

February 11, 1930

Dear Mr. Rosenwald: My personal greetings to you and Mrs. Rosenwald. I am not sure that the telegram of good wishes from Mrs. Embree and me reached you in the mass of greetings that poured in upon you in Philadelphia and at the boat. At any rate, I want you to know that we were thinking of you and rejoicing with you in your happiness.

It is astonishing the amount of interest in the wedding, not only in New York and Chicago, but in the South, where I have been recently. As a matter of fact, the South seems to regard you as its own, quite as much as Chicago does. I hope you are having a delightful trip and are not bothering yourself about affairs at the office. There seems to be no great harm in declaring a brief holiday in your personal philanthropy. Mr. Rubinow and I are interviewing the more insistent applicants, but so far no serious hardship is involved in the omission of contributions from you. A few of the more important matters we are holding for discussion with you after you return.

Meanwhile, we are proceeding with Fund affairs in regular course. So far as the philanthropic side of your affairs is concerned, I am sure that in future we can handle things through this office with only occasional consultation with you on important matters. Unless you insist upon handling all of the details yourself, there is no reason why you should not count upon having all of the preliminary work handled by the office, and only important decisions made by you.

With this letter go the good wishes of the Embrees, of the others in this office, and of the great host of your friends.

Very truly yours,

ERE:MS

Mr. Julius Rosenwald
Excelsior Hotel
Naples
Italy

EDWIN R. EMBREE
FISK
UNIVERSITY

February 11, 1930

Dear Mr. Rosenwald: I have refrained from bothering you about details. Here are a few of the major affairs that have been occupying attention during the past month.

1. Provident Hospital.

As we cabled you, the campaign was a brilliant success. Dr. Billings, Colonel Sprague, Mr. Jacob Loeb, and Mr. Samuel Insull gave a great deal of personal time and enthusiasm. With that kind of backing, the goal was assured. In addition to the gifts from the several foundations and from you personally, nearly \$1,200,000 was subscribed by the citizens of Chicago. Of this, nearly \$200,000 came from Negroes. Enthusiasm and good will marked the campaign throughout. There was no lagging, and no evidence of a perfunctory attitude. After careful preliminary planning, the campaign itself occupied but ten days. Enthusiastic luncheon meetings were held each of these days, with reports of daily subscriptions and with increasing interest. The final luncheon took on the character of a religious revival and love feast. A special fund was subscribed in honor of Dr. Billings. This was reported by Colonel Sprague and as Dr. Billings responded, the entire assembly rose spontaneously to its feet in a moving tribute to this great citizen who had put his heart and practically his whole time into this campaign. (When Mr. Loeb spoke to me about this special fund in honor of Dr. Billings, I authorized him and the Committee to apply \$50,000 of your gift to this special fund, leaving \$220,000 for the general fund. All of us felt that you would want us to do this.) Steam pressure was furnished in huge quantities by Jacob Loeb. Mr. Insull gave the initial dinner, and took an active part in other meetings. He and members of his family and the various companies which he controls made subscriptions totalling nearly \$200,000.

Meanwhile, I have been working diligently to reorganize and strengthen further the Board of Trustees of Provident, and to work out relationships between the hospital and the University, and in consultation with Dr. McLean to select most competent men who may at once be started on advance training to take teaching positions in the new hospital. McLean's attitude is fine. Without his ability and interest, I should be much less confident of the ultimate success of the medical teaching.

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Mr. Rosenwald

New Orleans

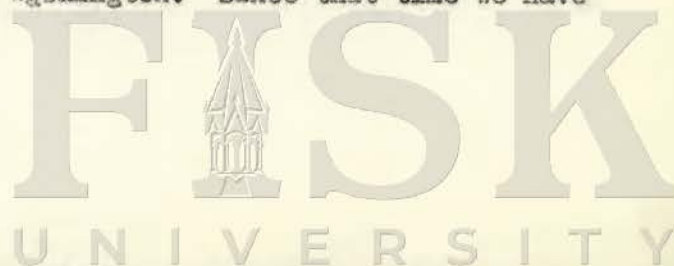
Three Negro projects in which we are interested are advancing rapidly in this city. As soon as Mr. Heller went on the School Board, action immediately appeared in the trade school project. The School Board has voted two-thirds of the cost of building and equipment, estimated to amount in total to \$375,000. I am recommending to the Executive Committee that we provide \$125,000 - one-third of the total. It is estimated that the annual budget of this school will be not less than \$90,000. \$60,000 of this is in sight from the city and state. It is hoped that the remainder can be found from local sources or through use of grants for trade work from the Federal Government. If the full amount is not available at the outset, the General Education Board has expressed an interest in cooperating on a descending scale over a period of years. It looks as though this project, which has lagged so long, were now by way of accomplishment and on a much finer scale than any of us had hoped a year ago. This is an example of what the interest and courage of a single man can do.

Edgar Stern is pushing the housing project. Alfred Stern, George Arthur and I have had recent conferences with him in New Orleans. While this will take some time to get in shape, there seems to be substantial interest in New Orleans, and I think another demonstration of modern housing on the basis of business rate on the investment will be the result.

The third project is the proposed merger of denominational colleges and the hospital into Dillard University. Unfortunately a sharp difference of opinion developed between the denominational boards concerned. Having had some experience with the rivalries of Christian denominations, I have attempted the ungrateful role of negotiator and pacifier. Just this week both boards have taken favorable action and I think the project is going forward again. These matters take an astonishing amount of time, of handling and considering. In a sense, this should be no affair of ours, but where major objectives are at stake, I think we can often help quite as much by counsel and persuasion as we can by money. It was essential to have the merger acted upon promptly, since New Orleans had agreed to make a campaign this spring for its share of the funds (with chief emphasis upon the hospital). Plans for this campaign are now going forward. There is some doubt of the ability of New Orleans to raise \$250,000 at this time for a Negro cause. With the inspiring example of Chicago before them, I hope it may be possible.

3. Economic Status of the Negro

Following the luncheon with Secretary Lamont, Alfred Stern had talks with Mr. Strother, Mr. Lamont and others in Washington. Since that time we have



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Mr. Rosenwald

conferred with Drs. Ogburn, Merriam and Odum, who are in charge of the President's Commission for Survey of the Social Trends, and we have agreed to undertake a brief survey of the present economic state of the Negro in the country, to be made by Dr. Wooster of the University of North Carolina. Secretary Lamont has indicated that following such a survey he might be willing to call a conference of important industrial leaders and Government officials, or to take whatever action might seem indicated by this report. Mr. Stern and Mr. Arthur have been active on this matter, on the maturing of several educational projects, on improvement in the training of Negro Farm Demonstration Agents, and on a proposed demonstration of an effective employment agency in Atlanta for Negroes.

4. Tree Planting.

Mrs. Rockefeller continues her interest in this project. We are proposing to have a small board composed of people interested in roadside beautification from various standpoints - tree planting, removal of ugly sign boards, and removal of hot-dog stands and other disfigurements. A number of groups have been active in one or another of these causes. People with whom we have talked are enthusiastic about the possibilities of beautifying the roadsides if a concerted attack is made upon all of these aspects. A meeting of the group directly interested is to be held at Mrs. Rockefeller's house on February 25. It is our expectation that Mrs. Rockefeller will want to contribute a substantial part of the total cost of any campaign, and other interested groups may be brought in for some support.

5. Conference on Progressive Education.

Plans are practically complete for the Conference which was originally suggested by Mrs. Edgar Stern. About thirty people will assemble for three days in Hot Springs, Virginia, for a leisurely but intensive consideration of the things that are most important to be done in schools during the next decade or two. With two exceptions, everyone whom we have invited has accepted. A number of men are breaking other engagements in order to do so. Such important figures in the school field as Professor Judd have said that they regard this conference as potentially the most important move that could now be made in the fundamental and highly complicated subject of how properly to educate the twenty-eight million persons who are now attending organized schools and colleges in this country. If we can do even a little to improve conditions in so great a field, this in itself would justify the existence of the Fund.

6. Tuskegee.

Edgar Stern suggests that you send a letter to be presented at the meeting of the Trustees of Tuskegee in April, recommending that the survey which



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Mr. Rosenwald

we have discussed be made of Tuskegee. He suggests that you send this letter for fear you may not be back in time to attend the meeting. I am enclosing a tentative draft of such a letter. It is a revision of the one which we discussed during the winter, but altered so that it recommends action at the meeting (as originally worded, a polling of the trustees by mail was suggested). I have talked with Mr. Arnett and Mr. Jackson Davis about this. While they have a much higher opinion of the present work of Tuskegee than you have, they agree that if there is any difference of opinion in the trustees, such a study would be the proper method of obtaining accurate information and for use as a basis for any revision or reorganization of the educational work.

7. Executive Committee Meeting.

We are having a meeting of the Executive Committee tomorrow. I am enclosing a copy of the docket, which covers a number of the items that I have mentioned in this letter and some others that will, I think, be fully explained in the docket material (including the Summer Play Schools which Mrs. David Levy has been interested in and the Department of Race Relations at the Nashville Y.M.C.A. College, which you discussed with Dr. Weatherford nearly a year ago.)

