

Name Cleo Walter Blackburn **Field:** Sociology

Superintendent, Flanner House, Indianapolis, Indiana
816 North West Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Plan of Work

Hypothesis: That the high incidence of social disorganization found among Negroes in the North is due to the impact of the cultural patterns of urban industrial communities upon the relatively simple cultural patterns of village and rural life brought from the South.

Wishes to attend Indiana University working for Ph.D. under Dr. E. H. Sutherland. Has been admitted. Probable duration of work two years, beginning September, 1941. Will return to present position.

Personal Data Born Port Gibson, Mississippi, September, 1909. **Age:** 31
Married, three children.

Undergraduate Work Butler University, A. B., 1932.

Graduate Work Fisk University, M. A., 1936.
Indiana University, 1939-40.

Experience Research director, Delaware City T. B. Association, Chester, Pennsylvania, 1934, \$1500; teacher of sociology, Knoxville College, 1934-35, \$1200; research associate, Tuskegee Institute, 1935-36, \$1560; superintendent, Flanner House, Indianapolis, 1936 - , \$3000.

Accomplishments Scholarships: Fisk University, 1932-33, \$150; Pendle Hill, 1933-34, \$750.

References

L. E. Evans, Indiana University
Donald R. Young, Social Science Research Council
E. H. Sutherland, Indiana University
E. F. Frazier, Howard University
Dean H. Liston, Knoxville College

Budget Summary

Total Amount Needed	\$ 3,213
From Applicant	1,413
From Fund	\$ 1,800

AMOUNT GRANTED

FILE COPY

FISK UNIVERSITY



UNIVERSITY

PLEASE RETURN
TO
JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

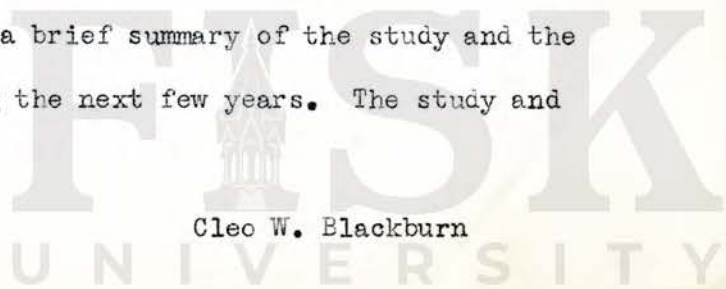
During the past five years, my interests have been centered in the study of social and economic results of the impact of urban and industrial life on the cultural pattern of the Negro, and in the development of a plan for the rehabilitation and integration of marginal Negro families, largely of southern rural, and village heritage, into the social and economic life of the greatly different northern community.

This interest came first as a student, both in college and in graduate school at Fisk University. The plan began to take definite form while a Fellow at Pendle Hill, where the opportunity came to direct a research project for the Delaware County Tuberculosis Association in Chester, Pennsylvania, in which a study was made of the social, economic and health conditions among Negroes in Chester.

Further thought was given to this problem while teaching at Knoxville College and later as a researchworker in the Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute.

The opportunity came in 1936 to combine a definite academic interest with the development of a practical plan in a northern border community in the program of Flanner House. The opinion is shared by a number of sociologists who have interested themselves, that the settlement framework should lend itself admirably to such a plan because not only would there be opportunity for continued study and research, but the settlement program is also sufficiently flexible to provide the machinery for testing the findings.

The plan has been to develop a program on the basis of study which will be valuable not only to Indianapolis, but to other northern communities in similar position with regard to the presence of marginal Negro families. The enclosed material, The Flanner House Plan, sets forth a brief summary of the study and the proposed expanded program to be tested during the next few years. The study and



Cleo W. Blackburn

the program have been developed in Indianapolis during the last five years. It is believed that some definite results will be revealed during the next five years provided sufficient resources are made available for the development of the program.

Definite plans to handle this matter are under way, and the prospects for accomplishing this goal are encouraging.

There is, however, a real need for continued study and analysis of this problem and it is to this end that a Fellowship is now being sought in order that an intensive study of the problem might be made toward completing the research already started.

STATEMENT OF PLAN OF WORK

The proposed study is an attempt to test the hypothesis that the high incidence of social disorganization found among Negroes in the North is due to the impact of the cultural patterns of urban industrial communities upon the relatively simple cultural patterns of village and rural life brought from the South.

During slavery and since emancipation, the Negro, because of his relatively complete isolation due to limitations imposed by the caste system, has developed folk cultural patterns derived basically from the culture of the majority group, but which, in being modified to meet his particular needs, have become distinctly Negro. These patterns present themselves in their purest form in many of the rural farm areas of the South. Excellent examples are shown in certain attitudes and relationships which grew out of the development of the Negro family as an institution.

Negroes migrating to northern, urban industrial communities are faced, therefore, with a two-fold disorganizing force in their adjustment to the cultural patterns of the North. In addition to the social disorganization which is incident to poor housing, unemployment and inadequate incomes, all of which characterize slum areas, there arises the second problem of serious conflict between these relatively simple folk patterns and the more or less complex life of the urban North. This problem is more acute for the Negro group because the continued isolation and lack of participation in the general cultural life of the community prohibit normal integration. In many instances, the only experience the Negro family has with the culture dominant in the community is with such institutions as the court, the relief agencies, and the city hospital.

Settlement programs particularly adapted to the handling of problems arising in the acculturation process could be developed as a result of a scientific study of the nature proposed.

Flamer House might well serve as the laboratory for such a study. In the various departmental activities, the children and young people participating in the services of Flamer House are trained in accordance with modern educational

methods designed toward the development of practical living patterns. Becoming dissatisfied because their home life is not meeting their needs, the children become the intermediary instruments of Flanner House in interesting their parents in its program, thus leading toward the normal integration of their families into the general community life. (Flanner House Plan)

An outline of the general "Study" is attached.

2. The present state of the project (time of commencement, progress to date, etc.) and expectation as to completion.

Much of the factual, statistical material has been collected during the last two years in a general exploratory study, referred to above. Most of the more intimate and subjective materials, such as complete life histories of certain selected subjects, and intensive interviews, are yet to be obtained. A critical analysis of both the factual, statistical material and the subjective materials referred to above in the light of existing literature in the field is now being planned. It will take approximately two years to complete this work.

3. The proposed university, institution of similar grade, or other place where work would be carried on, and the authorities with whom it would be done.

The proposed university is Indiana University, Department of Sociology.

This analysis is to be done under the immediate supervision of the Head of the Department of Sociology, the committee to be appointed by the Dean of the Graduate School, and such special consultants as the committee may approve.

4. Your expectations as to publication or use of the results of your study.

The completed study is to be used as a dissertation to fulfil the requirements of the Graduate School for the Ph. D. degree.

The proposed study will attempt to analyze some of the elements and forces which have been operating in the lives of Negroes in a typical northern community with the hope of understanding the effects of the migration upon the

cultural development of the Negro and suggesting a practical program of integrating this marginal Negro group more fully into the social and economic life of the community.

In addition to its value as a scientific study in the cultural development of the Negro as a city dweller, the study would serve as a theoretical base for the operation of a ten year demonstration program at Flanner House.

5. Subsequent plans for your career.

My present plans are to continue to develop the proposed Flanner House program in the hope of achieving a pattern which will not only be of value to Indianapolis, but to other urban industrial areas north of the Ohio River.

A TENTATIVE OUTLINE
OF A
COMMUNITY STUDY OF INDIANAPOLIS
WITH
PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE NEGRO

PART 1.

1. Introduction
 1. Scope
 2. Purpose
 3. Methods and techniques of conducting study
 4. Indianapolis as an urban community from the standpoint of ecology and the competitive forces and processes in its historical development
 5. History and development of Flanner House and its program
2. Population of Indianapolis
 1. Composition and characteristics, 1890-1935
 2. Distribution and density of Negro population
 - a. Population shifts and mobility
 - b. Political areas - natural areas

PART 2.
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
AMONG INDIANAPOLIS NEGROES

1. General Social Conditions
 1. The Negro family in Indianapolis
 - a. Marital conditions
 - b. Problems affecting family life
 - c. Factors of accord and discord
 - d. Family disorganization
 - e. The impact of urbanization upon the functions of the Negro family
2. Economic Conditions
 1. Occupations - 1890-1935
 2. The Negro as a consumer
 3. Negro business and professionals
 4. Trade practices affecting the Negro
 5. Negro labor-unionism
 6. General costs and standards of living
 7. Savings
 8. Unemployment and relief

3. Housing

1. Tenure of home
2. Owners
 - a. Value
3. Rent areas
4. Residence areas
5. Types of dwellings
6. General living conditions
7. Modern equipment

4. Education and Cultural Interests

1. Education
 - a. Educational facilities
 - (1) Adults
 - (2) Children
2. Cultural Interests
 - a. Use of library
 - (1) Private and public
 - b. Musical instruments
 - c. Newspaper and magazine subscriptions
 - d. General reading habits-personal libraries

PART 3.

INSTITUTIONS AND PERSONALITIES

1. Community Participation in Interest Groups and Institutions

1. Churches
2. Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.
3. Boy Scouts
4. Flanner House and other Social Agencies
5. Clubs
 - a. Social
 - b. Civic
 - c. Art
 - d. Music
 - e. Educational
6. Other interest groups
7. Social differentiation among Negroes in Indianapolis as expressed in community participation and interest groups

2. Recreation

1. Adult-youth
 - a. Recreation and play equipment owned
2. Use of:
 - a. Parks
 - b. Playgrounds
 - c. Camps

Recreation (Continued)

- d. Dances
 - e. Movies
 - f. Other leisure time activities
3. The Negro as a citizen
- 1. Political participation
 - 2. Influence in control of his own community and the community in general
4. Negro crime and delinquency
- 1. The administration of justice
 - a. Police
 - b. Courts
 - c. Penal and correctional institutions
 - 2. The Negro as a criminal
 - a. Crimes- rates - areas
 - b. Types of crimes committed
 - c. Convictions, paroles, pardons
 - 3. Delinquency - Juvenile and adult
 - 4. Prostitution
 - a. Areas
 - b. Case studies

PART 4
NEGRO HEALTH

1. Facilities
- 1. Public - private
 - 2. Clinics
 - 3. Hospitalization
 - 4. Other health agencies
2. Morbidity
- 1. Leading diseases among Negroes
 - 2. Chief causes of Negro morbidity
 - 3. Contributing factors
3. Mortality
- 1. Rates, 1900-1935
 - a. Crude and refined
 - 2. Chief cause of Negro deaths

PART 5
CONCLUSIONS

Note: An attempt will be made to collect in documentary form, attitudes and opinions of Indianapolis Negroes toward certain aspects of group life within the group and between the races in their accommodation to each other.



Butler University

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Office of the Registrar

Official Transcript of the Record of:

NAME Blackburn, Cleo Walter BIRTH { DATE September 27, 1909
 PLACE Port Gibson, Mississippi

ADDRESS Flanner House, 802 N. West St., Indianapolis, Indiana

NAME AND ADDRESS OF PARENT OR GUARDIAN J. D. Blackburn DATE OF MATRICULATION September 18, 1928

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION Christian

ATTENDANCE— FROM: September 18, 1928 TO June 13, 1932 : GRADUATED June 13, 1932

STATUS Graduate (Bachelor of Arts degree) MAJOR SUBJECT Sociology

ENTRANCE CREDITS Southern Christian Institute HIGH SCHOOL: DATE OF GRADUATION May, 1928

PRESCRIBED UNITS				ELECTIVE UNITS	
FRENCH	ENGLISH		4	Physiology	1
GERMAN	HISTORY and Civics		3½	General Science	1
GREEK	MATH. ALG. 1½	GEOM.	1	Agriculture	1
LATIN	SCIENCE, LAB. Biology		1	Bible	2
SPANISH				Shopwork	1
				total 19	

HOW ADMITTED : as a regularly matriculated student

CREDITS

YEAR	COURSE NUMBER	COURSE TITLE	Semester Hours	Grades
1928-29	Eng.1c,2c	Freshman Composition	(2),2	F, D
	Eng.1Ac,2Ac	Freshman Literature	3, 3	D, D
	Eng.Bib.1,2	Old Testament History; New Testament History	5, 5	B-,B
	Pr.Th.73a,73b	Introduction to Religious Education	5, 5	C, B-
1929-30	Chur.Hist.1a,2a	General Church History	5, 5	C, C-
	Eng.1k	Freshman Composition	2	C
	Econ.1b	Principles of Economics	5	C
	French 1f,2f	First Year French	5, 5	B-,A-
1930-31	Phil.1	Psychology	3	B-
	Phys.Educ.		1	P
	French 3b,4c	Second Year French	5, 5	D, C-
	New Test.231	New Testament Times	3	B-
	New Test.331	Church in Judea	2	B-
	New Test.283	Life of Christianity	3	B-
	Soc.2a	Social Problems	3	B
1931-32	Soc.9,10	American Race Problems; Anthropology	5, 5	A-,A-
	Phys.Educ.		1, 1	P, P
	Ger.101g,102f	Elementary German	5, 5	B-,B-
	Phil.305	History of Philosophy	3	B-
	Soc.311	Principles of Sociology	3	B
	Soc.331	Criminology	5	A-
	Soc.332	Latin American Civilization	3	B
Soc.334	History of Social Thought	2	A-	
Zoo.101a,102a	Elementary Zoology	5, 5	B-,B	
Phys.Educ.		1	P	
Total			125	4P.Ed.

Credits—

YEAR	COURSE NUMBER	COURSE TITLE	Semester Hours	Grades

.....Cleo Walter Blackburn.....was a student in Butler University for.....four.....Semesters
and.....no.....Summer Sessions. He is entitled to honorable dismissal.
Date.....December 23, 1940.....

.....*C. R. Mayers*.....
Registrar, Butler University.

GRADING SYSTEMS

Credits—

A semester hour signifies one recitation a week throughout a semester. One hundred and twenty semester hours of class work, with equal number of grade points, and four hours of physical training, are required for graduation.

In force until September, 1927	
Grades	Grade Points per hour of credit
A95%	}.....3.
A— 90 to 94%	
B85 to 89%	}.....2.
B— 80 to 84%	
C75 to 79%	}.....1.
C— 70 to 74%	
D65 to 69%	}.....0.
D— 60 to 64%	
E55 to 59%Condition
F Below 55%Failure
IIncompleteIncomplete

In force until September, 1937	
Grades	Grade Points per hour of credit
A Distinctly Superior.....	3.
A— Superior	2.5
B Distinctly Good.....	2.
B— Good	1.5
C Fair	1.
C— Below Average.....	.5
D Poor	0.
E Condition	
I Incomplete	
F Failure	
W Official Withdrawal	
WF Unofficial withdrawal or withdrawal while doing failing work	

Beginning in September, 1937	
Grades	Grade Points per hour of credit
A Superior	3.
B Good	2.
C Fair	1.
D Poor	0.
F Failure	1. Negative
WF Unofficial withdrawal or withdrawal while doing failing work	1. Negative
W Official withdrawal.....	
I Incomplete	

This transcript bears the University Seal and is therefore an official copy. The recipient should return it to Butler University for verification, if mutilated.

The first transcript is furnished free. A fee of \$1.00 is charged for each additional copy.

*Courses taken in the Evening Division.

STUDENT RECORD, FISK UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Student **Blackburn Cleo Walter** Date of Transcript **December 24, 1940**

Home Address **LAST NAME FIRST NAME MIDDLE NAME** Date and Place of Birth

Admitted from **High School** Place

Ent. Cond. **Removed** Credits **Admitted from Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind.**

ENTR. UNITS	LANGUAGE				HISTORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE					MATHEMATICS				SCIENCE				GENERAL						TOTAL			
	Eng.	Latin	Fr.	Sp.	Med. Mod.	AM.	Civics	Econ.	Prob. A. D.	Alg.	Gen.	Plain Geom.	Solid Geom.	Biol.	Gen.	Phys.	Chem.	Home Econ.	Man. Tr.	Music Theo.	Music Appl.	Draw	Bookg		Sten.	Typ.	

