

FELLOWSHIPS

JMB

June 15, 1944

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

My dear Mr. Embree:

I would be experiencing pangs of conscience in leaving Tuskegee at this time were it not for the fact that during these four years a competent staff has been trained. In view of this, I felt that I could leave with the assurance that the program would operate with a minimum of loss.

From all indications, Mr. Maurice D'Artigue, Minister of Education for Haiti is willing to revise the school system of his country. Specifically, the field party to Haiti is composed of a teacher in the crafts, a teacher trainer for both the boys and the girls normal institutes, a teacher of agriculture, health education and home economics. It is my understanding that we will begin immediately to revise the teacher training programs so that they will develop a type of teacher capable of meeting the needs of the peasants in the rural schools of Haiti. I have had four years of good training in this field.

The administrative organization under which this program will operate involves joint cooperation between Haiti and America. The vehicle for this work will be the American-Haitian Educational Foundation. I shall be the Director of this organization.

I hope that I may depend upon your continued friendship and support in this new work. In view of this, I am at this early date extending you an invitation to visit Haiti. I am sure that both you and Mr. Wale would be of great help to us in our approach to this problem. May I express again my sincere thanks and appreciation for the support which the Rosenwald Fund has given to Tuskegee Institute. I hope that the work that was carried on there gave you reason to feel that your interest was not without justification. After June 21, a letter addressed in care of Mr. Maurice D'Artigue, Minister of Education for Haiti, Port-au-Prince, Haiti, will reach me.

Very truly yours,

( J. Max Bond )

JMB:be

FISK  
UNIVERSITY

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND  
4901 Ellis Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois

The Julius Rosenwald Fund is making a review of the Negro fellowships which it has granted during the past seven years. Since an appraisal of our activity thus far in this field will naturally have some effect on future policy, it is requested that all persons who have received fellowship grants from the Fund cooperate by filling in carefully the brief information asked for on the following blank and returning the information promptly to the Fund.

SCHOLARSHIP

Name J. Max Bond

Position at time grant was made Director of Interracial Commission

Specific purpose of the fellowship study to study non-white minority groups under Doctor E. S. Bogardus - University of Southern California Los Angeles, Cal.

Subject studied under the fellowship (or special work accomplished) Dissertation on the Negro in Los Angeles Was completed - Studies were made of Japanese problem.

Institution at which fellowship study was carried on (or, if no specific institution was attended, state nature and place of the work carried out under the grant)

University of Southern California - Los Angeles California

Present position or occupation Supervisor of Negro program - Tennessee Valley Authority - Knoxville, Tenn.

Your opinion of benefits received from the fellowship A study of the non-white minority groups on the Pacific coast was extremely helpful. I am receiving a type of training that has proved invaluable in aiding me in my present work with the Authority - In my present capacity I am serving as a coordinator of this program as it affects the Negro minority - I shall never be able to repay the fund for the benefits that have come to me through the study opportunity that was awarded.

Other reports or comments may be written on the back of this sheet

SCHOLARSHIP

APPLICATION FOR FELLOWSHIP - SCHOLARSHIP

TO

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

900 South Homan Avenue

Date May 25 1931

Name in full J. Max Bond

Present Address 214 Pythian Temple Louisville Kentucky  
Number Street City State

Home Address 2540 Magazine Louisville Kentucky  
(Permanent) Number Street City State

Place of birth Nashville Tenn Date of birth September 1902 Age 28

Father's name James Bond Address [Deceased] Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

Social Status \_\_\_\_\_ Date of marriage August 1931  
Single Married or divorced

Mother Wife husband's name Mrs. Jane A. Bond Age \_\_\_\_\_  
Customary legal signature

Address 2540 Magazine Louisville Kentucky  
Number Street City State

Number of children none Age and sex \_\_\_\_\_

Physical condition of family \_\_\_\_\_

Are the above dependent? My mother is at present dependent

Health of Applicant

Weight 163 Height 5'11" Previous illnesses \_\_\_\_\_  
feet inches details of type and date

Illnesses during past twelve months No

Physical impairment - degree and how long existing None

Most recent complete physical examination - when and by whom April 15, 1931

by Dr. J.E. Laine

Physician's recommendations \_\_\_\_\_

Have these been acted upon? \_\_\_\_\_



EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Name of Institution	Address	Attendance		Diploma or Degree awarded and date
		From	To	
<u>GENERAL</u>				
Elementary	Lincoln Institute	Lincoln	Ridge Ky	
High School	Simmons University	Louisville	Kentucky	1917-1922
Normal School				
College	Chicago K.M.C.A. College			1922-1922 B.P.E

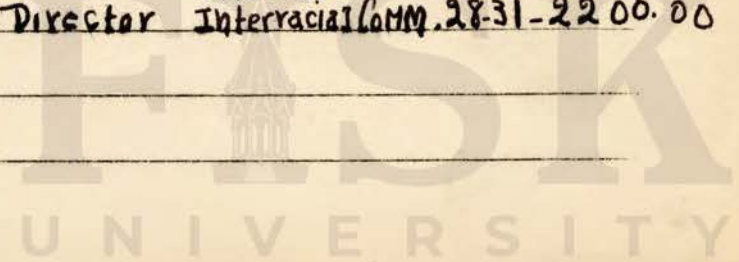
PROFESSIONAL

Nurses' Training				
Medical School				
University or Post graduate	Pittsburgh University			1926-1931 (Thesis - (the 18 Rosenwald Associations))

Note--(Medical graduates will please list internships, residence service or other hospital or professional experience under Positions Held.)

POSITIONS HELD - EXPERIENCE

Name of Institution	Address	Position	Under direction of	Date--		Annual Salary
				From-	To-	
Chicago Board of Education	Chicago - Illinois	Social Worker	C. H. English	24-26	-	1620.00
Centre Ave. YMCA	Pittsburgh Pa. Louisville	Recreation Director	S. R. Morse	26-28	-	1800.00
Ky. Interracial Commission	Kentucky	Director	Atlanta Interracial Comm.	28-31	-	2200.00



What is your present position? Director of Kentucky Commission

How long have you held it? Two years Present salary 2200.00

Do you seek further training for this position? yes Why? I desire to make

a more substantial contribution to this field - further, if I am  
to do my present work well, I must secure more training  
Do you wish training for another position? No If so, what and why? \_\_\_\_\_

What course of study do you wish to take for this purpose? Educational Sociology

Social Psychology, Economics, Statistical Methods, {Special Studies on}  
Political Economy Anthropology {Race Relations}

What degree are you working for? Ph.D.

What institution offers the best opportunity for this study? Chicago University  
University of California - or Columbia University

If special medical study, under whose supervision? \_\_\_\_\_

Have you assurance this individual or institution will admit you as a student? yes

When does it begin? October 1, 1931 When will it end? August 28

Have you positive assurance of a position after completion of further study? yes

If so, what is the position? \_\_\_\_\_

By whom is assurance given? my employer DR. Will W. Alexander

What financial assistance can you depend upon from present employer, school, or-  
ganization or family? not any

If you are a student and employed outside of school, how many hours per day do you  
work? \_\_\_\_\_ What are they? \_\_\_\_\_

Where employed? \_\_\_\_\_

How much do you earn? \_\_\_\_\_

Will this continue and how long? \_\_\_\_\_



Itemize the expenses for your period of study.

Beginning October 1 Ending August 28

Room	\$ 364.00	Tuition	\$ 400.00
Board	\$ 480.00	Extra-curricular fees	\$ 25.00
Laundry	\$ 52.00	Books	\$ 75.00
Clothing	\$	Transportation	\$ 22.50
Insurance	\$ 100.00	Special equipment	\$
Miscellaneous	\$		\$
	\$		\$
	\$		\$

Is the above figured for semester or quarter? Quarter

What is the total amount required for the proposed period of study? 1518.50

How much can you provide? \$ 118.50

How much do you need from the Julius Rosenwald Fund? \$ 1400.00

for the period beginning October 1 1931, Ending August 28 1931.

