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Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College

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VOLUME X NUMBER 10 ##

PRAIRIE VIEW STATE COLLEGE
Prairie View, Texas

A CALENDAR -

- 1 Coordinated Institute June 2-3-4
- 2 Opening of Summer School June 6
- 3 Extension Agents School June 16-July 5

B SUMMER SCHOOL -

The following faculty members will study this summer as indicated:

- 1 Miss A L Campbell - Northwestern University
- 2 Miss E M Campbell - Northwestern University
- 3 Mrs M A Sanders - Northwestern University
- 4 Professor W M Booker - Chicago University
- 5 Miss A L Sheffield - Chicago University
- 6 Miss Freida Rhone - Chicago University
- 7 Miss Mattie A Watson - California - U S C
- 8 Mrs A P Wilson - University of Wisconsin
- 9 Professor H W Carter - Ohio State University
- 10 Miss D F Marshall - Chicago University
- 11 Miss Julia G Lewis - Boston University
- 12 Professor Trent S Russell - New York University
- 13 Miss J L Terry - Mexico
- 14 Professor J M Wilson - Kansas Teachers' College

C New Staff Members for Summer School - 1941

- 1 Miss N B Jenkins - Jeanes Supervisor - Travis County
- 2 Miss Pauline Watkins - Jeanes Supervisor - Brazos County
- 3 Mr E E Collins - Area Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture
- 4 Dr T E McKinney, Dean - Johnson C Smith University
- 5 Professor J D M Russell - Ohio State
- 6 Professor E C Russell - Howard University
- 7 Miss Youra Qualls - Radcliffe College
- 8 Miss Doris Novel - Syracuse University
- 9 Mrs Joy Bell Ross - Kansas University
- 10 Mr T A Wallace - Ohio State
- 11 Miss Una McGriff - Prairie View State College

D The Summer School for 1941 will have many activities calculated to make the college more definitely a Service Institution. The following activities are on schedule:

- 1 Coordinated Institute
- 2 Agricultural Agents' School
- 3 Orientation Courses in Rural Education
- 4 Community Education Workshop
- 5 Conference on Elementary Education
- 6 Institute on Mental Hygiene
- 7 Boy Scouts Camporal
- 8 Scoutmasters' Courses
- 9 School for Athletic Coaches
- 10 Trades and Industry Classes
- 11 4-H Encampment
- 12 Annual Farmers' Short Course
- 13 Regular and Graduate Courses
- 14 Southwestern Tennis Meet

E COMMUNITY CHEST -

The Community Chest has certainly served; this year, the purpose for which it was established. The Annual Report in September will show just how it has become indispensable to the college's program. Since each student is assessed \$5.00 to make possible activities from which all of us benefit, it is only fair that faculty members contribute their share for the support of these activities. Let each one then, be sure that we have paid our quota for this year. See Mr Buchanan, and, if he is not at the College Exchange, leave it with Miss B C Watson at the Principal's Office -- PAY YOUR COMMUNITY CHEST DUES!

F WORKERS' MEETING -

The next Workers' Meeting will be held on Thursday evening, June 5, in the Faculty Assembly Room.

G T H A N K S -

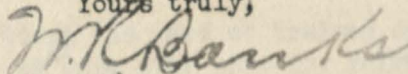
We desire to express our deep appreciations to every staff member of Prairie View State College for their contribution in making this Regular Session the most fruitful and satisfactory in our 32 years of experience in School Administration.

H AND FINALLY -

"Christianity has not been tried and found wanting; it has been found difficult and not tried."

- By Gilbert K Chesterton

Yours truly,



W R Banks
Principal

P S - Meeting June 5 at usual place and hour.

WRB

1940 - - 1941

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
L A WOODS - STATE SUPERINTENDENT
AUSTIN, TEXAS

VOLUME V

Issued by
Division of Information and Statistics
Myrtle L. Tanner, Director

NUMBER 9

- May, 1941 -

FEDERAL AID FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION
DOES TEXAS WANT IT?

For a number of years it has been customary to have bills introduced into Congress to appropriate large sums of money for the support of the schools. Since 1917 funds have been available for Vocational Education in Agriculture, in Trades and Industries, or in Homemaking, provided the state would provide funds with which to match these federal funds according to some specific ratio.