UNIVERSITY RECORD

Descriptive Title of Course	Dep't	Number	Credit Hours	Mark	Descriptive Title of Course	Dep't	Number	Credit Hours	Mark
Graduate Department									
I Quarter 1932-33									
Cultural Conflicts	Soc	213	5	A					
Advanced Social Theory	Soc	222	5	B					
II Quarter 1932-33									
The City	Soc	211	5	B					
Social Investigation & Research	Soc	215	5	A					
The Family	Soc	123	5	B					
III Quarter 1932-33									
The Negro in America	Soc	124	5	B					
General Statistics	Stat	101	5	A					
Population & Society	Soc	200	5	B					
*****THE END*****									

Each semester is of 18 weeks duration. A quarter is 12 weeks.
 Each lecture or recitation period is 55 minutes.
 Each laboratory period is 115 minutes. Each semester hour represents one lecture, recitation or laboratory period per week for one semester or the equivalent.
 Each quarter hour represents one lecture, recitation or laboratory period per week for one quarter or the equivalent.
 A—High distinction; B—Superior; C—Average
 D—Lowest passing mark; E—Failure; I—Incomplete; WD—Withdrawn without credit.
 120 Semester hours and 120 quality points or 180 quarter hours and 180 quality points are required for graduation.

Dates of attendance **Fall 32** to **June 33**
 Major Subject **Sociology** Minor Subject _____
 Total number of credits secured **40 Quarter Hours**
 Graduated **June 3** 19 **36** Degree **Master of Arts**
 Withdrew _____ 19 _____ Reason _____

The above is a true and accurate copy of the record. It becomes an Official Transcript only when properly Sealed and Signed.
Harold F. Smith Registrar



University of Pennsylvania

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

This is to Certify That during the years Summer 1935

CLEO WALTER BLACKBURN

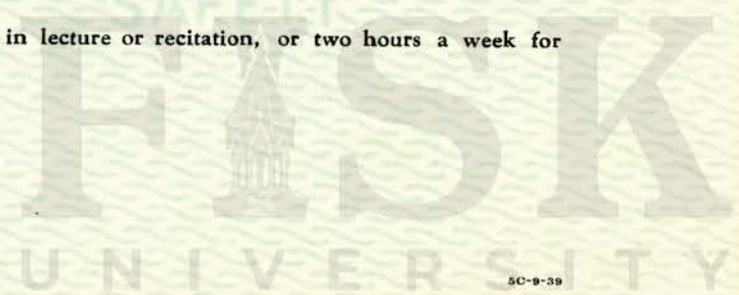
has pursued and received credit for the graduate courses named below:

SUBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SEMESTER CREDITS*		
		(First Term)	(Second Term)	(Summer Session)
Sociology	Summer 1935 Problems of Poverty	XXX	XXX	2
Sociology	Criminology	XXX	XXX	2



Edwin B. Williams
DEAN

*A semester credit represents one hour a week for a semester in lecture or recitation, or two hours a week for a semester of laboratory work.



LETTERS OF REFERENCE

Cleo W. Blackburn

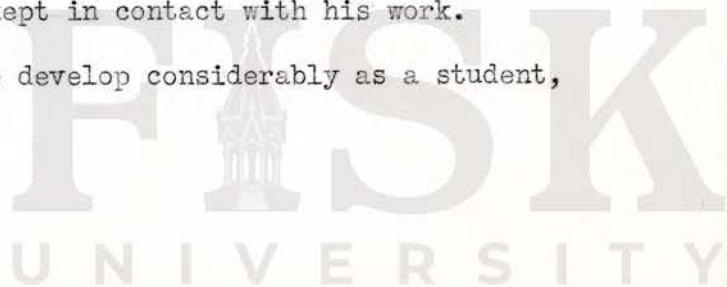
Dr. Donald R. Young, Director, Social Science Research Council, New York City

I am not certain I know Mr. Blackburn well enough to justify an expression of opinion concerning his ability to carry out the plan of work which he has submitted for your consideration. I have had considerable correspondence with him about his studies over a long period of years and in that time I have also had a number of lengthy and interesting conversations with him. He has created a favorable impression on me, but the trouble is that I have no direct knowledge of his ability and research training. His personality is certainly pleasing. He seems to have brains. He certainly has research zeal and drive. His proposed research concerns an important question and there is no doubt but that he has access to the necessary data. What I don't know, however, is whether he has the technical qualifications to carry through such a project to completion. I sincerely hope that you won't take this expression of ignorance on my part as in any sense a negative comment on his application. All that I am trying to say is that all my contacts with Mr. Blackburn suggest that he is the kind of person who deserves support, but that in all fairness I must ask to be excused from passing on his professional abilities. This answer will not be a handicap since others who have had more recent professional contacts with him, such as Doctor Sutherland at Indiana University, will be able to speak on this point.

- - -

Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, Head, Department of Sociology, Howard University

I first knew the candidate as a graduate student at Fisk University and since then I have kept in contact with his work. During this time I have seen the candidate develop considerably as a student,



as an investigator, and as a leader of a unique piece of social work among Negroes in a northern city.

The project which the candidate has presented recommends itself for support for a number of reasons. It represents a unique attempt to base a program of social welfare among Negroes upon social research and to utilize the experience gained in carrying out the program in social research. Although this is not stated as explicitly in the project as it might have been, from talks with the candidate and from what I know of his work, that is what he is doing and proposes to do in a more fundamental manner. The project seems important to me for another reason. The candidate is one of the relatively few Negro social workers who are beginning to acquire a fundamental theoretical knowledge of their profession. The lack of such persons is apparent when one attempts to secure persons for the teaching side of social work. Therefore, I feel that the candidate is worthy of fellowship assistance in order to carry out the work which he has begun and at the same time develop himself into the type of professional social worker who is very much needed among Negroes.

The candidate's proposal to work in conjunction with a university seems to be a sound procedure. With the knowledge and training which he would thus acquire, he should make a significant contribution to our understanding of the problem of adjusting the Negro to the northern city.

- - -

Dr. E. H. Sutherland, Head, Department of Sociology, Indiana University

I have known Mr. Blackburn during the last three years, while he has been head of Flanner House in Indianapolis. He is

capable, energetic, intelligent, and well-balanced. I should rank him very high among graduate students, regardless of color, with whom I come in contact. He has had some good preparation for advanced work in sociology, and he comes to his problems of the present day with intelligent questions and ideas. I believe that he can develop into a scholar of first importance.

I have discussed his research project with him, and am acquainted with the earlier statistical study of Negroes in Indianapolis which he made. I believe his research project is well planned, feasible, and important. It will have possibilities of being a contribution to knowledge regarding race relations, the theory of social disorganization, and to practical programs of Negro agencies.

- - -

Mr. H. Liston, Dean, Knoxville College

I have known Mr. Blackburn for several years. He worked with us one year and we came to know him as an earnest and thorough student, as well as an individual deeply interested in the welfare of his race and humanity. Mr. Blackburn was known to us to exhibit the finest type of character.

He prosecuted a number of projects during his one year of work in this Institution which, along with other productive efforts that we know about, led us to believe that he has the ability and qualifications to carry forward the problem submitted herewith.

This problem seems to us to be one of importance to our racial group. If through such a project a method of handling the problems facing Negroes who migrate from the South to the North can be discovered and demonstrated, it seems to me this would be a worth-while contribution to American life.

Cleo W. Blackburn

-4-

We commend to you the man and the problem, and trust that it may be possible for him to have an opportunity to pursue it through such aid as the Rosenwald Foundation is able to give.

FISK
UNIVERSITY

1941 JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND FELLOWS

41

Name Cleo W. Blackburn

Present position Superintendent of Flanner House *Indianapolis Ind.*

Address 802 N. West Street

Permanent address _____

Since your fellowship was awarded, have you received a promotion in rank? If so, please describe.

No

Degree received during fellowship tenure, or since, or progress made toward degree.

None Residence completed, language exams December, 1942, pre-

liminary examination in March. Hope to complete dissertation by Dec., 1943.

Title of dissertation A Study in Cultural Adjustment of Migrate Negro Families
in an Urban Industrial Milieu

Publications, if any. (Please give titles, date, and place of publication.)

None

Special honors or activities Member of Indiana State Board of Education and of
the Board of Directors of the National Federation of Settlements

If in armed service, please give details. -----

General remarks -----



FELLOWSHIPS

April 11, 1941

My dear Mr. Blackburn: It is a pleasure to inform you that you have been selected by the Committee on Fellowships of the Julius Rosenwald Fund to receive a grant of one thousand eight hundred dollars (\$1,800) to assist you in carrying forward your studies in sociology at Indiana University for the year 1941-42.

Will you please let us know at once whether or not you can accept this grant? An official announcement of the Committee's selections will be made soon and it can include only those from whom acceptances have been received.

Very truly yours,

GMR:MLU

GEORGE M. REYNOLDS

Mr. Cleo Walter Blackburn
816 North West Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

Name Cleo Walter Blackburn REAPPOINTMENT Field: Sociology

Graduate Student, Indiana University; Superintendent, Flanner House
816 North West Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Plan of Work

Hypothesis: That the high incidence of social disorganization found among Negroes in the North is due to the impact of the cultural patterns of urban industrial communities upon the relatively simple cultural patterns of village and rural life brought from the South.

Wishes to continue work at Indiana University for Ph. D. under Dr. E. H. Sutherland. Requests grant for 1942-43 school year.

Personal Data Born Port Gibson, Mississippi, September 1909. Age: 32
Married, three children.

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Indiana University, 1939-40, 1941-

Experience Research director, Delaware City T. B. Association, Chester, Pennsylvania, 1934, \$1500; teacher of sociology, Knoxville College, 1934-35, \$1200; research associate, Tuskegee Institute, 1935-36, \$1560; superintendent, Flanner House, Indianapolis, 1936- , \$3000.

Accomplishments Scholarships at Fisk University, 1932-33, \$150; Pendle Hill, 1933-34, \$750.
Julius Rosenwald Fund Fellowship, 1941, \$1,800.

References

Dr. E. H. Sutherland, Indiana University
Dr. A. R. Lindesmith, " "
Professor L. E. Evans, Indiana University Medical Center

Budget Summary

Total Amount Needed	\$3,213
From Applicant	1,413
From Fund	\$1,800

AMOUNT GRANTED

FISK
UNIVERSITY

Concise Statement of Plan of Work and Progress Report under Grant

The plan of work, including research and study, is essentially the same as stated in the original application. The following paragraphs are a restatement of that plan and a report of progress during the past five months plus a more or less definite schedule for this semester, next summer, and the following year.

1. A full description of the project including its character, scope and significance.

During slavery and since emancipation, the Negro, because of his relatively complete isolation due to limitations imposed by the caste system, has developed folk cultural patterns derived basically from the culture of the majority group, but which, in being modified to meet his particular needs, have become distinctly Negro. These patterns present themselves in their purest form in many of the rural farm areas of the South. Excellent examples are shown in certain attitudes which grew out of the development of the Negro family.

Negroes migrating to northern, urban industrial communities are faced, therefore, with a two-fold disorganizing force in their adjustment to the cultural patterns of the North. In addition to the social disorganization which is incident to poor housing, unemployment and inadequate incomes, all of which characterize slum areas, there arises the second problem of serious conflict between these relatively simple folk patterns and the more or less complex life of the urban North. This problem is more acute for the Negro group because the continued isolation and lack of participation in the general cultural life of the community prohibit normal integration. In many instances, the only experience the Negro family has with the culture dominant in the community is with such institutions as the court, the relief agencies, and the city hospital.

Settlement programs particularly adapted to the handling of problems arising in the acculturation process could be developed as a result of a scientific study of the nature proposed.

Flanner House might well serve as the laboratory for such a study. In the various departmental activities, the children and young people participating in the services of Flanner House are trained in accordance with modern educational methods designed toward the development of practical living patterns. Becoming dissatisfied because their home life is not meeting their needs, the children become the intermediary instruments of Flanner House in interesting their parents in its program, thus leading toward the normal integration of their families into the general community life.

2. The present state of the project (time of commencement, progress to date, etc.) and expectation as to completion.

Much of the factual, statistical material has been collected during the last two years in a general exploratory study, referred to above. Most of the more intimate and subjective materials, such as complete life histories of certain selected subjects, and intensive interviews, are yet to be obtained. A critical analysis of both the factual, statistical material and the subjective materials referred to above in the light of existing literature in the field is now being planned. It will take approximately two years to complete this work.

3. The proposed university, institution of similar grade, or other place where work would be carried on, and the authorities with whom it would be done.

The proposed university is Indiana University, Department of Sociology.

This analysis is to be done under the immediate supervision of the Head of the Department of Sociology, the committee to be appointed by the

Dean of the Graduate School, and such special consultants as the committee may approve.

4. Your expectations as to publication or use of the results of your study.

The completed study is to be used as a dissertation to fulfill the requirements of the Graduate School for the Ph.D. degree.

The proposed study will attempt to analyze some of the elements and forces which have been operating in the lives of Negroes in a typical northern community with the hope of understanding the effects of the migration upon the cultural development of the Negro and suggesting a practical program of integrating this marginal Negro group more fully into the social and economic life of the community.

In addition to its value as a scientific study in the cultural development of the Negro as a city dweller, the study would serve as a theoretical base for the operation of a ten year demonstration program at Flanner House.

5. Subsequent plans for your career.

My present plans are to continue to develop the proposed Flanner House program in the hope of achieving a pattern which will not only be of value to Indianapolis, but to other urban industrial areas north of the Ohio River.

Progress report:

1. The past five months have been spent reorganizing much of the factual material already collected into an adequate theoretical frame of reference which will make for a more logical and scientific analysis of materials collected from a different point of view, namely, that of social administration rather than scientific research. This was also necessary in order to consistently fit materials, life histories, extensive interviews, and other documentary materials, yet to be assembled, into the general framework of the study.

2. A great deal of attention has been also given to completing university residence requirements and taking certain required subjects in the major and minor fields of interests as outlined by the Department of Sociology at Indiana University. Perhaps the work has been weighted heavier in class work this last semester and this will also be true of the second semester. This is necessary in order to get the proper orientation in certain theoretical aspects of the problem of study and secondly to meet the necessary residence and minor requirements of the graduate school of the university.

3. In addition to completing residence and minor requirements this second semester and the first semester of next year, the following schedule is submitted on the research project.

This semester and next summer will be spent largely in the field. Present plans indicate that most of the investigation should be complete by November or December 1, 1942.

From December 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943 will be devoted to analyzing and testing materials. The following summer 1943 will perhaps be devoted to redrafting the study for publication provided, in the judgment of the graduate committee, the materials are sufficiently significant to be published.

Present Status of Work Toward Degree

It was suggested by the Graduate School that in order to complete the University requirement for the Ph.D. degree, 52 Graduate Semester hours were needed, twenty of which could be devoted to research on the dissertation.

Because of a University ruling candidates for the doctorate must have two minors of at least fifteen semester hours each. It is going to be necessary to take some additional work because of my interests in certain specific fields of sociology.

1. Seventeen graduate semester hours were taken last semester six of which were research on the thesis.

2. Nineteen hours are being taken this semester four of which are research on the thesis. This schedule makes possible the completion of residence requirements and one of the minors at the end of the second semester.

Present plans are to complete the second minor in addition to working in the field on research materials during the summer.

Such a plan would make possible concentration on research and the major field during the school year of 1942-43 taking the preliminary examinations at the end of the first semester and completing the research during the summer of 1943.

This plan or schedule is being submitted with the approval of Dr. E. H. Sutherland, major professor and Head of the Department of Sociology, Indiana University.

BUDGET ESTIMATE

(Explanatory Note)

1. Room and board..... \$2,300.00

Living expenses for family and self in Indianapolis and Bloomington. Because of the nature of the project, and the lack of transportation facilities, it will be necessary to maintain living quarters in Bloomington one or two nights each week.

4. Tuition (Books included)..... \$ 175.00

5. Transportation..... \$ 249.68

The general plan is to commute to Bloomington on the days when class schedules permit. This item has been increased because of the necessary expense entailed in field work.

6. Miscellaneous..... \$ 240.00

In this sum is included a small contingent to take care of any emergency health situation which may arise during the year. Additions have been made to these two items because of the necessary increases in field work.

LETTERS OF REFERENCE

Cleo W. Blackburn

Dr. E. H. Sutherland, Head, Department of Sociology, Indiana University

Our appraisal of Mr. Blackburn, which was high at the beginning of this year, has gone higher as a result of our contact with him during this year. Faculty members in other departments of the University in which he is taking courses, similarly report a very high opinion of him. He has excellent intellectual ability, a good foundation in his earlier work, an appreciation of the relation between facts and theories, and excellent personal relations with both colored and white students. He seems to me to be a Negro student who should be encouraged and assisted to continue with his general training.

I believe his research project is important both from the point of view of sociological theory and from the point of view of its implications for programs of reduction of maladjustment of Negroes in our cities.