References -

Name	Address	In what way and when has this person known you or your work?
✓ Dr. Rufus Clement	1633 N. Jefferson St. Louisville Ky	Works with me in Kentucky - 28-31
✓ Dr. Will W. Alexander	703 Standard Bldg. Atlanta Georgia	as an Employer - 25-31
Dr. Charles Johnson	Fisk University Nashville Tenn.	Have received advice from him relative to my work - 26-31
Dr. John Hope	Atlanta University Atlanta Ga	20-31
Dr. Q. A. W. Rohrbach	Pittsburgh University Kentucky State Industries	He was my Major Advisor - 26-31
✓ President B. B. Atwood	College - Frankfort Ky	We have worked together - 26-31
✓ President R. A. Kent	Louisville University Louisville Kentucky	Have worked on various projects 28-31



SUBJECTS STUDIED SINCE COMPLETION HIGH SCHOOL

Name of subject                      Institution  
(school or college)                      Number of semesters  
or quarters                      Year

Psychology	University of Pittsburgh	4 Semesters	1927
English	" " " "	4 " " "	" " "
Economics	" " " "	1 " " "	1928
Education	" " " "	18 " " "	27-28
Sociology	Chicago University	1 Quarters	1925
Statistical Methods	University of Pittsburgh	2 Semesters	1927-28
Sociology	" " " "	7 " " "	1928
Religious Ed.	Chicago Y.M.C.A. College	6 Quarters	1922-26
English	" " " "	2 " " "	22-26
Zoology	" " " "	1 " " "	22-26
Phy	" " " "	4 " " "	22-26
Physical activities	" " " "	11 " " "	" " "
Anatomy	" " " "	3 " " "	" " "
Phys and Chemistry	" " " "	1 " " "	" " "
Sociology	" " " "	2 " " "	" " "
Hygiene	" " " "	5 " " "	" " "
Science	" " " "	3 " " "	" " "
Economics	" " " "	1 " " "	" " "
Church History	" " " "	1 " " "	" " "
Physical Education	" " " "	5 " " "	" " "
Bible	" " " "	5 " " "	" " "

Please attach photograph measuring not more than 2"x4"

SCHOLARSHIP

APPLICATION FOR FELLOWSHIP

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

900 South Homan Avenue

Date March 14, 1932

PERSONAL HISTORY

Name in full J. Max Bond  
Present address 1006 East 28th Street - Los Angeles California  
Permanent address 2540 Magazine Street, Louisville Kentucky  
Place of birth Nashville Tenn. Date of birth Sept. 1902  
Single, married, widowed, divorced Married  
Name and address of wife or husband (Wife) 1633 West Jefferson St. Louisville Kentucky  
Number of children Not any Age and sex \_\_\_\_\_  
Dependents Two To what extent partially Relation Wife and mother  
Father's name James Bond Address Deceased Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

HEALTH OF APPLICANT

Weight 164 Height 5 ft, 11 in Previous illnesses None  
feet inches details and date

Illnesses during past twelve months None

Physical impairment—degree and how long existing \_\_\_\_\_

Most recent complete physical examination—when and by whom September 14, 1931

Physician's recommendations (Good physical condition)

Have these been acted upon? \_\_\_\_\_

General health of family (Good)

FISK UNIVERSITY



Give a list of the scholarships or fellowships you have previously held or now hold:

The Julius Rosenwald Scholarship- Sept. 1. 1931 to Sept 1, 1932

Interracial

Present position? Worker From 1928 To 1931 Salary? \$2200  
Univ. Southern California

Do you seek further training for this or another position? Yes What and where? California

For the same position.

Have you positive assurance of a position after completion of further study? Yes

If so, what is the position? My same work: Dir. Kentucky Interracial Commission

By whom is assurance given? Dr. W.W. Alexander

What course of study do you wish to take? Sociology

For what degree are you working? I have not attempted to work for any definite Degree  
I have been trying to take subjects that would give me knowledge of the  
Racial situation in America. University of Southern California

What institution offers best opportunity for this study? University of Southern California

When does the course begin and when does it end? September 1, 1932 to Sept 1, 1933

Have your credits been accepted without condition? Yes

Courses you propose to take:

Major Sociology

Minor Economics and Education

What financial assistance can you depend upon from present employer, school, family, or organization?

Not any

If you are a student and employed outside of school, how many hours per day do you work? I am not employed

What are they?

Where employed? How much do you earn?

Will this continue? How long?

What is the total amount required for the proposed period of study? \$1500.00

How much can you provide? Not any of it



In addition to filling out the application blank, we are asking that you write an essay of not more than five hundred words, stating the major problem in your field, as you see it, and your reason for believing that additional training will enable you to help solve that problem, or, at least to make a contribution as a result of a wider experience. (Please use pages 5 and 6 for this essay.)

In the lines that are to follow, I shall attempt to give a terse explanation of the research problem upon which I am now working. In this connection, it might be of interest to the readers of this statement <sup>to know</sup> that I have almost completed an analysis of the population composition of Los Angeles; this has been a most difficult job due to the following circumstances: first, all data obtained upon this subject must first be broken up into their various racial categories; second, the Board of Education and other departments of the city are conservative and hesitant in regard to the data that they possess. This matter will be dealt with in the final pages of this investigation. Two other phases of this problem have been gone into in some detail. The first being a study of the extent of dependency and unemployment among Negroes and the second having to do with Public Opinion as it is reflected in the white and Negro newspapers of this city.

#### Scope of Present Study

In this study five distinct racial groups will be dealt with: the Japanese, the Mexican, the Negro, the Philipino and the white group. An intensive study will be made of the Negro problem while only a cursory investigation will be made of other racial groups, for comparative purposes only.

#### Statement of the Problem

Living within the corporate boundaries of the city of Los Angeles are four distinct racial groups, the Negro, the Japanese The Mexican, The Philipino and the Caucasian. The white group

represents the majority while the four remaining races represent the minority. These minority groups are confronted with certain antagonisms directed against their progress by the majority group. The majority group defends their antipathies in the following manner: They hate the Japanese, the Mexicans and the Philipinos because they claim that this group refuses to be assimilated; The Negro is disliked because he can be assimilated. It is also stated that the Negro is objectionable because he is too foward. Social workers, providing relief and Social Welfare for this group declare that for the first time in the history of the city, the Negro is becoming a definite problem. ( In a section of this study that the writer has almost completed, he has discovered several reasons why the Negro is becoming a problem; this section has to do with unemployment and dependency.)

Here we have four distinct minority groups who are set apart, so to speak, by certain physical characteristics common to the race which they represent. Restrictions, discriminations, legislation and racial antagonisms are the control devices that the majority group employs in maintaining their desired position. It naturally follows that a series of problems have grown out of this peculiar racial situation that can be understood only by a careful analysis of the facts at hand. Since these racial groups vary in color, and supposedly, in culture, from the majority group, it becomes apparent that a study of these groups will reveal new facts concerning racial conflicts as the problem was formely a black and white problem.

#### The Purpose of this Study

Not only will this study aid the writer, who will be engaged in Interracial work in the South, to understand the racial problem as it exists in that section of America, but those workers in Los Angeles and in other sections of the country, who are providing welfare programs for the various groups, will undoubtedly find a ready use for the final materials of this investigation. ( The Social Welfare Agencies of Los Angeles are particularly interested. A completed spot map, showing the distribution of the Negro

population of the city of Los Angeles, has already been used to great advantage.)

Tentative Outline

I.  
The population composition of the city of Los Angeles by race. a- Negro...b-Mexican...c-Japanese...d- Philipino....e-white.

II.  
Selected Ecological Factors: (Areas) Comparative....  
Poverty, Dependency, Crime and delinquency, Housing and Health Concentration and Invasion.

III.  
Attitudes and Public Opinion. ( The writer plans to use the test devised by Charles S. Johnson for ascertaining racial attitudes. Comparative.

IV.  
Occupational Choices.....Economic Resources.

V.  
Agencies.....Social....Recreational.....and Religious.

VI.  
Racial Legislation in California

This study will be directed by the professors at the University of Southern California.

SCHOLARSHIP

April 20, 1932

My dear Mr. Bond: I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the Committee on Fellowships of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, you were awarded a grant of \$1,000 for an additional year of study in Sociology at the University of Southern California.

Further correspondence concerning your work, the procedure in payments on the fellowship, and other details should be carried on with Mr. George R. Arthur of this office.

The Trustees and Officers of the Fund take much satisfaction in being able to cooperate with you in your plans for further study.

Very truly yours,

ERE:VH

ERWIN R. EMBREE

Mr. J. Max Bond  
1006 East 28th Street  
Los Angeles, California

FISK  
UNIVERSITY

# SCHOLARSHIP

July 1, 1931

My dear Mr. Bond: I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the Committee on Fellowships of the Julius Rosenwald Fund you were awarded a grant of \$1,200, plus transportation, to study sociology during the year 1931-1932. Transportation is added to the original grant in order that you may go to the University of California, the preference of the Committee on Awards.

The award is made subject to approval of your proposed course of study by the Officers of this Fund and your acceptance for the course with proper credits by the University of California.

We suggest that you make application promptly for enrollment and obtain the assurance of the authorities of the university that on the basis of your present credits, you will be eligible for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the end of one year of study.

Further correspondence concerning your work, the procedure in payments on the fellowship, and other details should be carried on with Mr. George R. Arthur of this office.

The Trustees and Officers of the Fund take much satisfaction in being able to cooperate with you in your plans for further study.

Very truly yours,

ERE:VH

EDWIN R. EMBREE

Mr. J. Max Bond  
214 Pythian Temple  
Louisville, Kentucky

FISK  
UNIVERSITY

SCHOLARSHIP

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND  
900 South Homan Avenue,  
Chicago, Illinois.

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20

Confidential Report on Candidate for Scholarship.

Name of Candidate J. Max Bond, Interracial Commission

Report Requested of Dr. Q. A. W. Rohrbach, Pittsburgh University

The above-named candidate has applied to this foundation for a scholarship to enable him to secure further training in Sociology, and has given your name as a reference.

