

JKF  
January 15, 1930

Mr. Embree - ER  
Mr. Arthur

I believe you will be interested in reading the attached article, giving the opinion of two professors of education at Columbia University on the need for more vocational schools. I was particularly struck by the sentence, "The problem today is not that of re-emphasizing the need for vocational guidance, but rather of finding ways to do something about it." I think this especially applies to the Negroes.

I am wondering how far parent-teacher associations are being developed in so far as Negro schools are concerned. It seems to me that this is a very necessary development in connection with such problems as getting the cooperation of the parents in more regular attendance of the children at school and for a longer period of time, as well as educating the parents to the importance of the vocational training that the schools can offer. This should be a means of overcoming existing prejudices among Negroes toward vocational education. I appreciate the fact that in many schools of a low standard, teachers and school boards may not be able to develop parent-teacher associations along the most advanced lines of thinking. Still, it is important that this movement be stimulated to as great an extent as possible.

I am wondering if the white parent-teacher associations are giving all the attention possible to Negro schools. It seems to me that we could urge school officials to develop parent-teacher groups in connection with any city projects we are working on in the industrial high school or trade school field. Could we not ask the Negro building agents to stimulate ~~such~~ groups in the schools to start such a movement?

AKS:F

(AKS.S.)

FISK  
UNIVERSITY

7 JRC

January 29, 1930

( ) Mr. Stern: This letter from Eugene Kinckle Jones has been acknowledged. Before we write any further, we should decide what we want to do for the Urban League. While I am not at all inclined to make the large appropriations suggested, I believe we will do well not to cut off our annual grant at this time. If you do not agree let us discuss the matter.

ERE:ME

EDWIN R. EMBREE

encs.

7  
JH/7  
January 31, 1930.

Mr. Stern:

Attached is a memorandum from me on January 21 regarding the illiteracy campaign in Louisiana. Upon Mr. Embree's return, I brought to his attention Mr. Harris' letter of January 25.

Mr. Embree was of the opinion that while our clear understanding was that our appropriation was for new money, we were bound by our resolution which made it incumbent upon us to send them a check for \$37,000, which we have done.

NATHAN W. LEVIN

NWL:CO

P  
JCF  
(AKS)

Memo - Tickle March 15 -

Mr. Smith is inquiring as to the states that are to put on building agents or traveling vocational supervisors to be presented to the Spring meeting of the Board of Trustees. Attached is a memorandum of the present situation.

Mr. McCuiston is to draw up a docket item for fellowships for special studies and planning in the state Negro educational programs. This will include the training of county agents and state agents as well as assistants in the Department of Education. Mr. Embree approved \$15,000. be appropriated for the first year.

Attached is a memorandum on the situation in the states regarding state agents and assistants and the recommendations of our staff. Mr. Embree is to take this question up with Mr. Arnett on February 26.

Mr. McCuiston is to study the general field of teacher training. He mentioned such possible approaches to improvement of teachers as -

- (1) selection of student material
- (2) improvement of teachers in the service to community development
- (3) financial study of state systems

February 12, 1930

JR7  
(AKS)

P

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February 12, 1930

State agents and assistants

Alabama	Invite McGhee to go <u>away</u> . Get in another assistant.
Arkansas	Let ride
Florida	Associate Williams. County Supt. Rickards
Georgia	Associate to W.B.Hill - Dixon
Kentucky	Assistant
Louisiana	Assistant
Maryland	OK
Mississippi	Let ride
Missouri	Let ride
North Carolina	Increase G.H.Ferguson's salary - New State Agent County Supt.Allen " " Acres " " Fitzgerald
Oklahoma	Assistant - City Supt. Bell
South Carolina	?
Tennessee	Assistant
Texas	Assistant
Virginia	Associate - R.V.Long

BUILDING AGENTS

*shop*  
*Vocational Supervisor*

Alabama ✓

M. H. Griffin —

*none (B.T. Washington)*

Arkansas

R.C.Childress —

*Requested*

Florida

Will hear from S.L.S. —

*Will hear*

Georgia

New Man —

*✓ ✓*

Kentucky ✓

Not necessary —

Louisiana <

J. S. Jones —

*Has one*

Maryland ✓

Not necessary —

Mississippi

W.W.Blackburn

State College. Vocational  
Supervisor 5 years.

North Carolina ✓

Dr.G.E.Davis —

*?*

Oklahoma

State College. Vocational  
Supervisor. \$1600 for bus  
and part of expense.

South Carolina

State College. Vocational  
Supervisor. Will hear.

Tennessee

R. E. Clay —

*Requested*

Texas ✓

Will hear —

*?*

Virginia ✓

T. C. Walker —

*?*

Missouri ✓

*50,000 for 5 yrs.*

~~AKS~~

H

P

JR7

1  
Sommersham, etc.

Mr. Embree:

If you approve, I would like to have Leonard Rieser secure a copy of each of the dockets for Executive Committee meetings as well as those of the entire Board. Mr. Rieser as our attorney has to approve the minutes of these meetings and since he has a special interest in the Fund's program, I think can be more intelligently informed by receiving these dockets. I know he is interested in reading them.

(A.L.S.)

February 12, 1930

I think it would be much better for him to get minutes, not dockets. The minutes now go out promptly after meetings. There are often changes between proposals and actions. I am convinced that dockets (which are simply elaborate order of business) should be closely held in the office. Ed

AKS

February 21, 1930

I had a long telephone conversation this morning with Miss Graham. She stated that she could not get any satisfaction out of a letter sent to the National Urban League relative to their League secretaries in different cities. I think Miss Graham believes that the National Urban League feels that since they will be expected to co-operate so largely in the Survey that the JRF should have considered them before it was undertaken, and this is the reason Mr. Jones was not very definite in his reply to her letter. She feels that my attitude, especially, toward the Urban League will retard cooperation on the part of the League officials in helping her secure the assistance of the Urban Leagues in getting this material.