Very truly yours,

ERE:MS

Mr. Julius Rosenwald
Hotel Excelsior
Naples
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March 14, 1930

Dear Mr. Rosenwald: I should like you to know about a few things I did not mention in my previous letter.

(1) Marital clinic. We have been pushing this matter along, and have counted rather definitely upon Mr. de Schweinitz as the man to take charge. Just at the last minute the people in Philadelphia organized a Council of Social Agencies, guaranteed its finances for five years, and urged him to stay and direct it. He felt under the circumstances he could not decline, since he has been urging this on Philadelphia for many years. (Lessing Rosenwald was one of the first and largest contributors to this new Council!) This has put us back nearly two months in our planning. The whole thing here is to get the right man. We are now actively searching for another, and are looking into several of the best possibilities. I am distressed about the delay, but de Schweinitz seemed by all means the best choice, and his coming was expected until a week ago.

(2) We have not been neglecting the matter of tree-planting along highways. We have had two meetings of groups interested at Mrs. Rockefeller's house, one of these attended by Edgar Stern. Everyone agrees that a new organization should be set up, including people interested from various angles in roadside improvement: those interested in trees, and in removing signboards, hot-dog stands and other disfigurements. I had hoped that Mrs. Rockefeller or the Rockefeller family might want to join with us in financing such an organization. She has made it clear, however, that while at the outset she would be very glad to be a member of the Committee and help in any way she can, the initial money will have to come from us. I have kept in touch with Edgar Stern on all the plans, and will have a proposal ready for the spring meeting of the Fund Trustees.

Mr. Rosenwald - # 2.

(3) We have tentatively set the date of the ~~spring meeting~~ for Saturday and Sunday, April 26 and 27, in Chicago. This seems the most agreeable time for the majority of the Trustees. While there is active interest in having a meeting occasionally in the South, I think we should not try to do that yet. Possibly next year a Southern meeting will be profitable.

We will have an important list of items for consideration. The Negro Industrial High School program is going well, and we are doing a number of things to improve teaching conditions in the rural schools. There are also several interesting proposals in the field of general education. I am sure we are right in extending our interests somewhat in the general field, rather than to restrict ourselves exclusively to Negro schools. There is evidence that the New York foundations (including the Carnegie and Commonwealth, as well as the General Education Board) are watching our movements in general education with great interest. Their officers tell me that if we break the ice ~~that~~ the whole group of New York foundations may follow our leadership in taking a very different attitude toward general education, that is, toward improving conditions in elementary and high schools instead of simply giving, as the foundations have done, largely to colleges and universities. In this field, as in others, I think we may lead the way and with relatively small expenditure on our part may release a great deal of outside money and interest. The project in study and action in unemployment in Philadelphia that Lessing Rosenwald brought to my attention proves on further investigation to be a very important matter. I am bringing up a proposal for a contribution from the Fund to a program which both the University of Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce are supporting.

Two revisions in our charter are suggested: 1. Changing our name from "Julius Rosenwald Fund" to "The Rosenwald Fund." The latter is the name that everyone uses until he is corrected. Unless you have sentiments to the contrary, I think "The Rosenwald Fund" would be a proper title. It is also suggested that we enlarge somewhat the membership of our Board. While I think we should go slowly in this matter, there is probably advantage in ultimately having a Board of somewhere between 12 and 15 members. This gives us counsel from a variety of sources, and widens the scope of our influence. Men well worth considering for admission to the Board are Dr. Will Alexander of Atlanta. He is probably more intimately in touch with more different kinds of things in the South, ~~except~~ interracial matters, than

especially

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Mr. Rosenwald - # 3.

any other man. He has good judgment. Another man is Dwight Morrow. Now that he is to be in this country, I think he would be much interested in an invitation to join our Board. He would bring not only prestige, but excellent judgment. I have also thought of Judge Stern. I like his general attitude and his conservative but courageous approach to new problems. Dr. Chase has accepted the presidency of the University of Illinois, and so will leave North Carolina. As he goes out of the South, I think there is no particular reason to re-elect him when his present term expires, as it does next November. My suggestion is that at this time we increase our membership to 12 and invite Alexander as the additional man. And that we consider electing to Dr. Chase's place next fall one of the other men who are being suggested.

(4) You were quite right in saying that questions of personal contributions from you could easily be held off during your absence. Mr. Rubinow and I have several items to take up with you on your return, but no matter has seemed to us to suffer unduly by lack of action while you have been away.

(5) Mr. Levin and I have been acting upon the instructions of the Finance Committee, namely, that we sell \$50,000 worth of stock at the same time that we borrow an additional \$100,000. The present expenditures of the Fund are at the rate of \$175,000 a month. In addition to the cash dividend received on February first, we have had to increase our borrowings to a present total of \$600,000 (\$200,000 above amount on January first) and sell two blocks of 500 shares each of Sears stock, one block at 100 and one block at 90. It has distressed us to sell any stock at these figures, but we felt we could not do anything else in view of the explicit instructions of the Finance Committee. We will not need to sell any more until your return, when the whole matter may be reconsidered by the Finance Committee.

Very truly yours,

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EDWIN R. EMBREE

Mr. Julius Rosenwald
c/o American Embassy
London, England

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Mr. Rosenwald: At the Rockefeller Foundation meeting tomorrow, the question is to be raised as to whether the Foundation should give to universities only for special causes (such as the medical sciences or chemistry or economic research) or whether in a few cases such as that of the University of Chicago it shall give general undesignated funds.

I hope the decision will be to make general gifts rather than special contributions. There is danger that large gifts of foundations to special causes may over-emphasize certain university departments. Furthermore, if gifts are made only to special purposes, the university is left without sufficient general funds to carry on its regular program or even to furnish general support necessary to any given speciality.

For example, the large gifts of the Rockefeller Foundation to the medical school of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, have created a fine medical department, but meanwhile the rest of the University is in poor condition and even the medical school suffers from the low standards in the rest of the University. As another example, the University of Chicago, in great need of general funds, received gifts totalling \$7,790,000 from the Rockefeller Boards for the Oriental Institute. These large sums could have been used by the University to much better purpose for general salary increases, than for developing to a point of exaggeration this single department.

It would seem to me wise for the Foundation from time to time to select important university centers and to give them broad support rather than to give only to such special departments as happen to interest the officers and trustees of the Rockefeller boards.

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P P
Mr. Rosenwald:

Mr. Arthur Fisher called to discuss your offer to consider advancing \$1,000,000 to park development in northern Illinois.

As you remember, on June 5, 1928, you told him you would consider giving not to exceed \$1,000,000 if at least this much were put in by other people, to make possible the buying up of land along the Des Plaines River with the understanding that interest would be paid on this and that the whole amount would be returned if and as the property was taken over as a state park.

For various reasons this proposal has gone along rather slowly. Meanwhile, Mr. Fisher has become much interested in a somewhat similar park plan for the lake front from Waukegan north. He has options on a good deal of this property and a number of people ready to make subscriptions. He asks if you would be willing to have your offer for the Des Plaines project transferred to that on the lake front. I told him I would report the matter to you with the understanding that you and he would discuss it some time at your mutual convenience.

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3/14/30

EDWIN R. EMBREE

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Mr. Rosenwald:

Attached is a recent letter from Mr. Kepecs, the last paragraph of which I think will interest you. Mr. Kepecs was over for lunch today and supplemented the statements made in this letter.

It would seem unfortunate, after having tried out this Child Welfare Council for two and a half years, to endeavor to strengthen it and go forward with the loosely-knit organization which the Council stands for. You may recall that at an earlier meeting of the Board of Directors of the Charities, a resolution was sent to each of the child caring agencies requesting them to consider a combination. No definite result toward the combination of the child caring agencies has come from this request.

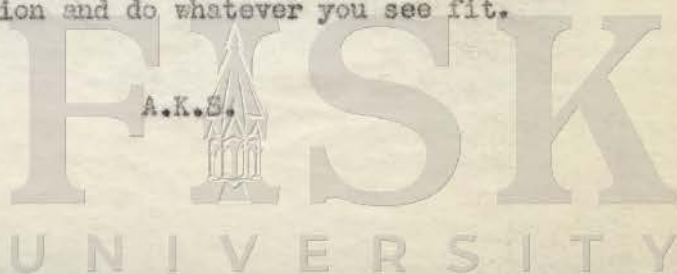
Mr. Kepecs believes that the best move would be to have appointed a committee of the Board of Directors of the Charities to carry on negotiations for a combination of the three child caring institutions and bring in a report as to when such a combination could be effected. Mr. Kepecs is also of the opinion that, because of the delay in the combination of the Chicago Orphans Home and the Home Finding Society, it would be difficult to combine these two institutions at this time. The Marks Nathan Home has flatly refused to enter into any such combination.

You of course know that at the annual meeting of the Board, Mr. Cahn's resignation was accepted as soon as a new director is appointed. Mr. Kepecs believes that Mr. Cahn would like to leave the Charities having effected a satisfactory combine. I understand that a committee of the Board consisting of Frank Sylzberger, Richard Frank, Sol Kline, Charles Rubens and, I believe, James Davis, have been authorized to recommend a new director but to date I do not think this has been decided.

