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## Newsletter - February 1939

Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College

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A - CALENDAR -

1 Negro History Discussions

- (a) Negro Church - February 3 - Mr T. J. Jones
- (b) Negro Business - February 3 - Mr A. W. Randall
- (c) Negro Employment - February 3 - Mr V. E. Higgins
- (d) Negro Home Life - February 3 - Mrs J. W. Brown
- (e) Influence of Prisons Upon the Important Problems  
Areas of Negroes in the Southwest - February 15

- 2 Federal ...
- 3 Inters ...
- 4 Inters ... State Basketball ...
- 5 State ... National Judging ...
- 6 Confer ... of State Librarians - March 2
- 7 Teach ... Educational Conference - March 10
- 8 Post Graduate Medical ... - March 13-17

- NEWS LETTER -

B - RETURNING ...

Miss A. C. Proctor - Columbia University  
 Mr. S. L. Smith  
 February - 1939

C - CORPORATE ...

Mr. & Mrs. W. W. Hilliard - ...  
 Mr. & Mrs. ...  
**PRAIRIE VIEW STATE COLLEGE**  
 Prairie View, Texas

D - CREDIT ...

We see ... the CREDIT UNION was also ...  
 us make our membership reach 100 before the close of the  
 year. See Mr. Smith when it is convenient and he will go  
 over the details about the organization with you.

E - COMMUNITY CHEST -

Let us close out our obligations with the Community Chest  
 this month - FEBRUARY - Mr. Buchanan is anxious to close  
 out subscriptions to the Chest Fund as early as possible.

F - SUMMER SCHOOL -

1 Enrollment

1 A glance at the enrollments in the Summer Schools  
 for the past two years reveals the trend and con-  
 dition. The burden of the Summer School now falls

## A - CALENDAR -

1 Negro History Discussions

- (a) Negro Church - February 2 - Mr T W Jones
- (b) Negro Business - February 3 - Mr A W Randall
- (c) Negro Employment - February 9 - Mr W H Wiggins
- (d) Negro Home Life - February 10 - Mrs I W Rowan
- (e) Influence of Prairie View in the Important Problem  
Areas of Negroes in the Southwest - February 16

Dr E M Norris

- 2 Federal AAA Conference - February 20-21
- 3 Interscholastic League State Basketball - A & B Class Schools  
February 24-25
- 4 Interscholastic League State Basketball - AA Class Schools  
March 3-4
- 5 State Vocational Judging Contest - NFA Convention - March 1-2
- 6 Conference of State Librarians - March 9
- 7 Tenth State Educational Conference - March 10
- 8 Post Graduate Medical Clinic - March 13-17

## B - RETURNING FOR SECOND SEMESTER -

- 1 Miss A C Preston - Columbia University
- 2 Mr G L Smith - Kansas State A & M

## C - CONGRATULATIONS -

- 1 Mr & Mrs R W Hilliard - a son
- 2 Mr & Mrs A C Lamb - a son

## D - CREDIT UNION -

We desire to call attention to the importance of joining the CREDIT UNION and also keeping up monthly payments. Let us make our membership reach 100 before the close of the year. See Dr Smith when it is convenient and he will go over the details about the organization with you.

## E - COMMUNITY CHEST -

Let us close out our obligations with the Community Chest this month - FEBRUARY - Mr Buchanan is anxious to close out subscriptions to the Chest Fund as early as possible.

## F - SUMMER SCHOOL -

1 Enrollment

- 1 A glance at the enrollments in the Summer Schools for the past two years reveals its trend and complexion. The burden of the Summer School now falls



in the Junior and Senior College classes, Graduate and Special courses. Putting it another way - in this Regular Session, there are 591 students in the Freshman and Sophomore classes, while in the Summer School there are approximately 100 students for these classes. This means that the teaching force must of necessity be adjusted in the light of these trends.

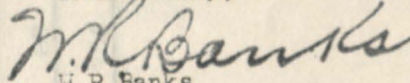
2 Leaves to Study

We wish to have all those who contemplate studying this summer hand their names to your Directors on or before March 15, 1939. Those instructors who have not attended school within five years, will please have conference with your Directors.

G - - AND FINALLY -

If the present plight of Negroes in this country is successfully faced and satisfactorily handled, the Negro Land-Grant Colleges, in a large measure, must courageously capitalize their resources and opportunities in making available a dynamic and functional program of education that shall substantially aid in lifting this helpless and unfortunate mass of our people, to the higher levels of economic and social security.

