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STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

PROGRESS

IN

RACE RELATIONS

IN KENTUCKY

Report of the Director of the Kentucky Commission
on Race Relations For 1922

And Minutes of the Third Kentucky Inter-Racial
Conference, December 15-16, 1922

JAMES BOND, Director
Kentucky Commission on Race Relations
214 Pythian Temple

Telephone Main 2751—City 2288
Louisville

Governor Edwin P. Morrow, Honorary Chairman
Frankfort, Ky.

P. C. Dix, Active Chairman
345 Association Building, Louisville
Telephone Main 508—City 2388

The Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation
416 Palmer Building, Atlanta,
John J. Eagan, Chairman
W. W. Alexander, Director



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE KENTUCKY INTER-RACIAL COMMISSION

- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| P. C. Dix | Bishop George C. Clement | Rev. John Little |
| Rev. David M. Sweets | Dr. C. H. Parrish | Mrs. Helm Bruce |
| Rev. John D. Trawick | Rev. I. Garland Penn | Miss Alma Schmitt |
| Dr. A. T. McCormack | Rev. E. G. Harris | C. Lee Cook |
| Dr. Henry H. Sweets | Mrs. W. H. Steward | Dr. James Bond |
| Mrs. Chas. Sempie | Dr. J. A. C. Lattimore | Rev. E. F. Broadus |
| Dr. R. L. McCready | Mrs. Attwood Martin | Mrs. Wilson Ballard |
| Col. P. H. Callahan | Dr. Milton Board | Rev. W. H. Steward |
| Prof. W. B. Matthews | C. C. Stoll | Rev. J. A. Hill |
| Mrs. W. B. Matthews | | |

STATE INTER-RACIAL COMMISSION

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Gov. Edwin P. Morrow, Honorary
Chairman, Frankfort | Miss Marie L. Roberts, Richmond |
| P. C. Dix, Active Chairman,
Louisville | Mrs. Attwood Martin, Louisville |
| Rev. David M. Sweets, Louisville | Prof. F. C. Button, Frankfort |
| Dr. W. W. Landrum, Russellville | Hon. Geo. Colvin, Frankfort |
| Dr. John Little, Louisville | Dr. John L. Weber, Paducah |
| Mr. Harry Giovannola, Lexington | Mr. C. C. Stoll, Louisville |
| Prof. T. J. Coates, Richmond | Dr. John D. Trawick, Louisville |
| Mrs. Helm Bruce, Louisville | Prof. John F. Smith, Berea |
| Dr. Wm. J. Hutchins, Berea | Dr. A. T. McCormack, Louisville |
| Hon. H. V. McChesney, Frankfort | Dr. Henry H. Sweets, Louisville |
| Mr. R. R. Giltner, Eminence | Hon. A. C. Hunter, Versailles |
| Dr. M. B. Adams, Georgetown | Dr. Jas. H. Letcher, Henderson |
| Dr. J. G. South, Frankfort | Dr. Milton Board, Louisville |
| Judge J. B. Snyder, Williamsburg | Judge R. C. Musick, Jackson |
| Mrs. Chas. Sempie, Louisville | Mrs. W. J. Piggott, Irvington |
| Mrs. H. L. Cockerham, Quicksand | Mrs. Jas. H. Spillman, Harrodsburg |
| Dr. A. E. Thomson, Lincoln Ridge | Miss Alma Schmitt, Louisville |
| Dr. R. L. McCready, Louisville | Mr. C. Lee Cook, Louisville |
| Dr. P. D. Robinson, Lexington | Col. P. H. Callahan, Louisville |
| Dr. W. J. Weston, Paducah | Miss Olivia E. Orr, Paris |
| Pres. G. P. Russell, Frankfort | Dr. E. E. Underwood, Frankfort |
| Atty. H. W. Bond, Williamsburg | Rev. H. R. Munford, Shelbyville |
| Prof. H. F. Jones, Henderson | Dr. R. F. White, Owensboro |
| Prof. J. W. Bell, Hopkinsville | Mr. J. A. Buford, Paducah |
| Mr. J. E. Mansfield, Glasgow | James Bond, Louisville |
| Prof. W. B. Matthews, Louisville | Mr. J. E. Kuykendall, Bowling Green |
| Prof. W. E. Newsom, Cynthiana | Mr. G. W. Saffell, Shelbyville |
| Rev. C. W. A. David, Lexington | Dr. A. B. Deany, Winchester |
| Prof. W. H. Fouse, Lexington | Mrs. W. B. Matthews, Louisville |
| Dr. S. J. Watkins, Covington | Prof. J. A. Hayes, Hopkinsville |
| Prof. Ed. Davis, Georgetown | Rev. I. Garland Penn, Louisville |
| Dr. D. H. Anderson, Paducah | Rev. J. E. Wood, Danville |
| Rev. R. F. Broadus, Louisville | Prof. E. E. Reed, Bowling Green |
| Rev. F. C. Locust, Covington | Prof. Wm. Wolf, Bowling Green |
| Bishop Geo. C. Clement, Louisville | Rev. W. H. Steward, Louisville |
| Dr. C. H. Parrish, Louisville | Dean Kirke Smith, Lincoln Ridge |
| Rev. J. W. Broadus, Richmond | Dr. Royal W. Grubbs, Paducah |
| Dr. J. A. C. Lattimore, Louisville | Prof. F. M. Wood, Paris |
| Dr. W. H. Ballard, Lexington | Rev. J. M. Mundy, Henderson |
| Rev. E. G. Harris, Louisville | Mrs. Wilson Ballard, Louisville |
| Mr. R. H. Hogan, Lexington | Rev. Jesse Henry, Harrodsburg |
| Mrs. L. A. Brent, Hopkinsville | Rev. J. A. Hill, Louisville |
| | Mrs. L. E. Fouse, Lexington |
| | Mrs. W. H. Steward, Louisville |

INTER-RACIAL COMMITTEES AUTHORIZED BY THE STATE INTER-RACIAL COMMISSION

JUSTICE BEFORE THE LAW

- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Hon. H. V. McChesney | Judge R. C. Musick | Mr. J. E. Kuykendall |
| Prof. John F. Smith | Judge J. B. Snyder | Atty. H. W. Bond |
| Gov. Edwin P. Morrow | Prof. H. F. Jones | Prof. W. E. Newsom |
| Rev. I. Garland Penn | | |

