

Backward
Schools

P

NPS
Backward
Counties

November 7, 1928

C O P Y

Dear Mr. Hill:

In order to stimulate the building of a school in every county which has no Rosenwald School, the following resolution was passed at a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees:

That the Julius Rosenwald Fund offer a sum one and one-half times as large as the present allotment to the first Negro school unit built in each of the counties in the fourteen Southern States where there is no Rosenwald School; the school unit to consist of a schoolhouse from a two-teacher to a ten-teacher type, and to include if desired a shop or teachers' home, this offer to extend until June 30, 1929.

I am sure you will want to make this bonus of 50 per cent on the first school built in a county as far reaching as possible, and that you and the superintendent will put forth much effort to see that an unusually good building is erected and well equipped, as a demonstration to other communities in the county which may qualify for the regular allotment.

In a new county where two or more small communities are desiring to build Rosenwald schools of the one-teacher type, it may be possible for you to use this bonus to encourage the building of a consolidated school; or possibly in some community where they are planning to erect a frame building you might use this to stimulate the erection of a permanent building, since the bonus would be larger for this type of construction.

There may be some new county which could be induced this year to build a model school unit - a schoolhouse, a teachers' home, and a shop - because of the extra 50 per cent on each of the three buildings.

The Fund has made a special appropriation to take care of this bonus so that it will not come out of your regular budget allotment.

Please let me have your reactions on this new project and suggestions as to how many new counties you think can take advantage of this exceptional offer the present year.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) S. L. Smith

Mr. Walter B. Hill,
Atlanta, Georgia

See Mr. Stern: This went out as an individual letter to each State today. If you think anything additional, it could be included in a follow-up letter. S. L. S.

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BLDG.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

September 29, 1928

Dear Mr. Stern:

Subject: Special aid to backward counties

In answer to your letter of the 27th asking for my opinion on the four points, I am giving you my reactions on each briefly:

(1) It might be well to make a blanket offer just as you have suggested rather than to limit it. At least this will give the stimulus a little wider scope.

(2) There are doubtless very few, if any, modern rural Negro schools in the 193 counties with 5 per cent or more Negro population. Jefferson County (Birmingham), Alabama, and Duvall County (Jacksonville), Florida, might be exceptions. Jefferson County has several good Negro schools recently built, but because they would not use the Alabama state plans the State Department did not cooperate either with the State fund or the Rosenwald Fund. Duvall may have a few suburban schools around Jacksonville that are fairly good, but the rural schools in this county are said to be poor.

(3) In the second line of the third paragraph of my letter of September the 19th on this subject, you will notice that I suggested beginning with the two-teacher type. You possibly understood my reference to "one building" to mean a one-teacher, but I did not have in mind any particular type in this connection. I still think it would be well to begin with the two-teacher in the offer for the extra stimulus. I think we are fully in accord on this point. My figure of five may have been a little too blazing for this comparison, but there is no doubt about the influence the building of a Rosenwald school will have on a county superintendent that has never tried it before.

(4) It might be well, as you suggest, to make the time limit for the extra offer at least a year, and would not be bad to let it extend through next budget year. We should possibly decide on the allotment for each type for the regular 1929-30 budget, at the November meeting, particularly if there are to be any reductions in the amount per type.

Mr. Alfred K. Stern,
Chicago, Illinois

Sincerely yours,

P. L. Smith

Julius Rosenwald Fund

Southern Office
COTTON STATES BUILDING
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

S. L. SMITH
DIRECTOR FOR SOUTHERN SCHOOLS

FRED MCCUISTION
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

W. F. CREDLE
ASSOCIATE

October 20, 1930

AKS	10/21	AKS	0
SKS		SKS	
gra		AKA	0

Subject: Backward Counties

Dear Mr. Stern:

We have approved 8 applications in six states since July, for schools in counties with 10 per cent or more Negro population which had not built a single Rosenwald school, as follows: Florida 1, Georgia 2, Kentucky 1, Mississippi 1, Texas 1, and Virginia 2. There are several others pending.

Alabama, Maryland and South Carolina have reached the saturation point in the number of counties. North Carolina, Oklahoma and Tennessee have only 1 each with 10 per cent Negro population, and the state agents are making strenuous efforts to bring these into the list this year. However, a member of the board in Granville County, North Carolina, with a Negro population of 47.4 per cent remarked to a member of the state department of education recently that they did not need Sears, Roebuck & Company to tell them how to "place their windows and hang their doors in schoolhouses." Arkansas has 2 with reasonably large populations that have not yet built Rosenwald schools, but Mr. Irby writes that he is planning to have them qualify this year if possible. Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia have a considerable number each with more than 10 per cent population where no Rosenwald schools have been built. Texas will likely bring 3 or 4 into the list this year. Missouri has 8 such counties, but the special aid has not been offered to that state the present year. Still, the one with the largest Negro population is planning to erect a six-teacher brick building immediately.

Sincerely,

SLS/KS

S. L. Smith

Mr. Alfred K. Stern,
Julius Rosenwald Fund,
Chicago, Illinois

FI
SK
UNIVERSITY

THE JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

AKD	9/10/28	AKD	9/12/28
GRA	9/11/28	GRA	
ERE		ERE	
DKR		DKR	
September 8, 1928			

Dear Mr. Stern:

Subject: Special aid to stimulate backward counties

I am very much interested in your letter of the 6th relative to special aid in counties not having any Rosenwald schools. My proposal to aid the 54 counties having 40 per cent or more Negro population was simply to open a discussion on the subject, feeling that we could then go up or down the scale if the plan should meet with the favor of the officers. I agree with you that a county having 5 per cent Negro population and no Rosenwald school is in as much need of a school as a county with a large percentage, particularly as Negroes group together in communities, even outnumbering the whites in counties where the relative population is less than 5 per cent. In some of these counties with small Negro populations it is more difficult to get officials interested than in counties where the proportion is reasonably large. We would naturally hope to have a little more far-reaching results from the stimulus in counties of large Negro populations.

In the statistical survey submitted I gave the names of the counties with 5 per cent or more Negro population not having any Rosenwald schools and in parenthesis after each show the per cent of Negro population. It would seem that this would be sufficient for our needs in deciding this question, but if you and Mr. Embree prefer we can take the time to prepare tables showing the number of whites and colored in each of the 193 counties. It would be rather difficult to get the relative expenditures per capita for the whites and the Negroes in each of these counties, except in so far as the states make reports on these. As a rule these county superintendents are a little suspicious of any effort on the part of outsiders to find out this relative expenditure because the per capita ratio is always very low for the Negroes. Then I might say also in many of the states the problem of building Rosenwald schools is a district matter, as the county unit prevails in but few of the states in which we operate. For example, in the State of Texas there are over 10,000 districts, each of which has its own board of district directors that vote their taxes, employ their teachers, and administer their school funds under certain general regulations by the State, giving the county superintendent some official supervision over this work. Where we come into the picture most effectively is in the manner of approach through the states to the county superintendents. The state would take the matter up with the county superintendent, telling him that they could give an extra amount above the regular allotment to the first community in that county building a Rosenwald school. This would cause the districts to vie with each other and above all would help to get this particular county superintendent interested in the program of building Rosenwald schools.