Relatively little progress has been made on the research work during this year for the reasons explained by Mr. Blackburn. Our general staff and group of graduate students in sociology have discussed this project with Mr. Blackburn on three occasions during this year and have made suggestions for methods. Mr. Blackburn has worked on some of the details but especially has attempted to get a general methodology for work on the problem.

In general, I recommend renewal of the fellowship both on the grounds of his personal ability and of his project.

Dr. A. R. Lindesmith, Assistant Professor of Sociology, Indiana University

I have not had a great deal of opportunity to become directly acquainted with Mr. Blackburn's project, but I have become pretty well acquainted with him. I am favorably impressed both by his project and by his abilities. I have heard him tell of his work and I believe that he is doing a useful and careful piece of work and collecting a great deal of data. I believe that he will emerge with a useful and significant study.

The greatest difficulty he is likely to encounter will be in his attempt to boil down and unify his results in a systematic statement. However, I believe that he has the ability to do it in an adequate way, though perhaps not in a brilliant or novel way. Mr. Blackburn is, I think, superior intellectually and extraordinarily ambitious and industrious. It would be hard to find anyone better suited for his task than he is.

- - -

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

APPLICATION FOR RENEWAL OF FELLOWSHIP

Application for reappointment should be filed by February 16, 1942.

Please attach seven copies of a report of progress under your grant, and of your plan of work for the coming year.

Name in full Blackburn, Cleo Walter

Present address 816 North West Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Permanent address Same

FIELD OF INTEREST Sociology

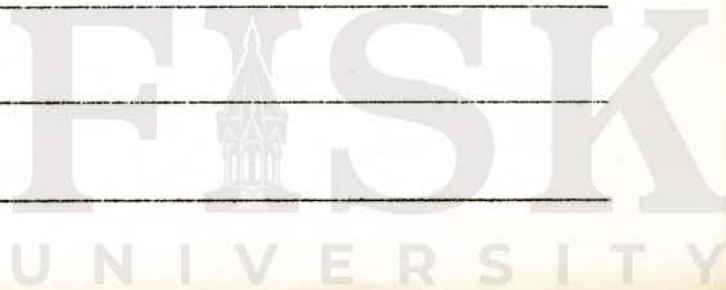
Concise statement of plan of work See attached sheet

Institution you wish to attend Indiana University

Under whose supervision will you work? Dr. E. H. Sutherland

Will any time be spent in field work? If so, how much, and where? Part of second semester and all of next summer in addition to the school year of 1943.

If you do not plan to have an institutional connection, how do you propose to spend your time? _____



For what period are you requesting a renewal? School year 1942 - 1943

Present status of work toward your degree See attached sheet

Are you applying elsewhere for a fellowship? If so, please give details. NO

Publications since you were awarded a fellowship. (Title, date, place of publication)

NONE

Do you plan to return to your former position? YES

References Dr. E. H. Sutherland, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana

Dr. A. R. Lindesmith, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana

Professor L. E. Evans, I.U. Medical Center, Indianapolis, Indiana

Budget estimate

Room and board	\$2,300.00
Clothing	100.00
Insurance	148.56
Tuition, Fees, and Books	175.00
Transportation	249.68
Miscellaneous	240.00
Total amount needed	3,213.24
Amount applicant can provide	1,413.24
Amount requested from Fund	1,800.00

Name Cleo Walter Blackburn REAPPOINTMENT **Field:** Sociology

Graduate Student, Indiana University; Superintendent, Flanner House
816 North West Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Plan of Work

Hypothesis: That the high incidence of social disorganization found among Negroes in the North is due to the impact of the cultural patterns of urban industrial communities upon the relatively simple cultural patterns of village and rural life brought from the South.

Wishes to continue work at Indiana University for Ph. D. under Dr. E. H. Sutherland. Requests grant for 1942-43 school year.

Personal Data Born Port Gibson, Mississippi, September 1909. **Age:** 32
Married, three children.

Undergraduate Work Butler University, A. B., 1932.

Graduate Work Fisk University, M. A., 1936.
Indiana University, 1939-40, 1941-

Experience Research director, Delaware City T. B. Association, Chester, Pennsylvania, 1934, \$1500; teacher of sociology, Knoxville College, 1934-35, \$1200; research associate, Tuskegee Institute, 1935-36, \$1560; superintendent, Flanner House, Indianapolis, 1936- , \$3000.

Accomplishments Scholarships at Fisk University, 1932-33, \$150; Pendle Hill, 1933-34, \$750.

Julius Rosenwald Fund Fellowship, 1941, \$1,800.

References

Dr. E. H. Sutherland, Indiana University
Dr. A. R. Lindesmith, " "
Professor L. E. Evans, Indiana University Medical Center

Budget Summary

Total Amount Needed	\$3,213
From Applicant	1,413
From Fund	\$1,800

AMOUNT GRANTED

FILE COPY

FISK UNIVERSITY

PLEASE RETURN
TO
JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

Blackburn, Cleo Walter

Concise Statement of Plan of Work and Progress Report under Grant

The plan of work, including research and study, is essentially the same as stated in the original application. The following paragraphs are a restatement of that plan and a report of progress during the past five months plus a more or less definite schedule for this semester, next summer, and the following year.

1. A full description of the project including its character, scope and significance.

During slavery and since emancipation, the Negro, because of his relatively complete isolation due to limitations imposed by the caste system, has developed folk cultural patterns derived basically from the culture of the majority group, but which, in being modified to meet his particular needs, have become distinctly Negro. These patterns present themselves in their purest form in many of the rural farm areas of the South. Excellent examples are shown in certain attitudes which grew out of the development of the Negro family.

Negroes migrating to northern, urban industrial communities are faced, therefore, with a two-fold disorganizing force in their adjustment to the cultural patterns of the North. In addition to the social disorganization which is incident to poor housing, unemployment and inadequate incomes, all of which characterize slum areas, there arises the second problem of serious conflict between these relatively simple folk patterns and the more or less complex life of the urban North. This problem is more acute for the Negro group because the continued isolation and lack of participation in the general cultural life of the community prohibit normal integration. In many instances, the only experience the Negro family has with the culture dominant in the community is with such institutions as the court, the relief agencies, and the city hospital.

FISK
UNIVERSITY

Settlement programs particularly adapted to the handling of problems arising in the acculturation process could be developed as a result of a scientific study of the nature proposed.

Flanner House might well serve as the laboratory for such a study. In the various departmental activities, the children and young people participating in the services of Flanner House are trained in accordance with modern educational methods designed toward the development of practical living patterns. Becoming dissatisfied because their home life is not meeting their needs, the children become the intermediary instruments of Flanner House in interesting their parents in its program, thus leading toward the normal integration of their families into the general community life.

2. The present state of the project (time of commencement, progress to date, etc.) and expectation as to completion.

Much of the factual, statistical material has been collected during the last two years in a general exploratory study, referred to above. Most of the more intimate and subjective materials, such as complete life histories of certain selected subjects, and intensive interviews, are yet to be obtained. A critical analysis of both the factual, statistical material and the subjective materials referred to above in the light of existing literature in the field is now being planned. It will take approximately two years to complete this work.

3. The proposed university, institution of similar grade, or other place where work would be carried on, and the authorities with whom it would be done.

The proposed university is Indiana University, Department of Sociology.

This analysis is to be done under the immediate supervision of the Head of the Department of Sociology, the committee to be appointed by the

Dean of the Graduate School, and such special consultants as the committee may approve.

4. Your expectations as to publication or use of the results of your study.

The completed study is to be used as a dissertation to fulfill the requirements of the Graduate School for the Ph.D. degree.

The proposed study will attempt to analyze some of the elements and forces which have been operating in the lives of Negroes in a typical northern community with the hope of understanding the effects of the migration upon the cultural development of the Negro and suggesting a practical program of integrating this marginal Negro group more fully into the social and economic life of the community.

In addition to its value as a scientific study in the cultural development of the Negro as a city dweller, the study would serve as a theoretical base for the operation of a ten year demonstration program at Flanner House.

5. Subsequent plans for your career.

My present plans are to continue to develop the proposed Flanner House program in the hope of achieving a pattern which will not only be of value to Indianapolis, but to other urban industrial areas north of the Ohio River.

Progress report:

1. The past five months have been spent reorganizing much of the factual material already collected into an adequate theoretical frame of reference which will make for a more logical and scientific analysis of materials collected from a different point of view, namely, that of social administration rather than scientific research. This was also necessary in order to consistently fit materials, life histories, extensive interviews, and other documentary materials, yet to be assembled, into the general framework of the study.

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BUDGET ESTIMATE

(Explanatory Note)

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5. Transportation..... 249.68

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Dr. E. H. Sutherland, Head, Department of Sociology, Indiana University

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- - -

FELLOWSHIPS

February 26, 1941

Dear Mr. Evans: Mr. Cleo W. Blackburn, superintendent of Planner House in Indianapolis, is applying to us for a fellowship and has listed you among his references. Some weeks ago we sent you our usual form requesting a statement on Mr. Blackburn, with his plan of work, but we have not as yet heard from you. I dislike to trouble you further with the matter, but since the first meeting of the Committee on Fellowships will be held March 15, the time for preparing Mr. Blackburn's papers is getting short. May we have word from you within the next few days?

According to our records Mr. Blackburn attended Indiana University in 1939-40. Anything that you can tell me which will be helpful to our Committee in deciding on Mr. Blackburn's application will be very much appreciated.

Very truly yours,

GMR*MLU

Mr. L. E. Evans
University of Indiana
Bloomington, Indiana

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UNIVERSITY

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

Handwritten: 4/15/14

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

1201

(46)

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NT=Overnight Telegram

LC=Deferred Cable

NLT=Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

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CBD43 9 COLLECT=WASHINGTON DC 14 1014A

MISS MARGARET UTLEY=JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

1914 APR 14 AM 9:48

63 4901 ELLIS AVE=

SEND AWARD LETTER TO CLEO BLACKBURN BEST WISHES=

GEORGE M REYNOLDS.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

FISK UNIVERSITY

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 This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

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1201

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
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LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

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 FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

1941 APR 9 PM 5 20

CBD221 16 GOVT=WUX WASHINGTON DC 9 547P

GEORGE REYNOLDS=

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND 4901 ELLIS AVE=I

PLEASE SEND RECORD OF TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE FOR CLEO BLACKBURN OF INDIANAPOLIS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE=

ROBERT C WEAVER ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT.

GMR	10	BT	0
		ML	10

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

FELLOWSHIPS

April 10, 1941

Dear Mr. Weaver: I am enclosing Mr. Blackburn's *clso*
application digest, as requested
in your wire this morning. Mr. Blackburn was
awarded a fellowship, but Mr. Embree has asked me
to say that that need make no difference with any
plans you may have for him.

Very truly yours,

Margaret C. [unclear]
Secretary to Mr. Reynolds

Mr. Robert C. Weaver
Room 3759 New Social Security Building
Washington, D. C.

P.S. We missed you at the meeting.
A list of awards will be sent
you in a day or so.

MLU
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FELLOWSHIPS

OFFICE OF PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT

SOCIAL SECURITY BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 16, 1941

	6-18	18	11-10	

Miss Margaret L. Utley
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Miss Utley:

Thank you very much for your promptness in sending me Mr. Blackburn's record. I am returning it to you herewith.

Sincerely yours,


Robert C. Weaver

Administrative Assistant

FISK
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BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Flanner House

A Social Settlement
Phone, RI. 7586-7587-7588
802-814 NORTH WEST STREET
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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FELLOWSHIPS

April 17, 1941

	GMR	18	3R	0
	DE		DE	4/18

Mr. George M. Reynolds
Director for Fellowships
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Reynolds:

Thanks very kindly for your letter in which you inform me of the grant by the Committee on Fellowships of the Julius Rosenwald Fund. I am very highly honored at their favorable reaction and hasten to accept the fellowship, subject to official confirmation at the next meeting of the Board of Trustees of Flanner House. This meeting will be held next Thursday, April 24.

Thanking you again, I am

Sincerely yours,

Cleo W. Blackburn
Superintendent

by



FELLOWSHIPS

April 18, 1941

Dear Mr. Blackburn: When you are ready to
begin work under your
fellowship grant, kindly submit a payment plan
that will meet your needs. It is customary for
Fellows to prefer payment either in monthly or
quarterly installments, but if another plan is
more agreeable to you do not hesitate to suggest
it.

Very truly yours,

DOROTHY A. ELVIDGE

DAE:RH

~~Mr. Cleo W. Blackburn~~
Planner House
802-14 North West Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

FISK
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BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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DR. HOMER L. WALES
MRS. HAROLD B. WEST
DR. CHARLES H. WINDERS

FELLOWSHIPS

April 28, 1941

WE	4/29	560	0
MLU		MLU	0

Miss Dorothy A. Elvidge
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Miss Elvidge:

This acknowledges receipt of your letter of April 18.

At present, it is not possible for me to submit a payment plan, but as soon as I can work out the details, I shall write you further.

Sincerely yours,

Cleo W. Blackburn
Cleo W. Blackburn
Superintendent

by



BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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FELLOWSHIPS

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Flanner House

A Social Settlement
Phone, RI. 7586-7587-7588
802-814 NORTH WEST STREET
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

	GMR	29	GLEO W. BLACKBURN SUPERINTENDENT	

April 28, 1941

Mr. George M. Reynolds
Director for Fellowships
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Reynolds:

This is to inform you of the confirmation by the Board of Trustees of Flanner House of my acceptance of the fellowship for the coming year.

Sincerely yours,

Cleo W. Blackburn
Superintendent

by



BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MR. FRANK B. FLANNER, PRES.
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DR. HOMER L. WALES
MRS. HAROLD B. WEST
DR. CHARLES H. WINDERS

July 28, 1941

	DE	7/29	DE	7/30
	MLW		MLW	0

Miss Dorothy A. Elvidge
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Miss Elvidge:

I should like to submit the following payment plan for my fellowship grant, which I should prefer in quarterly installments: \$600 in September, \$600 in December, and \$600 in March.

Thank you for your kind attention.

Sincerely yours,

Cleo W. Blackburn
Superintendent

by



7/30/41

FELLOWSHIPS

July 30, 1941

Dear Mr. Blackburn: I shall be pleased to follow the payment plan outlined in your recent letter, and will see that checks for \$600 each are sent to you on the first of September, December, and March.

Very truly yours,

DOROTHY A. ELVIDGE

DAE:RH

Mr. Cleo W. Blackburn
Flanner House
802-14 North West Street
Indianapolis, Indiana



Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

FELLOWSHIPS

To

Mr. Cleo Walter Blackburn

Planner House
802 North West Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

Payment Voucher No. 3350

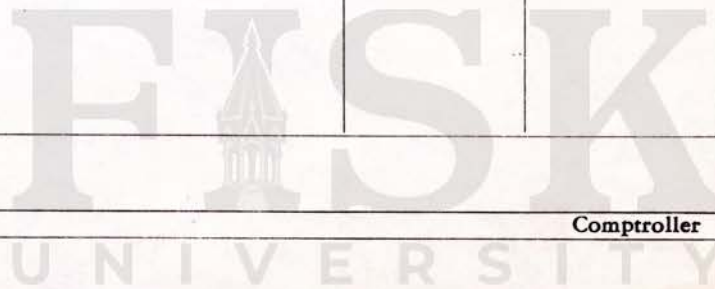
Date August 29, 1942

First payment on fellowship granted 4/11/41 - - - - - \$600.00

Chk. #25482

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
Negro Fellowships	40-11	\$600.00	

Prepared by MeK	Checked by	Posted by	Comptroller
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Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

FELLOWSHIPS

To

Mr. Cleo W. Blackburn

Flanner House

802 North West Street

Indianapolis, Indiana

Payment Voucher No. 3796

Date November 28, 1941

Second installment on fellowship grant - - - - - \$600.00

Ck.#25967

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
Negro Fellowships	40-11	\$600.00	

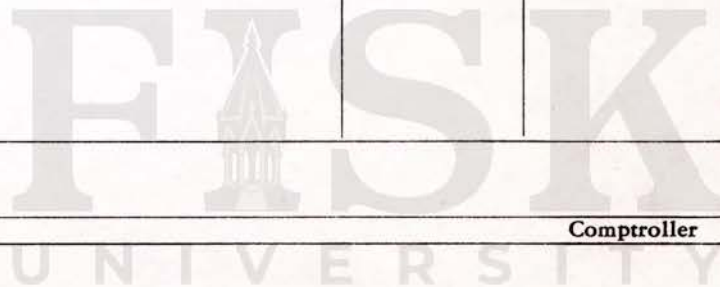
Prepared by

Checked by

Posted by

AM

Comptroller



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Flanner House

A Social Settlement
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802-814 NORTH WEST STREET
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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DR. CHARLES H. WINDERS

CLEO W. BLACKBURN
SUPERINTENDENT

September 2, 1941

FELLOWSHIPS

	DE	9/3	DE	0

Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear sirs:

This is to acknowledge receipt of check for six hundred dollars (\$600.00), payment on fellowship granted April 11, 1941.