EDUCATION

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Prof. F. C. Button | Mrs. Chas. Sempie | Dr. C. H. Parrish |
| Hon. George Colvin | Dr. M. B. Adams | Dean Kirke Smith |
| Dean R. L. McCready | Prof. J. W. Bell | Prof. W. H. Fouse |
| Pres. G. P. Russell | Prof. F. M. Wood | Miss Olivia Orr |
| Miss Marie L. Roberts | Prof. W. B. Matthews | Dr. A. E. Thomson |

SANITATION AND HOUSING

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Dr. James Letcher | Mrs. Jas. H. Spillman | Dr. R. F. White |
| Dr. A. T. McCormack | Mrs. Helm Bruce | Dr. A. B. Deany |
| Dr. Milton Board | Dr. P. D. Robinson | Mrs. Wilson Ballard |
| Dr. Royal W. Grubbs | Dr. J. G. South | Dr. W. J. Weston |
| Mrs. Attwood Martin | Mrs. L. B. Fouse | |

RECREATION

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Col. P. H. Callahan | Mr. C. Lee Cook | Prof. J. A. Hayes |
| Mr. Harry Giovannola | Prof. W. B. Matthews | Dr. S. J. Watkins |
| Pres. T. J. Coates | Mr. J. A. Buford | Miss Alma Schmitt |
| Hon. A. C. Hunter | Rev. E. G. Harris | Rev. J. A. Hill |
| Mrs. W. B. Matthews | Mrs. L. A. Brent | Mrs. W. H. Steward |

ECONOMIC JUSTICE

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Judge J. B. Snyder | Dr. John D. Trawick | Prof. G. W. Saffell |
| Bishop George C. Clement | Rev. J. S. Henry | Mr. R. H. Hogan |
| Mr. R. R. Giltner | Dean Kirke Smith | Rev. F. C. Locust |

TRAVELLING FACILITIES

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Mr. C. C. Stoll | Dr. D. H. Anderson | Mr. J. E. Mansfield |
| Rev. John Little | Mr. W. H. Steward | Atty. H. W. Bond |
| Dr. David M. Sweets | Dr. E. E. Underwood | |

RELIGIOUS CO-OPERATION

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Dr. Wm. J. Hutchins | Dr. Henry H. Sweets | Rev. C. W. A. David |
| Dr. John L. Weber | Mrs. W. J. Piggott | Rev. J. M. Mundy |
| Dr. W. W. Landrum | Prof. J. E. Wood | Rev. H. R. Munford |
| Mrs. H. L. Cockerham | Rev. J. Welby Broadus | Rev. R. F. Broadus |

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Report to the Inter-racial Commission of Kentucky of Inter-racial Activities by the Director of the Commission James Bond

From November 1921 to December 1922

PREFACE

In submitting to you a report of the work accomplished during the last thirteen months, I desire first of all to express my deep sense of gratitude to Almighty God for His loving favor and constant help, without which nothing real and permanent could have been accomplished.

In the second place, I wish to express the deep sense of loss which I know every member of the Commission and thousands of people throught the state and South, have felt in the passing of Miss Belle Bennett, a faithful member of the Inter-racial Commission, and a friend to the weak and helpless of all nations and races. I have been told that during the last days of her illness, Miss Bennett constantly prayed for the colored people of the state and of the South. Her place will be greatly missed around the council table of the Inter-racial Commission of Kentucky. Let us pray that He whom she served so faithfully will speedily raise up others to take her place and to carry on her work.

It should be borne in mind that the Inter-racial Commission of Kentucky is not a new welfare agency that enters the fields in competition with other agencies already established, but rather an organization seeking to help existing agencies to function, creating for them wherever possible, a wholesome atmosphere in which to do more efficiently and effectively, the work to which they have set their hands. It comes into the field in the spirit of co-operation and helpfulness, and cannot, therefore, ever become a rival to any of the existing agencies. In carrying out this spirit of co-operation and helpfulness, the Director of the Commission has made it a rule never to do anything himself that he can get others to do and thus, he has co-operated with all the welfare agencies wherever and whenever possible. Some of the outstanding agencies and organizations with which the Inter-racial Commission has co-operated are; State Young Men's Christian Association, out of which the Commission sprung and of which it is still a part; local Young Men's Christian Associations; Young Women's Christian Association; municipalities and city governments; courts; State Department of Education; United States Government; State Board of Health; County Boards of Health; county nurses; Urban League; Kentucky Negro Educational Association; women's clubs; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; schools and churches. Scarcely any achievement has been accomplished along any line without the assistance and co-operation of some of these agencies mentioned above.

Although the colored people of Kentucky are at this moment suffering from many grave injustices and handicaps, it is nevertheless my conviction that never before in the history of the state were the relations between the races so pleasant and helpful as at the present time, and that the spirit of good will and co-operation was never so evident as it is today. The ground of this conviction is found in the ready and frank admission on the part of our white friends of these injustices and handicaps, their desire to know the facts and their willingness to discuss these grave inequalities with their colored neighbors, with the purpose of devising ways and means by which these injustices may be corrected and these handicaps removed, together with the progress actually made to that end. The report which follows will, I am sure, in almost every instance justify the optimistic view here taken.

WESTERN KENTUCKY
STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
Progress in Race Relations in Kentucky
Report of Director of Inter-racial Commission of Ky.

I. MRS. MARTIN'S ARTICLE IN McCLURE'S MAGAZINE:

Perhaps the biggest piece of constructive work done in Kentucky along inter-racial lines was the publication in McClure's Magazine for October of an article on "Race Cooperation" by Mrs. Attwood Martin, (George Madden Martin), a Southern writer of distinction and an active member of the Inter-racial Commission of Kentucky. This article achieved the distinction of obtaining the indorsement of well nigh all the various groups that make up the thoughtful educated Negro of the state and of the South, and at the same time, the heartiest commendation of similar groups among white people. This article received favorable editorial comment in all of the big dailies of Kentucky, and in many of the county papers thruout the state. My attention has not been called to a single adverse editorial comment or criticism. It placed the Inter-racial Commission of Kentucky before the fair minded thinking people of the state in a way that popularized the Movement, made it easier for the Movement to carry out its program thruout the state and furnished a challenge to the broad minded, forward looking people everywhere. The article was widely read, and has been studied by various Inter-racial Committies and other groups thruout the state. So popular was the article that the General Commission felt called upon to reprint ten thousand (10,000) copies for free distribution.