I told Miss Graham my attitude, whatever that meant, should nothave anything to do with her securing whatever information the League has. I pointed out that the Urban League is supposed to be a clearing house where persons needing information on any lines the League is supposed to know about could go and get it with promptness and should get it with the hearty cooperation of the League officials. Miss Graham felt that since I was going to be in New York, I should in some way explain to Mr. Jones why we did not get them into the picture when the plans were being made for the study, since, as she said, this particular line of work is supposed to be one of the larger emphases of the League's program. I advised that whereas I would see both Hill and Jones on other matters, I would be pleased to answer any questions that Mr. Jones might ask. However, I certainly did not want to take up in detail with him our program as I thought that could be done better by Mr. Woofter, and in an official way. She did not seem to be very much satisfied with our interview and thought I should be more "conciliatory" than what she thought was my state of mind at the time of the conference.

Miss Graham and I have never been able to agree on what we thought the Urban League should do, and whenever the Urban League is brought into the picture with Miss Graham she is immediately on the defensive. It will be a hard matter to get her to see my point of view.

This memorandum is for your confidential information.

GRA

GEORGE R. ARTHUR

FISK  
UNIVERSITY

7 2R7  
J  
February 24, 1930.

(Mr. Stern: I am attaching a letter from  
Mr. Duggan of the Department of  
Education of Atlanta Georgia regarding the Georgia  
Illiteracy Campaign.

Mr. Duggan asked me when I was there  
whether or not a \$2,500 bill paid for by the Coca-  
Cola Company for their primers would be considered a  
contribution that we could match. The Coca-Cola Com-  
pany, as you know, had its name printed in the front  
of the booklet. My own feeling in the matter is that  
we do not consider this a payment eligible for match-  
ing by us.

NWL:CO

NATHAN W. LEVIN

Mr. Embree: *[initials]*

Mr. Arthur: *[initials]*

*P* *207 (ans)*  
The attached is a copy of a survey which Mr. H. F. Cotterman, Professor of Agricultural Education and Associate Dean of the College of Education at the University of Maryland, made of Hampton. It may be good as far as it goes but it is not comprehensive.

As I mentioned to you, Dr. Black of Harvard has been strongly recommended to me as the ablest economist on agricultural questions in this country. He might be considered as the third member of the committee which the Tuskegee Trustees are to choose to survey the Institute. It occurs to me that Dr. Woofter might also be considered as the third member of this committee along with Presidents Hubert and Hope. Dr. Woofter is well versed in agricultural problems and concentrated in this field in his educational background. The knowledge which he will have gained through the study he is making for us of both the rural and urban economic status of the Negro should give him an unusual perspective of the position of Tuskegee in relation to the problems of this group. *investigate*

Dr. Woofter informed me confidentially that he has been asked to carry<sup>on</sup> the study of minority groups of the President's Committee on Research in Social Trends. This will give additional continuity to the work which he is now doing on ~~our present~~ study.

*A.E.S.*  
March 4, 1930.

encl.

FISK  
UNIVERSITY

APPENDIX B

(1)

College Park, Maryland  
October 9, 1929

Dr. George P. Phenix  
Acting Principal  
Hampton Institute, Virginia

Dear Dr. Phenix:

Following are my reactions to the rather hastily made survey of the situation as found at Hampton Institute, in terms of the two major questions propounded to me this morning, which were:

(1) Is there a place or need for a private Negro agricultural college for the training of agricultural leaders or are the Negro Land-Grant colleges able to meet this need?

(2) What can be done at Hampton to reduce the high cost of agricultural instruction or rather, the high cost of maintenance of the agricultural plants?

My reply to the first question is in the affirmative. I think there is yet a need and will be for a long time to come for an institution which has done the work of Hampton and which has the possibilities and opportunities which Hampton offers. In the first place, Hampton's work in Agricultural Education has been one of pioneering and there is yet much pioneering to be done in this field, both for colored people and white. The great burden of pioneering, it seems, must be done by private institutions. Public institutions too frequently merely follow the standards which have been set, which means that some institution on private funds must be free to experiment with different types of training and point the way. This has been the function of many of the large private institutions and is certainly one of the burdens which Hampton has carried and which it should continue to bear.

For many years Hampton's pioneering in the field of Agricultural Education was in the lower secondary levels. Her purchase of the large Shellbanks Farm to provide deserving students a means of earning their way through school was indeed a noble service well executed.



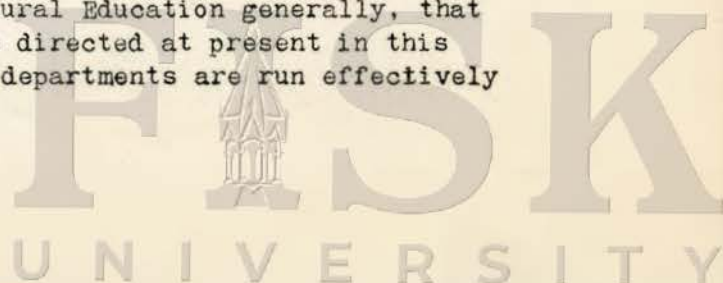
With the development of high-schools and other secondary institutions for colored students in the States, Hampton very appropriately ascended to the college level of work and has been pointing the way with her usual thoroughness in this field. With the recent development of Land-Grant colleges for Negroes, there might be the question in the minds of some whether or not Hampton had about exhausted the possibilities in the field of Agricultural Education and whether these institutions were not now prepared to take her place. But familiarity with the actual situation in many states would lead almost any forward looking person to the conclusion that Hampton's work in this field is not yet done. Few of the Negro Land-Grant college institutions have the funds or the trained personnel to develop the type of institutional demonstration production-projects necessary to make the work of vocational teachers, county agents, farmers, and other leaders as successful as the situation demands. In fact, such schools must depend for a long time to come on an institution like Hampton for needed additions to their faculties. Without question Hampton's facilities and Hampton's attitudes fit her to continue her pioneering and to step into the next higher level of instruction in this field by offering graduate work to meet the needs of the leaders mentioned. In the face of these facts, there seems only one answer, Hampton's work in Agricultural Education should go on stepping up as rapidly as advisable into the higher levels of training in order that leaders may be developed for the work which the Negro race has immediately before it. In the way of summary it might well be said that Hampton's mission now is the training of teachers and other leaders to carry to a very much larger population the thing she formerly did for the secondary students who came to her doors.

