be by ballot (unless by acclamation on Thursday morning) and will take place at the west entrance of Quinn Chapel Church beginning Friday, April 20 at 8:30 A. M. and lasting until 6 P. M. Each person must present his membership card before receiving a ballot.

* * * *

K. N. E. A. members who present their membership cards will be admitted to the Friday night Musicale without a fee. Other persons are to pay 15c.

* * * *

The advance sale price for the exhibition at the Armory on Saturday, April 21 will be 25c. Tickets will be on sale with the secretary.

* * * *

Those who wear badges may be admitted to the picture show being sponsored by the K. N. E. A. on Friday morning.

* * * *

The Domestic Art Department of Central High School at Louis-

ville will present a Style Show Friday, April 20 from 6 P. M. to 7:30 P. M. in the school gymnasium. All visiting teachers and local teachers are cordially invited.

* * * *

Register spellers for the K. N. E. A. "Spelling Bee" with the secretary as soon as possible.

* * * *

Participants on programs must be on time, especially the music numbers. Names will not be called the second time.

* * * *

The orchestra of Lockwood Lewis will furnish music for the social hours—10 P. M. to 12 P. M. at the Armory on Saturday, April 21 for the K. N. E. A.

* * * *

Heads of K. N. E. A. departments are requested to complete their programs and send them to the secretary during the month of March.

* * * *

The K. N. E. A. urges all teachers of the state to observe Negro Health Week during the first week in April. Let us honor Booker T. Washington, the founder of this project in a special way this year.

* * * *

On Wednesday night at the general session of the K. N. E. A., all officers of the Association are to have seats on the rostrum.

* * * *

On Thursday night at the general session of the K. N. E. A., all ex-presidents of the K. N. E. A. are requested to have seats on the rostrum.

An Auto Mechanics Class at Maysville



**An Auto Mechanics Class of the John G. Fee Industrial High School
at Maysville**

J. E. Moorman, Instructor

W. H. Humphrey, Principal

(The Rosenwald Fund Aided This School)

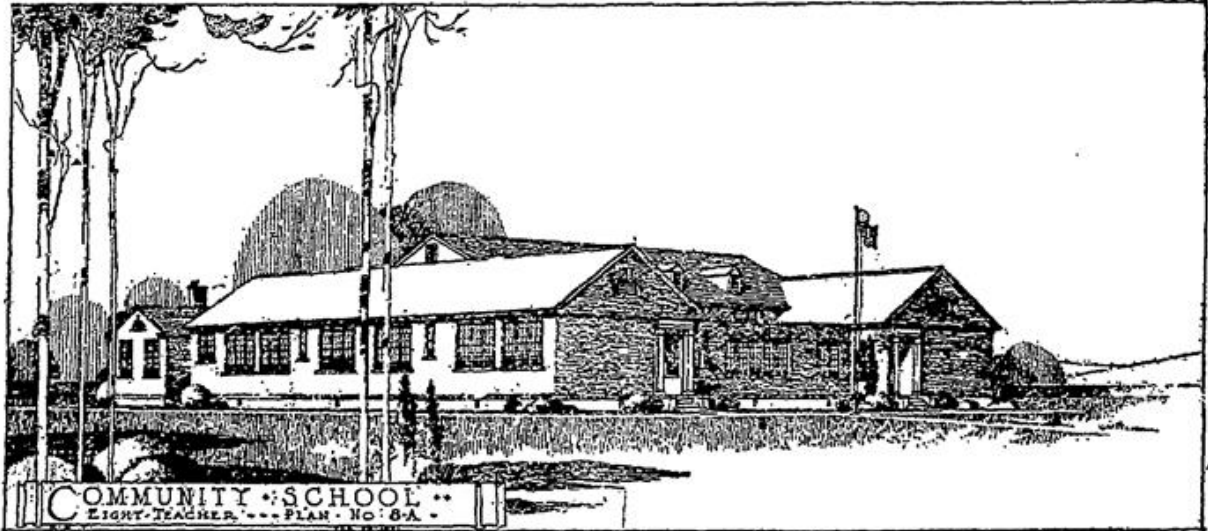
BUILT FOR YOUR PROTECTION

**“THE DOMESTIC
LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY**

Louisville, Kentucky

MEMBER N. R. A.

