

July 8, 1936

[Bowling Green, KY]

FDR Speech File

READING COPY

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT

BOWLING GREEN

JULY 8, 1938.

"Wills" Logan

I am glad to stop, if even for only a minute or two, in the historic town of Bowling Green.

I am especially happy to do so because it is the home town of an old friend of mine, Judge Logan, the Junior Senator from the State of Kentucky.

Some day, when history comes to be written, there will be recorded an episode in his life which took place in the year 1938. Unhesitating~~ly~~, clear-cut action on the part of Senator Logan, whereby, at possible personal sacrifice, he stood firmly against dragging the Federal judiciary into a political campaign, will be recognized as a splendid, *of fortitude* ~~unquestioning~~ act of moral and ethical righteousness.

By that act he stands for all time as an example
of probity in public life, of which all Americans should
be proud. *I am proud of him & so is Kentucky*

I have had a delightful afternoon and evening
in Kentucky. I hope to be able to come back to Bowling
Green some day in daylight hours. Good Luck to you and
Good Night.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Original

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83

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INFORMAL REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY
July 8th, 1938.

(Sen. Barkley introduced the President)

Senator Barkley, my friends of Bowling Green:

I am very glad to come here and I only wish
~~that~~ I could see this historical town by daylight. ~~that~~
Some day I want to come back and spend a little more time
with you.

I am especially happy to come to Bowling
Green because ^{it} is the home town of an old friend of mine,
Judge Logan, another splendid senator from the State of
Kentucky.

~~Now~~ I am going to tell you something
that perhaps is a little premature but which you will know
about some day. Some day, when history comes to be
written there will be recorded an episode in the life of
Senator Logan, an episode that took place in the Spring
of the year 1938. Unhesitating, clear-cut action on the
part of Senator Logan whereby, at possible personal sacrifice,
he stood square like a rock, firm like a rock, against
dragging the ~~Federal~~ Federal judiciary into a political
campaign.

That action on his part will be recognized as a splendid and spontaneous act of moral and ethical righteousness. By that act, Senator Logan stands for all time as an example of probity in public life, an example of which all Americans should be proud, ~~and~~ an example of which I and the people of Kentucky are proud.

I am sorry he cannot be with me here ~~today~~. He might be a little embarrassed if I were to say this in his presence, because he is a most modest man.

And I might say something about the Senior Senator from Kentucky. There are a lot of things I would like to say behind his back which would make him blush if I said them in front of his face.

He, as you know, is the Majority Leader of the United States Senate. As the Majority Leader, the leader of the majority party in the senior branch of the legislature of the United States, during all these years, he has been of the utmost assistance in working out the great problems that confront us today.

My friends, today's trip through Kentucky is a very different trip from the one I took in the campaign of 1932. As you know, you cannot compare conditions in 1932 with the conditions in 1938. I sort of sense a deep understanding, a human happiness in the hearts and in the minds of the great majority of Americans

great majority of Americans, a happiness that this country is surviving under a democratic form of government.

About three years ago -- four years ago, I think at the end of the second session of the first Congress in my Administration, I wrote a book, a sort of a history of what had happened during those two years. I called that book by the title "On Our Way" and, believe me, though we have not yet reached the ~~goal~~ goal we set, we are ~~still~~ on our way.

(End)

~~And so I am glad to have been without and I hope that you will give me a chance to come back here some time to see you all by daylight and to see this wonderful country in which you live.~~

* * * * *

I want to thank somebody - I don't know who it is yet -
for a very delightful basket of roses that have been sent
on the train.

You know in 1936 - I have to date right - when I was
campaigning for the Presidency the second time, the Republican
emblem was the sunflower. It was a great mistake - Roses
bloom all through the year, but nobody saw a sunflower bloom
in the first week in November.

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Senator Berkley, my friends of Bowling Green:

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I am especially happy to come to Bowling Green because it is the home town of an old friend of mine, Judge Logan, another splendid senator from the State of Kentucky.