Yours truly,



W R Banks  
Principal

P S - Meeting same place and time  
WRB



COMPARATIVE ENROLLMENT IN THE SUMMER SCHOOLS FOR 1937-1938  
 PRAIRIE VIEW STATE COLLEGE  
 Prairie View, Texas

C L A S S	1937			1938		
	1st Term	2nd Term	Average Total	1st Term	2nd Term	Average Total
Graduate Work	0	0	0	38	30	34
Senior College	311	248	279	314	269	291
Junior College	232	170	201	219	269	244
Sophomore College	97	69	83	85	52	68
Freshman College	32	16	24	23	12	18
Specials	82	28	55	61	88	75
Total	754	531	642	740	720	730

FOR GRADUATE PROGRESS TABLE  
 GROUP III - SENIOR  
 State of Texas

9,594	8,950	8,179	7,949	4,665	5,315	217	Colored
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- AGE GRADE PROGRESS TABLE -  
 GROUP III - SUMMARY  
 State of Texas

	White	Colored
Rapid Progress	1,587	217
Normal Progress	20,685	3,512
Slow Progress	14,354	4,665
Under Age	2,036	349
Normal Age	18,276	2,177
Over Age	16,314	5,868
Grand Total	36,626	8,394

- AGE GRADE PROGRESS STUDIES -

We have given you on the preceding pages the compiled figures for Group III which includes those cities in Texas between 10,000 and 25,000 population. Abilene, Big Spring, Brownsville, Brownwood, Cleburne, Corsicana, Del Rio, Denison, Greenville, Harlingen, Longview, Lubbock, Marshall, Palestine, Pampa, Paris, San Benito, Sherman, South Park (Beaumont) Sweetwater, Temple and Tyler.

For purposes of comparison an AVERAGE situation is when 38% of the children are making slow progress, 10% rapid and 52% normal. A check up of Group III reveals:

	<u>White</u>	<u>Colored</u>
RAPID PROGRESS	4.3%	2.5%
Normal Progress	56.4%	41.8%
Slow Progress	39.2%	55.5%

Despite the fact that Brownsville, Del Rio, Harlingen and San Benito have a predominant Mexican population, 56.4% of the children in the elementary schools are making normal progress, which is above the average situation. In these cities the Mexican population makes up at least 50% of the entire population.

In line with the percentage of colored children making slow progress, approximately 70% of them are over age.

Both the white and colored schools are far below the average on the number of children making rapid progress. It is very difficult to suggest the type of adjustment for this situation but a study of the individual school systems would possibly reveal the cause for retardation.



COLLEGE PREXY OUTLINES AXIOMS FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS

By

DR JAMES L MEADER, PRESIDENT

RUSSELL SAGE COLLEGE

Troy, N Y

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The axioms are as follows:

"You do not belong in college if you cannot make a list of a dozen things that are wrong with you.

"You do not belong in college if you have an impatience with books and must literally torture yourself to read.

"You do not belong in college if you are planning to do a minimum of work - depending largely upon a winsome personality or the fine art of kow-tow to get you by.

"You do not belong in college if you consider yourself superior to routine.

"You do not belong in college if you cannot take criticism cheerfully and profit by it.

"You do not belong in college if your code of conduct does not include as much respect for others as for yourself.

"You do not belong in college if you are not sufficiently curious to read at least twelve good books each year that are not required by the faculty.

"You do not belong in college if you blame others readily for your own failings.

"You do not belong in college if you are dishonest, mentally or otherwise."

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September 17, 1928

XX

X		X
X		X
X	TEN TIPS ON LEADERSHIP	X
X		X
X		X
X		X

XX

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CONFERENCE OF  
 PRESIDENTS OF NEGRO COLLEGES  
 In your Committee  
 consideration the following:

1. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES: We cannot emphasize too often the need for

- 1 The boss drives his men; the leader coaches them.
- 2 The boss depends upon authority; the leader on good will.
- 3 The boss inspires fear; the leader inspires enthusiasm.
- 4 The boss says "I"; the leader says "We"
- 5 The boss assigns the tasks; the leader sets the pace.
- 6 The boss says "Get here on time"; the leader gets there ahead of time.
- 7 The boss fixes the blame for the breakdown; the leader fixes the breakdown.
- 8 The boss knows how it is done; the leader shows how.
- 9 The boss makes work a drudgery; the leader makes it a game.
- 10 The boss says "Go"; the leader says "Let's go"

3. HEALTH PROBLEMS OF NEGROES: Until recent years practically all matters of health have been left to the practicing physician, but today no college should consider its program complete without a reasonably comprehensive health program. A definite minimum student health service program should include:

-Courtesy of Professor L A Potts

- 1 Instruction in health education
- 2 Individual examinations
- 3 Tubercular ~~and~~ non-tubercular positive reactors
- 4 Wassermanns with treatment for affected students
- 5 Adequate clinical equipment for dental hygiene service

The parent organizations, churches, boards of health and other civic and social agencies should be urged to cooperate in such a program.



