

FELLOWSHIPS

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

February 24, 1947

WCH

2/26

WCH

2/28

Mr. William C. Haygood
Rosenwald Fund
Chicago Illinois

Dear Mr. Haygood:

I sincerely hope that the delay will not affect the Banks adversely for he is a good man. I believe I spoke to you of him while there.

Apparently, your first questionnaire has gotten mixed with papers that I am now sorting. It was filled out but apparently not mailed. It came just before I left for Chicago, and I was under the impression that it was already there. I shall intensify the search and send it right along as soon as found.

Have finished work at Chicago and expect to leave on March 21. I hope to get it in absentia, however.

Sincerely yours,
Mr. Steeney

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Being
ack in
mail
1947

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

January 13, 1947

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

My dear Mr. Haygood:

Due to circumstances beyond my control, the material enclosed will be late in reaching you. Thanks ever so much for your patience and I hope it is not too late to complete my application for a scholarship.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur C. Banks, Jr.
Arthur C. Banks, Jr.
Instructor, Political
Science.

ACB/b

	WCH	1/15	a	1/15

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MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

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

Dear Mr. Haygood:

The rest of my material will be in your hands
by January 7th. Due to errors in typing I was forced
to have my plan of work typed all over again.

Sincerely yours,


Arthur C. Banks, Jr.

	WCH	1/2	WCH	0

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Same Letter

Copy to Mr. Hans Aufrecht and Mr. Henry B. Parkes
~~Same Address~~

FELLOWSHIP

January 20, 1947

Dear Dr. Hodges: Last year you sent us a statement regarding Mr. (Arthur Chester) Banks, Jr., who was applying to us for a fellowship. Mr. Banks is applying again this year and has again given your name among his references. I am wondering if you have been in touch with him during the past year, and if so, if you have anything to add to your former statement.

For your convenience I am sending a copy of your original reference concerning Mr. Banks, together with a new form, in case you wish to write us further. In any case, we shall be glad to have you return all of the material in the enclosed envelope. Needless to say, we greatly appreciate your assistance in helping us to make a decision on this request for a fellowship.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM C. HAYGOOD

William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships

WCH*BH
Encls.

Dr. Charles Hodges
New York University
Washington Square College
New York, New York

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Name Arthur C. Banks, Jr. Field: Political Science

Instructor, History and Political Science, Morehouse College
Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia

Plan of Work To make an investigation into the problems of small nations in the international society; the idea of state equality in connection with small nations, the role of small nations at international conferences before and since Versailles, contributions of small nations to the growth of international law and world organization.

Requests grant for period from September 1947 through June 1948. Will return to present position. Wishes to attend Johns Hopkins University and study for the Ph.D. degree.

Applied 1946.

Personal Data Born Columbus, Ohio, November 1915 Age: 31
Married, no dependents Draft Status: 4-F

Undergraduate Work St. John's University, B.S., 1939

Graduate Work New York University, M.A., 1945

Experience Instructor, Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 1945-46, \$2500; instructor, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia, 1946- , \$2500

Accomplishments Publication: "The Economic Conference of the Allies, June, 1916", The Southwestern Journal, 1946.

References

Hans Aufricht, Department of State, Washington, D. C.
Henry B. Parkes, New York University
Melvin D. Kennedy, Morehouse College

Budget Summary

Total Amount Needed	\$1375
From Applicant	500
From Fund	\$ 875

AMOUNT GRANTED

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SMALL NATIONS IN THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

I am deeply interested in the problems in political science in general and in the special area of international relations in particular and in a small way I have attempted some original research in this specialized field.¹ Quite recently I have felt that some comprehensive, over-all work is needed on the subject of small nations. My master's thesis barely scratched the surface of the problem and I have not discovered any single study or monograph that deals more specifically with the problems of small nations in our international society. My project will attempt to place within the limits of a single monograph a general restatement, clarification and analysis of the particular problems of small nations in the international community. Using the historical background of nineteenth century international relations, I hope to explore the legal and political international position of small nations especially between 1918 and 1945, or between Versailles and San Francisco. The project will be a conference record and a legal analysis of the fluctuating fortunes of the lesser powers of the world, I also hope to prove that they have made distinctive contributions to international law and order.

During the war many articles have appeared on the subject of small nations because of the rather considerable speculation in many quarters on the future of the small state in the age of global war. One British scholar has recently presented us with a rather superficial, historical² treatment that leaves much unsaid. An American observer at Versailles has just thrown some light upon the way the smaller nations were treated,³ at the 1919 peace conference. What is lacking is some sort of detailed

1. "The Economic Conference of the Allies, June, 1918," The South-western Journal, II (1948), 200-210.
2. Sir J. A. R. Marriot, Federalism and the Problem of the Small State. (London: George Allen and Unwin, 1943).
3. Stephen Bonsal, Suitsors and Suppliants. (New York: Prentice Hall, 1948).

case history and general analysis of the entire problem. Such a history should clarify and attempt to answer the following variety of questions. Should the small nations be allowed to survive? Can they survive in the face of great post-war power blocs? Does history and technology condemn the small nations to extinction? Is it true that the small states have been the eternal festering-places of war and international conflict? Is the notion of state equality in international law a myth or has it some substantial basis in fact that may serve as a legal armor for the protection of small nations? What have the small nations contributed to the development of international law? What are some of the recent trends in great-power politics toward small nations?

My project will first consider fully and carefully all of the notions centering around the idea of the equality of states in international law. It is commonly assumed that just as all persons are protected by the garment of the law in municipal society and are equal before that law, so are the various nations of the world tribunals and arbitral bodies that are quasi judicial in character and are engaged in the administration and application of international law. On the other hand, we know that because of fundamental differences in actual or potential power, all states do not possess the equal capacity for the acquisition or maintenance of rights. Much has been written on the idea of state equality and this notion is certainly bound up with the small-state problem.⁴

This in turn leads to another important part of my project which will be to discover the contributions made by small nations in the growth of international law. Usually, small nations have been the most consistent champions of international law because they simply cannot defend themselves

4. E. D. Dickinson's The Equality of States in International Law (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1920) is still the standard work on this subject.

by force alone.

My project will then trace the historical application of the idea of state equality in reference to small nations at the various international conference during the nineteenth century and the first decade of the twentieth.⁵ During the nineteenth century the small nations of Europe were at first denied any voice in the deliberations of the great powers. But as soon as nationalism and the romantic principles of nationalistic self-determination began to influence foreign policy, the great powers at least began to listen to the complaints of the smaller states. In the western hemisphere during the same century, the United States and Latin America were not seriously and permanently molested by outside powers while they were in the small-power stage. The United States was not a serious threat to our southern neighbors in spite of some queer interpretations and applications of the Monroe Doctrine. At the end of the nineteenth century and in the beginning of the twentieth century the ^{trials} ~~trials~~ and tribulations of the submerged nationalities and the small nations of Europe began to occupy the attention of the world. National self-determination may have been one of the causes of the first World War but on the other hand it did gain such international respect for the smaller nations and submerged nationalities at the peace conferences.

At the Paris Peace Conference of 1919, the principle of state equality was not challenged. The small nations exerted considerable influence in the making of the peace. I will show that the "powers with special interests", as the small nations were tactfully designated by the great powers, did much to further the cause of world peace at Paris than is commonly believed. The small nations acted in executive and consultative capacities and were even granted the right to meet in their own private

5. For a recent investigation see Phillip C. Jessup "The Equality of State as Dogma and Reality," Genevieve Patterson "Political Inequality at the Congress of Vienna," and Robert Herrera "Evolution of the Equality of States in the Inter-American System", Political Science Quarterly, LX (1945) 527-562, LXI (1946) 90-119.

sessions in order to appoint candidates to the various committees to be formed at the general sessions. ⁶ So far as political equality was concerned, the Paris Conference, in the process of organization and procedure, did not apply too strictly or discard too obviously the doctrine of state equality. The doctrine was skillfully circumvented or quietly disregarded.