We should appreciate a frank statement of your opinion of this candidate's abilities and personal characteristics. In what way and when have you known the candidate and his work?

Your reply will be held in strictest confidence.

*George R. Arthur*  
Associate for Negro Welfare

REPORT:

To Whom it May Concern:

Mr. Max Bond has written a thesis under my direction on the Rosenwald Foundation in connection with Colored Y.M.C.A.'s. He will, in all likelihood, receive his Master of Arts degree in August, 1931.

He is a colored man with a good deal of executive ability, thoroughly responsible, and rather well trained. I commend him to you for your serious consideration.

*Q.A.W. Rohrbach*  
Q.A.W. Rohrbach,  
Professor and Head of Department.

LKW



# SCHOLARSHIP

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND  
900 South Homan Avenue  
Chicago.

CONFIDENTIAL

YEAR 1931-1932

1932-1933

Name Bond, J. Max  
Address University of Southern California, Los Angeles  
Present Address Kentucky Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Louisville, Ky.  
Occupation Director  
Plan. \_\_\_\_\_

Aid to secure Ph. D. in Sociology

Comments A. B. 1922 from Simmons University, Louisville. Will receive M. A. from Pittsburgh in August, 1931. Has been doing social work since 1924 and for past three years has been Director of the Kentucky Commission on Interracial Cooperation. Superior intelligence, excellent character, high idealism, energetic, shows initiative.

Applicant's References W. W. Alexander  
R. B. Atwood, President, Kentucky State College  
R. A. Kent, President Louisville University  
Dr. Emory G. Bogardus, Univ. of So. Calif.

Other References \_\_\_\_\_

Action of Standing Committee \$1,200 granted June 26, 1931  
\$1,000 granted April 2, 1932

FISK  
UNIVERSITY







CC Dr. Alexander

SCHOLARSHIP

April 12, 1934

Dear Mr. Bond: We are of course interested in the situation outlined in your recent letter, and we have been trying to decide the way in which we can be of help. At the present time, as I understand it, you are receiving a fellowship from the General Education Board. Do you think there is any likelihood of getting that extended for another year? I imagine your real problem is not only the financing of the next two or three months but the question of the whole year between now and the time when you may take up your duties at Dillard University if, as I have supposed, you are to receive an appointment there.

Since the time is relatively short, and since I realize that you must have some assurance as to your ability to complete the work for your doctorate, I am awarding a fellowship of the amount you suggest, namely \$275.00, to carry you from June to August. If agreeable to you, we will make payments as follows: \$100 on June 1 and July 1, and \$75 on August 1.

If you have not already done so, I suggest that you correspond with Dr. Alexander about your future plans, especially about the possibility of support from the General Education Board or from other sources during the remainder of the coming year.

We hear excellent reports of your work in Los Angeles and we are glad to be able to cooperate further in carrying this work forward.

Very truly yours,

ERE:MCW

Mr. J. Max Bond  
1333 West 37th Place  
Los Angeles, California

EDWIN R. EMBREE

FISK  
UNIVERSITY

APR 13 1934

Young Men's Christian Association

CLARSHIP

1008 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET

2/18/32  
 EDR  
 LA  
 LOS ANGELES, CAL.  
 February 16, 1932

CORRESPONDENCE ROOM



Mr George R. Arthur  
 925 Homan Avenue  
 Chicago Illinois

Bond - J mad

My dear Mr. Arthur:

For the last six months I have been here at the University of Southern California engaged in earnest study. During that time I have made considerable progress with the study that I am making of the Mexican and Negro problem in Los Angeles California. My professors and advisor at the University have intimated to me that my work has been very satisfactory to them.

This brings to mind the fact that the men of the Rosenwald Foundation have not only honored me, through the investment that has been made in aiding me to further my training, but by their award have they shown a special confidence in my future- A trust that shall never be violated, a trust that demands from me the best that I have to give.

Mr. Arthur, I write you this letter in order to tell you of the desire that urges me on and makes me feel that I shall justify the investment and the confidence that men have shown in me. And further, in this manner do I intend to see to it that the interest that my father took in me, the poverty that he endured and the sacrifices that he made, for my advancement shall not have been

FISK UNIVERSITY

# Young Men's Christian Association

1008 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET

CORRESPONDENCE ROOM



LOS ANGELES, CAL.

made in vain.

The following words are said with a deal of modesty and in a spirit of humility; yet, I do believe that I have caught the spirit that has moved men and made them useful servants, willing to do the small thing well, willing to work and to work hard.

The purpose of this letter is not to try to impress you with my unique abilities and the special talents that I possess; but have, however, attempted to let you know how grateful I am for such an opportunity and to tell you that I am, to the best of my ability, using my every energy in upholding the confidence that has been placed in me.

When a man has a deep conviction in regard to his life's work and is preparing to make of himself a useful citizen he finds need for showing his appreciation to those who have helped him realize his ambitions. This desire is perhaps familiar to you who in your early training had deep convictions in regard to the part that you would take in life.

I remain very cordially yours,

*J. Max Bond*  
J. Max Bond

FISK  
UNIVERSITY

"Taught by the Power that Pities Me, I Learned to Pity Them"

---

## The Twenty-Eighth Street Branch

OF THE

## Los Angeles Young Men's Christian Association

PRESENTS A

### Memorial Day Program

IN HONOR OF THE MEMORY OF

# JULIUS ROSENWALD

NOTED MERCHANT-PRINCE AND PHILANTHROPIST

Sunday Afternoon, February 7th, 1932

PROMPTLY AT THREE-THIRTY O'CLOCK

To which You and Your Friends are Invited

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING  
1006 E. 28th STREET

### Program

Music	- - - -	First A. M. E. Church Choir
Invocation,	- - -	Rev. B. St. Felix Isaacs
Life of Julius Rosenwald,	-	Mrs. Mattie S. Nelson
"Lift Every Voice and Sing",	- - -	Audience
Presentation of Speaker,	-	Mr. I. Irving Lipsitch
Address.	- - - -	Judge Lester W Roth Superior Court, Los Angeles

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"I am a great believer in the influence of one man upon other men, for good or bad."—JULIUS ROSENWALD.

FISK  
UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA  
UNIVERSITY PARK  
LOS ANGELES

SCHOLARSHIP

March 4, 1932

Go 8	AT 8		

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

Mr. George R. Arthur  
Associate for Negro Welfare  
900 South Homan Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr. Arthur:

I am writing you with reference to Mr. J. Max Bond who has been studying in our department this year. He has begun a study in the field of race relations in Los Angeles. While his main interest is primarily in the Negro, yet he is undertaking a study which is familiarizing him with the total racial problem in this community. In considering his plans of study, I have learned with regret that his "scholarship" will allow him only until September to complete his present investigation. Due to the proportions of this study, its general importance, and the difficulty that a worker in this field experiences in securing adequate and reliable data, I believe that an extension of time would be of great benefit to Mr. Bond.

His general earnestness, sincerity, and investigative qualifications would seem to warrant an extension of time to Mr. Bond for study at the University of Southern California. May I add that since Mr. Bond has come a great distance to study and since his field is unique, it would be decidedly unfortunate for him to leave an unfinished piece of research. My colleagues and I agree that, if it is at all possible, Mr. Bond should have an extension of time enabling him to remain another year for the completion of his project.

Sincerely yours,

Emory Bogardus

*Emory Bogardus*  
Send Bond to Mr. Bogardus - and have him get Bond to fill immediately stating at out and amount of money & time under scope and description of present study - GA

FISK  
UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA  
UNIVERSITY PARK  
LOS ANGELES

March 4, 1932

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

*JRA*  
*will you please ask Bondell?*  
*EDE*

SCHOLARSHIP

ERE	8	EDE	o
<i>JRA</i>		<i>JRA</i>	<i>J</i>

Mr. Edwin R. Embree  
President of the Julius Rosenwald Foundation  
900 South Homan Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr. Embree:

Mr. J. Max Bond who has been a graduate student in our department here at the University of Southern California has been doing splendid work, and has entered upon a valuable piece of research. He has undertaken a study that will acquaint him with the general racial problem existing in Los Angeles and vicinity. In talking with him regarding his plans for next year, I have learned that his "scholarship" will terminate in September which I think is unfortunate, first, because Mr. Bond has come considerable distance to study a racial problem which is unique and, second, because the project which he is pursuing will require another year for its completion. He has made such satisfactory progress in his study of the Negro problem and the related racial problems in this area that the need for a renewal of his "scholarship" is genuine. Any further investment that may be made in the training and preparation of Mr. Bond will be decidedly worth while, and I believe that another year in Southern California would greatly increase his efficiency as a future worker in the South. Another year will enable him to complete the study which he has begun this year, and will place him that much nearer to a Ph.D. degree.

Yours sincerely,

*Emory Bogardus*

FISK  
UNIVERSITY

*File with  
Max Bond*

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA  
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
LOS ANGELES

SCHOLARSHIP

March 12, 1932.

Mr. Edwin R. Embree  
President of the Julius Rosenwald Foundation  
900 Homan Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois.

