

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO 15

To

Mr. L. Howard Bennett

Payment Voucher No. 5118

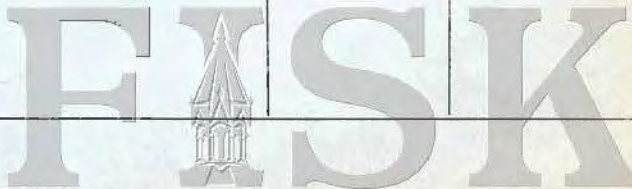
Date April 30, 1948

FELLOWSHIPS

Final payment on fellowship - - - - - \$3,400.00

Ck. #38464

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
Negro Fellowships	41-7	\$ 275.00	
Negro Fellowships	46-13	<u>3,125.00</u>	
		\$3,400.00	

Prepared by lcm	Checked by	Posted by	 Comptroller

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO 15

To

Mr. L. Howard Bennett

4901 Ellis Avenue

Chicago, Illinois

Payment Voucher No. 5027

Date April 30, 1948


FELLOWSHIPS

Payment on fellowship ----- \$200.00

Ck. #38355

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
Negro Fellowships	41-7	\$200.00	

Prepared by lcm	Checked by	Posted by
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FISK


Comptroller

UNIVERSITY

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO 15

To

Mr. L. Howard Bennett

4901 Ellis Avenue

Chicago, Illinois

Payment Voucher No. 5012

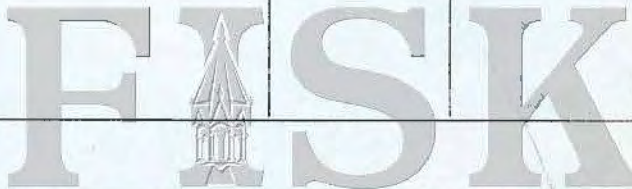
Date April 8, 1948

FELLOWSHIPS

Payment on fellowship ----- \$400.00

Ck. #38337

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
Negro Fellowships	41-7	\$400.00	

Prepared by lcm	Checked by	Posted by	 UNIVERSITY

March 29, 1948

DE

Howard Bennett wants to reduce his monthly installments from \$250 to \$200, thus saving \$400 in 1948. He needs this \$400 to pay an insurance premium within the next 30 days. Does this revision of his payment plan meet with your approval?

HR

*issue ck for \$400
current date
Hq ofc*

*#5012
38337*

File in Duplicate

Application No. _____

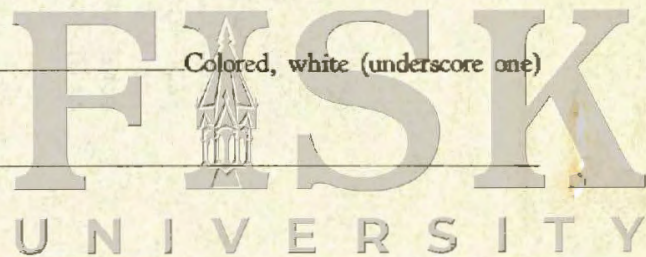
JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
APPLICATION FOR \$15 LIBRARY OF STORIES OF MANY LANDS

This library is available to Negro and white schools at \$10 (two thirds of the cost) delivered. Check or money order made out to the Julius Rosenwald Fund or your state department of education should be mailed with application to the state department of education.

STATE _____ TOWN _____ COUNTY _____

SCHOOL _____

Name and address of Principal _____



Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO 15

To

Mr. L. Howard Bennett

Payment Voucher No. 4900⁹


Date March 31, 1948

FELLOWSHIPS

Payment on fellowship ----- \$250.00

Ck. #38234

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
Negro Fellowships	41-7	\$250.00	

Prepared by lcm	Checked by	Posted by	 Comptroller
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Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO 15

To
Mr. L. Howard Bennett
647 East 50th Place
Chicago 15, Illinois

Payment Voucher No. 4805

Date February 27, 1948

FELLOWSHIPS

Payment on fellowship ----- \$250.00

Ck. #38093

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
Negro Fellowships	45-7	\$ 25.00	
Negro Fellowships	41-7	<u>225.00</u>	
		\$250.00	

Prepared by
lcm

Checked by

Posted by



Comptroller

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO 15

To

Mr. L. Howard Bennett

~~Chicago, Illinois~~

647 East 50th Place

~~Chicago, Illinois~~

Chicago 15, Illinois

Payment Voucher No. 4682


Date January 30, 1943

FELLOWSHIPS

Payment on fellowship ----- \$250.00

Ck. #37949

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
Negro Fellowships	45-7	\$250.00	

Prepared by lcm	Checked by	Posted by	 Comptroller

FELLOWSHIPS

December 22, 1947

Dear Mr. Bennett: I now have approval on the fellowship payment plan which you suggested covering the two-year grant of \$5,000 approved recently. Beginning in January 1948 and continuing for twelve months, we shall send you monthly installments of \$250 each. Beginning January of 1949 for an additional twelve months, the monthly payments will be \$166.66.

I assume that some time during the month of January you will be sending us a new address to use in mailing your checks.

Very truly yours,

DOROTHY A. ELVIDGE

DAE:lm

Mr. L. Howard Bennett
c/o American Council on Race Relations
32 West Randolph Street
Chicago 1, Illinois

FISK
UNIVERSITY

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO 15

To

Mr. L. Howard Bennett
c/o American Council on Race Relations
32 West Randolph Street
Chicago, Illinois

Payment Voucher No. 9901 W.F.

Date December 17, 1947

FELLOWSHIPS

First payment on fellowship of \$5,000 for a two-year period	-- \$250.00
Less - Cost of transportation to Nashville	----- <u>43.98</u>
	<u>\$206.02</u>

Ck. #9901 W.F.

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
Negro Fellowships	46-13	\$250.00	
Working Capital Control			
Miscellaneous Accounts Receivable			
L. Howard Bennett			\$43.98
		\$206.02	

Prepared by lcm	Checked by	Posted by	
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Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO 15

To

Mr. L. Howard Bennett
o/o American Council on Race Relations
32 West Randolph Street
Chicago, Illinois

Payment Voucher No. 4461


Date November 23, 1947

FELLOWSHIPS

Final payment on fellowship ----- \$260.00

Ok. #37689

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
Negro Fellowships	46-13	\$260.00	

Prepared by lcm	Checked by	Posted by	 Comptroller

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO 15

To

Mr. L. Howard Bennett
c/o American Council on Race Relations
32 West Randolph Street
Chicago, Illinois

Payment Voucher No. 4350


Date October 31, 1947

FELLOWSHIPS

Payment on fellowship ----- \$260.00

Ck. #37561

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
Negro Fellowships	46-13	\$260.00	

Prepared by lcm	Checked by	Posted by	 Comptroller
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ELLOWSHIPS

October 22, 1947

647 E. 50th Place
Chicago 15, Illinois

Committee on Fellowships
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Ave.
Chicago 15, Illinois

HR 175	HR 175
DE	560

Gentlemen:

In May 1946 I was awarded a fellowship to continue my work in Public Administration and Public Law. You will recall that the project which I submitted at that time proposed alternative programs upon the completion of the work for the M.A. degree in Political Science. That provision read:

- 2. The second phase of the work envisions either (a) study in a professional school of law with emphasis upon Public Law leading to a law degree - LL.B. or J.D. or (b) additional graduate study in Political Science, Sociology and related social sciences leading to the Ph.D. degree.

Since entering the University of Chicago in January, 1947, I have completed all course work for the Master's Degree, have completed research on the thesis, and have completed writing a portion of the thesis. With these things accomplished I have elected to pursue course (a), the study of law, as the second phase of my training. I am now matriculating in the Law School of the University of Chicago.

By attending summer sessions I will be able to complete the work in December, 1949, making a minimum of two calendar years. I have estimated that a minimum budget with ~~XXXX~~ supplements from my savings will necessitate a \$5,000 grant for the two year period. I am now asking that the Committee make a grant to insure the completion of this program.

I trust that this will be acted upon favorably.

Sincerely yours,

L. Howard Bennett
 L. Howard Bennett



Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO 15

To

Mr. L. Howard Bennett
c/o American Council on Race Relations
32 West Randolph Street
Chicago, Illinois

Payment Voucher No. 4209


Date September 30, 1947

FELLOWSHIPS

Final payment on fellowship granted 4/30/46 - - - - \$80.00
First payment on fellowship extension granted
5/7/47 - - - - - 180.00
\$260.00

Chk. #37406

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
Negro Fellowships	45-7	\$ 80.00	
Negro Fellowships	46-13	<u>180.00</u>	
		\$260.00	

Prepared by lcm	Checked by	Posted by	 Comptroller

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO 15

To

Mr. L. Howard Bennett
c/o American Council on Race Relations
32 West Randolph Street
Chicago 1, Illinois

Payment Voucher No. 4104

Date August 29, 1947

FELLOWSHIPS

Payment on fellowship ----- \$260.00

Ch. #37291

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
Negro Fellowships	45-7	\$260.00	

Prepared by

lcm

Checked by

Posted by

FI
**SK**

Comptroller

UNIVERSITY

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO 15

To

Mr. L. Howard Bennett
c/o American Council on Race Relations
32 West Randolph Street
Chicago 1, Illinois

Payment Voucher No. 4033


Date July 31, 1947

FELLOWSHIPS

Payment on fellowship ----- \$260.00

Ck. #37204

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
Negro Fellowships	45-7	\$260.00	

Prepared by lcm	Checked by	Posted by	 Comptroller
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Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO 15

To

Mr. L. Howard Bennett
American Council on Race Relations
32 West Randolph Street
Chicago 1, Illinois

Payment Voucher No. 3926


Date July 1, 1947

FELLOWSHIPS

Payment on fellowship ----- \$260.00

Ck. #37157

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
Negro Fellowships	45-7	\$260.00	

Prepared by lcm	Checked by	Posted by	 Comptroller
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Charge to the account of _____ \$

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	ORDINARY
DAY LETTER	URGENT RATE
SERIAL	DEFERRED
NIGHT LETTER	NIGHT LETTER

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

June 18, 1947

Mr. (L. Howard) Bennett
c/o Theresa Hotel
125th St. at 7th Ave.
New York, New York

FELLOWSHIPS

Robert Blum Greenwood Foundation 630 Fifth Avenue. Good luck.

Hilde



ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it repeated, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeatd message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, this is an unrepeatd message and paid for as such, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the message and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the unrepeatd-message rate beyond the sum of five hundred dollars; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the repeatd-message rate beyond the sum of five thousand dollars, unless specially valued; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines.

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery, of any message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the actual loss, not exceeding in any event the sum of five thousand dollars, at which amount the sender of each message represents that the message is valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing by the sender thereof at the time the message is tendered for transmission, and unless the repeatd-message rate is paid or agreed to be paid, and an additional charge equal to one-tenth of one per cent of the amount by which such valuation shall exceed five thousand dollars.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Except as otherwise indicated in connection with the listing of individual places in the filed tariffs of the Company, the amount paid for the transmission of a domestic telegram or an incoming cable or radio message covers its delivery within the following limits: In cities or towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants where the Company has an office which, as shown by the filed tariffs of the Company, is not operated through the agency of a railroad company, within two miles of any open main or branch office of the Company; in cities or towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants where, as shown by the filed tariffs of the Company, the telegraph service is performed through the agency of a railroad company, within one mile of the telegraph office; in cities or towns of less than 5,000 inhabitants in which an office of the Company is located, within one-half mile of the telegraph office. Beyond the limits above specified the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will endeavor to arrange for delivery as the agent of the sender, with the understanding that the sender authorizes the collection of any additional charge from the addressee and agrees to pay such additional charge if it is not collected from the addressee. There will be no additional charge for deliveries made by telephone within the corporate limits of any city or town in which an office of the Company is located.

5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning messages until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

6. The Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in the case of any message except an intrastate message in Texas where the claim is not presented in writing to the Company within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission, and in the case of an intrastate message in Texas the Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties where the claim is not presented in writing to the Company within ninety-five days after the cause of action, if any, shall have accrued; provided, however, that neither of these conditions shall apply to claims for damages or overcharges within the purview of Section 415 of the Communications Act of 1934.

7. It is agreed that in any action by the Company to recover the tolls for any message or messages the prompt and correct transmission and delivery thereof shall be presumed, subject to rebuttal by competent evidence.

8. Special terms governing the transmission of messages according to their classes, as enumerated below, shall apply to messages in each of such respective classes in addition to all the foregoing terms.

9. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

10-42

CLASSES OF SERVICE

DOMESTIC SERVICES

TELEGRAMS

A full-rate expedited service.

DAY LETTERS

A deferred service at lower than the standard telegram rates.

SERIALS

Messages sent in sections during the same day.

NIGHT LETTERS

Accepted up to 2 A.M. for delivery not earlier than the following morning at rates substantially lower than the standard telegram or day letter rates.

CABLE SERVICES

ORDINARIES

The standard service, at full rates. Code messages, consisting of 5-letter groups only, at a lower rate.

DEFERREDS

Plain-language messages, subject to being deferred in favor of full-rate message.

NIGHT LETTERS

Overnight plain-language messages.

URGENTS

Messages taking precedence over all other messages except government messages.



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.

WESTERN UNION

1201

(05)

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

- DL = Day Letter
- NL = Night Letter
- 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

RXCBD139 PD=MV NEWYORK NY 18 1144A

1917 JUN 18 PM 1 00

MRS HILDA REITZES, CARE JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND=

DLR IMMY 4901 ELLIS AVE=

VERIFY GREENWOOD OR GREENFIELD FOUNDATION ADDRESS DIRECTOR'S NAME. STOPPING THERESA HOTEL=

(L HOWARD BENNETT)

NR 6/18 HR 6/18

FELLOWSHIPS



FELLOWSHIPS

June 14, 1947

Dear Mr. Katz: It is a pleasure to recommend Mr. Lowell H. Bennett for admission and scholarship to the University of Chicago Law School. Mr. Bennett is a young man of unusual intelligence and integrity. An indication of the regard with which we here at the Rosenwald Fund have for him is the fact that he has held three fellowships from us. This past year he resigned an important post with the American Council on Race Relations in order to begin to prepare himself for the study of law. I have no hesitancy in recommending him for whatever studies he wants to undertake.

Mr. Bennett has had a great deal of expensive illness in his family circle for which he was financially responsible, and I know that he is badly in need of whatever assistance can be offered him.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM C. HAYGOOD

WCH:RC

Mr. Wilber C. Katz, Dean
The Law School of
The University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois

FISK
UNIVERSITY

~~WCH~~ 5

The University of Chicago

The Law School

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

June 4, 1947

FELLOWSHIPS

	WCH		WCH	6/14

Mr. William Haygood
5427 S. University Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Haygood:

Mr. Lowell H. Bennett
32 W. Randolph St.
Chicago, Illinois

has applied for admission and scholarship to The University of Chicago Law School and has given us your name as a reference. We should appreciate any information you can give us concerning the applicant's qualities of character, need for financial assistance, intellectual capacity, and apparent fitness for study of the law.

Very truly yours,

Wilber G. Katz
Wilber G. Katz, Dean



Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO 15

To

Mr. L. Howard Bennett
c/o American Council on Race Relations
32 West Randolph Street
Chicago 1, Illinois

Payment Voucher No. 3775

Date May 29, 1947

FELLOWSHIPS

Payment on fellowship ----- \$260.00

Ck. #36895

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
Negro Fellowships	45-7	\$260.00	

Prepared by
lcm

Checked by

Posted by

FISK



Comptroller

UNIVERSITY

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO 15

To

Mr. L. Howard Bennett
o/o American Council on Race Relations
32 West Randolph Street
Chicago 1, Illinois

Payment Voucher No. 9826 W.F.

Date May 12, 1947

FELLOWSHIPS

Payment on fellowship ----- \$280.00

Ck. #9826 W.F.

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
Negro Fellowships	45-7	\$280.00	

Prepared by

lcm

Checked by

Posted by



Comptroller

FELLOWSHIP

April 24, 1947

Dear Howard: Your letter of 17 April has been received, and I will take the matter of an extension to your current fellowship up with the Fellowship Committee on its May 3rd meeting. I shall let you know the results immediately after that.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM C. HAYGOOD

WCH:LCM

Mr. L. Howard Bennett
American Council on Race Relations
32 West Randolph Street
Chicago 1, Illinois

FISK
UNIVERSITY

Put in folder for comb. meeting - WCH

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON RACE RELATIONS

32 WEST RANDOLPH STREET CHICAGO 1 PHONE CENTRAL 3066

LOUIS WIRTH
President

CLARENCE E. PICKETT
Chairman of Board
CHARLES HOUSTON
Vice-President, Consultant
WILL W. ALEXANDER
Vice-President, Treasurer
LEONARD M. RIESER
Secretary

FELLOWSHIP

April 17, 1947

	WCH 4/12	WCH 4/24		

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

Dear Mr. Haygood:

Pursuant to our conversation of last week, I am forwarding this letter to you requesting an addition to the Fellowship Grant awarded me for the period January 1 to December 31, 1947.

Several factors have operated to compel me to ask for an additional sum: the increased and still rising cost of living; continued medical expenses at a higher rate than anticipated; and the need for continuing away-from-home support for my daughter beyond the period calculated.

A revision of my budget downward, made for effecting certain changes, indicates that I will need an additional grant of \$690 to carry me through the calendar year ending December 31, 1947.

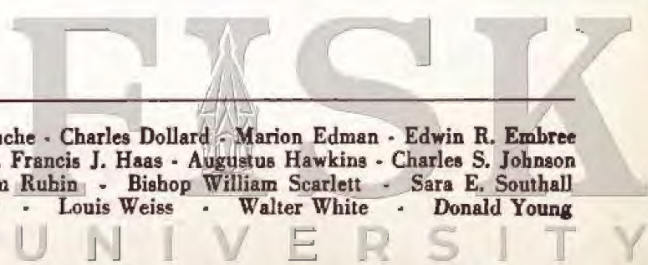
Should additional data and information be desired, please inform me.

Sincerely yours,

L. Howard Bennett
L. Howard Bennett

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Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO 15

To

Mr. L. Howard Bennett
c/o American Council on Race Relations
32 West Randolph Street
Chicago 1, Illinois

Payment Voucher No. 3672


Date April 30, 1947

FELLOWSHIPS

Payment on fellowship - - - - - \$200.00

Chk. #36763

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
Negro Fellowships	45-7	\$200.00	

Prepared by lca	Checked by	Posted by	 Comptroller

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO 15

To

Mr. L. Howard Bennett
c/o American Council on Race Relations
32 West Randolph Street
Chicago 1, Illinois

Payment Voucher No. 3565

Date March 31, 1947

FELLOWSHIPS

Payment on fellowship ----- \$200.00

Ck. #36624

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
Negro Fellowships	45-7	\$200.00	

Prepared by lcm	Checked by	Posted by
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FISK
UNIVERSITY
Comptroller

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO 15

To

Mr. L. Howard Bennett
c/o American Council on Race Relations
32 West Randolph Street
Chicago 1, Illinois

Payment Voucher No. 3438

Date February 28, 1947

FELLOWSHIPS

Payment on fellowship ----- \$200.00

Ck. #36466

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
Negro Fellowships	45-7	\$200.00	

Prepared by lcm	Checked by	Posted by
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Comptroller

February 17, 1947

Dear Mr. Bennett: Your letter of February 13
and enclosed article have
come while Mr. Embree is out of the city. I shall
be glad to call them to his attention when he returns
to the office around February 24.