Suggestions for
**REPAIRING & REPAINTING
SCHOOL PLANTS**



Physical-plant maintenance is too often neglected by public school officials. Reduced school budgets during the past three years have made the maintenance problem extremely acute. Capital investments are rapidly depreciating. The eyesight of boys and girls will be injured by dirty walls with low light reflective values. These conditions can now be corrected by intelligent repairing and repainting of schoolhouses. Although this bulletin is issued primarily for the smaller schools where skilled maintenance supervision is not available, it is hoped that it may also be of some value in the larger systems. Every school should have a copy of this bulletin. Skilled workmen, reliable paint dealers, and architects may offer additional suggestions for repairing and repainting schoolhouses.

ISSUED BY
**THE JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND AND
THE INTERSTATE SCHOOL BUILDING SERVICE**
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE
1933

IMPROVEMENT OF SCHOOL GROUNDS

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

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

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

Repair and paint the fence if grounds are enclosed.

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

Lay out garden and agricultural plots wherever necessary.

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

All area not otherwise used should be set in grass.

WATER SUPPLY

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

Have water analyzed annually by Department of Health.

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

OUTBUILDINGS

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

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

Cast-iron risers and concrete floors are recommended.

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

Repair and paint the toilet building inside and out.

A fuel house should be provided and painted.

EXTERIOR REPAIRS

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

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

Protect building with gutters and downspouts.

Make buildings safe and more comfortable by underpinning.

Repair weatherboarding and replace broken or decayed boards where needed.

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

Repair windows by replacing decayed portions of sash and frames, and replace all broken window glass, fastened with both sprigs and putty.

INTERIOR REPAIRS

Repair all broken plaster and fill cracks.

Securely fasten all wood ceiling and wood trim.

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

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

Replace defective stove pipe and rivet joints.

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

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

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

Built-in bookshelves should be provided in every classroom.

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

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

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

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

EXTERIOR PAINTING

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

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

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

Knot or sap places in woodwork should be filled with pure grain alcohol

shellac. All nail holes, cracks and other defects should be filled with putty between coats.

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

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

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

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

Wood shingles should be stained.

INTERIOR PAINTING

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

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

Two-coat work is preferable. Size unpainted plaster before painting.

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

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

PAINT SPECIFICATIONS

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

Lamp black should never be used in interior school paint as it greatly reduces the light reflection. If a warm gray is desired, it can be prepared by mixing red, green, and white.

Program for Rosenwald Day

By L. N. Taylor

The Julius Rosenwald Fund was set apart by Mr. Julius Rosenwald several years before his death. This Fund is under the control of the officers of the Fund and is devoted to the "well-being of mankind." Such was the order of Mr. Rosenwald, founder of the Fund.

For a number of years Mr. Rosenwald had, under his personal direction and that of trusted co-workers, including Mr. S. L. Smith of Nashville, Tennessee, who served as his agent, directed the expenditure of liberal gifts to public school authorities in the southern states that maintain separate schools for Negroes. These gifts were applied toward the building of rural schools for colored children whose opportunities were otherwise very meager. After the organization of the Fund under a board of directors, that organization carried on and developed in a larger way the service that Mr. Rosenwald had been giving in this cause.

With the development of a better system of highways and of pupil transportation to consolidated schools, this program of aid for school buildings was extended to consolidated schools in rural communities and in smaller cities and towns. More than 5,000 school buildings were constructed with public funds and private subscriptions, aided by the Julius Rosenwald Fund. More than 150 of these school buildings are in Kentucky. Those built within the last few years have in most instances been larger buildings and located in centers of population.