	ERE	17		0
	<i>SEA</i>		<i>GRA</i>	0

My dear Sir:

It has come to my attention that the Julius Rosenwald Fund will be requested to consider the renewal of a scholarship for J. Max Bond who is now carrying on a piece of research work at the University of Southern California. Since his registration here Mr. Bond has begun a study of race relations in the city of Los Angeles and while his primary interest is in the study of the negro, his investigation will include comparative findings on Orientals and Mexicans. In discussing the matter with Mr. Bond I find the following to be the present situation:

- 1- Racial conditions in Los Angeles are difficult to duplicate in any other American city:
- 2- Relationships of value and of promise have already been established with certain social agencies in the city of Los Angeles which are making use of the material worked up by Mr. Bond:
- 3- The cooperation accorded Mr. Bond by his special instructors here is both sympathetic and productive and these instructors would be glad to have the work carried on further.

While I do not know your policy in matters of this character I am persuaded that Mr. Bond is a very worthy recipient of your encouragement and will make the very best possible use of any assistance which it may be possible for you to give him.

Faithfully yours,

*A. S. von Klunzsch*

President.



SCHOLARSHIP  
1006 East 28th Street  
Los Angeles California  
March 12, 1932

Mr. George R. Arthur  
Associate for Negro Welfare  
The Julius Rosenwald Fund  
900 South Homan Avenue  
Chicago Illinois

*Bond - J. May*

My dear Mr. Arthur:

In a spirit expressive and akin to that sentiment that prompted my father to drive a Steer, his tuition, across seventy five miles of mountainous country to Berea College, I am writing you concerning the renewal of my scholarship.

I desire to have you know that I realize what would be involved in such a consideration. It is the realization of the ~~importance~~ of this act that gives me the feeling that upon this act depends, in a large manner, my entire career. Yet, even though I do have an intuitive consciousness of the significance of this act, my spirit is calm and unruffled; I have a great confidence in worthy aims. In other words, I feel impelled to make this request; it seems to me to be the only step to take under the present circumstances.

Here are the reasons that I give for desiring to renew my scholarship: first, I have a study under way that I find impossible to complete by September. Second, the problem that I am investigating is not to be duplicated in any other American city. Third, I have come a great distance to avail myself of the knowledge to be derived from conducting such a study. Should I leave it unfinished I fear that the small income that I derive from my work in Kentucky would prevent me from returning to this city for the purpose of completing this task. Fourth, "The Negro is becoming a problem in Los Angeles along with the Japanese, and Mexicans." Social workers making such statements have expressed an opinion that the type of study that is in progress would be of great service to them.

In conclusion allow me to say that I have talked

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this matter over with Doctor Bogardus, head of the Department of Sociology, Doctor Clarence Marsh Case, another of my instructors, and Doctor R. B. Von Kleinsmid, President of the University of Southern California. I went to them primarily to talk of the possibilities of securing employment for next year. I had hoped to earn my own way, realizing the generosity of the Fund. Upon learning my desire they felt that my project was of enough importance to warrant a request for a scholarship renewal for another year. Since jobs are not to be found in Los Angeles they intimated a desire to help me by bringing the matter to your attention. I have not talked with them this week and I do not know what they have done. Should they write you I hope the above explanation will account for their interest.

Just as I have appreciated your consideration of me during the present year, I shall, in the same spirit, appreciate any further consideration that might be manifested in me. I remain,

Sincerely yours

*J. Max Bond*  
J. Max Bond

gag 29- A 20 SCHOLARSHIP  
1539 West 37th Place  
Los Angeles, California  
March 28, 1934

Mr. George R. Arthur  
4901 Ellis Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr. Arthur:

In spite of the fact that my present financial condition threatens to prevent me from editing my dissertation, I have hesitated to make a request either to the General Education Board or to the Rosenwald Foundation for additional funds.

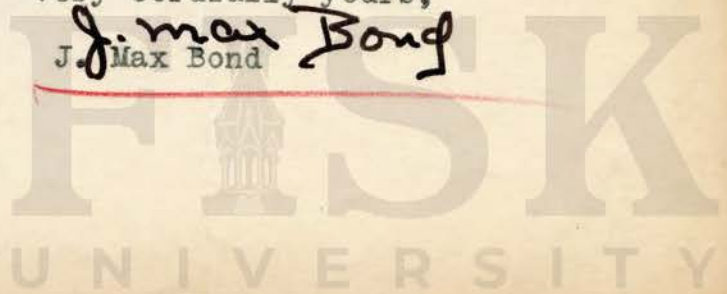
In regard to the General Education Board, May I say that their scholarship award was made only after I had stated that the amount that they offered me would be sufficient for my purposes. As to the Rosenwald Fund, their past generosity to me renders it impossible for me to make any further requests of them.

I am wondering, Mr. Athur, if there is any service that I could render as a worker for the Fund while I am on the Pacific Coast, that would enable me to earn enough with which to met the expenses of travel. If I could earn the required amount, one hundred and twenty-five dollars, I am sure that I could use the amount that I have on hand in getting my dissertation edited. I should be grateful to hear from you in regard to this or any other proposal.

There might be a possibility that I have made a real contribution in that chapter of my work that has to do with the minority techniques of the Japanese and the Negro.

Mrs. Bond and I were indeed happy to have had the pleasure of seeing you.

Very cordially yours,  
J. Max Bond



# SCHOLARSHIP

1539 West 37th Place  
Los Angeles, California  
April 5, 1934

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

	ERE	9	ERE	4/9
	DC.			

My dear Mr. Embree:

When Mr. Arthur visited Los Angeles, I had the pleasure of reviewing with him several chapters of the second study that I am making. This study has to do with the Negro in Los Angeles. At that time I was certain that this research project would be completed by June, at which time I had intended to submit it to the University as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Ph. D. degree.

After a recent conference with Doctor Bogardus, however, it was decided that the study would require additional time for its completion. I am confident that the work will be finished and approved by the University by the middle of August, at which time it seems probable that the Ph.D. degree will be conferred.

I had not foreseen this necessity for remaining in California throughout the summer. Hence, I am totally unprepared financially to meet this additional demand. To remain here will require an additional expenditure of \$275.00.

I am writing to you, Mr. Embree, to ask if it will be possible for me to secure this amount of money from the Fund. If this request is granted, I am wondering if the award could be made on the basis of a loan, which I should repay to the Foundation next year, after I have secured a job.

I am not unmindful of the past generosity of the Fund to me.

Thanking you for your earliest consideration of the matter proposed in this letter, I am

Very truly yours,  
*J. Max Bond*  
J. Max Bond

I showed this letter to Doctor Bogardus this morning. He intimated that he would be writing you soon.

APR 18 1934



# FELLOWSHIPS

April 6, 1948

My dear Max: I have held your letter of  
March 7 because I wanted to  
talk it over with Mr. Embree. He has been and  
still is in Africa. He will, however, return  
around the 17th, and at that time I will talk  
with him and see if we can develop any suggestions  
in line with your letter.

Sincerely yours,

W W A

Dr. J. Max Bond  
Department of Education  
Atlanta University  
Atlanta, Georgia

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SCHOLARSHIP

AN ESSAY  
SUBMITTED TO THE JULIUS ROSENWALD  
FUND

BY  
J. MAX BOND

214 PYTHIAN TEMPLE  
LOUISVILLE KENTUCKY  
MAY 26, 1931

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For the last two years, I have been employed by the Atlanta Interracial Commission and the State Young Men's Christian Association of Kentucky. Serving the state of Kentucky in this capacity, I have promoted a dual program of character, health and christian education for the State Y.M.C.A. For the Atlanta Interracial Commission I have carried on a definite program of race education intended to create good-will and understanding between the races and to advance the welfare of the Negro along the lines that our studies of the Negro have indicated.

I have had as my laboratory sixty-six different communities. My work as the State Y.M.C.A. Secretary has brought me in very close contact with the faculty, principals and schools located in these communities. My efforts in the field of race relations has acquainted me with the attitudes of southern white people. Both positions have given me the opportunity of working with and observing both sides of this intricate racial problem and has caused me to have a new appreciation of the mental attitudes of white and colored people. Further, the writer has been able to represent both groups and to interpret their ideals, ambitions, and attitudes to each other through the medium of popular mass meetings, impassionate interracial discussions and by encouraging both races to work together on projects intended to promote the progress and the general welfare

of the Negro. In this manner, the writer believes that substantial gains have been made in the improvement of race relations in the state of Kentucky. It follows that the type of program that we have attempted to promote has presented the Negro to his white neighbor as a worthwhile citizen. It is perhaps safe to say that in recognizing the Negro as a respected citizen the cultural status of white people has been raised in proportion to the advances that the Negro has made.

