

equally applicable to liberal and cultural education. These two principles are that the boy or girl must be taught on the basis of what each knows, what each thinks, what each is doing, and on the basis of the things in which he or she is interested.

Tuskegee Institute has been fortunate through the wisdom of its founder, Booker T. Washington, in laying the foundation of an industrial training and educational plant in the very beginning to embrace the ideals that are now so universally accepted as fundamental in any scheme of radical awakening and economic ability. The modified social conditions, the curtailment of the total influx of alien-born populations to the reservoirs of industry, the national cleavage of large groups of the Negro population toward urban centers, the enforced demand since the World War for more employees skillfully and technically trained are tremendous economic factors to be encountered and resolved by welfare, industrial and educational institutions. At Tuskegee Institute it has been necessary only to intensify the instructional processes; to make more thorough the methods of educational procedure, and to heighten the degree of cultural and technical attainment required in a more concentrated social environment and a more exacting economic situation.

In a very interesting book on hotel management, by Mr. L. M. Boomer, president of the Boomer-Dupont properties, is the following statement:

"It is safe to predict that many of the department heads of the future will be secured as they have in the past, by promoting minor executives to positions of great responsibility. They will be men and women with broader general education and specialized education because the opportunities to secure both will be more accessible. . . . It is clear, in view of the decrease in foreign-trained employees, that department heads must give more time and attention to organized and systematic training of subordinates. They must develop the instruction and supervision phases of their work. . . . These skilled employees can learn the fundamentals of their work more rapidly

under well organized school training than by any system of modified apprenticeship and practice likely to be adopted in this country."

It has been comparatively impossible, or not without great difficulty, for our young men to be admitted into opportunity schools to obtain apprenticeship training under the auspices of the large industrial organizations. This has been partly due, perhaps, to the very small number of applicants to seek admission at one time. However, since a shift of the Negro population has set in and more significant groups are penetrating the industrial centers, taken together with the falling off of both skilled and unskilled immigrant employees, Mr. Boomer's prediction can be equally applied to a large number of important industries than the hotel business. One instance will suffice.

Under the agricultural extension service, promoted by the Federal Government, the several States, and the agricultural institutions in their respective localities, an increasingly large group of competently trained Negroes are employed as agricultural experts in scientific farming and related home economic pursuits. These young men and women exert an educational influence and the economic point of view over an extensive area of the agricultural South, conducting demonstrations and rendering practical advice and conveying scientific information from the agricultural colleges to the people in the remote rural sections in order that agriculture may be made not only more profitable but that the environment and the home more attractive and habitable. There is an instance, recently, where one of these agricultural experts, a Tuskegee graduate, had become so successful in one section that his fame spread to another and created a keen competition for his services. The result was an increase of 66 2/3% in his salary and a general determination to multiply the number of such experts throughout the agricultural section. Similar examples can be cited of a group of young women, cooperating in home economics, creating more beautiful homes, and bringing cheerfulness and greater contentment to rural life.

The Day-Breakers

By ARNA BONTEMPS

WE are not come to wage a strife
 With swords upon this hill,
 It is not wise to waste the life
 Against a stubborn will.
 Yet would we die as some have done:
 Beating a way for the rising sun.