For the last two or three years the Julius Rosenwald Fund has

had to discontinue the liberal program of aid in which it rendered such service. Fortunately, however, the attitude of the public generally in Kentucky, and of boards of education has developed with such spirit of fair play, that the good work stimulated by the Rosenwald Fund promises to continue on the permanent basis of public support from regular school revenues.

It is appropriate that this day, March 2, which is observed in the colored schools throughout the south as School Building Day, should be designated as Rosenwald Day. It is expected that on this day a program of school support and of school improvement, particularly the improvement of the school building and of material equipment in it, shall receive attention of the assembled public. It is expected that plans will be developed for painting, repairing and improvement of the property.

With this program there is inclosed a four-page pamphlet of "Suggestions for Repairing—Repainting School Plants." This pamphlet has been prepared by the Julius Rosenwald Fund, with the desire that every school should have a copy of it.

The program that follows is the work of a committee composed of Mrs. Bessie McIntire Henderson, Jeanes teacher of Fayette county, Miss Mary M. Butler, Jeanes teacher of Bourbon county, and Miss Theda VanLowe of the Fayette county high school. Tribute of appreciation is due to this committee. We are proud of them and of their work.

Rosenwald School Day Program

Friday, March 2, 1934

1. Song—Walk in Jerusalem
Jus' Like John.
2. Prayer—By local Minister.
3. Purposes of Meeting—By
the Principal.
4. The "Did You Know Circle"
—By Five Advanced Pupils.
5. Response—We Will Remem-
ber—By a Patron.
6. Song — Swing Low Sweet
Chariot.
7. Talk—Helping Ourselves and
Our Community, a Plan for Liv-
ing at Home.
8. Statement of the Outstand-
ing Needs of the School—By the
Principal.
9. How We Can Help to Im-
prove Our School—By a Member
of P. T. A.
10. Solo—I've Done My Work—
By a Pupil or Patron.
11. Be It Resolved—Agreement
on definite plan for the improve-
ment of the school and the com-
munity.
12. Organization of Improve-
ment Association, including.
 - a. Choosing of leader
 - b. Assignment of each mem-
ber to definite group
 - c. Designating the work of
each group
 - d. Setting of a definite time
for the next meeting when
reports of progress will be
made.
13. Collection.
14. Song—Negro National An-
them.
15. Mizpah.

Purposes of the Meeting

(By the Principal)

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

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

In remembrance of the many things Mr. Rosenwald did for us, it is fitting that we gather here for the purpose of recalling and planning ways and means of perpetuating the ideals so nobly advanced by Mr. Rosenwald.

The purposes of this meeting

may be summed up in the following statements:

1—To have you meet here to become better acquainted

2—To acquaint you with the needs of the school

3—To go over with you the many things for which we must be thankful to Mr. Rosenwald and other special agencies at work in the State for the betterment of your children

4—To express our appreciations for the co-operation of the State and County in helping Mr. Rosenwald to carry out his work in this state

5. To band ourselves together for the purpose of making improvements in our school and our community.

In observing this day as a day when we discuss plans for improving what is already ours, we believe that if Mr. Rosenwald could speak to us from the high heavens, he would wish it so.

For the Did You Know Circle:

(A group of children seated or standing rather informally in a semi-circle facing the assemblage)

First: Brief sketch of Mr. Rosenwald's life, with emphasis on his humble beginnings.

Second: Statement of Mr. Rosenwald's contribution to mankind.

Third: Statement of what Mr. Rosenwald has done for the Negro in the south and in Kentucky.

Fourth: Statement of why we should be grateful for what Mr. Rosenwald has done.

Fifth: Statement of how we can "carry on."

(Each statement to begin with "Did you know," and to be addressed to the other member of the group. Conversational tones most effective).

First Speaker:

Did you know that:

Mr. Rosenwald was born in 1862 at Springfield, Illinois, the city which had been the home of Abraham Lincoln?

Did you know that:

He attended a public school just as we boys and girls do? On Saturday he worked in his father's store, on Sunday he pumped the church organ, and when a circus came to town he carried water for the elephant. Thus he earned his spending money.