Almost as soon as the League of Nations was organized the smaller powers began to make their presence felt in this new international organization. In the League Council the great powers were forced to work within the limits of the Covenant which bound them to become dependent upon the cooperation of the small powers holding non-permanent seats on the Council. From 1919 to 1935, the number of non-permanent members on the League Council was increased from five to nine members, a testimony of the influence of small states in the deliberations of the powers and ^amarked departure from nineteenth century practice. In the Assembly of the League, the smaller powers demonstrated that the influence of small nations in international organizations was to be trusted, not feared. Even though the Assembly possessed no fraction of the Council's powers, the smaller powers who were in the majority there consistently adhered to high standard of international law. Peace may have been dependent upon the will of the great powers, but it would not be far from the truth to assert that the Assembly, which could be called the convocation of the smaller states, kept the ideals of the League alive. Within the League system, therefore, the doctrine of state equality was tactfully shelved without actually impairing the rights of the smaller states. It was discovered that by giving up the rigid idea of state equality and joining an international organization like the League of Nations, the smaller states had gained more political and legal rights and privileges than they had ever known.

In the years that followed the first World War the smaller nations

6. Foreign Relations of the United States: The Paris Peace Conference, 1919. (Washington, D. C. : Government Printing Office, 1943). II, 447-466 IV, 194-201 and 448-449.

found out that the League system was not enough to guarantee any of its members anything like a modicum of security in this turbulent era. An early and irreparable break in the League's fabric was caused by the inability of that organization to protect a smaller nation from an aggressive, larger neighbor.⁷ The League was sorely tested time after time by big-power designs on small states. Some of the small states of Europe banded together in ententes or economic leagues in an effort to face the realities of a hostile world. The dictators flouted the traditional precepts of international law and reduced the League to the pitiful dimensions of an international debating society. National self-determination, now used as a big-power weapon by the dictators, meant the collapse of the small nations in Europe. Hitler's use of national self-determination was a disastrous perversion and exaggeration of the ideals of Versailles.

The United States has been the traditional protector of the rights of small nations. In the decade after 1930, this country was forced to renounce traditional international practice and principle in favor of a policy of a strict non-intervention in its dealings with Latin American. Even in the vital Caribbean area the United States did not pursue a policy comparable to that of either Nazi Germany or Fascist Italy in central or southeastern Europe. From Wilson the Roosevelt, our nation calmly objected to any policy infringing upon the territorial integrity of small or weak states.

The British, adhering to century-old practice has used her alliances with smaller states to balance big-power encroachments on her empire. However, in the light of the Ethippian and Czechoslovakian debacles, British policy for a while seemed geared to the preservation of a balance of power in Europe at the expense of the small states. England during

7. For example, the Corfu embroglio between Greece and Italy in 1923.

the decade after 1930 would have nothing to do with a plan to guarantee the small nations ⁱⁿ eastern Europe in order to check Germany. Still, Britain did go to war in 1939 ostensibly in protest of Germany's invasion of Poland, a small nation.

Today, many plans are being offered to "solve" the "problem" of the small state. We must be exceedingly careful lest we tend toward regarding the "problem" of small states as an isolated one in international relations. The small nations are not a problem by themselves as some writers infer. These writers "realistically" insist that the day of the small nation-state has passed and that small powers cannot exist in our world today. All sorts of solutions are offered that run the gamut from proposals of federations to out-and-out partitioning of the world among the great powers. A realistic approach to the problem confronting international society certainly would not have to begin with the planned destruction of any of the small states of the world. An essential part of my project will consist of disputing the idea that small nations are doomed. The San Francisco Conference was held to gain for the Dumbarton Oaks framework the approval of the lesser powers. I am convinced that small nations can and will continue to make distinctive contributions in the search for international order.

In conclusion, my project specifically, therefore, would (1) trace the historical development of the problem of the small nation from the Congress of Vienna down to 1919, (2) investigate the notion of the equality of states in international law and how it affects small nations, (3) investigate the fortunes of small nations at international conferences since 1918, (4) investigate the role of small nations in international unions, (5) investigate the role of small nations in the League of Nations from 1918 to 1939 and the international arrangements which they participated in outside of, or independently of the League, (6) investigate the actual influence of small

nations in the formation and functioning of the United Nations, (7) and, finally, to try to summarize all the main contributions of small nations to the growth of international law and world organization.

The sources of this project will be found in the archives of the State Department and in the Department's ^{recently} published material on the 1919 peace conference. The Library of Congress should also yield additional material dealing with this period. The papers of the late Colonel House which are under the special care of Yale University, should also be of special use to this project. In New York City the Woodrow Wilson Foundation and the library of Columbia University have most of the documents on the League of Nations which includes the texts of most of the League's meetings.

To carry on this project in conjunction with further graduate will enable me to increase my qualifications to follow my chosen career of teaching. I have been accepted to do further graduate study in the Department of Political Science at Johns Hopkins University. I wish to return to Morehouse College after completing my project and my studies in order to further stimulate student interest in international relations.

St. John's University

University College

96 SCHERMERHORN STREET
BROOKLYN 2, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

Date October 30, 1948

Transcript of the record of Arthur C. Banks, Jr.

Address Southern University, Southern Branch P.O., Baton Rouge, La.

Admitted September 1935 from Lincoln (New Jersey) High School

Entrance Credits

English - 3	Gen. Science - 1/2	Amer. History - 1
Spanish - 4	El. Algebra - 1	Com. Law - 1/2
Biology - 1	Int. Algebra - 1/2	
Chemistry - 1	Pl. Geometry - 1	
Physics - 1	So. Geometry - 1/2	

College Credits

Course	Descriptive Title	Credits	Grades		Course	Descriptive Title	Credits	Grades	
			1st	2nd				1st	2nd
<u>September 1935 - May 1936</u>									
Eng. 1a-2a	Composition	3	B	/	Soc. 1-2	Principles	4	A-	A-
Eng. 11a-12a	Literature	3		A	Educ. 5	Principles	3	B	/
French 1-2	Elementary	6	B	B	Educ. 2	History of Education	3	B	/
Hist. 9-10	Later American	6	C	B	Educ. 1	Philosophy of Education	2	B	/
Geo. 9a-10a	Principles	6	B	C	Sociology 3	Criminology	2		B
Phil. 1a-2a	Logic & Epistemology	4	C	/	<u>City College - Summer Session 1937</u>				
Dis. 21a-22a	Public Speaking	4	C	/	Phil. 5	General Psychology	3	B	
<u>September 1936 - May 1937</u>									
Eng. 33a-34a	English Literature	6	A	B					
French 3-4	Intermediate	6	A-	A-					
Hist. 7-8	Modern European	6	C	C					
Hist. 9-10	Ethics (Gen. and Special)	6	B	B					
Hist. 15-16	American Government	4	B	C					
Eng. 23-24	Public Speaking	4	B	B					
<u>September 1937 - May 1938</u>									
Phil. 6a	General Psychology	3		C					
Math. 1a-2a	Math. Analysis	6	A	C					
Chem. 1a-2a	General Inorganic	8	A-	B					
Eng. 5-6	American Literature	6	A-	B					
French 5-6	Advanced	6	C	/					
<u>September 1938 - May 1939</u>									
Hist. 1-2	Ancient	6	A-	A-					
Hist. 3-4	Medieval Europe	3	A-						
Hist. 5-6	Early Mod. European	3		A-					

Grading System: 90-100 Excellent; 80-89 Good; 70-79 Fair; 60-69 Passing, but unsatisfactory; 50-59 Conditioned; 0-49 Failure.
I, incomplete; S, satisfactory; P, condition removed—60% received; F, conditioned, failed; XS, withdrew satisfactory;
XU, withdrew unsatisfactory.

Honorable dismissal granted.....

Graduated June 6, 1939 Degree Bachelor of Science (Social Sciences)

NOT OFFICIAL WITHOUT UNIVERSITY SEAL

No. 1

UNIVERSITY

LETTERS OF REFERENCE

Arthur Chester Banks, Jr.

Mr. Hans Aufrecht, Assistant on International Organization Affairs,
Department of State, Washington, D. C.