Very truly yours,

RIETTA C. CRANE

Secretary to Mr. Embree

RCC

Mr. L. Howard Bennett
American Council on Race Relations
32 West Randolph Street
Chicago 1, Illinois

FISK
UNIVERSITY

FELLOWSHIPS

American Council on Race Relations

32 WEST RANDOLPH STREET

CHICAGO 1

PHONE CENTRAL 3066

LOUIS WIRTH
President

CLARENCE E. PICKETT
Chairman of Board

CHARLES HOUSTON
Vice-President, Consultant

WILL W. ALEXANDER
Vice-President, Treasurer

MARY-JANE GRUNSFELD
Secretary

February 13, 1947

rc 2/17

	ERE	14	EDG	0

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

Dear Mr. Embree:

This is like sending coal to Newcastle because I know you are aware of major developments in race relations, but inasmuch as you do a debit and asset for your biannual Fund report, I thought this might assist in formulating the next issue.

This article was prepared for the American Yearbook.

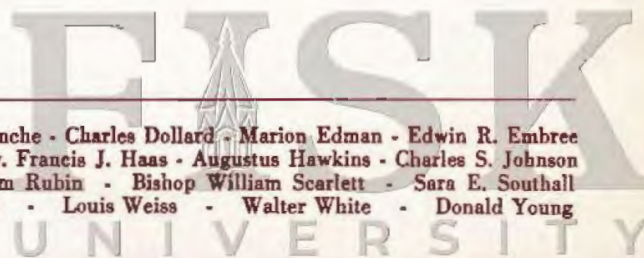
Sincerely,

L. Howard Bennett
L. Howard Bennett *L.H.*

Enclosure

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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James G. Patton - P. L. Prattis - Robert Redfield - Leonard M. Rieser - Abraham Rubin - Bishop William Scarlett - Sara E. Southall
R. J. Thomas - Channing H. Tobias - Willard S. Townsend - Walter Wanger - Louis Weiss - Walter White - Donald Young



RACE CONDITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

General Introduction

1946 was the first full calendar year following the end of World War II. The degree of unity which a common peril made imperative during the war years began to disintegrate immediately following V-J Day and by 1946 there was positive evidence that the older, peace-time luxuries of prejudice, violence and oppression were making a definite bid to reestablish themselves on the American scene.

The year was marked on the one hand with interracial violence: intimidation, beatings, lynchings and riots, but on the other hand the very forces of intolerance and persecution set in motion a significant wave of protest and constructive democratic action. The very boldness of the emerging hate groups, the blatant manner of their leaders, the dastardliness of their crimes generated a counter movement that sought to redress the imbalance in our national life. Numerous efforts were undertaken by an aroused citizenry and an embarrassed national government to suppress the rise of anti-democratic forces, outlaw hate groups, preserve citizenship rights, and improve racial conditions.

Anti-Semitism

Anti-semitism, which to a marked degree went underground during the war years, became manifest in several sections of the country. Anti-semitic literature circulated immeasurably increased throughout the country. Well organized campaigns were initiated in New York City and Minneapolis, Minnesota, to distribute and sell through the mails anti-semitic literature, including the famous anti-Jewish tract, the Protocols of Zion. Wherever postal authorities discovered these activities, they promptly suppressed them. Jewish welfare agencies reported that with the ending of the war

and the demise of the Fair Employment Practice Committee, an increasing number of Jews was being rejected for and discharged from employment. It was also observed that hotel and resort literature was filled with discriminatory specifications indicating the tenacity with which this practice persists in spite of laws in several cities and states prohibiting such advertisement.

There was violence and vandalism against Jews and their Synagogues. Altars in several eastern synagogues were desecrated, scrolls burned, flags torn and the synagogues set on fire. In Fall River, Massachusetts, vandals destroyed much of the inside of the Beth David Synagogue. Similar outbreaks occurred in synagogues located in New York City boroughs. In two Brooklyn neighborhoods, as well as in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Red Bank, Tennessee, Jewish persons were set upon and attacked by hoodlums. A fiery cross bearing the letters KKK was burned on the Zeta Beta Tau Jewish Fraternity House of the University of Southern California and the letters KKK smeared in tar on the building. During the Jewish high holidays, Commissioner of Police Wallender considered it a desirable precautionary measure to assign one thousand patrolmen to protect synagogues and worshippers in New York City.^{1*}

In 1945 President Truman expressed the desire that 39,000 European refugees, many of whom would be Jews, be admitted to the United States during 1948. He called on several federal agencies to expedite the admission of the refugees. Reports indicate that this program has not been effectively carried out. The Immigration and Naturalization Service reports that during the first eight months of the year, only 3,452 displaced refugees reached our shores. All of these were not Jews.

* Note citations are listed at the end of the article.

Japanese Americans

Resettlement: In 1942, there were approximately 127,000 persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States. The hysteria of war and the calculated plans of anti-Japanese American groups on the west coast precipitated the mass evacuation of the Japanese to Relocation Centers for most of the war period. The resettlement program of the War Relocation Authority has succeeded in dispersing approximately 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry to all sections of the country. Nearly every state in the union received some resettlers, but the majority of the evacuees settled in the mid-western and eastern states. Before the war, 91% of the total Japanese population of the United States lived on the west coast, but only half of the approximately 110,000 evacuees have returned to the west coast to reestablish themselves. The Japanese have moved eastward: Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Chicago, Denver. The largest group, approximately 23,000, has settled in Chicago. Constellations of Japanese Americans are to be found also in New York, Washington, D. C., and St. Louis, Missouri.²

Church and civic organizations, as well as governmental agencies, have worked to insure democratic acceptance of the resettlers in the communities into which they have migrated. The commendable record of the 442nd Combat Team (Japanese Americans), and the participation of the Nisei in the whole war effort aided in effecting good public relations for this uprooted and dispossessed group. There was some intimidation of and violence against Japanese Americans in isolated communities on the west coast, but for the most part the resettlement process has gone on without violence or an increase of hostility.

One of the problems confronting Japanese Americans, like all other elements of the population seeking reestablishment after the dislocations



of the war, has been obtaining adequate housing and living space. In some instances, employment opportunities have been denied this segment of the population. This has been infrequent, for the unexpected heavy post-war demands for workers have tended to mitigate employment discrimination against the Japanese.

The National Opinion Research Center at the University of Denver, on the basis of a poll recently conducted, stated that hostile feelings against the Japanese living in the United States apparently is decreasing. The manner in which the resettlement program has proceeded corroborates this finding.

Escheat Cases: Protest is mounting against the filing of escheat cases against Japanese American property owners by the State of California. These cases seek to have the property owned by Japanese Americans returned to the State of California on the basis of the contention that the Alien Land Act of the State of California makes it illegal for aliens (under existing law, 37% of the people of the Japanese ancestry of the United States are aliens) to own and hold property. This legality is questioned inasmuch as the title to the property in litigation is held by persons of Japanese ancestry born in the United States and who consequently are citizens of the United States (the 1940 census estimated that 63% of the persons of Japanese ancestry are citizens of this country).

Several suits have been filed by Japanese Americans in the federal courts seeking to prove the unconstitutionality of the section of the federal Nationality Act which limits naturalization to "white persons" only. They contend that this section of the Act is in conflict with the 15th Amendment of the Constitution. Because of a recent amendment to the Nationality Act, Japanese Americans have pointed out they are nationals, not aliens.



Indemnification: On April 24, 1946, Secretary of the Interior, J. A. Krug, sent a letter to the President Pro Tempore of the Senate setting forth the reasons why the administration wanted legislation enacted providing for the indemnification of Japanese Americans who were evacuated from the west coast by the Western Defense Command in 1942 on grounds of "military necessity." The Bill (S2127) is being sponsored in the Senate by Senator Ellender of Louisiana and in the House by Representative Eberharter of Pennsylvania. The Bill would bestablish an Evacuation Claims Commission and would be in the Department of Interior. The Commission would have jurisdiction to settle claims made by persons of Japanese ancestry "for damage to or loss of real or personal property, or other impairment of assets that arose from or as a natural or reasonable consequence of the evacuation and exclusion program."

A Bill has been introduced in Congress by Joseph Farrington, Republican delegate from Hawaii, removing racial restriction from federal naturalization and immigration statutes. The Bill (Housing Resolution HR857) is similar to the one introduced by Farrington in the last Congress. The Bill would make it possible for those Japanese now classified as aliens to become citizens. It should be noted that the 79th Congress has added Filipinos and Indians to the list of persons eligible for citizens under the naturalisation process. This suggests further inclusions inasmuch as it cracks the principle of excluding all Asiatic and Pacific Islanders, other than Hawaiians, from eligibility to become American citizens.

* Excerpt from letter of April 24, 1946, to President Pro Tempore of the Senate from Secretary of Interior, J. A. Krug.

Negroes - Nation's Largest Racial Minority

Migration and Housing: World War II occasioned and set in motion a significant internal migration of peoples. The demands for industrial workers attracted millions of people to new industrial centers. The migration of Negroes was exceedingly heavy. The migration of Negroes was first a movement from southern rural communities to southern urban and industrial centers. From there they fanned out to northeastern, middle west and far west industrial and war production centers. Studies conducted by welfare agencies more than a year ago indicated that Negro workers for the most part would remain in the congested production centers to which they had gone. The demobilization of the nation's armed forces has made another group with potentially high mobility. This is especially true among Negro veterans, and one year after V-J Day, large metropolitan centers of the northeast and middle west are still receiving large numbers of Negro in-migrants, many of them with war service records.

The surge of war workers to the industrial centers in the north, south and far west caused a mounting crisis in housing in these regions. This crisis had an inordinate effect on housing conditions among Negroes and other minority groups and the already bad situation was worsened and made more acute. Cities like Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, St. Louis,³ Los Angeles, and San Francisco were the hardest hit by the housing shortage. By 1940 all of these cities, with the possible exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco, were already in the throes of a badly congested housing situation as it pertained to minority groups. It is estimated that during the years 1940-1945 Chicago's Negro population increased 95,000; Detroit's, 63,000. Cleveland witnessed an increase of 23,000 in its Negro population; while Buffalo experienced an increase of 7,000 Negroes between 1940 and August 1, 1943. In San Francisco prior to 1940 there were only 4,000 Negroes

according to the 1940 census. By 1944, the number of Negroes in San Francisco had increased to 23,000. These significant increases are indicative of the heavy stress and strain placed on housing facilities. Congested living, expanding neighborhoods, the competition for housing space have occasioned growing tensions and unrest. Many observers have cited the lack of housing as a primary factor in the Detroit race riot in 1943.

Returning veterans and ever-coming in-migrants from the south continue to add to the housing pressures. The postwar program for housing construction has made no appreciable dent on the backlog of need for housing of Negroes. Heavy overcrowding in inadequate and already run-down facilities during the war years, without even necessary repairs and renovations, hastened the rapid deterioration of existing housing.⁴ This has meant, that as these units became "uninhabitable" by standards of decency, they were either closed to occupancy, reducing the number of units available, or the conditions under which the people were forced to live became increasingly worse. The latter has taken place.

A convincing array of evidence is available in Chicago to substantiate the observations of students in the field of intergroup relations that housing is a major factor contributing to race conflict. It is expressed in the violence attended to the moving of Negro families into borderline and new areas in which Negroes previously have not lived. In July, it was reported that in the Chicago area alone during the more than two-year period between May 1, 1944, and July 20, 1946, there had been 46 arson-bombings and other acts of terrorism against homes occupied by Negroes.⁵ Thirty-five of these outbreaks occurred in the first seven months of 1946. Homes occupied by Negroes in these areas which are considered by the dominant whites as being "off-side" were not only burned but bombed, the buildings wrecked, stench

bombs thrown through the windows, buildings and particularly windows riddled with rifle shots, buildings stoned. One death and several injuries have resulted from such terror acts in Chicago. This form of violence and terror has not confined itself to the northern urban centers; it has also occurred in the south. Reports show that in Atlanta, Georgia, one Negro home has been bombed, one home stoned, and recently the newly organized Columbians, Inc., tried to prevent a Negro family from moving into a home purchased on a street and in a block that had been designated as being "for whites only." To stop these acts of violence, police details in both cities were assigned to protect the property and person of Negro families moving into the areas.

Reconversion and Employment: 1946 was occasioned by paralyzing strikes in several sectors of the American economy. There were strikes in steel, coal, meat packing, electrical appliances and equipment, communications and transportations. More than 200,000 Negro workers were involved in the strikes of early 1946. It is significant to observe the contrast between the status and extent of participation of the Negro worker in the strikes following World War II and his status and participation in the strikes following World War I,⁶ when the Negro worker was used as a reservoir from which to secure "scabs" and strike breakers. In 1946, the Negro worker, particularly in the mass production industries, was an integral part of the labor movement and as such was liable to gain the benefits or suffer the losses of organized labor as a whole. The status of the Negro worker as a union member in 1946 was a stabilizing factor in racial relations, a positive factor in minority group employment opportunities and a deterrent to racial violence.

In the face of disproportionate layoffs and outbacks of Negroes in the early months of 1946 as reported by the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee, there stands out the effective role that unions can play in the area of fair employment practices. Local 450 of the United Electrical, Radio

and Machine Workers at Sperry Gyroscope Company voted unanimously that a clause be inserted in their contract with the company stipulating that the same ratio of Negro workers be maintained as was in existence November 15, 1945. This was a singular instance in which a major union resorted to equity principles in order to offset the hardships that would afflict minority group workers by the inflexible operation of the traditional application of the rule of seniority. Another union, United ^{Public} ~~States~~ Federal Workers (CIO) in Washington, protested a provision in a proposal being drafted by the Civil Service Commission which the local union believed exposed its nearly 10,000 Negro members to prejudicial treatment.

1946 saw the Fair Employment Practice Committee come to an end. Early in the 79th Congress when the bill to establish a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission was introduced in the Senate, a small group of Southern Senators started a filibuster which culminated in the defeat of the legislation in February. In the very midst of the filibuster that was being conducted to kill the permanent legislation, the temporary, wartime committee was receiving reports from its field offices indicating that the removable^l of wartime restraints was beginning to be reflected in disproportionate number of layoffs among Negro workers. The chairman of the President's Committee reported in January that Negroes accounted for 18% of the decrease in the nation's employment, while they constitute about 9% of the population.⁷

The National Urban League in a survey of 50 American cities disclosed that Negro veterans were not sharing equitably in job opportunities or opportunities for job training. The report characterized their plight as "most disheartening." It stated that the United States Employment Service offers them only pre-war traditional jobs with few opportunities for on-the-

job-apprenticeship training. The final report of the FEPC said that the wartime gains of Negroes, Mexican Americans, and Jewish workers were being lost through an unchecked revival of discriminatory practices. No exceptions were made to the veterans of these minority groups. They faced the same difficulties that minority group workers as a whole encountered in obtaining training and finding work.

The extent of Negro and minority group workers' displacement and unemployment attained during the first months of 1946 did not continue throughout the year. The heavy employment occasioned by increased production and industrial activity reabsorbed minority group workers who for the most part were the first to be released with the cancelling of war contracts. While discrimination in employment continued, unemployment among Negroes did not amount to the extent anticipated by students of the problem.⁸

An Executive Order and subsequent congressional legislation transferred the ^{United States} Employment Service from the states to the national government during the early days of the defense and war period. President Truman, high government officials, minority and labor groups were desirous of having the United States Employment Service remain under federal control and jurisdiction during the entire reconversion period. The President's request for the retention of the employment service under federal supervision was based on the sound proposition that under such auspices, the Employment Service would be in a better position to meet the strains, stresses and dislocations of reconversion as both labor demand and labor supply shifted. Minority groups and their allies, however, had a more specific reason for wanting the service to remain federalized: they feared the revival of gross discrimination in employment under state supervision. Two USNS offices came in for special citing because of segregation and discrimination. They were the offices in

St. Louis, Missouri, and ironically, the Washington office in the nation's capitol. (While Washington itself is pronounced in the practice of segregation, the practice is contrary to policy in government establishments.) Four charges were levied against the Washington office: (1) applicants had to be interviewed by members of their own race, (2) there were racial designations on the card file of applicants, (3) separate offices existed for Negroes and whites, (4) separate lines had to be formed for persons seeking jobs or filing for unemployment compensation, the lines being formed on the basis of race. These charges were investigated by the Civil Service Commission and found to be substantially true. After a strong letter of protest about segregation in the Washington office was lodged by Secretary of Commerce, Henry E. Wallace, and by several organizations with Secretary of Labor Schwollenbach, he ordered an end to segregation in the Washington USES office. Congress has legislated that the USES be turned back to the states.

Education and Achievement: There have been several significant developments in education during the year within the scope of race relations. Negro teachers in the South continue their efforts through suits in the courts and negotiations with school boards for the equalization of salaries. An area long neglected in the fight for equal educational opportunities - insistence on comparable physical facilities - has recently come in for direct attack. In Lumberton, North Carolina, Negro children, with open approval from their parents, stayed away from school because of the dilapidated condition of the school. In Virginia a group of Negro parents and tax-payers have filed suit to force the school authorities to improve the physical aspects of the Negro school.

Three lawsuits were filed against white universities for refusing to admit Negro students for professional training. In South Carolina, John

Wrighten sued the University of South Carolina; in Houston, Texas, Herman Sweatt brought suit against the Board of Regents of the University of Texas; in Oklahoma, Edna Lois Sipuel was filing suit against the University of Oklahoma. In each instance the complainant has been denied admission to the law school of the publicly supported state university. They contend that they were refused solely on the basis of race. In several schools where Negroes have been denied admission, white students have gone on record as disapproving the official stand of the institution. Student groups at the Universities of Texas, Missouri and West Virginia have taken the position that there should be no discrimination in the admission of students on the basis of race.

Above the Mason-Dixon line, the 5th District Court of Appeals ordered the school board of Mansfield, Ohio, to cease and desist from the operation of the segregated Bowman School, an elementary school in the Mansfield system. South of the Mason-Dixon line, the State-Wide Student Legislative Assembly of North Carolina aroused prolonged discussion throughout the state when its student leaders voted to invite representatives from Negro colleges to the next session of the Assembly at which there would be no discrimination or segregation. The liberal president of the University of North Carolina, Dr. Frank Graham, in the face of concerted opposition supported the position taken by the student leaders.

A survey of white northern universities and colleges reveals that sixty-one Negroes are teaching at these institutions of higher learning.⁹ This is to be compared with the five Negroes who were teaching in white universities five years ago. Embarrassing information was contained in a report of a study made by the Mayor's Unity Committee of New York City revealing that colleges and universities in New York City discriminated against Negro,

Catholic, and Jewish students at all levels of collegiate, university and professional training.¹⁰ The minority groups were restricted by quota limitations.

Of importance in the field of education because of their precedent shattering implications were the achievements of two educational statesmen. Signal honor was bestowed on Dr. Channing Tobias for many years, Senior Secretary of the International YMCA, who within the year was named President of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, an educational foundation and elected Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Hampton Institute. Dr. Charles Spurgeon Johnson, noted sociologist and author, was appointed by President Truman on a Commission of twenty requested by General McArthur to advise on an educational program for Japan. Later in the year, Johnson was named as one of the American delegates to the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, meeting in Paris in December. In October, Johnson was named President of Fisk University, the first Negro to hold this position in the 80 years of the school's existence.

While referring to individuals, and to precedent breaking achievements, the following happenings can be noted even though they do not necessarily fall within the area of education. They made significant breaches in the segregation-discrimination wall. Mrs. Emma Clarissa Clement was named by the Golden Rule Foundation as the American mother of 1946. Mrs. Clement, a Negro woman, is the mother of seven outstanding sons and daughters. President Truman named and the Senate confirmed the appointment of Judge William H. Hastie, Negro and outstanding legal scholar, to the Governorship of the Virgin Island, and the American College of Surgeons, which the year before had been cited for discrimination, admitted fourteen Negro doctors to its professional ranks.