During the Roosevelt administration funds for training men enrolled in the CCC camps, in NYA activities, in forums, and in adult classes have been provided. One year, 1934, a fund was available for extension of school terms, and many schools threatened with collapse were able to carry on successfully until a gradual recovery from the depression caused a return to normalcy.

When the present emergency made so evident the need of trained or skilled labor, the Federal Government made available at once huge sums for refresher courses, for NYA youth, and for out-of-school youth in defense training. This program is reaching hundreds of people in Texas and has already made available for defense work over 700 adults. There are over 11,000 now enrolled in such training classes. The funds available for this work will be adequate for several weeks, since it has been impossible to open up centers rapidly enough to use the funds allotted.

There are now before the 77th Congress two bills about which all school people should be informed, and to which we shall address your thinking in this article.

First: H R 1074, the new Schwert Bill -

In October, 1940, Hon. Pius Schwert of Buffalo, New York, introduced in the 76th Congress a bill providing funds for "health education, physical education, recreation in school, and School Camps."

A great deal of opposition was developed to this bill, but Mr Schwert, undaunted by its failure, introduced in the 77th Congress H R 1074, known as the "National Preparedness Act of 1941 for the Improvement of Physical and Social Fitness." Recreation seems to be left out of the new Schwert Bill.

"The Bill is divided into two parts: the first is for physical education in schools beginning with \$50,000,000 a year and increasing by \$10,000,000 yearly up to \$100,000,000, that is, for athletic programs for physical education such as now exists in our schools, but in addition the Bill provides for the teaching of 'desirable social behavior and knowledge'. The Bill provides not only for school children from 5 to 20 but for all adults above that age up to 35, and then for any others more than 35 who are found 'necessary in the defense industry'.

The second part of the Bill provided for the 'school camps,' attendance at which will be voluntary, but the sum to be appropriated will be \$50,000,000 to begin with, increasing in 5 years to \$100,000,000 a year indefinitely. These camps are, apparently, available to other than public school children since it provides for disbursement by states to local school jurisdictions as the state may decide. Physical education using school facilities seems to be no very new thing except as they are to be taught 'desirable social behavior' and 'democratic ideals.' (?)

The allotment of money throughout the U S in this second half of the Bill is to be strictly upon a prorata basis for all children between the ages of 5 and 20."

"While the first bill called for instruction in camp in music, art, crafts, camp construction, soil conservation, road and trail building, forest preservation, map reading, and elementary aviation, this new bill calls 'for simple, vigorous living to promote physical fitness through appropriate body-building activities, proper nutrition, health instruction, and rest.'

While this bill purports to give the control of all this to the different states, they have to have everything approved by the Commissioner whose staff of assistants are absolutely under his control. These must be professionally trained and expertly qualified in the field of education covered by this Act."

We recognize the fact that good health and physical fitness are always important in the life of any nation, but peculiarly so at a time when that nation is girding itself for defense.

But we also recognize the dangers that can come out of these "work camps", although outwardly they are designed to give: (1) "opportunities for out-of-school youth to experience advanced programs in camping and to stress training in preparation for life work and citizenship obligations"; (2) creative experiences that come from close contact with nature, to provide for the enrichment of school curricula in science, music, the arts, crafts, and other areas of education"; and (3) "opportunities for group living in which individuals become adjusted to others, achieve group membership, acquiring a sense of belonging, and learn the basis of individual and social fitness in a democratic state."

Who would lead such a movement? Probably, more persons like Professor Eugene Rosenstock-Huessy and Dr Richard Goethe, both of whom gained their knowledge of such work camps in Germany.

We suggest that Texas school men read the stories of the camps planned for Torreon, Mexico, or for Dartmouth students in Vermont, or of Macedonia in Georgia.

It is exceedingly difficult to believe that Texas wants this bill to be enacted into law. We join the "Friends of the Public Schools of America" in saying, "In any way we consider it, these 'School Camps' are an innovation in our American way of life which it is not believed should be taken up in any way whatsoever. There are today so many opportunities for camp experience among people who can afford it that they have no need of School Camps. As for those children with parents of small or almost no means, there are the Y M C A., Y W C A., and Boy and Girl Scout Camps, with a rapidly growing number of organizations running camps where children may go free, so that there is no need for these camps even if there were not other very strong reasons against them."