I have known Mr. Banks for several years and I am familiar with his work. He is an unusually enthusiastic student of international affairs. His knowledge of modern history and of the pertinent literature is extraordinary. I have had ample opportunity to observe closely Mr. Bank's approach when he was a student in a graduate course on Diplomatic History of the Twentieth Century. Later I advised him on his M. A. thesis.

The topic of the research project is timely and requires thorough investigation; its bearing upon problems of race relations is obvious. Since Mr. Banks has spent already several years on gathering preliminary material on the subject he should be able to make a real contribution within a comparatively short time.

In short, Mr. Banks and his research project deserve every encouragement, and I am convinced that Mr. Banks will be a worthy recipient of fellowship.

I should like to add that during the last two years I have been in touch with Mr. Banks by way of correspondence and I have every reason to assume that two years of teaching experience have considerably broadened his outlook.

Mr. Henry B. Parkes, Professor of History, New York University

I have not been in contact with Mr. Banks since my earlier report and have nothing further to add to it.



1947 I had Mr. Banks as a student in graduate courses at New York University in American Foreign Policy and in American Relations with Latin-America. He was an outstandingly useful and stimulating member of both classes. He did excellent work; he showed an unusually wide knowledge of, and interest in, the whole field of international relations; and he was able to present original ideas and interpretations and defend them convincingly in discussion. I regard him as one of the best students I have had with regard both to knowledge of the subject and to capacity for original work of high value. I believe that he is the type of student who would make particularly good use of an opportunity for independent research. I should also like to add that Mr. Banks struck me as wholly free from the tendency (which I have found rather often among Negro students) to approach subjects too exclusively from the Negro angle; he was genuinely concerned with the whole field of international relations and never introduced the race question except where it was strictly relevant.

I like the plan of work which he has offered, which seems to be both timely and well-conceived. I believe that it is an important subject, that there is room for the study which Mr. Banks proposes to make, and that he is well qualified to make it. He did some research work in connection with my courses on the contributions of Latin-American nations to international law, which I found valuable and stimulating.

- - - - -

Mr. Melvin D. Kennedy, Chairman, Department of History and Political Science,
Morehouse College

Mr. Banks has been my colleague at Morehouse College since September. In my opinion, he has an excellent mind and has received



very good training. I think he is fully capable of doing a very creditable piece of research work on the higher levels and I am glad to add my hearty recommendation of him to you.

He is a hard worker, is constantly striving to do a good job, and to do a good job even better. He is of that solid type which is so badly needed in our work today. I regret very much losing his collaboration next year but I am glad that it is because he will be studying. It is my hope that he will return to Morehouse.

Mr. Banks is interested in, and has been working on, a subject and in a field that has not received much attention. It seems to me that it is a subject that is worth more attention. Moreover, since he plans to do much of this work at Johns Hopkins University or under its guidance, I attach an even greater importance to it. There are few enough Negroes in the field of political science and international relations. He is capable of enriching the field with his ability.

Certainly, in the light of contemporary international relations, a serious study of the role of small nations in international affairs would be timely and of value.

a 3/18

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate Mr. Arthur C. Banks, Jr.
Report Requested of Mr. Melvin D. Kennedy
 Morehouse College
 Atlanta, Georgia

The above-named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. The candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate your frank opinion of this applicant's qualifications and an appraisal of his plan of work and of his ability to make a noteworthy contribution in his field. These fellowships are not intended to give aid to "worthy and deserving" students, but to enable people of exceptional talent to come to their fullest powers. Since it is impossible to consider the applicant's qualifications until all of the references are in, a prompt reply will be appreciated.

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

William C. Haygood

William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships

REPORT

Mr. Banks has been my colleague at Morehouse College since September, 1940. I have found him to be an agreeable, hard-working man who gets results. He is intensely interested in his field and is very desirous of going deeper into it. He plans to teach and seems to be settled upon teaching as a career.

I have discussed his projects with him several times. It strikes me as a timely one of considerable worth. Today, as never before, the role of the small nation is being questioned all over the world and their influence in the United Nations is

of paramount importance.

Another significant aspect of Mr Banks' work at Johns Hopkins University is that he intends to do this work at Johns Hopkins University. I do not know how many, or if any, Negroes have received degrees or even studied at this great university. But it is important, whether he is first or among the first, in my opinion, that he has been accepted as a student in the Department of Political Science at Johns Hopkins. He is fully capable of doing this double task of working out his project and establishing the prestige of Negro students. He is an able student, with critical judgment. I recommend him strongly for a Rosenwald Fellowship for the coming year. While I do claim ^{great} brilliance for Mr. Banks, he has solidity of purpose, of character and of potentialities of achievement. As teachers, certainly no quality is today more desirable.

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

Yes.

Signed Melvin D. Kennedy
Position or Title (Acting) Chairman, Department of History
Address Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia Date 2/6/47

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

ROSENWALD
UNIVERSITY

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15

SECOND NOTICE!

WE WOULD APPRECIATE THE PROMPT
RETURN OF THIS FORM AND ALSO
THE MATERIAL PREVIOUSLY SENT YOU
IN REGARD TO THIS CANDIDATE.

THANK YOU.

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

*a 2/26
no more plan*

Name of Candidate Arthur C. Banks, Jr.
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Use
William C. Haygood

William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships

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Certainly, in the light of contemporary international relations, a serious study of the role of small nations in international affairs would be timely and of value.

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

yes.

Signed..... Melvin Kennedy
Position or Title..... Chairman, Department of History and Political Science
Address..... Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia Date 2/24/47

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

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JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO 15

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

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Report Requested of Mr. Henry B. Parkes
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 Washington Square College
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William C. Haygood

William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships

REPORT

see

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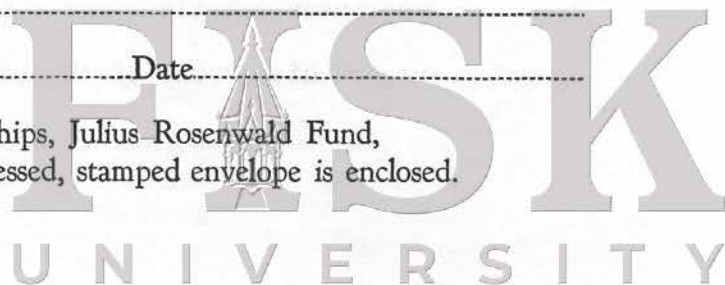
Signed.....

Position or Title.....

Address.....

Date.....

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



JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15

a 2/5

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate Mr. Arthur C. Banks, Jr.
Report Requested of Mr. Henry B. Parks
 New York University
 Washington Square College
 New York, New York

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William C. Haygood

William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships

REPORT

I have not been in contact with Mr. Banks since my earlier report, and have nothing further to add to it.

Henry B. Parks

Feb. 3, 1947.



JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILL.

(Professional copy of this letter is for file)

Dear Mr. [Name]:
Please return to the Division for Fellowships, Julius Rosenwald Fund,
4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 15, Illinois. Addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed.

The enclosed report of the interview with [Name] is a valuable
contribution to the knowledge of the [Name] and his
work. The information given in the report is of great
value to the Division for Fellowships and will be
used in the selection of candidates for the [Name].
We shall appreciate your kind attention to the
report and of his ability to make a valuable
contribution to the [Name] and his work.
The report will be used in the selection of
candidates for the [Name].

Very truly yours,
William C. [Name]

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

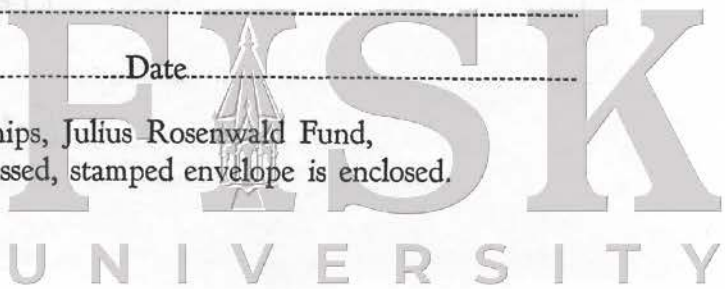
Signed.....

Position or Title.....

Address.....

Date.....

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



a 3/4

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate Mr. Arthur C. Banks, Jr.