Thanking you very kindly, I am

Sincerely yours,

Cleo W. Blackburn
Cleo W. Blackburn,
Superintendent

/clm



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CLEO W. BLACKBURN
SUPERINTENDENT

FELLOWSHIPS

December 1, 1941

Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

DE	12/2	DE	0
MLW		MLW	

Gentlemen:

This is to acknowledge receipt of check for six hundred dollars (\$600.00), payment on fellowship granted April 11, 1941.

Thanking you very kindly, I am

Sincerely yours,

Cleo W. Blackburn
Superintendent

cwb/cn



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MR. LOUIS E. EVANS
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Sub 12/30

FELLOWSHIPS

Flanner House

A Social Settlement
Phone, RI. 7586-7587-7588
802-814 NORTH WEST STREET
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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DR. CHARLES H. WINDERS

WCH 15 WCH 23

CLEO W. BLACKBURN
SUPERINTENDENT

December 11, 1941

Mr. William C. Haygood
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Haygood:

I am rather anxious to secure a renewal of my fellowship in order to complete my research for the year 1942-43. I am not quite clear as to the type of application which should be made for renewal privileges. Please send me blanks of application or advice as to the form and procedure such an application should take.

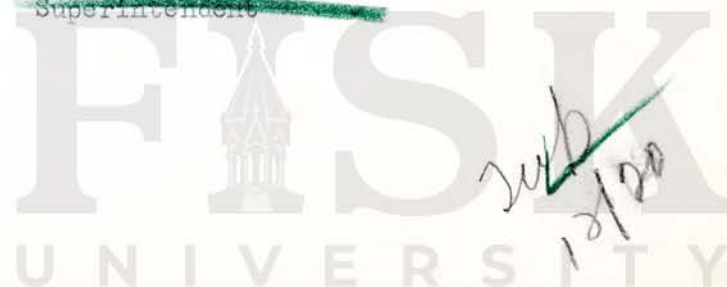
In regard to your recent letter concerning other possible applicants for fellowships, I have made two suggestions and have corresponded directly to them. You should hear from them soon.

We are in the process of concluding what I believe is a very significant arrangement with the Indianapolis Board of Park Commissioners. The basis of this arrangement will make possible the future implementation of the present research project on the Negro in Indianapolis directed toward meeting a practical social problem. I take the liberty to mention this to you because we believe this plan has significant implications not only for Indianapolis but for every metropolitan area north of the Ohio River if we can develop a pattern in Indianapolis which is practical. I am enclosing press releases which will give you some idea of the public acceptance gained for the arrangement. These are our file clippings and we would appreciate your returning them.

Sincerely yours,

Cleo W. Blackburn
Superintendent

CWB/cn
Enclosures



JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO

a

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate Mr. Cleo W. Blackburn
Report Requested of Dr. E. H. Sutherland
 Indiana University

The above-named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. The candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate your frank opinion of this applicant's qualifications, and an appraisal of his plan of work and of his ability to make a noteworthy contribution in his field. *An early reply will be of great assistance in allowing the Fellowship Committee sufficient time for adequate consideration of the large number of candidates.*

We request candid and critical comment. Your reply will be held in strict confidence.

William C. Haygood

Director for Fellowships

REPORT

Our appraisal of Mr. Blackburn, which was high at the beginning of this year, has gone higher as a result of our contact with him during this year. Faculty members in other departments of the University in which he is taking courses, similarly, report a very high opinion of him. He has excellent intellectual ability, a good foundation in his earlier work, an appreciation of the relation between facts and theories, and excellent personal relations with both colored and white students. He seems to me to be a Negro student who should be encouraged and assisted to continue with his general training.

I believe his research project is important both from the point of view of sociological theory and from the point of view of its implications for programs of reduction of maladjustment of Negroes in our cities.

Relatively little progress has been made on the research work during this year for the reasons explained by Mr. Blackburn. Our general staff and group of graduate students in sociology have discussed this project with Mr. Blackburn on three occasions during this year and have made suggestions for methods. Mr. Blackburn has worked on some of the details but especially has attempted to get a general methodology for work on the problem.

In general, I recommend renewal of the fellowship both on the grounds of his personal ability and of his project.

OVER

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate
Report Requested of

The above-named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. The candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate your frank opinion of the applicant's qualifications, and an appraisal of his plan of work and of his ability to make a noteworthy contribution in his field. An early reply will be of great assistance in allowing the Fellowship Committee sufficient time for adequate consideration of the large number of candidates.

We request candid and critical comment. Your reply will be held in strict confidence.

REPORT

Is the candidate free from personality handicaps which would make it difficult to obtain and hold a position giving him opportunity to utilize his abilities?

I know of no personal handicaps

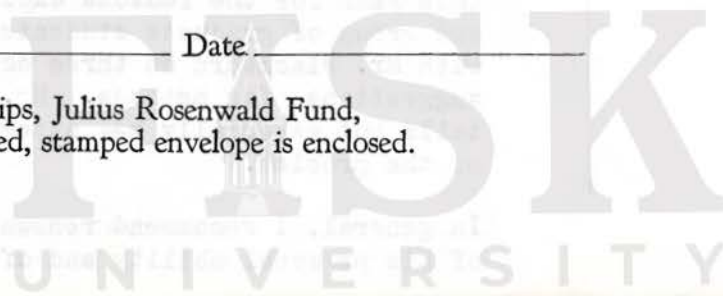
Signed Erwin H. Suderland

Position or Title Head, Department of Sociology, Indiana University

Address Bloomington, Indiana

Date _____

Please return to the Director for Fellowships, Julius Rosenwald Fund,
4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed.



JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate Mr. Cleo W. Blackburn
Report Requested of Dr. A. R. Lindesmith
Indiana University

The above-named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. The candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate your frank opinion of this applicant's qualifications, and an appraisal of his plan of work and of his ability to make a noteworthy contribution in his field. *An early reply will be of great assistance in allowing the Fellowship Committee sufficient time for adequate consideration of the large number of candidates.*

We request candid and critical comment. Your reply will be held in strict confidence.

William C. Haygood

Director for Fellowships

REPORT

I have not had a great deal of opportunity to become ^{directly} acquainted with Mr. Blackburn's project, but I have become pretty well acquainted with him. I am favorably impressed both by his project and by his abilities. I have heard him tell of his work and I believe that he is doing a useful and careful piece of work and collecting a great deal of ~~work~~ data. I believe that he will emerge with a useful and significant study.

OVER

The greatest difficulty he is likely to encounter will be in his attempt to boil down and unify his results in a systematic statement. However, I believe that he has the ability to do it in an adequate way, though perhaps not in a brilliant or novel way. Mr. Blackburn is, I think, superior intellectually and extraordinarily ambitious and industrious. It would be hard to find anyone better suited for his ~~task~~ than he is.

Is the candidate free from personality handicaps which would make it difficult to obtain and hold a position giving him opportunity to utilize his abilities? *Yes, entirely so.*

Signed Alfred R. Lindesmith
Position or Title Asst. Prof. of Sociology
Address 822 East Hunter, Bloomington, Ind.
Date Mar 8, 1942

Please return to the Director for Fellowships, Julius Rosenwald Fund,
4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed.

FBSK
UNIVERSITY

Put in file folder

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO

a

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

FEB 18 REC'D

Name of Candidate Mr. Cleo W. Blackburn

Report Requested of Mr. L. E. Evans

Indiana University Medical Center, Indianapolis, Indiana

The above-named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. The candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate your frank opinion of this applicant's qualifications, and an appraisal of his plan of work and of his ability to make a noteworthy contribution in his field. *An early reply will be of great assistance in allowing the Fellowship Committee sufficient time for adequate consideration of the large number of candidates.*

We request candid and critical comment. Your reply will be held in strict confidence.

William C. Haygood

Director for Fellowships

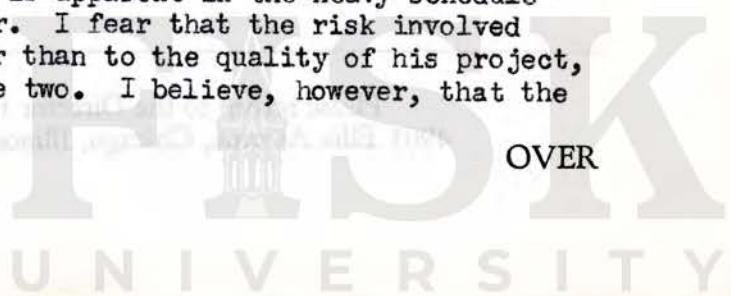
REPORT

On March 11, 1941, I submitted to you a statement regarding Mr. Elackburn who was at that time an applicant for a fellowship which he subsequently received. In the intervening year I have discovered no reason to change my original estimate in any substantial way and therefore shall refer only briefly to the progress which he has made during the year.

Last semester Mr. Elackburn devoted his attention to work in his major field of Sociology, and I have no first-hand information regarding this work. This semester he is devoting a substantial part of his time on one of his minor subjects, which is Social Service and which is under my general supervision. The courses which he is taking were selected to be of most use to him in developing the skills necessary to successful performance in his research project. It is too early in the semester to know very definitely the quality of his work, although I have no reason to believe that it will be other than satisfactory.

Mr. Elackburn's tendency to overload himself is apparent in the heavy schedule which he has assumed for the current semester. I fear that the risk involved in this is to Mr. Elackburn personally rather than to the quality of his project, although I recognize the relation between the two. I believe, however, that the

OVER



extension of his fellowship for another year will permit him to complete the project at a pace which is within reason, and I would hope that your committee will look with favor upon his application for renewal.

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate

Report Requested of

REPORT

Is the candidate free from personality handicaps which would make it difficult to obtain and hold a position giving him opportunity to utilize his abilities?

Signed

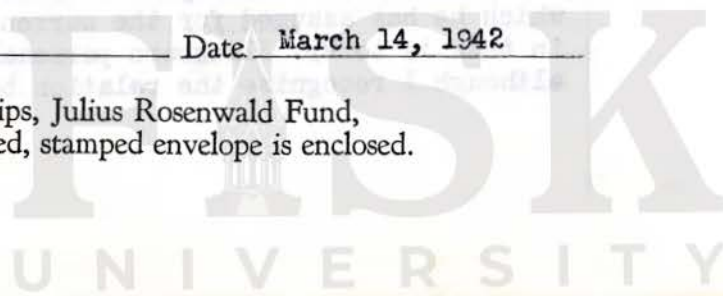
[Handwritten Signature]

Position or Title Associate Professor of Sociology

Address Training Course for Social Work, 1040-1232 W. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Date March 14, 1942

Please return to the Director for Fellowships, Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed.



OVER

others who have had more recent professional contacts with him, such as Doctor Sutherland at Indiana University, will be able to speak on this point.

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate: Mr. Glad W. Blackburn
Report Requested by: Dr. Harold H. Young, Director, Social Science Research Council, 230 Park Avenue, New York City

The above-named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your assistance. The candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate your frank opinion of this applicant's qualifications, and an appraisal of his plan of work and of his ability to make a noteworthy contribution in his field. An early reply will be of great assistance in allowing the Fellowship Committee sufficient time for adequate consideration of the large number of candidates.

We request candid and critical comment. Your reply will be held in strict confidence.

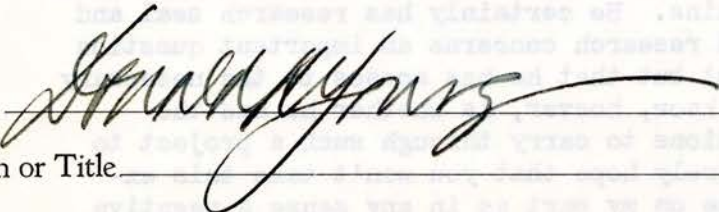
Director for Fellowships

REPORT

I am not certain I know Mr. Glad W. Blackburn well enough to justify an expression of opinion concerning his ability to carry out the plan of work attached.

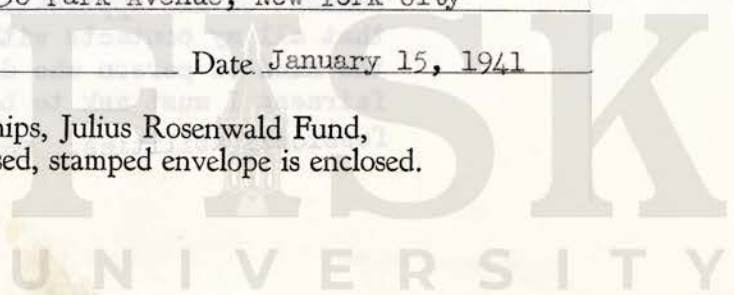
Is the candidate free from personality handicaps which would make it difficult to obtain and hold a position giving him opportunity to utilize his abilities?

The candidate has a number of interesting and important conversations with him. He has given a favorable impression on his ability to carry out the plan of work attached. His personality is certainly pleasing and pleasant. He certainly has research ability and seems to have a plan. He certainly has research ability and seems to have a plan. He certainly has research ability and seems to have a plan.

Signed: 
Position or Title: _____
Address: SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL, 230 Park Avenue, New York City

Date January 15, 1941

Please return to the Director for Fellowships, Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed.



H

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship


Name of Candidate Mr. Cleo W. Blackburn

Report Requested of Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, Head, Department of Sociology
Howard University, Washington, D. C.

The above-named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. The candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate your frank opinion of this applicant's qualifications, and an appraisal of his plan of work and of his ability to make a noteworthy contribution in his field. *An early reply will be of great assistance in allowing the Fellowship Committee sufficient time for adequate consideration of the large number of candidates.*

We request candid and critical comment. Your reply will be held in strict confidence.


Director for Fellowships

REPORT

I first knew the candidate as a graduate student at Fisk University and since then I have kept in contact with his work. During this time I have seen the candidate develop considerably as a student, as an investigator, and as a leader of a unique piece of social work among Negroes in a northern city.

The project which the candidate has presented recommends itself for support for a number of reasons. It represents a unique attempt to base a program of social welfare among Negroes upon social research and to utilize the experience gained in carrying out the program in social research. Although this is not stated as explicitly in the project as it might have been, from talks with the candidate and from what I know of his work, that is what he is doing and proposes to do in a more fundamental manner. The project seems important to me for another reason. The candidate is one of the relatively few Negro social workers who are beginning to acquire a fundamental theoretical knowledge of their profession. The lack of such persons is apparent when one attempts to recruit persons for the teaching side of social work. Therefore, I feel that the candidate is worthy of fellowship assistance in order to carry out the work which he has begun and at the same time develop himself into the type of professional social worker who is very much needed among Negroes.

The candidate's proposal to work in conjunction with a university seems to be a sound procedure. With the knowledge and training which he would thus acquire, he should make a significant contribution to our understanding of the problem of adjusting the Negro to the northern city.

OVER

FISK
UNIVERSITY

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Mr. Glen W. Blackman

Name of Candidate

Dr. K. Franklin Trotter, Head, Department of Sociology

Report Requested of

Howard University, Washington, D. C.

The above-named candidate has applied to the Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. The candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate your frank opinion of this applicant's qualifications, and an appraisal of his plan of work and of his ability to make a noteworthy contribution in his field. An early reply will be of great assistance in allowing the Fellowship Committee sufficient time for adequate consideration of the large number of candidates.

We request candid and critical comment. Your reply will be held in strict confidence.

I first knew the candidate as a graduate student at Park University and since then I have kept in contact with his work. During this time I have seen the candidate develop considerably as a student, as an investigator, and as a leader of a group.

Is the candidate free from personality handicaps which would make it difficult to obtain and hold a position giving him opportunity to utilize his abilities?

The project which the candidate has presented represents a unique attempt to investigate the experience of social workers among Negroes upon social research and to utilize the experience gained in carrying out the program in social research. Although this is not stated as explicitly in the project as it might have been, from talks with the candidate and from what I know of his work, that is what he is doing and proposes to do in a more fundamental manner. The project seems important to me for several reasons. The candidate is one of the relatively few Negro social workers who have had a relatively high number of years of experience. It represents a unique attempt to investigate the experience of social workers among Negroes upon social research and to utilize the experience gained in carrying out the program in social research. Although this is not stated as explicitly in the project as it might have been, from talks with the candidate and from what I know of his work, that is what he is doing and proposes to do in a more fundamental manner. The project seems important to me for several reasons. The candidate is one of the relatively few Negro social workers who have had a relatively high number of years of experience.