UNIVERSITY

THE JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

HOMAN AVENUE AND ARTHINGTON STREET

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

September 12, 1928.



Dear Mr. Smith:

Subject: Special aid to stimulate
backward counties

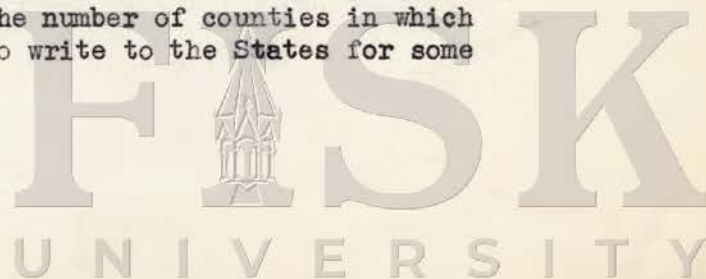
I discussed this proposal carefully with Mr. Embree who is back in the office today. We would like to get your opinion and additional data on such a proposition as this: That we will offer half again as much aid to any county in the South toward one building in the following classification:

From 1 to 3-teacher school inclusive;
from 4 to 6-teacher school inclusive;
from 7 to 10-teacher school inclusive;
shops from 1 to 4 rooms.

It is understood that where a county applies for this special aid that it can only do so for a building in that group where none have so far been built.

Although this blanket offer covers a much broader field than the offer we had contemplated making to those 193 counties which have no rural school, it has some decided advantages as you will readily appreciate. Even if we put a one-room school in a large county, it would not be a very significant stimulus to their building more such schools but if, on the other hand, we could allow a substantial increased stimulus to all the counties where they have either no schools (allowing them to build in one such county three new schools from the smaller to larger type) or where they have not yet been able to build a larger consolidated type school, we would be meeting a much greater need, it would seem to us. Besides, this might be the means of our making a broader demonstration which would allow us to withdraw sooner from the rural school program. We might even consider giving half again as much, that is \$75. per classroom where a permanent school building was being erected.

We would like to have some additional information from your office as to an estimate of what the maximum call on the Fund might be for this extra stimulus. We would like to have a classification on all counties grouped together, of course, by State, showing the maximum teacher type built in that county. With this before us, we could determine how many more schools that county could qualify for under this offer, presuming that they would take the largest size school. We should also have the number of counties in which there are no shops. You may have to write to the States for some



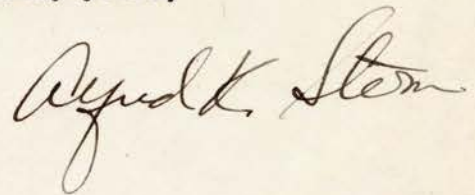
September 12, 1928.

of this information especially on the score of shops since we did not separate them from the additions until last year. There is no pressure about your getting this information. If we make this broader proposal, we would not bring it up at the coming Executive Committee meeting which is to be held next Wednesday but rather hold it over until the meeting of the full Board of Trustees about the first of November.

I should like to hear from you as to how this proposal strikes you in general. You understand that the classifications I have made above are entirely arbitrary and may possibly be changed.

Sincerely yours,

AKS:M



Mr.S.L.Smith,
Nashville, Tenn.

*Just opinion
of each of them,
+ Caldwell
later possible agents*

THE JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

AKS 9/20/28 *AKS 9/22*

September 19, 1928

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12900
1200000*

Dear Mr. Stern:

Subject: Special aid to stimulate
backward counties

Your proposal to give an additional stimulus to the first school in each of three groups erected in any county is interesting, but presents a complex problem the solution of which I am not prepared to offer without further study. As I see it now this would simply be increasing the Fund's allotment on types 7 to 10 since more than 650 of the 778 counties in which Rosenwald schools are located have no schools in this group, and since as a rule no one county would likely build more than one in this group - a county training school or a county high school. There would possibly be 400 counties eligible for aid in the second group - grades 4 to 6 - but a much smaller number in the first group. More than 650 of the counties in which Rosenwald schools are located would be eligible for the extra aid on shops, and since as a general rule a county does not build more than one vocational shop - at the county training school or the county high school - it would practically mean a general increase in the type allotments for shops.

My suggestion was to make an additional offer to each of a number of counties with large Negro populations which have not yet built any Rosenwald schools, with a hope that this might thaw the ice by warming up and putting into action a new county superintendent, resulting in the building of other schools in that same county. When one building is erected in a county its influence usually spreads like fire in a forest. We now have schools in every one of the 40 counties with more than 75 per cent Negro population, but there are 14 counties - 13 in Georgia - with more than 60 per cent Negro population which do not have a single Rosenwald school and 54 counties with more than 40 per cent without any of our schools. Any inroad into such counties would have a far reaching effect, benefiting large groups of Negroes.

If the officers were to authorize each of the State Departments to give this additional aid on the first school of two-teacher type or larger erected this year in each of these counties (the minimum per cent being designated), I believe several of such counties could be induced to go into the building program. Most likely there would be no need for extra appropriations by the Fund, as I believe the additional amount that might be needed in a few states could be transferred from unused balances in others. Possibly a few county training schools might result from this extra stimulus.

In the meantime we could study carefully the problem presented in your letter which in the main would deal with counties that already have some Rosenwald schools. The time seems ripe to consider some program of stimulating rural consolidation.

Mr. Alfred K. Stern,

Sincerely yours,

J. L. Smith

THE JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

HOMAN AVENUE AND ARTHINGTON STREET

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

September 22, 1928.



Dear Mr. Smith:

Subject: Aid to stimulate backward
schools

I have been turning over in my mind your letter of September 19. The proposal of making an offer on a broad scale such as suggested in my letter of September 12 would undoubtedly obligate the Fund to a possible large outlay but more important than that, I am wondering how many counties could take advantage of such an offer. In suggesting this offer, Mr. Embree and I had in mind giving a greater impetus to the States but I question whether they are in a position to take advantage of it.

As an alternate proposal, it seems to me that we might make an offer of giving half again as much aid on either a wood or brick school or shop in any of the present sizes to the 193 counties who are without a Negro rural school unit.

It might be well for us to get comments from Messrs. Favrot and Davis and possibly one or two others, concerning these two propositions. If you think it would be advisable, I will write to them about this.

You will be pleased to know that Mrs. Rosenwald's operation was more successful than the doctors had anticipated and they are very hopeful as to her prospects.

Sincerely yours,

AKS:M

Mr. S. L. Smith,
Nashville, Tenn.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Agnes K. Stern".