In regard to the second question - the high cost of agricultural instruction and the maintenance of the departments--there are many difficulties and factors involved. In the first place, the thoroughness of the training and the type of person Hampton should be expected to graduate, make necessary for students' familiarity in detail with many of the important enterprises in farming and a working knowledge with many more. Naturally, it might be expected the maintenance of demonstration facilities in these fields is costly, and that her agricultural plots cannot be expected to carry the cost of such instruction. However, inasmuch as Hampton's problem does not seem to be that of experimentation or research work in the technical fields of agriculture as is the case with most of the Land-Grant colleges, she may be in a position to reduce her costs very materially by productive projects which she can readily maintain on her own land as a part of her laboratory facilities.

In the second place, there are many small charges for materials and equipment, travel to farms, and the like, which must be charged to instruction on regular school budgets, just as chalk, paper, ink, etc., are so charged. A superficial view of the accounting here does not lead me to believe that the charges so made are more exorbitant than elsewhere. In fact, it might be readily maintained that more of the teachers' and foreman's salaries should be charged to instruction budgets than is now the case.

In the third place, the development of productive students' projects for juniors and seniors in the various agricultural departments is unique and particularly commendable and these, I have reason to believe, are being copied elsewhere and is another example of the splendid pioneering which Hampton has done. In this respect, I am not passing on the size of projects or the way in which they are handled or any of the attendant detail, but the idea is particularly sound and is exceedingly attractive to all persons thoroughly acquainted with the theory of vocational education and of vocational training. But these projects, important and as necessary as they are, call for land and material which can be expected to produce no more than the overhead ordinarily chargeable to commercial agricultural land, rental, share or otherwise.

To cut the cost of maintenance in her Agricultural School there are two things which Hampton could do with her present equipment and facilities. One of these is to reduce the diversity of her demonstrations in certain of her agricultural departments and the other is to urge the development of departmental production-projects which would run more or less independently of the instruction and of students' projects. By reducing the diversity of demonstrations, more of the time of foremen and heads of departments could be given to the latter proposal. Successful production-projects could be used somewhat as a check by both students and instructors against the production-projects of students. Furthermore, this would have a very splendid reaction on the instructor in the way of professional improvement. It would keep him conversant with the every day problems of the producer under commercial conditions and would tend to keep him particularly fit not only for practical discussion in the classroom, but for Extension work with vocational teachers, county agents, and groups of farmers. In fact, it would seem that Hampton ought to be a reference center for practical information of this type which departments would gather through their production activities. It would seem to me, considering the conditions in the field of Agricultural Education generally, that Hampton's pioneering could very well be directed at present in this direction. If departmental production departments are run effectively



on a basis that seems feasible under the extenuating circumstances and if staff charges are not too heavy, or other general service charges are not allotted to cost of maintenance of agricultural plots, there seems no reason why they should turn in losses. In fact, there is every reason to believe that with proper management on the part of heads of departments and foremen, substantial gains on the commercial farm level could be demonstrated and the total cost chargeable to the agricultural division thereby materially reduced.

Shellbanks Farm, due to its enormous size, cannot help but be a very great drain on the man energy and finances allocated to the School of Agriculture. This land proposition seems to be an inheritance from a former worthy project, but somewhat too large for present needs. In fact, from the standpoint of needed agricultural instruction and demonstration it seems almost for want of a better word, a kind of "white elephant" to the whole situation. At a very conservative estimate, probably not more than 250 to 300 acres are desirable to provide for the market milk and swine production projects which this land demonstrates. Either Shellbanks Farm should be disposed of entirely and another more suitable tract purchased, or only a part of Shellbanks corresponding to a normal size farm be charged to the agricultural division. Even so, considering the enormous size of its buildings and general lay-out, it could never be a normal family farm situation of the type for which Smith-Hughes teachers should train Negro farmers. Personally, were I responsible for the management of the agricultural division, I would much prefer to dispose of Shellbanks and purchase a small, more suitable tract of the kind necessary for productive demonstration work in the training of teachers. Just what should be done with Shellbanks further than this I am unable to suggest, but effective management of 800 acres of land such as constitutes this tract is very much more of a project than the administration of a school should be expected to handle as a part of a program for training rural leaders of the type mentioned above.

I shall be glad to consider any questions which you may care to write me, but by the very nature of the case, cannot make more than the most general statement without further investigation. It would not be fair to the institution or to myself for me to do so.

(signed)

H. F. Cotterman  
Professor Agricultural Education,  
Associate Dean, College of  
Education, University of Maryland.



P

JRJ

Memorandum - Wednesday, March 12 -

Telephone conversation with Fred McCuistion. Discussed with Mr. McCuistion the situation in regard to the study of the State A. & M. College at Nashville and the criticisms that were made regarding Mr. Ben Hubert's participating in these studies. Mr. McCuistion stated that he had heard some criticism from President Gandy and felt that President Hale had some reservation as regards Mr. Hubert's making a study of Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute. Mr. McCuistion agreed that this was largely due to jealousy on the part of a President of one State institution toward another. We agreed that he is to proceed with the study as he has time and that Mr. Hubert will be asked to come up to advise on the agricultural side.