In the writer's estimation, Booker T. Washington, was the leader in this deft and subtle art of creating better race relations. He knew the age in which he lived as well as the social and economic structure of the "Old South". The genius that this man revealed, by his ability to analyze racial changes and then to direct the Negro along those lines that he needed to follow for his own advancement, is little more than remarkable. However, conditions have changed considerably since the time in which this great Negro lived. These changes are especially noticeable in the new political and educational situation of the white south. Here the aristocrats, who formerly held office are being replaced by the poorer elements of the white race who with a little education and a mite of culture are being elected to public office. They are to be found from the office of public clerk to the palatial mansion of Governor. The culture of this latter group has not been developed to the extent where they feel a deep concern for the welfare of the Negro. It would appear that they are not yet far

enough removed from their original environment of poverty and stunted opportunity to allow them to be sympathetic with the Negro and to promote his welfare. It follows that a technique entirely different from the one employed by Booker T. Washington, must be evolved to remedy these new racial conditions.

On the other hand, conditions among the Negro are changing in many and various directions. The reverse, of the political and educational situation among the whites, seems to be happening in the political and educational changes in leadership among Negroes. The ignorant and untrained leader is being replaced by a more thoroughly trained group of Negroes. There is also a noticeable change in the attitude that Negroes show toward white people by the increasing evidences of strong racial antipathies that Negroes manifest toward the majority group. The writer has visited entire communities who seem to be just as prejudiced as their white neighbors are purported to be. In this connection, the writer has come in contact with large groups of Negro students, that is as far as Kentucky is concerned, who are developing attitudes of hatred and bitterness toward the majority group, these attitudes if not curbed by a compensating philosophy, will undoubtedly curtail their usefulness as citizens.

The changes just mentioned, in the mind of the writer, are alarming and reveal even a greater need for the serious study of racial problems. These conditions seem to indicate that remedial and corrective measures must be evolved to meet these changing attitudes. In times like these the lack of a guiding philosophy as

related to the art of straight thinking on the race question, would make the minority group unmindful of the truth that the doom of any race, when nurtured on hate is inevitable. Personally a study of the structural patterns of the civilizations that existed and the social forces now at work in changing our present civilization has given the writer, as well as those with whom he has come in contact, a philosophy that has allowed us to approach the race problem without prejudice, bitterness or hate.

It is the further belief of the writer that his present educational equipment must be improved by the study of those arts and sciences that will ultimately give him the necessary knowledge and background necessary for the detection and the interpretation of the changes that occur in this complex maze of interracial attitudes. By virtue of an acquired working technique based on a thorough knowledge of the field of race relations, the writer hopes to formulate remedial and corrective measures as well as a philosophy in dealing with the problems growing out of conflicting racial attitudes, a philosophy that will help others in their approach to this problem.

The Kentucky Commission on Race Relations has already formulated a plan in aiding others in understanding the implications of an acute racial situation. On discovering that Negroes living in small Kentucky communities were in many instances unmindful of the things that they really needed for the promotion of their welfare the Commission, departed in a manner from the usual type of interracial work now being done in the south, that is, the members

of the Commission felt that the Negro leaders of our state should first of all become acquainted with the problems confronting them. With this in mind, the Commission after being advised by experts in the field of social adjustment, Charles S. Johnson, of Fisk University; Horace M. Bond, of Fisk University and Ira D. Reed of the National Urban League, called together representative Negroes from all sections of the state. After a two-day session held at the state school at Frankfort, Ky., certain goals were decided upon as a means of increasing the efficiency and the progress of the Negro race. The delegates to this conference were instructed as to the methods to be employed in reaching the goals for the coming year. (This conference was experimental and therefore no definite predictions can be made, with any degree of safety, as to its final outcome. However, some definite advances have already been realized. The writer has merely mentioned this conference to show that his present position warrants further training.)

Appearing below are the remaining types of work that the Kentucky Commission has instigated in an attempt to improve race relations:

1. Work among white students.

(a) The Commission has introduced the work to the student body of several white institutions engaged in the training of teachers. One of the results of this contact has been that the Commission has been requested to prepare a syllabus on the Negro to be used for classroom and reference material.

2. The program for Negroes

(b) At the call of the Commission, Negroes from all over the state of Kentucky met at the Frankfort State Industrial College. A serious attempt was made to discover the needs of the Negro and to advance a technique whereby these needs might be met.

3. The program among Negro students.

(c) The Director sent out from the office of the Commission definite instructions to the sixty-six organized groups in Negro schools for study in the new attitude on race relations. ( A year-round program is in the process of being organized and properly edited for the instruction of Negro students in race relations.)

The writer has merely used this method of writing the required essay, requested by the Julius Rosenwald Fund as a partial requirement for eligibility to the Julius Rosenwald Scholarship Fund, to show why the writer needs time to devote a year or more to the serious study of those subjects related to the field of race relations. The writer is not altogether interested in gaining a degree, his greater interest lies in his desire to prepare himself to make a telling contribution to the field of race relations.

Respectfully submitted,

J. Max Bond

J. Max Bond.



JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND  
900 South Homan Avenue,  
Chicago, Illinois.

SCHOLARSHIP

Confidential Report on Candidate for Scholarship.

Name of Candidate J. Max Bond, Louisville, Kentucky

Report Requested of President R. A. Kent, Louisville University

The above-named candidate has applied to this foundation for a scholarship to enable him to secure further training in Sociology, and has given your name as a reference.

We should appreciate a frank statement of your opinion of this candidate's abilities and personal characteristics. In what way and when have you known the candidate and his work?

Your reply will be held in strictest confidence.

*George R. Arthur*  
Associate for Negro Welfare

REPORT:

I have <sup>had</sup> numerous contacts with Mr. J. Max Bond since coming here. He is administrative head of the Interracial Commission, and during the two years we have organized and set up a College for Negroes under the administration of the University of Louisville.

On the basis of the contacts which I have had with Mr. Bond, I judge him to be a negro of very superior intelligence, judgment considerably above the average, or excellent character, of high idealism and in every respect a gentleman. I have had no occasion to look into this scholastic record, but from what I know of him I would judge him to be very worthy of appointment to a scholarship for further training in sociology.

*R. A. Kent w.*  
R. A. KENT, President

RAK-rtw

Dictated by Dr. Kent  
and signed in his absence.

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SCHOLARSHIP

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND  
900 South Homan Avenue,  
Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. Bond	Mr. Bond
Mr. Bond	Mr. Bond
Mr. Bond	Mr. Bond
Mr. Bond	Mr. Bond
Mr. Bond	Mr. Bond
Mr. Bond	Mr. Bond
Mr. Bond	Mr. Bond
Mr. Bond	Mr. Bond
Mr. Bond	Mr. Bond
Mr. Bond	Mr. Bond

Confidential Report on Candidate for Scholarship.

Name of Candidate J. Max. Bond, Louisville, Kentucky

Report Requested of Dr. Rufus Clement, 1633 W. Jefferson St., Louisville,

The above-named candidate has applied to this foundation for a scholarship to enable him to secure further training in Sociology, and has given your name as a reference.

We should appreciate a frank statement of your opinion of this candidate's abilities and personal characteristics. In what way and when have you known the candidate and his work?

Your reply will be held in strictest confidence.

*George P. Arthur*  
Associate for Negro Welfare

REPORT:

Dear Mr. Arthur:

I have known Mr. Bond since last December (1930). We have been thrown together a great deal in our work in Kentucky. I regard him as a man of highest character, superior intelligence, splendid energy and initiative. He is a most deserving and promising young man.

Yours very truly  
*Rufus E. Clement*

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SCHOLARSHIP

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND  
900 South Homan Avenue,  
Chicago, Illinois.

Confidential Report on Candidate for Scholarship.

Name of Candidate J. Max Bond, Louisville, Kentucky

Report Requested of President R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State Industrial College

The above-named candidate has applied to this foundation for a scholarship to enable him to secure further training in Sociology, and has given your name as a reference.

We should appreciate a frank statement of your opinion of this candidate's abilities and personal characteristics. In what way and when have you known the candidate and his work?

Your reply will be held in strictest confidence.

*George R. Arthur*  
Associate for Negro Welfare

REPORT:

Mr. J. Max Bond is a man of high ability and strong character. In his position as interracial secretary of this state, he is thrown into contact with situations that are difficult to handle. He goes about this work in such a way that his actions have met the general approval of outstanding people of both races. His strongest quality is his sincerity in dealing with folks. I heartily recommend him as being one who deserves your aid and one who has the ability to profit from further training.

*R. B. Atwood*  
R. B. ATWOOD

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JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND  
900 South Homan Avenue,  
Chicago, Illinois.

ACK. 5/30/31

SCHOLARSHIP

Confidential Report on Candidate for Scholarship.

Name of Candidate J. Max Bond, Louisville, Kentucky

Report Requested of Dr. W. W. Alexander, Atlanta, Ga.

The above-named candidate has applied to this foundation for a scholarship to enable him to secure further training in Sociology, and has given your name as a reference.

We should appreciate a frank statement of your opinion of this candidate's abilities and personal characteristics. In what way and when have you known the candidate and his work?

Your reply will be held in strictest confidence.

May 6-31.