FISK
UNIVERSITY

AKS 9/16/28
ERE 9/16/28
BRA 9/16/28
NRS

THE JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

September 24, 1928

P

Dear Mr. Stern:

Subject: Aid to stimulate backward schools

I am in accord with the "alternate proposal" in the second paragraph of your letter on this subject. I talked this over with Favrot, Easom and Strahan at Biloxi, Mississippi, a few days ago. Both Easom and Strahan seemed enthusiastic over it and I think Favrot thought it would be a good thing, although he is not in as close touch with the situation as the State Agents.

Some time ago I wrote Mr. Newbold a personal letter asking for his reaction on this matter, and am attaching his letter which will be of interest to you. I believe all the State Agents would be very happy to have this extra consideration, because they are tremendously interested in spreading the work by getting more superintendents to build Rosenwald schools, particularly in counties where there are a great many Negroes. I think it would be well for you to write to Mr. Favrot, Mr. Davis and possibly the State Agents who are in better position to advise than any one else.

No one could be able to say just now how many counties could take advantage of the larger proposition mentioned in the first paragraph of your letter of the 22nd and in a former letter. It has always been difficult for the State Agents themselves to determine with any degree of accuracy in the spring of the year the number of each type they would likely build the following budget year. Their estimates have never worked out closely. I think it is worth our while to study this very carefully.

Mr. Alfred K. Stern,
Chicago, Illinois

Sincerely yours,

S. L. Smith

FISK
UNIVERSITY

State of North Carolina
Superintendent of Public Instruction
Raleigh

Sept.
14,
1928.

Mr. Stern

Mr. S. L. Smith,
Chamber of Commerce,
Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Smith:

Thank you very much for sending me the additional statistics on city schools. You have given me great help on this matter.

The suggestion which you make; namely, to add 50% on the first Rosenwald school in new counties having 5% or more Negro population, is interesting. Looking at it from the standpoint of the indifference and neglect of certain County Superintendents, this plan might be placing a premium upon such dilatory conduct. However, since the little colored children of the county are the ones chiefly concerned in this program, and not the Superintendents, I believe it would be a good plan if you can get it adopted by the Trustees.

It would not mean anyway, most likely, a very large total sum for this first school. On the other hand, it would, in all probability, stimulate the building of additional schools in such backward counties.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N.C. Newbold

N. C. NEWBOLD, Director,
Division Negro Education.

NCN/BS



THE JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

AKS	9/27/28	AKS	9/27/28
SRP	9/27/28		
ORA	9/27/28		
September 26, 1928			

Dear Mr. Stern:

Subject: Special aid to backward counties

Feeling that it might shed some light on the problem of extra stimulus for counties that have not yet built any Rosenwald schools, I have analyzed the counties with 5 per cent or more of Negro population into groups for three states - Georgia, Florida and Mississippi - to determine how many Negroes there are in each group.

In 26 counties of these three states with Negro population of more than 50 per cent and having no Rosenwald schools there are 219,576 Negroes - Georgia 199,517 in 24 counties, Florida 8,492 in 1 county, and Mississippi 11,570 in 1 county.

Applied to counties of more than 30 per cent of Negro population it is found that there are 440,826 Negroes in 57 counties - Georgia 326,043 in 41 counties, Florida 92,122 in 13 counties, and Mississippi 22,661 in 3 counties. The average Negro population in these 57 counties is considerably above the average for the South, and they do not have a single Rosenwald school.

In the group of counties with from 5 to 20 per cent of Negro population, 23, there are ~~are~~ only 52,379 Negroes - Georgia 8,584 in 9 counties, Florida 30,215 in 8 counties, and Mississippi 13,580 in 6 counties.

The total Negro population in the 91 counties with more than 5 per cent Negro population not having any Rosenwald schools (in three states) is 525,657 - Georgia 348,812 in 54 counties, Florida 140,604 in 28 counties, and Mississippi 36,241 in 9 counties.

Looking at the problem from this angle it would seem to be most acute in Georgia with Florida coming second. If attention were focused on such counties and possibly an additional stimulus offered, most likely 30 to 40 new counties in the whole South could be induced to build one Rosenwald school each the present year. I can include other states if you would like to have this information in determining the matter under consideration. I have given the most needy.

Mr. Alfred K. Stern,
Chicago, Illinois

Sincerely yours,

L. L. Smith

FISK
UNIVERSITY

THE JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

HOMAN AVENUE AND ARTHINGTON STREET

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

September 27, 1928.



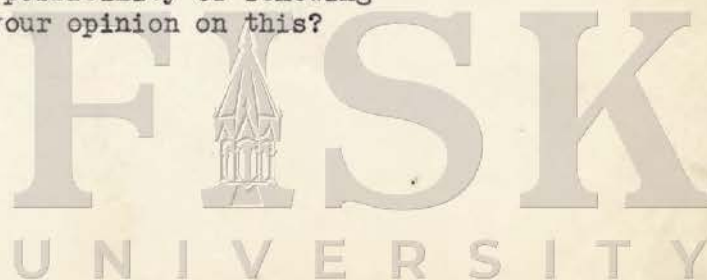
Dear Mr. Smith:

Subject: Special aid to backward counties

At a staff meeting in the office yesterday, we agreed to offer aid to all counties in the fourteen Southern States which have not a Rosenwald rural school or an equally good Negro school in it on the basis of half again as much aid for either a wood or brick school or shop in any one of the present sizes. If this is agreeable to you, we will make this proposal to the Board of Trustees at the meeting on November 4th and 5th.

Please note the following points:

- (1) We do not feel that we should give aid on the basis of the smallest or largest number of Negroes in the county but should make it a blanket offer.
- (2) Our understanding is that the 193 counties which you list as having 5 per cent or more Negroes have no Rosenwald school in them but may have other Negro rural schools. Do you believe that any of them have recently built good Negro schools without our aid? I presume, however that many of these counties have some sort of Negro rural schoolhouses but of a very backward type.
- (3) I am wondering if it would not be preferable to make this offer starting from the two-teacher school up instead of from the one-teacher. Possibly there are some advantages in not limiting the size but I still believe that a one-teacher school in a backward county will not have as stimulating an effect as you anticipate, even though you state that the "one building spreads like fire in a forest". If it does, why haven't we had more fire?
- (4) If we make this offer after our Trustees' Meeting, I think that the time limit should be at least a year with the possibility of renewing it thereafter. What is your opinion on this?



September 27, 1928.

If this offer works out successfully, we may want to consider an offer on a broader basis similar to the other proposal suggested. I do not feel quite as optimistic about the effect of a one-teacher Rosenwald school in a county with a large area as you do. As a means of withdrawal, we may want to work out something on the lines suggested in the other proposal.

Sincerely yours,



AKS:M

Mr. S. L. Smith,
Nashville, Tenn.

