RURAL KENTUCKY IN PEACE AND WAR

A Study of the Conditions and Resources of the State, With Suggestions for Improvement in the Immediate and More Remote Future.

FOREWORD

In the following pages we have stated some facts and figures in regard to the rural portion of the Commonwealth. We intended to gather our data from sources considered to be the most reliable and accurate. We have tried our best to avoid any mistakes or errors that might have occurred. We believe that the information presented is accurate and true. It is our hope that the data presented will be useful to those interested in rural Kentucky.

THE WESTERN NORMAL SCHOOL

For a quarter of a century the Western Normal School has been training teachers to work among the schools of rural Kentucky.

The Rural Health Conditions in Kentucky

The Rural Health Conditions in Kentucky is a study of the rural health conditions in the state. It was published by the Western Normal School in 1918.

The study was conducted by a team of researchers who visited rural Kentucky and collected data on health conditions in the state. The team found that rural Kentucky had a high proportion of illiterate people, and that many of the people living in rural Kentucky were not receiving proper medical care.

In the study, the researchers recommended several actions that could be taken to improve health conditions in rural Kentucky. These included the establishment of more rural health clinics, the training of more rural health care providers, and the provision of more health education programs for rural Kentucky.

The study also recommended the establishment of a rural health commission to oversee the implementation of the recommendations. The commission would be responsible for ensuring that the necessary resources were available to support the implementation of the recommendations.

The study was well-received by the state government and other organizations interested in improving health conditions in rural Kentucky. It helped to raise awareness about the health conditions in rural Kentucky and provided a foundation for the development of future policies and programs aimed at improving health conditions in rural Kentucky.
in 1915, 1,521 teachers taught for the first time, or about one school in every six. About one-third of our country teachers is less than three years old; one-sixth must have a full corps of well-trained teachers. Twenty-five states must be supplied every five years, or about that time.

In 1915 the rural teachers of the state were certified as follows: 2,211 held first class certificates; 477 hold State Board of Education certificates; and 451 hold certificates issued by the state superintendents of schools. Only 3,141 of these teachers were taught in normal schools and 341 had been to a State Normal School or school of education. A complete survey of some counties in the state shows that the state every year was in the training of teachers; 30 per cent were trained, 30 per cent are partially trained and 40 per cent are wholly untrained. The state superintendent's report gives a more complete picture of conditions in the state, as a whole, not better than this, but rather that they are not so good. This means that 60 per cent of the children in the rural schools, if they go to school at all, must go to schools that are wholly untrained for their work.

Distribution of Rural Pupils.
In 1914-15, there were 33,813,569 pupils. Our white rural pupils attended schools that were divided as follows:
- First grade: 111,139
- Second grade: 15,759
- Third grade: 15,503
- Fourth grade: 15,503
- Fifth grade: 16,237
- Sixth grade: 17,933
- Seventh grade: 22,937
- Eighth grade: 27,953
- Ninth grade: 27,953
- Tenth grade: 27,953
- Eleventh grade: 27,953
- Twelfth grade: 27,953
- Total: 273,393

For more pupils were in the first three grades than in the fourth through the eighth grades. At least 2,500,000 children are not reading in the first three grades. If these children are not reading what are they doing? The majority of these schools are in the thinly populated regions of the state, but even in the most densely populated areas of the state, there are 2,500,000 children who do not read. These schools are usually expected to educate children who are beyond their educational level.

2. More scholarship and training as a basis for their future.
3. Consolidation and transportation of pupils whenever and wherever at all times, without waste of time.
4. Good hand work for boys and girls of every grade.
5. The six and six plan for rural schools.
6. Legal distribution of resources in every educational division at the end of six years.
7. State aid for consolidated schools.
8. State aid for all vocational work.
9. More need for centralization of rural industrial and vocational teachers.
10. State aid in the purchase and maintaining of educational equipment.
11. A higher degree of qualification of all rural teachers.
12. A higher degree of qualification of our rural school superintendents.
13. Establishment of a normal school that is simple and in harmony with the rural school system.
14. Extension work from the Normal Schools that shall teach the schools in the country.