Report Requested of Mr. Hans Aufrecht
 New York University
 Washington Square College
 New York, New York

The above-named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. The candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate your frank opinion of this applicant's qualifications and an appraisal of his plan of work and of his ability to make a noteworthy contribution in his field. These fellowships are not intended to give aid to "worthy and deserving" students, but to enable people of exceptional talent to come to their fullest powers. Since it is impossible to consider the applicant's qualifications until all of the references are in, a prompt reply will be appreciated.

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

William C. Haygood

William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships

REPORT

I have known Mr. Banks for several years and I am familiar with his work. He is an unusually enthusiastic student of international affairs. His knowledge of Modern History and of the pertinent literature is extraordinary. I have had ample opportunity to observe closely Mr. Bank's approach when he was a student in a Graduate Course on Diplomatic History of the 20th Century. Later I advised him on his M. A. thesis.

(over)



The topic of the research project is timely and requires thorough investigation; its bearing upon problems of race relations is obvious. Since Mr. Banks has spent already several years on gathering preliminary material on the subject he should be able to make a real contribution within a comparatively short time.

In short, Mr. Banks and his research project deserve every encouragement and I am convinced that Mr. Banks will be a worthy recipient of fellowship.

I should like to add that during the last two years I have been in touch with Mr. Banks by way of correspondence and I have every reason to assume that two years of teaching ^{experience} / have considerably broadened his outlook.

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

Signed..... *Harry Anricht*

Position or Title *Assistant on International Organization Affairs*

Address *Department of State, Washington, D.C.*

Date *February 27, 1947*

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

HSK
UNIVERSITY

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15

a 1/28/47

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate MR. ARTHUR CHESTER BANKS, JR.
Report Requested of Dr. Charles Hodges
 New York University
 Washington Square College
 New York, New York

The above-named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. The candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate your frank opinion of this applicant's qualifications and an appraisal of his plan of work and of his ability to make a noteworthy contribution in his field. These fellowships are not intended to give aid to "worthy and deserving" students, but to enable people of exceptional talent to come to their fullest powers. Since it is impossible to consider the applicant's qualifications until all of the references are in, a prompt reply will be appreciated.

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

Regret this got out of
hand through ill
health - CJ

William C. Haygood

William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships

REPORT

I feel Banks really deserves
some "break" for he continues
his self-made career.
He deserves a real opportunity
to expand his knowledge &
will show results.



THE JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
500 N. MICHIGAN
CHICAGO 10, ILL.

Completed by the candidate in the following

Name of Candidate
Name of Institution

The following questions should be answered in the affirmative or the negative. The candidate's list of references should be included in the following space. The candidate's list of references should be included in the following space. The candidate's list of references should be included in the following space.

We request that you indicate in this space any special conditions or restrictions which may apply to the position. This space should be used for such purposes as the following: "I am not available until the fall of 1947." "I am not available until the fall of 1947." "I am not available until the fall of 1947."

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

I feel that the candidate is free from personality handicaps which would make it difficult to obtain and hold a position giving him opportunity to utilize his abilities.

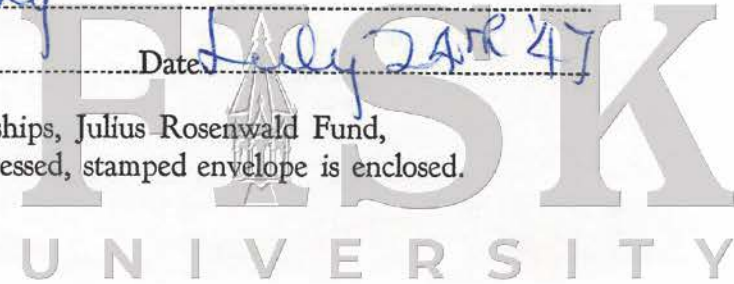
Signed Charles H. Hodges

Position or Title Professor of International Politics

Address New York University

Date July 24th 47

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



Copy

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO 15

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate MR. ARTHUR CHESTER BANKS, JR.

Report Requested of Dr. Charles Hodges
New York University
Washington Square College
New York, New York

The above-named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. The candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate your frank opinion of this applicant's qualifications and an appraisal of his plan of work and of his ability to make a noteworthy contribution in his field. These fellowships are not intended to give aid to "worthy and deserving" students, but to enable people of exceptional talent to come to their fullest powers. Since it is impossible to consider the applicant's qualifications until all of the references are in, a prompt reply will be appreciated.

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

William C. Haygood

William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships

REPORT

Mr. Banks is the most promising Negro student who has worked with me and one of the superior group in general under me in the International politics field.

He has an excellent academic record. He is full of push, keeps after his intellectual objective; I regard him as a thorough researcher and a very hard worker. He knows what he wants and will not be diverted by even big obstacles.

Personally, I have the highest respect for him.



Copy

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

I have spent a great deal of effort in backing Banks for the right academic opportunities. He continues to have my unqualified support as a person and a teacher. He will justify any aid given him in his academic development.

Name of Candidate
MR. LEONOR CRISTINA HARRIS, JR.
Report Requested of
Dr. Charles Hodge
New York University
Washington Square College
New York, New York

The above-named candidate has applied to this fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. The candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.
We shall appreciate your frank opinion of this applicant's qualifications and an appraisal of his plan of work and of his ability to make a noteworthy contribution in his field. These fellowships are not intended to give aid to "worthy and deserving" students, but to enable people of exceptional talent to come to their fullest powers. Since it is impossible to consider the applicant's qualifications until all of the references are in, a prompt reply will be appreciated.

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

William C. Maygood

William C. Maygood
Director for Fellowships

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

Mr. Banks is the most promising Negro student who has worked with me and one of the superior group in general under me in the International Politics field.

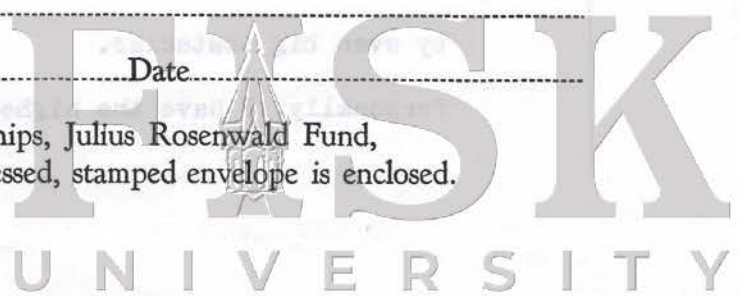
Signed.....

Position or Title.....

Address.....

..... Date.....

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



4609 -29th Street
Mount Rainier, Md.

February 27, 1947

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

Dear Mr. Haygood:

In compliance with your request I am sending you the enclosed material in reference to the application for a fellowship by Mr. Arthur C. Banks Jr.

Please accept my apologies for delaying this reply. Due to my move to Washington, D. C., I have received your letters with considerable delay.

Very sincerely yours,

Hans Aufrecht

Hans Aufrecht

Assistant on International
Organization Affairs, Department
of State

FISK
UNIVERSITY

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

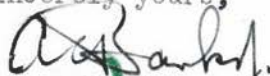
Mr. William C. Haygood, Director for Fellowships
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

FELLOWSHIPS

My dear Mr. Haygood,

May I have an application for a fellowship
for 1947? Thank you so much.

Sincerely yours,



Arthur C. Banks, Jr.

Instructor, Political Science

	WCH	12/16	WCH	0
			B	12/16

FISK
UNIVERSITY

FELLOWSHIPS

February 28, 1947

Dear Mr. Kennedy: Just a note to supplement
 the formal acknowledgment
of your statement on Mr. Banks. It comes in
plenty of time to be useful to the Committee
on Fellowships in arriving at a decision of his
request.

Congratulations on
your degree.

WILLIAM C. HAYGOOD

Sincerely,

WILLIAM C. HAYGOOD

WCH:rfl

Mr. M. D. Kennedy
Department of History
and Political Science
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia

FISK
UNIVERSITY

FELLOWSHIPS

AIRMAIL SPECIAL

March 12, 1947

Dear Mr. Kennedy: Recently you were good enough to let us have a confidential statement about Mr. Arthur C. Banks, Jr., who is applying to this Fund for a fellowship. It was appreciated and will be highly useful in helping the members of our Fellowship Committee when they make their final selections.