I am going to tell you something that perhaps is a little premature but which you will know about some day. Some day, when history comes to be written there will be recorded an episode in the life of Senator Logan -- an episode that took place in the Spring of the year 1938. Unhesitating, clear-cut action on the part of Senator Logan whereby, at possible personal sacrifices, he stood square like a rock -- firm like a rock -- against dragging the Federal judiciary into a political campaign. That action on his part will be recognized as a splendid and spontaneous act of moral and ethical righteousness. By that act, Senator Logan stands for all time as an example of probity in public life, an example of which all Americans should be proud, an example of which I and the people of Kentucky are proud.

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(End)

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

This is a transcript made by the White House stenographer from his shorthand notes taken at the time the speech was made. Underlining indicates words extemporaneously added to the previously prepared reading copy text. Words in parentheses are words that were omitted when the speech was delivered, though they appear in the previously prepared reading copy text.

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(End)

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"The City of Bowling Green has received many lasting and permanent benefits from the work of the WPA . . . All of these jobs have been worth-while to the city and could not have been carried on had it not been for the assistance of the Federal Works Program."

In his letter, Mayor Callis draws a picture of the distressed condition of more than 800 residents of Bowling Green who in 1935 were in search of any kind of employment that would enable them to feed and clothe their needy families. He contrasts this with the picture of the last two years when these same people had jobs at worth-while work on projects of the WPA and adds "as I look back on the work that has been accomplished under this program, I can see the thousands upon thousands of dollars of useful and needed improvements that have been made and completed, that would not and could not have possibly been made, had it not been for the aid of the Federal Works Program."

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

The report of the city of Covington, Kentucky, in the United States Community Improvement Appraisal was signed by Mr. L. E. McCartt, City Engineer, and by Mr. Theodore Klumper, City Manager. In speaking of the quality of the work performed by the relief workers on projects of the Works Progress Administration the report says:

"In nearly all cases the workmanship has been up to par. In fact the workmanship on street paving has been above par. COMPARED TO THE STREETS CONSTRUCTED UNDER CONTRACT BY THE STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, the WPA JOBS ARE MUCH THE BETTER."

The report also points out that through the operations of the WPA: "Essential facilities and services have been expanded at a much better than normal rate." The report points out that construction of sewers and streets has been advanced from three to five years and that Covington's water system is five years ahead of the normal mark.

HENDERSON, KENTUCKY

One of the outstanding WPA projects in Kentucky is that involving the Audubon Memorial State Park at Henderson. Here workmen of the WPA are nearing the completion of a large two-story stone building in the Norman type of architecture to house the Audubon Museum. Space is provided for four large galleries in which are to be exhibited Audubon's paintings and prints of the birds of America. It will also house various personal effects of John James Audubon now in possession of relatives of the famous naturalist, and will contain other exhibits of the Audubonians.

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Under date of March 9, 1958, President R. A. Kent of the University of Louisville, filed a report in the United States Community Improvement Appraisal. He lists a large number of projects on Belknap campus. He adds:

"In conclusion, it is altogether fitting that I should express our appreciation for the splendid cooperation we have had from the national, state, and district administrations. The University of Louisville, serving a city of 370,000, and enrolling annually in excess of 5,000 students, STANDS TODAY YEARS AHEAD OF WHERE IT WOULD HAVE BEEN WITHOUT THE FEDERAL WORKS PROGRAM."

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In transmitting a report to the United States Community Improvement Appraisal on health projects in Kentucky, Dr. A. T. McCormack, State Health Commissioner, under date of March 5, 1938, to State WPA Administrator George H. Goodman, states:

"I desire to say in behalf of the State Department of Health that we have appreciated the fine cooperation you have extended and are heartily in accord with the policies in administering the WPA service projects for the people of Kentucky."

PADUCAH, KENTUCKY

In a letter dated March 15, 1938, reporting for the City of Paducah in the United States Community Improvement Appraisal, City Manager L. V. Bean, outlines the many accomplishments of the relief workers in that city. He gives special emphasis to the work done in Paducah in connection with last year's flood, and of this he says:

"The work done by the WPA during and after the flood was of such benefit to the city of Paducah that it is impossible to describe the same. Without the aid given to the city by the WPA we would have been unable to come back in the splendid fashion that we have. It would have been impossible for the city to secure funds from any other source for its rehabilitation work."