George R. Arthur  
Associate for Negro Welfare

REPORT:

Dr James Bond, father of Max, was for many years Sec of the Ky Interracial Com. He did an excellent piece of work. After the father died the leaders in Ky sought most carefully for a successor - after much consideration Max was chosen to succeed his father. His work has been most satisfactory. He has a good mind. He is original and independent in his thinking. His spirit is fine - a sense of humor and the ability to take a detached viewpoint enables him to lead others. I consider him a most valuable man - I hope may have the opportunity for study and that he will come back to my staff. He could be greatly benefited by a year with Bagardus - will endeavor

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

900 South Homan Avenue,

Chicago, Illinois. *Jan 10*

SCHOLARSHIP

Confidential Report on Candidate for Scholarship.

Name of Candidate J. Max Bond, Interracial Commission, Kentucky

Report Requested of Dr. Charles Johnson, Fisk University

The above-named candidate has applied to this foundation for a scholarship to enable him to secure further training in Sociology, and has given your name as a reference.

We should appreciate a frank statement of your opinion of this candidate's abilities and personal characteristics. In what way and when have you known the candidate and his work?

Your reply will be held in strictest confidence.

*George R. Arthur*  
Associate for Negro Welfare

REPORT:

I have known J. Max Bond and his work for about four years, and it can be said without qualifications that he is an unusually intelligent and competent person, quite completely dependable, and well fitted for carrying out the rather important inter-racial program in the State of Kentucky which was begun by his father, Dr. James M. Bond. There is always the danger that this type of work can become so largely promotional that one eventually loses touch with the very problems which he sets out to adjust. I am, thus, very much in sympathy with Mr. Bond's desire to secure further training in sociology. His application has my endorsement

*Charles S. Johnson*  
Charles S. Johnson



## INTRODUCTION

### Origin of the Problem

*Bond-J. Max*  
SCHOLARSHIP

This study was undertaken as a result of three factors, namely:

First; The discussion on higher education facilities for Negroes in Kentucky in the 1929 Interracial Conference of Kentucky;

Second: The suggestions of the General Education Board representative, Mr. Leo Favrot, implying that there was a great need for such a study; and

Third: The request of College Administrators for definite facts relating to the Negro High School Graduate.

### Scope and Purpose of Study.

This study has to do with:

First: The graduates from Central Colored High School, 1919-1929;

- (1) The number of graduates by class years;
- (2) The percentage of the graduates attending schools above the High School grade by class years;
- (3) The schools attended by the graduates attending higher schools;
- (4) The factors that determine the selection of higher schools attended by the graduates;
- (5) The percentage of the graduates attending higher schools graduating from the higher school by class years;
- (6) The vocations of the non-graduating graduates who attended higher schools; and
- (7) The vocations of the graduates who have graduated from higher schools.

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Second: The graduates from Central Colored High School

1926-1930.

- (1) The number of graduates by class years;
- (2) The number of graduates now attending college by class years;
  - (a) The percentage of graduates now attending college by class years;
- (3) The courses which each of the graduates has taken and is taking by class years; and by total of all; and
- (4) The graduates purposes in being at college by class years and by total of all.

#### Method of the Investigation.

For part one of this study:

(1) The names, addresses, and year of graduation of the graduates were obtained from the files of the Central Colored High School Principal's office;

(2) Try-out questionnaire forms were submitted to teachers in the Louisville Public School System and to members of the Simmons University faculty for criticism and trials.

(a) The forms used were  $4\frac{1}{2}$ " by  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ",

(b) Questions were answered by checking the response;

(3) The form blanks were given to, sent to by assistants from the Department of Education of Simmons University, and forwarded by mail to the graduates;

(4) Personal interviews with the graduates;

(5) Personal interviews with the graduates' parents; and

(6) Personal interview with the graduates' high school teachers.

For part two of this study:

(1) The questionnaire form,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ " by 13", required

that the graduates write in the names of the courses they had taken and are taking, and write in their purpose for being at college.

Several examples of the type of response desired in answer to the inquiry as to their purpose for being at college were given with the hope that definite vocation choices could be expressed.

TABLE I  
INQUIRY RETURNS

Factors	Questionnaire Number	
	One	Two
Response	84.4%	83%
Invalid Responses	.7%	3.1%
Duplications	1.7%	-----
Responses Used	82%	79.9%

Table I seems to indicate that there was a random sampling of graduates which included approximately 80% of the graduates in each inquiry. Hence, one may assume that the findings of this study are representative of the entire group of graduates.

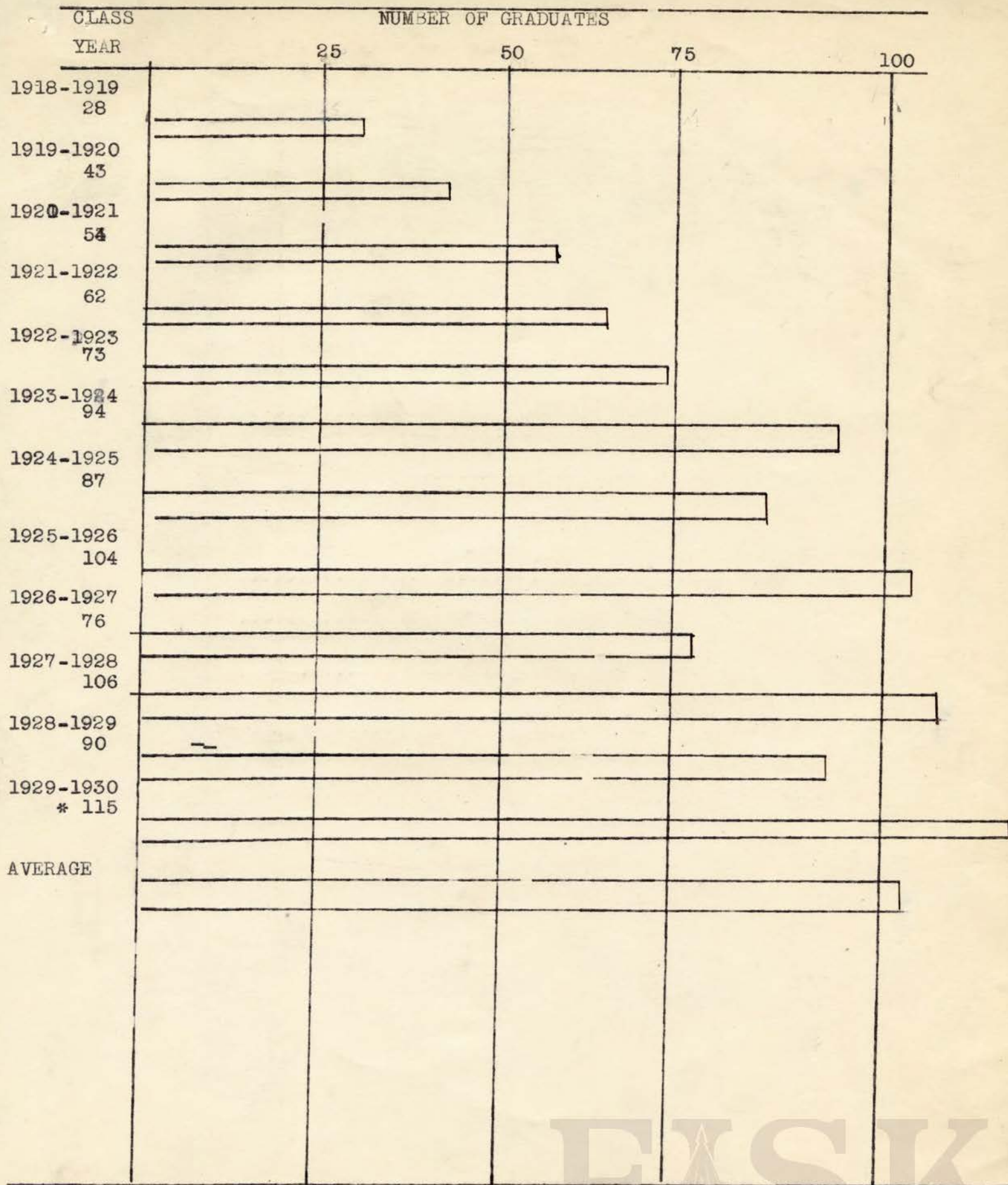


FIGURE I (CONT.)

\* APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF GRADUATES.

Total for 11 year period: 817

Figure I. The Number of graduates from Central Colored High School: 1919-1929.

## PART I

### THE GRADUATES FROM CENTRAL COLORED HIGH SCHOOL

1919-1930

#### The Number of Graduates.

As noted in Figure I, the total number of graduates from 1919 to and including 1929, was 817 students. In 1919 the number graduated was 28 students and in 1928 it had become 106 students. Thus, in nine years the number of students graduated had increased by 78 graduates.

During the alternate years from 1924 to 1930, the number of graduates decreased from the number graduated in the preceeding year. This decrease in the number graduated was greatest in 1927, however, the increase in the number graduated was greatest in the succeeding year. This study does not ascribe reasons for the decreases, however, the decreases do not tend to cause the succeeding year's number of graduates to fall below the number graduated two years previous.

The present school population and the predicted Negro population of the city tend to indicate fairly comparable numbers being graduated each succeeding year with little or no decreases and small increased within four years.