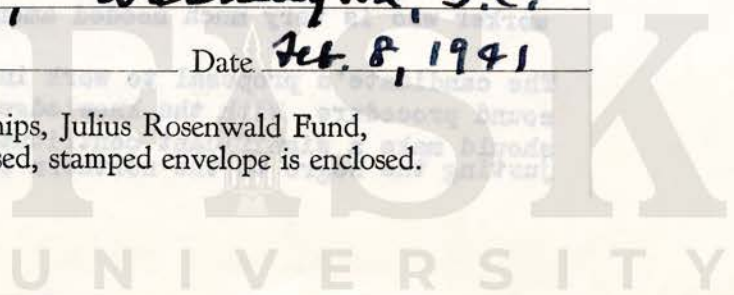
Signed E. Franklin Trotter

Position or Title Professor of Sociology, Howard University

Address Howard University, Washington, D.C.

Date Feb. 8, 1941

Please return to the Director for Fellowships, Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed.



JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

JAN 1 1953

Name of Candidate Mr. Cleo W. Blackburn
Report Requested of Mr. L. E. Evans, Director, Indiana University
School of Social Work, Indianapolis, Indiana

The above-named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. The candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate your frank opinion of this applicant's qualifications, and an appraisal of his plan of work and of his ability to make a noteworthy contribution in his field. *An early reply will be of great assistance in allowing the Fellowship Committee sufficient time for adequate consideration of the large number of candidates.*

We request candid and critical comment. Your reply will be held in strict confidence.


Director for Fellowships

REPORT

Mr. Blackburn was superintendent of Flanner House when I became a member of the Board of that organization four years ago. I have known him rather more intimately than the average board member because Mr. Blackburn has brought me many of his professional problems which we have discussed as professional colleagues. I believe I have had an unusual opportunity to observe both his strengths and his weaknesses. I was chairman of the research committee which supervised the study of Indianapolis Negroes in relation to the Flanner House program to which Mr. Blackburn refers in his material.

Mr. Blackburn is a young man of very high ideals and determination. His greatest satisfactions seem to come from the great efforts he makes to make his ideals reality. He came to a difficult situation some five years ago. The organization and its Board had been drifting along for a good many years, and while the institution had been rendering a very valuable service to the community it was much in need of overhauling. In the time intervening Mr. Blackburn has done a remarkable job in developing a program and professional staff of considerable excellence, has greatly strengthened the Board of the organization, and has done a superb job of public relations and interpretation. I know of no Negro in Indianapolis who is held in higher esteem than Mr. Blackburn among those who have come in contact with the social work program among Negroes in Indianapolis. Although his work has deserved the credit which it has received and he is fundamentally a modest individual, I have had the feeling occasionally that the superlatives with which he has been characterized might have a somewhat adverse effect upon him. Nevertheless the fault, if any, does not lie with him and I believe that some of us who have worked with him intimately will be able to

OVER

UNIVERSITY

deal with this problem. He has a tremendous sense of responsibility and I am afraid this at times causes him to neglect himself and normal social interests entirely too much.

I have every reason to believe that Mr. Blackburn's intellectual capacity is high. However, at times I am afraid that his sense of personal responsibility drives him to take on more than he can do well, and he must be held in check. I believe that a period of carefully directed activity and study which would necessarily be entailed in the program which Mr. Blackburn has planned in connection with his application for a fellowship shall contribute the maximum to Mr. Blackburn's development at this time. I have no reason to doubt that the product of this activity would be a valuable contribution.

Although I have discussed Mr. Blackburn's project with him briefly, I have not discussed it with Dr. Sutherland, who would have the major responsibility for supervising and directing the study. Out of my first-hand experience in working with Negroes in Chicago and later in Indianapolis at Flanner House I believe that the kind of study which Mr. Blackburn envisages would be very worthwhile. I am convinced that as part of Mr. Blackburn's program of study and prior to his beginning certain phases of his researches Mr. Blackburn should include some study in social work, particularly in social case work. This equipment is essential to the successful conducting of part of his study, and the lack of it at this time is perhaps his most serious weakness. Plans for remedying this defect in his equipment are, I understand, included in the program of his project.

I wish to recommend your favorable consideration of his application and should it be granted I shall be glad to do what I can as a member of his Board to see that he has the opportunity to devote himself to his project in such a way that it will produce maximum return.

Is the candidate free from personality handicaps which would make it difficult to obtain and hold a position giving him opportunity to utilize his abilities?

Yes.

Signed _____

Director,

Position or Title Bureau of Social Research, Indiana University

Address 1040-1232 W. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Indiana

Date March 11, 1941

Please return to the Director for Fellowships, Julius Rosenwald Fund,
4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed.

A

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate Mr. Cleo W. Blackburn

Report Requested of Dr. E. H. Sutherland, Head, Department of Sociology
 Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana

The above-named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. The candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate your frank opinion of this applicant's qualifications, and an appraisal of his plan of work and of his ability to make a noteworthy contribution in his field. *An early reply will be of great assistance in allowing the Fellowship Committee sufficient time for adequate consideration of the large number of candidates.*

We request candid and critical comment. Your reply will be held in strict confidence.

[Handwritten Signature]
 Director for Fellowships

REPORT

I have known Mr. Blackburn during the last three years, while he has been head of Flanner House in Indianapolis. He is capable, energetic, intelligent, and well-balanced. I should rank him very high among graduate students, regardless of color, with whom I come into contact. He has had some good preparation for advanced work in sociology, and he comes to his problems of the present day with intelligent questions and ideas. I believe that he can develop into a scholar of first importance.

I have discussed his research project with him, and am acquainted with the earlier statistical study of Negroes in Indianapolis which he made. I believe his research project is well planned, feasible, and important. It will have possibilities of being a contribution to knowledge regarding race relations, the theory of social disorganization, and to practical programs of Negro agencies.

Date _____
 Please return to the Director for Fellowships, Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Addressed, unopened envelope is enclosed.



JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Mr. Eric W. Blackburn

Name of Candidate

Dr. E. H. Sutherland, Head, Department of Sociology

Report Requested of

Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana

The above-named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. The candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate your frank opinion of this applicant's qualifications and an appraisal of his plan of work and of his ability to make a noteworthy contribution in his field. An early reply will be of great assistance in allowing the Fellowship Committee sufficient time for adequate consideration of the large number of candidates.

We request candid and critical comment. Your reply will be held in strict confidence.

REPORT

Is the candidate free from personality handicaps which would make it difficult to obtain and hold a position giving him opportunity to utilize his abilities?

There are no personality handicaps. There was a period of poor health, connected with digestion, which reduced his working time for a year or more, but he has now recovered fairly well from that.

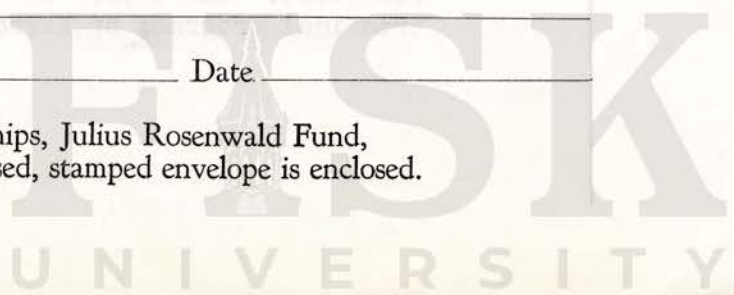
Signed Erwin H. Sutherland

Position or Title Head, Department of Sociology, Indiana University

Address Bloomington, Indiana

Date

Please return to the Director for Fellowships, Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed.



OVER

14

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate Mr. Cleo W. Blackburn
Report Requested of Mr. H. Liston, Dean
 Knoxville College, Tennessee

The above-named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. The candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate your frank opinion of this applicant's qualifications, and an appraisal of his plan of work and of his ability to make a noteworthy contribution in his field. *An early reply will be of great assistance in allowing the Fellowship Committee sufficient time for adequate consideration of the large number of candidates.*

We request candid and critical comment. Your reply will be held in strict confidence.


Director for Fellowships

REPORT

I have known Mr. Cleo W. Blackburn for several years. He worked with us one year and we came to know him as an earnest and thorough student, as well as an individual deeply interested in the welfare of his race and humanity. Mr. Blackburn was known to us to exhibit the finest type of character.

He prosecuted a number of projects during his one year of work in this Institution which, along with other productive efforts that we know about, lead us to believe that he has the ability and qualifications to carry forward the problem submitted herewith.

This problem seems to us to be one of importance to our racial group. If through such a project a method of handling the problems facing Negroes who migrate from the south to the north can be discovered and demonstrated, it seems to me this would be a worthwhile contribution to American life.

We commend to you the man and the problem, and trust that it may be possible for him to have an opportunity to pursue it through such aid as the Rosenwald Foundation is able to give.

OVER

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate: Mr. Glen W. Blackburn
Report Requested of: Mr. H. H. Histon, Dean
Knoxville College, Tennessee

REPORT

Is the candidate free from personality handicaps which would make it difficult to obtain and hold a position giving him opportunity to utilize his abilities? Yes

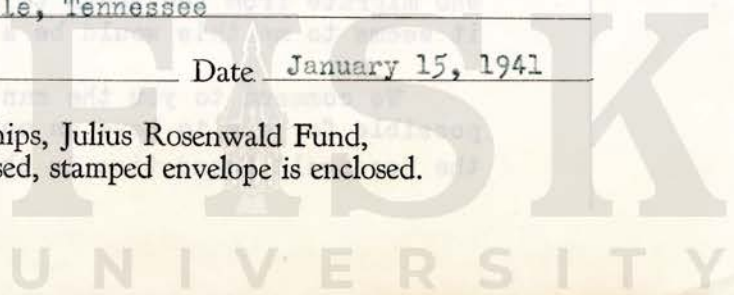
Signed H. Histon

Position or Title Dean

Address Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tennessee

Date January 15, 1941

Please return to the Director for Fellowships, Julius Rosenwald Fund,
4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed.



FELLOWSHIPS

January 22, 1942

Dear Mr. Blackburn: Doctor Bousfield has asked me to tell you that he will be very glad to see you here in the office Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

Very truly yours,

RUTH L. HOY

Secretary to
Doctor Bousfield

~~Mr. Cleo W. Blackburn~~
Flanner House
802 Northwest Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

FISK
UNIVERSITY

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

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NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NT = Overnight Telegram
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

NDA50 10=INDIANAPOLIS IND 22 830A

DR M O BOUSFIELD=

JAN 22 AM 8 37

4901 ELLIS AVE CHGO=

Duplicate of Telephoned Telegram

WILL BE IN CHICAGO SATURDAY WOULD LIKE TO SEE YOU=

CLEO W BLACKBURN.

try Direct 7:00
ok 4-
 RFL
 854
 10

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

FELLOWSHIPS

To

Mr. Cleo W. Blackburn

Flanner House
802 North West Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

Payment Voucher No. 4218

Date February 27, 1942

Final instalment on fellowship grant - - - - - \$600.00

Chk. #26447

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
Negro Fellowships	38-9	\$600.00	

Prepared by RH	Checked by	Posted by	Comptroller
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Flanner House

A Social Settlement
PHONE, RI. 7586-7587-7588
802-814 NORTH WEST STREET
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

CLEO W. BLACKBURN
SUPERINTENDENT

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April 28, 1942

FELLOWSHIPS

WCH	29	WCH	2

Mr. William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr. Haygood:

Thank you very kindly for your letter with its information concerning the action of the Fellowship Committee for the coming year.

Please allow me to take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation for the consideration and material help given by the fund last year. I fully appreciate the responsibility which the Committee had in selecting the persons for grants.

The interest the Committee has shown in the Flanner House program has been gratifying. We will continue our efforts to consummate what we believe to be a significant contribution to the understanding of the urban life of the American Negro.

Your continued interest is solicited not only with regard to the research now being done but also in the program developments which are planned as an outgrowth of this basic study. Some changes in timing and modifications of plans will, of course, be necessary but be assured the work will continue.

The grant of last year has been a real contribution in the development of the research project for which I am very grateful.

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Cleo W. Blackburn
Superintendent

CWB/cn



FELLOWSHIPS

ARTHUR E. MORGAN
YELLOW SPRINGS
OHIO

September 23, 1942

Mr. Edwin R. Embree
President
Julius Rosenwald Fund
Chicago, Illinois

ERE	24	—	28
Wet		Wet	o

Dear Mr. Embree:

This letter does not concern my affairs in any way, nor does it concern any organization with which I have any connection. Neither the person I am writing about, nor anyone else made any hint or suggestion that I write to you or to anyone, so this is simply an expression of my own interest, made entirely on my own initiative.

Doubtless you have found that with all the mass of projects that go through your office, a well-balanced, vigorous, creative person shows up very seldom. To have such a person appear with a thoroughly significant project probably is an event of note.

The rules and policies of your organization are for the purpose of helping you to be effective. If an exceptionally significant person with an exceptionally significant job does appear, then it seems to me that precedent and policies should be laid aside, the Mason and Dixon line should be forgotten, and such an opportunity for real productiveness should be seized. Ability to do that is a measure of the vitality of such an organization as yours.

There is a colored man in Indianapolis, Cleo W. Blackburn, who, it seems to me, has a quality of mind and personality that are not very often met with. He has a critical, disciplined mind, and a realistic attitude that one rarely meets in the field of social work. He is young, physically vigorous, and seems free from vagaries or quirks. I get an impression of genuine commitment to his objectives. He has marked out for himself a creative job of building community mores and integration among the Negroes of Indianapolis which, I believe, will stand critical inquiry.

Indianapolis is as American as Memphis or Kansas City. It is made up in considerable part of Southern whites and Southern Negroes, as though the Mason and Dixon line had

1941
Fellow



September 23, 1942

taken a bend north of its actual location. A good job done with the 50,000 Negroes of Indianapolis will have more than local significance.

Around Boston or Philadelphia such a man as Blackburn would be recognized and given a chance. Indianapolis is different. A man of his type there needs some recognition and backing such as your organization or you personally can give.

If you follow the Medes and the Persians in your rules and policies, even then it should be possible to appraise this man and his work, and if it stands up under a critical examination, then give him friendly guidance and advice, and help him to sources of support. You doubtless are thoroughly familiar with the field of Negro undertakings, and could help him to possible sources of corporate or individual support. However, if you want to strengthen your record for discriminating selection of projects, you will take him on yourself.

Among all the social wastes from which our country suffers there is no greater waste than that of an able, creative man with a valid program who is condemned to burn out his life in getting a meager foothold, because of the disinterest or lack of imagination of those who have it in their power to make his work possible. For a Negro, the difficulty of surmounting such disinterest and indifference, if not outright hostility, is very great.

As I talked to Blackburn I felt that here is one of the real men of our time. It is to the general interest that he shall get a fair chance to do the job that is in him. Regardless of precedents, rules and policies of the Rosenwald Fund to the contrary, I believe you can help him to get it.

I have not tried to describe Blackburn or his plans. You already know about them in general, and would want to arrive at your conclusions from your own inquiry. Mr. Rolland Allen, personnel manager at Ayers Department Store in Indianapolis, can give you any local help you need.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur E. Morgan

Arthur E. Morgan

AEM:hf



WCH
FELLOWSHIPS

September 28, 1942

Dear Mr. Morgan: Thank you for your letter of September 23. I was astonished at the "Medes' and Persians'" tone for if there has ever been a foundation which has done things on their own merits I think it is this Fund.

I am not quite sure what you suggest in connection with Cleo W. Blackburn. As you may know, we gave him a fellowship a year ago to make some studies and reports of the work he was doing in a middle-sized, mid-regional city. I do not think we would do well to try to support permanently the agency that he directs, not because we have any rules against such action, but because it just does not seem a good thing for a national foundation to get into the business of assuming the regular responsibilities of a given city. It is true that we did not act favorably on Blackburn's application for a renewal of his fellowship since it seemed to us better to give some help to a number of unusually able Negroes than to carry this particular project for a number of years.

If Blackburn has any other applications to make to us you and he may be sure that they will be considered sympathetically. The only yardstick we will try to apply is as to the most strategic use of our funds among the many projects that come to our attention.

May I take this occasion to extend my personal greetings. It has been a long time since we met. I have followed your career with much interest and I hope our paths will continue to cross.