RICHMOND, KENTUCKY

Under date of February 21, 1938, President H. L. Donovan of Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College, refers to a number of construction projects of the WPA on the campus of this school. He then states:

"These projects have not only proved to be of great social and educational value to the institution but they have furnished labor to a number of men who were unemployed. I happen to know men whose families would probably have starved if they had not had this assistance."

011. EMERGENCY FLOOD RELIEF

EXCERPT FROM KENTUCKY NEWSPAPER CLIPPING "KENTUCKY MESSENGER" MARCH 15, 1937

SPLENDID ACHIEVEMENT

Before all phases of the great flood of 1937 cool in history, The Messenger is anxious to record a resume of the courageous, untiring, efficient service rendered during the distress period by one branch of government emergency relief, the Works Progress Administration. The advantage to the flood area in having available immediately this smooth-functioning, far-flung organization becomes apparent as comparison is made between the greatest flood in Kentucky history and its most disastrous predecessor, that of 1913.

When muddy water in January swept out of the upper stretches of the angry Ohio and spread terror and want and destruction in countless Kentucky localities, all WPA engineers were instructed to ignore rules and regulations and to work day and night, if necessary, to save lives and property. Complying with this order, 3,270 workers instantly were found into an active flood combat body and performed Herculean tasks throughout day and throughout night during the emergency. These men were on duty in the first Kentucky WPA district, headquarters in Madisonville, comprising twenty-six counties, all but four of which were affected by flood.

Refugees, most of them, had fled their homes taking only the clothing they stood in. On January 22, all WPA sewing rooms were placed on extra shift, making clothing for refugees. In these rooms, 1435 women worked up 65,551 yards of material into 35,454 garments which were distributed to sufferers. All of this was impossible during the 1913 flood.

As waters receded, the WPA flood army immediately was converted into a salvage corps, in which 9,027 persons swung to the ~~xx~~ following tasks: cleaning public buildings, streets, roads and parks, 2,649; carrying out sanitation measures-burying dead animals, purifying water systems, pumping wells, cisters, basement-1,159; assisting the Red Cross as carpenters, housekeepers, cooks, clerks, stenographers, janitors, 1,868; making temporary repairs to public property, restoring business and traffic, 3,351.

Only two of the many heroic interludes of the time will be recounted here. First WPA engineers and workers labored unceasingly several days building a levee about the pumping station to save Henderson's water supply; when it was seen the battle would be lost, the pumps were moved to high ground, and Henderson continued to get water. Second when the levee at Hickman appeared doomed ~~the~~ and local officials and volunteers refused to continue work because of danger, WPA Engineer John Castelle and twenty-one WPA workers struggled throughout the night and held the levee until army engineers arrived with reinforcements. Then 1,500 men were put to work and Hickman's expensive seawall was saved.

Heroism, like brilliant shafts of light in the darkest storms, stabs into bold relief through every major disaster, becoming of greater significance as distance lends perspective; and, along with the Red Cross, the national guardsmen, the CCC and Countless volunteer agencies, the work of the WPA through the dreary days of Ohio's greatest flood will stand monument to courage, sacrifice and noble impulse as long as memory serves man.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON

C
—

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

July 7, 1938.

Mr. W. D. Hassett,
Assistant to Mr. Stephen Early,
The White House.

Dear Mr. Hassett:

In accordance with our telephone conversation this morning we are transmitting herewith a statement of the expenditures by the Farm Security Administration, formerly the Resettlement Administration, in the state of Kentucky from the inception of its program on April 30, 1935 to June 30, 1938.

Sincerely yours,

Milo Perkins

Acting Administrator.