I am merely giving you this so that you will know the present status of this situation and do whatever you see fit.

AKS:CM

March 13, 1930



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Mr. Rosenwald:

Attached is a recent letter from Mr. Kepecs, the last paragraph of which I think will interest you. Mr. Kepecs was over for lunch today and supplemented the statements made in this letter.

It would seem unfortunate, after having tried out this Child Welfare Council for two and a half years, to endeavor to strengthen it and go forward with the loosely-knit organization which the Council stands for. (I understand that at the last meeting of the Board, which you did not attend, it was decided to accept Mr. Cahn's resignation as soon as a new director was appointed.) You may recall at an earlier meeting a resolution was sent to each of the child caring agencies requesting them to consider a combination. No definite results for the activities of the Child Welfare Council have come from this request.

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I am merely giving you this so that you will know the present status of this institution and do whatever you see fit.

AKS:CM

March 13, 1930



Mr. Rosenwald:

I think you will be interested in the attached letter from Harry Edmonds of International House, New York. I know the reputation of Mr. Kagawa, the Japanese to whom he refers, though I have never met him. From all reports, he is one of those stimulating persons who is having national influence. If you care to join Mr. Rockefeller in subscribing \$1,000 for his support for the current year, you would be helping to support an unusual individual.

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EDWIN R. EMBREE

Mr. Rosenwald:

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You will be interested in this letter from Mr. Flexner about the pay features of the University of Chicago Clinics, and Dr. McLean's detailed comments upon it.

I am surprised and distressed at Mr. Flexner's stand. I think he is wrong both from the standpoint of medical education and of sound economics. For the testimony at Cornell (where the pay clinic has been operating for a decade) is that pay patients are better and more interesting for teaching purposes than charity patients. As to the economic side of it - I do not see how any one can object to a pay-as-you-go policy which brings in current revenue as it does at the University of Chicago of \$500,000 a year. A charity basis would mean - in place of this - the tying-up of ten million dollars of capital. Furthermore, it would be pauperizing the community.

LEWIN R. EMBREE

ERE:MS

4/22/30

You have no idea how ^{The Rosenwald}
pleased the President was ~~pleased~~
with the gifts of the Rosenwald
fund to study education in
relationship to the National Government
and also the support of
illiteracy. W

4-23-30

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May 8, 1930.

Dear Mr. Rosenwald: You have been so keenly interested in pay clinics that I feel you ought to have a report on how matters stand. I should have said something about this at the Trustee meeting had time permitted.

The Public Health Institute is on the way towards improvement and extension of service under conditions which I hope will obviate the bitter and disrupting controversies which otherwise would have been faced. It is possible even now that there may be attacks of a kind which will compel more or less open warfare; because the program must go ahead. I have moved more slowly than I like, but I believe this is wise and that enough progress has been made to justify the present policy. It has been necessary for Dr. Frost and myself to give a great deal of personal attention to the details of the Institute during the past six months and we still cannot relieve ourselves of these responsibilities.

The new Medical Advisory Board which includes, as you know, Drs. Capps, Miller, Black, Hektoen, Irons, Elliott and Hamburger, believes unanimously that although the physicians on the Institute staff have done very good work, considering their limitations, there is no one to place this important service upon the standard which it should maintain. With the approval of the Institute's trustees, we are hunting for two men as clinic chiefs for the Institute. When they are found, which may take some time, the organization will be adapted to their leadership with the minimum change in the existing personnel. Dr. Berkowitz will by no means be displaced, since he will continue to be the administrative director.

Agressive publicity is essential in combatting the venereal diseases. The Institute's advertising and other publications are in process of improvement and extension, and the cooperation of national agencies has been enlisted so that what is done here can be used in venereal clinics in other cities.

It has seemed best not to initiate other medical pay clinics in Chicago until these Public Health Institute plans are worked out. Within a year I hope the ground will have been prepared for a big push.

Mr. Rosenwald

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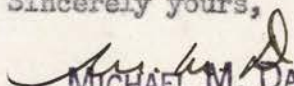
May 8, 1930.

This spring one important opportunity for helping a pay clinic has turned up in Philadelphia. This is the Institute for Mental Hygiene of the Pennsylvania Hospital of Philadelphia which has just completed a splendid new building for a pay clinic and for bed patients of moderate means. No advanced cases of mental disease are taken. Care for patients in the early stages of mental disease is one of the most important and expensive forms of medical service and is practically out of reach of the middle classes. This plan will probably be ready to come before the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

In dental pay clinics we have had no need to delay, because we have cooperation instead of opposition from the organized profession. Plans for an important dental pay clinic in Chicago have been put into preliminary form, though some months will be required to work them out in detail. A dental pay clinic is projected in New York City and should be ready for consideration this autumn. In the State of Oklahoma an extremely interesting plan has been presented, aiming to carry self-supporting dental services into many towns and rural areas. This should soon be ready for presentation to the Executive Committee.

The pay clinic field is not an easy one because it is technical and controversial. Amid its difficulties, the knowledge of your interest and backing has been a help towards both patience and determination.

Sincerely yours,


MICHAEL M. DAVIS

MMD:MR

Mr. Julius Rosenwald
Sears Roebuck & Company
Chicago, Illinois

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UNIVERSITY

5/9/30

Mr. Rosenwald:

I have, as you requested, read carefully Principal Moton's report on Tuskegee - parts of it twice. My opinion is that it is an excellent report. It presents the salient points of the institution's work and opportunities in a more statesmanlike manner than most of the reports of white college presidents that I see.

Furthermore, he reports on activities that seem to me sound and well conceived. The real question, of course, is whether the work on the ground in Tuskegee is anything like as good as his picture of it in this report. The answer to that can be given only by study by experienced and competent persons of the instruction on the campus and of the work being done in the field by graduates.

The relation between the practical trade instruction and the academic teaching is, I imagine, the main question - as is also that of the quality and practicalness of the trade work itself. In questioning this, one must remember that these are problems that even the best white industrial schools and colleges are still wrestling with. Even the University of Cincinnati and Antioch College and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Armour Institute of Engineering in Chicago are far from satisfied with their achievements in these matters.

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Mr. Rosenwald - # 2.

I believe Moton makes out a clear need for his college grades; for Tuskegee's real job now is to train teachers in trades and farming. These teachers must have training and some background well beyond that of the pupils they teach. This means that these teachers must be of college - or at least junior college - level. Tuskegee must inevitably emphasize more and more this teacher training function; in other words it must find its work more and more of college grade.

The first determination to direct this college work solely at training teachers and leaders for the trades is reported on page 9, where Moton says: Tuskegee "has no courses leading to a degree in liberal arts, and none are contemplated."

The discussion on pages 17-19 indicates that Moton is not sure about the ability and dependability of his faculty. I expect the faculty should be strengthened greatly.

The possibility of an increased subsidy from the State of Alabama, reported on page 37, is most encouraging. Nothing could be better than to have the state assume more and more responsibility for this Institute.

I believe Moton would do well to avoid such entanglements for himself and for Tuskegee as the Negro Business League and the National Health Week, reported on page 44, and the research bureau of Monroe Work, reported on pages 45 and 46. Dr. Davis and I are hopeful that the Negro Health Week and the useful propaganda that goes along with it will be moved to Washington under

Mr. Rosenwald - # 3.

the Negro Medical Association in affiliation with the U. S. Public Health Service. Monroe Work's research and his year book are good; but they would be much better at some such place as Howard. I think Moton and Tuskegee should not try to do such things - and especially that they should not mix in such matters as Negro Business Leagues.

But on the whole I think the report and the things reported are excellent. I wish you and your fellow trustees and Major Moton would agree on the following:

1. That Tuskegee's role is the training of teachers for trades and farming. This means Tuskegee must do work on the college level.
2. That a careful survey be made of the present instruction in trades and the correlation of this with the academic courses.
3. That following this study every effort and resource should be put into correcting any defects found, and into improving the teaching and the faculty.
4. That such inappropriate features as National Research and Business and Health Propaganda should be dropped by Tuskegee, thus conserving its energy and its resources for its great task of training teachers for farming and the trades.

Tuskegee still has a great national mission. If it will concentrate its best efforts on training teachers of practical subjects it will do a most significant service. Backed generously by private philanthropy and now supported increasingly by the State of Alabama, Tuskegee seems to me to be in as strong a position for constructive work as any Negro institution in America. Dr. Moton doubtless has his faults and weaknesses, but my opinion is that Tuskegee is fortunate to have him at its head. With constructive

Mr. Rosenwald - # 4.

criticism and counsel from his trustees and from others interested,
there is no reason why he should not continue to be one of the
important leaders of his race.

ERE:DC

EDWIN R. EMBREE

Mr. Julius Rosenwald

May 12, 1930

Dr. Davis -

What has ever become of the Dental Clinic
which was planned for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers
here?

J. Rosenwald.

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UNIVERSITY

Chicago Dental Pay Clinic

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May 13, 1930

Dear Mr. Rosenwald: The Amalgamated Clothing Workers have established their own dental clinic with the cooperation of the Chicago Dental Society. This clinic has been in operation for some time, as I saw it at work over a year ago, when I first came to the Fund.