Very truly yours,

EDWIN R. EMBREE

ERE:AC

Mr. Arthur E. Morgan
Yellow Springs, Ohio

FISK
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CROSS REFERENCE RECORD

FIRM NAME OR SUBJECT		FILE NO.
DATE 10-20-42	FELLOWSHIPS BLACKBURN CLEO	
	REMARKS Correspondence between FGw and Mr. EASom	
	re: Mr. Blackburn for position in Mississippi	
	institution for boys.	

SEE		FILE NO.
	MISSISSIPPI STATE OF	

DATE	SIGNED

FILE CROSS REFERENCE RECORD UNDER NAME OR SUBJECT LISTED AT TOP OF THIS SHEET, AND IN PROPER DATE ORDER. THE PAPERS REFERRED TO SHOULD BE FILED UNDER NAME OR SUBJECT LISTED UNDER "SEE"

YAWMAN AND ERBE MFG. CO.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.



FELLOWSHIPS

ARTHUR E. MORGAN
YELLOW SPRINGS
OHIO

November 25, 1942

Mr. Edwin R. Embree, President	ERE	27	ERE	0
Julius Rosenwald Fund				
4901 Ellis Avenue				
Chicago, Illinois				

Dear Mr. Embree:

My long delay in answering your good letter of September 28th concerning (Cleo) Blackburn and Flanner House in Indianapolis is due to the fact that some further preparation must be made in Indianapolis before we can make a proposal to you.

Progress is being made and you shall hear from us before long.

Sincerely yours,
Arthur E. Morgan
 Arthur E. Morgan

AEM:h f



Apr 1941
August 1942

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

Application for Renewal of Fellowship

Name in full Cleo Walter Blackburn
Present address 4032 Rockwood Avenue, Indianapolis 8, Indiana
Permanent address Same

FIELD OF INTEREST Sociology

Concise statement of plan of work _____

Institution you wish to attend Indiana University

Under whose supervision will you work? Dr. Edwin H. Sutherland

Will any time be spent in field work? If so, how much, and where? Most of the time will be spent working, using Flanner House as a laboratory for developing program and completing research.

If you do not plan to have an institutional connection, how do you propose to spend your time? _____

For what period are you requesting a renewal? 1945-46.

Present status of work toward your degree The work has developed to such a stage that only weekly or bi-weekly conferences will be necessary with Dr. Sutherland under whose general supervision the work will proceed.

Are you applying elsewhere for a fellowship? If so, please give details.
No.

Publications since you were awarded a fellowship. (Title, date, place of publication.) None

Do you plan to return to your former position? Yes

References Dr. Edwin H. Sutherland
Dr. Charles S. Johnson

Budget estimate

Room and board	\$
Clothing	
Insurance	
Tuition	
Transportation	
Miscellaneous	
Total amount needed	
Amount applicant can provide ...	
Amount requested from Fund	<u>\$2,000.00 - \$3,000.00</u>



FELLOWSHIPS
 ARTHUR E. MORGAN
 YELLOW SPRINGS
 OHIO

Blackburn,
Cleo

January 28, 1943

ERE	29	EPB	0
CSJ		CSJ	0

Mr. Edwin R. Embree, President
 Julius Rosenwald Fund
 4901 Ellis Avenue
 Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Embree:

Just a further line about Cleo Blackburn and
 Flanner House at Indianapolis. They are working
 steadily to get an interesting program established, with
 leases of land, etc. I shall write you again as
 soon as those preliminaries are completed.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur E. Morgan
 ME

Arthur E. Morgan

AEM:hf

Jan Feb. 1

VH	15	04	<i>ack 1/19</i>
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Flanner House

2/9
disc of discussion with
Wade, Book, Ellis

A Social Settlement
333 WEST 16TH STREET
 INDIANAPOLIS 2, IND.
 PHONE, RI. 7586-7587-7588

CLEO W. BLACKBURN
 SUPERINTENDENT

January 13, 1945

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Gr 1941
Digest 1942
 FELLOWSHIPS

Blackburn, Cleo

HR -
to be placed with
regular fellowships
applications and
discuss with ERE, WWA,
and CSJ

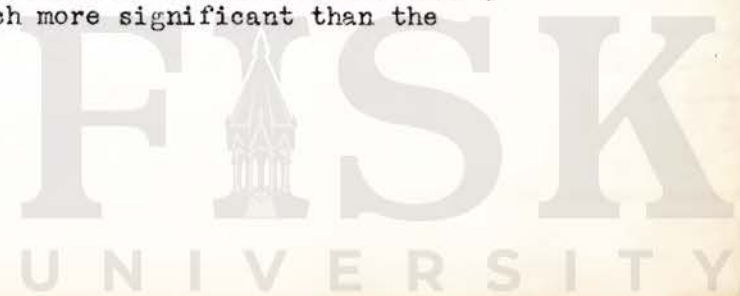
Mr. William C. Haygood
 Director for Fellowships
 Julius Rosenwald Fund
 4901 Ellis Avenue
 Chicago 15, Illinois

My dear Mr. Haygood:

Enclosed herewith is an application for a fellowship renewal or a grant to complete research already begun and to blueprint a program for integrating migrant Negro families into the industrial and cultural life of the urban community. Most of our time and energy in the past nine years has been spent in studying the factors involved in the disorganization which has occurred in the life of the Negro family as it has moved into the northern industrial urban area.

During the year 1941-42, with the help of a Rosenwald Fellowship, we were able to crystalize a great deal of this material and during the year 1944, we have been able to bring together and summarize a program for action in which we have set forth the philosophy and the principles in the enclosed Flanner House Plan. We would like at this point to be able to go beyond the mere philosophy and principles involved in meeting the problem of the urban Negro and to have sufficient time to develop certain administrative policies, practices, and procedures necessary for developing the necessary techniques for action in this field. We believe we have in Flanner House an excellent laboratory out of which such a program can be developed.

Extensive library and classroom study at this point is not contemplated or indicated. Most of our work and interest from this point forward will be with living materials rather than with the written word. However, some time will be spent in reviewing and studying certain pertinent literature which may be helpful in the development of the program. As a by-product of this work, we will be able to complete work already begun under direction of Dr. Edwin H. Sutherland at Indiana University who has approved this plan as being much more significant than the



Mr. William C. Haygood

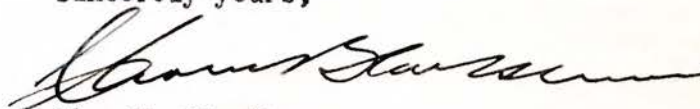
-2-

January 13, 1945

traditional and typical classroom or library research. The sort of thing we hope to achieve in the year 1945-46 is to attempt to implement, at the community level, much of the fellowship and many of the principles already known. Our task is to develop the blueprints which indicate administrative policies, practices, and procedures for getting the job done.

This requires time for study and reflection which is not immediately available in the routine administration of an agency the size of Flanner House. A grant of \$2,000 to \$3,000 would provide the necessary freedom from routine administrative duties to achieve the steps in the development of the Flanner House Plan as well as to complete research already begun during 1941-42, at Indiana University.

Sincerely yours,



Cleo W. Blackburn

CWB/cn

Enclosure

FISK
UNIVERSITY

FELLOWSHIPS

February 9, 1945

Dear Mr. Blackburn: I have held your letter requesting a renewal of your 1941-42 fellowship until I could talk over the matter with some of the officers of the Fund who are members of the Committee on Fellowships. Your request does not fall within the category of a regular fellowship as you outline it in your letter to me.

However, the officers of the Fund, as you know, are very much interested in Flanner House and its programs. Doctor Alexander has suggested that I withhold any action in the matter for the present, as he plans to visit you at Flanner House and I believe is writing you to that effect today. You and he can discuss the matter fully then.

Sincerely yours,

VANDI V. HAYGOOD

Mrs. William C. Haygood
Acting Director for Fellowships

VH:RR

Mr. Cleo Blackburn
323 West 16th Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

FISK
UNIVERSITY

VH 15	VK 0
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Flanner House

A Social Settlement

333 WEST 16TH STREET

INDIANAPOLIS 2, IND.

PHONE, RI. 7586-7587-7588

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- DR. CHARLES H. WINDERS

February 14, 1945

FELLOWSHIPS

Mrs. William C. Haygood
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Haygood:

Thank you very kindly for your letter suggesting the possibility of my discussing the Flanner House Plan in a little more detail with Dr. Will W. Alexander upon his visit to Indianapolis sometime in March. This is a very satisfactory arrangement.

Very truly yours,



Cleo W. Blackburn
Superintendent

CWB/cn



✓ Please fill out and return in order that we may complete our records *Sociology*
on former Rosenwald Fellows:

Name: Cleo Walter Blackburn

Present position: Superintendent of Flanner House

Address: 333 West 16th Street
Indianapolis 2, Indiana

Significant recent activities:
Project still in progress of completion.

(Use additional sheet if desired)



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MRS. HAROLD B. WEST
MRS. BEARD H. WHITESIDE

November 12, 1946

FELLOWSHIPS

	WCH	11/14	WCH	11/15

Mr. William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Mr. Haygood:

Thank you very kindly for your letter with regard to the 1947 Fellowships. The only candidate that I have to suggest for the 1947 series is Mr. Walter C. Bailey, 2830 North Capitol Avenue, Indianapolis 8, Indiana. He is a former member of our staff and is, I believe, filing an application with you.

Dr. Will W. Alexander can give you some detailed information with regard to Mr. Bailey as we have talked about his case for some time. I believe Mr. Bailey has the quality of mind necessary for excellent performance in his field of interest.

Sincerely yours,

Cleo W. Blackburn
Superintendent

cn



FELLOWSHIPS

November 18, 1946

Dear Mr. Blackburn: Thank you very much for your recent letter. Dr. Alexander and I talked about Mr. Bailey this summer, and I was in communication with him several times. Last month I sent him an application blank to fill out. So far it has not been received, so if you happen to run into him, I would appreciate it if you remind him of the January first deadline.

Sincerely yours,
WILLIAM C. HAYGOOD

WCH:rfl

Mr. Cleo W. Blackburn
Superintendent
Flanner House
333 West 16th Street
Indianapolis 2, Indiana

FISK
UNIVERSITY

T H E
F L A N N E R H O U S E
P L A N

Flanner House, Inc.
Indianapolis,
Indiana

**FISK**
UNIVERSITY

Since 1925, two and one-half million or more Negroes, chiefly from Southern villages and farms, have migrated into industrial areas north of the Ohio River.

These Negroes came North in response to a demand for unskilled labor which reached its peak during the decade following the first World War.

Culturally, temperamentally and educationally, they were not fitted for urban or industrial life. With the industrial recession and the coming of the depression, they found themselves without work and at the same time without techniques or methods for earning a living. They became a problem to themselves, and later, to the communities in which they lived.

The problem is one which affects an important industrial section of the country. It is a problem requiring painstaking study. It is a problem which Flanner House is attacking in Indianapolis, in the hope that it may discover a solution not only applicable to its local situation, but to every community where a similar condition obtains.



FLANNER HOUSE

Flanner House is now entering upon its forty-third year of service in Indianapolis, having as its purpose "the promotion of the social, spiritual, moral and physical welfare of Negroes, the establishment and maintenance of industrial and other lines of philanthropy among Negroes as the Trustees of the Corporation shall deem practicable."

Flanner House is not a "relief agency," but is engaged in directing a part of the generosity of the citizens of Indianapolis into a group of services designed to enable an increasing number of Negroes to meet their own responsibilities, and to take their rightful places in community life. In brief, it aims to promote, through Negro welfare, the welfare of the community as a whole.

Flanner House is a member of the Indianapolis Community Fund. Its Board of Trustees is made up of prominent citizens, including representatives of the Negro community. Its staff is equipped by training, education and experience to direct the program efficiently.

THE INDIANAPOLIS STUDY

The Flanner House program has not resulted from a casual appraisal of the problem it is called upon to meet.

Intelligent provision for the meeting of any problem is synonymous with adequate provision. A study of the nature and proportions of the Indianapolis problem was recognized as essential. A grant of \$4,000 from the Indianapolis Foundation in 1938 made that study possible.

A summary of the results of that study, conducted by a competent staff of social science experts and published in 1938, is believed to be typical of that which would be arrived at from a similar study of at least ten important urban industrial areas north of the Ohio River, which have witnessed a concentration of Negro migration from the South under like circumstances and during the same period as has Indianapolis.

Origin: Only 11.5 percent of the heads of the 1,501 families studied were natives of Indianapolis. Seventy-six percent of the family heads came from the South - over 50 percent from Kentucky and Tennessee.

Economic Status: The mean weekly income of these families was \$17.86. More than 90 percent of this income



from private employment, represented wages. The mean weekly expenditure for food was \$6.82.

Employment and earnings, when compared with standard budgets were wholly inadequate to provide sufficient purchasing power for life in the modern city, and their insufficiency furnished the basis for most of the other problems affecting the lives of the Negroes. It was found reflected as a community problem in terms of disease, hospitalization, crime and other costs of social life.

Approximately 12 percent of the population of Indianapolis is Negro, but during 1938, the last year for which figures are available at this time, 40.8 percent of all local expenditures for health, recreation, and public assistance was required for this section of the community.

Living Conditions: Eighty percent of the Negro families studied paid a median weekly rental of \$3.20. There were 13.3 percent who owned their homes, and 6.7 percent were buying or had their homes mortgaged.

Sixty-seven percent of the dwellings needed repair. Of these latter, 31.5 percent needed major repairs, and five percent were listed as unfit for human habitation.

Sixty-one percent of the families had flush toilets

on the inside. Ten and one-half percent had flush toilets outside, and 27.4 percent had outside privies.

Thirty-nine percent had bath tubs, while 57 percent had portable tubs (the common laundry tub.) Practically two percent had no bathing facilities whatever.

The areas in which Negroes live are those made vacant largely by pressure -- areas of transition, composed of out-worn buildings and high land values.

Educational and Cultural Background: The mean education of the group studied is given as 7.3 years of formal training. Seventy percent of the heads of families did not go beyond the elementary grades.

There was little interest in reading matter - 80 percent of the families having no magazines, and 39 percent having no books.

The Negro community is segregated and located in five well-defined areas. A social segregation exists in the schools, theaters, parks, hospitals and in virtually every phase of public life.

Community Participation: Eighty-five percent of the families belonged to a church - 52 percent being

Baptists. Eighty-eight percent did not belong to civic clubs, and 92.4 percent were not affiliated with labor organizations.

On the other hand, 87 percent of the families reported that they took advantage of the ballot.

Seventy percent of the families were known to the Social Service Exchange as applicants, at one time or another, for some form of relief and other social services.

Social Disorganization: Lack of opportunity and their economic plight have combined to create an "escape" psychology.

Out of 2,612 Negro arrests in 1937, for example, 50 percent were for vagrancy and violation of the liquor laws. Twelve percent, 319 were for various sex offenses other than rape. Nine percent were for petty assault, and another nine percent for burglary and larceny.

Forty-five percent of the Negro arrests were among persons living in just four of the twenty census tracts in which the Negroes are highly concentrated. Over 50 percent of those arrested were under 30 years of age.

The number of arrests, excluding traffic violations



in ratio to population, was approximately twice as great among Negroes as compared with the rest of the community.

Health: The Negro birth rate in Indianapolis is lower than the death rate. In 1937, there were 870 deaths as compared with 797 live births.

Fifty-two percent of Negro deaths occurred from four causes - diseases of the heart, 23.2 percent; pneumonia, 14 percent; tuberculosis, 8.7 percent; and infant mortality, 8.7 percent.

PRESENT PROGRAM

The results of the Indianapolis Study have indicated clearly both the nature and the scope of the undertaking which confronts Flanner House.

It has also made clear that the program which Flanner House has developed, is, within the limits permitted by its financial resources, well designed and effective. But it does not and cannot, because of those limitations, meet the existing need for service.

The migratory character and essentially rural background of the Negro population makes it imperative that a

three-fold program be offered:

- I. Education for living in a modern, metropolitan community.
- II. Vocational training to enable such a group to earn its living and to make its fullest economic contribution to the community.
- III. Leadership training to enable the group to assume a larger responsibility for its own welfare.

These problems are being solved through these three channels as adequately as possible with the present limited resources available.