The Negro in Politics: On the basis of the decision handed down by the Supreme Court in the Texas primary case, the largest number of Negroes since Reconstruction enrolled for participation in the primary elections of the southern states. There were heavy Negro registrations in Georgia, Mississippi and Arkansas. In each state, attempts were made to dissuade the Negro voters from participating in the election. In Georgia the Negro vote was instrumental in electing Mrs. Helen Douglas Mankin to Congress from the Fifth Congressional District in Georgia and helped defeat Roy V. Harris, Speaker of the Georgia House of Representatives, who campaigned on a white supremacy platform. The Georgia gubernatorial and the Mississippi senatorial campaigns were notable for the way in which the race issue was played up. In Mississippi charges have been filed against Senator Theodore Bilbo for encouraging intimidation and coercion, and in some instances physical violence against Negroes in order to keep them away from the polls. A Senate Investigating Committee held hearings in Jackson, Mississippi, and it appears that Bilbo's right to a seat in ^{the} Senate will be contested. Eugene Talmadge, running on a platform that called for upholding white supremacy and restoring the white Democratic primary in defiance of a Supreme Court decision, was elected Governor of Georgia. Talmadge died before taking office.

The Gillen Report and Negroes in the Armed Forces: Growing out of the confused opinions and controversies concerning utilization of Negro personnel in the Army, a Board of Generals was appointed in 1945 to study Army policy with reference to the use of Negro personnel. The Board functioned under the chairmanship of Lt. General Alvin Gillen, Jr. In March, the Board issued its report pointing out that the nation must not fail to use the assets developed through closer relationship of the races during the war years.

"While the lessons learned from the service of the Negro in the war just



concluded are still fresh in our minds, and while the people as a whole are still military minded, it is the concerted opinion of this Board that a progressive policy for a greater utilization of the Negro manpower be formulated and implemented now, if the nation is to establish its military structure on the experiences of the past."¹¹ The report called for a progressively flexible policy on the part of the War Department with the objective in view of continued improvement, physically and mentally, of all of the nation's citizens. Significantly, it stated that "at the earliest practicable moment any special consideration based on race" must be eliminated. Army policies should point toward an evaluation of the Negro on the basis of individual merit and ability. The report closes with the statement that "vacillation or weak implementation of strong policy will adversely affect the Army. The policy which is advocated is consistent with ^{the} democratic ideals upon which the nation and its representative Army is based."

There were several features of the report which fell short of the expectations of liberal and minority groups in the country. The report did not advocate the immediate dropping of segregation and discriminatory devices. It did call for some relaxing of the rigid segregation pattern in the composition of unit personnel. It is a step in the right direction, but not a long one.

The Army came in for severe criticism for failure to permit voluntary enlistment of Negroes when there was reached according to the Army a too large percentage of Negroes. Court action was brought to force the Army to admit enlistees without reference to race. In October the Army announced that it would again accept Negro enlistees but only those who passed an examination indicating training equal to a high school education. This was a standard higher than that required of non-colored enlistees. Even though the Gilles

report was not entirely satisfactory, there are indications that the Army intends to test its policy of gradual desegregation at Army installations overseas and at home.

The Navy once considered to be much less democratic than the Army, and certainly offering fewer opportunities for its colored personnel, has announced during the year the dropping of all restrictions which limit the areas, services, and grades which are open to Negroes and other personnel of color. This democratic policy was stated by Secretary of the Navy Forrestal in a letter to his special advisor, Lester B. Granger. This action was applauded in the nation's press.

Petition - United Nations Organization: The National Negro Congress, which met in Detroit during the early summer, sent a petition under the provisions of Article 71 of the United Nations Organization charter to the Secretary General of the UNO requesting the organization to probe racial discrimination. The Congress contended that Negroes had failed to receive relief from oppression through constitutional appeals and therefore found it necessary to bring this vital issue to the body's attention.

Racial Violence

Riots, Lynchings and Police Brutality: The isolated interracial clashes that followed the cessation of hostilities with Japan were only the forerunners to more disturbing intergroup clashes in 1946. There were two race riots, many beatings and numerous lynchings. Both of the riots occurred in the South: Columbia, Tennessee, and Athens, Alabama.¹² The first occurred in Columbia, Tennessee, in February. It developed when on February 24 a Negro veteran hit a white radio repairman who had slapped and kicked the Negro's mother. The veteran and his mother were arrested, but later released on bond the same day when it was learned plans were being

made to lynch them. They were spirited away from town. Tension ran high and continued to mount throughout the afternoon. A large crowd of whites, many of them armed, gathered in the Public Square and made open threats to lynch the two Negroes. Believing they were still in the jail, a group of approximately 75 white men stormed the jail. At the point of a machine-gun, the sheriff ordered them to disperse. Rumors spread fast, and threats of violence rapidly circulated through the city. Many of the less than 300 Negroes of Columbia fearing an imminent lynching and the possibility of mob violence, gathered in Mink Slide, the East Eighth Street Negro business community.

After dark, white police officers went into the Mink Slide area to investigate shooting which they heard. There was an exchange of gun fire. It has never been established who fired the initial shots. The Negroes contend that under the cover of the darkness they did not know the advancing men were officers of the law. They suspected they were leaders of the mob. In the cross-fire four policemen, including the chief, were wounded, one of them seriously. With this outburst of gun play, the mayor of Columbia placed a call to the governor of Tennessee for assistance. Governor McCord ordered 100 State Highway Patrolmen and 400 State Guardsmen to the scene at once. They threw a tight ring around the Negro community and at break of dawn moved into the area. They arrested and took in custody more than 100 Negroes. Twenty-five of them were held for trial, with charges ranging from possession of dangerous weapons to assault with attempt to commit murder. Four whites were held by the Maury County Grand Jury. A celebrated court trial followed later in the year at Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, (after a change of venue from Columbia was granted the defense) ending in the acquittal of 23 of the 25 defendants by an all-white, male jury.

The second riot of the year occurred in August in Athens, Alabama, when a mob of more than 2,000 whites ran roughshod through the city beating and mauling Negro men, women, and children indiscriminately. The riot was short-lived when State Highway Patrolmen and State Troopers moved in immediately to quell the disorder. The riot started when a Negro man and two white men, brothers, got into a fight and the white men were arrested.

In Freeport, Long Island, in February, the four Ferguson brothers, veterans of the war, were celebrating their first reunion in several years. They sought service in a tearoom operated by whites across from the Freeport Bus Terminal and became engaged in an argument with the proprietor when he refused to serve them. They left the tearoom but while returning to the Bus Station, Joseph Rameika, a police officer, accosted them and lined them up against the wall. The police officer killed two of the brothers, wounded one, and arrested the fourth, claiming that during a routine questioning of the men, one of the brothers "reached for his hip pocket."

The most shocking crime of the year was the lynching of four Negroes on July 25 near Monroe, Georgia, by a mob of unmasked white men. The victims of this multiple lynching were Mr. and Mrs. George Dorsey and Mr. and Mrs. Roger Malcolm. Mrs. Dorsey and Roger Malcolm were sister and brother. Only one of the victims was charged with any crime. The others were admittedly innocent. Roger Malcolm had been arrested for having injured Barney Hester, a white man on whose plantation he lived. Conflicting stories circulate as to the reasons why Malcolm had attacked Hester. One version is that Hester was the innocent victim of his attempt to stop a fight between Roger Malcolm and his wife. The second is that Roger Malcolm resented the undue attention Hester had been paying his wife. At the time, a mob gathered and a lynching was averted only when a white woman who had known Malcolm for many years

intervened in his behalf. The lynching of these four Negroes, more than any single event ~~in the country~~ ^{during the year}, aroused the nation. Governor Ellis Arnall of Georgia immediately dispatched the Georgia Bureau of Investigation to the scene and asked for federal assistance. He offered rewards up to \$10,000 for information that would lead to the arrest and the conviction of the perpetrators. Rewards were offered by groups and organizations all over the country totalling more than \$70,000. In spite of the efforts of state, federal and other investigators to secure information that would lead to the arrest, the grand jury on December 19 reported that because of its inability to identify any guilty persons, it could make no indictments.

During the "dog days" of July and August, several other lynchings were reported. John C. Jones was tortured and mutilated before being lynched in Minden, Louisiana; Leon Motatie was whipped to death in Lexington, Mississippi, and his body thrown into the river; Maceo Snites was killed by a group of ten white men in Taylor County, Georgia, because he voted in the Georgia primaries. Lynchings were reported in Elko, South Carolina; Marshall, Texas; as well as attempts to lynch a Negro in New York accused of rape and of a white man accused of rape and murder near Savannah, Georgia. Accurate statistics on the number of persons lynched during the year are not available. Estimates vary from six to fourteen. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People set the number lynched at eight.¹⁵

In July, it came to the attention of the public that ironically enough on Lincoln's birthday, February 12, Isaac Woodard, a veteran of many months overseas service, was bludgeoned into blindness by Chief of Police M. L. Shull at Batesburg, South Carolina. The attack was made by the police chief when the bus driver reported Woodard for disorderly conduct. Woodard states that the driver swore at him when he asked him how long the bus would stay

at a certain stop so that he could determine whether there was sufficient time for him to use the rest room. The ex-Army Sergeant was enroute, the day after his discharge, to meet his wife whom he had not seen for many ^{months.} ~~years.~~

Minority Group Veterans

The veterans constitute a special group in the nation. Minority group veterans constitute a special group among them. Negro, Mexican and Japanese American veterans have suffered the same disabilities and disadvantages which have been more or less associated with the minority groups of which they are a part. The unfair and discriminatory treatment of minority group veterans has been a constant source of tension and a highly charged potential for serious intergroup violence. The Negro veteran particularly has faced the difficulties of job discrimination, discrimination in housing facilities, the failure on the part of USES to refer him to jobs commensurate with his Army-developed skills and training. For the most part, they have been referred to menial jobs. In addition, in many communities, rather than refer the minority veteran to gainful jobs, they have been certified for unemployment compensation. There have been few opportunities for Negro and other minority group veterans to participate in the apprenticeship-training programs. This, of course, eliminates them from training for skilled jobs.

To meet the growing difficulties confronted by veterans, the American Council on Race Relations called a National Emergency Conference on Minority Veterans Problems which was held in New York, April 6, 1946.¹⁴ Growing out of this meeting, a National Action Conference on Minority Veterans Problems was held in July in New York City. Representatives from the National Emergency Conference took specific recommendations directly to responsible authorities in the Veterans Administration, USES, Department of Labor, the

Retraining and Resemployment Agency, The United States Office of Education and National Housing Agency.

In April there was organized The United Negro and Allied Veterans of America which was formed to secure the "full measure of rights" which Negro and other veterans are entitled to receive. The organization stresses the need for organizing 600,000 Negro veterans who reside in southern states.

Subversive Organizations

1946 saw the incipient revival of the Ku Klux Klan and the bold emergence of a brazen competitor, the Columbians, Inc. It is alleged that the Klan was instrumental in mobilizing the votes and intimidating and otherwise coercing Negroes in Mississippi and Georgia during the campaigns of Senator Theodore Bilbo and gubernatorial candidate Eugene Talmdge, respectively. The Klan held open air ceremonies at Stone Mountain near Atlanta, Georgia, and has been known to be active in Tennessee, Alabama, California, South Carolina, Mississippi, Pennsylvania and New York. In several states law enforcement officials have been active in the effort to outlaw the Klan and suppress their activities. Governor Arnall directed Assistant Attorney General Dan Duke to take legal action that would have the charter of the Klan in Georgia revoked. New York, California, Kentucky, New Jersey and Pennsylvania have officially revoked the Klan's charters. President Truman has directed Attorney General of the United States Tom Clark to use the resources of his office to maintain and preserve civil rights and outlaw subversive and anti-democratic organizations.

More brazen than the Klan has been the Columbians, Inc. This hate organization, with headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia, advocates opposition to Negroes, Jews, Communists and the rich "who oppress the masses." The organization was chartered in Atlanta, Georgia, in August 1945. It has



attacked Negroes in Atlanta and has attempted to prevent them from moving into homes which they have purchased in previously designated white neighborhoods. It threatened those whites who opposed it with death, and defied police officers. Organizations throughout the country have roundly denounced the Columbians for its avowed purposes of fomenting racial and religious strife. The State of Georgia revoked its charter on recommendation of the Fulton County Grand Jury. Whereupon the organization's officers said they did not need a charter in order to operate.

Recognizing the shortcomings of existing federal statutes to deal with subversive organizations, and in order to protect the civil rights of citizens of the United States, Attorney General Tom Clark indicates that he will seek the strengthening of existing federal legislation, and President Truman has appointed a Committee on Civil Rights to study the existing machinery to protect civil liberties and make recommendations for its improvement.

Christian Organizations Declare for Democracy

Church and Christian organizations took a decisive and courageous stand on the question of segregation and discrimination. The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America representing the vast body of Protestant communicants in America, in its annual meeting in Columbus, Ohio, renounced the pattern of segregation in race relations and pledged itself to work for a non-segregated church and a non-segregated society. Many Catholic groups including the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference meeting in Kansas City in November adopted a resolution calling for equal services to Negroes with all other citizens. The Conference also went on record as favoring the participation of Negroes in all lay-organizations of the Catholic Church.

Both the YMCA and the YWCA in their annual meeting at Atlantic City approved and passed measures for their associations' activities that directly came to grips with the problems of race relations. The YWCA developed a program of 35 points that would include Negro members in "the main stream of Association life" that would lead to and effect the elimination of segregation. The YMAA endorsed a program of less strength and forthrightness, but along the same lines. The policies adopted at the Atlantic City meetings of the YMAA and YWCA have received implementation in several communities, notably Cleveland, Chicago and New York. The Congregational and Presbyterian denominations made significant pronouncements concerning the practice of Christian brotherhood within the framework of the church. The Congregationalists stated, "We repent the sin of racial segregation as practiced both within and outside our churches, and respond to the mandate of the Christian gospel to promote with uncompromising word and purpose, the integration in our Christian churches and our democratic society of all persons of whatever race, color or ancestry, on the basis of equality and mutual respect in our exclusive fellowship."¹⁵ The Presbyterian Church, USA (northern) declared racial segregation an unchristian practice.

New Trends and Developments

Official Agencies: Until recently government - national, state, and local - assumed no official responsibility for intergroup problems. In fact, they scarcely recognized that such problems existed. The first significant reversals to this lack of a positive approach began to appear during the early days of the Roosevelt Administration when Negroes were appointed to advisory positions in several federal agencies. Next came the creation of commissions by state governors to study the problems incident to their large Negro populations. New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania led in this movement.

A catalytic agent to this development were the executive orders of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1941 which reaffirmed the nation's policy against racial or religious discrimination in employment and ordained the establishment of an agency, the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices, to implement that public policy.

The relative success of the FEPC stimulated the agitation for permanent, legislatively created state agencies to deal with problems of discrimination. This public clamor has resulted in the establishment of several State Commissions Against Discrimination. In 1945 the legislatures of New York, New Jersey, Wisconsin and Indiana enacted non-discrimination statutes. In 1946 Massachusetts followed suit and enacted a law creating the Massachusetts Fair Employment Practice Commission. At one time twenty-two states had bills before them for the establishment of FEPC laws. At the present time groups in twelve states are pressing for legislative enactment of fair employment practice statutes.

There has been the extension of this movement from the federal level to the state, and from the state level to the local, municipal government level. Since the rash of race riots during the spring and summer of 1943, more than thirty-eight official race relations committees have been formed. Among them there has been a high mortality. Fifty per cent of them have either become inactive or have gone out of existence. A recent study completed at the American Council on Race Relations shows that today there are fourteen major and five minor official committees in operation and functioning today. Major committees are located in: New York City; Chicago, Illinois; Buffalo, New York; Toledo, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Minneapolis, Minnesota; New Rochelle, New York; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Detroit, Michigan; Cambridge, Massachusetts; Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Louis, Missouri; Seattle, Washington; and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Three of the official committees in race relations have been created as a result of legislative action on the part of the city government. Ordinances have been passed, making them an organic part of the city government. These official agencies are the Cleveland Community Relations Board, the Toledo Community Relations Board, and the City of Buffalo Board of Community Relations. The other committees get their official status either through the executive power inherent in the office of the mayor who appointed them or by receiving appropriations from the city on the action of the City Council, or by both.

This distinction between official agencies on the state level and local level should be noted: the state agencies are directed to deal specifically with the problem of discrimination in employment, with projection into the fields of health, education, housing, recreation, etc., being ancillary; while, where there is stated substantive jurisdiction, the local agencies deal with the entire gamut of intergroup and human relations with the disposition of the agency personnel and board composition being the main factors that determine priority in consideration of problem areas.

The emergency of these official agencies represent a desirable and new assumption of responsibility by government for playing a positive role in interracial and human relations.

Voluntary Organizations: Unofficial, voluntary agencies in the field of race relations are much more numerous than the official. They are national, regional, state and local in scope and area of operation. A directory published in 1945¹⁶ and supplementary data in the files of the American Council on Race Relations show that there are approximately 225 local community, 27 state, and 123 national organizations operating in the field of intergroup and related problems. Seventy-five of these national organizations deal specifically with race and intergroup problems.¹⁷ Most of these voluntary

agencies have come into being since 1943 and represent "one of the most notable trends of the war years."¹⁸

How Techniques: New adaptations have been made of the social survey in assisting communities to deal effectively with their problems in race and intergroup relations. Two of these adaptations come in for mention and during 1946 were receiving increased use as social tools. They are the Race Relations Clinic and the Community Self-Survey Analysis. Both of these devices though with important differences as to length of time and technical direction, seek to have the community discover for themselves their own areas of social maladjustment and group tensions as a prelude to remedial social action. Race Relations Clinics have been developed under the auspices of the Race Relations Department of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America¹⁹ and have been conducted in more than twenty-two cities. The Community Self-Survey Analysis has been employed in the work of the Race Relations Division of the Institute of Social Sciences at Fisk University and has been carried out in four cities.²⁰

Police Training - One of the areas of potential interracial strife is in the three-way relations between the police, minority groups, and the public. In recent months several police departments in widely separated sections of the country have instituted training courses for the police in minority group relations. This program in police training has been directed by the American Council on Race Relations. Training programs have been conducted by the Council for departments in Richmond, California; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Youngstown and Dayton, Ohio; and for the Rangers of the Cook County Forest Preserve. The Race Relations Division of the Julius Rosenwald Fund conducted a course in race relations for the police officers of the Chicago Park District.



Judicial Decisions Affecting Race Conditions: There were at least ten important decisions by the Supreme Court of the United States and inferior federal courts affecting the course of race relations. Three of them merit special citation. The most far reaching was the decision handed down by the Supreme Court in the case of Morgan vs. Commonwealth of Virginia. A six to one decision by the court declared a Virginia statute requiring segregation in bus travel an undue burden on interstate commerce and contrary to the Constitution.²¹ This decision, while skirting the direct issue of racial equality, nevertheless, outlawed jim-crow travel accommodations. The Morgan decision was based on a suit involving interstate travel on buses. A second court case extended the application of the decision to railroad coaches when the District Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia held that the Morgan decision was binding on railroad coaches in interstate commerce.

The third case was the decision of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in upholding the decision of the Middle Georgia District Court that Negroes were entitled to vote in primary elections. These judicial determinations were in support of and extended the coverage of the Texas Primary Case which declared Negroes could not be barred from voting in the primary elections of that state.