And did you know:

When he was 17 years old he began his career in New York City, where he stayed five years? When he was 23 he became presi-

dent of Rosenwald and Weil, clothing manufacturers, in Chicago. When he was 33 he bought an interest in Sears, Roebuck and Company. In this company he served as vice-president and treasurer, as president, and at the time of his death he was chairman of the Board of Directors, a position which he had held for many years.

Second Speaker:

Did you know that:

It is hard to tell what Mr. Rosenwald's contributions to mankind have been? Perhaps we can tell in dollars and cents, but when we think of the hearts he has gladdened, (Pause) the courage he has taught, (Pause) the hope he has inspired, (Pause) his contributions are inestimable.

Did you know that:

He gave three million dollars for an industrial museum in Chicago, six millions to help Jewish colonization on farms in Russia, three millions to Chicago University, half a million to local charities, besides establishing the Julius Rosenwald Fund with thirty-five millions dedicated to the well-being of mankind?

Did you know that:

In 1916 President Wilson called Mr. Rosenwald to Washington to serve as a member of the Advisory Committee of the Council of National Defense?

In August, 1918 he went as special agent to France for the Secretary of War.

In 1919-1920 he served as a member of the President's Industrial Conference.

In addition to his duties as Chairman of the Board of Directors of Sears, Roebuck and Company, he served as:

(Child may count these off one

by one on his fingers as he says them)

1—President of Jewish Charities of Chicago

2—Chairman of the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency

3—Member of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Plan Commission.

4—A trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation

5—A trustee of the Baron de Hirsch Fund

6—A trustee of the Art Institute (Chicago)

7—A trustee of Tuskegee Institute

8—A trustee of Chicago University

9—A trustee of Hull House (Famous settlement house under direction of Jane Adams)

10—A trustee of United Charities (Chicago).

Mr. Rosenwald's faith in man has served to awaken in others the possibilities for good in humanity.

Third Speaker:

Did you know that:

Mr. Rosenwald's interest in the betterment of the Negro began in 1910? As a trustee of Tuskegee Institute, Mr. Rosenwald was in sympathetic touch with the innermost longings of Mr. Booker T. Washington's heart. The first Rosenwald school erected near Tuskegee in 1913 reflects the hope of Mr. Washington to make it brighter for the Negro rural child.

Since the completion of that first building and up to 1932, when reverses in the stock market made necessary the curtailment of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, 5,357 buildings have been erected in 883 counties in 15 southern states.

Did you know that:

Of these 5,357 buildings, 158 are in Kentucky?

155 of these buildings are schools.

2 are homes.

1 is a shop.

They are distributed over 64 counties.

These 155 schools open their doors to 18,090 children who are taught by 392 teachers.

The total cost of these 158 buildings is a little over \$1,034,710.

Of this amount, a little over \$88,897 was contributed by Negroes.

Mr. Rosenwald's contribution to this sum was a little over \$126,990.

The remainder was given by other white people or raised by public taxation.

Did you know that:

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

And did you know that:

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

These are but a few of the many material things which have been made possible by the Rosenwald Fund. Many individuals have been given scholarships to study in order that they might return better prepared to teach the children whom they serve.

Fourth Speaker:

Did you know that:

In all his giving Mr. Rosenwald exercised the policy of giving

only to those people who were sufficiently interested and enthusiastic in a project to raise an equal or larger sum than he contributed?

Did you know that:

For this attitude we must ever be thankful; for it has stimulated us to greater effort and has taught us the power of group effort. Mr. Rosenwald's faith in the Negro has served to awaken in us a self respect that has brought us far along our way, true to our God and true to our native land.

For the many material gifts we must be thankful and we are deeply thankful but for the intrinsic good which Mr. Rosenwald's kindness has wrought we shall ever lift up our voices and sing "We Thank Thee, Lord."

Fifth Speaker:

Did you know that:

Mr. Rosenwald's humble beginnings show the value of attending to little things in life?