Following is a brief summary of the present program.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

This department of Flanner House, during the year of 1938-1939, reached 815 individuals out of the 44,000 Negroes, of whom the Study shows 70 percent to be in need of such service. One dollar out of nine in the institution's budget was expended in these activities, under the direction of five departments, as follows:

Home Economics:

Classes are offered in cooking, serving and general

cleaning. The group which most requires this service is unable to pay its cost. Because of poor home conditions, virtually all of those desiring domestic employment have no opportunity at home to learn the uses of modern home appliances, the preparation of higher grade foods, or the care of better home furnishings. Stress is also laid upon personal cleanliness, health and work habits. Preparation for employment and for home improvement result.

Make-Over Shop and Neighborhood Activities

In the Make-Over Shop, discarded garments which have been collected are refurbished by women in classes and are distributed to applicants whose needs have been investigated by the Social Service Department. Last year, 5,129 articles of clothing were distributed to 480 families. During vacation months classes are held for school girls - helping them to prepare their own clothing and providing wholesome occupation for their leisure time.

Neighborhood Clubs have grown out of the Educational home-making feature of the Flanner House program. Five outlying areas are involved. Because of the poverty of many of the Negroes, they cannot afford transportation to Flanner House - so Flanner House goes to them.

Garden projects are also part of the neighborhood program. Plots, the use of which is donated, are assigned to qualified applicants, and their gardening activities are supervised by staff representatives.

Sewing Department

Here advice is given on budgeting and spending wisely for clothing. The sewing classes are in four groups: (1) Women without any sewing training ~~and~~ who cannot afford to buy materials; ~~and~~ the refinished articles are kept by the women. (2) Women in somewhat better circumstances, mainly homemakers with large families, who meet in the evening for general sewing. (3) A class of high school girls known as the "Sewing-as-a-hobby group," and (4) an advanced group preparing women to be seamstresses. Many of these last find positions through the employment department.

Laundry School

This school, realizing that the day of the washboard laundress in urban centers is past, trains women with modern equipment, materials and methods required for high class work. Nominal pay encourages them to acquire a skill facilitating employment. Because this school

has not been able wholly to support itself, it has been discontinued for several months, after fifteen years of continuous service, but will be re-opened as soon as resources are available.

Shop and Toy Repair

Three years ago a Toy Repair Department was established by the Children's Division. Equipment, furnished by one donor, has made possible a shop where boys and young men may acquire skills enabling them to find employment. These groups are taught wood and metal working, electrical work, chair caning and upholstery. Because of the age level of this group, character building is the very essence of this program. A fair share of the boys come from bad homes, have been in prison or on probation.

Indirectly, this shop makes possible the Toy Lending Library, by keeping a stock of toys in good condition.

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT

One of the first departments organized in Flanner House was the employment service. Through the years this has become a major service.

There is a close relationship between the institution,

The individual and the employer. The attempt is made to keep these people off relief. If they are not qualified for available work, they are recommended to vocational classes. A check-up is made of all individuals sent out to work. If the work is not satisfactory, the applicant must attend such classes or forego further service from the employment office.

Personal cleanliness, health, and a manners examination are pre-requisites for being sent out to a prospective employer.

In cases where there is need, a uniform is provided, and for the women beauty treatments are arranged for, free, from local schools of beauty culture. As a result, Flanner House has the reputation of providing an outstanding type of domestic servant.

CHILDREN'S DIVISION

In any under-privileged group the children suffer most and for such suffering the community, in time, pays a heavy penalty.

In 1938-39, 311 children used the Day Nursery at Flanner House, the Nursery School and the Toy Library. This cost less than nine cents per day per child, but

nevertheless accounted for one-third of the total budget of the institution. This work cannot be self-supporting, though parents whose children received benefits did pay over 10 percent of the cost.

SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Poor, frustrated and unhappy people often require the advice of a skillful counsellor. This service was requested and provided in 1938-1939 in 3,287 instances, and intensive or long-time help was given to 142 Negro families.

Important as this service is, only \$1 out of \$20 of the institution's budget was spent for this purpose.

GROUP WORK DEPARTMENT

Unemployed adults and idle youngsters, deprived of means and unacquainted with wholesome outlets for their energies, are a formidable threat to the well-being of any community. It is to this problem that Flanner House has directed its group activities.

During 1938-1939, Flanner House conducted 138 groups, with 2,177 members who, with their friends and guests, accounted for a total activity attendance of 77,468.

Flanner House spends approximately \$1 out of \$10 for group activities. Many groups pay a part of their own expenses, but still the institution is able to meet only a part of the requests that come to it for group leadership.

HEALTH

Flanner House houses four clinics - Tuberculosis, Well-Baby, Dental and Maternity - provided by the Board of Health. During 1938-1939, 5,239 patients were attended in 231 clinic sessions.

The particular section of the Negro population which is most closely touched by Flanner House is in need of elementary health guidance and is least able to meet the cost of medical care.

The institution is compelled to restrict its direct medical service to those individuals who can obtain medical care from no other sources.

The health program represents no expense to Flanner House other than housing.

THE PRESENT NEED

Flanner House has been a member of the Indianapolis Community Fund since the latter's founding in 1923.

In common with general Community Fund practice, moneys are allotted to member agencies solely to meet operating expense. Capital expense must be met from other sources.

The present buildings (three old frame dwellings and one brick house) occupied by Flanner House were recognized as inadequate at the time of their occupancy in 1918, but it was figured that they could be used as a home until such time as a permanent structure could be erected on the same site. However, this hope has not been fulfilled, and as service demands have grown, the housing has become completely inadequate. The work which Flanner House seeks to do can not be carried on in the extremely limited space available, and there is also serious question as to whether the present site is best suited for the institution's purpose due to population shifts.

These facts are recognized by the Indianapolis Community Fund, which has authorized a special campaign for capital funds.

The operating budget of Flanner House this year is \$27,504 of which \$20,500 comes from the Community Fund.

The Indianapolis campaign will be designed to raise a fund for the purchase of a more conveniently located

site, for a new building, and for equipment.

PRESENT PROGRAM DEFICIENCIES

Flanner House needs an adequate building in a proper location. This is a fundamental requirement. As has been said, funds for this will be sought in Indianapolis.

While the employment service rendered by Flanner House last year resulted in earnings of \$326,000 by Negroes, this department is understaffed in so far as training personnel is concerned. Vocational training should be made available to at least 1,000 individuals instead of the 265 now enrolled.

To make possible what has been done in this and other departments, 33 N. Y. A. workers and 17 W. P. A. workers are assigned to the staff, but this cannot be counted upon permanently, and provision must be made for an expanded program on that basis. There must be means for enlisting and training of more volunteer personnel.

Even under existing conditions, there are no facilities or staff for training of men and young men as chauffeurs, porters, waiters, gardeners, care-takers, custodians, and wood and metal craftsmen. For lack of sufficient funds, the Laundry School had to be discontinued early this year.

This strikes at the root of the Negro problem as it concerns a rurally raised population migrating into a northern industrial community. They lack skills, and in Indianapolis, with half of its Negro population on relief or unemployed, the education in skills has hardly scratched the surface.

Group leadership activities are quite inadequate to meet the needs of the local situation, with a consequent loss in rehabilitation and character-building programs.

While a large portion of the health service of Flanner House is provided by the city, there is a need for the expansion of the preventive health program. Flanner House has no funds of its own to meet this need. Clinics for heart and chest, in nutrition, venereal diseases and general medicine are badly needed.

With 54 percent of Negro families having no regular bath facilities, there is a great need for sanitary accommodations. The establishment of bathing facilities for the Negroes is an important item in the Flanner House ten-year program.

The standards in child care which now prevail in the Flanner House nursery should be extended to the education of

parents in similar care in their homes. This feature is also embodied in the program ahead.

Flanner House aims to strike at the roots of crime and of disease, in an expanded program which, while dealing with Negroes is a protection to the entire community.

It believes that with the resources which it now seeks, it can develop a definite pattern for an intelligent approach to a similar problem in other northern communities which have witnessed a like Negro immigration.

T H E

F L A N N E R H O S E

P L A N

Flanner House, Inc.
Indianapolis
Indiana

FISK
UNIVERSITY

Foreword

Flanner House is concerned with the problems of Negroes in a total community. Its present programs and the future plan set forth in this statement are devoted to meeting the basic needs of Negroes and to finding basic solutions to problems of Negroes. Flanner House offers neither a mere palliative on the one hand nor a panacea for the "American race problem" on the other. Its Board of Directors and its staff believe that good day to day services, sound planning, and step by step progress will bring practical solutions to many of the more serious problems of Negroes and of the communities of which they are a part. If this can be accomplished in one community, the pattern by which this is done will be more than suggestive to other communities.

The Flanner House Plan has grown out of forty-five years of practical work with and five years of intensive study of the problems of Negroes in Indianapolis. It encompasses continual service and study in the Institution's own community and practical experimentation with a laboratory model of national significance and meriting national interest and support. This statement is a "rough sketch" of the



over-all program. The "working drawings" in many of the suggested parts of the plan are yet to be made. It is part of the plan itself that expert help from practical specialists will be utilized to the fullest in perfecting the blueprints at each stage of the project's development.

THE FLANNER HOUSE PLAN

PART I

INTRODUCTION

There have occurred in the life of the American Negro two great crises. The first crisis was attendant to the emancipation of the Negro when approximately three and a half million Negroes were suddenly freed and faced with the problem of competing in a free labor market with little or no preparation or equipment to work as free men and to assume the responsibility of free citizens in their respective communities. Likewise, the communities in which they found themselves had little or no preparation or equipment to receive them or to induct them as free citizens in a democratic society.

To meet the urgent need of the Negro there came a large number of Americans, Negro and white, who dedicated themselves to planning and studying the problems of Negro folk. Another group of great Americans gave of their money through philanthropic enterprises and foundations to support this movement. A system of education and community development followed largely on a rural basis and the progress of

the last seventy years is well-known. The work of Booker T. Washington, John Hope, The American Missionary Society, and many other groups such as The Rosenwald Fund, The Rockefeller Foundation, The Carnegie Foundation, and The Phelps-Stokes Fund developed programs with this minority group which not only greatly improved and enriched their lives but also served as a laboratory for the improvement and enrichment of the total life of the region.

There are many indications that the second crisis in the life of the American Negro, that is the urbanization of the Negro, has not yet been given mature thinking, planning, or judgment on the part of a large number of Americans. In the last thirty years approximately two and a half million Negroes have migrated from rural and village areas of the South into the industrial communities of the North.

Coming largely out of the cultural patterns characteristic of life on cotton and tobacco plantations, these people have little equipment for life in an urban or industrial setting. The techniques of discrimination and segregation have been the traditional escapes from the problem. The inevitable failure of these approaches to meet these problems has resulted in anxiety, frustration, and increasing hostility among Negroes and has prevented their making their best contribution to American life. The attempts of the

community to escape from the problems rather than to meet them has added to the general confusion and conflict now increasingly apparent and has made ultimate solutions more difficult.

Because of the attention given by American philanthropists and liberals to the problems of the Negro, a large number of institutions for education and health have been built in the South and dedicated to speak to the problem. The thinking of the general American public has not been transferred to the very serious problem of the Negro in urban communities, particularly in the North. When Americans contemplate the problems of Negroes they immediately think of the so-called Southern problem. During the last quarter of a century a large part of this problem has been transferred to the North without the corresponding transfer of interest, of support, of understanding, and of definite planning.

The problem of integrating migrants is not new in American life. The whole settlement movement in America received its impetus from the integration of migrant families from Europe and is reflected in the work of Jane Addams, Lillian Wald, Mary Simkhovitch, and Graham Taylor. However, the problem of integrating the Negro into urban life is not identical with that of integrating first and second generation Europeans because the Negro appears to be a permanent minority. Therefore, a different sort of program must be planned and definite

methods of integration developed on a non-assimilative basis.

The problems of Negroes in urban communities are being made more acute by the present war effort and will be made even more so during the period of dislocation following the war. To meet the current great manpower demands hundreds of thousands of Americans, Negro and white, are finding job opportunities in the expanded war industries. Large numbers of them coming from the South. During this migration, however, most of the new comers are native whites who, like the earlier Negro migrant, bring their cultural and traditional patterns with them particularly with regard to the relationship between the two races. In addition, large numbers -- perhaps several millions of the soldiers now in the armed forces -- who have come from the background of Southern rural and village areas will not return to their original economic and social milieu but will seek employment and residence in Northern urban areas. This is particularly true of the million Negro soldiers who will be in armed service. These men obviously are not going to return to the South. Therefore, the problems of the Negro in northern urban communities in the next ten years will be among the most serious problems facing America and most assuredly the most serious problem facing the American Negro.

It is the purpose of The Flanner House Plan to develop a sound program of integration of Negroes into urban life on

a folk basis; to provide them with certain cultural equipment and patterns necessary to making a living in industry and related urban services and with which to find progress and satisfaction in their civic standing.

The program herein contemplated is, therefore, designed to meet the needs of the masses who must work with their hands for a livelihood. Such a program must be planned and designed to meet the needs of the total family. The Flammer House Plan is not an idea set down on paper but has been developed through working with actual migrant families over a period of ten years in a northern urban community (Indianapolis) and is now being recorded after careful study and program planning in the field.

The community of Indianapolis is ideal for this experiment. It is a so-called border city, the metropolitan district nearest the nation's exact center of population. Any patterns developed in Indianapolis can readily be applied to any large metropolitan community. The composition of its population lends itself well to such a development for it is composed largely of native white stock and American Negroes. During the past seven years, it has been the plan to develop a small laboratory model of what might be done if adequate resources could be found to put it into production.

PART II

PRESENT PROGRAM

The present program of Flamer House has grown out of forty-five years experience as a living institution. Its founders at first saw and worked to meet the immediate needs of Negroes. In their wisdom they chose to do this, not through "giving charity" but by providing services which would enable Negroes to meet their own needs -- vocational training, employment placement, and facilities such as the day nursery which would enable them to take advantage of employment opportunities. Out of their experience the Directors of Flamer House saw with increasing clarity the importance of finding basic solutions.

The program grew with experience. In 1938 the Board made a comprehensive study of needs and services.¹ Its present program reflects part of the recommendations of that research which has continued over the intervening five years.

The program is three fold:

1. Cooperative self-help enterprises

¹A Study of 1501 Negro Families in Indianapolis.

2. Vocational aids

3. Social services

These three groups of services help Negroes

1. To improve their standard of living through their own efforts
2. To acquire and utilize the tools for earning their livings
3. To solve their personal problems
4. To find satisfying and constructive outlets in their leisure time
5. To build better health
6. To develop capacities for leadership
7. To assume larger responsibilities for their own general welfare
8. To improve the quality of their economic and civic participation in general community life

The specific services provided by Flanner House within this framework and directed toward these ends include the following activities for individuals and families.

Cooperative Self-Help Enterprises

Make-Over Shop. In the Make-Over Shop discarded

garments and salvaged materials are refurbished and remade by women and girls under expert supervision. During school vacations groups of girls prepare their own clothing and find wholesome occupation for their leisure time. Excess garments and materials are distributed through the social service division on the basis of need. Last year more than five thousand garments were furnished to about five hundred families.

Gardening. Gardening projects in which more than four hundred and fifty families participated this year provided many tons of foodstuffs for immediate consumption and for preservation. Garden plots, which are usually donated or located in back yards, are assigned to qualified applicants who tend them under supervision. Cooperative surveying, plowing, and seed purchasing promote economy and provide experience in group planning and wholesome activity over several months.

Food Preservation. During the past five years and particularly this year food preservation has been an important part of the food production program. Instruction and supervision is given in home canning and this year a community canning project has been made available through the Rural War Production Training Program in which canning in larger quantities is now going forward. The clients pay a small fee to cover actual cost. The Flammer House Canning Project has an annual capacity of 150,000 cans.

In addition to the canning project, a buying club has been operating for more than a year and other consumer units are planned.

Shop and Toy Repair. In 1937, a Toy Repair Department was established by the Children's Division. Equipment, furnished by one donor, has made possible a shop where boys and young men may acquire skills enabling them to find employment. These groups are taught wood and metal working, electrical work, chair caning and upholstery. Because of the age level of this group, character building is the essence of the program. A fair share of the boys come from bad homes, have been in prison, or are on probation.

Indirectly this shop makes possible the Toy Lending Library by keeping a stock of toys in good condition.

As an outgrowth of this program, projects in home equipment repair and furniture making are already being started and others are being projected in the near future.

Vocational Aids

Employment Department. One of the first departments organized in Flanner House was the employment service. Through the years this has become a major function.

There is a close relationship between the institution, the individual, and the employer. The attempt is made to keep these people off relief rolls. If they are not qualified for available work they are recommended to vocational classes.