Newspaper Handling of Race News: Several newspapers of the nation have adopted a new policy regarding their coverage of stories in which race is a factor. The following newspapers in response to an inquiry made by Editor and Publisher adopted a policy of dropping race labels in reporting crime stories: The Chicago Sun; New York Times; Cincinnati Post; Fresno (California) Bee; Des Moines Register; Detroit Free Press; Providence Journal and Evening Bulletin; Dallas Morning News; Christian Science Monitor; St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press; Minneapolis Star-Journal, Tribune and Times; Bridgeport Post; Gary Post-Tribune; PM; Columbus Dispatch; Buffalo Evening News and Courier-Express.

References and Note Citations

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3. Helper, Rose, "A Crucial Problem in Race Relations - Housing," The Monthly Summary of Events and Trends in Race Relations, Vol. 4, Number 4, p. 117.
4. Weaver, Robert C., "Housing in a Democracy," The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, March 1946, pp. 95-96.
5. See Report by Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination, "Arson Bombing and Other Terrorism Against Negro Households in Chicago."
6. Drake, St. Clair, and Cayton, Horace R., Black Metropolis, p. 77.
7. Johnson, Charles S., "Review of the Month," The Monthly Summary of Events and Trends in Race Relations, Vol. 3, Number 6, p. 165.
8. Davis, John A., and Lawson, Majorie McK., "Postwar Employment and the Negro Worker," Common Ground, Spring 1946, pp. 5-6.
9. Reid, Ira DeA., "New Designs in Teaching," Phylon, Fourth Quarter, 1946, pp. 383-385. Brought up to date from unpublished materials, Race Relations Division, Julius Rosenwald Fund.
10. New York Times, January 23, 1946, p. 1.
11. New York Times, March 4, 1946, p. 25.
12. For full and impartial accounts of the two riots see Monthly Summary issues Vol. 3, Number 8, March 1946; and Vol. 4, Number 1 and 2, August-September 1946.

13. NAACP Bulletin, January 1947, p. 1.
14. See American Council on Race Relations "Report", May 1946, Vol. 1, No. 2.
15. The Monthly Summary of Events and Trends in Race Relations, Vol. 3, Number 12, p. 363.
16. Directory of Agencies in Race Relations, National, State, and Local. Julius Rosenwald Fund, 1945.
17. Johnson, Charles S., "National Organizations in the Field of Race Relations," The Annals of The Academy of Political and Social Science, March 1946.
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19. Haynes, George E., "The Clinical Approach to Race Relations," Department of Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.
20. See a Memorandum on "Self-Survey of the Community" by L. Howard Bennett, Field Consultant, American Council on Race Relations, March 11, 1946.
21. New York Times, June 4, 1946, p. 25.

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO 15

FELLOWSHIPS

To

Mr. L. Howard Bennett
c/o American Council on Race Relations
32 West Randolph Street
Chicago 1, Illinois


Payment Voucher No. 3333

Date January 31, 1947

Payment on fellowship ----- \$200.00

Ck. #36331

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
Negro Fellowships	45-7	\$200.00	

Prepared by lem	Checked by	Posted by	 Comptroller

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO 15

To

Mr. L. Howard Bennett
American Council on Race Relations
32 West Randolph Street
Chicago 1, Illinois

Payment Voucher No. 3285


Date January 6, 1947

FELLOWSHIPS

Payment on fellowship ----- \$300.00

Chk. #36280

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
Negro Fellowships	45-7	\$300.00	

Prepared by lcm	Checked by	Posted by	 Comptroller
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FELLOWSHIPS

October 14, 1946

Dear Howard: Thanks a lot for your
 suggestion of Mr. McCray's
name. I will write him and see if he is
interested in making an application. I
truly appreciate your cooperation and will
look forward to other suggestions from time
to time.

Sincerely,
WILLIAM C. HAYGOOD

WCH:rfl

Mr. L. Howard Bennett
American Council on Race Relations
32 West Randolph Street
Chicago 1, Illinois

FISK
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American Council on Race Relations

32 WEST RANDOLPH STREET

CHICAGO 1

PHONE CENTRAL 3066

A. A. LIVERIGHT
Executive Director

CLARENCE E. PICKETT
President

CHARLES HOUSTON
Vice-President, Consultant

WILL W. ALEXANDER
Vice-President, Treasurer

MARY-JANE GRUNSFELD
Secretary

October 11, 1946

FELLOWSHIPS

WCH	10/14	WCH	10/14

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

Dear Billy:


I will not attempt to give you a list of names of persons who may be promising fellowship material for 1947 at this time. There is only one person who comes to my mind at this moment. He is John Henry McCray, editor and publisher of the Columbia, South Carolina, Lighthouse and Informer. McCray has done an excellent job as editor of the paper and has been the spark plug behind the activities of the South Carolina Progressive Democratic Party. The Progressive Democratic Party, as you might know, is the group that is opposing the lilly white regular Democrats and is the real foment in South Carolina for progressive political action, particularly as it relates itself to the enfranchisement of black voters.

McCray is a graduate of Avery Institute, being a classmate of mine, and was valedictorian of our class. He is a graduate of Talladega College but since that time has not done any further study. I don't know whether he is interested in or will find it possible to take time out to study, but I am confident that he is one of the bright lights of the whole southern scene. McCray's address is:

Mr. John Henry McCray
1000 $\frac{1}{2}$ Washington Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Later on, after some of my travels, I will let you know what I happen to hit upon.

Sincerely yours,


L. Howard Bennett

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R. J. Thomas - Channing H. Tobias - Willard S. Townsend - Walter Wanger - Louis Weiss - Walter White - Richard Wright - Donald Young

FELLOWSHIPS

May 9, 1946

Dear Mr. Bennett: I have seen the recent correspondence which you have had with Mr. Haygood in connection with the fellowship grant awarded to you a short time ago. It is customary for us to make payment in monthly installments spread over the period for which the award was made. However, if you would prefer to receive larger payments in the months in which your tuition will be due, that is entirely agreeable to us.

When you are ready to begin work under your grant, please write me, giving the payment plan best suited to your needs and the address to which your checks should be mailed. Any change of address during the tenure of your fellowship should be reported immediately so that you will receive your payments without delay.

Very truly yours,

DOROTHY A. ELVIDGE

DAE:LCM

Mr. L. Howard Bennett
American Council on Race Relations
32 West Randolph Street
Chicago 1, Illinois

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American Council on Race Relations

32 WEST RANDOLPH STREET

CHICAGO 1

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May 7, 1946

FELLOWSHIP

	WCH	5/9	WCH	0
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Mr. William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Mr. Haygood:

I am sure I was more pleased to receive your letter of April 30 informing me that I had been selected by the Committee on Fellowships to receive a grant than you possibly could have been to so inform me.

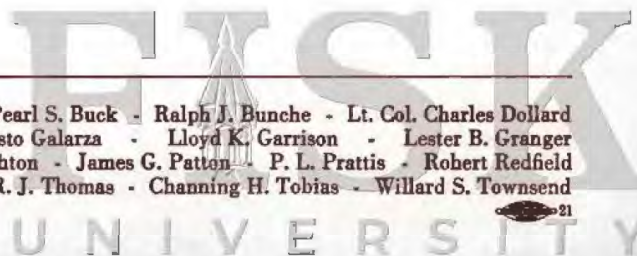
It will be possible for me to accept the fellowship and may I take this opportunity to thank you and the Committee for the grant.

Sincerely yours,

L. Howard Bennett
L. Howard Bennett
Field Representative

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FELLOWSHIPS

January 28, 1946

Dear Mr. Bennett: The copies of your transcript from Fisk University have been received and have been added to your other materials. I shall keep in mind the reasons you give for the "Inc." grade on your University of Chicago transcript.

Sincerely yours,

VANDI V. HAYGOOD

Mrs. William C. Haygood
Acting Director for Fellowships

VH:RFL

Mr. (L. Howard) Bennett
~~American Council on Race Relations~~
32 West Randolph Street
Chicago 1, Illinois

FISK
UNIVERSITY

American Council on Race Relations

32 WEST RANDOLPH STREET

CHICAGO 1

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Vice-President, Treasurer
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Secretary

FELLOWSHIPS

January 21, 1946	UK	28

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

Dear Mrs. Haygood:

Today I received the six copies of my transcript from Fisk University. They did not arrive in time for me to include them with the other materials which I filed with your secretary on January 15.

I should like to call attention to the "Inc." which is registered on my graduate school record at the University of Chicago in the course in Sociology 315 -- Sociology of Knowledge. This "Inc." results from failure to take the final examination which was in the form of an outside, written, essay-type examination. At the time I was ill and not able to complete all of the term papers and examinations that were required. The term paper developed for that course, "The Legal Fiction", was handed in and returned with the notation "Excellent -- A". When I returned to school in 1940, the health officer would not permit me to do anything other than take the two allotted courses. I make this explanation so that the Committee can be clear on why this "Inc." is on the record.

Sincerely yours,

L. Howard Bennett
L. Howard Bennett

Enclosures

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called, gave extension to 1/10
pk beaker sent 21

American Council on Race Relations

32 WEST RANDOLPH STREET

CHICAGO 1

PHONE CENTRAL 3066

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Executive Director

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Vice-President, Consultant
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Vice-President, Treasurer
MARY-JANE GRUNSFELD
Secretary

November 28, 1945

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

FELLOWSHIPS

Dear Mr. Haygood:

I have been intending to call you by telephone for an appointment since I learned that you have returned to your post. For the past weeks, however, I have been constantly on the road and will be leaving the city today for a three-week period.

In lieu of a conference at this time, I am asking that you be kind enough to forward to me the current materials relative to fellowships inasmuch as I am giving some thought to making application for a fellowship for the coming year. When I return to Chicago from the East around December 21, I will get in touch with you and hope that at that time, it will be convenient for me to see you.

Sincerely yours,

L. Howard Bennett
L. Howard Bennett

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Walter Wanger - Louis Weiss - Walter White - Richard Wright - Donald Young

UNIVERSITY

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO 15

a

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate Mr. L. Howard Bennett
Report Requested of Mr. A. A. Liveright
 Executive Director
 American Council on Race Relations
 32 W. Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

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. These fellowships are not intended to give aid to "worthy and deserving" students, but to enable people of exceptional talent to come to their fullest powers. Since it is impossible to consider the applicant's qualifications until all of the references are in, a prompt reply will be appreciated.

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

William C. Haygood
Mrs. William C. Haygood
Acting Director for Fellowships

REPORT

The following remarks relate entirely to his qualifications and do not deal with an appraisal of his plan of work. Since I have not as yet had sufficient opportunity to discuss the program with Mr. Bennett, and since I have some questions as to the relationship of the Council to the carrying out of his program, I prefer to withhold any statement until I have discussed these points with him.

As far as Mr. Bennett himself is concerned, he has done an exceptionally fine job for the American Council. In connection with contacts in various communities, Mr. Bennett has made a uniformly good impression. He has been able, on a number of occasions, to stimulate definite action in the communities and has, in all cases, represented the Council more than adequately. His analyses of local situations are intelligent and discerning and his reports to us on problems and plans for action in local communities are outstanding in their clarity and completeness.

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OVER

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
4901 ELLIS AVENUE

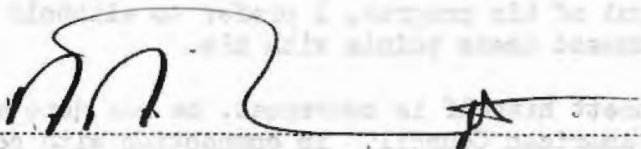
Although Mr. Bennett may be primarily outstanding for his ability to establish good contacts with varied groups and individuals, his thorough approach to community problems has been of great value.

(Candidate's Name in English in Reverse)

Mr. J. Bennett
Executive Director
American Council on Race Relations
32 West Randolph Street
Chicago 1, Illinois

The enclosed candidate has applied to the fund for a fellowship and we are pleased to have his application. The candidate's file is attached. Management is responsible for the selection of the candidate. We have approved your kind opinion of this applicant's qualifications and we are glad to hear of his interest in the fund. We are sure that the fund will be able to provide him with the opportunity to utilize his abilities. We are sure that the fund will be able to provide him with the opportunity to utilize his abilities.

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**

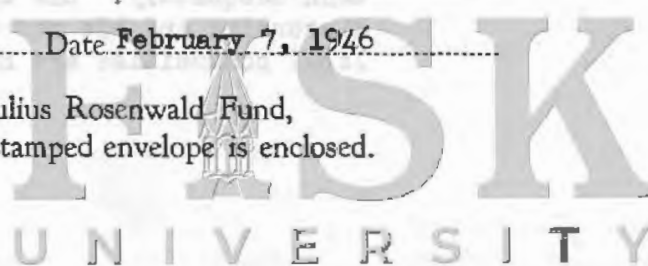
Signed 

Position or Title Executive Director, American Council on Race Relations

Address 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago 1, Illinois

Date February 7, 1946

Please return to the Division for Fellowships, Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 15, Illinois. Addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed.



JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO 15

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate Mr. L. Howard Bennett
Report Requested of Mr. Henry W. Pope
 U. S. O., Inc.
 350 Fifth Avenue
 New York, New York

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. These fellowships are not intended to give aid to "worthy and deserving" students, but to enable people of exceptional talent to come to their fullest powers. Since it is impossible to consider the applicant's qualifications until all of the references are in, a prompt reply will be appreciated.

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

William C. Haygood
Mrs. William C. Haygood
Acting Director for Fellowships

REPORT I am probably prejudiced in favor of Mr. Bennett. In my judgment he possesses a poised, clean-cut, mature, commanding personality. He is clear, comprehensive and logical in his thinking. He is objective and incisive in his judgment and judicious in his approach to persons and community problem situations.

In my professional associations with him, he gave ample evidence of executive and administrative abilities of excellent quality. He was strong in his leadership in work with community leaders and organizations. He possesses an excellent social outlook and understanding of the forces at work in our society. I am convinced, by his own demonstrations, that he has a devoted and intelligent interest in relating his talents and professional skills constructively to progressive groups, organizations and institutions concerned with improving human relations and human welfare. In short, I have known few men who at Mr. Bennett's age manifested more promise and potentiality for success in their chosen fields.

I have examined carefully his plan of work. There is absolutely no question in my mind about the need for trained personnel in the field in question. Likewise, I am confident that Mr. Bennett's interest, experience and training to date lend themselves very well indeed to the requirements of this field. OVER

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UNIVERSITY

Further, there is no question in my mind but that additional training would further equip him for outstanding contributions in this area. The plan of work seems to me to be entirely sound. Social, economic and intercultural problems in this country have constantly run ahead of the organization of academic fields of discipline. Thus, it strikes me as being entirely sound to make an eclectic approach to a field of study or preparation which has so many facets - social sciences, economics, political science, public administration and administrative law. Hardly a day passes in my own experience in which I do not witness marked ineffectiveness to the approach to problems in this general area occasioned by lack of well-trained personnel.

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

Henry W. Pope

Position or Title

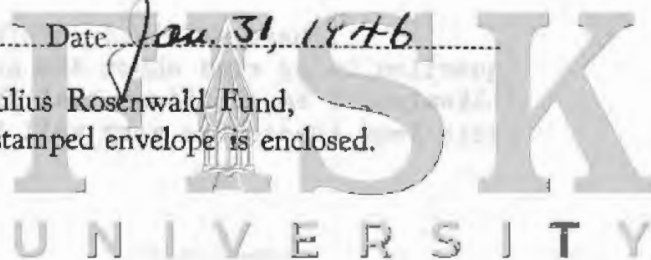
Director Services to Negroes, U.S.O. Inc.

Address

350 5th Ave. N.Y.C., N.Y.

Date Jan. 31, 1946

Please return to the Division for Fellowships, Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 15, Illinois. Addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed.



JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15

W

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate Mr. L. Howard Bennett
Report Requested of Dr. C. Herman Pritchett
 Assistant Professor of Political Science
 University of Chicago
 Chicago 37, Illinois

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. These fellowships are not intended to give aid to "worthy and deserving" students, but to enable people of exceptional talent to come to their fullest powers. Since it is impossible to consider the applicant's qualifications until all of the references are in, a prompt reply will be appreciated.

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

William C. Haygood
Mrs. William C. Haygood
Acting Director for Fellowships

REPORT

Mr. Bennett was a student in one of my classes in 1940, and I have had some contacts with him subsequently. I regard him as an exceptionally able young man, who is capable of doing work of the highest caliber. I have examined the program he has submitted, and believe it to be a well-planned, rational approach to the development of competence in a field where able and trained men are badly needed. I have no doubt as to Mr. Bennett's ability to carry out with distinction the program he has outlined. His admirable personal and intellectual qualities, and the seriousness of his purpose, certainly justify an investment of Foundation funds in his development.



JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate: Dr. E. Howard Pittchett

Report Requested by: Dr. E. Herman Pittchett
Assistant Professor of Political Science
University of Chicago
Chicago 27, Illinois

The above-named candidate has applied to the Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. The candidate's file of work is attached. Please return it with your comments.
We shall appreciate your frank opinion of the applicant's qualifications and an estimate of his plan of work, and of his ability to make a noteworthy contribution in his field. Your observations are not intended to give and to "worthy and deserving" students but to enable people of exceptional talent to come to your attention. There is no intention to include the applicant's qualifications until all of the references are in a format reply will be appreciated.

We request careful and critical comments. Your reply will be held in strict confidence.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.
The Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 15, Illinois

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

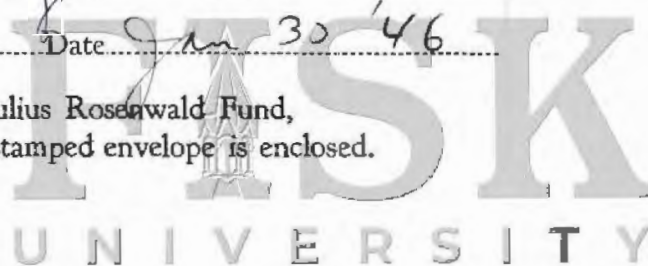
Signed: E. Herman Pittchett

Position or Title: Assistant Professor

Address: University of Chicago

Date: Jan 30 '46

Please return to the Division for Fellowships, Julius Rosenwald Fund,
4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 15, Illinois. Addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed.



JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO 15

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate Mr. L. Howard Bennett
Report Requested of Dr. Leonard D. White
 Chairman, Department of Political Science
 University of Chicago
 Chicago 37, Illinois

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. These fellowships are not intended to give aid to "worthy and deserving" students, but to enable people of exceptional talent to come to their fullest powers. Since it is impossible to consider the applicant's qualifications until all of the references are in, a prompt reply will be appreciated.

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

William C. Haygood
Mrs. William C. Haygood
Acting Director for Fellowships

REPORT

January 29, 1946

Mr. Bennett was a graduate student at the University of Chicago in the Political Science Department during the autumn and winter quarters, 1939-40. His health was not good but he made a very favorable impression upon the members of the Department with respect to his personality and ability. We thought that he was a man well qualified to carry forward successfully the work leading toward the doctor's degree, and we would



be glad to have him return as a candidate for this degree. The program which he has proposed is one which would probably be best facilitated by taking a law degree after he completes his work for the master's degree.

The course of study which he has outlined and the program for his own contribution seem to me admirable in every respect and entirely feasible. The area which he proposes to prepare himself for is one of great importance and certain to continue to require well prepared men for an indefinite period. I think Mr. Bennett is qualified by personality to play an effective part in the progressive solution of the difficult problems involved in the field that he has described. I have no hesitation in saying that I think both the man and the project are worthy of support.

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

Edward White

Position or Title.....Chairman of the Administrative Committee of Department of Political Science

Address.....1126 East Fifty-Ninth Street, Chicago 37, Illinois

Date January 29, 1946

Please return to the Division for Fellowships, Julius Rosenwald Fund,
4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 15, Illinois. Addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed.