There are many things, just little things, that you and I can do to "carry on" this work which Mr. Rosenwald has so nobly begun.

(Child may count these off on his fingers one by one as he says them)

1—We can take good care of what we have and put it to the best use.

2—We can make our yard beautiful by planting grass and flowers.

3—We can keep a few live plants in our building during the winter.

4—We can keep our buildings clean.

5—We can bring into our building clean clothes on clean bodies.

6—We can guard our mouths so that only clean and kind words come from them.

7—We can watch our thoughts so that only clean ones linger.

8—We can try to make somebody happy every day.

9—We can be happy ourselves by serving others.

WE WILL REMEMBER

(By a Patron)

We will remember that many of our great men who have served humanity most have had their start in very humble beginnings. (Pause) Mr. Rosenwald was one of these men, just as our friend Abraham Lincoln was.

We will remember that as Mr. Rosenwald's wealth increased, his desire to help lowly people increased also.

We will remember that Mr. Rosenwald's life illuminated the lives of the children in fifteen Southern States. We can not fail to remember that as the hearts of these children were lightened so were the hearts of their parents gladdened.

We will remember that Mr. Rosenwald had an abiding faith in us, the Negro. And above all we will remember that his faith in mankind has awakened in others possibilities for good in humanity.

We will remember that (Pause) with them to whom Mr. Rosenwald has thrown the torch we must keep faith. We will "carry on" as best we can ever conscious of the trust placed in us.

The mentality that gives out under strain (leading to nervous breakdowns and more serious mental conditions) is often the mind that has been working incessantly at the same task without rest or change.

Helping Ourselves and Our Community

(By a Successful Farmer)

In these days of economic depression when food, shelter and clothing are held at such a premium by the working man, it behooves us all to plan.

Most of us here are men and women who live on the land. And we depend very largely upon the soil for our sustenance. Too often we disregard the fact that sustenance can not be always be measured in terms of dollars and cents. We fail to make the soil provide for us the very thing which gives us immediate sustenance.

We become so enslaved by the power of the dollar that we lose sight of everything else. We raise tobacco, tobacco, tobacco. We leave no space for a garden, for hogs, or chickens. We simply sell our souls to the mighty king tobacco. The market becomes over run with tobacco and we find too late that the recompense for our year of labor is but a mere pittance. Our children go without shoes and proper clothes while we are hard pressed to supply bread.

Is there any reason why this should be so in a state like Kentucky? The climate and soil are sufficient to make the growth of food stuff possible.

Onions, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, and cabbage can be raised and stored or buried in underground pits and kept for winter use.

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

Tomatoes can be canned, pre-

served or made into relishes. And it is interesting to note that tomatoes are quite as nutritious as oranges.

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

Cucumbers and beets make delicious pickles and relishes.

Turnips and turnip greens may be had from the fall garden until the first freeze. The turnips, like the potatoes, may be stored in the underground pit.

Squash and pumpkin can likewise be canned for winter use.

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

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

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

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

In planting the garden it will be well to keep in mind the following points:

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

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

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

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

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

ing, an average family can be supplied through the year.

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

If we grow a good garden, raise a few hogs and chickens, and keep a good cow, we will be able to spend more money for clothes and furnishings for the home. We will be able to help support our church and school and care for the sick in a better way. And aside from this, we shall be able to keep our self-respect because we are self sustaining. And finally, "Depressions may come and depressions may go but we, the people of the soil, may go on forever unafraid" We shall have arrived—a help to ourselves and likewise a help to our community.

How Can We Help to Improve our School

(By a Patron)

If we will work towards the following outcomes, we can make our school a much better one in many ways:

First, we should start and keep up a close co-operation with our school officials, with our teacher, with each other.

Second, we must be ambitious for a better school and community, by that I mean we must want our school and our community to be better enough to work to make it so.

Third, we must make a determined effort to get every child in school, and having gotten him there we must see that he stays

there.

Fourth, we must remove, if possible, the cause of irregular attendance.