The expenditures of the Farm Security Administration and its predecessor, the Resettlement Administration, in the State of Kentucky, from the initiation of its program on April 30, 1935 until June 30, 1938, have been as follows:

April 30, 1935 to June 30, 1938

Rehabilitation Loans	\$2,954,770
Emergency Grants	1,493,155
Rural Resettlement projects	1,135,766
Acquisition & Development of sub-marginal land	1,955,359
Tenant Purchase Loans	<u>354,060</u>
Total	<u>\$7,871,110</u>

January 1, 1938 to June 30, 1938

Rehabilitation Loans	\$ 537,591
Emergency Grants	9,507
Rural Resettlement projects	160,099
Acquisition & Development of sub-marginal land	181,285
Tenant Purchase Loans	<u>354,060</u>
Total	<u>\$1,212,542</u>

9,083,652

7871,110
1212,542
 9,083,652

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET
WASHINGTON

D

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HASSETT:

There is attached hereto a statement showing the allocations or expenditures of Federal funds in the State of Kentucky for the period from March 4, 1933 to date, and during the period January 1, 1936 to date. The latter figures are, of course, included in the total from March 4, 1933 to date. With the exception of the item for public buildings, the figures used are on the expenditure basis. In some cases no allocations are made, while in other cases the apportionment and the expenditure are simultaneous. The amount included for public buildings, however, is the total limit of cost of buildings authorized for construction during the periods covered.

While the Tennessee Valley Authority has spent very little money in the State of Kentucky up to the present time, there is included in the appropriation act for the fiscal year 1939 authority for the commencement of construction on a dam at or near Gilbertsville, Kentucky. The ultimate cost of this project, including power development, is \$112,000,000. Approximately, \$2,500,000 of the 1939 appropriation will be spent on this dam.

Although not strictly within the terms of your request, it might also be of interest to state that the Home Owners' Loan Corporation has loaned \$26,057,611 in the State of Kentucky. Of this amount, \$4,721,251 has been repaid. Property worth \$3,449,977 has been taken over by the Corporation (by foreclosure mainly), leaving a balance of loans outstanding in the amount of \$17,886,383.

A. H. Hawton

Allocations or Expenditures
of Federal Funds in the State of Kentucky

	Mar. 4, 1933 to date	Jan. 1, 1938 to date
Rivers and Harbors.....	\$ 10,865,187	\$ 1,279,084
Flood Control.....	2,265,300	256,650
Highways.....	25,397,528	1,408,863
Agricultural Adjustment Adm.	47,365,967	9,685,840
Agricultural Extension.....	2,269,025	289,192
Agricultural Experiment Stations...	575,907	74,602
Civilian Conservation Corps.....	29,532,603	4,287,855
U.S. Employment Service.....	648,000	63,302
Office of Education.....	2,120,490	405,593
Public Buildings.....	5,865,683	1,900,000
TOTAL	\$ 126,909,090	\$ 19,650,982

54707,120

29532,000

4,287,856

33819859

47,049,976

9,685,840

57,655,816

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Vol. VIII.

No. XI.

APRIL 1938

The KENTUCKY CITY

-: IN THIS ISSUE :-

Federal Work Relief in Ky. — An Appraisal

Inferior Courts and "Driving While Drunk"

New Motor Laws For Kentucky

Legislatures Advance Social Welfare

Secretary's Page

Kentucky Firemen's Association

Kentucky Peace Officers' Association

News of the Cities

The Municipal Legate

Miscellaneous

Bond Quotations

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE KENTUCKY MUNICIPAL LEAGUE—LEXINGTON

KENTUCKY CITIES

(Incorporated Cities With Active Government)
(Member Cities Marked With Asterisk*)