FISK
UNIVERSITY

Julius Rosenwald Fund

Southern Office

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

S. L. SMITH,
DIRECTOR FOR RURAL SCHOOLS

CLARK FOREMAN,
ASSOCIATE FOR STUDIES

AKS	11/16/29	AKS	11/17/29

Handwritten in green:
P
NRS
Backward

December 13, 1929

Dear Mr. Stern: Mr. L. N. Taylor has raised a question which has not been definitely decided as a policy of the Fund: Where a county of 5% or more Negro population has built a one-teacher Rosenwald school, will it be entitled to the special aid of 50% if it should build a two-teacher or larger? We gave him aid some time ago in building a one-teacher school in Hart county. He now is trying to stimulate the building of a three or four-teacher consolidated school in that county, using transportation.

As he hopes to build it this year, he wants a decision at an early date. Since the one-teacher school does not receive the special aid, he hopes that our ruling may be in his favor as it will enable him to build this larger type school, which he thinks he would be unable to do otherwise.

Sincerely,

S. L. Smith

Mr. Alfred K. Stern
Chicago, Illinois

SLS:mn

FISK
UNIVERSITY

*NCS
Backward*

P December 17, 1929.

Subject: Mr. Taylor's request for a
second Rosenwald School in
a backward county

Dear Mr. Smith: I do not see how we could justify
the giving of 50 per cent additional
aid to the second school in a backward county when our
appropriation is on the basis of the first school.

Sincerely yours,

ALFRED K. STERN

AKS:CM

Mr. S. L. Smith,
Nashville, Tennessee.

FISK
UNIVERSITY

What about
this year, last
year
How many
more backward
counties 10%
8 more

NRS

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

BACKWARD COUNTIES BROUGHT FORWARD

The 52 "backward" counties of 12 states which built their first Rosenwald schools in 1928-29 and 1929-30, have a total Negro population of 379,480 (1920 census). The total cost of these 52 schools was \$663,477, the Fund's share being \$77,050 (11.76%). The average size of the buildings was 4 teachers, the teacher capacity being 207, and the pupil capacity 9315.

REPORT SHOWING BY STATES THE FIRST ROSENWALD SCHOOL
BUILT IN COUNTIES OF 5 PER CENT ^{or more} NEGRO POPULATION STIMULATED

BY EXTRA AID OF 50 PER CENT

November 1928 to July 1930

1928-29

State	County	School	Negro Population		Teacher Type	Total Cost	Fund's Aid	Fund's Per Cent
			Total	Per Cent				
Ala.	Clay	Lineville	3,179	14.0	4	\$ 6,000	\$ 1,500	25.00
"	Marshall	Sandridge	1,287	3.9*	2	3,450	750	21.74
Ark.	Cross	Wynne	7,925	42.7	6	14,700	2,550	17.35
"	White	Searcy	1,971	5.7	4	7,400	1,300	24.32
Fla.	Bradford	Lawtey	3,492	27.9	2	2,000	750	37.50
"	Gulf	Port St. Joe			2	2,822	750	26.58
"	Lee	Dunbar High	1,247	13.1	17	136,500	**2,600	1.90
"	Madison	Community Madison	8,492	51.4	9	14,140	3,525	24.93
"	Pasco	Dade City	2,093	23.8	4	10,400	1,500	14.42
"	Suwannee	Live Oak	7,947	40.2	5	12,000	2,175	18.13
Ga.	Clay	Fort Gaines	5,074	67.1	5	7,650	1,800	23.53
"	Crisp	County Training	9,849	52.1	6	8,400	2,100	25.00
"	Jackson	Neal	6,932	28.3	2	2,850	750	26.32
"	Oconee	Watkinsville	4,719	42.6	4	5,810	1,500	25.82
"	Richmond	Steed	28,639	45.0	6	26,850	2,550	9.50
"	Spalding	Griffin	10,206	46.6	6	16,500	2,550	15.45
Ky.	Boyle	Danville	3,190	21.3	7	59,000	2,775	4.70
"	Union	Sturgis	2,193	12.2	2	4,400	750	17.05
La.	Catahoula	Sicily Island	5,122	46.3	5	7,300	1,800	24.66
"	St. James	Armant School	11,602	54.7	7	11,310	2,250	19.89
Miss.	Alcorn	Co. High (Corinth)	4,106	19.2	6	33,000	2,550	7.73
"	Winston	Center Hill	6,471	35.7	4	4,100	1,500	36.59
N. C.	Camden	South Mills	2,125	39.5	3	3,800	1,050	27.63
"	Lenoir	County Training	15,061	44.2	12	37,665	**2,600	6.90
"	Madison	Mars Hill	334	1.7*	2	2,093	750	35.83
Okla.	Greer	Mangum	179	1.1*	3	5,475	1,050	19.18
Tenn.	Hawkins	New Canton	1,201	5.2	2	2,850	750	26.32
"	Lewis	Hohenwald	668	11.7	2	3,020	750	24.83
"	Meigs	Burkett's Chapel	449	7.4	2	3,200	750	23.44
"	Polk	King's	108	0.8*	2	3,617	750	20.74
"	Rhea	Dayton	901	6.5	7	15,327	2,775	18.11
"	Sullivan	Douglas	1,691	4.7*	8	52,325	3,150	6.02
"	Wayne	Clifton	681	5.3	2	3,411	750	21.99
Tex.	Brazos	Templeman	9,148	41.6	2	3,400	750	22.06
"	Franklin	Mt. Vernon	573	6.2	2	4,050	750	18.52
"	Refugio	Refugio	610	15.1	2	7,050	750	10.64
Va.	Northampton	Cape Charles	9,537	53.7	4	19,400	1,800	9.28
	Totals		<u>177,107</u>		<u>170</u>	<u>\$563,265</u>	<u>\$59,950</u>	<u>10.64</u>

Total Schools for 1928-29-----*37

* The first special aid was not restricted to counties having 5 per cent or more Negro population.