Fifth, we should organize a school improvement association. This association should hold regular meetings at the school to study the needs of the school and the community.

Sixth, we should not only strive to get each patron and citizen to join this association, but we should keep the organization active.

Seventh, we should list the needs of the school and begin with the most important one first. Each group should work to supply

this need before going on to the next in importance.

Eighth, and perhaps if we should send an occasional report of the

good work which we are doing to the superintendent and to the State office, each would see the results of our labors, and be inclined to help us, too.

The C. W. A. Projects in Colored Schools

Commonwealth of Kentucky
Department of Education
Frankfort

February 2, 1934

The following applications asking for federal aid on schoolhouse construction for colored persons have been approved to date:

Lexington—three projects —
estimated cost.....\$125,000

The following applications asking for federal aid on schoolhouse construction for colored persons have been submitted but have not yet been approved:

Kentucky State Industrial College—dormitory etc...\$149,900

Lincoln Institute—heating and power plant..... 166,000

Franklin city—public school 25,000

Russellville—public school 20,000

It is impossible at the present time to tell just how much benefit will be derived from the C. W. A. program as it affects schoolhouse construction for colored persons in

this state. I do know that practically every county in the state has secured some aid from the C. W. A., either in the grading or beautification of school grounds, or the repairing, painting or remodeling of school buildings. Many instances have come to my attention where colored school property was being improved. Complete information as to the list of colored schools aided is available in the records of the C. W. A. office in Louisville.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) J. W. Brooker,
Director School Buildings
and Grounds

Enthusiasm is the greatest asset in the world. It beats money and power and influence. Enthusiasm tramples over prejudice and opposition, spurns inactions, storms the citadel of its object and like an avalanche overwhelms and engulfs all obstacles.—Henry Chester.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL PHYSICAL EXHIBITION

LOUISVILLE ARMORY

Sixth and Walnut Streets

Saturday Night, April 21, 1934

TRACK MEET

Music

ADMISSION, 35c

Gymnastics

Advance Sale, 25c

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

K. N. E. A. Kullings

The Chambers Avenue School has been renamed "ED DAVIS SCHOOL" in honor of the present principal, Professor Ed Davis. Professor Davis is a leader in the K. of P. lodge in the state and an ex-president of the K. N. E. A. The officers and members of the K. N. E. A. join the citizens of Georgetown in congratulating Prof. Davis for the honor bestowed upon him.

* * * *

Prof. Kenneth Meade is the new principal of the Douglas High School of Henderson. The K. N. E. A. wishes him much success in his new position.

* * * *

Lexington leads other cities in the matter of advance enrollment in the K. N. E. A. We congratulate Supt. H. H. Hill and his teachers for this splendid co-operation and evidence of professional progress.

* * * *

Prof. H. S. Osborne, formerly at K. S. I. C., is now principal of the Western High School at Paris, Kentucky. He has the best wishes of the K. N. E. A. in his new position.

* * * *

The teachers of the Bannecker school at Cynthiana enrolled 100 per cent in the K. N. E. A. for 1933 and were on the Honor Roll. Prof. W. E. Newsome is the prin-

cipal of this loyal group of teachers. This school was omitted through error on the last honor roll.

* * * *

Prof. Robert P. Richardson is now the principal of the school at Central City and Prof. Charles D. Rowlett is the principal at Murray, Kentucky.

* * * *

The Booker Washington Community Center Band of Louisville will appear on the K. N. E. A. program due to the continued co-operation of Mr. Henry Allen.

* * * *

Since the appearance of our last Journal, R. E. Williams, Secretary of the K. E. A. has died. We extend to the family and friends of Secretary Williams the sympathy of the K. N. E. A. His position has been filled by Mr. W. P. King. Already the new K. E. A. secretary has assured us of the continued co-operation of their organization with our group.

* * * *

Through the efforts of the K. N. E. A. a number of schools for adult education have been organized under the C. W. A. to give employment to colored teachers. Two of these schools were recently opened in Louisville. The K. N. E. A. is doing all possible to bring relief to our unemployed teachers.