( A.K.S. )

P

JR 7


Mr. Stern: At the May, 1929, meeting of the Trustees a resolution (2930-1) was passed appropriating the sum of \$595,520 for "aspects of the rural school program." Allotments of this sum were made for various items, such as construction, rural school libraries, etc., and included an allotment of \$8,000 for rural school radios. It was "provided further that the officers are authorized to make adjustments between allotments within the limits of the total appropriation." It would thus appear that since this \$8,000 for radios was not an individual appropriation, it would not be necessary to lapse it but merely to adjust it as suggested in the resolution.

This appropriation was made for the fiscal year; that is, from July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930. It may be found on p. 136 of the minutes.

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To date 11 battery radios have been shipped, and 16 electric radios. Miss Elvidge estimates shipping charges at \$5.00 per radio (since all charges have not yet come through we can only estimate this). At these figures the following total to date would be indicated:

11 battery radios at \$75 - 1/3 \$825	\$275.00
16 electric sets at \$90 - 1/3 \$1440	480.00
Shipping - 27 sets at \$5.00	<u>135.00</u>
TOTAL	\$890.00

  
Marjorie Miller

March 17, 1930

AKS

HLH

3/27/30

NATIONAL NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE

Please refer to the third paragraph of your letter of March 18 to Mr. W. C. Kelley:

"It seems to me that the soundest procedure for those men and women who are being trained in schools and colleges is to equip themselves for employment not only in seasoned Negro business enterprises of today but also to prepare themselves so that they can make a place in white national organizations. A beginning could be made, by the proper approach, in securing employment in those chains which have branches in neighborhoods in which Negroes live."

This position seems to me so fundamental and at the same time so orthodox that I find it difficult to understand how it can be in conflict with the principle of the National Negro Business League. I wonder if you would be willing to indicate the principle of the NNBL with which this is in disagreement.

Mr. Kelly states that we have the moral support of the NNBL but that they do not have any money. Unless the magazine had the support of Negro businessmen to the extent that they would be willing to subscribe and advertise in it I do not believe that it could be of much use. It would be interesting to know what Mr. Kelley's qualifications are for the position of editor of a business magazine.

HLH.M

FISK  
UNIVERSITY

7 JRF  
(AKS)

MMD

4/5/30

Appeal from Jacksonville, Fla.

We have been in correspondence with the Jacksonville people and Dr. Taliaferro Clark is visiting Jacksonville just about this time. I anticipate that he will present his report when he is next in Chicago. That will be shortly before the trustee meeting, probably about April 22.

I see no reason why Sears should <sup>not</sup> do whatever they are accustomed to do in the way of local contribution. If the Fund aided, it would naturally have to be in a more substantial amount.

MMD:MR

*hld*  
Michael M. Davis

7

JAC 7

April 15, 1930

Dear (Mr. Stern): In discussing school libraries with Mr. Rosenwald, he asked whether it might be better hereafter to have these libraries assembled in New York City, possibly at the office of one of the publishers. His thought was that since most of the books were published in New York, we might save freight by having them assembled there, and that also we might delegate the whole responsibility for getting the books together to some agency outside of our office.

I am passing on the suggestion for whatever it may be worth. Let's discuss it.

ERE:MLU

ERWIN R. EMBREE

# Julius Rosenwald

925 S. Homan Avenue  
CHICAGO

*JR 7*

Journal Voucher No. 101

Date April, 30, 1930

Explanation	Fol.	Offer No.	Debit	Credit
<p>Accounts Receivable - <u>A. K. Stern</u> <i>(Stern)</i></p> <p>Stein Alstrin and Company</p> <p>To adjust entry made in cash book on April 23, 1930.</p> <p>Amount paid by Mr. Stern to Mr. Rosenwald for the purchase of Sears Roebuck and Co. Stock.</p>			\$ 44,402.55	\$ 44,402.55
<p>Prepared By</p> <p>D. E.</p>	<p>Checked By</p>	<p>Posted By</p>	<p>Authorized</p>	

UNIVERSITY

# Julius Rosenwald Fund

900 SOUTH HOMAN AVENUE

CHICAGO

EDWIN R. EMBREE  
PRESIDENT

ALFRED K. STERN  
DIRECTOR & SECRETARY

NATHAN W. LEVIN  
COMPTROLLER

7 May 2, 1930.

Dear Mr. Arthur: I should like to discuss  
this program with you when  
I see you either at Little Rock or here at the  
office. It occurs to me that the plan of asking  
for a written statement might be one which you  
could propose using in the granting of fellowships  
particularly to vocational teachers.

Sincerely yours,

AKS:CM

*AK Stern*

Mr. George R. Arthur,  
c/o Mrs. Minnie Tassant,  
2339 Soniat Street,  
New Orleans, Louisiana.

encl.

El	5/19		0

**FIISK**  
UNIVERSITY

# COPY

May 2, 1930.

Dear Mr. Hubert:      The attached is a form letter which I am sending to Drs. Phoenix and Moton, and Presidents Hale and Wilkinson. You will note that I have used Dr. Black's plan of submitting a statement in each case. I think this will give us some tangible evidence of the kind of thinking that the prospective candidates may be doing.