The clinic is a small one, with only two chairs. It is self-supporting from the fees which the patients pay.

It is possible that you may also have had in mind in your inquiry the plan for a Chicago dental pay clinic on a larger scale, which was presented at a public meeting last January, and on which we are now in negotiation with the Chicago Dental Society and other agencies.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers have suggested that they would like our help in establishing a pay clinic to treat all diseases. On this matter I have conferred with the officers of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Sidney Hillman, Sol Levin and others, but it was agreed to postpone action in consideration of this until the general medical situation had been cleared up, as we are now in process of doing, through our work with the Public Health Institute.

MMD:MLJ

M. Davis
MICHAEL M. DAVIS

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Mr. Rosenwald:

On July 6, 1927, you personally agreed to contribute \$100. toward a fund of \$1,500. for the support of Miss McDowell if a legal agreement was entered into whereby others would guarantee to contribute the remainder of this sum during the life of Miss McDowell. The officers of the Settlement stated that they were not able to secure such agreements.

You contributed \$100. for the year 1927-28 and \$100. for 1928-29. Mr. Bastin, Treasurer of the University of Chicago Settlement, states in the attached letter that they have all but \$300. of the \$1,500. for the year 1929-30 and mentions that whatever you care to give will be most highly appreciated.

I suggest that you continue to contribute the \$100. unless you desire to increase this amount. Marion and I have been giving \$50. for each of the past three years.

A.K.S.

AKS:CM

May 23, 1930.

encl.

FISK
UNIVERSITY

8
May 23, 1930

Mr. Rosenwald: Herewith the communication from Miss Grace Abbott, and Dr. Davis's comments on it. My opinion agrees with Dr. Davis's, that if Miss Abbott can bring herself to do it she should try to work out an agreement and a division of labor with the Surgeon General. In general, I think more and more of the national public health activities, including child welfare, should be under the Public Health Service. I think Dr. Wilbur and Surgeon General Cumming are committed to this and are right. To carry on health services under the Children's Bureau means much duplication, and neither doctors nor public health officers regard the Children's Bureau as properly responsible for health activities which inevitably require a great deal of professional direction. While I have the greatest admiration for Miss Abbott, I believe she makes a mistake in trying to maintain these health activities under the (Children's Bureau.)

✓
us lost

EDWIN R. EMBREE

ERE:DC

Mr. Julius Rosenwald

FISK
UNIVERSITY

P
June 6, 1930.

Mr. Rosenwald:

It was proposed by the officers of the Chicago Real Estate Improvement Corporation at the meeting held yesterday at Mr. Rosenthal's office that each of the stock holders accept first mortgages to the extent of 50% of the stocks owned as partial liquidation. The balance of the stock would be liquidated in cash before the end of 1930.

It was also proposed that the stock holders waive interest payments that should have been paid on March 15 and any subsequent interest that is payable until final liquidation. The purpose of waiving this interest is to help provide funds for the construction of a community house on the property. You would forego \$960 that was due you on March 15 plus an additional \$500 for interest payable to you in the future. This would in reality be a gift of \$1,500 for the community house. Total cost of the community house would be at least \$30,000 of which Mr. Rosenthal will have to pay personally at least \$5,000.

The only person present who had power to act was the representative of Mr. Swift. He agreed to accept the proposal of the officers. The other men said they would report back to their respective principals.

Have you any comments on these proposals?



Mr. Rosenwald:

You may care to read this letter from Professor Odum, the leading man in social research in the South. He has definitely decided to stay at North Carolina even at less salary and not go to Michigan where he was offered twice his present salary. He does this not on a "missionary" basis; but because he is deeply interested in the South and its problems and wants to make his career in that field. His decision saves the present emergency.

But at our leisure, we should consider helping this fine group at North Carolina to carry on and work to their fullest capacity. Their studies in Negro affairs and interracial relations are of great influence.

I have talked with Dr. Day of the Rockefeller Foundation who is inclined to recommend aid from that source for a period of years. But he says that because of our special interest in Negro welfare and in the South, he would expect some contribution from us if one were made by the Rockefeller Foundation. Of course appropriations from either or both of these boards should be conditions upon additional funds from North Carolina.

This is the only southern university that is likely to be ripe for consideration by us this year.

ERE

ERE:MS

6/9/30

FISK
UNIVERSITY

7
June 10, 1930

Mr. Rosenwald: About this Florida school to which Mr. Dawes has called our attention on several occasions:

The Florida Normal and Industrial Institute, although its name implies it is a state college, is really a private school. I have talked with its principal, N. W. Collier, a colored man, and Mr. S. L. Smith has visited it. It is one of a large number of "pretty good" colored schools. We have not yet made a contribution to it, partly because we did not want to enlarge the circle of our giving to these private schools, partly because we could not see much likelihood of adequate financial support over a period of years, and specifically because none of the proposals which the school has made to us seemed to involve really important steps in Negro education. The running-track, gymnasium and swimming pool given by August Heckscher is a handsome gesture, but these are scarcely the things that poor Negro schools need most, nor does the program for a new dining hall and manual training building, to which the General Education Board is reported to have made a contribution, seem to us particularly well conceived.

We are watching this school along with many others. If it presents a program of first rate training in the trades or in the preparation of teachers, we shall at least consider it favorably. Meanwhile, we would probably do better to work through the state A. and M. colleges, which can count with some certainty upon continuing tax funds. It is simply impossible, unless we are to dissipate our entire resources, to contribute to all the "worthy" Negro schools that are constantly appealing to us. The best strategy, I think, is to concentrate upon a few important centers, helping to keep these at a high level, and counting upon the state A. and M. colleges to carry the major burden of general training.

EDWIN R. EMBREE

ERE:DC

Mr. Julius Rosenwald

FISK
UNIVERSITY

6/12/30

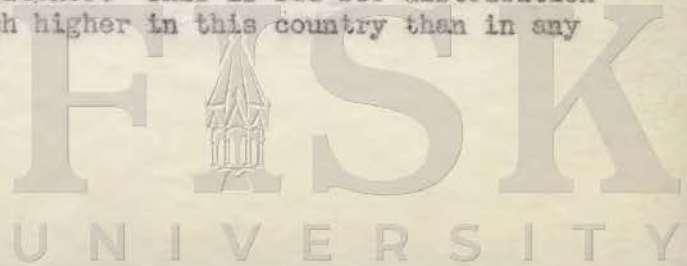
R

Mr. Rosenwald:

Mr. Clark Foreman has looked somewhat carefully into the matter of distributing publishers' remainders of books. He has gone into the matter in detail with a representative of Cape & Smith, who made the suggestion originally, and he and I have both talked the matter over further with Mrs. David Levy. The essential features of the proposal are:

1. The setting up of a bureau, presumably in New York, which will handle the distribution.
2. This bureau will take over such publishers' remainders as it selects, making a small payment to the publishers for the books. The payment, however small, seems to be an important feature in order to keep the interest and support of the publishers and also to prevent the publishers from dumping worthless books.
3. The bureau will distribute (also at a small price) these books in quantity to schools, libraries, social agencies, prisons, hospitals, etc. Here again it seems important to make a charge so that agencies will not send in thoughtless requests for books simply because they are free and so that there will be some assurance that the organizations concerned really want and will use the books. That is most easily expressed by a small payment.
4. The amount paid by the purchaser to the bureau will about counter-balance the price paid by the bureau to the publisher. The remaining cost, to be met from the outside, is for the conduct of the office, the giving of publicity to the venture and the expenses involved in distribution. The estimates of the publishers' group, as revised downward in consultation, are that about 100,000 books a year might be distributed at a net cost of about \$22,000. If fiction were added or no great amount of selection used in accepting books from publishers, the number might be increased to 200,000 books a year or more. The only limit on the distribution would be the number of books that social agencies were willing to accept at a price say of ten or fifteen cents each. It is possible that after a few years the charge for books might be increased and so the whole enterprise made more nearly self-supporting.

Mr. Foreman was very favorably impressed by the proposal after his discussions. It seems an excellent method of getting good books at almost no cost into the hands of agencies that might make excellent use of them. It would also be an excellent thing to get American publishers working together in any common cause. One of the faults of publishing in this country is the highly individualistic methods of each publisher. This is bad for distribution and increases costs of books which are much higher in this country than in any other.



However sound the proposal in itself, I have serious question as to whether the Fund should undertake any additional project of this sort at this time. We are already launched upon important programs which if carried out adequately will require all of our funds and all of our attention.

Let us discuss the matter when you have had an opportunity to think it over a little further. If it seems a good project in itself and if the Fund does not want to take it up, possibly individuals (including members of the Rosenwald family) might care to support it personally.

ERE:MS

6/12/30

EDWIN R. EMBREE

7

CROSS REFERENCE RECORD

FIRM NAME OR SUBJECT	ROSENWALD JULIUS	FILE NO.
DATE 6/14/30	REMARKS Memo from Dr. Davis to Julius Rosenwald concerning the book on Differential Mortality in Tennessee.	