The Rural Church.
Our rural people are naturally religious. Practically all of them believe in the fundamental principles of Christianity. Many of them will not live, if they can help it, where the church is not the meeting place of the community. This fact will account for a great deal of the rural morale in the towns and cities in recent years. This does not mean that the church is the only influence in the life of the community, but it means that the church is a very important influence.

Rural Kentucky with a population of 1,500,000 has about 2,500,000 children of Christian parents. They bring very largely to their denominations, so the problem is not so complex as it is in many places. But a careful study of the questions in numerous small areas brings the conclusion that the rural church is not growing. Perhaps one-fourth of the rural churches are growing, one-fourth are about standing still, and one-fourth are losing ground. Attendance at church services is usually much poorer and less than half our rural children have any Sunday school advantage. The same is true in counties in southern states in the past five years ago. The preaching is often dull and uninteresting, and the people are disinterested. whereas, in the coast counties and some others, the people are interested, and the church is growing.

In 1915, 1,520 teachers taught the sacred calling as a temporary six years. In 1915, 1,520 teachers taught the sacred calling as a temporary six years. In 1915, 1,520 teachers taught the sacred calling as a temporary six years. In 1915, 1,520 teachers taught the sacred calling as a temporary six years. In 1915, 1,520 teachers taught the sacred calling as a temporary six years. In 1915, 1,520 teachers taught the sacred calling as a temporary six years.

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Military Training to Be Offered in the Fall

Western Normal to Co-operate With War Department in the Establishment of the Student Army Training Corps.

Great Opportunity For Young Men Just Out Of High School

Arrangements have practically been completed with the War Department at Washington whereby military training will be offered by the Western Normal in the fall. Under the plan any student may take the work he desires, but it is not compulsory. The purpose is twofold: First, to develop as a great military asset the large body of young men in the colleges, and second to prevent unnecessary waste and duplication of the colleges through indiscriminate volunteering by offering to the students a definite and immediate military status. Those students who did not graduate this past spring are urged by the War Department and by this institution to continue their education and take advantage of this opportunity to serve the nation. In telegraphic and student wire rooms, Western Normal students and faculty members will be instructed to refer all those students who are not working out on account of education; Prof. W. H. P. Moore, director of the Abington High School in Boston, is at present in charge of the training at this institution.

- (a) Students' Army Training Corps. There will be created in the Army Normal Normal the Students' Army Training Corps. The training units to be organized under this plan will be designated the Students' Army Training Corps units.

- (b) Enlistment and Enrollment. All able-bodied students in the colleges in which training units are organized will be encouraged to enlist. If, however, the enlistment age of eighteen is not reached the enrollment will be continued and all students over eighteen will constitute members of the Army of the United States, and they will become subject to active service at the pleasure of the administration.

- (c) Uniforms. The following information will be of interest.

**UNIFORMS**

Uniforms consisting of heavy woolen overcoat, two cotton coats, a pair of cotton trousers, one pair of boots, one pair of gloves, one pair of over-gloves, one hat, and one card will be furnished. The uniform will be the same for all institutions and will be furnished without expense to the student. The uniform will be issued to the student at the time he enlists, and he will be expected to bring his own personal effects.

**OPPORTUNITY FOR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES**

The mental training that is gained from the completion of four years of high school courses by a student who has given himself personal training for the military will be of great value to him in a position where he can command a splendid résumé of education and experience. It has become the custom for superintendents of city and town schools to require such students to take a course in military training each year with a view of becoming acquainted with the principles and essentials of training. It is also thought that such students will be of great value to the country.

Very truly yours,

(Name)

The following young people expect to attend school somewhere next year:

(Name)

The Students' Army Training Corps will be organized in the Army Normal Normal beginning on the first of October, and will continue until the completion of the regular school term. The corps will be organized into three units, each consisting of 500 officers and men. The officers will be elected by the students from the ranks of the corps at the beginning of the term, and the men will be assigned to the corps by the Adjutant General of the United States. The corps will be organized into three units, each consisting of 500 officers and men. The officers will be elected by the students from the ranks of the corps at the beginning of the term, and the men will be assigned to the corps by the Adjutant General of the United States. The corps will be organized into three units, each consisting of 500 officers and men. The officers will be elected by the students from the ranks of the corps at the beginning of the term, and the men will be assigned to the corps by the Adjutant General of the United States.