Although there is no hurry about the selection of candidates for any of these fellowships, it would seem to me that as many as we can definitely decide upon should be chosen and arrangements made for them to go away to college next fall. This should give us ample time to go over a number of candidates. I am going to spend a few days at each of the summer schools and may have a chance to meet these candidates personally. You understand that we are looking to you to make final recommendations both as to the candidates and choice of institutions to which they may go.

Sincerely yours,

ALFRED K. STERN

AKS:CM

Mr. B. F. Hubert,  
Georgia State Industrial College,  
Industrial College, Georgia.

encl.



COPY

May 2, 1930.

Dear Dr. Phenix: You were no doubt informed about the conference which was held in Savannah, Georgia, last January, by Mr. Pierce who represented Hampton as well as the Extension Bureau. In addition to proposing the establishment of three summer schools, this Committee recommended that fellowships be secured for the following:

1. For two home demonstration agents - one woman and one man - in each of the five states represented at this conference. It was thought that these fellowships ought to be granted in most cases to the supervisors or to others whose work would warrant a year's training at a northern university having a strong agricultural college.

I should like to have the applicant who is recommended for one of these fellowships submit a statement of about one thousand words outlining what he or she believes can be accomplished by dissemination of information on the farmers' problems through extension methods, as well as outlining some of the important problems related to their work which in their minds need to be solved. This statement should not be construed to mean that the applicants are thereby entering into a competition but rather giving expression to their ideas. It would be preferable to have such a statement come in the form of a letter addressed to me and written in long hand.

2. That one fellowship be granted to a Smith-Hughes agricultural teacher in each of the five states represented. It was suggested that these fellowships be awarded as a prize for the master teacher in each of these states.

I should like to have the applicant who is recommended for one of these fellowships submit a statement of about one thousand words outlining what he or she believes can be accomplished by Smith-Hughes agricultural teachers, as well as outlining some of the important problems related to their work which in their minds need to be solved. As mentioned above, I should like to have this in the form of a letter addressed to me and written in long hand.

3. That ten fellowships be granted for the training of agricultural

May 2, 1930

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

COPY

economists who are to serve on the staff of the three State Land Grant Colleges represented at the conference and at Hampton and Tuskegee. These men are to be chosen with a great deal of care and arrangements are to be made in advance with the President of each College that when the candidates have returned from a year's training at a northern university and have had a year in the field, a position of importance will be awaiting them on the teaching staff with a commensurate salary. As was recommended by Dr. C. B. Smith, Chief of the Extension Bureau, one of the candidates is to specialize in farm management and the other in marketing.

Although provision has been made in our appropriation for funds to cover this fellowship for two years, it would seem to us advisable to make no definite commitment with the candidates for the two-year period but to tell them that their work will be reviewed at the end of the first year and if it seems warranted, an additional grant will be made for the second year of work in the field. It should be definitely understood though that an additional year's work is to be spent in the field if the record of the candidate's first year seems to justify it.

Mr. B. F. Hubert has consented to assist you in the choice of these candidates. If a promising man cannot be found at once, we would prefer that a recommendation be deferred until such a man is available even if it requires waiting for some time. Mr. Hubert, in consultation with others, can be of assistance in arranging for the choice of college to which the candidates are to go. Among those have been mentioned: Minnesota, Cornell, California, Wisconsin and Iowa.

The applicant who is finally selected for either of these fellowships is to submit a statement of a thousand words on the subject of what the opportunities are for the dissemination of information on agricultural economics to the Negro farmers of the South as well as an outline of the types of problems that need to be solved. As in the other instances, this statement should not be construed to mean that the applicant is thereby entering a competition but rather giving expression to his ideas. As mentioned before, it would be preferable to have the statement come to me in the form of a letter and written in long hand.

You will be interested to know that in addition to the heads of the Extension Bureau and the Federal Board for Vocational Education in Washington, opinions have been expressed by Dr. E. G. Hourse, Agricultural Economist at Brookings Institution, Dr. John Black, Agricultural Economist at Harvard University, and others, approving this plan and stating that it is one of the best things that could be done to strengthen the agricultural department in any college.

May 2, 1930.

## JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

COPY

As far as the amount of money is concerned, to be made available for each of these fellowships, that should be determined primarily on the needs of the candidate. It is our policy in granting scholarship or fellowships that a careful analysis be made of the amount necessary to support the individual while he is in training. (The average amount of our grants have been approximately \$1,000.) The candidate should bear in mind that by taking this course, he is so improving himself that he should be in a position to secure a larger salary and should be willing to make some sacrifices in so equipping himself. Each case, especially those of the agricultural economists, should be gone into separately.

We reserve the right to substitute another state or college if any one of those now being considered does not show sufficient interest or cannot find acceptable candidates. You will note that we are restricting considering candidates for the above fellowships to five states. This is to give us an opportunity to determine how significant the results of this program will be and so to guide us in recommending to our Trustees the extending of this proposal to other states. Primarily, of course, the success of this venture will depend upon the interest of the Presidents of the Colleges involved and the intelligence with which candidates are chosen. We enlist your enthusiastic cooperation in furthering this plan. Please give me any suggestions which you may have and if there is any further information which you desire, kindly do not hesitate to request it.

Sincerely yours,

AKS:CM

ALFRED K. STERN

Dr. Geo. P. Phenix,  
Hampton Normal and Industrial Institute,  
Hampton, Virginia.

CC Mr. J. B. Pierce

FISK  
UNIVERSITY

7  
JEF  
(AKS)  
✓ - RSR  
Mr. Rubinow  
Mr. Levin

Dr. Glenn is the Superintendent of Schools in Birmingham, Alabama. He is one of the ablest city superintendents in the country and has done an excellent job in that city. We are discussing with him a large trade school development. It is now his plan to secure about three hundred thousand dollars from a bond issue in the fall for such a school. Mr. Embree has agreed to recommend \$150,000 from the Fund to this project.