First Class	Fifth Class	Sixth Class	LOOKOUT HEIGHTS
*LOUISVILLE	*AUGUSTA	*ADAIRVILLE	*LOYALL
	*BARDSTOWN	*ALEXANDRIA	*MARTIN
	*BARDWELL	*ALBANY	*MORGANTOWN
Second Class	*BEATTYVILLE	*ALLEN CITY	MT. OLIVET
*ASHLAND	*BEAVER DAM	*ALLENSSVILLE	*MT. VERNON
*COVINGTON	*BENTON	*ANCHORAGE	MUNSFORDVILLE
*LEXINGTON	*BEREA	*Arlington	NEBO
*NEWPORT	*BROOKSVILLE	*AUBURN	*NEW CASTLE
*PADUCAH	*BURKESVILLE	*BARLOW	*NEW HAVEN
	*BURNSIDE	*BERRY	NORTH MIDDLETOWN
	*CADIZ	*BLACKEY	NORTH PLEASURVILLE
Third Class	*CALHOUN	*BLOOMFIELD	PARK CITY
*BOWLING GREEN	*CAMPBELLSVILLE	BOONEVILLE	PEWEE VALLEY
*CORBIN	*CARLISLE	*BRADFORDSVILLE	*PHELPS
*FRANKFORT	*CLAY	*BRANDENBURG	*PLEASUREVILLE
*HENDERSON	*CLINTON	*BRODHEAD	*ROCKPORT
*HOPKINSVILLE	*CLOVERPORT	*BROMLEY	*RUSSELL SPRINGS
*HAYSVILLE	*COLUMBIA	*BUFFALO	SACRAMENTO
*MIDDLESBORO	*COLUMBUS	*BURDIN	*SADIEVILLE
	*CORYDON	*BUTLER	ST. CHARLES
	CUMBERLAND	CALIFORNIA	SANDERS
	*DAWSON SPRINGS	*CAVEYVILLE	*SCIENCE HILL
	DRAKESBORO	*CAVE CITY	*SHARPSBURG
	*EDDYVILLE	CLARKSON	SHEPHERDSVILLE
	*ELKHORN CITY	CLAY CITY	SIMPSONVILLE
	*ELKTON	*CORINTH	SLAUGHTERS
	*EMINENCE	*CRAB ORCHARD	*SMITHLAND
	EVARTS	*CRITTENDEN	*SMITH'S GROVE
	*FALMOUTH	CROFTON	*SONORA
	*FLEMINGSBURG	DIXON	*SOUTH FORT MITCHELL
	*GLASGOW	*DOVER	SPARTA
	GRAND RIVERS	*DRY RIDGE	*STAMPING GROUND
	*GRAYSON	*ELSMERE	STANTON
	*GREENUP	*ERLANGER	STRATHMOOR
	*GUTHRIE	EUBANK	*TAYLORSVILLE
	*HARTFORD	*FANCY FARM	TRENTON
	HAWESVILLE	FERGUSON	UFTON
	HELLIER	FLEMING	VAN LEAR
	*HOUSTONVILLE	FLORENCE	VINE GROVE
	*LA GRANGE	*FORDSVILLE	WALLINS CREEK
	*LANCASTER	*FORT MITCHELL	*WALTON
	*LEITCHFIELD	FOSTER	WARFIELD
	*LIVERMORE	FREDONIA	WATER VALLEY
	*LONDON	FRENCHBURG	WAVERLY
	*LOUISA	*GERMANTOWN	WAYLAND
	MANCHESTER	*GOSHEN	WEEKSBURY
	*MIDWAY	*GREENSBURG	*WEST LIBERTY
	*MILLERSBURG	*HANSON	*WEST POINT
	*MONTICELLO	HARDIN	*WHEATCROFT
	*MOREHEAD	*HARRISBURG	*WHEELWRIGHT
	*MORTON'S GAP	*HAZEL	WHITE PLAINS
	NORTONVILLE	HIGHLAND HEIGHTS	*WHITESVILLE
	OWENTON	HIMLERSVILLE	WILDER
	*OWINGSVILLE	HINDMAN	WINGO
	PARK HILLS	*HODGENVILLE	WINSTON PARK
	PERRYVILLE	INDEPENDENCE	*WOODBURN
	*RACELAND	IRVINGTON	*WORTHINGTON
	*RAVENNA	ISLAND	
	*SALERSVILLE	*JAMESTOWN	
	*SEBREE	*JEFFERSONTOWN	
	*SOUTHGATE	*JENKINS	
	*SPRINGFIELD	*JUNCTION CITY	
	*STARFORD	KEVIL	
	*TOMPKINSVILLE	KIRKMANVILLE	
	*UNIONTOWN	*KUTTAWA	
	*VANCEBURG	*LA CENTER	
	*WARSAW	LACKEY	
	*WHITESBURG	LAKE SIDE PARK	
	WICKLIFFE	*LEBANON JUNCTION	
	*WILLIAMSBURG	LEWISBURG	
	*WILLIAMSTOWN	LEWISPORT	
	*WILMORE	*LIVINGSTON	