Chicago, Illinois  
November 17, 1938

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CONFERENCE OF  
PRESIDENTS OF NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

We, your Committee on Findings, have the privilege to submit for your consideration the following:

- 1 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES: We cannot emphasize too often the need for a restatement of the aims and objectives of Negro land-grant colleges in terms of changing educational demands and needs of the race. Along with this there should be a more thorough study of Negro life in the South than has yet been made.
  - (a) We, therefore, urge each member college to cooperate with agencies studying reorganization of curricula and function of schools with the idea of bringing about greater adaptability of curricula to needs with respect to regions, job opportunity, culture and responsibility in citizenship.
  - (b) Caution is necessary in advancing the work of our member colleges into the fields of graduate study. Long range educational programs based upon urgent needs should be projected and reevaluated at each progress stage. Finances and facilities adequate to support a graduate curricula should be assured before graduate work is attempted.
- 2 CONSUMER EDUCATION: In keeping with the general trends in American life we have been teaching mainly how to produce. With numerous modern scientific developments the power to produce has outgrown the ability and capacity to consume; therefore, all phases of consumer education should be made available to all students in our member colleges.
- 3 HEALTH PROBLEMS OF NEGROES: Until recent years practically all matters of health have been left to the practicing physician, but today no college should consider its program complete without a reasonably comprehensive health program. A definite minimum student health service program should include:
  - 1 Instruction in health education
  - 2 Individual examinations
  - 3 Tubercular tests x-ray of positive reactors
  - 4 Wassermans' with treatment for affected students
  - 5 Adequate clinical equipment for dental hygiene service

The parent organizations, churches, boards of health and other civic and social agencies should be urged to cooperate in such a program.



- 4 EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE: If the college is to perform its full responsibility to the student it must follow up well directed undergraduate programs of guidance with efficient job placement efforts. Any plan to solve the problem of unemployment must include the schools, the home, churches and civic organizations as cooperating units.
- 5 ADULT EDUCATION: Adults of the Negro population are buyers, producers and consumers of goods. They are homemakers and parents, and as such, make choices which affect the welfare of themselves and their children. Upon them and upon other similar groups rest the power and authority of our self-governing society. The degree of the lack of general training and of the elemental needs of consumer education in the Negro group is astounding and calls for the inauguration of special educational programs for adults in our member colleges.
- 6 IMPROVEMENT OF RURAL LIFE: Nine and a quarter millions of the Negro population live in the South, which is essentially rural and agricultural. In ten of the southern states involved, the income of farm families is less than half that of the average of the remaining 38 states. The improvement of rural life must include: increased income; education for wiser use of income received; and, the development of a higher sense of civic and social responsibility on the part of the people. Following these will come better housing, health, improved child life, and happier rural people. The colleges must strive to train rural workers with larger vision, deeper social consciousness and greater responsibility.
- 7 FEDERAL AID: Federal aid, a charter basis of the land-grant colleges, should be continuously evaluated in view of the aims and objectives of the institutions. Our efforts should be directed toward securing equitable distribution of established funds. A concise picture of the financial status of Negro land-grant colleges in terms of federal funds should be clearly set forth and widely distributed.

Current proposals for increased federal aid to education in the states seem to offer one effective remedy to existing educational inequalities within states and between states. These proposals merit our support.

- 8 THE STUDENT: Advantage should be taken of increasing opportunities for enriching the life of students. Close attention should be given to utilizing the service values of: (1) Non-academic or vocational service programs; (2) non-credit courses; and, (3) co-curricular activities, formerly known as extra-curricular.



- 9 THE FACULTY: Stronger administrative concern should be directed toward the improvement of the conditions of faculty service. The professional development of the faculty is necessary for institutional advancement.

Quite generally the faculties of our member colleges are yet to receive the benefits of provisions for satisfactory tenure, sabbatical leave, exchange professorship, retirement, for opportunities for personal and professional development in the larger avenues of life which extend beyond the campus, for adequate health, housing, insurance, income programs which will establish them as stable members in society, for opportunity to experiment in new teaching techniques, and for other requisites of a professional status necessary to establish them as leaders whom alert students will emulate.

