

Fellowships to Negroes

PERCY HAYES BAKER of Virginia State College, for study of biology and the preparation of school texts in science, at the University of Michigan, \$1,450.

OTIS HOLLEY BERRY of Washington, D.C., for study of music (voice) at the Fontainebleau School of Music, France, \$1,200.

ULYSSES SIMPSON BROOKS of Johnson C. Smith University, North Carolina, for chemical research in the ionization of salts, at the University of Chicago, \$1,250.

DR. HENRY RUTHERFORD BUTLER, JR., of Atlanta, Georgia, for study and guided experience in internal medicine and diagnosis at London Hospital and Medical College, England, \$2,000.

DAVID WADSWORTH CANNON, JR., of Cranford, New Jersey, for studies in education at Teachers College, Columbia University, \$1,500.

RICHARD ALLEN CARROLL of Arkansas State College, for studies in English literature at the University of Michigan, \$1,100.

HORACE ROSCOE CAYTON of Chicago, for studies in sociology and statistics at the University of Chicago, \$1,800.

SCHIEFFELIN CLAYTOR of Virginia, for research in the mathematical problems of topology, at the University of Michigan, \$1,500.

WILL MERCER COOK of Atlanta University, for study of the Negro in French literature, in Paris and in the French colonies, \$2,000.

FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS of Chicago, for creative writing, especially poetry, \$1,500.

WILLIAM HENRY DEAN, JR., of Atlanta University, for study of the economic factors in regional migration and the growth of cities, at Harvard University, \$1,700.

AARON DOUGLAS of New York City, for creative art in portraits, character sketches, and scenes of Negro life, \$1,800.

FELLOWSHIPS

In order to create a leadership in the Negro group and in the South, the Fund awards fellowships to the most talented and most promising individuals that we can find. These fellowships are available to Negroes from any part of the country and in any field of study, and to white Southerners who wish to work on some problem distinctive to the South and who have a definite intention of making their careers in the South.

The fellowships are given on the basis of formal, written applications which must be received by the Fund by the first of January of each year. The several hundred applicants are carefully appraised on the basis of their records and the judgments of persons who know them best. In the light of all the available evidence, the final selections are made by a special committee which consists of Henry Allen Moe of the Guggenheim Foundation, Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University, R. R. Paty of Birmingham-Southern College, and the president and vice-president of the Fund. The awards are normally for \$1,500 and are open to persons between the ages of 22 and 35. Candidates, however, are considered on their merits even if they are somewhat outside these ages, and the amount of the grant varies with the plans and needs of the individual. One hundred thousand dollars is set aside each year for these awards.

Examples of Fellows of recent years may indicate the range of our interests and the kind of influence we hope to stimulate through these grants:

Ralph E. McGill and James S. Pope, young southern journalists, were given an opportunity to spend a year each in Europe, chiefly England and Denmark, studying the social and agricultural problems of those countries and the part played by

newspapers in public life. Pope is now managing editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, one of the most vigorous and progressive of southern papers. McGill is commentator and executive editor for the Atlanta Constitution; his keen, frank discussions of vital problems of the South have wide influence.

William H. Dean, Jr., James E. LuValle, and Schieffelin Claytor are representatives of a growing group of young Negroes of high scientific standing. Dean, now assistant professor at Atlanta University, is rated as one of the very few American scholars with a deep and thorough knowledge of economic history. Claytor, whose specialty is topology - the study of constants - is among the brilliant younger mathematicians of the country. LuValle, who received his doctorate in chemistry at the California Institute of Technology, has joined the faculty of Fisk University where his research is concerned with the very practical and important problem of developing products from the castor bean for various industrial uses.

The fellowships for white Southerners are of too recent origin to enable us to make any final judgments on their careers and achievements, though already distinguished scholars are beginning to emerge, and we have encouraging evidence of attainment in art, business, agriculture, preaching, and public affairs. We can appraise with more assurance the Negro Fellows to whom we have been making awards for more than a decade. Many of these earlier Fellows, helped at critical points of their careers, have achieved national fame.

Marion Anderson was enabled to study in Europe during a crucial phase of the development of her voice and her artistic reputation.

Horace Mann Bond and Max Bond, brothers who are now leaders of the movement toward more realistic education in southern rural schools, received a part of their advanced education and experience as Rosenwald Fellows.

Katherine Dunham was enabled to pursue studies in anthropology and to visit the West Indies in order to learn African dance motives which have been rigidly preserved in those islands. She has distinguished herself as choreographer, teacher, and head of a group of dancers who have received the praise of critics wherever they have appeared.

Langston Hughes was given the opportunity of a year's observation and study in the South. This young author and poet, though he had wandered from Kansas to Africa and many of the countries of Europe, had never lived in the South.

A large number of the members of the brilliant new faculty assembled at Dillard University are Rosenwald Fellows. As would be expected, the concentration of Fellows is to be found at the important university centers of Howard, Fisk, and the Atlanta group of colleges.

James Weldon Johnson and W. E. B. DuBois represent a different type of award. They already had established reputations. Our grants enabled them to turn from their busy and taxing administrative duties and give their full energies to writing. Black Manhattan, St. Peter Relates an Incident, Negro Americans, What Now? and Along This Way came in rapid succession from James Weldon Johnson until the tragic automobile accident cut off his career. Black Reconstruction, a vigorous exposition of the controversial period following the Civil War, came from the pen of W. E. B. DuBois. In his new post at Atlanta University, Doctor DuBois is continuing his thoughtful writing, notably in the editing of the journal Phylon and in such recent books as Black Folk Then and Now and an autobiography entitled Dusk of Dawn.

We recognize that it is highly speculative to attempt to pick in advance persons who are to influence scholarship or public policy. But we are convinced that it is a sound investment to develop fine brains and potential leadership. If the selections are wise even to a small degree, and if the resulting study and experience are at all fruitful, fellowships will contribute to the future of these two groups - Negroes and white Southerners - which in general have less opportunity for widely broadening experience than other sectors of the American population.

During the past twelve years the Fund has given fellowships to some 400 Negroes. During the four years of the present carefully organized program of fellowships, awards have been made to 105 Negroes and to 80 white Southerners. Exhibit A gives outline facts concerning each of these 185 Fellows. *(by subject matter fields)*.