However, the plan of work which was sent you for estimation has not been returned, and it is needed to complete Mr. Banks' application file. Would you be good enough to check your files and return this work plan to us?

Sincerely yours,
WILLIAM C. HAYGOOD

WCH*rfl

Mr. Melvin D. Kennedy, Chairman
Department of History and Political Science
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia

FISK

UNIVERSITY

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

FELLOWSHIP

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

May 8, 1947

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

WCH	5/9	WCH	→
JE		JE	5/9

Dear Mr. Haygood:

This is to inform you that I can accept the Julius Rosenwald Fund fellowship that was offered to me beginning September, 1947.

I also wish to express my sincere gratitude to the Rosenwald Foundation for this opportunity to carry forward my studies on small nations.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur C. Banks, Jr.
Arthur C. Banks, Jr.

FISK
UNIVERSITY

FELLOWSHIPS

May 9, 1947

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

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

Very truly yours,
DOROTHY A. ELVIDGE

DAE:LCM

Mr. (Arthur C.) Banks, Jr.
Department of History
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia

FISK
UNIVERSITY

FELLOWSHIP

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

Miss Dorothy A. Elvidge
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

	AE	5/12	May 12, 1947	DE	o

Dear Miss Elvidge:

Thanks so much for your letter of May 9.
I will submit a plan of payments to your
office before July 15.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur C. Banks, Jr.

Arthur C. Banks, Jr.

FISK
UNIVERSITY

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

AE	7/16	58	7/17	

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

July 15, 1947

Miss Dorothy A. Elvidge, Secretary and Comptroller
The Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

FELLOWSHIPS

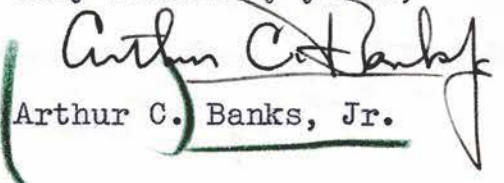
Dear Miss Elvidge:

According to last year's bulletin, the fall semester does not begin at Johns Hopkins until October 1. If it is convenient for your office, I would like to pay for half of my year's tuition on or about the first of October and the other half on the first of February, 1948. In addition to this, could the remainder of the grant be divided over nine months beginning October 1?

The October tuition installment will amount to \$225.00; the February installment will be \$200.00. Family affairs will keep me in Atlanta until the 27th of September. On or about September 20 I will let you know where to send the first check.

I am sorry to be so late in getting this letter to you but my plans have been conditioned by the fact that my wife has had two serious operations within the last four months. In addition to this, we are expecting our first child on September 1.

Very sincerely yours,


Arthur C. Banks, Jr.

FISK
UNIVERSITY

FELLOWSHIPS

July 17, 1947

Dear Mr. Banks: From the information in your letter of July 15, I have set up the following payment plan, covering the fellowship awarded to you in May: October 1, \$310; November 1, December 1, and January 1, \$85; February 1, \$295; March 1, April 1, May 1, and June 1, \$85 each. Toward the latter part of September, I shall expect to hear from you again giving me the address to which these checks should be mailed.

Very truly yours,
DOROTHY A. ELVIDGE

DAE:LCM

Mr. Arthur C. Banks, Jr.
Department of History
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia

FISK
UNIVERSITY

FELLOWSHIPS

July 28, 1947

Dear Dr. Hodges: Thank you for your
confidential report
on Mr. Arthur Chester Banks, Jr. who
applied for a Rosenwald fellowship last
year. I thought you would be interested
to know that Mr. Banks was awarded a
fellowship in the amount of \$1,200 for
advanced study at Johns Hopkins University.

Sincerely yours,



For the Committee
on Fellowships

Dr. Charles Hodges
New York University
Washington Square
New York City 3, New York

FISK
UNIVERSITY

BALTIMORE, MD.

1003 WEST 42nd St.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1947

FELLOWSHIPS

DEAR MISS ELVIDGE:

WE HAVE FINALLY SUCCEEDED IN FINDING A PLACE TO LIVE HERE IN BALTIMORE. ALSO - MY SON WAS BORN HERE ON AUGUST 29TH.

REGISTRATION FOR NEW STUDENTS AT JOHNS HOPKINS IS SCHEDULED FOR FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1947. CLASSES BEGIN ON THE 29TH OF SEPTEMBER. WOULD IT BE POSSIBLE FOR ME TO HAVE THE FIRST CHECK BEFORE THE 26TH? THANK YOU SO MUCH - AND PLEASE PARDON THIS SCRIBBLING.

VERY SINCERELY YOURS -

Arthur C. Banks

MISS DOROTHY A. ELVIDGE
THE JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

SE	9/19	SE	9/19

FELLOWSHIPS

September 19, 1947

Dear Mr. Banks: Enclosed you will find our check for \$310, covering the October installment on your fellowship grant. I am sending it a few days early to enable you to take advantage of the first days of registration. Future payments will be mailed to the address on this letter until we are notified of a change. Please accept my congratulations on the birth of your son.

Very truly yours,

DOROTHY A. ELVIDGE

DAE:lm
Enc.

Mr. Arthur C. Banks, Jr.
1003 West 42nd Street
Baltimore, Maryland

FISK
UNIVERSITY

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO 15

To

Mr. Arthur C. Banks, Jr.

1003 West 42nd Street

Baltimore, Maryland

Payment Voucher No. 4214


Date September 30, 1947

FELLOWSHIPS

First payment on fellowship - - - - - \$310.00

Chk. #37411

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
Negro Fellowships	45-7	\$310.00	

Prepared by lcm	Checked by	Posted by	 Comptroller

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO 15

To

Mr. Arthur C. Banks, Jr.

1003 West 42nd Street

Baltimore, Maryland

Payment Voucher No. 4342

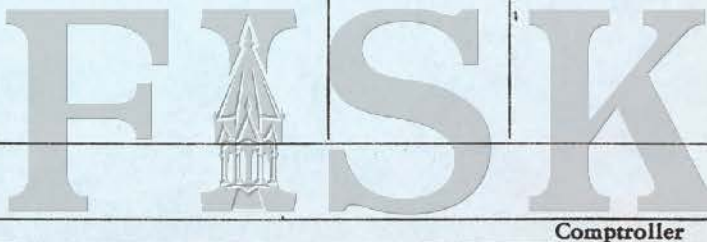
Date October 31, 1947

FELLOWSHIPS

Payment on fellowship ----- \$85.00

Chk. #37553

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
Negro Fellowships	45-7	\$85.00	

Prepared by lcm	Checked by	Posted by	

HC 11/28	HC 28
DE	SE 0

1002 West 43rd Street

Baltimore 11, Maryland

November 24, 1947.

FELLOWSHIPS

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

My dear Mr. Haygood:

As a grateful recipient of a Rosenwald Grant for this year I would like to make some sort of "Progress Report" to your organization. I am happy to report that from all indications my year here at The Johns Hopkins University will be an enjoyable one. The various members of the Department of Political Science and the administrative staff have shown me every courtesy. The same may be said of the students in the Department. There is an excellent rapport here between the students and the faculty that I like very much. All of this is delightfully balanced by the high academic standards and traditions that have made this school an outstanding American institution of learning.

I hope to be able to complete my work required for the doctorate degree here. At the present I am working closely with Dr. Malcolm Moos, the specialist on International Relations here.

This brings me to another point. Shall I be able to apply for a renewal of my fellowship for next year?

Please note change of address. We were fortunate enough to get a much nicer place to stay at the same rates.

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur C. Banks Jr.

Arthur C. Banks, Jr.

FISK
UNIVERSITY

||
L.M. changed
11/28/47 payment,

*noted
DE*

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO 15

To

Mr. (Arthur C.) Banks, Jr.