FISK
UNIVERSITY

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO 15

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate Mr. L. Howard Bennett

Report Requested of Mr. Charles H. Houston
615 F Street, N. W.
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. These fellowships are not intended to give aid to "worthy and deserving" students, but to enable people of exceptional talent to come to their fullest powers. Since it is impossible to consider the applicant's qualifications until all of the references are in, a prompt reply will be appreciated.

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

Carole U. Haygood
Mrs. William C. Haygood
Acting Director for Fellowships

REPORT

1. The project and proposed plan are sound.
2. I am not acquainted with Bennett's qualifications and work record. He is with the American Council on Race Relations but I am not familiar with the details of any particular projects he has worked on and am not in position to appraise him from that angle.
3. Personally Bennett appears to be level headed, social-minded and alert.

FISK UNIVERSITY
OVER

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO 15

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate: Mr. J. Edward Hoover
Report Requested by: Mr. Charles H. Johnson
1025 Street, N.W.
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 file of work is attached. Please review it with your attention. We shall appreciate your frank opinion of this applicant's qualifications and an appraisal of his line of work and of his ability to make a noteworthy contribution in his field. Your observations are not intended to give aid or "constructive criticism" but to enable people of experience to give to you in their future papers. Your report is important in making the candidate's qualifications and of the committee and in a report they will be made.

We request careful and critical comment. Your report will be held in strict confidence.

Mr. J. Edward Hoover
1025 Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

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, so far as I know.**

1. The project and proposed plan are sound.
2. I am not acquainted with Bennett's qualifications and work record. He is with the American Council on Race Relations but I am not familiar with the details of any particular projects he has worked on and am not in position to appraise him from that angle.

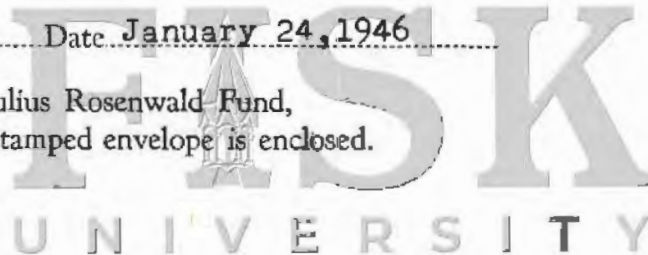
Signed Charles H. Johnson

Position or Title Vice-President, American Council on Race Relations

Address 615 F Street, Northwest, Washington 4, D.C.

Date January 24, 1946

Please return to the Division for Fellowships, Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 15, Illinois. Addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed.



JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO 15

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate Mr. L. Howard Bennett
Report Requested of Dr. Mark Hannah Watkins
Professor of Anthropology
Fisk University
Nashville 8, 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. These fellowships are not intended to give aid to "worthy and deserving" students, but to enable people of exceptional talent to come to their fullest powers. Since it is impossible to consider the applicant's qualifications until all of the references are in, a prompt reply will be appreciated.

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

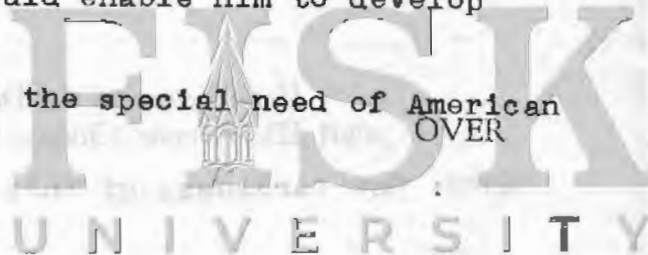
Wm. C. Haygood
Mrs. William C. Haygood
Acting Director for Fellowships

REPORT

Since September, 1934, I have been acquainted with Mr. Bennett. We were associated first in student-teacher relationship (1934-1935) and later as fellow employees of Fisk University. During the past six or seven years I have seen him a number of times and have continued to know something about his work.

While he was an undergraduate here, Mr. Bennett established an excellent record in scholastic achievement, in general deportment, and as a student leader. He has shown since graduation the same kind of ability and industry. The type of work which he plans to do would appear to be a continuation of the course of activity in which he has manifested a consistent interest and for which he has shown great aptitude. Such training, in my opinion, would enable him to develop more fully his usefulness.

He has stated here what he regards as the special need of American
OVER



society for the particular work which he has chosen. The statement is clear and convincing, although somewhat involved, and there are errors in English usage which I did not expect to meet. The plan seems also quite feasible, as Mr. Bennett already has begun the studies with men who know the field and its possibilities. They already know him, too, another advantage. His acquaintance with these men and his connection with the American Council on Race Relations would seem to be helpful factors in the proposed undertaking. Considering the development of public administration in America and the ever critical racial situation with which, among other problems, it undoubtedly may have a growing concern, it seems also highly desirable that representatives of American minorities should be prepared to give intelligent advice and participate actively in the program. Mr. Bennett, I feel, is the type of person who might be expected to do quite creditable work in the field.

While I do not regard myself as qualified to evaluate the program of public administration and administrative law, the arguments presented in this plan of study, the men under whom it is to be developed, and my estimation of Mr. Bennett's qualifications are such that I am pleased to recommend him to you.

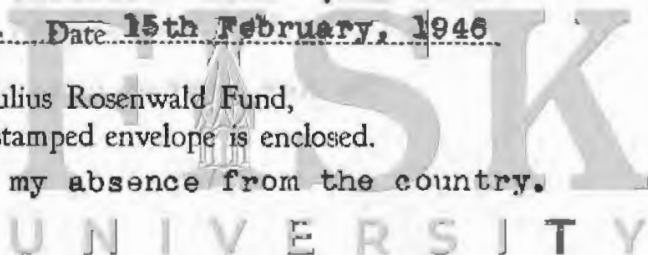
Is the candidate free from personality handicaps which would make it difficult to obtain and hold a position giving him opportunity to utilize his abilities?

In my judgment, he is.

Signed Mark Hanna Watkins
Mark Hanna Watkins
Position or Title Professor of Anthropology and Sociology
Address Fisk University, Nashville 8, Tennessee
Date 15th February, 1946

Please return to the Division for Fellowships, Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 15, Illinois. Addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed.

NOTE: The tardiness of this report is due to my absence from the country.



1946 MM

Name Lowell Howard Bennett **Field:** Public Administration and Administrative Law
Field Representative, American Council on Race Relations
32 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois

Plan of Work To complete graduate study in the social sciences—Political Science, Sociology and Economics—leading to the M.A. degree.

Requests grant for nine months beginning September, 1946. Will return to former position. Wishes to work under supervision of Professor Leonard D. White at the University of Chicago.

Personal Data Born Charleston, South Carolina, February, 1913. **Age:** 33
Married, one child, one dependent. **Draft Status:** 4F

Undergraduate Work Fisk University, A.B. (cum laude), 1935.

Graduate Work University of Chicago, autumn, 1939-40.

Special Study: Northwestern University, summer, 1934.

Experience Field secretary, Fisk University, 1935-39, \$2,200; director, Avery Institute, Charleston, South Carolina, 1941-44, \$2, 100 and furnished house; associate regional executive, United Service Organizations, Inc., Kansas City, Missouri, 1944, \$4,500; field representative, American Council on Race Relations, Chicago, 1944- , \$5,200.

Accomplishments Delta Sigma Xi Honorary Key Award, 1935; winner Mayhew-Merril Oratorical Contest, 1932, 1933; conceived, developed, directed University Five-Point Plan, 1933-35, Fisk University; member International House Round Table Group, 1940 (Columbia Broadcasting Company); member American Society for Public Administration, American Sociological Society, American Political Science Association.

Research: See attached sheet

Scholarships: Fisk University Freshman Scholarship, 1931-32, \$150; Gabriel Scholarship Award, 1932-33, \$250; Edwin R. Embree Prize, 1934, \$25; Rosenwald Scholarship to attend Institute on International Relations, Northwestern University, 1934, \$50; Rosenwald

References Fellowship, University of Chicago, 1939-40, 1940-41, \$1,800 each year.

Leonard D. White, University of Chicago
Charles H. Houston, Washington, D. C.
C. Herman Pritchett, University of Chicago
Henry W. Pope, New York
A. A. Liveright, Chicago

Budget Summary

Total Amount Needed \$3596.52
From Applicant 850.00
From Fund \$2746.52



RESEARCH - Lowell Howard Bennett

Research staff, Fisk University Social Science Department, 1934, engaged in study of Cotton Tenancy; while director of Avery Institute, 1941-44, directed several community surveys which produced data used to secure federal funds to meet wartime emergencies in housing and recreation; memoranda developed on rising racial tensions in Charleston in 1942 aided in creating the Citizens' Bi-Racial Committee in September, 1942; while with United Service Organizations, Inc., Kansas City, 1944, surveyed its services to Negroes in Regions VIII, IX, and XI, doing a special report on "Extension Clubs".



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PLEASE RETURN
TO
JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

PROJECT: TRAINING FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Submitted By
L. Howard Bennett

FISK
UNIVERSITY

PROJECT: TRAINING IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

I. Description: Character, Scope, Significance

The complex nature of modern society with its countless interrelations has created numerous social and economic problems that have required the development of new instruments for their solution. The technological advancements of our culture; rapid transportation and trigger-quick communication by airplane, wireless, and radio; the growth of business into huge, powerful corporations; the rise of organized labor; urbanization with its myriad of problems and attendant social disorganization have each in turn necessitated the extension of legal and governmental control over areas of social and economic relations that were previously considered outside the province of governmental regulation. Since the economic and financial crash of 1929, this trend has been accelerated, especially with the advent of the New Deal Administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The problems growing out of the complex nature of our social and economic life have been of grave concern to the public welfare and have been issues in the public forum. As these ills in the body politic and social have been detected and diagnosed measures have been taken to remedy the conditions. These attempts have resulted in an increasing amount of legislation on both the national and state levels creating agencies or commissions set up for the specific purpose of regulating, and ordering certain phases of our social and economic life. These agencies were concerned with the administration and carrying out of public policy created by legislation and soon came to be distinguished from the traditional triad of processes in American government. There has been added to the legislative, judicial and executive processes of American government a new and fourth process--the Administrative. And around it has grown up a whole body of law known as administrative law which has been added to the Anglo-American legal system.

Prior to the enactment of legislation creating commissions for the regulating and ordering of certain phases of our social and economic life, attempts were made to handle such problems by enacting statutes (usually punitive) that relegated these complex problems to the courts, which were not qualified to review the total problem, and rested their enforcement upon the "equally ineffective machinery of the original law."¹

The administrative process has met these inadequacies with a degree of effectiveness. The creation of agencies such as the Interstate

¹ Henderson, Gerard, Federal Trade Commission - p. V

Commerce Commission (1937), the Federal Trade Commission (1914), the Federal Power Commission (1930), the Securities and Exchange Commission (1934), the National Labor Relations Board (1935), and the United States Maritime Commission (1936), to cite only a few. Inevitably the trend by which attempts have been and are being made to cope with problems "effected with a public interest," similarly, though created by executive order, as distinguished from congressional legislation, is the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, established in 1942. All of these Commissions have assigned to them problem areas that affect the economy, harmony, and social well being of the entire nation. They are concerned with the handling, directing and regulating of spheres of social and economic activity of broad social and public significance. They are designed to correct the social ills of the community that threaten the basis of our democratic way of life. One of the most able authorities in the field clearly points out the function of the administrative process as it relates itself to the economic health of the nation.

The dominant theme in the administrative structure is . . . concern for an industry whose economic health has become a responsibility of government.¹

Continuing, the same writer says:

As particular industries, due to lack of effective economic restraints, posed problems of absolute havoc with which traditional legal devices had failed to cope, this new method of control (Administrative Commissions) made its appearance. Banking, insurance, utilities, shipping, communications—industries with economies standing from misdirection as to objective or from failure adequately to meet public needs—all came under the fostering guardianship of the State. The mode of the exercise of that guardianship was the administrative process.²

This new process and the instruments—Commissions, Centralized Agencies—which have been developed under it have not been free from caustic and bitter criticism. The conservative forces both inside and out of government have levelled continuous attacks on some of the commissions in particular and the administrative process in general. Despite these attacks there is every indication that the administrative procedure is here to stay and will assume an increasingly important role in government. In a notable opinion rendered in 1936, Justice Harlan Piles Stone (now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court) pointed out that the functions of the commissions did not contravene the constitution, and that did they usurp the powers and duties of the other branches of the government, specifically he upheld the right of the Commission to exercise regulatory

¹ Landis, James M., The Administrative Process - p. 12

² Landis, opus cit. - p. 14

powers without such regulation being construed as an invasion of judicial prerogatives. He said "Courts are not the only agency of government that must be assumed to have capacity to govern."⁴ Sounding the same note, James Landis, dean of the Harvard Law School, and former head of the Securities and Exchange Commission, points out that there are several distinct advantages to be found in the administrative process.

The personnel of the Commission is constantly engaged with the issues of a particular problem and this constancy allows for the developing of a background of information, and experience that is needed in making just, constructive determinations out of the welter of conflicting claims. The courts, on the other hand, receive an endless variety of cases. The litigation in each instance presents new materials. The judge has neither the time, nor the facilities necessary, to fully inquire into all aspects of the problem. The Court concerns itself basically and traditionally with those aspects of the controversy which show upon the record of conflicting claims as presented by the contesting parties.⁵ The judicial process does not allow for the necessary exploration into the sociological and economic aspects of the problem which might be vital to a just determination. The administrative process does.

When interpretation and enforcement of legislation is left exclusively to the courts, wide areas are left for personal judgment. The language of the law frequently lacks exactness and is emasculated by compromise. It is much better for such substantive legislation to create its agency and allow the interpretation and execution of the law to be carried out in the administrative process of the Commission rather than the judicial process of the law.⁶

From all appearances the administrative process in the scheme of American Government is destined to take its place along side of the other three processes that have become cornerstones of government in American democracy.

There is a growing demand for trained personnel both within the government and out that can bring to the vexing problems of our society the training, discipline, and fund of information that are required for their solution. Training in Public Administration and Administrative Law will provide such personnel. I propose to pursue training in the field in the following manner:

1. Complete my graduate studies in the Division of Social Sciences taking the Master of Arts degree in Political Science (at University of Chicago, the study of Public Administration is one of the five fields offered in

⁴ United States vs. Butler, 297 U. S. 1, 87 (1936)

⁵ Landis, James M., The Administrative Process, p. 33

⁶ Landis, James M., "Business Values and the Courts," Yale Review, Jan. 1936

Political Science), and also taking courses in Sociology, Economics, and Public Law (offered jointly by the Law School and Political Science Department).

- B. The second phase of the work consists of two (a) study in a professional school of law with emphasis upon Public Law leading to a law degree LL.B. or J.D., or (b) additional graduate study in Political Science, Sociology and related social sciences leading to the Ph.D. degree.

It will be readily seen that the approach to training in Public Administration and Administrative Law, I have set forth, calls for a fusion and synthesis of the social sciences. Training and study in the social sciences is valuable in either of the plans of procedure stated above. The very nature of Public Administration and the social and economic problems with which it must deal dictates work in the social sciences. One writer states:

Public Administration is not an end in itself, but is merely a tool of government and the servant of the community—as such it may be expected to grow and change as society itself changes.

Further developing the idea, the writer points out that practitioners like John Dewey, have insisted that "public administration is simply a name, a tool by which the problems of society can be solved."⁸ Many disciplines have to be utilized in attacking the problems encountered. One authority has contended that it would be artificial to describe Public Administration without recognizing and taking into account the interrelations to and reliance upon other tools and techniques.

By way of example, the problem of land use raises at once issues of public policy, public law, economics, technology, sociology, population, agronomy and education, as well as considerations of administration.⁹

People functioning in the field of public service and public affairs who expect to bring to it competence must have a thorough grasp of the social sciences, especially Sociology, Political Science and Economics.

Every governmental process has political and economic aspects and affects the general social welfare. Too often . . . specialists lose sight of this. A group of experts, each versed in a special field, may not be competent to analyze a problem of government and propose a solution unless some one having the "administrative" mind and training can relate all aspects of the problem and see it as a whole.

⁷ Cause, *What is, What is, The Frontiers of Public Administration*, p. 4

⁸ *op. cit.*, p. 8

⁹ *What is, What is, Introduction to the Study of Public Administration*, p. 6



To develop this synthesizing type of mind, some graduate schools are giving increased emphasis to integrated courses of studies and observation.¹⁰

The general statement in an announcement from the Littauer School of Public Administration at Harvard University likewise calls attention to the "imperative" use to which the social sciences must be put in meeting the problems attendant to "the widening sphere of government activities and the increasing complexity of administrative functions."¹¹

One cannot too greatly emphasize the close relation to and importance of the law to public administration. Where one begins and the other ends is often difficult to establish. Many years ago (1887) Woodrow Wilson in one of the earliest American treatises in the field wrote that "Public Administration is detailed and systematic execution of public law."¹² It is interesting to recall that Wilson himself was trained in law before pursuing Political Science at Johns Hopkins University.

The whole area of public administration is concerned with the law. The drafting of the legislation, the framing of policy, developing administrative rules and procedure, carrying out of the functions of the agency or organization all presume an acquaintance with the law. "Public Administration is embedded in law and the student of the subject will often be with the statutes."¹³ Law, and our legal system, when viewed as a regulating social institution suggests the need for the fusion and synthesis of law, public administration and the social sciences. Increasingly, the successful counsellor at law utilizes social data as effectively as he does judicial precedent in developing and presenting his case.

Training in Public Administration and Administrative Law can be utilized in areas other than government's public service personnel. In our rapidly changing society in which the law and social and economic forces impinge so greatly on the life and institutions of our culture such training can be of incalculable value and significance in countless areas of professional endeavor.

Added significance can be attached to the project when cognizance is taken of the emergence of a large number of official and quasi-official agencies that have assigned to them problems in the field of human relations. It is only in recent years that governmental units--National, State and Municipal--have assumed a responsibility for equitable adjustments in inter-group and inter-race problems.

¹⁰ Lambie, C. S., Training for the Public Service, pp. 23, 24

¹¹ Announcement Harvard University Graduate School of Public Administration, p. 9

¹² Wilson, Woodrow, "The Study of Administration" 3 Pol. Sci. Quarterly, pp. 197-222

¹³ White, L. D., Introduction to the Study of Public Administration, p. 11

Historically speaking, the creation of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice (National level), the appointment of the Governor's Committee for Racial and Religious Understanding for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (State level) and the appointment of the Mayor's Committee on Race Relations in Chicago (Local, municipal level), all of them in 1943, represent the first use of an established procedure to a newly assumed area of governmental responsibility. All of the three above-mentioned agencies in some respect more or less typifies the administrative commission and functions through the exercise of the administrative process. The emergence of official bodies to deal with race relations represents the extension of the administrative process to new areas of social and economic sickness within the society, and bring these problems of human relations under "the fostering guardianship" of governmental agencies. It is not rash to hazard the prediction that there will be increasing and permanent governance in human relations in the years to come, and that such governance will be exercised through the medium of the administrative process. The present agitation for and the President's recommendation of legislation for a Permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission augurs this. Developments in this direction will add to the demand for persons trained in Public Administration and Administrative Law.

II. Present State of the Project

Under grants from the Roosevelt Fund (1939 and 1940), I completed two quarters of work at the University of Chicago. Ill health forced me to stop the program in December, 1939, and again in January, 1941. The unused funds of the second fellowship were relinquished.