** No special given. Approved before this extra aid was available.

ncl

SPECIAL (AID TO BACKWARD COUNTIES)

July 1, 1928 to June 30, 1929

State	County	Per Cent Negro Population	Teacher Type	Amount of Aid
Alabama	Clay	12.6	4	\$ 500
"	Marshall	3.9	2	250
Arkansas	Cross	42.7	6	850
"	White	5.7	4	600
Florida	Bradford	27.9	2	250
"	Gulf	24.2	2	250
"	Lee#	14.9	12	
"	Madison	51.4	9	1,175
"	Pasco	23.8	4	500
"	Suwannee	40.2	5	725
Georgia	Clay	67.1	5	600
"	Crisp	52.1	6	700
"	Jackson	28.3	2	250
"	Oconee	42.6	4	500
"	Richmond	45.0	6	850
"	Spalding	46.6	6	850
"	Monroe#	63.4	6	
Kentucky	Boyle	21.3	7	925
"	Union	12.2	2	250
Louisiana	Catahoula	46.3	5	600
"	St. James	54.7	7	750
Mississippi	Alcorn	19.2	6	850
"	Winston	35.7	4	500
N. Carolina	Camden	39.2	3	350
"	Lenoir#	44.0	12	
"	Madison	1.7	2	250
Oklahoma	Atoka#	5.8	3	
"	Greer	1.1	3	350
"	Osage#	2.2	6	
Tennessee	Hawkins	5.2	2	250
"	Lewis	11.7	2	250
"	Meigs	7.4	2	250
"	Polk	.8	2	250
"	Rhea	6.5	7	925
"	Sullivan	4.7	8	1,050
"	Wayne	5.3	2	250
Texas	Brazos	41.6	2	250
"	Franklin	6.2	2	250
"	Refugio	15.1	2	250
Virginia	Northampton	53.7	4	600
Total Number			185 (T. C.)	\$18,250

#Stimulated and under construction between July and November.
No special aid given.

THE JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

HOMAN AVENUE AND ARTHINGTON STREET

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

October 2, 1928.

Dear Mr. Smith:

Subject: Special aid to backward
counties

At the staff meeting yesterday, we decided to make the following recommendation at the Board of Trustees' meeting on November 4:

That the Julius Rosenwald Fund offer a sum one-and-one-half times as large as the present allotment to the first Negro school unit built in each of the counties in the fourteen Southern States where there is no Rosenwald school. The school unit referred to can include a schoolhouse from a two-teacher to a ten-teacher type, as well as a shop or teachers' home. This offer is to extend until June 30, 1930.

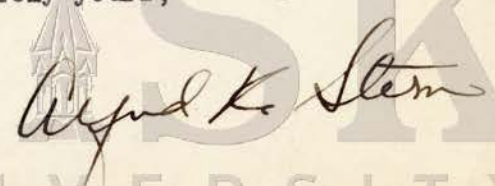
It was felt that by putting the offer on the basis of a school unit, a schoolhouse, a shop and a teachers' home could be included. It is not likely that a teachers' home would be built except with a larger school. I think it is preferable to make as few conditions as possible in the offer and if this seems to you to be satisfactory, I will write up a minute on it to present to the Board. It strikes me that to put the time limit more than a year and a half off is a rather long time. They are not likely to exert themselves as much as if the expiration date were sooner. Would not a year be sufficient, that is say until January 1, 1930?

Sincerely yours,

AKS:M

Mr. S. L. Smith,
Nashville, Tenn.

FRANK
UNIVERSITY



REPORT SHOWING BY STATES THE FIRST ROSENWALD SCHOOL
BUILT IN COUNTIES OF 5 PER CENT ^{or more} NEGRO POPULATION STIMULATED

BY EXTRA AID OF 50 PER CENT-----Concluded

November 1928 to July 1930

1929-30

State	County	School	<u>Negro Population</u>		Teacher Type	Total Cost	<u>Fund's</u>	
			Total	Per Cent			Aid	Per Cent
Ala.	Jefferson	Miles Mem. Prac.	130,291	42.0	4	\$ 21,950	\$ 1,800	8.20
Fla.	Escambia	Half-Way	15,221	30.8	2	4,700	750	15.96
Ga.	Bleckley	Cockran	4,615	43.8	3	4,925	1,275	25.89
"	Chattahoochee	Cusseta	1,968	37.4	2	2,973	750	25.23
"	Gordon	Calhoun	1,314	7.4	3	6,364	1,275	20.03
"	Paulding	Concord	1,607	11.5	2	3,010	750	24.92
La.	Plaquemines	Phoenix	5,393	52.9	2	4,050	750	18.52
Miss.	Tate	Springfield	11,570	58.9	2	2,775	750	27.03
Tenn.	Hickman	O. H. Bernard	1,928	11.9	3	5,065	1,275	25.17
"	Washington	Langston (Shop)	2,250	6.6		16,500	2,400	14.55
Tex.	Austin	Wallis	5,059	26.8	3	8,000	1,275	15.94
"	Falls	Lott	11,555	31.9	2	5,050	750	14.85
"	Hopkins	Rock Hill	3,011	8.7	2	3,350	750	22.39
"	Lavaca	Filers Ind.	3,975	13.7	5	7,550	1,800	23.84
"	Sabine	Rosenwald #1	2,616	21.3	2	3,950	750	18.99
Totals			<u>202,373</u>		<u>37</u>	<u>\$100,212</u>	<u>\$17,100</u>	<u>17.06</u>

22
37
59

THE JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

nps

AKP	9/4/28	AKS	9/6/28
CRP	9/4/28	CRP	0
BRA	9/4/28	BRA	0
August 31, 1928			

Dear Mr. Stern:

The brief statistical survey of rural schools, which I sent to the Chicago office recently, will likely be helpful to us in studying the problem of giving special aid to (backward communities) mentioned in your letter from Marblehead. Table 1 shows the ratios by states of the Rosenwald school capacity with the scholastics and enrollment. You will notice from this Table that Georgia ranks lowest in both and Florida next to lowest. Under Table 2 Georgia is lowest and Florida next. Table 7 shows Georgia the farthest behind and Florida coming next. Carrying the comparison a little further we find under Table 6 that there are 54 counties with 40 per cent or more Negro population which do not have any Rosenwald schools, 33 of these being found in Georgia and 9 in Florida, the next nearest being Louisiana with 4.

Should the officers of the Fund desire to offer some special aid to stimulate these backward counties (at least in our work), how would it do to consider making a special offer in the first one or two schools erected this year in any county having 40 per cent or more Negro population and no Rosenwald school? There would be only 54 such counties that could qualify for this extra consideration, and no doubt practically all of them need some unusual stimulation to get the work started. As I have said before these counties are just as primitive in our work as they were 10 years ago. Approaching the problem from this angle we would be giving every state the same opportunity and at the same time be helping most those in greatest need - Georgia and Florida.

When we had completed the 4000th school there were 760 counties included on our list. At that time I made some special effort to get the Agents to build schools in counties of large Negro populations that had no Rosenwald schools. 18 new counties were added from November to June the 30th, making the total now 778 counties in which Rosenwald schools are located. There are still 13 counties in Georgia with more than 60 per cent which do not have a single Rosenwald school. An additional offer of desks or money in such counties would no doubt stimulate the building of one or more schools in each of a large number yet untouched. When one school is built in a county its influence is generally far reaching, causing other communities to fall in line.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Alfred K. Stern,
Chicago, Illinois

J. L. Smith

P.S. Possibly a few of these counties are well able to build the schools, but are not interested. The extra stimulus might bring them in line. The wealthiest county in Ala. - Jefferson (Birmingham) has no Ros. schools.

THE JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

HOMAN AVENUE AND ARTHINGTON STREET

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

September 6, 1928.