Second: S B 1313, the Thomas Bill -

This bill was introduced by Senator Thomas of Utah. The Southern States held a conference in Atlanta, at which meeting Mr B B Cobb, Secretary of T S T A., was the official Texas representative. Every part of the proposed legislation was carefully considered, and the decision was reached that all possible support should be given the N E A in its efforts to secure passage of Senate Bill No. 1313. Dr Howard Dawson from N E A., Headquarters is providing leadership for the schools of the nation. The bill carries an appropriation of \$300,000,000 for five specific purposes:

- 1 Reduction of inequalities in elementary and secondary schools
- 2 Increase of salaries of Negro teachers made necessary through recent Federal Court Decisions
- 3 Additional teachers and equipment for children of migratory workers.
- 4 Educational facilities and additional teachers in defense areas, both military and industrial
- 5 Educational facilities of Federal employees residing on government property and reservations.

The Bill provides for the creation of a Board of five persons to make a survey so as to determine the needs of the several states for each of the purposes named above. On the basis of the findings of the National Board appointed by the President of the United States, the money shall be allotted to the states which qualify for the aid according to the bill.

After the Atlanta Conference, a report showing the needs of Texas schools was prepared in the Division of Information and Statistics, which report has been forwarded to Senator Thomas and to Dr Dawson. Since Texas is caring for a large part, probably one-sixth, of the National Training Program, it seemed only fair that we should ask for a large share of the proposed appropriation.

The following is a copy of the report made for Texas schools:

I For Reduction of Inequalities in Elementary and Secondary Schools	
a To operate schools 9 months, and to more nearly equalize salaries -	
14,795 teachers are teaching 8 months or less.	
1 month's salary at \$90.00	\$ 1,331,550.00
7,775 teachers in Rural Districts teaching for \$962.00 to bring salaries to \$1,000.00	295,450.00
3,328 teachers in Rural Districts teaching for \$987.00, to bring salaries to \$1,000.00	13,000.00
9,204 teachers in Rural Districts teaching for \$836.00, to bring salaries to \$1,000.00	1,509,456.00
b To provide buildings, repair buildings, and to provide equipment. Lag <u>during depression</u> have not caught up	
	8,000,000.00
c Transportation facilities	
New buses needed - 500 at \$1,750.00	875,000.00
4,525 drivers' salaries, now \$30.00 per month to raise to \$50.00 minimum	814,500.00
TOTAL	<u>\$12,838,956.00</u>
II Increase of Salaries for Negro Teachers Made Necessary Through Recent Federal Court Decisions	
6,144 classroom teachers at \$1,000.00	\$ 6,144,000.00
295 principals at 1,350.00	398,250.00
TOTAL SALARIES NEEDED	<u>\$ 6,542,250.00</u>
Paid in 1939-1940	<u>4,538,251.00</u>
AMOUNT NEEDED	<u>\$ 2,003,999.00</u>
III Additional Teachers for Children of Migratory Workers - Oil Fields, Truck Gardening, Seasonal Crops, Etc	
Attached list shows need of 240 additional teachers at \$1,000.00	\$ 240,000.00
Buildings and Equipment are included under Ib	
IV Educational Facilities and Additional Teachers in Defense Areas, Both military and Industrial; and Educational Facilities for Children of Federal Employees Residing on Government Property and Reservations	
See attached list	TOTAL
	14,049,883.00
Additional Training Areas (Estimated)	7,500,000.00
TOTAL	<u>\$21,549,883.00</u>
RECAPITULATION OF NEEDS	
1 To Eliminate Inequalities	\$ 12,838,956.00
2 Salaries for Negro Teachers	2,000,999.00
3 Teachers for Children of Migratory Workers	240,000.00
4 Educational Facilities, Defense Areas and Reservations	21,549,883.00
GRAND TOTAL FOR TEXAS	<u>\$36,632,838.00</u>

Texas could benefit very much educationally by the passage of Senate Bill 1313, if the bill carries with it State and not Federal control.