Five courses have been completed, all of them advanced courses in the Graduate School. At least four courses (two quarters) and a thesis are required before all requirements for the M. A. are met. A minimum of two full calendar years will be needed to secure both the M. A. degree, which it is believed can be obtained in two quarters, and a substantial amount of work done towards the Ph. D. degree.

Under accelerated programs in the Law Schools at Columbia, Chicago and Harvard, the LL. B. degree can be obtained in two full calendar years of consecutive work.

III. Proposed University and Authorities

I propose to continue my work at the University of Chicago under the supervision of Dr. Leonard D. White, professor of Public Administration and Chairman of the Administrative Committee of the Department of Political Science. Other authorities under whom I will continue to study are Professors Louis Wirth and Herbert Blumer in Sociology. In Political Science, I will continue study with Dr. C. Herman Prichett. In Economics, I will work with Dr. Frederick J. Hartman.

IV. Expectations as to Publications

One of the special areas in which I will do work is in Administrative Agencies dealing with human relations (minority and inter-group problems). Research into such agencies as the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, New York State Commission Against Discrimination, and various Mayor's Committees should provide publishable articles that are authentic and of value.

V. Plans for Career

I intend to resume work with the American Council on Race Relations. Increasingly, services are requested of the Council which deal with state legislation, enactment of city ordinances, and consultation with state commissions. Of course, the training sought equips one to fill a variety of positions.

LETTERS OF REFERENCE

L. Howard Bennett

Mr. A. A. Liveright, Executive Director, American Council on Race Relations

The following remarks relate entirely to his qualifications and do not deal with an appraisal of his plan of work. Since I have not as yet had sufficient opportunity to discuss the program with Mr. Bennett, and since I have some questions as to the relationship of the Council to the carrying out of his program, I prefer to withhold any statement until I have discussed these points with him.

As far as Mr. Bennett himself is concerned, he has done an exceptionally fine job for the American Council. In connection with contacts in various communities, Mr. Bennett has made a uniformly good impression. He has been able, on a number of occasions, to stimulate definite action in the communities and has, in all cases, represented the Council more than adequately. His analyses of local situations are intelligent and discerning and his reports to us on problems and plans for action in local communities are outstanding in their clarity and completeness.

Although Mr. Bennett may be primarily outstanding for his ability to establish good contacts with varied groups and individuals, his thorough approach to community problems has been of great value.

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Mr. Henry W. Pope, Director, Services to Negroes, USO, Inc., New York City

I am probably prejudiced in favor of Mr. Bennett. In my judgment he possesses a poised, clean-cut, mature, commanding personality. He is clear, comprehensive and logical in his thinking. He is objective and incisive in his judgment and judicious in his approach



to persons and community problem situations.

In my professional associations with him, he gave ample evidence of executive and administrative abilities of excellent quality. He was strong in his leadership in work with community leaders and organizations. He possesses an excellent social outlook and understanding of the forces at work in our society. I am convinced, by his own demonstrations, that he has a devoted and intelligent interest in relating his talents and professional skills constructively to progressive groups, organizations and institutions concerned with improving human relations and human welfare. In short, I have known few men who at Mr. Bennett's age manifested more promise and potentiality for success in their chosen fields.

I have examined carefully his plan of work. There is absolutely no question in my mind about the need for trained personnel in the field in question. Likewise, I am confident that Mr. Bennett's interest, experience and training to date lend themselves very well indeed to the requirements of this field. Further, there is no question in my mind but that additional training would further equip him for outstanding contributions in this area. The plan of work seems to me to be entirely sound. Social, economic and intercultural problems in this country have constantly run ahead of the organization of academic fields of discipline. Thus, it strikes me as being entirely sound to make an eclectic approach to a field of study or preparation which has so many facets—social sciences, economics, political science, public administration and administrative law. Hardly a day passes in my own experience in which I do not witness marked ineffectiveness to the approach to problems in this

general area occasioned by lack of well-trained personnel.

- - - - -

Dr. C. Herman Pritchett, Assistant Professor of Political Science,
University of Chicago

Mr. Bennett was a student in one of my classes in 1940, and I have had some contacts with him subsequently. I regard him as an exceptionally able young man, who is capable of doing work of the highest caliber. I have examined the program he has submitted, and believe it to be a well-planned, rational approach to the development of competence in a field where able and trained men are badly needed. I have no doubt as to Mr. Bennett's ability to carry out with distinction the program he has outlined. His admirable personal and intellectual qualities, and the seriousness of his purpose, certainly justify an investment of Foundation funds in his development.

- - - - -

Dr. Leonard D. White, Chairman, Administrative Committee, Department of
Political Science, University of Chicago

Mr. Bennett was a graduate student at the University of Chicago in the Political Science Department during the autumn and winter quarters, 1939-40. His health was not good but he made a very favorable impression upon the members of the Department with respect to his personality and ability. We thought that he was a man well qualified to carry forward successfully the work leading toward the doctor's degree, and we would be glad to have him return as a candidate for this degree. The program which he has proposed is one which would probably be best facilitated by taking a law degree after he completes his work for the master's degree.



The course of study which he has outlined and the program for his own contribution seem to me admirable in every respect and entirely feasible. The area which he proposes to prepare himself for is one of great importance and certain to continue to require well prepared men for an indefinite period. I think Mr. Bennett is qualified by personality to play an effective part in the progressive solution of the difficult problems involved in the field that he has described. I have no hesitation in saying that I think both the man and the project are worthy of support.

Mr. Charles H. Houston, Vice-President, American Council on Race Relations

1. The project and proposed plan are sound.
2. I am not acquainted with Bennett's qualifications and work record. He is with the American Council on Race Relations but I am not familiar with the details of any particular projects he has worked on and am not in position to appraise him from that angle.
3. Personally Bennett appears to be level headed, social-minded and alert.

STUDENT RECORD, FISK UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE, TENN.

UNIVERSITY RECORD

Department	Dept.	Section	Year	Grade	Description
Department of English	C 2	100	5	B	English
Department of English	Eng	110	5	A	Rhetoric and Composition
Department of English	Chap	121	5	A	English
Department of English	Chap	122	5	A	English
Department of English	Gen Ed	100	5	A	English
Department of English	Eng	111	5	B	English
Department of English	Eng	112	5	B	English
Department of English	Gen Ed	101	5	B	English
Department of English	Eng	113	5	B	English
Department of English	Eng	114	5	B	English
Department of English	Eng	115	5	B	English
Department of English	Eng	116	5	B	English
Department of English	Eng	117	5	B	English
Department of English	Eng	118	5	B	English
Department of English	Eng	119	5	B	English
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Department of English	Eng	129	5	B	English
Department of English	Eng	130	5	B	English
Department of English	Eng	131	5	B	English
Department of English	Eng	132	5	B	English
Department of English	Eng	133	5	B	English
Department of English	Eng	134	5	B	English
Department of English	Eng	135	5	B	English
Department of English	Eng	136	5	B	English
Department of English	Eng	137	5	B	English
Department of English	Eng	138	5	B	English
Department of English	Eng	139	5	B	English
Department of English	Eng	140	5	B	English
Department of English	Eng	141	5	B	English
Department of English	Eng	142	5	B	English
Department of English	Eng	143	5	B	English
Department of English	Eng	144	5	B	English
Department of English	Eng	145	5	B	English
Department of English	Eng	146	5	B	English
Department of English	Eng	147	5	B	English
Department of English	Eng	148	5	B	English
Department of English	Eng	149	5	B	English
Department of English	Eng	150	5	B	English



The University of Chicago

Office of the Registrar

Entered Oct. 2 1939

Social Sciences / Graduate

Name Lowell Howard Bennett

Home Address 15 Radcliffe St., Charleston, S.C.

Matriculation No. 191433 Date of Birth 2-22-15 Place Charleston, S.C.

	Course	Report	Course	Report	Course	Report	Course	Report
A.B. Fisk Univ. Nashville, Tenn.	AUTUMN QR. 1935							
	POL.SCL 340-PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	B						
	P.SCL 395-LEGAL REGUL'NS OF SOCIETY	A						
	SOC. 314-SOCIOLOGY OF KNOWLEDGE	inc.						
<p>NOT PERMITTED TO REREGISTER WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE HEALTH SERVICE DEPARTMENT BY ACTION OF THE LEAN OF STUDENTS AND UNIVERSITY EXAMINER.</p> <p>UNIVERSITY EXAMINER: <u>G.A. Work</u> <u>112-6</u></p> <p><u>May register for 2 Co during Aut '40.</u> <u>Geo. A. Work</u> <u>1047240</u></p>								
	AUTUMN QR. 1940							
	ECON. 340-TRADE UNIONS	B						
	P.SCL. 393-CONST'L ASPECT SOC'L LEGISL'	A						



This student is honorably dismissed, if dismissal is desired.

E. Whittle
Registrar

Issued: _____

1. *The quarter* is the unit of time. Three quarters, equivalent to two semesters, constitute an academic year.
2. *The course* is the unit of instruction. The normal program for a student in a Division or Professional School is three courses a quarter; in the College, 3 or 4 courses a quarter. Unless otherwise indicated a course is understood to be one unit of instruction, equivalent to $3\frac{1}{2}$ semester hours. A course marked $\frac{1}{2}C$ is equivalent to a half-unit of instruction; one marked 2Cs, to two units of instruction, etc.
3. *Course numbers.* The first digit in each course number indicates the group in which the course belongs: 100-199, primarily for College (junior college) students; 200-299, primarily for undergraduates in a Division or Professional School; 300-399, graduate courses; 400-499, pre-research, problem, or research courses.
4. *The grading system.* The grades A, B, C, and D are passing grades. The mark S also indicates satisfactory work. The marks F and U indicate unsatisfactory work. The mark Inc. (incomplete) indicates that the student has not submitted all the evidence required for a passing mark. The mark R is used only when the student has not submitted evidence of the quality and quantity of his work. No stigma is attached to that mark. A student in the College who registers for courses offered to assist him in preparing for the comprehensive examinations generally receives the mark R in such courses. The quantity and quality of his work are judged by the results of the comprehensive examinations rather than by the record of his course registrations.
5. *The College Certificate.* The program of work in the College is so organized that a high-school graduate spends approximately two years in the fulfillment of the requirements for the College Certificate. These requirements are stated in terms of educational attainments measured by comprehensive examinations. The student takes the following examinations and tests for the College Certificate: An examination in each of the four general fields—the Biological Sciences, the Humanities, the Physical Sciences, the Social Sciences—and examinations in any two of the approved departmental or interdepartmental sequences. Each examination, if passed with the grade D or better, is equivalent to the work covered by three College courses (no semester hours). The student in the College also takes an English Qualifying Test or English 3. This test, if passed with the grade D or better, is equivalent to the work covered by two College courses ($6\frac{1}{2}$ semester hours).
6. *The Bachelor's degree.* Work in arts, literature, and science in advance of the first two years is carried on in the four Divisions: the Biological Sciences, the Humanities, the Physical Sciences, and the Social Sciences. In one of these four Divisions, or in a Professional School, the student continues his work toward the Bachelor's degree or toward a higher degree. The requirements for the Bachelor's degree include the successful completion of comprehensive examinations or of courses in selected fields of study. Information concerning the specific requirements for the Bachelor's degree may be secured from the *Announcements* published by the University or from the Registrar.
7. *Honorable dismissal.* A student is honorably dismissed, if dismissal is desired, unless otherwise indicated.

Candidate Lowell Howard Bennett

Special Field
Public Administration and
Administrative LawField Secretary, Department of Administration
Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee

Plan of Work

To prepare for Public Service I plan to do a full year's study on a graduate level in the social sciences, mainly in sociology, economics, and political science, and later pursue study in a Law School with emphasis on Administrative Law (sometimes called Social and Public Law).

Wishes to attend the University of Chicago, one year.

Digest of Application

Born February, 1913, Charleston, South Carolina. Unmarried.

A. B. Fisk University, 1935.

Has been Field Secretary at Fisk University since 1935; present salary \$2200 a year.

References

Dr. A. A. Taylor, Fisk University
Prof. Theodore S. Currier, Fisk University
Dr. James M. Landis, Harvard Univ. Law School
Mr. Andrew J. Allison, Fisk University
Dr. Thomas E. Jones, Fisk University

Budget Summary

Total amount needed	\$2155
From applicant	<u>305</u>
From Fund	\$1850

Committee Notes

Granted



PROJECT: TRAINING FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

I. Description, Character, Scope, Significance of Project.

The complex nature of present-day society with its countless social and economic problems has presented social needs which have given rise to the growth and development of an addition to the great branches of law. A new aspect of law has been added to the Anglo-American legal system - that of Administrative law. Technological improvements and new mechanical advances, the rise of big business in corporate form, urbanization, new modes of transportation, and increased communication are social and economic forces, the impact of which has necessitated the extension of legal control over areas of human and business relations that heretofore were considered without the province of government regulation and substantive law.

The problems growing out of the complex nature of our social and economic life have been of great concern to the general public and have been issues in the public forum. In an attempt to meet these social problems there has been an increasing amount of national legislation creating agencies or commissions for the regulating and ordering of certain phases of our national life. Prior to the creation by legislation, of the commissions for meeting these problems, attempts were made to handle such issues by adding to the already ineffective machinery statutes that relegated the entire complex problem to judicial courts, and rested their enforcement upon the equally "ineffective machinery of the criminal law."¹ "More recently, legislative regulation of economic and social

¹Henderson, The Federal Trade Commission - p v

interests has resorted to administrative instruments in the enforcement of legislative policy."²

The creation of agencies such as The Federal Trade Commission, The Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Communications Commission, Securities and Exchange Commission, to cite a few, indicate the trend by which the attempt is being made to cope adequately with the situation.

All of these commissions and similar agencies have assigned to them problems that affect the economy and welfare of the entire nation. They constitute issues of broad social and public significance and are not primarily concerned with the litigation of private individuals. Furthermore, the attendant problems of any specific issue call for exhaustive study and compilation of facts if they are to be adjudicated properly.

In a recent article in The Yale Review, James M. Landis, Dean of the Harvard Law School, pointed out that one of the advantages of the Administrative Tribunal was that its personnel was constantly engaged with the issues of a particular national problem and had opportunity to develop the necessary background and obtain the necessary information that just approach to the matter dictated. On the other hand, he continued, in a court a judge would probably only once in a life time be confronted with such a problem and the judicial process did not allow for the necessary excursions into sociological and economic matters that the case might demand.

"When interpretation and enforcement of legislation is left exclusively to the courts wide areas are left for personal judgment. The language of the law frequently lacks exactness and is emasculated by compromise. It is much better for such substantive legislation

²Ibid

to create its agency and allow the interpretation and execution of the law to be carried out in the administrative process of the commission rather than the judicial process of the law."³

Justice Stone in a notable opinion recently said, "Courts are not the only agency of the government that must be assumed to have capacity to govern."⁴

From all appearances the administrative process in the scheme of American government is destined to assume a place side by side with that of the judicial. The Administrative Tribunal is becoming a technique and procedure to deal with certain problems of our age which the Judicial Tribunal is not presently fitted to handle. The Administrative branch of the law is today of unusual and growing significance. Its importance is now no longer questioned, its values being proved.

An important branch of the law, the training for the administrative aspects of the law, requires greater breadth than that heretofore considered requisite for legal training, and later effective public service and administration. It seems to me one must be steeped in more than history, government, political science. The law of today is pregnant with social and economic problems, and is being interpreted more and more in the light of social fact and existing conditions than historical and judicial precedent. The student of law, it appears, should have a thorough understanding and appreciation of social and economic forces. It seems prudent that legal training should be imposed on an adequate foundation and background of the social sciences.

³Landis - "Business Policy and the Courts." - Yale Review

⁴Landis - The Administrative Process - p 154

Case cited (United States vs Butler, 297 U.S. 1, 87 (1936).

The rise of the administrative aspects of the law, the increasing amount of social legislation which modern society requires, mean that there must be developed a trained personnel, broadly speaking, in Public Administration that brings to the vexing problems the degree of "expertness" their solution requires. Such administration is of a legal nature, but deals with legal problems of social and economic importance affecting the welfare of the general public.

With an interest in Public Administration and Administrative Law, I propose to pursue training in that field in this correlated manner:

1. Graduate study in the Division of the Social Sciences, mainly in Sociology, Economics and Political Science;
2. Study in a Professional School of Law with emphasis on Administrative Law (sometimes called Social Law or Public Law.)

From my reading and limited observation, I think the reason for a grounding in the social sciences prior to the study of law has its values most readily seen when it is recognized that the law itself might be considered as a social institution. Law has its roots and foundations in human relations. It might be considered as the outgrowth of the efforts people make in a community to meet properly and satisfactorily human wants and needs. Certain ways of acting and behaving are discovered that prove to meet the situation with a degree of adequacy making for happy adjustment in an orderly manner. These techniques are recognized as socially desirable for the general welfare and are widely accepted. By continually proving their value, with wider acceptance and approval these practices become a part of the ordered life, the accepted customs, the folk-ways of the community. Still, however, these practices with their attending attitudes cannot be considered parts of the body of law. A greater degree of crystallization of form and sanction is needed. The practices must become a part of the behavior pattern which the particular culture holds invio-

late. It is then that the practices are considered part of the mores. At which point in the social process the custom law or the common law emerges, I am not certain, but it seems logical that it would be when the modes of behavior are generally recognized as socially useful, meeting certain societal needs and variance from that pattern of behavior invoking the displeasure of authority with consequences. In many primitive groups such authority is not found in delegated officers nor tribunals, but in that intangible of community or group approbation.

The common law, as we know it today, is descended from primitive custom law. To the body of common law, which has its antecedents in custom, has been added the substantive law of civilized people through the work of delegated assemblies, judicial interpretation and precedent, and the edict of magistrates. (Heads of governments.)

Law being a social institution, I feel that a fuller grasp and a better comprehension of its meaning and function can be had by understanding the nature of social institutions. This being true, I think it advisable to become more familiar with such materials as:

1. Social Processes
2. Social Institutions:
 - Origin - Function - Value - Development -
Change - Transmission
3. Interdependence of Relation between Institution and Individual
4. Social Change and Institutions.

Of equal importance to the understanding of the law, particularly in making such understanding pertinent, is a knowledge of economic principles and processes. Present-day legal problems are pregnant with matters of an economic nature. It is for this reason that I propose to do further work in Economics.



In connection with the training should be work in the field of political science. Political institutions and their subdivisions are essential and important in their relation to and with the legal institution. Of chief and paramount interest in this connection is a knowledge of the coordinating unit in the political field, the state. One writer has said, "The state is that system of institutions which, in order to secure order and certain elementary common purposes and conditions of life, unites under a single scheme of political control the inhabitants of a given territory."⁵ Within that framework are to be found several other important institutions of a political nature, agencies of the state. Whereas, the state has as two of its chief functions legislation and judicial action, both of which revolve around legal premises, it is of value to pursue work in political science. Time should be devoted to matters such as:

1. The State: Concepts and function
2. Operation of government through its branches
3. Social legislation
4. The study of some one problem confronting the government as:

Labor	Monopoly
Railroads	Interstate Commerce
Securities	Utilities
Banking	Social Security

I suggest the latter approach of studying some problem confronting the government because if any one of them were extended far enough it would show its relation to the whole.

⁵Hertzler - Social Institutions, p 53

The problems of today and the new approaches to them will affect the whole body of law. Out of them will come the need for persons trained in Administrative Law who are interested in Public Administration. A background in the social sciences will prove very valuable. A recent publication stated, "The widening sphere of government activities and the increasing complexity of administrative functions make an imperative call upon the social sciences to assist in the better understanding and more effective management of governmental problems."⁶

Not only in becoming part of public service personnel, but in other areas will opportunities be found to use such training. Legal craftsmen with such background and bent can be used in drafting legislation. Business organizations will have to use such persons to aid in directing the activities and especially the expansion of businesses so that they will not run afoul of the law and public opinion. Such training is of value in almost any administrative post, particularly in an age when the law, social and economic forces impinge so greatly on the life of the people and their institutions. Again, there is opportunity to do research and legal scholarship in this comparatively recent branch of the law.