Please do what you can to entertain him and charge it to the Fund. This goes to propaganda expenses. Incidentally he is a very nice fellow.

AKS:MS

5/6/30

AKS.

Memorandum

JRF  
(AKS memo)

May 13 -

Dr. J. C. Wright, Director of the Federal Board for Vocational Education and AKS. Discussed industrial high school program. JR came in for a visit. Dr. Wright further explained the extent to which industrial education was being projected into the public school system and the part that the Federal Board was taking. Through this Board, \$6,000,000 in federal funds - the only federal money put into the public schools - was distributed in 1928 with \$21,000,000 being matched by states and local communities. Dr. Wright explained that the Board makes a careful check through some forty odd supervisors on the effectiveness of the industrial and agricultural education which is being taught in these schools. He stated that the test is largely whether the students secure and hold the jobs they are trained for. In Dr. Wright's estimation, industrial and agricultural education is the greatest factor in public school education in keeping students attuned to the community life.

Dr. Wright discussed with AKS a possible contribution to the American Vocational Association. They have between eight and ten thousand members. They hold annual meetings and conferences. The purpose of the Association is largely to promote in industry, labor, the schools, and in the minds of the public, the importance of vocational education. AKS stated that both JR and the Fund were not disposed to contribute to national organizations. I gave Dr. Wright no further encouragement than that I would discuss it with ERE.

A.K.S.

Memorandum

June 10 -

Mr. J. Ray Arnold, President of the J. R. Arnold Lumber Company at Groveland, Florida, and AKS. He is interested in the Mount Verde Industrial School and also Chairman of the School Board. Mr. Arnold was referred to me by Herman Waldeck, Vice President of the Continental-Commercial Bank. He is a man of large means, his companies being rated by Bradstreet as having a net worth of over \$8,000,000.

He has a special interest in developing gardens in the South, similar to the Magnolia and Azalea Gardens at Charleston, on a commercial basis, and is organizing a company with a \$2,500,000. capitalization. He is interested in securing subscriptions to this company and has already received encouragement and commitments from such men as the President of the Seaboard Railway, General Atterbury of the Pennsylvania Railroad and a number of others.

I informed Mr. Arnold that I did not believe either the Fund or Mr. Rosenwald would care to take a financial interest in this project although I thought it was a fine thing for him to organize. He is going to keep me informed as to its development.

Mr. Rubinow came in for part of the time. I discussed this with him after Mr. Arnold had left. If Mr. Arnold has great difficulty in getting subscriptions, I thought that the children might want to consider this in relation to their Mother's estate.

A.K.S.

AKS:CM

June 11 -

ERE AND AKS. Went over a number of items including retrenched program of Fund. AKS believed that the rural school appropriation could be cut at the rate of \$50,000 a year; state colleges and industrial high schools would require a minimum of \$300,000. a year - (Negro universities, county libraries and Negro welfare are not to be included in this item). AKS felt \$100,000 a year for scholarships too low. It was understood that no decision is to be reached at this time on any sums to be included in the conspectus of the future program of the Fund to be presented to the Trustees in the fall.

FISK  
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7 JR 7  
(AKS:)

In considering the preparation of personnel for teaching in industrial high schools - and elsewhere for that matter - I have grave reservations of the value of summer terms. If we are going to prepare really qualified teachers, as we should, my opinion is that we should square ourselves off and do a good job. This, I think, means not less than a full year. I have approved at your recommendation three or four summer scholarships for this summer, but in general I am against the idea. I had a great deal of experience in this at the Rockefeller Foundation and our conclusion, after trying the thing one way and another, was that the brief course was so transient and ephemeral that it in no way compared with the kind of thing that a person could get from the longer term.

EDWIN R. EMBREE

ERE:MS

6/16/30

Mr. Embree:

When the attached resolution has been approved, I suggest that you write a letter to Mr. Gandy stating that the officers have been authorized to extend the expiration of our appropriation of \$100,000 to December 31, 1930. It is understood that in qualifying for this \$100,000 provision will be made in the funds available for an industrial building according to the plans now under consideration.

You may want to emphasize the importance of appointing well-trained personnel to the staff of the trades as well as agricultural divisions, which will be in keeping with the standard of teaching in the rest of the institution.

I suggest further that you send a copy of your letter to Mr. Gandy to Superintendent Harris Hart who is the head of the State Board under whose jurisdiction the institution recently came. He is interested in seeing it developed along the lines we have in mind.

A.K.S.

AKS:CM

June 18, 1930

encl.

FISK  
UNIVERSITY

JR 7

July 31, 1930

Dear Mr. Stern: Mr. Harrison forwarded me this letter and report with the request that I send it on to you. You will note that considerable improvement has been made in reducing the number of vacancies as reported to you recently. There is little else to report relative to affairs in the housing project. Everybody is busy just now out there getting ready for a picnic to be held August 2nd in Washington Park.

I have just returned from Petersburg, Virginia where I attended the meeting of the Association of Teachers in Colored Schools. While there I saw most of the presidents of the Land Grant Colleges and talked over many things including primarily their support of our summer schools for extension agents. I had hoped to see President Hubert at Petersburg and took files on the summer schools and various agricultural scholarships with me. President Hubert was unable to get to Petersburg but I expect to meet him and Dr. Black at either Nashville or Orangeburg.

We have been unable to have President Hale at Nashville to name his candidates. I had a long talk with him at Petersburg and secured his promise to have the applications ready by the time I reach Nashville, August 8th. President Hubert has also been unable to furnish me with the names of his candidates for farm management and marketing. All of the other applications have been forwarded to Dr. Black and he is considering them as to the best schools and will bring his recommendations to the conference.