1002 West 43rd Street
~~1003 West 42nd Street~~

Baltimore, Maryland

11

Payment Voucher No. 4452

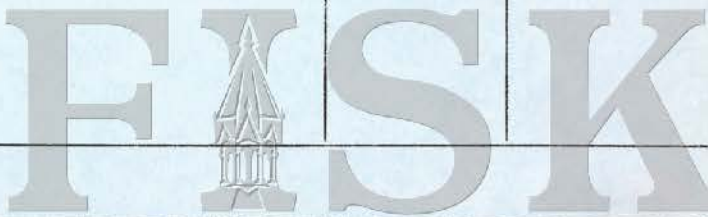
Date November 28, 1947

FELLOWSHIPS

Payment on fellowship - - - - - \$85.00

Chk. #37670

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
Negro Fellowships	45-7	\$85.00	

Prepared by lcm	Checked by	Posted by	 Comptroller
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FELLOWSHIPS

November 28, 1947

Dear Mr. Banks: This is to acknowledge your letter of November 24 to Mr. Haygood, who is no longer with the Fund. We are glad to have your report of progress. As you requested, I am enclosing a set of application blanks for a renewal of your fellowship. If you have any questions regarding this application, please do not hesitate to write me.

Sincerely yours,

HR

For the Committee on Fellowships

Mr. (Arthur C.) Banks, Jr.
1002 West 43rd St.
Baltimore 11, Maryland

FISK
UNIVERSITY

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO 15

To

Mr. Arthur C. Banks, Jr.

1002 West 43rd Street

Baltimore 11, Maryland

Payment Voucher No. 4566

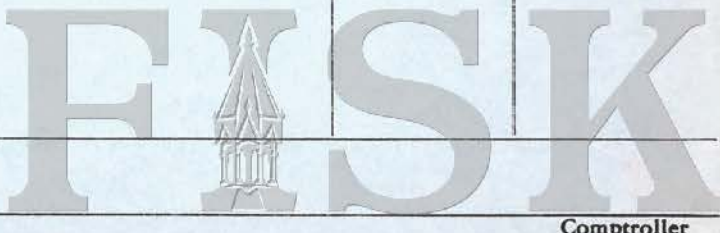
Date December 19, 1947

FELLOWSHIPS

Payment on fellowship - - - - - \$85.00

Ck. #37811

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
Negro Fellowships	45-7	\$85.00	

Prepared by lcm	Checked by	Posted by	

He's so modest,
only wants \$90.00;
do you approve?

HR	17/26	HR	26
ERE		ERE	0
DE		DE	0

1002 West Fortythird Street

Baltimore 11, Maryland

December 24, 1947

Miss Hilde Reitzes
Committee on Fellowships
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

OK
ERE

✓ 1200 grant
for 10 months

Dear Miss Reitzes:

The rapid rise in the cost of living, together with the recent birth of our son, has put a severe strain upon our family budget. We are doing fairly well though, and I might say that my work at Johns Hopkins has not had to suffer because of acute anxiety over the welfare of my family. We are, also, fortunate in having a decent place to live within walking distance of the school. In other words, I want to make it clear to you that as it stands now, I shall be able to devote myself unsparingly to my studies until the end of the school year in June, 1948.

\$90

On the other hand, if it is at all possible, could the Rosenwald Fund allow me about \$15 more per month until June, 1948?

Sincerely yours,

Arthur C. Banks, Jr.
Arthur C. Banks, Jr.



BCO
FELLOWSHIPS

December 26, 1947

Dear Mr. Banks: I am very glad to inform you that because
of the circumstances reported in your
letter of December 24, we shall add \$15 to the monthly pay-
ments of your fellowship, beginning January 1, making a
total increase of \$90.

With best wishes for the New Year,

Sincerely yours,

HR

For the Committee
on Fellowships

Mr. (Arthur C.) Banks, Jr.
1002 West 43rd St.
Baltimore 11, Maryland

FISK
UNIVERSITY

Name Arthur C. Banks, Jr. Field: Political Science

Instructor, History and Political Science, Morehouse College
1002 West 43rd Street, Baltimore 11, Maryland

Plan of Work To show that, in spite of the so-called lawlessness of our age of turmoil, the nations who engaged the Second World War (1939-1945) conducted their hostilities to a great extent in conformity with the existing body of international laws of warfare. These belligerents took care to respect the traditional legal concepts concerning neutrality (here is where small nations come in), the treatment afforded enemy aliens, the treatment of prisoners, sea warfare, etc.

Requests renewal for the academic year 1948-49. Wishes to attend Johns Hopkins University to study for the Ph.D. degree under the supervision of Dr. Malcolm Moos.

Applied in 1946. Grant in 1947.

Personal Data Born Columbus, Ohio, November 1915
Married

Age: 32
Draft Status:

Undergraduate Work St. John's University, B.S., 1939

Graduate Work New York University, M.A., 1945
Johns Hopkins University, 1947-

Experience Instructor, Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., 1945-46, \$2500;
" , Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., 1946- , \$2500.

Accomplishments

Publications "The Economic Conference of the Allies, June, 1916", The Southwestern Journal, 1946; "Notes on the Fourteenth Amendment and International Law", to be published in Phylon, March 1948.

Scholarships Rosenwald Fellowship, 1947-48, \$1290, Johns Hopkins University.

References

V. O. Key, Jr., Johns Hopkins University
C. B. Swisher, "
Malcolm Moos, "
Johannes Mattern, "

Budget Summary

Total Amount Needed	\$1900
From Applicant	
From Fund	\$1900

AMOUNT GRANTED 1900

FILE COPY

UNIVERSITY

PART I. PROGRESS REPORT UNDER MY PRESENT GRANT FROM THE JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

For the first time in my life I have been able to attend an institution of higher learning without having to be gainfully employed at the same time. It is something of a unique experience to be exposed to the benefits of academic life and not have to be constantly harassed by the necessity of earning a living. This assertion is none the less true when one's family consists of a wife and a young son.

The last few months at The Johns Hopkins University have been made even more enjoyable by the cordiality extended to me by the Department of Political Science. My course load consists of five courses and two seminars under Professor Owen Lattimore, Dr. C. B. Swisher, Dr. Malcolm Moos, Dr. Johannes Mattern, and Dr. V. O. Key, Jr. Dr. Moos, whose specialty is International Law and Relations, has advised me on the subject for my doctoral dissertation, which is to be entitled "International Law and the Second World War." I shall work under the direct supervision of Dr. Moos in the development of my project. It is possible that with another year of work here at Johns Hopkins, I shall be able to complete my project and be awarded the doctoral degree.

This applicant has gone to work immediately for ferreting out new information in his chosen field and by combing his findings for materials on small nations and the laws of war. As an indirect result of these efforts and based upon material discussed in the class in International Relations, a short article under my name will be published in March.¹

My plans were slightly altered by the discovery that two other investigators are developing dissertations concerning small nations.² To avoid too much dupli-

1. "Note on the Fourteenth Amendment and International Law," to be published in Phylon (Atlanta; Ga.: Atlanta University), March, 1948.
2. David Fellman (compiler), "Doctoral Dissertations in Political Science in Preparation at American Universities," American Political Science Review, Vol. 41, No. 4, August, 1947, pp. 754-770. See pp. 767 and 769

cation of effort I wrote to these researchers enquiring about the general scope and nature of their projects, but as of this date (January 17, 1948) I have not received any reply from either of them. It was also pointed out to me that there may not be sufficient material on small nations for a doctoral dissertation. Also, any extended study on small nations would have to deal with the concept of neutrality in international law. This would lead me directly into a general consideration of a section of international law known as the Laws of Warfare. Dr. Moos then proposed that my investigation could be on international law in the Second World War, which could safely exclude any consideration of the famous and controversial Nuremberg Trials. Dr. Mattern, on being called in by Dr. Moos, to discuss our problem, indicated his approval of the scope of my altered project.

A letter from Mrs. Reitzes of the Julius Rosenwald Fund brought me the news that the Committee on Fellowships approved my plan for altering and extending the scope of my project. The next section will deal with my plans for the coming year.