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Louisville, Kentucky

Julius Rosenwald

By R. R. Moton

In the passing of Julius Rosenwald the Negro race in America loses one of its staunchest friends and most practical helpers. Very human in all his reactions to life, Mr. Rosenwald was anything but a sentimentalist. It was a fortunate day for black people when Booker Washington and Julius Rosenwald met and trusted each other. It was the hard common sense in each that appealed to the other. Their genius in spite of Mr. Rosenwald's modest disclaimers lay along the same lines. The clear insight and the direct intuition that created Sears, Roebuck and Company, as it operates today, was of the same type and character which has extended the influence of Tuskegee Institute to all quarters of the globe.

In the way of constructive statesmanship, the development of Tuskegee Institute and the extension of the Rosenwald school building program are the most considerable achievements in behalf of the Negro race since emancipation. Dr. Washington invited Julius Rosenwald to become a member of the Tuskegee Board of Trustees a short time before the World War began. From that day on Tuskegee Institute has been indebted as much to the sage counsels of this American merchant magnate as to his truly munificent gifts. It was in the method of his giving that Mr. Rosenwald's constructive statesmanship was most manifest. His purpose always extended beyond individuals and beyond single institutions; he thought in terms of movements. He was more concerned to improve the public school facilities for all Negro chil-

dren than for the development of any single institution, not excepting Tuskegee Institute. And he was as much interested in inducing others to give as he was in his own giving. To him his gifts were like an investment in business. He wanted to see them yield a return in gifts which his donations could secure from others. Thus it was that the gift of between three and four millions of dollars from Julius Rosenwald, secured from Negroes, whites and state governments, additional contributions of nearly eighteen million dollars for the building up of public school facilities for more than 600,000 children. Here also was manifest the statesmanship of Booker Washington. To be instrumental in securing through Julius Rosenwald a gift of four million dollars for the development of five thousand schools for Negro children is a vastly greater achievement than to have secured even a like sum for Tuskegee Institute. Such is statesmanship at its best.

(But the most significant influence of Julius Rosenwald on behalf of the Negro was not in the intrinsic value of the investments in Negro education, but in the spiritual achievement of winning the co-operation of black people and white people, of private citizens and public officials, of philanthropists and wage earners, northerners and southerners, men and women, old people and young people, in a common enterprise that had as its first project the advancement of the Negro race and as its ultimate purpose the destruction of all barriers of class, condition, color and creed.

The Story of Julius Rosenwald

Julius Rosenwald was born August 12, 1862, at Springfield, Illinois, the city which had been the home of Abraham Lincoln. Like the other boys in Springfield, he attended the public schools and on Saturdays, and vacation earned his spending money by working at odd jobs.

Mr. Rosenwald at seventeen entered business in New York City, where he remained for five years. In 1895 Mr. Rosenwald bought an interest in Sears, Roebuck and Company. Since that time he had been engaged in building up his mail-order house. Due to his leadership Sears, Roebuck and Company is now doing approximately one hundred and sixty times the business that it did in 1896. Mr. Rosenwald believed that permanent and successful foundations for business operations were to be found in making each transaction of mutual advantage to all concerned. In other words, the customers and employees must benefit as well as the company and stockholders. Soon after Mr. Rosenwald's entry into the company, he initiated the policy of "your-money-back-if-not-satisfied."

A list of Mr. Rosenwald's gifts indicate the range of his interests. Schools, hospitals, clinics, and dental services have benefited. He gave three million dollars for an industrial museum in Chicago, six millions to aid Jewish colonization upon farms in Russia, half a million to local charities, and three millions to the University of Chicago, besides establishing the Julius Rosenwald Fund with thirty-five

million dollars dedicated to the "well-being of mankind."

In all Mr. Rosenwald's benefactions he emphasized the desirability of contributing only where the interests and enthusiasm of others is sufficient to warrant their contributing an equal or larger amount. This characteristic is particularly evident in his program for establishing the Rosenwald schools for Negro children in the rural districts in the South.