The percentage of graduates attending schools above the High School grade.

405 of the 817 students graduated from the Central High School during 1919-1929 attended some higher school. (See Figure II). This number, 405, represents 49.6% of the 817 students graduated.

One notes from Figure II that the percentage of the graduates attending higher schools varied from 39.3% in 1919 to 59.7% attending higher schools in 1922. However, 1922 was an abnormal year; the percentage of graduates who may be expected to attend higher schools, lies between 45.2% and 51.6%.

TABLE II

DISTRIBUTION OF CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES BY SCHOOLS  
ATTENDED.

Institutions for all Races	No.	Institutions for Negroes	No.
Blaker's Teachers College	2	Atlanta	14
Butler University	2	Commercial Schools	18
Chicago University	9	Fisk University	44
Chicago Normal	1	Hampton Institute	15
Columbia University-	3	Howard University	27
De Pauw	1	Lincoln University	7
Illinois University	8	Livingston College	5
Indiana State Teachers Col.	1	Knoxville College	9
Indiana University	22	Louisville Colored Normal	69
Miami University	3	Meharry Medical College	5
Michigan University	3	Simmons University	57
Northwestern University	7	Spelman College	4
Ohio State	4	Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute	9
Oberlin College	3	Virginia Collegiate Seminary	4
Pratt Institute	3	West Va. State College	4
Purdue University	9	Wilberforce University	39
Wisconsin University	1	Lincoln Institute	4
Commercial Schools	10	Ky. State College	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>316</b>

Grand Total---405

### The Schools attended by the Graduates.

Table II notes 36 schools attended by the 405 graduates attending institutions for higher training. 18 of these schools are institutions for Negroes and 18 are institutions for all races. The schools are located in the mid-western, central, border, eastern, and southern states. 89 or approximately 22% of the graduates attended schools for all races, and 316 or approximately 78% of the graduates attended schools for Negroes.

The schools attended by the graduates are located in 23 different states, and 273 or 69.4% of the graduates attended out-of-state institutions.

31.1% of the graduates attended institutions located in the city of Louisville, Kentucky.

The factors determining selection of the Higher Schools attended by the Graduates.

Table III seems to indicate that the graduates selected their schools as a result of four principal factors. They are:

- (1) School offered courses wanted;
- (2) Low rate of or free tuition;
- (3) Recognition by accrediting agencies,
- (4) Nearness of school to home;

and it seems to indicate further that, the graduates are guided in the selection of their schools by interested parties. Another potent factor, is: the probability of placement in the city school system.

## FINDINGS

1. 49% of the graduates attend some higher school;
  - (a) 39% of the graduates are now at college.
2. 65% of the graduates attending higher school attended out-of-state institutions;
  - (a) 31% of the graduates attending higher school attended institutions located in Louisville, Ky., and 4% attended institutions located in the state of Kentucky but outside of Louisville,
3. Four principal factors govern the graduates in the selection of the schools for higher training, they are:
  - (a) School offered courses wanted
  - (b) Low rate or free tuition
  - (c) Recognition by accrediting agencies
  - (d) Nearness of school to home.
4. 69 of the graduates attending higher institutions graduated from their courses.
5. The graduates completing their higher training are employed in more skilled vocations than the non-graduating graduates.
6. The graduates now at college are taking 26 different courses which will prepare them for entrance into the skilled, semi-skilled, professional, commercial, business and research vocational fields, and thus fit them for full lives of productive and useful citizenship.

PART II

THE GRADUATES FROM THE CENTRAL COLORED HIGH SCHOOL. 1926-1930.

The Number of Graduates.

Figure IV notes 491 graduates from the Central Colored High School between 1926 and including 1930, and the number of graduates varying from 76 graduates in 1927 to 115 students to graduate in 1930. (See Figure I and its discussion for decreases in the number of graduates in alternate years.)

The Percentage of Graduates attending Higher Schools.  
Graduating from Their Courses.

68.3% of 151 of the graduates graduating during 1919 and including 1925, 221 have graduated from higher schools.

Figure III notes a fairly uniform increase in the percentage of graduates completing their higher school courses. The percentage for the graduates of 1919 was 39.3% and the percentage for 1926 graduates will be 74%.

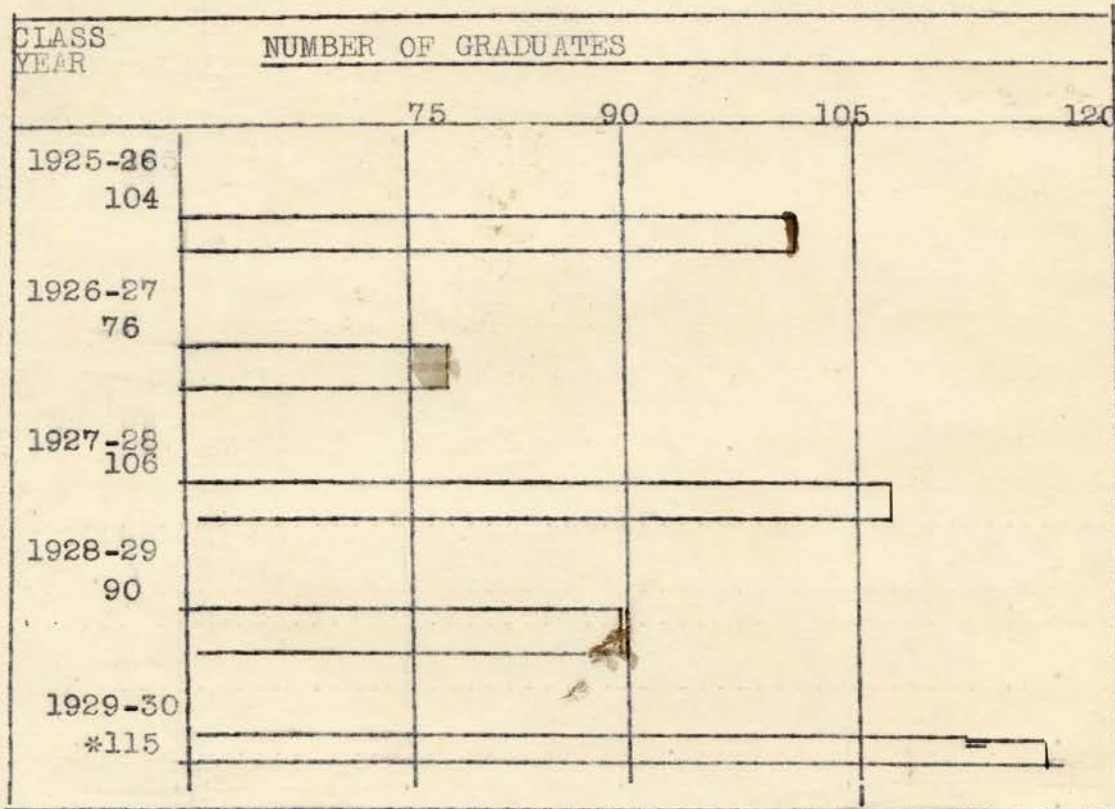
Two other factors were used in the investigation but they seem to have had a negligible influence as will be noted from the percentage checking them given in the Table III.

Table III

Factors that Determine the Selection of Schools Attended By Central High School Graduates.

No.	Factor	Percentage Checking.
1.	School offered courses wanted	64.2%
2.	Low rate of or free tuition	59.4%
3.	Recognition by accrediting agencies	43.9%
4.	Nearness of school to home	43.2%
5.	Advice of interested parties	34.5%
6.	Probability of placement in city school system	29.1%
7.	Relatives or friends attending	2.2%
8.	Denominational control	.3%

FIGURE IV.