PART II. INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE SECOND WORLD WAR

We hear on every front various hysterical explanations about the so-called "lawlessness of our age" and the persistent deterioration of nations' respect for international law. The logical course of action is to assume that if nations have no respect for international law in general, they have absolutely no regard for the rules and regulations that seek to govern the conduct of hostilities between states. World War II, with its long list of flagrant violations of the laws of warfare, has succeeded in reducing this body of rules to high-sounding phrases with no possibility of application to the realities of this age of conflict. Many scholars have discussed various aspects of this problem, but to this applicant's knowledge there has been no extensive single study devoted to a general consideration of the impact of World War II on international law.³

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A study of this kind will rely heavily upon most of the standard articles and monographs in the field and especially upon similar works undertaken after the first World War, 1914-1919. The years between the great wars have witnessed an outpouring of materials and sources, official and otherwise, which should confirm this investigator's speculations. The limitations of the project will be due to my own abilities and not to the considerable amount of materials bearing on this subject. Situated in Baltimore, Maryland, approximately midway between New York City, the world capital, and Washington, D.C., the national capital, I shall be able to use the resources of the Department of State, the Department of National Defense, the Library of Congress, the resources of the library and the Page School of International Relations here at Johns Hopkins, and the libraries of the other schools in the area. This would include the Columbia University Library, the Widener Library at Harvard as well as the excellent service and resources of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation Library in New York City.

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LETTERS OF REFERENCE

Arthur C. Banks, Jr.

Dr. Malcolm Moos, Associate Professor of Political Science, The Johns Hopkins University

During the year that Mr. Banks has spent with us in full-time graduate residence I believe he has evidenced steady intellectual growth. He came to us quite well-prepared, particularly in his chosen field of specialization - international relations - and he has matured a good deal in the relatively short time that he has been with us.

Among his strongest qualifications I believe his thoroughness and his deep intellectual interest are paramount. When Mr. Banks undertakes any kind of assignment he goes at it systematically, intensely, and winds up with a first class piece of work. It is too early for me to judge his capacity for producing an entirely original piece of work, but I am confident from the progress he has made thus far that he has the makings of a good teacher and a good research man. The thesis topic which Mr. Banks has undertaken is a worthy one and he has already applied himself on it in such a way as to indicate to me that his final result will be a definite contribution to the field of international law.

Among the positive considerations for Mr. Banks' candidacy, several others might be mentioned. He has adapted himself very well to the routine of this department and this graduate institution. He is well liked by all of my colleagues and they all express respect for his ability. Moreover, he has the admiration of our graduate student body, and many of this group have told me that Mr. Banks has been a



real intellectual addition to their community. The graduate students here have for some time conducted their own weekly seminars, with different members taking charge of the group on special topics. The graduate students report to me that on the occasions when Mr. Banks has taken over, he has proved an effective and stimulating teacher and they have warm praise for his work.

I have no hesitancy in saying that I believe Mr. Banks should be encouraged to continue his graduate work and I hope that your Committee can consider favorably his application for a fellowship.

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Dr. Johannes Mattern, Associate Professor of Political Science, The Johns Hopkins University

Mr. Banks is attending my class on comparative government and politics. I find him thorough in research, with evidence of growth in the use and interpretation, and coordination of the material used.

Concerning the project of his dissertation, I believe that under proper guidance and, if necessary, some expansion of the topic, the completed study will be acceptable as a contribution to the literature of international law and practice.

I believe that an extension of his work will contribute to Mr. Banks' worth as a teacher far beyond his own personal gain.

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Dr. V. O. Key, Jr., Professor of Political Science, Johns Hopkins Univ.

Mr. Banks has been a student in our department since October 1 and during that time he has been in one of my courses and has been a member of the general seminar participated in by all our staff and graduate students. It is in these two groups that I have had an opportunity to observe and evaluate Mr. Banks plus occasional talks with him in my office.

As you undoubtedly know, the factor of color complicates evaluation. Mr. Banks is the first Negro graduate student in our department. One has to guard against a charitable judgment because of color as well as against the other extreme of setting too high expectations because of the high visibility of the subject. I shall try to guard against both of these tendencies in giving my appraisal.

We have about 20 graduate students. Two or three of these men are very good indeed. I would not classify Mr. Banks among these top two or three. I would be disposed to rate him along about the middle of the group of twenty.

I doubt that he has a mind with notable creative powers. On the other hand, he manifests great industry and I see considerable improvement during the time he has been with us in the range of his information and in his ability to think about problems of political science.

On the matter of personality and character, I should note that he enjoys the happiest sort of relations with his fellow graduate students and it has been my observation that (through informal "seminars" and other discussions regularly conducted by students without



faculty participation) our graduate students perhaps learn more from each than from other sources.

I judge him to be a very sensible man and a person who ought to turn out to be a valuable leader for his people. He has a pleasant personality and ought to turn out to be an effective college teacher. With respect to his plan of work, I should say that I have no particular competence in judging undertakings in the international relations territory. The plan was worked out under the guidance of one of my colleagues, and it looks like a reasonable enough undertaking to me.

All in all, it is my opinion that you would be well advised to continue or renew your fellowship to Mr. Banks.

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Dr. Carl B. Swisher, Professor of Political Science, The Johns Hopkins University

I have had contact with Mr. Banks during the current academic year in a graduate course in Constitutional Law, and a graduate seminar on Significant Books in Political Science. He is growing steadily in connection with his work in both fields. I find that he has read more widely in the materials of Political Science than have most graduate students, whatever their racial background. Something in the past has been lacking in the way of completeness of assimilation, probably because of the difficult circumstances under which he had to work in earlier years, but on this score he is improving steadily. He is an enthusiastic student. He tries extremely hard, however, to prevent the bias in his thinking which might be expected as the result of the fact

of his membership in a minority race which is oftentimes subject to persecution. Yet he is not one of the types too often found who despise the group from which they come. He expects to return to teaching in a Negro college, and he will do excellent work in that capacity if he is able in the meantime properly to round out his graduate training.

Because the work will be largely outside my field I shall not attempt to appraise his ability to do significant work in connection with the proposed doctoral thesis. I know that the subject matter is rich in significant materials, but I am not equipped to say how they ought to be handled. I am quite sure, however, that in working in these materials Mr. Banks will accumulate a store of important facts and ideas which will add greatly to his usefulness in the field of political science teaching.

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SMALL NATIONS IN THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

I am deeply interested in the problems in political science in general and in the special area of international relations in particular and in a small way I have attempted some original research in this specialized field. ¹ Quite recently I have felt that some comprehensive, over-all work is needed on the subject of small nations. My master's thesis barely scratched the surface of the problem and I have not discovered any single study or monograph that deals more specifically with the problems of small nations in our international society. My project will attempt to place within the limits of a single monograph a general restatement, clarification and analysis of the particular problems of small nations in the international community. Using the historical background of nineteenth century international relations, I hope to explore the legal and political international position of small nations especially between 1918 and 1945, or between Versailles and San Francisco. The project will be a conference record and a legal analysis of the fluctuating fortunes of the lesser powers of the world, I also hope to prove that they have made distinctive contributions to international law and order.

During the war many articles have appeared on the subject of small nations because of the rather considerable speculation in many quarters on the future of the small state in the age of global war. One British scholar has recently presented us with a rather superficial, historical ² treatment that leaves much unsaid. An American observer at Versailles has just thrown some light upon the way the smaller nations were treated ³ at the 1919 peace conference. What is lacking is some sort of detailed

1. "The Economic Conference of the Allies, June, 1918," The South-Western Journal, II (1946), 200-210.
2. Sir J. A. R. Marriot, Federalism and the Problem of the Small State. (London: George Allen and Unwin, 1943).
3. Stephen Bonsal, Suitors and Suppliants. (New York: Prentice Hall, 1946).

case history and general analysis of the entire problem. Such a history should clarify and attempt to answer the following variety of questions. Should the small nations be allowed to survive? Can they survive in the face of great post-war power blocs? Does history and technology condemn the small nations to extinction? Is it true that the small states have been the eternal festering-places of war and international conflict? Is the notion of state ~~of~~^{of} equality in international law a myth or has it some substantial basis in fact that may serve as a legal armor for the protection of small nations? What have the small nations contributed to the development of international law? What are some of the recent trends in great-power politics toward small nations?