Dear Mr. Smith:

Subject: Special aid to stimulate
backward counties

I think your proposal is possibly a more workable plan than the ones that I suggested. Why would it not be proper, if we are going into this at all, to give special aid to all counties in the fourteen Southern states which haven't a Rosenwald school? I note there are 193 of these. After all the county which has 5 per cent Negroes without a school, that small number is just as much in need of school facilities as the county that has over 60 per cent, unless the smaller group is attending schools in other counties. If it is possible, it would be interesting to have a table made up showing the figures of the Negro and white population of these 193 counties and the states in which they are located.

Although I have not talked with Mr. Embree about this proposal, as he left for the hospital yesterday afternoon after being in the office for a short time only (he is having a minor operation and will be back about the first of the week) I think we should have formulated in our own minds a more definite plan for the Fund to operate on. How much more do you think we will need to offer these backward counties? Should it be half again as much or double the amount of our present allotment? Do you think we should run it from one-teacher schools to the ten-teacher, or confine it to the smaller size schools? It seems to me if we tell them we will give them this additional aid on either one or a certain few schools, we will create the least friction or jealousy from other counties.

If the officers and Executive Committee approve a plan that we may formulate, I think we should clearly state in any offer we make a proper explanation of why we are giving this special aid to the backward counties whereas we have been withdrawing aid in our general allotments.

I believe there are a number of reasons that are perfectly proper:

- (1) We will be answering criticism from a number of sources that we are withdrawing aid too rapidly especially in the one and two-teacher schools because these backward counties are, no doubt, the ones they have mostly in mind.



September 6, 1928.

(2) That the equalization tax is being adopted by progressive states both in the North and South. Our giving this special aid would fit in with the principle behind this special fund.


(3) These backward counties are approximately at the same point of progress as they were when the Fund started to operate consequently it is perfectly proper and right that we should give them further encouragement. Of course, it is assumed that as much effort has been made by the public officials, both state and local, as well as the special effort of the state agents, to build schools in these counties.

As I understand it, the reason why these counties have not built any rural schools for Negroes is because the public funds have not been directed there, largely on account of the disinterestedness of both the whites and colored people, or because of their inability to divert such funds, much as they may try. I think we should find out the per capita of public funds that is going into these counties for rural white schools, if possible.

Sincerely yours,

AKS:M

Mr. S. L. Smith,
Nashville, Tenn.



FISK
UNIVERSITY

Mr. Stern:

Mr. Embree heartily approves of your proposition in regard to rural schools. He thinks that special aid given in all the counties will avoid any discrimination as between states. He also thinks that all types of schools should be included, because some counties may want to build consolidated schools. We simply add to our offer a special inducement of one and a half times our original allotment, and keep the offer a temporary one, so that we may get faster action from the counties. We might, of course, renew the offer next year.

Mr. Embree thinks the plan a thoroughly workable one, without any serious objections. He feels that it is the only one presented which could be worked out, and that a minute should be made and the matter taken up at the next Executive Committee Meeting.

M. W. S.

9/7/28

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BLDG.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

October 3, 1928

	AKS	10/4/28	AKS	0
	ERE	10/4/28		
	GRA	10/4/28		
	AKS			

Dear Mr. Stern:

Subject: Special aid to backward counties

I agree fully with the recommendation of the officers in regard to the extra stimulus, as shown in your letter of October the 2d.

We would have some difficulties in making the offer terminate January 1, 1930, in the middle of a budget year. I suggest leaving it as you have it outlined, June 30, 1930, but would be in favor of our announcing it after the Board meeting in November for the present budget year only. Then when the 1929-30 budget is announced in the spring we could call attention to this special offer for that year also.

Mr. Alfred K. Stern,
Chicago, Illinois

Sincerely yours,

S. L. Smith

Yesser!

FISK
UNIVERSITY

	ERE	10/16/28	ERE	
	BRA	10/16/28	SRH	

mes

P

October 11, 1928

My dear Mr. Smith:

Your letter of October 10 is received, but I do not find the copy of the three docket items which you say you have marked in pencil. Please send these at once.

Regarding the aid of special appropriation to backward counties, I am rewriting the second paragraph under "Considerations" as follows:

"Most of the southern states have equalization funds but as a rule they are inadequate and largely support teachers' salaries and longer school terms. Only four southern states use such equalization funds for building purposes. We believe that this offer will stimulate more tax money into the equalization funds, and divert a larger share toward the Negro school house construction programs."

I am enclosing a docket item on Tougaloo College, Please let me have your comments and suggestions.

Very truly yours

AKS:MWS
enc. 1

Mr. S. L. Smith
Chamber of Commerce
Nashville, Tennessee

ALFRED K. STERN
FISK
UNIVERSITY

9/8/28

Off hand it would seem that an additional offer of 50 per cent above the regular allotment for wood construction for the first school^x - not to exceed a four-teacher type - erected in a county of 5 per cent or more of Negro population would be sufficient stimulus to interest a great many superintendents and communities. Of course if they use brick construction they would receive the extra \$50.00, just as any other school. It is not always the poorest county that is backward. The county as a whole may be in the group of wealthy counties, while on the other hand there may be several districts in which the Negroes live that are very poor and have considerable struggle to build a school.

Mr. Alfred K. Stern,
Chicago, Illinois

Sincerely yours,

J. L. Smith

x or possibly more than one in the county if two should qualify at the same time, or practically so, each expecting the extra aid. The details of handling the matter could be left to the State Agents in the various States. Possibly a ruling by the officers would be sufficient to begin the work, as most of the States would likely have enough in their budgets to take care of this extra amount, especially as there are unused amounts in a few states each year that could be transferred. The extra amount needed would not likely exceed \$7500 ~ \$8000, at most.
J. L. S.

FISK
UNIVERSITY

Copy

Chicago

November 27, 1928

Dear Mr. Stern:

I am sending requisition for special aid to backward counties - \$5,000. We do not know just what number this appropriation is but we are leaving it to be filled in there, after which you may please return our fourth copy. In reading the resolution carefully it would seem that the entire amount, including the regular allotment and the bonus of fifty per cent, is to be paid out of this contingent fund. Please advise me whether this is correct and whether we are to draw one check for the amount including the bonus out of this contingent fund or whether we are to draw the regular allotment for a school out of the appropriation #1 and issue a separate check for the fifty per cent bonus. We shall likely have two or three schools ready for this bonus within a short time.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures

Mr. Alfred K. Stern,
Chicago, Illinois

FISK
UNIVERSITY

P

WBS

December 6, 1928

Mr. S. L. Smith
Julius Rosenwald Fund
Chamber of Commerce
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Smith:

In Mr. Stern's absence I am writing to say that it is our understanding that contingent fund appropriation No. 36 in the amount of \$40,000, to be used in the financing of the construction of schools in backward counties, is to cover both ^{the} regular allotment and the bonus of fifty per cent.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM B. HARRELL

WBNH:MM

FISK
UNIVERSITY

JRS

Julius Rosenwald Fund

925 S. Homan Avenue
CHICAGO

To

S. L. Smith,
Chamber of Commerce Building,
Nashville, Tenn.


Payment Voucher No. 14

Date 1/7/29

In compliance with request of January 5th.