From a more restricted point of view, such training as I propose to undertake can be of significant value to a person belonging to a minority group, and it is hoped ultimately to the group. In a rapidly changing society in which new interpretation is being given to so many things - processes and functions - there is definite need that there be representatives of a minority group who can properly interpret these changes and play some part in assisting and directing the necessary adjustments which the group must make, and at the same time call attention to the things which will safeguard their rights and help their situation. I am of the opinion that this can best be done when the informed

⁶Harvard University Graduate School of Public Administration, General Statement, p 9

representatives view their special problems in their relation to the whole complex of problems in American life, for the problems of a minority are inextricably tied up with the larger problems confronting a nation. To the situation should be brought not only a concern for justice and an emotional sensitivity, but thorough training, wide information, and an objective outlook. In such a manner with adequate and proper understanding, some contribution can be made towards the solution of not only the immediate problems of the minority group, but also the problems as they affect the entire nation, or vice versa.

II. Present State of Project, and Expectation as to Time of Completion.

As yet, I have not done any formal study of a graduate level since receiving the A.B. degree. Since that time I have read independently in my field of interest. I plan to spend four quarters in the graduate school of the University of Chicago, in the Division of the Social Sciences. This work I intend to begin in the fall of 1939, and to remain through the winter, spring and summer quarters.

III. The Proposed University, and the Authorities with whom Work would be Done.

The graduate study in the Social Sciences I plan doing at the University of Chicago. Since my work will be of a divisional character, it will probably fall under the supervision of Dr Robert Redfield, Dean of the Division of Social Sciences. Some of the professors with whom I would like to work are Professors Henry Alvin Millis, Paul Howard Douglas, and Frank H. Knight in Economics. In Political Science, I desire work with Professors Leonard D White and Charles E Merriam and Associate Professor Marshall E Dimock. In Sociology I plan to study under Professor Ellsworth Faris, and Associate Professors Herbert Blumer and Louis Wirth.

IV. Expectation as to Publication or Use of Results of Study.

My study at this particular stage will be valuable in providing the necessary background for work of a more advanced nature.

Whereas, papers will be written exploring certain interests and problems, I am not of the opinion they would attain the level of authority that I feel publications should reach.

V. Plans for Career

Upon the completion of graduate work in the social sciences and in Administrative Law, I plan to enter the field of Public Administration as a career. The training I seek does not train one for any specific post, but only in the broad field of Public Administration.

Fisk University

NASHVILLE, TENN.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

Official Transcript of the Record of Lowell Howard Bennett

I. Attendance: Admitted Freshman Class of Fisk University
(Name of School reporting)

Attended From Sept 31 1935 to June 1935 Graduated June 12 1935 Degree B A
"Cum Laude"

II. Present Status: Graduate.

III. Entrance Units: From Avery Institute, Charleston, South Carolina

SUBJECT	UNITS	SUBJECT	UNITS	SUBJECT	UNITS	SUBJECT	UNITS
English	3	Trigonometry		Commercial Law		Music	
Greek		Physics	1	Bookkeeping		Public Speaking	
Latin	3	Chemistry	1	Shorthand		Biology	1
French	2	Botany		Typewriting		Civics	
German		Zoology		Domestic Art		Other Subjects	
Spanish		Physiography		Domestic Science		Psychology	$\frac{1}{2}$
History	3	Geography		Mechanical Drawing			
Social Studies	1	Introductory Science		Industrial Training			
Algebra	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Physiology		Free Hand Drawing			
Geometry	1	Agriculture		Manual Training			
						TOTAL	18

*Placement Examination required in this subject. Source of credit, Fisk High School. Units Estimated on basis of definition of the Carnegie Foundation.

How admitted: By examination and certification.

IV. College Credits:

COURSES	CATALOG NUMBERS	DESCRIPTIVE NAMES OF COURSES	QUARTER HOURS OF CREDIT AND GRADE				SEC'S PER WEEK	Lab. Pds. per Wk.	
			I. QUARTER	II. QUARTER	III. QUARTER	IV. QUARTER		No.	Length
Year <u>1931-32</u>									
Cont Civiliz	100	General Survey Course	5-B				5		
English	101	Rhetoric	5-A				5		
Chemistry	101-2	General Inorganic	5-B	5-A			3	2-110"	
General Lit	100	Selects from Lit of World		5-B			5		
English	102	Written Composition		5-B			5		
Chemistry	103	Qualitative Analysis			5-B		2	3-110*	
Gen Science	100	History of Science			5-B		5		
English	120	Survey of English Lit			5-A		5		
		Physical Education	0-A	0-A			3		
1932-33									
Economics	101-2	Principles	5-C	5-C			5		
Sociology	120	Introduction	5-C				5		
German	101-2-3	Elementary	5-D	5-D	5-B		5		
History	100	Early European		5-B			5		
Sociology	124	The Negro in America			5-A		5		
Religion	100	Intro to Field of Relig			5-B		5		
		Physical Education	0-A	0-A	0-B		3		

Total number of credits secured 185 Cr Hrs

Number of credits required for graduation 180 Cr Hrs

Grading System—Letter Average passing grade, C.

Each quarter is twelve weeks long.

This transcript issued December 21, 1938

N. F. S.
 Registrar

Fisk University

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

Official Transcript of the Record of Lowell Howard Bennett

IV. College Credits—Continued.

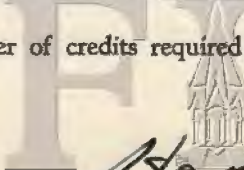
COURSES	CATALOG NUMBERS	DESCRIPTIVE NAMES OF COURSES	QUARTER HOURS OF CREDIT AND GRADE				REG'S PER WEEK	Lab. Pds. per week No. Length
			I. QUARTER	II. QUARTER	III. QUARTER	IV. QUARTER		
Year..... 1933-34								
Government	132	International Relations	5-B				5	
Sociology	125	Social Psychology	5-B				5	
Statistics	101	Introduction	5-C				5	
Sociology	121	Social Institutions		5-B			5	
Sociology	123	The Family		5-A			5	
History	102	Recent European History		5-B			5	
Sociology	135	Immigration			5-B		5	
Religion	105	Biblical Institutions & Ideals			5-B		5	
Sociology	216	Rural Sociology			5-A		5	
1934-35								
Sociology	213	Cultural Conflicts	5-B				5	
Sociology	122	Social Pathology	5-B				5	
Economics	105	Modern Labor Problems	5-A				5	
Sociology	131	Develop of Soc Theory & Sociology		5-B			5	
History	108	Modern England		5-A			5	
History	111	U S from 1789 to 1865		5-B			5	
Sociology	215	Meth Soc Investigation & Research		5-A			5	
Sociology	132	Criminology & Penology	5-C				5	
Sociology	134	Educational Sociology			5-A		5	
Government	133	Recent Tendencies in Gov't			5-B		5	
		Physical Education		0-A			3	
*****			*****				*****	
			THE				END	

Total number of credits secured..... 185 Qr Hrs

Number of credits required for graduation..... 180 Qr Hrs

December 21, 1938

This transcript issued.....


Harold F. Smith
 Registrar.

LETTERS OF REFERENCE

L. Howard Bennett

Dr. James M. Landis, Dean, Harvard University Law School, Cambridge.

I have read Mr. Bennett's project with interest. It is well written, far from jejune, and indicates that Bennett is one of those individuals that is worth further education.

My own approach to his problem would be different from his, and one that others would criticize. I would like to see him now get a professional education, say in law, and with that under his belt then make an attack along the lines he now suggests. He needs the hardening process that professional schools subject their students to. Then he can broaden his base with a sense of security that he is now likely to lack. The studies of greatest consequence in the field he describes have been done by men like Henderson and Schaifman, who have had this kind of basis. But this is a matter upon which men will naturally differ. I simply suggest that going through a first-rate law school is as much of a true educational process as study in some of our graduate schools, a fact frequently overlooked.

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Dr. Thomas E. Jones, President, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee.

Mr. L. Howard Bennett, who is known to some of the officers of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, has been the Field Secretary of Fisk University for the past four years. He has done an excellent piece of work, both in interesting students in coming to Fisk and in raising funds for the endowment campaign.

Mr. Bennett was a leader at Avery Institute, Charleston, South Carolina, and after coming to Fisk gained distinction as one of two or three of the most outstanding students on the Fisk campus at the time.



(Letters of Reference - L. Howard Bennett)

He has a pleasing personality, an excellent disposition, is hard working, ambitious, cultured, and intelligent.

Mr. Bennett's application deserves serious consideration.

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Mr. A. A. Taylor, Dean, Fisk University.

Mr. L. Howard Bennett is a recent graduate of Fisk University of superior scholarship record. He is a leader of men - able, sanely aggressive, intelligently courageous, cooperative in his relations with associates, loyal to a trust. Both as a student and as a member of the administrative (field-service) staff, his connection with Fisk University has been consistently constructive and successful. Judging from his aptitude, interests and temperament, I should expect him to make a splendid career in the field of law.

I approve heartily of his plan of work. I believe that the future may afford him splendid opportunities in his specific fields of interest. His plan of training comprises most effective preparation for his career.

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Mr. Andrew J. Allison, Alumni Secretary, Fisk University.

I have known the applicant personally over a period of eight years. I influenced his coming to Fisk University. Mr. Bennett stayed in close touch with my office during his first two years in college, offering volunteer services. As Chairman of Public Functions on Fisk University campus, I relied upon Mr. Bennett's varied abilities and used him constantly as the leader of my student organizations. At the same time he did things



(Letters of Reference - L. Howard Bennett)

under his own steam and was outstanding in extra-curricular activities while maintaining an honor academic record. He was voted by the national office of his fraternity as being the Negro student who had contributed most to student activity on any American college campus.

In previous years I had used Fisk professors for limited periods during each year to assist me in Fisk's public relations program. In 1934, Mr. Bennett's junior year, I sent him out to do field work. He made a wonderful record. Immediately upon his graduation I recommended his appointment as Field Secretary of Fisk University, to work out of my office. Mr. Bennett, in this capacity, has exhibited rare intelligence in organizing ability, in being able to get along with people and get results in spite of handicaps. He has initiated some of his work, has always shown mature judgment, plans well, and keenly analyzes each step of a program before proceeding. He has in him undoubtedly "the makings" and the native abilities of an outstanding executive. He has talked over with me his plans for life, including the plan of study presented to you. He has a clear conception of what he wishes to do, and the work in which he has been engaged for the past several years in contacting thousands of people in every section of the United States for Fisk University has encouraged him to do special study in this field. A highly trained person whose interests will be largely devoted to Negroes is practical and needed.

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Mr. Theodore S. Currier, Professor of History and Government, Fisk University.

Mr. L. Howard Bennett is a young man of considerable promise. As an undergraduate at Fisk University, he showed talent in various fields. In debating he demonstrated ability to express himself clearly and



(Letters of Reference - L. Howard Bennett)

accurately while under pressure. He was an outstanding member of the basketball team. In his fraternity, college class, and in the general student body, this young man was an acknowledged leader. He has a quick mind, wide interests and a pleasant personality. Mr. Bennett has great poise and makes a quick (and lasting) impression that is highly favorable. While an undergraduate, he made a conscious effort to develop himself into a "well-rounded" personality. His scholarship, reflecting an active, capable mentality and supported by a willingness to work, has been consistently sound.

Since graduating from Fisk University, Mr. Bennett has had great responsibility placed upon him in the employ of Fisk University. He appears to have grown rapidly under this responsibility. His ambition to advance himself and to be of greater constructive value to society has been heightened. His thought has deepened. He has continued to read widely and to think broadly. Mr. Bennett has been much more successful than most young men in avoiding the conceit which the early assumption of serious responsibility so often produces. His early promise of effective leadership and ability in organizing appears to have been realized splendidly in his work among the Fisk alumni.

I am reluctant to give a detailed reaction to Mr. Bennett's project in view of the fact that I have been informed that it has been submitted to better qualified persons for expert opinion. I believe, however, that it has interesting possibilities. It is also my opinion that Mr. Bennett is well equipped to carry out a project of this sort. He has given conclusive and continuous evidence since his admission as an undergraduate at Fisk of significant mental ability, of wide social outlook, of interest in widening the area of his usefulness and of attacking personal and social problems in a highly original manner. I am convinced, accordingly, that the project outlined is one for which Mr. Bennett is peculiarly well qualified.

(Letters of Reference - L. Howard Bennett)

Judge William H. Hastie, District Court of the Virgin Islands, Saint Thomas.

My two impressions upon first reading Mr. Bennett's project - impressions strengthened by more careful examination - were that the man has selected a field in which well-trained Negroes are greatly needed, and that he has an unusually clear and defined picture of what he wants to do.

Today, the field of public administration and administrative law is growing faster than men are being prepared to work in it. A vast area is being covered by new public administrative agencies and expanding old ones. Both in government and in the representation of interests outside of government, trained personnel is as indispensable as it is hard to find.

There are few fields in which a smaller number of Negroes have been or are being trained than the one under consideration. I personally know something of the difficulty experienced in recent years in finding Negroes trained for such work where opportunities for general public service and service to the Negro community have been great. Thus, I believe it particularly fitting that the Julius Rosenwald Fund should encourage and assist the young Negro of unusual promise who would adventure in this new area.

I first met Mr. Bennett about three years ago. The man gives the same impression as does his presentation of his project: clean cut and purposeful, with an orderly and incisive mind.

I believe the fellowship committee will agree with me (1) that the field of public administration and administrative law is one in which Negroes stand in special need of representation, and (2) that Mr. Bennett, in stating his plan, has made a presentation of unusual merit, which in itself reflects the general scholarship of the applicant as well as mature consideration and thorough understanding of his proposed undertaking.

FELLOWSHIPS

April 30, 1946

Dear Mr. Bennett: 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 Two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) for a twelve-month period for graduate studies in the social sciences, at the University of Chicago.

I want to point out the fact that the funds included in this award are not subject to Federal Income Tax.

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

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM C. MAYGOOD

WCH:SO

Director for Fellowships

Mr. Lowell Howard Bennett
American Council on Race Relations
32 West Randolph Street
Chicago 1, Illinois

FISK
UNIVERSITY

SPECIAL DELIVERY

May 7, 1947

Dear Mr. Bennett: I am glad to be able to write you that the Committee on Fellowships has given you an extension of Seven hundred dollars (\$700) to your 1946 grant to complete your graduate studies in the social sciences during the period of January 1 to December 31, 1947. I hope that you may carry your research to a successful completion.

It is understood that this award is for current work and unless such work is begun before January 1, 1948, the grant will automatically lapse. I want to point out the fact that the funds included in this award are not subject to Federal Income Tax.

Please write Miss Elvidge and set up a payment plan with her.

With all best wishes to you.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM G. HAYGOOD

WCH:rf1

Mr. L. Howard Bennett
American Council on Race Relations
32 West Randolph Street
Chicago 1, Illinois

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THE EDUCATION OF GIDEON JACKSON, THE CITIZEN

Among the most important and significant periods in American history are the 12 years between 1865 and 1877. A costly and bloody Civil War had just been completed and the tremendous tasks of reconstruction were upon the nation. The South lay prostrate and disorganized. Her economic system had been destroyed with the ending of slavery. Much of her forests and farmlands had been laid waste by the advancing armies of the Union. Four million Negroes who had been held in slavery for nearly 250 years were freed. Deep hatreds and strong emotions still rankled in the breasts of northerner and southerner alike.

It was far from a static, inert period. It was one of great dynamics and rapidly changing situations. The war had scarcely ended when far reaching events began to take place. Robert E. Lee surrendered his forces at Appomattox Court House in April 1865. In a month's time there were groups all over the South formulating plans for having the rebellious states readmitted to the Union and mostly on terms consistent with their cherished point of view. In May in South Carolina, a group of whites met in Charleston for the purpose of setting up a civil government that would at one and the same time meet the qualifications for being taken back into the Union and disfranchise the recently liberated Negroes. Many were those in the South unwilling to accept the verdict and the decision wrought by the war. In August of the same year, a group of men headed by General Clinton B. Fisk and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau filed papers of incorporation with the state of Tennessee for the founding of Fisk University. By November, the Negroes of South Carolina, led by Robert H. Cain, Francis Cardosa, Martin Delany and others, met at Zion Church in Charleston to protest to the Congress the efforts of the white people of the state to take away from

them their newly gained freedom and political rights. By October and November of 1865, it was quite apparent that efforts were being made to revive the shipping in the southern ports—Charleston, New Orleans and Mobile; and the industrial and transportation centers at Atlanta and Birmingham were showing new stirrings of life.

At that time the South had a total population of over twelve million people. One-third of whom were Negroes. In many states the Negroes constituted the majority population, like in South Carolina where by 1870 there were 415,814 Negroes and 299,667 whites.

It soon became quite clear that a considerable element of southern whites were determined to disregard the rights and privileges which had been accorded the Negro. The forces of reaction were determined to stamp out the rise of the democracy that was burning in the South. The large planters, the aristocrats of the plantations who had had complete control of the entire southern economy, and dominated the political and social life during the antebellum period were feverishly plotting and boldly carrying out their plans whereby they would disfranchise the Negro, deny him his freedom, salvage victory out of defeat and on the ruins of their lost cause again erect the economic and political institutions which had prevailed before the war.

Black codes and repressive legislation were enacted. A reign of terror swept the South. The Negroes and those who allied themselves with them in the efforts to achieve a people's democracy were intimidated, terrorized, whipped, beaten and lynched. Mob rule became the order of the day. It was here in Tennessee, at Pulaski, in 1865 that the Ku Klux Klan was started. Realizing that they could effectively curb the Negro's exercise of his new found freedom, by the cowardly practice of hiding beneath white hoods, the Klan as a movement spread all over the South. And other subversive organizations like the strong Knights of the White Camelia appeared. Their atrocities horrified the nation and generated

a heightening of sectional feeling and racial antagonism. It was clear that under Andrew Johnson the rights of Negroes would not be protected; it was then that the radical leaders in Congress insisted on wresting away from the president the direction of Reconstruction and placing it under the supervision of the Congress by the passage of the Reconstruction Act of March 2, 1867.

It is out of such a setting that we find emerging Gideon Jackson, the citizen. A tall, black man with a handsome face, Gideon was over six-feet in height. His shoulders were heavy and strong and his body was of athletic proportions. At 36 years of age, like the masses of his fellowmen, Jackson was wholly illiterate but for the satisfying ability to write his own name.

An official letter addressed to Gideon Jackson, Esquire, was the source of much confusion and comment when it arrived at Carwell Plantation. It said in part:

"This will notify you that you have been elected delegate from the Carwell-Sinkerton district to the State Constitutional Convention, to convene at Charleston, South Carolina, on the fourteenth day of January, 1868 . . . The government of the United States trusts that you will honorably and conscientiously fulfill your duties, and . . . asks that you truthfully and faithfully play your part in the reconstruction of the State of South Carolina."

It was signed by General E. R. S. Canby of the United States Army who was in charge of the military district of which South Carolina was a part.

Soon after this, Gideon Jackson started the trek to Charleston bedecked in the best castaway clothing that the combined resources of the community could provide. Jackson walked to Charleston, and conscientious and thoughtful

man that he was, he could not escape realizing, as the responsibilities of his mission weighed down on him, that his was a journey down "Freedom Road."