II. EDUCATION

The Inter-racial Commission through its Director, has given special attention to the educational situation in Kentucky. It has stimulated an interest in education thruout the state by lectures, moving pictures, conferences, etc., and in a number of towns and cities has assisted materially in improving the schools, securing additional teachers, increase of salaries, the lengthening of the school terms and the erection of adequate buildings. Four notable instances of new buildings or improvement secured may be mentioned; viz, at Louisville, Lexington, Owensboro and Bowling Green.

LOUISVILLE:

When the Board of Education in Louisville announced its purpose to submit a million dollar bond issue to the voters of the city, the Inter-racial Committee of Jefferson County appointed a committee consisting of Attorney N. M. Wilks and Rev. David M. Sweets to ascertain from the Board what per-cent of the bond issue would be set aside for colored schools. The Board gladly announced over the signature of the president and secretary, that 18% would be set aside for Negro schools and named the specific use to which this 18% would be put, promising among other things, \$125,000 for an addition to Central High School. With this announcement published in the colored papers and heralded abroad everywhere, the Negro voter almost as a unit, accepting the promise of the Board of Education, voted "yes." How well the Board is keeping its promise may be ascertained any day by a visit to Central High School, Ninth and Chestnut Streets, where the \$125,000.00 addition promised is well on the way.

LEXINGTON:

At Lexington, Principal W. H. Fouse and other members of the Inter-racial Committee in Lexington, cooperated with the Board of Education in carrying the bond issue, out of which was promised to the colored people in Lexington, a new high school to cost \$150,000.00. This high school is practically completed and when completed and furnished, will be the best public school building in the city of Lexington and the most complete up-to-date colored high school in the state of Kentucky.

OWENSBORO

Out of the proceeds of a proposed bond issue for the schools of Owensboro the colored people were promised a new graded school. Members of the Inter-racial Committee for Owensboro were active in lining up the voters in favor of the issue, which was carried very largely by the vote of the Negro. The Board of Education has kept its promise and the colored people are rejoicing in the possession of a new graded school building.

BOWLING GREEN

Through the influence of Professor E. E. Reed, Principal of the colored High School at Bowling Green, Mr. J. E. Kuykendall and other members of the Inter-racial Committee for Warren County, the Board of Education promised a definite sum out of the bond issue recently voted for the improvement of the high school in that city.

When Bonds are to be Voted for Public Schools, etc., Definite Understanding of Negro's Proportional Share Should be had before the Election

In this connection, let me urge that wherever colored people are called upon to vote bonds for public schools, a definite understanding and agreement should be entered into before the vote is taken, as to the amount of funds the colored schools are to receive and the manner of their distribution. It is also important to secure this agreement in writing, signed by the President and Secretary of the Board. Such precaution may prevent a good deal of disappointment, misunderstanding and bitterness on the part of the colored people. As an illustration, I have in mind a city which proposed a bond issue for the schools. As a means of securing the support of the colored voters, a definite sum was promised the colored schools, but no written agreement was entered into. The colored people voted for the issue and were largely responsible for its success, but in making up the budget for the improvement of the schools of the city, the Board informed the colored people that all of the money obtained through the bond issue and more was needed for the improvement of the white schools, and that, therefore, the colored people would have to wait until another bond issue was voted. Of course, this action on the part of the Board, not only disappointed the colored people, but created a great deal of bitterness and strife, which it will take many years to allay.

Cooperation of Commission with State Department of Education

The Department of Education, through State Superintendent Dr. George Colvin and Dr. F. C. Button, Supervisor of Rural Schools, has constantly called upon the Inter-racial Commission of Kentucky for assistance in putting over the splendid educational program for colored people, formulated and championed by Superintendent Colvin. The Director of the Commission was appointed Chairman of the Committee to locate the eight summer schools under the new arrangement last summer, to assist in obtaining teachers and to give inter-racial talks to the teachers in these summer schools.

The Appointment of Negro Supervisor of Schools

Perhaps the most forward step taken by Dr. Colvin and the Department of Education was the appointment of a colored man as Supervisor of Colored High Schools and Assistant Supervisor of Rural Schools. This forward looking step has been urged by the Kentucky Negro Educational Association, under the leadership of President Clarence Russell, for several years. Sometime this summer Dr. Colvin called Professor Russell and the Director of the Commission to Frankfort for an important conference on educational matters. In this conference Professor Russell reminded Mr. Colvin of an understanding which the colored people had that such an appointment was to be

made. Both Professor Russell and the Director of the Inter-racial Commission emphasized the need and importance of such a step, and Mr. Colvin then and there declared that as soon as he found the right man for the place, he would make the appointment. A few weeks afterward, the announcement was made that Professor F. M. Wood, Principal of the school at Paris, and a member of the Inter-racial Commission had been appointed to this position.

Accrediting Colored High Schools

Another matter that has been a source of a good deal of irritation to the colored high schools of the state, is the matter of properly accrediting colored high schools, so that graduates from these high schools attending colleges in the North would be admitted on the face of their diploma without examination. This reform had for years been agitated by the Kentucky Negro Educational Association, by Professor W. B. Matthews, Principal of Central High School, and others. One of the first acts of the Inter-racial Commission after its organization three years ago was to appoint Mr. P. C. Dix, State Secretary, Y. M. C. A., to work out a scheme by which colored high schools coming up to the standard could be accredited. Mr. Dix took the matter up with the officers of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. These readily agreed that the request was just, and anticipated no trouble in securing favorable action by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. However, when the Association met, while endorsing the Movement itself, it declared that the Colored high schools not being members of the Southern Association, the Southern Association had no jurisdiction. Mr. Dix then took the matter with the officers of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The leaders of that association expressed sympathy with the effort, but declared that they could accredit only such high schools as were members of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and accredited by that organization. Thus, it will be seen that Mr. Dix made a complete round of the circle and stood at the end of his journey exactly where he started from.