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FEDERAL WORK RELIEF IN KENTUCKY

AN APPRAISAL

(Editor's Note: This appraisal of the Federal work relief programs in Kentucky was made as the result of the Work Progress Administration. It is based on 74 reports received from as many units of government in Kentucky. These include cities, counties, boards of education, State Departments and State institutions. It is one of similar reports being made in each state. 70 of the state reports will be sent to Washington where they will be combined into a national report.)

We were privileged to participate in the preparation of this statement, and believe it a fair consensus of opinion on Federal activities in the relief program in Kentucky. The appraisal follows.)

Requests for appraisals were sent to approximately 450 sponsors. There were 74 replies. The chief points made in these replies may be summarized as follows:

1. Work relief is favored over direct relief for employable jobless by all the sponsors. Many of the reports did not reveal opinions of the sponsors with reference to the desirability of the programs to the persons employed. On the basis of reports including such comment, the most quoted benefits were (a) protecting the self-respect of the jobless, (b) developing skills among unskilled workers, and (c) preserving through practice, skills already possessed by workers.

2. As far as these reveal, there has been a relatively small amount of "chiseling." Several sponsors stated that in their opinions criticism for "hoon-logging" and "leaf-raking" projects should be considered as chargeable more to sponsors than to the Federal or State administrative agencies. This would seem to be true since the agencies must leave organization of all projects to local authorities. Most of the criticisms of the kind just referred to apply to the CWA period of several years ago. The lists of the projects in Tables I and II, reveal the permanent character of the type of project that is now under construction and that has been done since July 1, 1935.

3. The White Collar Projects came in for a considerable share of the type of criticism just referred to. On the other hand, this kind of project is highly

praised by a number of persons representing larger communities. These different reactions are easy to explain since this type of relief is chiefly rendered and best provided for in the large centers. In passing it may be noted that some of the work done in Music and Art Relief Projects in Kentucky have received highest commendation in Washington when compared with corresponding work in other states.

4. The efficiency of the workers, the quality of workmanship, as well as the quality of workers themselves, are rising steadily under WPA. These facts are due to better organization and administration of relief and to the unfortunate feature of the increasing number of persons having better skills who are being compelled to accept public relief.

5. The need for direct relief has not declined, and is strongly endorsed by the sponsors for unemployable indigents. There is indication in these reports that direct relief is handled in a manner more generally satisfactory under Federal administration than it is now under local control.

6. The sponsors in general feel that need for WPA, or a similar program in their community, is a permanent condition both from the standpoint of the jobless and of the communities themselves. The facts in the case would seem to substantiate this point of view. The lowest number of cases on relief was 36,000 on October 1, 1937. The peak was under KERA with 112,000 cases. At the present time there are 48,600 certified workers on relief rolls in the State with 3,000 more to be added on April 1, on account of the acute unemployment situation in the coal mining districts.

7. The physical effects of the work relief program in communities have been good on the whole, will be of lasting benefit, and in many communities constitute the only improvements of this kind that have been made in a number of years past. One of

SEE NEXT TWO PAGES ALSO →

the benefits accruing has been the material rise in the value of much public property, and indirectly of much private property.

8. It is the poorest communities that seem to speak most strongly in endorsing the work relief program. These have evidently received material improvements far beyond their own resources, but it is to be doubted in any case, beyond actual need.