Some of the men nominated have found it impossible to take advantage of the scholarships this year. This is especially true of two men recommended by Hampton Institute. We have not pushed the naming of successors to candidates unable to go because we have felt it would be better to go slow and get the best men possible, even if we had to wait another year to do it.

Reports from Dr. Shenn, Mrs. Malcolm, Mr. Pierce at Hampton and Mr. Campbell at Tuskegee lead us to believe that at least 90% of three hundred extension agents, Smith Hughes men, etc., men and women will attend summer schools. The teaching

TSJK  
UNIVERSITY

Mr. Stern - 2

7/31/30

personnel is about completed and courses of study are rounding themselves out under the direction of Mrs. Malcolm and Dr. Shenn.

Mr. Keller at Harvard writes that the Arkansas man and Mr. Johnson from Columbia, South Carolina are enrolled at Harvard and seem to be enjoying their studies.

Miss Matz left for her vacation last Wednesday and Mr. Embree left last night. I shall leave Chicago about August 8 and shall circulate between the three summer schools. You will, of course, be able to reach me at any time through the Chicago office.

The Binga Bank was closed today - "frozen assets" I understand.

With best wishes for your good health,  
I remain,

Yours truly,

GRA:VD

Mr. Alfred K. Stern  
Frank Tourist Company  
10 Rue Edward VII  
Paris  
France

FISK  
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AKS

MMD

October 6, 1930

### Savannah Hospital Situation

After reading the attached letter from Mr. Hubert I wrote Mr. Sam Adler asking how things were going in Savannah. I have not yet heard from him.

Last summer when Mr. Adler was here Mr. Embree, Dr. Harris and I talked with him. We agreed with him that the hospital needed a thoroughly competent superintendent and that it would be impossible at present to find a qualified Negro. We suggested that the Negro group would react favorably to the point of view of setting a high standard of qualification for such a position, provided they felt confidence in the ultimate intention of the white group to give the Negro a chance for an administrative position as well as in the medical staff.

I fear that Mr. Hubert is right in believing that there is a lack of understanding on the part of the Negro group in Savannah as to what the intentions of the controlling white group are, and a lack of understanding under such conditions is always likely to lead to dissention, if not antagonism.

If you and Mr. Arthur see Mr. Hubert, I hope you can talk with him, expressing our hope that he will be able to act as an interpreter and mediator between the two groups, and our hope that he will be invited to help in that way by Mr. Adler.

If Mr. Hubert thinks of any way in which the staff of the Fund can assist, I hope he will give us his suggestions.

MMD:MLU

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Julius Rosenwald

925 S. Homan Avenue  
CHICAGO

JPZ

To

A. K. Stern

Payment Voucher No. 1430

Date October 20, 1930

Advance

\$13.29

L. T. Ck. #193

Accounts	Offer No.	Debit	Credit
Accounts Receivable - A. K. Stern		\$13.29	
Prepared By MGJ	Checked By	Posted By	Authorized

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BACKGROUND

- B. Ruml's letter  
Meetings with Secretary Lamont

5 JR 7 (AK 8)

\$8,000 appropriated.

Influence on groups in Washington who attended meetings.

Wide distribution of facts -

National News

Magazines (Survey)

Important Negro colleges

Urban Leagues

District heads and National Board Members of Chambers of Commerce

Federal and State agricultural and educational agencies

Committees on agriculture in the Senate and House of Representatives

Members of State boards who have charge of Land Grant colleges

2000 Survey reprints to members of Sociological Societies

2500 through Interracial Commission

About 1000 to secretaries of Southern Chambers of Commerce

Requests from wide range of ind. & groups

Mr. Stern:

On December 20, 1929, Mr. Rosenwald sold 10,000 Lehman Corp. stock, 2,500 Aviation Corp. and 2,000 Kroger, creating a credit to his account at Lehman Brothers of \$816,385.80.

Lehman Brothers sold these securities, one-fifth to each of the children for \$163,885 each, which amount each of the children owes Lehman Brothers at the present time, plus interest since last December. Mr. Rosenwald's credit balance still remains with Lehman Brothers also. The stocks are being held in street name with Lehman Brothers.

If these stocks were sold by the children at the closing price last night, losses would be created for the children as follows:

2,000 Lehman - Cost	\$142,600	
- Value	<u>117,500</u>	
- Loss		\$ 25,100.00
500 Aviation - Cost	\$ 2,725	
- Value	<u>937.50</u>	
- Loss		\$ 1,787.50
416 Kroger @ Cost	\$ 18,560	
- Value	<u>9,680</u>	
- Loss		\$ 8,880.00
Loss to each		\$ 35,767.50

The two alternatives in the sale of the stock are that the children direct that this stock be sold in the open market, creating losses to the extent indicated. They would then each owe Lehman Brothers about \$36,000 and Lehman Brothers would pay Mr. Rosenwald in cash \$832,000.

The second alternative is for each of the children to direct that these securities be sold to Mr. Rosenwald at the market, in which case each of the children would owe Lehman about \$36,000. Lehman Brothers would deliver the stock to Mr. Rosenwald and his credit balance would be sufficient to pay for the stock and to receive in addition approximately \$160,000 in cash.

From my conversation with Mr. Rosenwald I understand that Lehman Brothers advise that the latter alternative would be perfectly proper. Mr. Rieser, however, suggests that objections might be raised to this transaction by the income tax authorities who might consider that this was not a real sale or purchase in which case the losses sustained by Mr. Rosenwald on this transaction in 1929 might be disallowed.

NWL:CO  
November 21, 1930

Mr. Embree:

JRF

(Mr. Stern:) The Columbus Public Schools claim \$7,774.16 although the balance of our appropriation unpaid is only \$7,368.32.