The Secretary of the Inter-racial Commission then took the matter up with the Department of Education, suggesting that this department itself standardize the colored high schools and accredit those that came up to the required standard. This has been done and the Board of Education has made a certified list of the colored high schools of the state and put in class "A", the list of those whose standards are the same as the standardized white schools, thirteen in number, and expressed the hope that, "graduates of these accredited colored high schools may be accredited to the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools." This, of course, is as far as the State Board of Education can go. There remains still, therefore, the task for Mr. Dix and his committee to work out a scheme by which these standardized high schools may be automatically accredited to the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, thus making it unnecessary for each principal to make out a case for each graduate of his high school, desiring to enter colleges in the North without taking a special examination. It will be seen that some progress has been made. Since the Kentucky Negro Educational Association, the Inter-racial Commission, the Department of Education of Kentucky, the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, all agree that this request is just and fair, there ought to be statesmanship enough in these bodies to work out a scheme by which this just request may be granted. I suggest that Mr. Dix be asked to continue diplomatic relations with the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and that he renew his conversations with that body on the accrediting of colored high schools.*

NOTE: Dr. George Colvin, State Superintendent of Public Instruction announces that the Department of Education has accomplished the accrediting of Negro high schools. A list of colored high schools meeting the requirements is given. "This list", says the Department of Education, "has been prepared in the hope that the graduates of these colored high schools may be accredited to the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools." Bulletin of Ky. Department of Education, (Page 47).

Superintendent Colvin reports that much progress has been made in recent years in securing for the colored people of the state an adequate division of public funds. The following is a brief statement of the situation by Superintendent Colvin:

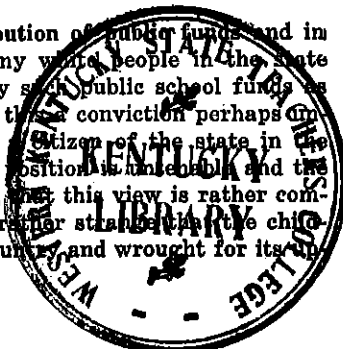
"The problem of educating our youth imposes a very serious obligation upon the leaders of both races. Kentucky holds the proud distinction of having dealt more justly with the colored children in educational matters than any other Southern state. Our constitution makes no discrimination between white children and colored children, and the state school fund is distributed on a per capita basis regardless of color or race. Local communities sometime do discriminate against the colored children in providing educational opportunities. The colored population of our state in many sections is so sparse and scattered as to make it difficult to maintain schools for colored children. Practically all colored children not living in cities are denied access to high schools. In the past even where colored high schools have been maintained they have been denied recognition. Colored Schools even more than white schools have suffered from political influence and political control. Too often the compulsory attendance law has been ignored so far as it relates to the colored child. Sometimes the colored teachers are discriminated against in salary schedules. Too often the leaders of the colored race have been divided among themselves. Neither white nor black has fully realized the terrible cost and wastage of ignorance. Good citizenship demands better educational advantages for both white and colored children. It is properly expected that our educational leaders both white and black should take the lead in formulating plans to secure better educational opportunities for our children." Thus speaks our Superintendent of Public Instruction.

In practically every county, through the influence of inter-racial Committees or other agencies school authorities have come to admit the right of Negro schools to their pro rata of the corporation tax. In some counties the officials are still slack in the observance of this law, but nowhere in the state is the right of the colored people to such pro rata seriously questioned. It is the task, therefore, of the colored people in each county, assisted by their white friends, to see to it that there is an equitable and legal division of these funds.

There is, however, in the opinion of many white people competent to judge, a violation of the constitution and an injustice practiced against the colored people in graded school districts. In a graded white school district, the colored voters have no vote, and in a colored graded school district, the white voters have no vote; and the property of white citizens only is subject to taxation in white graded school districts, while the property of colored citizens in colored graded districts is only subject to taxation. The colored graded schools, therefore, get for their maintenance only the funds derived from the taxation of colored people's property. This, competent authorities say is a violation of the constitution, because it is class legislation. The Department of Education asked that it be allowed to bring suit as a test case in the name of the Inter-racial Commission of Kentucky in one such graded school district. It was found that the Inter-racial Commission being an unincorporated body could neither sue nor be sued. The Inter-racial Commission further took the position that while it was in sympathy with the Department of Education in its position on the graded school question, the wiser course would be to have suit brought by a citizen in a given school district and preferably by a white citizen. This matter is still under consideration.

A Cause of Injustice

The chief cause for the failure of justice in the distribution of public funds and in other matters as well, is the feeling on the part of many white people in the state friendly to the Negro, that the Negro has a right to only so much public school funds as come from taxation on the Negroes' property, and behind this conviction perhaps unexpressed and unconsciously held, that the Negro is not a citizen of the state in the sense that the white man is a citizen. Of course, such a position is unreasonable and the argument that supports it fallacious. I suppose, however, that this view is rather common, not only in Kentucky, but thruout the South. It is rather strange that the children of colored people whose ancestors have lived in this country and wrought for its up-



building for centuries, defending it in its hour of need and paying a large part of the taxation, either on property or in rent, should still be regarded by many good white people as something less than a citizen, while a man from the old country with an unpronounceable name, an alien tongue and an inbred hatred of all constituted law and authority, should be welcomed with open arms and granted without question all the rights and privileges of full citizenship.