SEE	FISK UNIVERSITY	FILE NO.

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

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

FISK
UNIVERSITY

Mr. Rosenwald: I am much interested in the documents sent by Professor Sapir concerning the Yiddish Scientific Institute at Vilno, Poland. The endorsement and responsibility (as directors or advisors) of such notable men as Sapir and W. I. Thomas are in themselves significant. I believe it important to have such a first-rate Jewish institute in Eastern Europe for the following reasons:

1. Problems of Jewish history and culture and religion in Eastern Europe should as far as possible be removed from emotion and prejudice to the realm of intelligence. Of course facts, however clearly studied and reported, will not completely remove prejudice - but they are the best start toward it that I know.
2. The presence of an institute of high standing under Jewish control and with Jewish professors and scholars will in itself create respect and prestige.
3. The great mass of Jews during recent centuries have lived in Europe, chiefly in Germany and East Europe. Jewish history of modern times has been made there. To my mind (of course I can't pretend to be more than an interested observer) Eastern Europe means much more in the life of Judaism during the past thousand years than Palestine does. I believe, for instance, the colonization project in South Russia is almost infinitely more important than Zionist schemes for colonizing; and likewise University proposals in East Europe are much more significant than similar plans for Palestine. (This is my opinion. It may not be worth much; but it is based on extended travels all over Europe and some study of such problems both as an individual student and as an officer of the Rockefeller Foundation.)

As to the plans for financing the Institute: I should think you - and other individuals - might properly wait for a report by the Rockefeller Foundation. I take it from Dr. Day's letter that the matter will be gone into thoroughly by that Foundation. If they give

substantial support, that would be the best recommendation to other prospective givers. Even if the Foundation does not make a subvention, it will doubtless make a report which we could get hold of. I should think the appraisal of such an expert and disinterested Board would be a good thing to study, before any commitments were made by individuals, who in the nature of the case cannot make first hand observations and judgments.

EDWIN R. EMBREE



7

Mr. Rosenwald: Herewith three items that require Executive Committee action. It is impossible to get the members of the Committee together during this week or next. Since there are so few items to be acted upon and since they represent steps in our regular programs, it occurs to me that we might send the sheets about to be read by individual members of the Committee and so not inconvenience Mr. Swift or Mr. Sulzberger by trying to get them to come to our office for a meeting. Will you read the items and let me know if you approve them?

They are as follows:

1. An additional appropriation to carry out our program of aiding Southern states and counties to appoint Negro public health nurses. This work is going very successfully. (It is limited not so much by the willingness of the states to appoint these nurses as by an inability to find qualified women. Facilities for training either at Hampton or elsewhere must be built up before we can carry this program much further.)
2. An appropriation of \$30,000 to complete the important building programs at the two state Negro colleges in Alabama. This is one of the largest building programs that any Southern state has entered upon. It has the hearty personal support of Governor Bibb Graves and the superintendent of education. It seems wise for us to join with the General Education Board in making it possible for Alabama to complete this notable project.
3. A routine action extending the time during which the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute may qualify for one of our appropriations.

ERE:MS

6/20/30

EDWIN R. EMBREE

Direct carbon

FISK
UNIVERSITY

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R

Mr. Rosenwald:

In talking with Mr. Walling this morning, he thought that Mr. Woodruff's interest in the Negro section was largely to add another bank to those which they would control, and that his thinking could not be diverted from anything that would not primarily strengthen the National Bank of the Republic.

Mr. Walling and I spent some time discussing the present mortgage situation, particularly among Negroes. He thinks than an arrangement might be made whereby the plan of operation for relieving the mortgage situation on the south side could be worked out by operating through the existing banks and mortgage companies. By careful investigation of an appraiser, mortgages could be taken over from them by a trust which would hold a limited amount and issue collateral bonds, selling the bonds to the public. The trustees would not be liable personally, but would pledge the capital invested in the trust. The collateral bonds would have behind them, ten per cent more in securities than the amount issued. Such a plan would not mean the establishing of a new organization as far as the making of mortgages is concerned. The arrangements would have to be made with an underwriting company, such as Lawrence Stern's, which would take a financial interest in the venture and dispose of the collateral bonds.

I talked over this holding trust plan with Leonard Rieser and Abel Davis and they thought that a plan such as this would be feasible. Mr. Walling says that conditions in the real estate business have not been as bad since 1893. He hopes things may look up in the fall and I will then go into this matter further.

A. K. S.

AKS:CM

June 23, 1930

P

CROSS REFERENCE RECORD

FIRM NAME OR SUBJECT HOUSING (ROSENWALD JULIUS)	FILE NO.
DATE 6/30/30	REMARKS Amounts owing to Mr. Rosenwald and payments made by M. B. G. Apts from inception to June 30, 1930

SEE	HOUSING (FINANCIAL REPORTS)	FILE NO.

DATE	SIGNED
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FILE CROSS REFERENCE RECORD UNDER NAME OR
SUBJECT LISTED AT TOP OF THIS SHEET, AND IN
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YAWMAN AND ERBE MFG. CO.
ROCHESTER, N.Y.

FIISK
UNIVERSITY

FORM NO. 099CR

X

Mr. Rosenwald:

You may be interested in the attached excellent report by Alexander Jackson, President, of the affairs of the year of Provident Hospital. As a good many leading white citizens of Chicago have recently been added to the Board, including Alfred Meyer, Dr. Ball and Willoughby Walling, I suggested that in order to keep up the colored membership, some Negro leaders from outside the Chicago area be added to the Board. Recent additions of this sort are Mordecai Johnson, Bishop Jones of New Orleans, and Dr. Moton.

ERE:MS

EDWIN R. EMBREE

7/7/30

enc. 1

P

Mr. Rosenwald: Carter G. Woodson has appealed to the Fund or to you personally for support of his Association for the Study of Negro Life and History which published the Journal of Negro History.

The Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial a few years ago made an appropriation to this Association which has now expired. The Rockefeller Foundation has made a pledge for the three years immediately ahead at the rate of \$7,500 a year on condition that equal sums be raised from other sources. Mr. Woodson asks that we match this pledge.

I am not willing to recommend this. I think our Fund should restrict itself to helping build up educational centers which will continue, as we are trying to do for instance at Howard and Atlanta and Fisk.

However, Woodson has done and is doing good work. He is an important man in the Negro field but he is an individualist and apparently cannot work with a university group.

For thirteen years - from 1916 - 1929, you gave \$400 a year to this Association. I should rather not see the Fund begin to get involved with the support of these purely personal enterprises. But in view of the merits of the work itself and in order to help meet the conditions of the Rockefeller Foundation grant, I recommend that you renew your annual subscription. If you are willing to do so, I should like to see you make a subscription of \$1,000 for each of the next three years (during the life of the Rockefeller pledge) but you need not commit yourself for more than a year at a time. This subscription from you would greatly encourage Woodson. You can count upon its being well used by him, and it would give him a start toward meeting the conditional pledge of the Rockefeller Foundation.

ERE:MS

7/11/30

EDWIN R. EMBREE

FISK
UNIVERSITY

7

Mr. Rosenwald: You may be interested in the attached
clippings concerning a southern
biological station. Our man, Clark Foreman, is personally
interested in a number of these things and he is said,
even by many of the old timers, to be one of the best
influences in the South quite aside from his special work
for the Fund. He is doing an excellent piece of work for
us and at the same time using his social and educational
connections to stir up interest in Negro education, race
relations and general southern progress.

EDWIN R. EMBREE

ERE:VD

July 16, 1930

Mr. Rosenwald

Dr. Davis

July 30, 1930

Support of Dr. Alfred Strauss's Stomach Clinic at Michael Reese Hospital.

I have been over the material on this carefully and have also discussed it with people at the Hospital (not with Dr. Straus). It is clearly understood that your present pledge terminates in 1931 with a gift of \$3,000 in that year. The question in your mind has been, I judge, whether any continuance of this gift should be made beyond that time.

I believe this clinic has done an excellent piece of work, that it has served numerous patients and has contributed to improving the diagnosis of these cases and the skill of surgeons at Michael Reese Hospital and elsewhere.

On the other hand, I think the policy of diminishing your rate of contribution from 1925 to 1931 inclusive has been wise. I think the hospital authorities do not themselves expect a continuance, whatever individuals may wish, and I think that the needed support for the clinic should have been secured by its friends directly before the end of 1931.

I understand that the Hospital may request Dr. Strauss and the other physicians who have been associated with the Stomach Clinic to prepare at the end of the five-year period (in 1931) a report setting forth the work and its results. If this report turns out to be of scientific importance, it occurs to me that some assistance in financing its publication and dissemination might be worthwhile. I have, of course, said nothing about this suggestion to anyone and merely make note of the idea for possible further reference.

MMD:MR



P

✓ O. Negro Banks

Mr. Rosenwald: Mr. H. M. Englestein is a real estate broker and manages considerable property in the Negro district on the South Side. He is interested in the large Regal Theatre and the Apartment Store Buildings located at the southeast corner of 47th Street and South Parkway.