As he made his way to Charleston, the blacks he met and talked with gave him words of encouragement and constantly reminded him that the freedom which father Abraham had given them had to be made secure by the work he and others would do at the Convention. The white small farmers that he chanced to meet en-route to the City-by-the-Sea poked fun at him and laughed at the sight of a poor, illiterate, black man going to a law-making assembly.

When night overtook him on his second day out, Gideon came upon a frame shack in which an aged Negro man by the name of James Allenby lived with several Negro children who had been orphaned by the war. This meeting with Allenby was a significant event in the life of Gideon Jackson, and in turn in the history of South Carolina, and people of color, and of the story of the people's fight for freedom. In his younger days, Allenby, while with Andrew Jackson's forces at New Orleans had fought for his country and thus like Gideon he too had fought for freedom and democracy. Allenby could not allow the opportunity of impressing upon Gideon the necessity for study and learning to escape, and Gideon never forgot Allenby's admonition that learning and freedom came together.

In our discussion of the education of Gideon Jackson, we shall not concern ourselves with school curricula, with institutions attended and the other trappings of the formalized educational processes, for the education of Gideon Jackson was not the result of going to school. His was an education self-acquired and outside the framework of the formal institution. He taught himself how to read, figure and write, and he gained his insights, developed his skills, and acquired his basic values and attitudes from the experiences gained in his association with men of all races. His was an education that was in part received through his experiences with the many problems which confronted the alert citizen and public servant of that day.

Of course there were books to read. In his later years, Gideon amassed a set of books that would do credit to the library of any man. The first books Gideon Jackson read, however, were some basic materials given him by the learned Francis L. Cardoso, one of the delegates. They were Goidon's "Basic Speller," Fitzroy and James, "Usage of the English Language." Soon thereafter he began to pore over Shakespeare's "Othello," Paine's "Rights of Man," and Blackstone's "Commentaries on the Laws of England."

Charleston itself owed Gideon Jackson with both its beauty and also because there remained scars that gave evidence of the vast destruction wrought by the war. But the culture indigenous to the city, the large free Negro population that had lived there prior to emancipation were quickening impulses in the man's development. But above these were the Convention as a working assembly and his association with the delegates.

The South Carolina Constitutional Convention was epoch making. Of its 124 delegates, 76 were Negroes. And among them were men of varying qualifications. Many of exceptional ability. Weeks in advance of the Convention, the press of the nation, especially that of the South, predicted that it would be a minstrel show made up of black buffoons, and unscrupulous white scalawags. But instead of the Constitutional Convention degenerating into the hoped for fiasco, it developed into a serious, hard working deliberative assembly. They wrote a constitution and enacted laws that far surpassed the fondest dreams of even their well wishers, and Gideon Jackson and other black men contributed mightily to that accomplishment. To be sure the Constitution was not a perfect document, but none are. To be sure there were fools and clowns serving as delegates to the Convention. But witness the antics and behavior and talk of such men as Rankin, and Bilbo, and Eastland in our own Congress today.



A. A. Taylor, the dean of our university, has written a scholarly, judicious and illuminating book on "The Negro in South Carolina During the Reconstruction." Taylor says the Convention that met in Charleston in 1868 was memorable for several reasons:

1. It was the first body of the sort in which the Negro members constituted a majority.
2. It was the first experiment in this country of working out a government based on the cooperation of the two races.
3. It was composed of men who for the next eight years would control, to a large extent determine, the destiny of the State.

It was not long after Ex-Governor James L. Orr had opened the Convention that Gideon Jackson in halting speech and broken English rose to the floor of the Convention to deliver his first speech. To him it was both frightening and reassuring. The delegates were discussing the pay they should receive, and as among all large bodies of men, there were the self-seeking who wanted to make large gains from their positions of responsibility. They were advocating a pay of \$10 a day for each delegate. Gideon rose to the floor and rebuked the delegate who had proposed the high figure, and in agreeing with a previous speaker said that at that time in view of the state's poor financial condition, \$3.00 a day was sufficient for the delegates. He told the assembly that eyes of all South Carolina, of all the nation were upon them and that they would have to exercise not only common sense and great restraint, but display the wisdom of men who were far more experienced in government and statecraft than they.

As the Convention progressed, Gideon grew in self-assurance, and poise. And increasingly he participated in the deliberations. One of the long and thoroughly debated issues at the Convention was one relative to the establishment of a system of free, compulsory education. The measure was introduced by Dr. B. F. Randolph,



a Negro from Orangeburg County, who ably defended and persuasively argued for the passage of the bill. Francis L. Cardoso, of whom we shall speak later, was another of the bill's proponents. Still slow and plodding, Gideon Jackson spent an entire night writing a one-page speech in favor of free schooling and compulsory education for the masses of people. In part he said, "Democracy and Equality cannot understand themselves to men and women who have no knowledge to learn about these things. No people can be free without learning about " . . . freedom.

Gideon's circle of association widened and the more men conversed with him, and the longer they had to observe how diligently and intelligently he worked, the greater became their respect for and admiration of the man. It did not take long for his co-workers, white and black alike, to recognize his ability, to see that he possessed rare qualities for leadership, that he was a man of unquestioned integrity. Before the Convention was over, Robert Smalls, Robert H. Cain, Francis Cardoso, and J. J. Whipper were urging Gideon to stand for election to the state legislature. Modest and still not too sure, Gideon for a while refused to be committed.

When Gideon left Charleston at the end of the Convention for Carwell, he departed with a broadened horizon and a strong sense of achievement. That was understandable and justifiable. The Convention was successful, the accomplishments considerable. That motley group of 124 men, black and white, learned and illiterate, honest and unscrupulous, sincere and gainseeking, had worked hard and had much to their credit. Duelling was abolished. Imprisonment for unpaid debts was done away with. For the first time, and the last, South Carolina had provisions for divorce. A state-wide system of public-supported, compulsory education was established. Property qualifications for voting were expunged from the statute books and Negro suffrage guaranteed. A homestead law was passed. And discrimination of any kind

because of race, creed, color, or former condition of servitude was made illegal. The judicial department of the state was reorganized.

There were many men at the Convention of exceptional ability. It is unfortunate that the average American textbook in history, and the usual course in American history in the colleges of the country are so incomplete and biased as to make no reference to the men of color who achieved and accomplished at the Convention; or for that matter, the Negro delegates to the Conventions of other southern states. Time will not permit a full discussion of these personalities, but let us review a few. These are all men of color. Not that there were not white men of the period who performed ably and with distinction; there were. But you already know of them, and history has already paid them their due respects.

Among the men of color there was Robert Smalls of Beaufort, a hero of the Civil War, later he served in the state legislature and also in the Congress of the United States with distinction. There was J. J. Wright, likewise from Beaufort, who later became an Associate Justice of the State Supreme Court and was hailed by the white press of that day as an able jurist. There was Robert E. Cain who served in the state legislature and in the Congress of the United States for two terms. Cain was a man of unusual ability. He was the founder of Emmanuel A.M.E. Church, which became the most flourishing center of African Methodism in all the South. Later he was elevated to the bishopric of the A.M.E. Church. He was one of the leaders of the reform movement within the Republican Party. And it was often that the Charleston News and Courier quoted his articles which appeared in the vigorous paper he edited. And there was Francis L. Cardoso. Cardoso was a free Negro of mixed blood, partly Jewish. He had been trained at the University of Glasgow, and later studied law at the University of South Carolina. In 1865 Cardoso, with others aiding him, secured help and funds from the Freedmen's Bureau and established Avery Institute. He became its first principal. Later Cardoso

was elected Secretary of State and Treasurer for the State of South Carolina successively on the Republican Party ticket. In 1873, the Abbeville Press, a white newspaper said of Cardozo, "The treasurer is an able officer of undoubted integrity."

In addition there were A. J. Ransier, Martin Delany, J. H. Rainey, Thomas E. Miller, and many others, men who during reconstruction served ably in public office, reflecting credit to their race and the constituencies they represented.

This son of the soil, Gideon, was too able and helpful to his people for them to allow him to refrain from public service. Consequently he later served in the Senate of the State legislature, and for four years served in the Congress of the United States. In both places he served with increasing effectiveness and skill. But Gideon Jackson was more than a legislator. He was a leader of men. His work with the people extended beyond the legislative halls—it went out into the community and gave guidance to the confused and inspiration to the weary of spirit. Gideon was convinced that if democracy were to survive for the people, they would have to learn to live together, that they would have to learn to work for themselves, develop habits of thrift and own their land. By doing this they would be able to enjoy the rewards of freedom. To build at Carwell a living democracy where men regardless of race would cooperate in working out a way of life consistent with the democratic ideals and Christian concepts of our society became a passionate ambition of this citizen of South Carolina.

From such a point of view there developed the plans to have the people of Carwell own and possess the abandoned plantation. It required skill and the exercise of great persuasive powers for him to get the whites and the Negroes to join in the plan he proposed. At first both were reluctant, both were suspicious and fearful of each other. After much labor, considerable planning, and negotiation,

Carwell was purchased.

Gideon Jackson was convinced that the Negroes and whites of South Carolina would have to live together in understanding and peace and cooperation. Such a state of harmony he believed would best ensue from a working, functional approach rather than from eloquent words, lofty resolutions, or forming of interracial committees. At Carwell, Gideon proceeded to translate his dreams into a living reality. Here was the beginning of a new south; the commencement of a pattern of human relationships that augured well for the beginning of democracy in South Carolina.

And Carwell prospered. Black men and white men cut the forests and tilled the soil together. They sowed their crop, husbanded their cattle, and gathered their harvests together. In the act of doing, they acquired the art of living together, and distinctions as to race and color were forgotten. Their children went to the same school, and sat at the feet of the same teachers.

Carwell was a living refutation of the lie Negroes and whites could not live together, that differences in pigmentation made conflict inevitable. It was an affirmation of the concept of democracy that freedom and liberty are indivisible, that if they are to exist, they exist for all alike. Carwell was more than these things. Carwell was a symbol. It was symbolic of the effort of men and women striving to find a way of life free of fear, devoid of prejudice, and without hatred. A way of life that recognized the elemental goodness and the essential decency of all men.

But Carwell and the ideals and labors of Gideon Jackson, which were incorporated in its creation were not to stand long. Like the era of which they were symbols, they were soon to be smashed down and the attempt made to expunge

from the record and lore of the nation every vestige and trace of their existence and their accomplishments. Carwell as a community of people living together and working together on a basis of equality was burned to the ground, ruthlessly destroyed by the Klan, the forerunners of yesterday's Nazi Storm Troopers. And so Carwell was no more--and Oideen Jackson and the men and women who defended what they had built were no more. But their spirits could not be extinguished. The works and lives of valiant men have an uneasy way of always coming to the surface, of always coming to light no matter how carefully carried out are the plans for their total erasure from the annals of history. The world will yet recognize the triumph of their faith, for faith in the high ideals and imperishable human values always triumph, though painfully slow are their rise from the dust to which mankind has repeatedly consigned them.

It was into such an atmosphere, charged with hostility, that the Original Jubilee Singers went when they started their tour seventy-five years ago. They met insult and discrimination. Some hotels refused to give them keep. At certain places they were billed as minstrels. But it was beneath them to either turn back, or give up the fight. They constantly, in face of all odds, went forward to achieve their goals. The beauty of their voices captured a nation--a world. The doors of the struggling school were kept open, a permanent site for the school was purchased, and Jubilee Hall erected. Theirs too was a Triumph of Faith.

Today as we pay tribute to the memory of the Original Jubilee Singers and honor the heirs of their great heritage, it is well to observe the parallels and the contrasts between the conditions which obtained in 1871 and those which attend us now.

Seventy-five years ago we were faced with the imperatives of sectional reconstruction and national reunion. Today we are faced with the need for world reconstruction, and the imperative demand for international unity. Then the South

and the nation were feeling the effects of having lost the great war-time leader and president whom they believed would have been able to lead them in the tasks ahead, "to bind up the nation's wounds; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace . . . among" themselves. Now we and the entire world are unstable and floundering, and to a large extent, because like Lincoln, Franklin Roosevelt has fallen and an inspiring leadership is lost.

The parallels continue. Now, like then, there is to be found strained race relations and mob violence. Three quarters of a century ago there were riots in numerous southern communities, and Negroes and whites were lynched in South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia with impunity. Today we have our Columbia, Tennessee, where an angry white mob intent on "keeping Negroes in their place," terrorize the Negro community, wreck its business sections, arrest its men, killing two, and then in typical fascist style accuse them of inciting riot. We have our Monroe, Georgia, where four Negroes, including two innocent women and an innocent man, are mowed down by the rifle blasts of sadistic, uncivilized mobsters. We have our Minden, Louisiana, where a young Negro war veteran is whipped, tortured, mutilated, his body burned to charcoal consistency by a blowtorch, and then killed. Today we have our Batesburg, South Carolina, where an officer of the law punches out the eyes of a Negro veteran. We could go on with the gory recital. During the first reconstruction, there were persistently strong attempts that succeeded in depriving the Negro of his right to vote. Today South Carolina has erased from her statute books every reference to primary elections in a thus far successful attempt to maintain the white primary in defiance of the Supreme Court decision in the Texas primary case. Georgia contemplates, under Gene Talmadge, to take a leaf out of South Carolina's notebook of hypocrisy and white supremacy. As in an earlier day, the reactionary forces of the nation are in

control. They seek to turn back the clock of social progress. More ominous are the attempts of these men to impose their designs for arresting social progress on the rest of the world, and in so doing they threaten not just the peace of the world, but place in jeopardy the very survival of our civilization.

These are not pleasant thoughts to contemplate; and there are not many encouraging signs on the horizon today. How easy it is for all of us to become discouraged and defeatist in attitude. But it is to dispell gloom, gain new perspectives, and acquire needed courage that we engage in observances such as this. We look back, not to reinstate the good old days, or merely to take comfort in past achievements. We look down ancient corridors, delve into the past to distill the valuable lessons therein contained, to gain renewed hope and faith, and to refill our reservoirs of courage. Thus it is, we look back at Gideon Jackson--the man, Carwell--the place, the Original Jubilee Singers--the institution.

There have been other men in our times, unsung heroes, like Gideon Jackson, who fought and died in battles to have full democracy realized in America.

And there have been Carwells also. They were to be found in many and unsuspecting places. In the footholes of the South Pacific where men--white and black and brown--fought together, were victorious together, and gave their lives together. On the aircraft carriers and fleet flotillas that fought the decisive battles of Midway and the Coral Sea. In the heroic resistance of the mixed troops who in the Ardennes Forest sealed off the advancing disaster of the Battle of the Bulge.

There were Carwells in the shipyards, the tank and airplane factories, in the machine shops--on the production lines--^{when a common peril} forced the breaking down of the barriers of intolerance and segregation. There were, and fortunately still are, Carwells at institutions such as Fisk, where men and women oblivious of race are

working together in the pursuit of learning and truths in pursuit of the art of living together.

You know that Gideon Jackson as a personality and Carwell as an experiment in cooperative living are creations of Howard Fast who delineated their characters in his stirring novel "Freedom Road"—a novel based on the historical facts of Reconstruction in South Carolina. Gideon was a composite figure of many notable black men who ably represented South Carolina in the legislative halls of the state and national Congress, and who spearheaded the movement to erect a democratic society on the ruins of a feudal system of slavery and the plantation. Carwell was illustrative of attempts in South Carolina to realize such a society based on the functional cooperation of whites and blacks in a new pattern of social, economic, and political relationships.

The factual materials from which these characters are created are to be found in many sources that are seldom read. They are replete with the most informative data. To cite only a few: Kendrick's, "Journal of the Joint Committee of Fifteen on Reconstruction," Hallowell's, "The Negro as a Soldier in the War of Rebellion," Simkins and Woody, "South Carolina During Reconstruction," Taylor, "The Negro in South Carolina During Reconstruction," Du Bois "Black Reconstruction." Congressional debates, newspaper accounts of the period, special reports like Carl Schurz's to Congress on "Conditions in South Carolina and Other States," are filled with illuminating materials.

During slavery the Negroes while working in the field in small groups often talked about their freedom. This was usually done when the overseer was out of earshot. As a protective device, they coined a signalling phrase to be used when he appeared unexpectedly while they were discussing such a "treasonable" subject as their freedom. The first to sight him would call out in a loud voice, "Keep your hand on the plow. Hold on." And soon that saying developed into a

a spiritual—a song. It was a freedom song. Langston Hughes has caught much of the meaning of that song in "Freedom's Plough."

Before the Civil War, days were dark,
And nobody knew for sure
When freedom would triumph.
"Or if it would," thought some.
But others knew it had to triumph.
In those dark days of slavery,
Guarding in their hearts the seed of freedom,
The slaves made up a song:

Keep Your Hand On The Plow! Hold On!
That song meant just what it said: Hold On!
Freedom will come!

Keep Your Hand On The Plow! Hold On!

America!
Land created in common,
Dream nourished in common,
Keep your hand on the plow! Hold on!
If the house is not yet finished,
Don't be discouraged, builder!
If the fight is not yet won,
Don't be weary, soldier!
The plan and the pattern are here,
Hewn from the beginning
Into the warp and woof of America.

These ideas are pregnant with meaning and wisdom; are full of challenge and courage and hope. All of us know how ineffective a plow is when it is not held firm, when it is not directed, regardless of how sharp or how high powered it may be. But when its blade is set in the earth, is held firmly, is given positive, unerring direction, it glides along cutting deep, clean furrows in the soil. It rips through the dying vegetation, slices through the entanglement of unseen, stubborn roots, crushes into pieces the stony-like sod--always moving ahead.

In spite of the overcast skies of today, in spite of the reaction which now seems dominant, I am confident that we shall achieve freedom and democracy. But freedom and democracy in America or anywhere else in the world will be only achieved when we keep our hands on the plow, and hold on. For us that means the use of the improved methods and techniques of 1946, instead of the plow shares of 1846. It means for Fisk the training and developing of sharp, disciplined intellects; devoted, courageous spirits; dynamic and fearless leaders. It means for America the carrying out of well-planned, steadfastly directed programs of social action.

During the first reconstruction, Fisk effectively met many of the demands of the day. She trained and inspired a notable segment of the ^{of} men/leadership. On this day of high resolve let us rededicate ourselves to the tasks of this day, to the ideals of Fisk, and to the end that this University shall meet the clarion calls of this new and greater reconstruction. Come then, and let us work together.

"Symbolic Mother, we thy myriad sons,
Pounding our stubborn hearts on Freedom's bars,
Clutching our birthright, fight with faces set,
Still visioning the stars."

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FELLOWSHIP

December 5, 1947

Dear Mr. Bennett: 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 renewal grant of Five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for a twenty-four month period to continue your study of public law at the University of Chicago.

Please write to Miss Elvidge, setting up a payment plan for this grant.

Sincerely yours,

HR

For the Committee on Fellowships

Mr. (L. Howard) Bennett
647 E. 50th Place
Chicago 15, Illinois



FELLOWSHIPS

TO ~~ERE~~
FROM ~~DE~~
DATE December 17, 1947
SUBJECT: \$5,000 Fellowship Award to L. Howard Bennett

Howard Bennett would like to receive \$3,000 of his recent fellowship grant during 1948 and \$2,000 in 1949 (each amount payable in twelve monthly installments). He hopes to be able to do part-time work during 1949, and also thinks that he has a good chance of getting ^{for 1949} tuition scholarship from the law school, which would save him a total of \$640.

Do you approve this division of the \$5,000 grant for the two-year period?

Approved
Samuel D. [Signature]

Bennett

1939 - 1500

1940 993

grant

\$ 2493

pd. for medical fees 943

1550

1946

2500

1947

700

\$ 4750