Reorganization of State Normal at Frankfort

On presentation to Superintendent Colvin by the Director of the Commission, the fact that over (750) colored young men and women are at present pursuing courses of education in other states because of the failure of the state to provide proper educational facilities for the training of Negro leadership, the Superintendent began the reorganization of the Normal and Industrial Institute at Frankfort with a view of raising it to college rank. Mr. Colvin has a number of precedents for such a course. Missouri has recently raised its State Normal for colored people to the rank of a university, and has appropriated \$500,000.00 for buildings and equipment, to say nothing of its annual appropriation for maintenance. West Virginia supports two state institutions for the education of Negro leadership, one of them holding the rank of a college. The appropriations for buildings, equipments and maintenance of these institutions of learning by the last legislature amounted to more than a million dollars. North Carolina is spending annually for Negro education, buildings and equipment, over three million dollars. It supports three State Normals and an A. and T. College. The last General Assembly of Kentucky on the other hand, appropriated annually for the next two years \$40,000.00 for training of Negro Leadership at Frankfort and \$21,000.00 for the Western Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute at Paducah, while the annual income of the University of Kentucky is a million two hundred thousand dollars (\$1,200,000.00), to say nothing of the appropriations for the state normals for whites at Bowling Green and Richmond, and the two new state normals authorized by the last General Assembly. For many years there has been a growing sentiment in favor of the establishment of a teachers' college, of adequate proportions, for the colored people of western Kentucky. For the most part all the effort put forth for the training of Negro leadership, either in private or state institutions, has been put forth in or east of Louisville. A large majority of accredited high schools are to be found in this section also, while the colored people of the western section of the state have been neglected and overlooked. During the recent session of the legislature, the Commission was asked by the Department of Education to co-operate with that department in putting through the legislature, bills intended to provide adequate educational facilities for the colored people of western Kentucky. The Executive Committee of the Commission indorsed the Movement and requested the Director to co-operate with the Board of Education in every way possible in putting through the proposed legislation, which followed the recommendations of the Educational Survey and sought to secure an enabling act for the location of a teachers' college near the center of Negro population in the western section of the state, and appropriating \$20,000.00 annually for the next two years for maintenance, with the understanding that Dr. Colvin had secured the promise of outside aid to the extent of \$75,000.00 for the erection of initial buildings. The Director spent a great deal of time in the furtherance of these plans, and secured with the co-operation of the Board of Education, the introduction of bills into both houses of the General Assembly, which would put into effect, the plans of the Board of Education. Owing to complications and misunderstandings, which it is not necessary to mention here, the bills failed, but through our efforts in this particular, the claims of the colored people of western Kentucky were so fixed in the public mind that indications are that it will be comparatively easy at the next session of the General Assembly to put through this legislation.

III. HEALTH CAMPAIGN

The Inter-racial Commission of Kentucky has co-operated with the State Y. M. C. A., for the last two years in observing the National Negro Health Week

April 2-8. The observance this year was on a larger scale than ever before. Leading up to the week's observance, C. L. Harris, State Secretary, Y. M. C. A., and the Director of the Inter-racial Commission, held twenty-one two-day County Health Conferences and Health Exhibitions. Placards, health exhibits and literature furnished by the State Board of Health, the United States Government, the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund, and other foundations, were displayed in churches or school houses to which the public, including school children, was invited. At night moving picture films on "The Fly", "Health Crusaders", "The End of the Road", etc, were put on the screen. These conferences and exhibitions were attended by large numbers of people, white and colored, and secured the interest and co-operation of county nurses, County Boards of Health, superintendents and principals of schools, teachers and parents. The Health Week was observed in some form in almost every county in the state having any appreciable number of colored people. It is estimated that at least sixty-five thousand people were reached. The United States Government, the State Board of Health, County Boards of Health, municipalities, Y. M. C. A.'s, churches and schools co-operated in splendid fashion. Mr. E. A. Carter, Executive Secretary of the Urban League of Louisville, put over a fine piece of work, co-operating in splendid fashion with the State Y. M. C. A., and the Inter-racial Commission.

One of the last letters written by the late Dr. J. N. McCormack was one thanking the Commission for the service we had rendered the entire state, and expressing the hope that we would undertake the same service next year. He also promised the Commission an up-to-date moving picture machine with which to make more effective, the work contemplated. In this connection it should be stated that the great need among colored people along the lines of health improvement is the organization by the State Board of Health of a bureau of colored work with a competent colored man at the head of that department. It is not intended as a criticism of the State Board of Health to state that very little benefit is directly derived by the colored people from the splendid work being done by the State Board of Health in Kentucky. This situation is due, not to a lack of interest on the part of the State Board of Health, but to inter-racial conditions that have prevailed, which have made it practically impossible for the officers of the State Board of Health to do effective work among the colored people of the state. The creation of a colored department or bureau headed by a colored man, would change the situation and make it possible for the colored people to get the advantages of the splendid organization and program of the State Board of Health. Dr. McCormack to whom reference was made a few minutes ago took kindly to this idea and promised his co-operation in bringing it about. It is hoped that the State Board of Health as now constituted will welcome this recommendation and work out a plan by which it can be put in operation. The State Board of Health can find a precedent for such an appointment in the state of Texas where a colored man is employed to direct the work of the Board in relation to colored people of the state.

IV. PRESENTATION OF THE INTER-RACIAL COMMISSION AND ITS WORK TO WHITE COLLEGES AND WHITE AUDIENCES:

During the year the Director of the Commission has presented the Inter-racial work to white organizations such as ministers meetings, churches, etc., and has found an open door in the white colleges of the state. He has presented the Movement to the students of such colleges as Centre, Wesleyan, Berea, Transylvania and Georgetown. He has had the opportunity also to present the Movement to the faculty of the State Normal at Bowling Green, and has arrangements pending to present the work to the State Normals at Bowling Green and Richmond, the University of Kentucky, the University of Louisville

and the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. In this connection it will be interesting to note that plans are in process of formation whereby courses of study on "Race Relations" may be arranged in many of the institutions mentioned above. Already such courses have been formed in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary and Lincoln Institute of Kentucky. This is not a new departure: for many years such courses have been carried on in many of the prominent colleges in the South. The Peabody College at Nashville has gone so far as to establish a Professorship on "Race Relations", filled by Professor Leavell who was one of the speakers at our last Inter-racial Conference. In a number of places in the state, interest in the study of the history, ideals and aspirations of the Negro, has sprung up and groups of white people are studying this problem, some of them using as a text book, "The Trend of the Races" by Dr. George E. Haynes. Leaders of groups of the younger people are studying such books as "Handicapped Winners", published by the Southern Methodist Church, Nashville, Tenn. The following program carried out in a white church in Paris, Kentucky, recently is recommended for your consideration:

During the entire week, recently the white people of the Methodist Church of Paris, Kentucky, studied "The Trend of the Races", by Dr. George E. Haynes. On Tuesday night, Mrs. Mebane spoke to the class on "The Part the Colored Women Have Played in the Development of the Race". On Wednesday night many of the colored citizens sang songs that have been written by colored people. On Thursday night, Rev. L. L. Porter, Negro preacher, spoke to the class on "The Part the Negro Soldier played in the Great World War", and on Friday night, Professor F. M. Wood, Supervisor of Colored High Schools, spoke on "Fifty Years of Progress of the Negro Race and the Work that the Inter-racial Movement is Doing in the State."