- 10 PRACTICAL APPROACHES: The Negro land-grant college should continuously stress practical approaches to everyday problems in all instructional procedure. Problems in business, labor, economics, community organization, politics, ballot, cooperative bargaining and citizenship offer challenging instructional opportunities for modern training programs.
- 11 SERVICE OCCUPATIONS: Our college programs should be so expanded as to hasten the evolution of menial tasks and domestic work through service training programs, into positions of greater respectability and remuneration.
- 12 N Y A PROGRAMS: The programs of the National Youth Administration and the C C C offer valuable suggestions from which the college should work out new educational techniques which would give functional meaning to training offered along apprenticeship lines. Problems incident to housing alone offer a wide field for training programs in important occupations.
- 13 LONGER PROGRAMS: Longer training programs of great adjustability and flexibility should be provided for students who cannot in continuity complete the traditional four-year college program. Such programs would serve especially students whose income for education is inadequate or uncertain.
- 14 WAGE AND HOUR LEGISLATION: Recent Federal acts, as they affect the Negro worker make more urgent the need of study and work by the land-grant college in the field of occupations. The condition of the Negro worker is not generally improved by the remedial legislation now mentioned since the types of work in which the Negro is most engaged are not included in this legislation. Because of this the security of the Negro worker becomes an urgent problem for consideration by our member colleges.



- 15 SERVICE PROGRAMS: Upon the basis of aims and objectives our institutions should develop status as service institutions functioning as agencies of the State and the Federal governments. College facilities should be opened for greater educational use by the public in general, and by the people of the college community in particular. Rural populations especially should be encouraged to make full use of institutional services. Extension service with the aid of experiment stations or substations would greatly enhance the possibility of these services.
- 16 WORLD PROBLEMS: Peace is necessary for valuable progress among men and nations. Our colleges stand for democracy and decry the denial of the common rights of life to individuals or groups of people anywhere. A constructively participating minority group, fully integrated into a nation's social fabric is basis to any nation's success and progress.
- 17 APPLICATION OF FINDINGS: In the projection of educational programs by our member colleges the incorporation, if advisable, of these findings is respectfully urged.

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President W R Banks, Texas

President Wm H Bell, Mississippi

President Arthur Howe, Virginia

President F D Bluford, N Carolina

President R B Atwood, Kentucky

5,236 improved their method of preparing vegetables.

16,432 casserole dishes were prepared. 1,904 families in 17 counties studied diets for dietary diseases and adopted recommendations for corrective feeding. 4, 023 families made Recipe Files.



STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK COLORED  
TEXAS - 1938

Mrs I W Rowan ) State and District  
Mrs J O A Connor) Supervising Agents

HOME FOOD SUPPLY

A 4,885 families planned and produced the food necessary for the family according to the Home Food Supply budget. 1,291 of these families have "year round gardens" and 153 used frame gardens.

27,181 fruit trees and vines were added to Home Orchards and 751,062 pounds of fruit harvested for home use. 11,038 cows make an indispensable contribution to the food supply.

109,886 laying hens make up the poultry flocks. 62,176 pullets were added in 1938. 3,316 families produced feed for poultry, including green feed.

184 poultry houses were built and 647 houses repaired and ventilated. 1,457 families purchased or incubated pure bred chicks.

B 2,624 families filled their food preservation budget and 4,254 filled the canned products requirements of the budget.

1,525,945 quarts of food were canned, 1,953,301 pounds of meat were cured, 1,026,883 pounds of fruit and vegetables were dried, 376,530 quarts of vegetables brined, and 987,688 pounds of vegetables stored fresh.

4,344 families provided storage space including 504 ventilated pantries. 1,971 families organized their pantries and cellars for ease in preparation of meals and for temperature advantages in storage.

C 406 voluntary local leaders assisted with food preparation work.

4,159 families followed daily meal plans for three days to one week.

5,206 improved their method of preparing vegetables.

16,482 casserole dishes were prepared. 1,904 families in 17 counties studied diets for dietary diseases and adopted recommendations for corrective feeding. 4,028 families made Recipe Files.

HOME INDUSTRIES

<u>Product</u>	<u>Value of Sales</u>
Butter and milk	\$ 8,670.78
Canned vegetables and fruit	605.80
Fresh vegetables and fruit	11,162.22
Pickles	8.30
Poultry, poultry products	9,286.02
Rugs and spreads	11,337.50
Turkeys	408.00
Total -----	<u>\$ 41,478.62</u>

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