In order to supplement the instruction given in the corps, the following courses will be offered:

1. **Military Training**
   - Officers will be required to attend classes in military training each day of the week, except on Saturday, and will be expected to attend at least four hours of instruction each day.

2. **Engineering**
   - Officers and men will be required to attend classes in engineering each day of the week, except on Saturday, and will be expected to attend at least four hours of instruction each day.

3. **Mathematics**
   - Officers and men will be required to attend classes in mathematics each day of the week, except on Saturday, and will be expected to attend at least four hours of instruction each day.

4. **Science**
   - Officers and men will be required to attend classes in science each day of the week, except on Saturday, and will be expected to attend at least four hours of instruction each day.

5. **Arts and Letters**
   - Officers and men will be required to attend classes in arts and letters each day of the week, except on Saturday, and will be expected to attend at least four hours of instruction each day.

In addition to the instruction given in the corps, the following courses will be offered:

1. **Military Training**
   - Officers and men will be required to attend classes in military training each day of the week, except on Saturday, and will be expected to attend at least four hours of instruction each day.

2. **Engineering**
   - Officers and men will be required to attend classes in engineering each day of the week, except on Saturday, and will be expected to attend at least four hours of instruction each day.

3. **Mathematics**
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4. **Science**
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5. **Arts and Letters**
   - Officers and men will be required to attend classes in arts and letters each day of the week, except on Saturday, and will be expected to attend at least four hours of instruction each day.
We present here the newest form of the course of study. This is the course required of students coming directly from the grades. Teachers holding classes certifying high school graduates and others of equal scholarship will be given credit for all but one or two of the subjects given in the Preparatory Course. High school graduates from first-class accredited high schools and others of equal scholarship are expected to complete enough work in the Elementary Certificate in three terms, the Advanced in four terms, and the Intermediate in eight years.

**PREPARATORY COURSE.**

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<td>Reading</td>
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<td>Possession</td>
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**ELEMENTARY CERTIFICATE COURSE.**

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<td>Agriculture</td>
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<td>Physical Ed.</td>
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<td>Spanish</td>
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<td>Science</td>
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<td>Social Studies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rural History</td>
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**INTERMEDIATE CERTIFICATE COURSE.**

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<td>Science</td>
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**ADVANCED CERTIFICATE COURSE.**

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<td>Rural History</td>
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**FREE TUITION.**

There is plenty of free tuition in this variety of courses for all persons eligible to appointment by the county superintendent. If you have not already received an appointment for free tuition it would be well for you to see or write him at once and ask him to issue you your appointment. For all your tuition at the registrar office when you come to us. Begin now to make your arrangements to enter at the opening of the fall term.

**RURAL SCHOOL HISTORY.**

**CREDITS.**

<table>
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**TEXT BOOKS USED.**

Our catalog will be mailed to any one requesting it. Be sure to send for it. It gives complete information concerning all items of expense and list of text books used, as well as the different courses of study.
"The townsman and his country brother places the town and rural life in a peculiar light. The fact is, both have been tiring tasks to many. The townsman, with the town as a background, is always expected to be a man of culture and a scholar. The country boy, on the other hand, is expected to be a hard worker and a good farmer. Yet, the townsman and the country boy both have their own virtues and drawbacks."

"What events in progress shall we choose at this point to transpose into the history of rural life?" demands Mr. J. B. Thomas. "Well, boys and girls, consider the fact that the majority of our people, from without or within, have been educated in the rural school. This is a very important fact to consider."

"Let us examine the rural school. It is the摇

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Each day I find new corners
To turn in and see what's there,
I know the invisible is not
To be just a dream to me.
I am a seeker of the unseen
And I do not fear the unknown.
I am a lover of the forgotten
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And I am not afraid of the unknown.
I am a seeker of the unseen
And I do not fear the unknown.
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