This program could be carried out in almost any community in the state with splendid results.

V. ACTIVITY OF COUNTY COMMITTEES:

During the year the Director has held some fifty-three conferences with county committees and has assisted the colored brethren in a number of these committees in formulating the program to be presented for consideration and adoption to the entire committee, white and colored; and while it is rather difficult to obtain regular meetings of these committees, it is conservatively estimated that at least 75% of them are alive and ready to function whenever any worthwhile project is presented to them. The Executive Committee of the Commission has held four meetings during the year.

I cannot too strongly emphasize the truth that these county Inter-racial Committees constitute the most vital thing in the Inter-racial scheme, and that the colored members of these committees hold the strategic position in the whole scheme of inter-racial co-operation. If these colored members fail, the scheme falls. If they are active, they will find almost always a hearty response on the part of the white members of the committees.

PRINCETON:

One of the finest examples of inter-racial activity has been set by the committee for Caldwell County. Mr. Robert Bridges, the Chairman of the colored branch of the committee, has been active in carrying out a comprehensive and constructive program for Princeton and the entire county. In this work he has secured the co-operation of the best white, as well as colored people. Regular public meetings where white and colored people came together to discuss in a friendly way the inter-racial problems of the town and county have been held.

VI. JUSTICE IN THE COURTS:

Since we are to hear this afternoon from learned members of the bar on the matter of justice in the courts, it will be presumption on my part to make any extended statement in regard to this matter. I might say, however, that my inquiries so far as Louisville is concerned reveal a sentiment among many of the lawyers, black as well as white, that ordinarily and in most cases the colored people are justly dealt with in the courts of Louisville. Of course, there are exceptions to this rule which no doubt, will be referred to in the discussion on that topic. In this particular I can do no better than quote from the Findings of our last year's conference, unanimously adopted by the conference, the following statement:

Resolved: that appreciative attention be called to the fact that in Louisville, colored tax-payers serve on both petit and grand juries apparently in just ratio to their respective numbers. What is safe in Louisville is certainly safe elsewhere in the state, and we express our earnest hope and expectation that the Negro will be given his full share in this field of service.

In a number of counties, especially in the mountains, the Negro has from time immemorial been called upon to render this service.

In this connection a great many people would be glad to know how in large Negro sections like Bowling Green, Paducah, Mayfield, Henderson, Owensboro, Winchester, Lexington, etc., the selection of jurors is so arranged as to preclude in almost every case the choice of colored jurors, where the law requires that no discrimination be made because of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

It is generally admitted that charges of assault on colored girls and colored women by white men, all too common, do not get, either in the public press or in the courts, the consideration they deserve. The Inter-racial Commission, through its Director, has been called upon to handle a case of this kind. A white paper hanger in Louisville was charged with and arrested for attempted assault on a colored girl, five years of age. The child was taken to the city hospital and examined by a white physician. The Commission employed a colored lawyer. Two white men who admitted that they spent the day loafing and drinking with the accused about the house when the assault was said to have been made, were fined \$15.00 each in Police Court, and the man accused of attempted rape, held to grand jury in a bond of \$2,000.00. No reference was made by the daily papers of Louisville to this charge of attempted assault until several days after it had occurred. Mr. Lewis Humphrey, Editor of the Post, at the request of the Director, sent a reporter to the trial in Police Court and had the incident fully written up on the front page of the Post. Other papers followed suit.

The grand jury dismissed the case on the ground of insufficient evidence. A Florida judge was reported last week to have dismissed a similar case with the declaration that no white man could be convicted in his court on the testimony of Negroes only.

We cannot but wonder how many judges and juries approach cases of this kind in the mental attitude of the Florida judge.

VI. TRAVELING CONDITIONS FOR COLORED PASSENGERS:

Conditions of travel on railroads have improved to so marked a degree that few complaints have come into our offices, and during the year, I have had occasion to report from personal experience and observation only a few cases of abuse along this line. In every case so reported, I have found the railroad authorities, "the higher ups", anxious to get these reports and ready to correct these abuses. This statement is not intended to make the impression, however, that in regard to traveling facilities for colored people the millennium has been

reached. Many causes for complaint still exist. I will take time for only one example. Many trains coming into our stations have a colored porter, for the colored coach. When the train reaches its destination, this colored porter hastens to the white coach with a foot stool to help white women and children from the car, while colored women and children are left to get off with their luggage as best they may. A great many white people feel the injustice of these things to their colored fellow citizens. If these would make observations in their travel and report to the railroad officials incidents of injustice to the Negro passenger, a very valuable assistance would be rendered.

The colored people are urged to continue to make reports to the authorities of abuses, giving date, place, incident and the names of witnesses. The office of the Inter-racial Commission would be glad to back up any such reports that are sent to our office.

VII. LAWLESSNESS AND LYNCHING:

We note with deep concern the wave of crime that has spread from one end of our state to the other, and join in prayer with all good citizens that this tendency in our life may be speedily checked to the end that law and order may prevail, and respect for constituted authority may be held by all the citizens within our borders. We gladly call your attention to the fact that no lynching has disgraced our state since the last meeting of the Inter-racial Conference, though in a number of instances it seemed as if we were very near to such a disgrace. In one case at least, an Inter-racial Committee was instrumental in allaying the passions of a mob and in securing a fair trial of a Negro charged with murder. This instance happened in Breckinridge County near Hardinsburg, where a colored man was accused of killing one white man and of wounding another so desperately that he died within a few days. This crime was committed in such a cold blooded manner as to arouse the evil passions of large numbers of white people in the county, who threatened to take the law in their own hands and speedily avenge the death of the white men. The colored members of the committee for Breckinridge County called a hurried meeting of the colored members of the Inter-racial Committee at Hardinsburg, drew up a statement declaring that the colored people had no sympathy for the Negro that had committed the horrible crime, but urged that the law be allowed to take its course, and if the Negro should be proven guilty, to be given the limit of the law. The white members of the committee joined in this petition, urging that the law be allowed to take its course. The counsel of these men was listened to and the Negro was given a fair trial in the county where the crimes were committed and sentenced to be electrocuted.