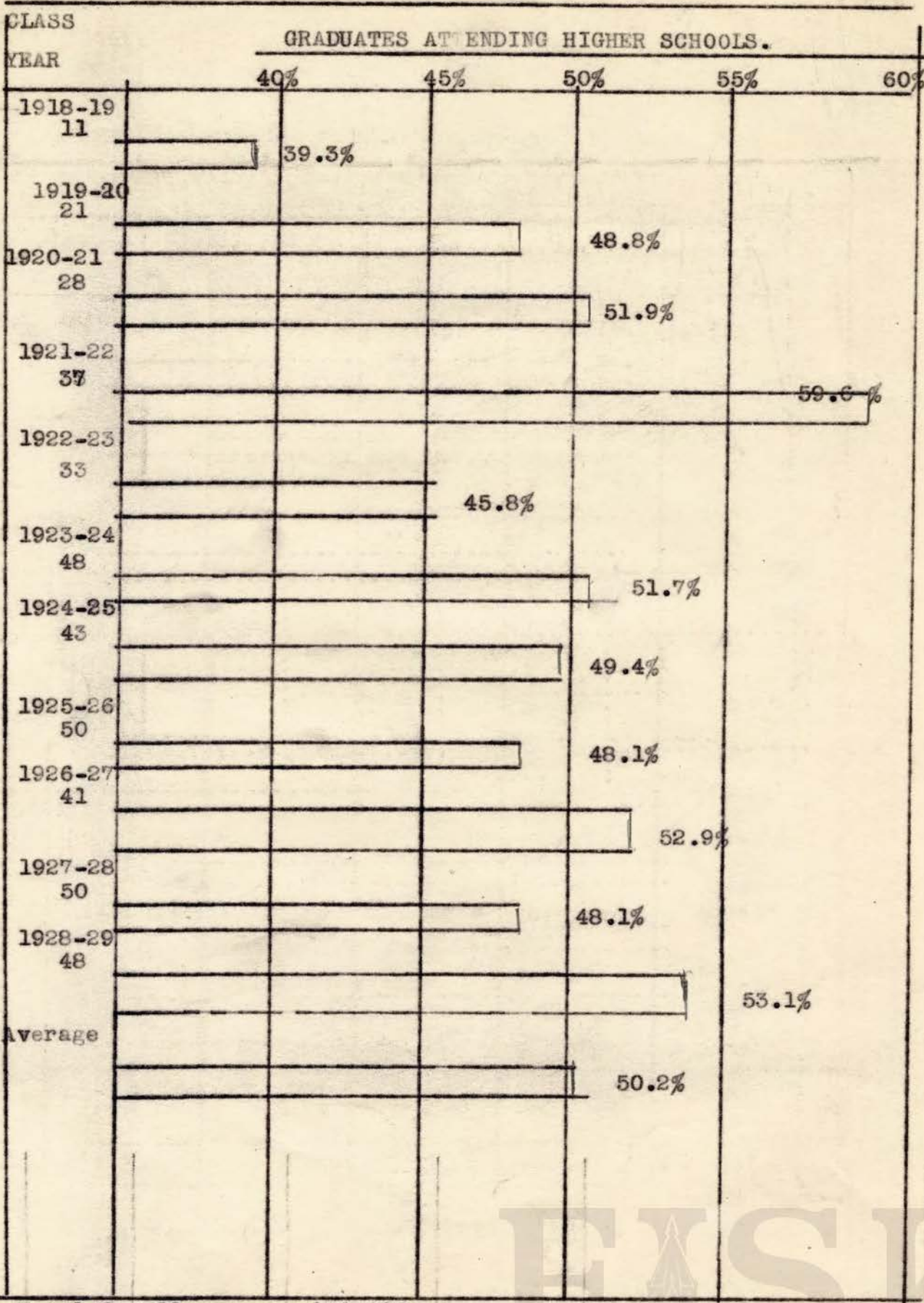
\*Estimate.

Total for 5 year period: 491.

Figure IV. The number of graduates from Central Colored High School: 1926-1930.

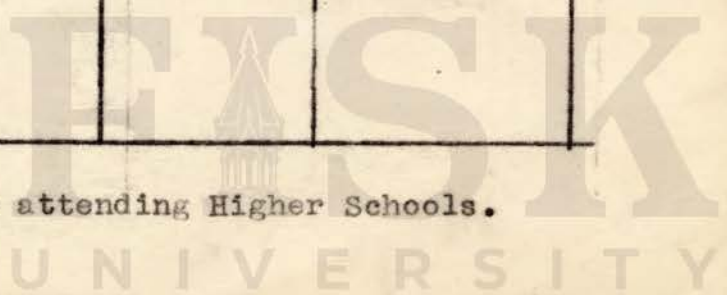
CLASS YEAR	30%	35%	40%	45%
1925-1926 39				
1926-1927 26				37.5%
1927-1928 44			34.2%	
1928-1929 38				41.5%
				42.2%
Total 147				39.1%

Figure V. Percentage of the graduates now in College.



Total for 11 year period:405.

Figure II--Percentage of Graduates attending Higher Schools.



Vocations of the Non-Graduating Graduates who attended Higher Schools.

63 of the 70 graduates who did not complete their higher training are gainfully employed in 22 vocations. Five have no vocations, and two are deceased.

The vocations of the non-graduating graduates who matriculated at the higher schools with the number and percentage employed at each are noted in Table IV.

It seems evident that the graduates who did not finish their higher school training are rendering valuable service. However, these graduates are not of the professional group, skilled and semi-skilled laborers, business men, clerks, stenographers, etc., in a proportionate quota.

TABLE IV

Number	Occupation	Per cent
2	Seamstresses	2.9%
11	Housewives	15.7
3	Teachers	4.3
2	Elevator Operators	2.9
1	Auto Mechanic	1.4
2	Musicians	2.9
1	Farmer	1.4
2	Tailors	2.9
2	Merchants	2.9
2	Maids	2.9
5	No Occupations	7.1
4	Chauffeurs	5.7
3	Stenographers	4.3
4	Waiters	5.7
2	Cooks	2.9
3	Pool room employees-	4.3
2	Deceased	2.9
4	Beauticians	5.7
1	Electricians	1.4
2	Salesmen	2.9
6	Postal Service Employees	8.6

## Vocations of the Graduates Graduating from Higher Schools.

151 graduates have completed their higher school training and are now following 17 vocations.

Table V notes that the several vocations are followed by varying numbers of graduates, however, approximately 32% of the graduates are teachers. This high percentage of teachers results in part from the graduates--female-- attending the Louisville Colored Normal School.

It is to be noted that the vocations of the graduating graduates are of more skilled types than those of the non-graduating graduates, and that approximately 14% of the graduating graduates are now at graduate schools.

### DISTRIBUTION OF THE GRADUATES GRADUATING FROM HIGH SCHOOLS BY VOCATIONS.

NUMBER	Occupation	Percent
2	Dentists	1.3
1	Lawyer	.7
1	Physician	.7
4	Ministers	2.6
47	Teachers	31.1
15	Housewives	9.9
9	Postal Service Employees	5.9
7	Bank Employees	4.6
9	Insurance Employees	5.9
2	Musicians	1.3
4	Tailors	2.6
3	Building Contractors	2
7	Electricians	4.6
4	Salesmen	2.6
9	Merchants	5.9
2	Druggists	1.3
21	Students	13.2
4	Deceased	2.6
<hr/>		
151	Total	

The Courses taken by each of the graduates now at College.

Table VI notes 26 courses as having been taken by the graduates now at college. No effort was made to study the correlation between courses taken and purpose in being at college.

Each of the graduates is folled in each of the courses they took in Table VI by the percentage taking various courses in each department of instruction.

TABLE VI  
PERCENTAGE OF THE GRADUATES TAKING EACH OF THE COURSES  
BY NUMBER OF COURSES TAKEN.

Departments of Instruction	Percentage of Graduates taking Courses				
	1	2	3	4	5
English	100	40.8	18.8	8.1	4.8
Orentation	75.5				
French	73.5	45.9	13.5		
German	60.7	26.5	13.5		
Spanish	30.6	10.8			
Italian	4.1	1.3			
Greek	36.7	8.2	2.1		
Latin	43.5	17.7	4.7	4.1	
Commercial	27.1	14.3	6.8		
Sociology	55.1	20.4	2.7		
R.O.T.C.	6.8	5.4			
Education	55.1	30.6	10.9	10.9	4.7
Home Economics	26.5	14.3	6.8	3.4	
Chemistry	47.5	29.3	8.8	4.1	
Physics	45.5	20.4	1.4		
Biology	59.2	15.6	11.4	8.2	
Other Sciences	7.9	2.7	.7		
Fine Arts	11.6	7.9	4.1		
Business Administration including Economics	44.2	20.4	11.6		
*Physical Education	74.8	14.9	9.5		
History	77.6	30.6	10.7	5.4	
Mathematics	76.3	31.4	9.5	1.4	
Psychology	48.3	20.4	6.8		
Philosophy and Political Science	42.2	10.8	4.7		
Trade-Technical and Industrial	12.9	6.8	2.1	2.1	

\* The percentages are calculated on basis of students eligible for the courses, that is, freshmen from the 1928-1929 graduates could not enter fourth or fifth courses in the department of English.

## SUMMARY

1. The total number of graduates between 1926 and including 1930 is 491.
2. The number of graduates attending college totals 147 or 39.1% of all the graduates.
3. The graduates have taken courses in 26 departments of instruction.
4. Twenty-one vocations are represented by the graduates' purposes in being at college.

## SUMMARY

1. The number of graduates has increased from 27 in 1919 to 106 in 1929.

2. A total of 817 students have been graduated from Central Colored High School since 1919.

3. 405 of the 817 students graduated have attended some higher school, this represents 49.6% of the 817 students graduated.

4. 64.9% of the students attending higher schools attended out-of-state institutions.

5. 36 institutions were attended by the graduates, half being institutions for all races, and half being institutions for Negroes. These institutions are located in 23 different states.

6. The graduates selected their schools as a result of four principal factors:

- (a) School offered courses wanted,
- (b) Low rate of or free tuition,
- (c) Recognition by accrediting agencies,
- (d) Nearness of school to home.

7. 69.3% of the graduates attending higher institutions graduated from their courses.

8. The graduates completing their higher training are employed in more skilled vocations than the non-graduating graduates.