Special Aid to Backward Counties, ----- \$7,500.00

ok. #239

Accounts		Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
Contingent Fund, Special Aid to Backward Counties,		2829-36	\$7,500.00	
Prepared By	Checked By	Posted By		

For Controller

Requisition on Appropriation 2829 -36

To JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

January 5th, 1929

Please issue check to **S. L. Smith, General Field Agent**
for items listed below:

\$7,500.00

SPECIAL AID TO BACKWARD COUNTIES

Approved:

Respectfully

Director

S. L. Smith

General Field Agent

FIISK
UNIVERSITY

P J.R. ncs
February 1, 1929

Dear Mr. Smith: Instead of asking for a special appropriation to cover our part of the contribution toward a circulating library for Montgomery County, Alabama, the officers have decided to authorize a payment up to \$150.00 from the appropriation of \$40,000 for "special aid to backward counties and other contingencies in the Negro rural school program". It is understood of course that our contribution will be at the rate of \$1.00 for every \$2.00 collected from other sources, up to a maximum of \$150.00.

In view of the fact that this is the first library of this type to which we have given financial support I suggest that your office keep in close touch with the situation for the purpose of determining whether or not we would like to encourage this type of library.

WBH:MM

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM B. HARRELL

Mr. S. L. Smith
Julius Rosenwald fund
Chamber of Commerce Building
Nashville, Tennessee

FISK
UNIVERSITY

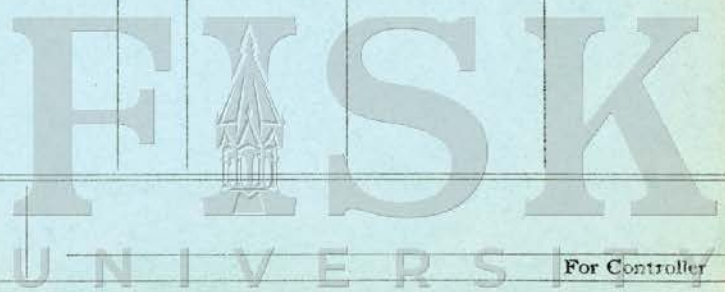
Julius Rosenwald Fund
925 S. Homan Avenue
CHICAGO

JKF

Journal Voucher No. 21

Date March 30, 1929.

Explanation	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
Contingent Fund for Aid to Backward Counties	2829-36	\$ 18,850.	
Construction of Rural School Bldgs.	2829-1		\$18,850.
To cancel Journal Transfer of March 29, Page 20.			
Prepared By	Checked By	Posted By	For Controller



nes
P
April 1, 1929

Dear Mr. Smith: In the telegram just received you state that applications for aid to backward counties during the current year totals \$61,500. This amount seems so large that I am wondering whether you have been charging the total payment to this account. It was our understanding that two-thirds of the special allotment to backward counties would be charged to the regular appropriation for schoolhouse construction and that the fifty per cent additional would be charged to the appropriation for special aid to backward counties.

We are prepared to ask the Executive Committee for an additional appropriation covering all applications for term extension and for aid to backward counties and we are anxious to verify this figure before presenting the request. We wish to ^{ask} for only such amounts as are necessary and the amount you mention, namely, \$61,500, led us to believe that perhaps your telegram was in error.

May I have a reply by return mail as we would like to present the recommendation to the Committee this week.

Very truly yours,

WBH:F

WILLIAM B. HARRELL

Mr. S.L. Smith
Julius Rosenwald Fund
Nashville, Tennessee

FISK
UNIVERSITY

Julius Rosenwald Fund

Southern Office

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

S. L. SMITH,
FIELD AGENT

CLARK FOREMAN,
ASSOCIATE

nes

UBH

April 3, 1929

UBH

4/4

Dear Mr. Harrell:

In answer to your letter of April 1 relative to the \$61,500 special aid to backward counties please let me say that we have charged the entire amount for each school to appropriation number 36, as suggested by the Chicago office.

On November 27 I sent a letter to Mr. Stern asking whether only the fifty per cent should be paid out of the special appropriation or whether we should include the entire amount in one check drawn out of the contingent fund. On December 7 I had a letter from you saying, "It is our understanding that contingent fund appropriation number 36 in the amount of \$40,000 to be used in financing of the construction of schools in backward counties is to cover both the regular allotment and the bonus of fifty per cent." We have governed our payments in keeping with this statement.

It would be a comparatively easy matter, however, to transfer from 2829-1 sufficient funds to take care of the overdraft in 2829-36, covering both the regular type allotment and the extra bonus of fifty per cent. We have ample funds in 2829-1 to do this and would still have a considerable amount to revert.

Sincerely,

S. L. Smith

Mr. W. B. Harrell
925 South Homan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Incl.
SLS:C

FISK
UNIVERSITY

C O P Y

November 27, 1928

Dear Mr. Stern:

I am sending requisition for special aid to backward counties - \$5,000. We do not know just what number this appropriation is but we are leaving it to be filled in there, after which you may please return our fourth copy. In reading the resolution carefully it would seem that the entire amount, including the regular allotment and the bonus of fifty per cent, is to be paid out of this contingent fund. Please advise me whether this is correct and whether we are to draw one check for the amount including the bonus out of this contingent fund or whether we are to draw the regular allotment for a school out of the appropriation #1 and issue a separate check for the fifty per cent bonus. We shall likely have two or three schools ready for this bonus within a short time.

Sincerely, yours,

Enclosures

(Signed) S. L. Smith

Mr. Alfred K. Stern
Chicago, Illinois

FISK
UNIVERSITY

N.R.S.
Backward
Counties

P

April 4, 1929

Dear Mr. Smith: One point is very clear, relative to our correspondence concerning the method of accounting for aid given in the construction of schoolhouses in backward counties, namely; we, up in the Chicago office, are not consistent. I suppose we must of necessity change the decision contained in our letter of December 6th.

I suggest that you transfer charges from the contingent fund to the regular appropriation for schoolhouse construction, representing two-thirds of the total aid given to backward counties. After this entry is made, our records should indicate designations against Appropriation #36 to be as follows:

Appro. #36 \$40,000.00

Special Aid to
Backward Counties . . \$20,500.00
Transportation of
Pupils 392.50
Rebuilding of School,
Palm Beach, Fla. . . . 8,800.00

Total 29,692.50

Undesignated Balance \$10,307.50

We are making an allocation of \$5,000 from the undesignated balance of Appropriation #36 to be added to the allocation of \$15,750 for the extension of terms. In this way, all overdrafts will be provided for. Do you believe that additional applications for aid to backward counties and extension of terms will be in excess of the undesignated balance in Appropriation #36?