VIII. RECREATION:

The Director has carried on a campaign thruout the state in the interest of supervised play for colored school children with gratifying results. At Mayfield the Board of Education has enlarged the playground surrounding the high school by the purchase of additional ground, and at Jackson, three acres have been donated the colored school for play-ground. In Louisville the Committee on Recreation has held several meetings, one with the entire Board of Park Commissioners, at which definite promises were made by the Board that adequate playground facilities for colored children of Louisville would be provided as soon as the finances at the command of the Board would justify them.

At the call of Mr. Lewis Humphrey, editor of the Louisville Evening Post, members of the Committee on Recreation, together with a number of representative citizens selected by Mr. Humphrey, appeared before the Board of Water Works Commission, where a strong petition was read by Mr. C. Lee Cook, urging the Board to provide a public swimming pool for colored people as adequate and complete as the one already provided for the use of white citizens. The Board promised to give the matter its careful and sympathetic consideration. Indications are that the pool will be built in time for the coming season.

IX. THE ATTITUDE OF THE PRESS OF THE STATE ON RACE RELATIONS:

Since Mr. Lewis Humphrey is to speak on this question, it is only necessary for me to say that in my work as Director of the Inter-racial Commission of Kentucky, I have had the most hearty co-operation of the Press of the city and the state, and that I have found the editors and managers of our Louisville papers most sympathetic and ready at all times to co-operate with the Commission in securing justice and fair play for the colored people and in cultivating better relations between the races. It is within the truth to say that the Press of Kentucky has given larger space and more hearty endorsement and co-operation to the Movement than has been found in any other state in the South.

I have thus at some length set forth the Inter-racial situation in the state of Kentucky as it has appeared to me with a view of not only reporting the work done, but of getting the whole situation before the Inter-racial Commission, the Findings Committee and the good people of Kentucky, confident that when the facts become known and an appeal is made directly to the hearts and consciences of the people of Kentucky, the response in behalf of justice and fair play will be prompt and generous.

Report of the Third State Inter-Racial Conference Conference Theme; Some Kentucky Problems Requiring Inter- Racial Cooperation in Their Solution:

The first session of the Third State Inter-racial Conference was held in the Jefferson County Court House, Friday, December 15 at 1 o'clock, with Mr. P. C. Dix, State Secretary, Y. M. C. A., Active Chairman, presiding. The meeting was opened with a song, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic", led by Professor W. E. Newsom of Cynthiana. The 17th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles was read by Dr. Noah W. Williams, pastor of the Quinn Chapel A. M. E. Church, Louisville. Prayer by Dr. Noah W. Williams followed. Song, "Saviour Do Not Pass Me By", was led by Professor W. E. Newsom. Selection, "Swing Low Sweet Chariot" by Simmons University Choir was sung.

The Report of the year's work was read by Dr. James Bond, Director of the Inter-racial Commission for Kentucky.

Address, "Contribution of the Press to Right Race Relations" by Mr. Lewis Humphrey, Editor of the Evening Post, Louisville. Discussion of this question followed, Rev. F. C. Locust, Pastor of The First Baptist Church, Covington; Rev. W. H. Steward, Louisville; Mrs. Fannie Givens, Louisville; Mrs. Rebecca Tilley, Christiansburg; Rev. R. W. Crawford, Paducah; Mr. I. Willis Cole, Louisville; Mrs. Lavinia B. Sneed, Louisville; Miss Alice Lloyd, Maysville; Mrs. L. B. Fouse, Lexington; Professor J. T. Hallberton, Hickman, Mrs. Maud S. Clifford, LaGrange and Dr. A. E. Thomson, Lincoln Ridge, participating.

Reading, "Grant and Lee", and "Ned's Psalm of Life for the Negro", by Professor Joseph S. Cotter.

Address, "Problems of Negro Schools" by Professor F. M. Wood, State Supervisor of Colored Schools, Paris. This question was discussed by Professors W. S. Blanton, Frankfort; Joseph S. Cotter, Louisville; H. F. Jones, Henderson; Rev. Watson, Shelbyville; Mrs. Clark, Shelbyville and Dr. C. H. Parrish, Louisville.

Address, "The Importance of the Introduction in Kentucky Colleges of Courses on Race Relations" by Dr. C. S. Gardner of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville. Mrs. Fannie Givens opened the discussion on this important question. Professor J. W. Bell, Hopkinsville; Rev. R. E. Jones, Louisville; Mrs. L. B. Fouse, Lexington; Col. P. H. Callahan, Louisville; Mrs. Chas. Semple, Louisville; Professor G. W. Jackson, Louisville; and Professor W. O. Nuckolls, Providence, continued the discussion on this topic.

"European Side Lights on Our Race Problems" was discussed by Mr. P. C. Dix, State Secretary, Y. M. C. A.

Following the registration of delegates, the meeting adjourned until 8:00 P. M.

The second session of the Third State Inter-racial Conference began at 8:00 P. M. in the Jefferson County Court House, Dr. Wm. J. Hutchins, President of Berea College, presiding. The Audience recited the 28 Psalm, led by Dr. John Lowe Fort, Pastor of Trinity M. E. Church, Louisville. Dr. Fort then led in prayer. Music was rendered by Lincoln Institute Quartette, "Listen to De' Lambs A' Cryin' and "Hard Trials".

Address by Dr. I. Garland Penn, Secretary of the Board of Education for Negroes of the M. E. Church, Cincinnati, Ohio, "The Larger Educational Outlook for the Colored People of the South."

The Jackson Street M. E. Church Male Chorus, sang "Goin' To Shout All Over God's Heav'n" and "I Want to Be A Christian in My Heart."

Address by Dr. George E. Haynes, Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, New York, "The Compelling Power of Good Will in Race Relations." The audience sang "America".

Address by Bishop George C. Clement, Louisville, "How Can the White and Colored People of Kentucky Co-operate in Reducing Crime and in Securing Proper Punishment for Criminals Where Both Races Are Involved?"

Music, "There's A Great Camp Meetin' in The Promised Land", by Lincoln Institute Quartette, Lincoln Ridge., after which the meeting adjourned until 9:35 A. M. Saturday morning.