Community pride has been expressed and has grown in certain centers where before it was largely dormant. Sewing projects and road work are indicated as the types of relief work which have been of most value in these poorer sections. It is significant to note here that there are twenty-seven counties in Kentucky which have defaulted on either the interest or the principal of their debts. Any wonder then that in such centers they endorse the program of Federal Public Works?

9. In this connection it is also worthy of note to state that approximately 70 per cent of all the projects administered in Kentucky under WPA have been road construction. Highways so built have conformed to the standards of the State Highway Department, and therefore represent as good work as that done regularly under state administration.

10. The primary problem in the whole situation seems to be the inability of sponsors to raise funds properly to finance the communities' shares of projects sufficient to keep their certified workers employed. This situation, it is hoped, will be improved by recently enacted State legislation under which assessment levies may be made to raise such funds.

11. The National Youth Administration division of WPA has been greatly appreciated. The sponsors credit it with keeping many young people in school as well as out of the job market. While no available data exist from which one can quote figures that show the exact situation in these two directions, nevertheless there is unanimous agreement that the two conditions noted above have resulted in appreciable extent from the administration of NYA funds. Furthermore, it should be stated that there has been less complaint and more satisfaction with respect to the administration of these funds that can be said to be true of any other relief funds dispensed by the Federal government.

12. It is also highly appropriate to note, as shown in the list in Tables I and II, that a significant number of school buildings have been erected or reconstructed. This phase of relief work has resulted in distinct improvement of educational facilities especially for areas of the State heretofore backward in this public service. Buildings which were a public disgrace have been replaced. The State has been provided with a physical educational plant which it badly needed and could not otherwise get. There has been consolidation among districts. The teaching staff has been enlarged, and the number of children attending public schools has been increased.

13. General good cooperation of Federal agencies with the sponsors is indicated.

14. A special feature, but of very great importance, is the assistance which the WPA gave to communities in the Ohio Valley flood area both during and after the flood of 1937. The WPA was the main-spring of every public agency furnishing relief during this emergency.

15. Finally, it would seem that unemployment relief must be recognized as a permanent problem and that hand-to-mouth policies should be abolished. There should be a planned program of relief financed by budgets under the several units of government, which can be supported on a current revenue basis. It is recognized openly that there are certain communities that have relief burdens utterly beyond their revenue raising abilities to maintain. The burdens of such communities must be distributed and aid secured from larger geographical areas.

REPORT ON THE UNITED STATES COMMUNITY APPRAISAL OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

Accompanying the letter sent to the local officials requesting appraisals of the relief work done in Kentucky, the statement was made that "two broad general considerations should be kept in mind in the appraisal of the work of the committee:

"1. The relative worthwhileness of the programs to the community in the light of both present and future needs;

"2. The relative worthwhileness of the programs to the needy unemployed people who were given work relief by them."

Work relief in Kentucky began with the Civil Works Administration late in 1931. Under this administration there were spent in Kentucky the following sums:

1. Federal government	\$8,767,004
2. By the sponsors	1,215,981

Under the Kentucky Emergency Relief Administration the following sums were spent:

1. By the Federal government	\$9,254,318
2. By the sponsors	2,388,232

Under the Works Progress Administration there will have been spent up to July 1, 1938, the following sums:

1. By the Federal government	\$48,306,607
2. By sponsors	12,076,396

The above figures do not include \$30,000,000 spent by the Public Works Administration.

Further information concerning the projects under the Works Progress Administration is revealed in the list of the "State-Wide Accomplishments from July 1, 1935 to January 1, 1938, as shown in Table I.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION IN KENTUCKY
STATE-WIDE MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS
July 1, 1935 to Jan. 1, 1938.

Table I.