A check-up is made of all individuals sent out to work. If the work is not satisfactory, the applicant must attend such classes or forego further service from the employment offices.

Personal cleanliness, health and a manners examination are pre-requisites for being sent out to a prospective employer.

In cases where there is need, a uniform is provided, and for the women local schools of beauty culture provide, free, services in proper grooming. As a result, Flanner House has the reputation of providing an outstanding type of worker. During 1941-1942, 10,230 placements were made through this department.

Educational Department. This department of Flanner House, during the year of 1941-1942, reached 741 individuals out of the 60,000 Negroes, of whom the Indianapolis Study shows 70 per cent to be in need of such service. One dollar out of nine in the institution's budget was expended in these activities, under the direction of three departments, as follows:

1. Home Economics -- Classes are offered in cooking, serving, and general cleaning. The group which

most requires this service is unable to pay its cost. Because of poor home conditions virtually all of those desiring domestic employment have no opportunity at home to learn the uses of modern home appliances, the preparation of higher grade foods, or the care of better home furnishings. Stress is laid upon personal cleanliness, health, and work habits. Preparation for employment and for home improvement result.

To the traditional educational program of Flanner House has been added special courses in "This Is Business" to meet the needs of the large groups of Negro women who are finding employment in commerce, trade, and industry for the first time. The transition from the role of cook and maid to waitress in a tea room or at the soda fountain requires a different sort of equipment both in attitudes and work habits.

2. Sewing -- Advice is given on budgeting and spending wisely for clothing. The sewing classes are in four groups: (1) Women without any training in sewing and who cannot afford to buy materials. The Make-Over Shop provides cast-off materials and the refinished articles are kept by

the woman. (2) Women in somewhat better circumstances, mainly homemakers with large families, who meet in the evening for general sewing. (3) A class of high school girls known as the "Sewing-as-a hobby group", and (4) an advanced group preparing women to be seamstresses. Many in this latter group find positions through the Employment Department.

3. Laundry School -- This school, realizing that the day of the washboard laundress in urban centers is past, trains women with modern equipment, materials and methods required for high class work. Nominal pay encourages them to acquire a skill which facilitates employment. Because this school has not been able wholly to support itself, it has been discontinued for several months, after fifteen years of continuous service, but will be re-opened as soon as resources are available.

Social Services

Case Work. Poor, frustrated and unhappy people often require the advice of a skillful counsellor. This service was requested and provided in 1941-1942 in over three thousand instances and intensive or long-time help was given to 358



Negro families.

Important as this service is, only \$1 out of \$20 of the institution's budget was spent for this purpose.

Children's Division. In any underprivileged group the children suffer most and for such suffering the community, in time, pays a heavy penalty.

In 1941-1942, 242 children used the Day Nursery, the Nursery School, and the Toy Library at Flanner House. The problems of child care and child health are vital in the present emergency and Flanner House is now attempting to greatly expand this division of its operations by the construction of a larger unit to meet present war needs.

Group Work. Unemployed adults and idle youngsters, deprived of means and unacquainted with wholesome outlets for their energies, are a formidable threat to the well-being of any community. It was to this problem that Flanner House had directed its group activities.

During 1941-1942, Flanner House conducted 53 groups, with 1,000 members who, with their friends and guests, accounted for a total activity (not duplicated) attendance of 77,468.

Flanner House spends approximately one dollar out of ten dollars for group activities. Many groups pay a part of their own expenses, but still the institution is able to meet

only a part of the requests that come to it for group leadership.

Health. Flammer House houses four clinics -- Tuberculosis, Well-Baby, Dental, and Maternity -- provided by the Board of Health. During 1941-1942, 6,379 patients were attended in 231 clinic sessions.

The particular section of the Negro population which is most closely touched by Flammer House is in need of elementary health guidance and is least able to meet the cost of medical care.

The institution is compelled to restrict its direct medical service to those individuals who can obtain medical care from no other sources.

PART III

FUTURE PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

Intelligent provision for the meeting of any problem is synonymous with adequate resources both human and material. A study of the nature and proportion of the Indianapolis situation was recognized as essential. A grant of \$4,000 from the Indianapolis Foundation in 1938 made that study possible.¹

The results are believed to be typical of that which would be arrived at from a similar study of at least ten important urban areas North of the Ohio River which have witnessed a concentration of Negro migration from the South under like circumstances and during the same period.

With the development of the foregoing program and study, Flanner House is now ready to put this laboratory model into production on a community basis in which a variety of community resources can be brought to bear on the problem. The plan is to develop in Indianapolis a laboratory for community organization -- a development which will

¹Ibid.

serve as a focus point for extending the program to other industrial urban areas.

For forty-five years the Board of Directors of Flanner House has been concerned with the development of a sound program to meet the needs of the urban Negro family. As has been pointed out its interest has gone much deeper than merely relieving the immediate suffering of the neediest of the needy Negro families who have applied for the services of the agency at one of its several operating levels. Flanner House has concerned itself with trying to find some basic solutions to the problems arising from the urbanization of the Negro. It has been aware that along with the job of studying, planning, and devising methods for meeting the basic problems that it must of necessity carry forward a program of relieving immediate suffering, of finding employment, of health and vocational education, of juvenile delinquency and in other areas where pressing problems presented themselves.

The Board has realized further that the problems of the Negro in Indianapolis have merely been typical of the problems of Negroes in every other northern industrial urban community. Any skills or techniques which may be developed at Flanner House in Indianapolis for meeting the problems would be of significance to similar communities.

The task of building the program of Flamer House then developed into three definite aspects:

1. The responsibility for operating and maintaining an effeciently run, well-managed social agency to meet the needs of the current community problems.

2. The job of study and planning in the area of finding basic solutions to these problems and of implementing newly discovered skills and techniques for meeting them.

3. The job of extending this program to the point where it would be valuable to other communities as a laboratory for program development.

To this end the Board has sought to finance such a program in its immediate and long-range aspects from three sources:

1. It has asked the Indianapolis Community Fund to assume responsibility for the financing of the first aspect of the program which entails the responsibility for operating and maintaining an efficiently run, well-managed social agency to meet the needs of the current community problems.

2. It has asked the Indianapolis Foundation to assume responsibility for the second aspect of the program, i.e., the analysis and study of the basic problems involved, the program planning, and implementing and making applicable new found methods for strengthening the operational program of the agency.

3. It is now seeking some sources outside of the Indianapolis Community Fund and the Indianapolis Foundation -- resources for developing certain aspects of the program which would be significant to other urban communities throughout America.

In addition to the current support of the agency's program on an annual basis the citizens of Indianapolis have contributed some \$82,000 for the beginning of the construction of the necessary plant. The City of Indianapolis has made available an entire city block to be developed on a 99-year basis for the housing of the program -- construction has already begun on the first two units of the building program.

To insure the maturity of the contemplated program through the next ten years financial resources will be required to develop the program which includes:

1. The further development of co-operative and self-help enterprises.
2. The development of a broad program of community health and nutrition.
3. The further development of a broad program of community organization, social welfare, and vocational education.
4. A program for the preservation and development of folk cultural patterns in the fields of music, drama, and the arts and crafts.
5. The development and orientation of leadership at professional and lay levels.
6. The maintenance of a continuous program of study, research, and planning as a basis of direction and orientation of the program as it develops to meet current needs and as a method of adequately interpreting the program.

A. The further Development of Cooperative and Self-Help Enterprises. The need for a sound program of cooperative enterprises and self-help projects to meet the basic economic problems of the group has been clearly indicated by the Indianapolis Study² which pointed out that only 11.5 per

²Ibid.

cent of the heads of the 1,501 families studied were natives of Indianapolis.

Income. Sixty-six per cent of the family heads were from the South -- more than 50 per cent from Kentucky and Tennessee. The mean weekly income of these in 1939 was \$17.36. More than 90 per cent of this income, from private income represented wages. The mean weekly expenditure per family for food was \$6.32.

Employment and earnings, when compared with standard budgets, were wholly inadequate to provide sufficient purchasing power for life in a modern city. Their insufficiency furnished the basis for a large part of the other problems affecting the lives of Negroes. It was found reflected as a community problem in terms of dependency, disease, hospitalization, and crime.

Approximately thirteen per cent of the population of Indianapolis is Negro, but in 1938, 30.3 per cent of all local expenditures for health, recreation, and public assistance was required for this section of the community.³

Living Conditions. Eighty per cent of the Negro families studied paid a median weekly rental of \$3.20. There were 13.3 per cent who owned their homes and 6.7 per cent

³Present day figures are heavily weighted with war emergency incomes.

were buying or had their home mortgaged.

Sixty-seven per cent of the dwellings needed repair. Of these latter, 31.5 per cent needed major repairs and five per cent were listed as unfit for human habitation.

Sixty-one per cent of the families had flush toilets on the inside. Ten and one-half per cent had flush toilets outside and 27.4 per cent had outside privies.

Thirty-nine per cent had bath tubs, while 57 per cent had portable bath tubs (the common laundry tub). Practically two per cent had no bathing facilities whatever.

The areas in which Negroes live are those made vacant largely by pressure -- areas of transition, composed of out-worn buildings and high land values.

The development of cooperative enterprises and self-help projects is designed to meet these basic economic and housing needs of the group. The plan is to develop on a fairly large scale:

1. Credit unions and consumer cooperative outlets on a community-wide basis.
2. Home furnishings and home building projects include such activities as furniture making and repair, home equipment repair, decorating and remodeling, and eventually home building. These cooperative homemaking projects are to be developed

around a self-help labor pool which is now in process of development through the building of the furniture for the new units of Flanner House.

3. The Make-Over Shop is to be developed as a self-help cooperative clothing and household needs activity operating largely on the same basis as the furniture and home remodeling program.

4. Food producing and food preserving projects which include large scale subsistence gardening projects under competent professional direction and the development of an adequate program of home preservation, cooperative preservation, and food storage programs.

The value of this program has been well demonstrated during the past few years through the development of small laboratory projects which should now be expanded on a production basis.

B. The Development of a Broad Program of Community Health and Nutrition. This program contemplates the full utilization of present public and private agency facilities for health in the community. It contemplates further the development of a sound program of health education at the community level through clinics, hospitals and community organizations. This aspect of the program is very closely

tied into the basic problem of improving the physical and economic milieu in which the Negro has to live and raise his family. Therefore, it must be understood as a part of a total community effort involving a variety of other services of which the health program is an important part. This would enable Flanner House to develop a sound control group in working on practical programs of community nutrition as well as coordinating health education at the community level.

In addition to the development of health education program through hospital and clinic facilities the plan also contemplates carrying health education into the homes of Negro folk in a very simple and practical manner through close coordination with the Social Service Department of Flanner House and like departments of other agencies.

The need for the present program was made even more evident in our study than had been generally recognized in the community and further evidence has been secured through the recent experience of the Army in regard to the health of the Negro. The value of such a program has been demonstrated by our meager efforts in this community in connection with our clinics. It is clearly shown that the need is for health education at a folk level as well as adequate health facilities in terms of clinics, hospitals, physicians, nurses, and technicians.

C. The Development of a Broad Program of Community Organization, Social Welfare, and Vocational Education. The migratory character of the Negro population of Indianapolis has been reflected in certain cultural maladjustments as expressed in the lack of skills and techniques necessary to work in urban communities as well as unfamiliarity with industrial work habits and the type of job performance expected from industrial workers. These factors plus a wealth of other social and cultural maladjustments tend to point up the need for this service among this particular group. Specific evidence was suggested in the findings of the Indianapolis Study which carried a greater insight into the background and interest of the Negro population in Indianapolis showing not only their educational and cultural background but also some idea of their participation in community activities.

Educational and Cultural Background. The mean education of the group studied was 7.3 years of formal training. Seventy per cent of the heads of families did not go beyond the elementary grades.

There was little interest in reading matter -- 80 per cent of the families having no magazines and 39 per cent having no books.

The Negro community is segregated and located in five well-defined areas. Social segregation exists in the schools, theaters, parks, hospitals and in virtually every phase of public life.

Community Participation. Eighty-five per cent of the families belonged to a church -- 52 per cent being Baptists. Eighty-eight per cent did not belong to civic clubs and 92.4 per cent were not affiliated with labor organizations. On the other hand, 87 per cent of the families reported that they took advantage of the ballot.

Seventy per cent of the families were known to the Social Service Exchange as applicants, at one time or another, for some form of relief and other social service.

Along with teaching skills and techniques, some attention must be given to the development of attitudes, sentiments and sound work habits in order to assure a kind of job performance at the industrial level which will pay dividends both to the Negro and to the community of which he finds himself a part. It is not contemplated that such a plan should duplicate the training which is done at the high school level. The Indianapolis Study has found that it is a long step from the class room to the job. Flammer House proposes to be the liaison between the training which is received in the high school and the experience needed in the

fields of either domestic or personal service, trade and industry, or commerce.

We propose to achieve these interests through the development of:

1. **Division of Vocational Education**

which will include such services as employment, vocational education for men and women, and industrial relations.

2. **The Social Service Department**

which includes group activities for men and boys, women and girls, group and family activities, and the family and child welfare service such as general case work, camp, clinical follow-ups, day nursery, and other child welfare services.

D. A Program for the Preservation and Development of Folk Cultural Patterns in the Fields of Music, Drama, and the Arts and Crafts. In the tension, frustration, and confusion which occurs in an urban setting there is a great danger that much that is fine and beautiful in the music, folklore, and life of the American Negro will be lost unless there is created and developed similar cultural and spiritual patterns in the urban centers. Of course, much of the old will survive but it must be modified and its contents improved in order to meet basic needs.

E. The Development and Orientation of Leadership at Professional and Lay Levels. The first has to do with providing a year or two years of in-service training for ten outstanding graduates of colleges, universities, and professional schools in the field of Social Sciences and Social Work who, after having spent a year of internship in the program at Flanner House, will go out to their first professional jobs in other cities to develop similar programs and points of view in Negro communities.

The development of 125 such persons would pay untold social dividends if they could be strategically placed in meeting the problem of the Negro at the urban level.

The second area of leadership is the development of lay leaders in the local community, i.e., those who are going to be the responsible individuals in the community, in the churches, in politics, and leaders who will develop small shops, small businesses among their own people. Perhaps the genius of such a co-ordinated program is that it might serve as a sort of factory for the development and orientating of balanced leadership.

F. Constant Research and Study Would Serve as a Basis for Modifying, Changing, and Shifting Emphasis Wherever the Needs Were Greatest within the Five General Areas Outlined.

Such a study program would serve to test the activities from

year to year, as well as a basis for recording patterns as they develop on a scientific basis. This division then would serve as the planning division for the total program.

On the basis of performance and development or achievement of this program the plan calls for the establishment of a sufficient trust to be developed and used during the next twenty-five to thirty years in establishing the kinds of programs which have proved fruitful in other urban areas, i.e., to put the laboratory findings of this community into national production using Indianapolis as a central base for operation. This program does not propose investing sums of money in brick and mortar. It does contemplate using a trust the size indicated for the co-ordination and direction of funds and resources by agencies, both public and private, in other northern industrial areas to meet the problem of the urban Negro. It contemplates also the continuous development of a sound leadership, both lay and professional, in these areas.

If many of the basic economic, social, cultural, and health problems of the Negro can be solved, it is possible that many of the problems which now baffle and frustrate American efforts will solve themselves. It is at solving these basic problems that the Flamer House Plan is directed. The Board firmly believes that this is the outstanding need

of the American Negro of this generation and for the next
thirty years.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF FLANNER HOUSE.

October 16, 1943

APPENDIX

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE FLANNER HOUSE PLAN

It is proposed that:

1. The Board of Directors of Flanner House be responsible for the development of the fiscal aspects of the program in Indianapolis; that during the ten-year period there be organized a national advisory council composed of members selected from the following areas:

a. Outstanding Indiana natives who have gained national prominence and significance and whose judgment is respected on a national basis.

b. Outstanding social scientists, sociologists, social workers, and economists whose judgment and whose work have won national acceptance.

c. Certain outstanding representatives of management and labor who have gained public acceptance and whose integrity and understanding of problems permit them to make a real contribution.

It is understood that this council should be chosen without regard to race, religion, or politics.

2. The program should be administered by a competent staff, also interracial, which is expected to carry out the policies of the Board of Directors and the Advisory Council.

3. At the time of the establishment of the trust that a Board of Directors be established for its administration which is capable of protecting its interest and developing the program. Perhaps the most likely group from which to draw such a board would be from the National Advisory Council, whose members will have had several years of education, training, and orientation in the problem. These details, however, can be clarified as specific needs arise.