Mr. Englestein states that because the Binga State Bank and the Banker's Trust have closed both white and colored depositors are withdrawing their money from most of the South Side banks. This will cause more banks to close and will demoralize business on the South Side, especially along 47th Street, he thinks.

Mr. Englestein desires an interview with you, not for financial help, but for advice.

GRA:VD

GEORGE R. ARTHUR

August 4, 1930

final

P

Mr. Rosenwald:

Several changes are contained in the
attached letter which you are asked to sign.

Howard W.

I have read over (Dr. Johnson's speech)
and am not very favorably impressed with it. He seems
to have filled in from a small nucleus too lengthy a
presentation. It may be a case of where a speech does
not read as well as when it is spoken. If you care to,
you may want to call their attention to this.

AKS:CM

ALFRED K. STERN

Sept. 16, 1930.

encl.

FISK
UNIVERSITY

M. J. E.
Fisk
fund.

For many years a student of Negro problems, I have read with great interest Dr. Mordecai Johnson's message. It states more clearly than any expression I have seen recently the Negro's hope and desire.

The Commission on Interracial Cooperation, of which Dr. Johnson speaks, has aided tremendously during the past ten years in the correction of interracial injustices, the betterment of conditions affecting Negroes, and the improvement of those interracial attitudes out of which unfavorable conditions grow. It is a movement that has been watched with interest and enthusiastically supported by leaders of both races, North and South.

If the Commission is to continue in its very important work, sufficient funds must come from those desiring justice and fair play for all races.

Signed _____

P

Mr. Rosenwald: This statement is in response to your inquiry concerning the association of the Julius Rosenwald Fund with city street cleaning and sanitation referred to in the attached clippings.

We made a grant for a three year period to the City Managers' Association to enable one of its bureaus to work out more efficient and economical methods of handling various aspects of city administration. The first item which the bureau took up was the humble one of better methods and lower costs in handling street cleaning and the disposal of garbage and rubbish. The methods and standards recommended by this committee are being adopted in a number of cities, both those under the city manager plan and those under the old mayor and alderman form of government.

The project as you may have noticed has received wide newspaper comment. While a lowly aspect of city government, this is an illustration of the effective work and savings in costs that come from treating certain aspects of city administration as simple business enterprises. I am particularly happy about this because it is an evidence that we can work in such complex fields as government administration by definite concrete attacks on special problems and can show a very clear saving of tax money and improvement in public administration.

I hope you do not object to having your name associated with garbage disposal and street cleaning. The end is as noble as the means are humble.

ERE:VD

9/17/30

EDWIN A. EMBREE

Mr. Rosenwald: Our present plans are to have the autumn meetings of the members and trustees of the Julius Rosenwald Fund on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, November 14, 15 and 16 in Chicago. You will remember that last spring the trustees asked that arrangements be made for a three day conference and meeting this fall.

It has been almost impossible to find a date and place satisfactory to any considerable number of the trustees. The present suggestion seems to represent the least number of conflicts and the best available compromise. The Chicago-Illinois football game takes place in Chicago, Saturday afternoon, November 15, which guarantees the presence in Chicago of a number of the trustees over this week-end.

The tentative schedule of meetings is Friday, ten o'clock to four o'clock, including luncheon; Saturday, nine thirty to twelve thirty; Sunday, from ten o'clock until the business is finished, presumably some time in the afternoon. After a great deal of discussion, it seems best to have the meeting in Chicago rather than at some point in the South.

Will you be good enough to let me know if the suggested dates are agreeable to you?

ERE:VD

EDWIN R. EMBREE

9/18/30



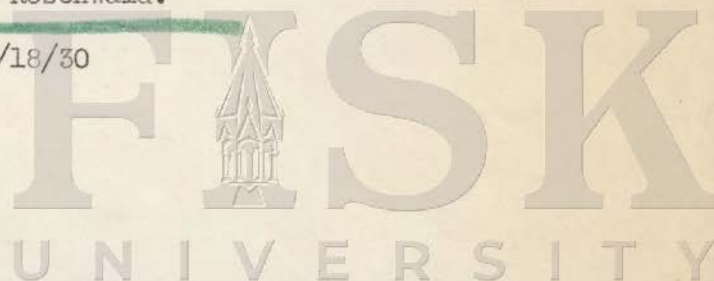
Mr. Stern:

In going through the Retail Store this morning, I saw some bound books selling for 5¢ each. It would seem to me that if the schools can get books like these, it would be well worth while to distribute several thousand copies. This is merely by way of suggestion, if it meets with your approval.

J. Rosenwald.

9/18/30

*called Larson -
will mail list*



X

9/20/30

Remarks:Mr. Rosenwald:

Mr. Stern advised that a number of letters of thanks had come from Negro Extension Agents attending the Summer Schools made possible through the Fund. In the chapel exercises, requests were made by both President Hubert of the Georgia State College and myself that the Fund would welcome any criticisms or commendation relative to the courses, the value of the school, and what this further training would mean to the agents. From the tone of the letters received, it is evident they had no criticisms, but that they did feel grateful and wanted you and the Fund to know it.

George R. Arthur

7

Mr. Rosenwald: I am attaching copy of a recent letter to Dr. David Levy and his reply. I am not neglecting the marital clinic but there seems little we can do until we find the man to take direction of it. None of us in the office have either the time or the technical ability to do much constructive planning until some one is on the ground to take responsibility.

We hoped to get DeSchweinitz of Philadelphia and later Dr. William White of Washington. After discussions which consumed a good deal of time, each of these men has notified us that he cannot accept. We are still pushing on, but the crux of the matter seems to be to find just the right man to take direction.

In the present state of the market, I have been less impatient about delay in starting new projects. In such a situation it seems to me the Fund should do just what individuals do, namely avoid too many new commitments until our capital revives in value. I think we should carry on all of our existing programs vigorously and aggressively, but I think we are right in not taking on new responsibilities.

For this reason I have been a little more content, than I would have been otherwise, with our delay in getting the marital clinic started. But I am not neglecting the matter. I hope that through the advice of Dr. Levy and others we can find a man without too much further delay.

ERE:VD

EDWIN R. EMBREE

9/20/30

FISK
UNIVERSITY

X

Mr. Rosenwald: I wonder if you have seen the attached clippings? The one from the Herald-Tribune advocates just such a Chair of Philanthropy as you have offered to support at the University of Pennsylvania. I have just written the new President of the University, Thomas S. Gates, bespeaking his interest in finding the right man for this Chair. Professor Johnson, Dean of the Wharton School, does not seem to catch the idea at all and his attempts to fill the Chair seem to me uninspired and perfunctory. I think Judge Stern or President Gates will have to get at the matter actively if the University is to find the man it should have for this Chair.

The other clipping is an editorial which I think you should read if you have not already done so. It is unfair to say that you have not, through Sears and otherwise, helped to provide for Negroes in industry, but I think this very practical point of business opportunity is worth emphasizing and keeping in mind.

ERE:VD

9/30/30

EDWIN R. EMBREE

FISK
UNIVERSITY

✓
Mr. Rosenwald:

In February, 1928, you subscribed \$1000 a year for a five-year period to the Council on Foreign Relations for its survey of international relations under the direction of Charles Howland. Payments under this pledge have been made as follows:

June 28, 1929, First payment\$1000.00

January 31, 1929, Second payment..... 1000.00

December 12, 1929, Additional payment
made as agreed between you and Mr.
Whitney Shepardson..... 2000.00

This special payment of \$2000 was made last year at Mr. Shepardson's request in order to enable the Council to obtain the full quota of their conditional gift from the Rockefeller Foundation. At the time you made this payment it was understood that you had not increased your total pledge but were simply making advance payments on account at the request and for the convenience of the Council. You also agreed to make payment of the final \$1000 whenever it proved most useful.

Mr. Shepardson asks for the payment of this remaining \$1000 of the pledge. His letter with other correspondence bearing upon the subject is attached.

ERE:VD

10/1/30

EDWIN R. EMBREE

P

Mr. Rosenwald: I have a letter from Dr. Snow of the American Social Hygiene Association asking me to intervene in the matter of your personal gift to this Association.

You will remember that you have contributed \$2,000 a year for a number of years. You asked to be excused this year on the ground that the Fund had made an appropriation to the Association.

I think it is fair to say that our appropriation was for the special purpose of advancing proper publicity in the control of venereal diseases. We have been instrumental in persuading the Association to take up this added feature and the result is more expense rather than less to the Association.

Dr. Snow and his associates have been doing a splendid piece of work for many years. Their chief support has come from Mr. Rockefeller. They have properly wanted to continue to enlarge their circle of contributions.

I hope you will be willing to continue the appropriation of \$2,000 that you have been making during recent years. If you are willing to consider the matter, Mr. Rubinow can assemble any information that you want concerning the budget and contributions from other persons.

As you will remember, Mr. Jerome D. Greene is Treasurer of this Association.

ERE:VD

EDWIN R. EMBREE

10/7/30



P

Mr. Rosenwald:

In answer to your question, I think it would be well to invite Dr. Louis Schmidt to the Commercial Club, but not Dr. Berkowitz, at least at present. He shows a tendency to take advantage of opportunities of this kind, although I think we will get him to see a better way of doing things.