Activities	Unit	New Construction	Reconstruction & Major Repairs
1. Athletic Fields & Playgrounds	Each	90	40
2. Bridges (Avg. length 30')	Each	329	410
3. Buildings—Court Houses, City Halls, etc.	Each	38	46
4. Buildings—Schools	Each	310	610
5. Buildings—Hospitals	Each	3	7
6. Buildings—Gymnasiums	Each	49	13
7. Buildings—Libraries	Each	6	10
8. Buildings—Warehouses, Garages, etc.	Each	173	344
9. City Traffic Survey	Man Hours of Study	46,248	
10. Cross-indexing County Records	No. of Counties	30	
11. Culverts (Avg. length 24')	Each	8,000	600
12. Curb and Gutter	Miles	90	50
13. Dams — Water storage	Each	55	15
14. Mending State owned text books	Each	38,805	
15. Nursery School Classes	Avg. Monthly Attendance	3,690	
16. Highway Guard Rail	Miles	25	
17. Malaria Control	Acres drained	198,000	
18. Mine Sealing	Openings Sealed	2,589	
19. Parks	Each	44	39
20. Recreation Centers	Daily Attendance	20,000	
21. Repairing & indexing library books	Each	113,118	
22. Roads — Grade & Drain (unsurfaced)	Miles	263	180
23. Roads — Grade, Drain & High Type Surface	Miles	183	284
24. Roads — Grade, Drain and Low Type Surface	Miles	4,830	2,130
25. Sanitary Toilets	Each	54,000	
26. Sewers — Trunk Lines	Miles	153	23
27. Sewers — Laterals	Miles	106	
28. Sewing Rooms	Garments Produced	3,300,000	
29. Sidewalks	Miles	116	28
30. Streets — High Type Surface	Miles	147	233
31. Streets — Low Type Surface	Miles	215	118
32. Swimming Pools	Each	20	
33. Water Treatment Plants	Each	8	
34. Water Mains	Miles	53	

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION IN KENTUCKY
STATUS OF PROJECTS
as of January 1, 1938

Table II.

Types of Projects	Completed Federal Funds		Operating Federal Funds		Total Federal Funds Involved
	No.	Expended	No.	Allocated	
Roads	416	\$ 4,057,114.	157	\$22,907,365.	\$26,964,479.
Streets and Sidewalks	226	2,533,835.	143	3,644,357.	6,178,192.
School Buildings	331	2,190,222.	199	2,573,411.	4,763,633.
Other Public Buildings	85	627,072.	66	807,699.	1,434,771.
Recreation	80	774,008.	45	877,026.	1,651,034.
Sewers	85	1,177,027.	63	1,968,394.	3,145,421.
Other Public Utilities	38	295,642.	26	528,235.	823,877.
Professional, Technical & Clerical	89	793,673.	149	910,662.	1,704,335.
Sewing Rooms	115	2,762,407.	166	2,625,944.	5,388,351.
Other Women's Work	26	69,708.	127	526,296.	596,004.
Sanitation & Health	82	414,970.	79	694,004.	1,108,974.
Work Not Elsewhere Classified	63	2,184,156.	21	773,922.	2,958,078.
TOTAL	1636	\$17,879,834.	1241	\$38,837,315.	\$56,717,149.

*Note: Projects include both new construction and reconstruction.

In addition to projects included in above tabulation, the Administration has approved, but not yet started, 1184 projects of all types, permitting the expenditure of Federal Funds in the amount of \$13,807,414.

SPEAKING of SAFETY—

RABBITS MUST BE ABLE TO
MAKE A QUICK GET-AWAY*



TRACK STARS
MUST GET OFF
LIKE A FLASH



SHERIFFS OF THE
OLD WEST HAD
TO BE QUICK
ON THE DRAW



BUT—

MOTORISTS WHO DASH THROUGH ON THE
"YELLOW" LIGHT HAVE ABSOLUTELY NO EXCUSE
FOR SUCH A DUMB STUNT
—THEY'RE A
MENACE!



SID
HIX

SPEAKING OF SAFETY



A MAN MAY BE A ROMEO
ON A LOVE SEAT.~



A DON JUAN ON A
PARK BENCH.~



AND A ROBERT
TAYLOR IN THE
MOONLIGHT.~

BUT IF HE
DOES HIS
NECKING-
WHILE
DRIVING...
HE'S ONLY
A NITWIT!



80
71X