The last session of the Third State Inter-racial Conference began at 9:35 A. M. Saturday morning in the Jefferson County Court with Col. P. H. Callahan, Louisville, presiding. Professor W. E. Newsom led the song, "Leaning On His Everlasting Arm". A passage of scripture was read by Dr. M. B. Lanier, Dean Theological Department Simmons University who led in prayer.

Address, "Woman's Part in the Improvement of Race Relations" by Miss Alice Lloyd, Maysville. On motion of J. Francis Wilson, Harrodsburg, it was voted that the address delivered by Miss Lloyd be submitted to the conference, for publication. Mrs. Lavinia B. Sneed, Louisville, led in the discussion of this question. Those following were Mrs. Fannie Givens, Louisville; Mrs. Maud S. Clifford, LaGrange; and Mrs. Rebecca Tilley, Christianburg. Dr. George E. Haynes, New York; Mrs. L. B. Fouse, Lexington; Professor W. S. Blanton, Frankfort; Professor J. W. Bell, Hopkinsville; Rev. Constantine Schaaf, Louisville; Mrs. Chas Semple, Louisville; Mrs. Helm Bruce, Louisville. It was moved and seconded that the discussion given by Mrs. Sneed be submitted to the conference, for publication. It was voted that a meeting of the women of the state be called to discuss Inter-racial problems, with Mrs. Helm Bruce as Chairman of Committee on Arrangements.

Dr. W. W. Alexander, Director of the Inter-racial Commission, Atlanta, Ga. spoke on "Progress in Building Better Race Relations."

Address by Mrs. J. B. Judah, Louisville, on "How Can the Living Conditions of the Negro Population Be Improved?"

Discussion opened by Mr. E. A. Carter, Executive Secretary Urban League, Louisville.

The discussion of the subject "Uneven-Handed Justice in the Courts" was opened by Attorney N. M. Willis, Louisville.

Report of the Findings Committee was read by Dr. A. E. Thomson, Lincoln Ridge. The report was unanimously adopted.

See Report of Findings Committee.

REPORT OF THE FINDINGS COMMITTEE

State Inter-Racial Conference, Louisville, Ky.

December 15-16, 1922.

The Findings Committee wish to put on record their appreciation of the optimistic spirit which marked the report of Dr. James Bond, Field Secretary, indicating that great progress has been made during the past year in co-operation and good will between the races.

As an evidence of this we note that four new substantial school buildings have been erected. "The Trend of the Races" by Dr. George E. Haynes, has been studied by groups of white people. Conditions on railroads have been greatly improved, the officials being willing to correct deficiencies when appealed to. It is also very gratifying to note that one lynching has been prevented by the prompt action of the Inter-racial Committee.

The Findings Committee recommends that the conference place on record its conviction:

First: that race differences are based on prejudice, the basis of which is misunderstanding.

Second: that race friction and false judgment between the races are hindrances to economics and to ethical and moral problems which can only be solved by knowledge on the part of both races. This knowledge will best be attained by a fair and mutual study of race relations.

Third: therefore, that courses of study of racial problems should not only be introduced into colleges, but extended to include courses on Race Relations in high and normal schools as well.

Crime. There can be no question that righteousness, racial or otherwise, calls for equal justice and impartial enforcement of law in our courts regardless of race or color. This each race should call for and support.

To the end that Negro districts in cities may be freed from crime we urge the appointment of Negro policemen for such districts.

We also urge that Negroes who, under the law, are qualified for jury service be given their full opportunity thus to serve.

Further: we recommend that the press be urged to exercise care to publish impartially violations of law on the part of either race, and also that it set before the public an impartial account of the meritorious achievements of both races.

We recommend that a constant and determined effort be made to judge the Negro not by any traditions of the past, but by the advance guard who are looking to the highest possibilities of the future. The Negro should be judged, not by the disorderly and light minded of the race, but by those who are trained to meet the issues and bear the responsibilities of life today.

The committee is in thorough accord with the view that good will, founded upon intellectual, moral and spiritual knowledge, will produce a compelling power which, linked with the proper commanding physical forces, will combat the destructive work of prejudice and build constructive and well founded community life.

We recommend that the better side of Negro life be studied and published, and that all organized effort to assert the power of good citizenship be emphasized and supported.

Negro Schools.

The committee recommends:

First: that a more generous and substantial appropriation be made by the State Legislature for educational purposes, and that the Negro be given his just and equitable part of such appropriation.

Negroes

Second: that a scale of adjustment of salaries in city high and normal schools be adopted which shall remove all racial inequality.

Third: that Mr. P. C. Dix be requested to continue his efforts to work out a fair and equitable basis for the accrediting of Negro high and normal schools whereby they may gain entrance into the North Central Association of Colleges.

The committee recommends that, in view of the recognized difficulty of enlisting the co-operation of the white people of the state in the sessions and work of the Inter-racial Conference, the white press of the state be very earnestly urged to give the conference its best service to the end that all white people may be fully informed of the subject.

Realizing that many white women have no adequate idea of the tragedy of the Negro woman's upreach to the virtue of purity, we recommend a most sympathetic study of the question.

We recommend that, in every city and community, a comprehensive Women's Inter-Racial Committee be formed, consisting of representatives from such organizations as the various churches, parent-teachers' associations, civic clubs, Y. W. C. A.'s, etc. who will meet for study of local conditions and such action as may be needed.

We recommend that the greatest possible emphasis be placed on the necessity of maintaining an equal inter-racial standard of sexual morality in all penal and reformatory institutions.

Finally: we recommend that in every community the distribution of facilities for recreation, housing, sanitation, street lighting and other necessities be carefully and righteously apportioned to both races.

Respectfully submitted,

The Findings Committee,

A. Eugene Thomson, Chairman, Lincoln Ridge
Mrs. George Madden Martin, Louisville
Mrs. W. J. Piggott, Irvington
Miss Alma Schmitt, Louisville
Mrs. Helm Bruce, Louisville
Mrs. W. B. Matthews, Louisville
Mrs. L. B. Fouse, Lexington
Mr. Benedict Elder, Louisville
Col. P. H. Callahan, Louisville
Hon. H. V. McChesney, Frankfort
Rev. W. H. Steward, Louisville
Prof. J. W. Bell, Hopkinsville
Dr. J. H. Letcher, Henderson
Dr. W. J. Weston, Paducah