They have spent to date \$91,623.38 on the project of which we have paid \$15,131.68, leaving \$76,491.70 expended from other sources. Our appropriation was on the basis of one dollar from us for four dollars from other sources. Our share, therefore, is \$19,122.92 on which we have already paid \$15,131.68, leaving \$3,991.24 due at this time. I am accordingly sending a check for only \$4,000 instead of the \$7,774.16 they request.

NWL:CO

NATHAN W. LEVIN

December 2, 1930

Correct carbon

JPZ

Mr. Stern:

In re: The Menorah Association

The claims made in the first paragraph of the letter from Judge Horner, Abel Davis, et. al., seem to be to be valid. Mr. Hurwitz was here recently to ask Mr. Rosenwald to underwrite this Emergency Fund and we were all interested in what he had to say about the Association and the Journal. Mr. Rosenwald, however, did not care to contribute, and it is for this reason, I suppose, that the Association has had to make an appeal to the public.

RAYMOND S. RUBINOW

RSR:HJ  
12/4/30

(AKS)

ERE

12/4/30

Southern School Program Expenditures

I do not want to seem unduly saving and niggardly, but I am very loath to see expenditures made at the present time except as they are for exceedingly important items. I am thinking especially about the southern school program.

I have gathered the impression that the Nashville office, and possibly you, were anxious to use as much as possible of the large appropriation for this year. Quite aside from depleting our principal, I think we should keep in mind that in this program our major objective is to establish momentum. If in a period of depression the South commits more than it properly can to Negro schools, we may be in danger of forcing growth. Furthermore, if we are to hold ~~the~~ the appropriations of next year to \$350,000, we should not make actual payments of this year very much above that amount. I should think our payments, as well as our appropriations, might wisely decrease about \$50,000 a year. We paid out last year about \$450,000. I think our payments for the current year should be held within \$400,000 and I think they will unless our own men engage in undue stimulation of projects.

Mr. Credle, for instance, somewhat jokingly reported that his last trip to North Carolina meant payments of \$30,000 by the Fund. Since the payments to the large schools now run to such sizeable figures, I think we should hold these to the minimum. It would be much better to get one or two good demonstrations under way in each state than to try to assist in too many schools.

If you agree, please pass this conservative word on to the Nashville office.

EDWIN R. EMBREE

FISK  
UNIVERSITY

2R7  
Mr. Stern:

According to my understanding of the Voluntary Trust for Mrs. Stern, she has an eleven thousand share interest and should have received during 1930 \$27,500. As far as I can determine, she received only \$22,082 and only one stock dividend of 110 shares whereas she should have received three stock dividends of 110 shares.

I have been informed by Mr. Rieser that the estate income was distributable to the beneficiaries after March 15, 1931. Mrs. Stern's share of this trust is 21,525 shares and 2,080 shares. On the 21,525 share lot she should have received \$40,360 but actually received only \$26,939.76. On the 2,080 share lot she should have received \$3,900 and actually received only \$2,613.69.

NATHAN W. LEVIN

NWL:GO

December 5, 1930

# Julius Rosenwald Fund

925 S. Homan Avenue

CHICAGO

To

C. &amp; E. I. R. R.

Payment Voucher No. 3644

Date December 5, 1930

Transportation to Nashville, Tennessee for Mr. (Alfred Stern) *(20 Corp)* - - - - \$22.62

Chk. #3292

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
Chicago Office Administration - Travel	2930-144	\$22.62	
Prepared by MGJ	Checked by	Posted by	For Controller

Miss Elvidge,

Please issue check for \$22.62  
to C. & E. I. R.R. - transportation to Nashville,  
Tennessee.

*Ans*  
A.K.S.

12-5

FISK  
UNIVERSITY

JR 7

Mr. Stern:

All the securities in the Lehman account for Mrs. Stern were sold out, creating a debit balance of \$35,595.80. However, 412 Kroger were sold ex-dividend and there has been received on December 2, \$103 cash dividend and 4-12/100 shares stock dividend. It think it would be wise if you wrote Lehman Brothers a letter directing that these 4-12/100 shares be sold and credited to Mrs. Stern's account.

NWL:CO

December 5, 1930



# Julius Rosenwald Fund

925 S. Homan Avenue

CHICAGO

Journal Voucher No. 404

Date December 9, 1930

Explanation	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
Chicago Office Administration	2930-144	\$193.60	
Travel			
Appropriation Payments		\$193.60	
Working Capital Control			\$193.60
Advance for Travel			
<p>Mr. Stern's Unaccounted for Balance as of</p> <p>    11/1/30 - - - - - \$ 43.60</p> <p>Received during November - - - - - 150.00</p> <p>                                                    \$193.60</p> <p>Deficit reported at end of November - 52.90</p> <p>Expenses reported in Book for " - \$246.50</p> <p>(\$52.90 paid on voucher #3658 - Ck. #3306)</p>			
Prepared By	Checked By	Posted By	For Controller
MGJ			

FIISK

UNIVERSITY

4

JR7

(Mr. Stern:

The following is the statement by Mr. Levin of our present commitment against the five thousand dollars set aside for scholarships for studies in the southern school program. You will notice that there is an unallocated balance of less than two thousand dollars. I am perfectly willing to approve as a charge against this balance \$200 or even a little more for printing the reports of McGuistion and possibly others at the recent conference at Peabody. But I think in reporting this to Mr. Smith it would be well for you to call his attention to the present state of this budget item and make sure that he and McGuistion are planning to bring their total allocations within the total sum of five thousand dollars. In other words, they should be considering each item recommended not only on its own merits, but in comparison with other things that they may be wanting to do in this field.

ERE:VD

12/15/30

EDWIN R. EMBREE