Very truly yours,

WBH:F

Mr. S.L. Smith
Julius Rosenwald Fund
Nashville, Tennessee

WILLIAM B. HARRELL
FISK
UNIVERSITY

N.E.S.

8

April 29, 1929

Dear Mr. Smith: Will you please have a statement prepared, showing the backward counties in which Rosenwald schools have been built, or applications approved, under the special grant for aid to backward counties to date? This tabulation should show the state, name of county, size of the school and population based on the 1920 census.

Very truly yours,

WBH:F

Mr. S.L. Smith
Julius Rosenwald Fund
Nashville, Tennessee

WILLIAM B. HARRELL

Julius Rosenwald Fund
Southern Office

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

nrs
File

S. L. SMITH,
FIELD AGENT
CLARK FOREMAN,
ASSOCIATE

May 1, 1929

Q

Dear Mr. Harrell:

We are attaching two copies of statement showing applications approved for aid to backward counties the present budget year to May 1st, and indicating those that have been completed and paid for. Forty of the forty-five counties are entitled to share in the special aid of one and one-half times the regular allotment. The other five counties had their projects either planned or under construction between July and November, and were not entitled to the special bonus. We have indicated these by (#) and foot-note. It is most satisfying to see the influence this special stimulus has had. I had estimated that we ought to bring in forty to fifty new counties this year and am happy to know that I was not over optimistic.

Enclosures

Mr. W. B. Harrell,
Chicago, Illinois

Sincerely yours,

S. L. Smith

FISK
UNIVERSITY

n.c.s.

Q

May 3, 1929

Dear Mr. Smith: I shall wish to discuss with you the statement you recently sent to us showing the backward counties to which aid has been given during the current year. I have checked this report with your "Statistical Survey - Negro Public Schools 1926-27 and 1925-26." The following counties to which we have given special aid during the current year show a Negro population in excess of five per cent but do not appear in the Statistical Survey.

Gulf County, Florida
Monroe County, Georgia
Camden County, North Carolina
Hawkins County, Tennessee
Northampton County, Virginia

Will you please examine the previous report for the purpose of determining whether these counties were intentionally omitted?

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM B. HARBELL

WBH:F

Mr. S.L. Smith
Julius Rosenwald Fund
Nashville, Tennessee

FSK
UNIVERSITY

Julius Rosenwald Fund

Southern Office

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

nps
File

S. L. SMITH,
FIELD AGENT
CLARK FOREMAN,
ASSOCIATE

P

May 8, 1929.

Dear Mr. Harrell:

Four of the five backward counties mentioned in your letter of May 3, were left off of my ("Statistical Survey") - 1926-27", by oversight. Gulf County, Florida is a new county, organized since the last census. None had built any Rosenwald schools prior to this year. Monroe County, Georgia had built a teachers' home, by aid of the Fund, but did not have a school. No special aid was given the first school erected in this county the present year. The other three counties were not included, simply by oversight. They had no Rosenwald schools prior to November, 1928.

*Set
N.R.S.*

Sincerely,

S. L. Smith

Mr. W. B. Harrell,
Chicago, Ill.

SLS:DB

FISK
UNIVERSITY

7
September 24th, 1929

Dear Mr. Smith:

On May 1st of this year, Mr. Harrell received a statement from you showing the applications approved for aid to backward counties for the fiscal year 1928-29 to May 1st.

In preparing the Annual Review of the Fund for 1928-29, Mrs. Scott would like to use these statistics. If it is at all possible, could you supply the figures for May and June in order to make this report complete for the year?

A copy of the report is enclosed in order that you may identify it more easily.

Very truly yours,

IRENE FAGERSTROM

Secretary to Mr. Harrell

IEF

Mr. S.L. Smith
Nashville
Tennessee

FISK
UNIVERSITY

E. R. E. — ^R — ERE ^{mes}

A. K. S. — A. K. S.

W B H — W B H

In considering "backward countries," eligible for special aid for first Rosenwald School, I am inclined to revert to our original proposal to include in the list only countries having 10% or more of Negro population (at present we include countries with 5% or more) Restricting the list to 10% Negro population would eliminate about 50 of the 179 countries in the present lists —

December 5, 1929

nps

P

Dear Mr. Stern: These state agents can always think of a number of questions to ask after any new announcement is made. Mr. Williams has asked a very pertinent question: "If a county that has no Rosenwald school builds a twelve-teacher brick building will it be entitled to the \$6,000 maximum plus a \$3,000 bonus as a backward county?" This would make a total of \$9,000 from the Fund. I shall be glad to have your frank reactions on this since, as it now stands, they would be entitled to the \$9,000 unless we qualify the general statement on aid to backward counties.

Sincerely,

L. L. Smith

SLS/mc

Mr. Alfred K. Stern,
Julius Rosenwald Fund,
Chicago, Illinois.

	AKS	11/7/29	AKS	11/14/29

nks
P
December 12, 1929.

Subject: Bonus to backward
counties

Dear Mr. Smith: I do not see why we should not follow
through our present commitment even
where it involves a total of \$9,000. I doubt whether there
will be many backward counties able to build a twelve-teacher
brick building but if they want to, I should say "more power
to them".

Sincerely yours,

AKS:CM

ALFRED K. STERN

Mr. S. L. Smith,
Nashville, Tennessee.

FISK
UNIVERSITY

Julius Rosenwald Fund

Southern Office
Cotton States Building
Nashville, Tennessee

S. L. Smith
Director for Southern Schools

Fred McCuiston
Associate Director

W. F. Credle
Associate

November 4, 1931

MRS
(Backward Counties)

<i>W</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>DE</i>		<i>DE</i>	<i>0</i>

Dear Mr. Levin: We have allocated from the Studies and Fellowships fund an amount not to exceed \$700 for supervision of counties in Missouri having 10% or more Negro population, the amount not to exceed \$100 per county. When we of the southern office met with the Chicago officers in September it was agreed that this would be a good service and that while they are attempting to survey all the counties of the state we would concentrate our aid on the counties having 10% or more Negro population.

Sincerely,

S. L. Smith

SLS:mc

Mr. N. W. Levin,
Julius Rosenwald Fund,
Chicago, Illinois.

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NRS.
~~(Forwarded)~~
(Backward Co)

November 7, 1931

Dear Mr. Smith: In accordance with your letter of November 4, we have allocated an additional \$700 from the Studies and Fellowships fund for supervision of counties in Missouri, the amount not to exceed \$100 per month.

The appropriation was for \$6,000 and our records indicate that to date \$1,950 has been allocated, leaving \$4,050 unallocated balance.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours very truly,

NWL:CO

NATHAN W. LEVIN

Comptroller

Mr. S. L. Smith
Cotton States Building
Nashville, Tennessee

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