I was told yesterday by Dean Cutter of Northwestern who is chairman of the Public Relations Committee of the Chicago Medical Society, that the action of the Society reported in yesterday's paper was merely the adoption of a slightly modified by-law of the Society and was not an expression of an intention to take aggressive action. Time will soon show whether Dean Cutter is right.

M. N. D.

MMD:MR
11/13/30

7

Mr. Rosenwald:

Mr. Homer N. Calver, Executive
Secretary of the American Public
Health Association.

The man whom Dr. Heiser recommends
as knowing most about hygienic museums would be very
glad to see you when you are next in New York. I think
you would enjoy meeting him and talking with him about
the museum and his ideas concerning it.

If you have a little time in connec-
tion with the foundation meetings, I shall be glad to
arrange for him to call upon you or, if you prefer, you
could send a note to him yourself. His address is 370
Seventh Avenue.

ERE:VD

EDWIN R. EMBREE

11/17/30

P

Mr. Rosenwald: The appropriation made by the Fund to the Survey relieves you of any obligation for special contribution such as you have made during recent years. These special gifts during the past four years have been on a descending scale from \$4,000 in 1926 to \$2,500 in 1929.

But I hope you will agree to continue your regular subscription as a member of the Survey Associates. Some thirty contributions of \$1,000 or more have been made to this group, the largest amounts and their donors being: \$5,000 - Twentieth Century Fund; \$3,000 - Milbank Memorial Fund; \$2,500 - Mr. & Mrs. Thomas W. Lamont; \$3,500 - Mr. S. S. Fels.

In order to facilitate plans for the future, Mr. Kellogg requests that your pledge be made for a five-year period as is done by most of the other contributors. May I tell him, in reporting the special gift from the Fund, that you will continue as an Associate at the \$1,000 level, for the five-year period beginning with 1930 and ending with 1934?

ERE:MS

EDWIN R. EMBREE

11/18/30

FISK
UNIVERSITY

P

Mr. Rosenwald: The appropriation made by the Fund to the Survey
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bution such as you have made during recent years. Your special gifts
during the past four years have been on a descending scale from \$4,000
in 1926 to \$2,500 in 1929.

But I hope you will agree to continue your regular
subscription as a member of the Survey Associates. There are 1800
Associates contributing annually ten dollars or more. Thirty of the
contributions are of \$1,000 or more.

In order to facilitate plans for the future, Mr.
Kellogg requests that your pledge be made for a five-year period as
is done by many of the other contributors. May I tell him, in
reporting the special gift from the Fund, that you will continue as
an Associate at the \$1,000 level, for the five-year period beginning
with 1930 and ending with 1934?

ERE:MS

11/18/30

EDWIN R. EMBREE

UNIVERSITY
FISK

Mr. Rosenwald

Mr. Embree

12/5/30

Recent letter from Miss Kaufman

1. More is being done by foundations in the field of social work than Miss Kaufman may realize. The Russell Sage Foundation is devoting itself exclusively to studies, demonstrations and the development of personnel in this field. The Commonwealth Fund has also done a good deal. The Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial and now the Rockefeller Foundation, under Dr. Day and Miss Walker, have promoted research in the social sciences and also the development of social work, including the training of workers.
2. The social field is not an entity in itself, but really consists of a number of aspects of social welfare. Of these, the most important are education and health. In so far as foundations, including our own, are helping in schools and clinics and public health nurses, etc., we are contributing directly to the improvement of social conditions in these very important aspects.
3. So far as this Fund is concerned, I think that we are in no position to take up an aggressive program of social work either in the South or elsewhere. But, as you know, I feel very strongly that we should continue to stimulate the study of social problems and the development of social leaders, especially in the South. This is just what we are trying to do with our southern fellowships, and through contributions to three or four of the important southern universities. I believe that if we can help stimulate interest in southern social problems, we need not concern ourselves with working out details and routine activities. Our job is, I think, not to support routine social work either in the South or elsewhere, but to try to keep a yeast or ferment actively working.

EDWIN R. EMBREE

7

Mr. Rosenwald: Remarkable attention has been given to
this year's Report of the Fund. Not
only has there been a great deal of notice in the news
columns, but a surprising number of papers, especially in
the South, have written editorials concerning the evidence
of progress of the Negro to which I referred in the early
part of the Report. Attached are examples of the kind of
clippings which have come in literally by the hundreds.

*The New York Times, you will remember, gave
the report ~~that~~ more than a column of
space —*

12/8/30

EDWIN R. EMBREE

7

Mr. Rosenwald: When we began cooperating with southern states in appointing colored public health nurses, we found in Louisiana a special representative of the United States Public Health Service, Dr. C. V. Akin, who has been one of the most active and helpful men in the whole program. He at once saw in our aid an opportunity to build up Negro nursing as a regular feature of the county (of parish) programs throughout Louisiana. He at once began to exploit the possibility of aid from us in persuading the parishes and the state as a whole to add as many as possible of these nurses as permanent members of the health staff. As he approaches the end of the special assignment to the Louisiana State Board, he has written us a statement concerning the work, including suggestions for the training of nurses and for extending the program throughout the South.

While one would expect a health official to emphasize the importance of health work, one would not expect a southern white man to put more emphasis than is justly due upon the accomplishment of colored nurses. Thinking you may be interested in the entire statement, I am attaching it to this note. The last paragraph seems to me especially significant.

ERE:VD

EDWIN R. EMBREE

12/8/30

7

Mr. Rosenwald: An interesting comment on our contri-
bution to the county library extension
in Shelby County, Tennessee. You will notice that this
is referred to not only as making possible improvement in
library work, but as "the most important educational step
for Shelby County in the past decade." It is because of
the general influence on public education that we have
supported these library demonstrations. I think we have
done wisely and have set in motion a powerful influence -
one which from now on, I think, will carry itself with
little or no need for further financing by the Fund.

ERE:VD

EDWIN R. EMBREE

12/9/30

7

Mr. Rosenwald: I am sure that you will want to read these letters from students at the Whittier School of Hampton, written for a special service held the morning of the dedication of the Five Thousandth Rosenwald School. I would have attended this service had I known of it in time. It seems that an invitation was to come through the officers of Hampton, but we began discussing the proposed school for nurses and apparently no one had the courage to interrupt the discussion until it was too late for me to get to the Whittier ceremony. I was greatly disappointed to miss the exhibits at these children's schools at Hampton and Tuskegee. They are always interesting and moving.

The children are sending you, as a token, a box which represents the prize performance of the hand work class. Maybe you have already received this. If you put these letters in your luggage, I am sure both you and Mrs. Rosenwald will enjoy reading them on board ship, or after you get to Hawaii.

ERE:VD

EDWIN R. EMBREE

12/10/30

Mr. Rosenwald:

In re:

Colored Boy Scouts

During the time I was with the Y. M. C. A. the work of the colored boy scout troops in Chicago came to my attention frequently. A study of their activities during the last two years and careful inquiries from men in a position to know about the work have brought my information down to date.

The work of the colored scouts is being well done on a limited budget. On the basis of registration, the budget for the colored district should be \$5,791 as against \$4,940 outlined in the memorandum by Mr. E. H. Goodman, scout executive. This estimate is based on the per capita expense of \$9.68 per scout, white and colored. Notwithstanding the lack of money, the Negro scout activities have increased. The progress made is comparable to white districts in the same period of time.

In answer to your question as to whether the number enrolled justifies the expense, I should say that the opportunities scouting offers for service to Negro boys is not confined to the 588 registrations which represent the present numerical strength of the unit. These boys, in thirty-five troops, are distributed throughout Chicago wherever Negroes live in large numbers: and perhaps as many more boys are influenced as are actually registered in the troops. The number of registrations would increase rapidly if the scout uniform and equipment were not out of the financial reach of most Negro boys.

GRA:VH

filed 12/12/30

X

Mr. Rosenwald: I have agreed with Mr. Arnett, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Spelman College that the payments both by the Fund and by you on our pledges to Spelman should be made in three installments, the first now, the second a year from now and the third in June, 1932. (The last payment is set for June instead of December because the terms of the General Education Board pledge run out at that time. Normally our payments would have been made in June this year and next, as well as in the third year, but we have postponed payment until we came to an understanding on the whole matter.)

Check for the first third of your payment is \$35,554 and should be sent now. The Fund will make its payment of the same amount as soon as we get some more cash right after the new year. Since our payment will have to be a little further deferred, I should like to be able to send your check promptly.

ERE:VD

12/12/30

EDWIN R. EMBREE

B

Future

Mr. Rosenwald:

I telephoned Miss McDowell of your willingness to consider a pledge of \$10,000. toward a total of \$40,000. It was understood that you were not to make any payment until the remaining \$30,000. was secured by pledges from responsible parties or collected in cash. I further stated that I thought you would be willing to make payment on the basis of \$1. for every \$3. received from other sources up to a total of \$10,000. from you.

Miss McDowell greatly appreciated your willingness to come to their assistance, although she stated that she did not know just where to turn to raise the additional sum in view of present conditions.