The Wilham E. Harmon Awards for Distinguished Achievement in Race Relations presented Mr. Rosenwald in 1927 with a special gold medal in recognition of the national importance of his work in behalf of Negroes.

Mr. Rosenwald passed into the Great Beyond January 6, 1932, in his seventieth year. "He was buried the day after his death. At his request the ceremony was simple. Rabbi Mann read the fifteenth, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, and ninetieth Psalms, which were Mr. Rosenwald's favorites, and had a short prayer. Six limousines followed the hearse to the cemetery. At his request only his immediate family and household servants attended the funeral. In keeping with his wishes, all offices and business enterprises with which he was connected went on uninterrupted. There were no flowers except a modest wreath on the casket. Thus ended the earthly career of one of the Nation's most beloved and greatest benefactors. He exemplified the finest spirit and principles taught by the prophets and apostles in both the Old and New Testaments."

Findings of the National Advisory Committee

The National Advisory Committee on the Education of Negroes in session at Louisville, Kentucky at the meeting of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools reported the following findings and conclusions:

(1) In general, the preparation of Negro elementary teachers in 1930-31 was far below standard; (2) about 22 per cent had not progressed beyond the fourth year of high school; (3) 56 per cent ranged between high school education and the accepted minimum standard of two years of college (nearly half had not reached that standard); (4) only 22 per cent had more than two years of college; (5) in two States more than 50 per cent of the Negro elementary teachers had not advanced beyond high school as compared with a corresponding percentage of less than 7 for white elementary teachers in the same State; (6) the medium annual salary of Negro elementary teachers was only \$548, and ranged as low as

\$304 in one State.

Some recommendations based on other findings of the Survey were: (1) Teachers-preparing institutions for Negroes should raise their entrance requirements; (2) they should inaugurate definite programs of student personnel research and administration; (3) less variation should exist in the curricula policies and practices of Negro institutions; (4) special attention should be given to the selection and preparation of rural teachers; (5) rural teaching should be made more attractive to Negro teachers with high qualifications; (6) the dual certification system for white and colored teachers should be discontinued and Negro teachers should be certified and allowed to teach only those subjects for which they have had special preparations, and (7) high school facilities should be extended and improved in order to provide better prepared applicants to the teacher-preparing institutions.

HEALTH

According to Walter B. Pitkin, a man who scores close to 100 per cent in a medical examination will possess the following characteristics of high health:

1. He eats almost any food with gusto and digests it easily.

2. He eliminates waste products freely and thoroughly.

3. He has a rugged heart which endures sudden extra and prolonged exertion easily.

4. His muscles always have excellent "tone." They are never

flabby nor sluggish, hence his posture and gait tend to exhibit liveliness and strength.

5. His lungs breathe deeply and carry the load of extra effort without injury.

6. He recovers quickly from physical injuries and from infections, so far as this is humanly possible.

7. He recovers quickly from emotional shocks, such as fears, worries, rages, and the like, and does not suffer prolonged after-effects.

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A Four Year High School and Junior College

TRAINED TO WORK WITH HAND, HEAD, AND HEART

For Information Write

RANDLE BOND TRUETT,
Principal

J. MANSIR TYDINGS,
Business Manager

Kentucky Central

Life and Accident Insurance Company

(Incorporated)

Anchorage, Kentucky

**Over One Million Dollars Paid to Policy-
holders and Beneficiaries in 1931**

As Follows:

Weekly Indemnity Claims (Weekly Dept.)	\$746,789.87
Death & Dismemberment Claims & other Payments to policyholders	255,068.08
TOTAL, paid to policyholders, 1931	\$1,001,857.95

**OVER TWELVE MILLION DOLLARS PAID TO POLICY-
HOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES SINCE ORGANIZATION**

If Not Insured—See Our Agent at Once.

Louisville District Offices:

Bankers Trust Building

Over 30 Years of Faithful Service to our policyholders