A.K.Stern

December 12, 1930

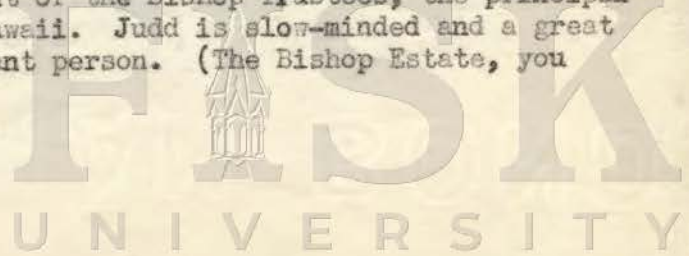
12/16/30

P

Mr. Rosenwald: Here is a little Who's Who of important people in Honolulu. I comment freely and frankly, thinking this may be most useful to you. Please, therefore, treat the information confidentially and protect me by not letting it fall into any one else's hands.

Business People

1. Frank Atherton is probably on the whole the most influential single person in almost every walk of life. He is in banking, steamship operation and the sugar and pineapple industries. He is a descendant of the early missionaries and thus a member of one of the Five Families that are said to own and rule the islands. (The other families are the Castles and Cooks of Honolulu, the Baldwins of the Island of Hawaii, and the Wilcox of one of the other islands.) Atherton, while inclined to over-piety, is at the bottom a broad-minded, sympathetic person, one of the finest men one may ask to find in a position of power anywhere. He has served as Treasurer of the Institute of Pacific Relations, and is acquainted with and deeply interested in the whole Pacific region, as well as an authority on most things Hawaiian.
2. Walter F. Dillingham - another important figure in business and finance who, while descended from the early missionaries, is now classed among the non-church group. He made possible the Los Angeles Steamship Line and is aggressive in business, often opposing the more conservative policies of the Five Families. He is a great lover of polo.
3. James D. Dole, the pineapple king. While a nephew of Sanford Dole (one of the prominent figures in Hawaiian public life, probably more responsible than any other single man for the movement which resulted in annexing Hawaii to the United States), James Dole came to Hawaii practically penniless and has created with his own hands and his own initiative the pineapple industry which, while still less important than sugar, is the spectacular development of recent times. Dole is the Julius Rosenwald of Hawaii.
4. Walter Frear - a prominent attorney, also one of the old families. Mrs. Frear, formerly a Dillingham, is probably the present leading woman in Hawaii, and is a delightful and amusing person.
5. Albert F. Judd - also a representative of the chief missionary families. (But a family that, contrary to Hawaiian custom, did not make a fortune out of saving souls.) The Judds are legion. Albert Judd is President of the Bishop Estate, one of the principal land-owning corporations in the islands, and also President of the Bishop Trustees, the principal philanthropic organization in Hawaii. Judd is slow-minded and a great bore, but he is a fairly important person. (The Bishop Estate, you



7

Mr. Rosenwald: I am sending, as you requested, a re-draft of your letter to Mr. Cramton. I have simply changed the wording a little to make the letter clearer. I think it is just the kind of a letter that Mr. Cramton will be most happy to receive and that will be most likely to retain and increase his interest.

I doubt if we should try to induce Mr. Cramton to take up any special work directly in behalf of Negro education. I hope in time he will be returned to Congress. The really important thing is to get an increasing number of influential men committed to the cause of proper opportunities for Negroes. On the whole, it is probably more helpful to have this kind of interest in men who are not active directly or professionally in Negro welfare but who simply carry this interest into their regular work and life.

Meanwhile, I shall keep him in mind as one who might serve on boards or committees interested in Negro welfare or interracial affairs. If he is not planning to return to public life, he might make an excellent trustee of Howard. I shall pass this suggestion on informally to Mordecai Johnson. If Johnson can get a few men like Flexner and Cramton on his Board, he will have the best possible counsel and support.

ERE:VD

12/10/30

EDWIN R. EMBREE

know, was founded by Bernice Pauahi, a Hawaiian princess, who married one of the early white settlers.)

6. Lawrence Judd, one of the many brothers of Albert Judd, at present Governor General of Hawaii. Most of the great family of Judds, aside from Albert, are interesting and delightful people.
7. W. R. Castle, whose sister married Professor Mead. Unfortunately, the older generation of the Castles is disappearing. One son, William, is in the State Department in Washington, and served for a time as Ambassador to Japan.

Educators, Scientists, and High-brows

1. Herbert Gregory, Director of the Bishop Museum and also visiting Professor at Yale. He is by all odds the best of this group. He is a first-rate scientist, a remarkably able, learned and genial man. He usually wears the clothes of a tramp, but he can show you more and tell you more of interest particularly about the native Hawaiians and the Oriental groups than any other man. I should also be inclined to take his opinion as being objective and founded on fact, on any questions concerning the islands, other than finance.
2. Arthur Dean, formerly President of the University of Hawaii, now consulting chemist at the Pineapple Association Experimental Station. Dean is a first-rate scientist and an able man. His retirement from the presidency was a great blow to the University.
3. D. L. Crawford, present President of the University of Hawaii. Not a large person. He understands real estate and Rotary Clubs better than universities.
4. O. F. Shepard, principal of Punahou School. A newcomer to the islands hailing, as most prominent people do, from New England. The Punahou School is one of the most interesting in the world. You should be sure to see as much of it and its work as possible. Unfortunately, the Misses Winne, who are the great people of this school, are both away this year on sabbatical leave.
5. Montague Cook, a member of the prominent and important Cook family, who has devoted himself to science. He is one of the three great malacologists of the world. He is attached to the staff of the Bishop Museum and through the wanderings of land snails carried in baskets of vegetables, is able to trace the migration of peoples about the Pacific. He is a much more interesting man than his scientific specialty indicates. He has a delightful home which you will doubtless visit, and he knows Hawaii thoroughly.

6. Mr. Handy - another scientist, an ethnologist or anthropologist. A delightful man with a personality somewhat like Edward Sapir of the University of Chicago. He has traveled all over the Pacific and has spent a great deal of time in Japan, China and India.
7. Huc Luquiens, a etcher and a delightful man. A bachelor and hence very useful for any parties that Mrs. Rosenwald may be arranging.

Of the Oriental group, one of the most scholarly is Dr. Takuku Harade, professor at the University, for many years President of Doshisha University in Japan.

Dr. Li (Chinese) - a somewhat younger representative, almost equally able, of the Oriental races on the University faculty.

I assume you have been recommended to physicians. Among the general practitioners and consultants, I place very high Dr. Paul Withington, a graduate of Harvard, and while much younger, has many of the substantial qualities of Dr. Joseph Capps.

ERE:MS

12/16/30

7
December 19, 1930

Dear Mr. Rosenwald: In order to make the transfer of fifteen thousand shares of the capital stock of Sears, Roebuck and Company, covered in the agreement which you signed just before you left Chicago, we shall have to take a part of the stock now in your personal vault. The stock held by the First National Bank is not more than enough to cover the loan which we have from the bank. We can do either of two things:

1. Ask your son Lessing to enter your vault and turn over to us a block of securities which you are holding there in behalf of the Fund, or
2. Leave the whole matter until you return.

I am inclined to favor the second procedure as being simpler. In any case, you and your estate are thoroughly protected by the agreement which was signed by you and by me as President of the Fund. If you wish the securities made over to your name now, will you please direct your son to take them from the vault? If not, we shall leave the whole matter until you return.

I hope you and Mrs. Rosenwald are already beginning to get the benefit of the sun and leisure and dolce far niente of Hawaii. I trust you will find my little "Who's Who" of Hawaii of some interest and benefit. I have asked Professor Mead to send additional suggestions of persons to see in Honolulu.

Yours sincerely,

ERE:VD

EDWIN R. EMBREE

Mr. Julius Rosenwald
Royal Hawaiian Hotel
Honolulu, Hawaii

FISK
UNIVERSITY

ΣΡΕ - ΣΡΕ

ERL - ERL
show to all the office
including esp. Miss Henson
& Miss Boudier



ROYAL HAWAIIAN HOTEL
HONOLULU, HAWAII

AKS
can mgr
Lmr vt
mng GA.
PC ig
ms mgy
ACH ms
EL mgz

mgs
mg
CC.

CABLE ADDRESS
ROYALHOTEL

Dear Mrs. Embree: Your letter
re: stock matter just received -
This will authorize Mr. Powell to pay
without delivering the certificates -
the orders I signed - We have written
of our fine reception by Mrs Embree
& Catherine & the many attentions
we received through her kindness &
they still continue - Dr. Withington
is a very nice chap - He is insistent
upon my being very quiet & seeing no
people for a week or two - Mr. Dole called
up twice & Mr. Henry Judd called on
us this evening - I saw him for just
a moment - but Mrs. Rosewood had

a nice visit with him - We stopped
to see Mrs Embree while driving today.
The place is all you said it was
or more - We drove through the grounds
of Punahou school a beautiful place -
We shall visit it later -

Dr H is much interested in your article
in the Atlantic - He said it created
much discussion - My greetings to you
& all in the fund office & mine in
which Mrs Roosevelt joins -

Cordially

Julius Roosevelt

12/29/30