My project will first consider fully and carefully all of the notions centering around the idea of the equality of states in international law. It is commonly assumed that just as all persons are protected by the garment of the law in municipal society and are equal before that law, so are the various nations of the world tribunals and arbitral bodies that are quasi judicial in character and are engaged in the administration and application of international law. On the other hand, we know that because of fundamental differences in actual or potential power, all states do not possess the equal capacity for the acquisition or maintenance of rights. Much has been written on the idea of state equality and this notion is ⁴ certainly bound up with the small-state problem.

This in turn leads to another important part of my project which will be to discover the contributions made by small nations in the growth of international law. Usually, small nations have been the most consistent champions of international law because they simply cannot defend themselves

4. E. D. Dickinson's The Equality of States in International Law (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1920) is still the standard work on this subject.

by force alone.

My project will then trace the historical application of the idea of state equality in reference to small nations at the various international conference during the nineteenth century and the first decade of the twentieth.⁵ During the nineteenth century the small nations of Europe were at first denied any voice in the deliberations of the great powers. But as soon as nationalism and the romantic principles of nationalistic self-determination began to influence foreign policy, the great powers at least began to listen to the complaints of the smaller states. In the western hemisphere during the same century, the United States and Latin America were not seriously and permanently molested by outside powers while they were in the small-power stage. The United States was not a serious threat to our southern neighbors in spite of some queer interpretations and applications of the Monroe Doctrine. At the end of the nineteenth century and in the beginning of the twentieth century the ~~trials~~^{trials} and tribulations of the submerged nationalities and the small nations of Europe began to occupy the attention of the world. National self-determination may have been one of the causes of the first World War but on the other hand it did gain much international respect for the smaller nations and submerged nationalities at the peace conferences.

At the Paris Peace Conference of 1919, the principle of state equality was not challenged. The small nations exerted considerable influence in the making of the peace. I will show that the "powers with special interests", as the small nations were tactfully designated by the great powers, did much to further the cause of world peace at Paris than is commonly believed. The small nations acted in executive and consultative capacities and were even granted the right to meet in their own private

5. For a recent investigation see Phillip C. Jessup "The Equality of State as Dogma and Reality," Genevieve Patterson "Political Inequality at the Congress of Vienna," and Robert Herrera "Evolution of the Equality of States in the Inter-American System", Political Science Quarterly, LX (1945) 527-562, LXI (1946) 90-119.

sessions in order to appoint candidates to the various committees to be formed at the general sessions. ⁶ So far as political equality was concerned, the Paris Conference, in the process of organization and procedure, did not apply too strictly or discard too obviously the doctrine of state equality. The doctrine was skillfully circumvented or quietly disregarded.

Almost as soon as the League of Nations was organized the smaller powers began to make their presence felt in this new international organization. In the League Council the great powers were forced to work within the limits of the Covenant which bound them to become dependent upon the cooperation of the small powers holding non-permanent seats on the Council. From 1919 to 1935, the number of non-permanent members on the League Council was increased from five to nine members, a testimony of the influence of small states in the deliberations of the powers and ^amarked departure from nineteenth century practice. In the Assembly of the League, the smaller powers demonstrated that the influence of small nations in international organizations was to be trusted, not feared. Even though the Assembly possessed no fraction of the Council's powers, the smaller powers who were in the majority there consistently adhered to high standard of international law. Peace may have been dependent upon the will of the great powers, but it would not be far from the truth to assert that the Assembly, which could be called the convocation of the smaller states, kept the ideals of the League alive. Within the League system, therefore, the doctrine of state equality was tactfully shelved without actually impairing the rights of the smaller states. It was discovered that by giving up the rigid idea of state equality and joining an international organization like the League of Nations, the smaller states had gained more political and legal rights and privileges than they had ever known.

In the years that followed the first World War the smaller nations

6. Foreign Relations of the United States: The Paris Peace Conference, 1919. (Washington, D. C. : Government Printing Office, 1943). II, 447-466 IV, 194-201 and 448-449.

found out that the League system was not enough to guarantee any of its members anything like a modicum of security in this turbulent era. An early and irreparable break in the League's fabric was caused by the inability of that organization to protect a smaller nation from an aggressive, larger neighbor.⁷ The League was sorely tested time after time by big-power designs on small states. Some of the small states of Europe banded together in ententes or economic leagues in an effort to face the realities of a hostile world. The dictators flouted the traditional precepts of international law and reduced the League to the pitiful dimensions of an international debating society. National self-determination, now used as a big-power weapon by the dictators, meant the collapse of the small nations in Europe. Hitler's use of national self-determination was a disastrous perversion and exaggeration of the ideals of Versailles.

The United States has been the traditional protector of the rights of small nations. In the decade after 1930, this country was forced to renounce traditional international practice and principle in favor of a policy of a strict non-intervention in its dealings with Latin American. Even in the vital Caribbean area the United States did not pursue a policy comparable to that of either Nazi Germany or Fascist Italy in central or southeastern Europe. From Wilson to Roosevelt, our nation calmly objected to any policy infringing upon the territorial integrity of small or weak states.

The British, adhering to century-old practice has used her alliances with smaller states to balance big-power encroachment on her empire. However, in the light of the Ethiopian and Czechoslovakian debacles, British policy for a while seemed geared to the preservation of a balance of power in Europe at the expense of the small states. England during

7. For example, the Corfu embargo between Greece and Italy in 1923.

the decade after 1930 would have nothing to do with a plan to guarantee the small nations ⁱⁿ eastern Europe in order to check Germany. Still, Britain did go to war in 1939 ostensibly in protest of Germany's invasion of Poland, a small nation.

Today, many plans are being offered to "solve" the "problem" of the small state. We must be exceedingly careful lest we tend toward regarding the "problem" of small states as an isolated one in international relations. The small nations are not a problem by themselves as some writers infer. These writers "realistically" insist that the day of the small nation-state has passed and that small powers cannot exist in our world today. All sorts of solutions are offered that run the gamut from proposals of federations to out-and-out partitioning of the world among the great powers. A realistic approach to the problem confronting international society certainly would not have to begin with the planned destruction of any of the small states of the world. An essential part of my project will consist of disputing the idea that small nations are doomed. The San Francisco Conference was held to gain for the Dumbarton Oaks framework the approval of the lesser powers. I am convinced that small nations can and will continue to make distinctive contributions in the search for international order.

In conclusion, my project specifically, therefore, would (1) trace the historical development of the problem of the small nation from the Congress of Vienna down to 1919, (2) investigate the notion of the equality of states in international law and how it affects small nations, (3) investigate the fortunes of small nations at international conferences since 1918, (4) investigate the role of small nations in international unions, (5) investigate the role of small nations in the League of Nations from 1918 to 1939 and the international arrangements which they participated in outside of, or independently of the League, (6) investigate the actual influence of small

nations in the formation and functioning of the United Nations, (7) and, finally, to try to summarize all the main contributions of small nations to the growth of international law and world organization.

The sources of this project will be found in the archives of the State Department and in the Department's ^{recently} published material on the 1919 peace conference. The Library of Congress should also yield additional material dealing with this period. The papers of the late Colonel House which are under the special care of Yale University, should also be of special use to this project. In New York City the Woodrow Wilson Foundation and the library of Columbia University have most of the documents on the League of Nations which includes the texts of most of the League's meetings.

To carry on this project in conjunction with further graduate will enable me to increase my qualifications to follow my chosen career of teaching. I have been accepted to do further graduate study in the Department of Political Science at Johns Hopkins University. I wish to return to Morehouse College after completing my project and my studies in order to further stimulate student interest in international relations.

PART I. PROGRESS REPORT UNDER MY PRESENT GRANT FROM THE JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

For the first time in my life I have been able to attend an institution of higher learning without having to be gainfully employed at the same time. It is something of a unique experience to be exposed to the benefits of academic life and not have to be constantly harassed by the necessity of earning a living. This assertion is none the less true when one's family consists of a wife and a young son.

The last few months at The Johns Hopkins University have been made even more enjoyable by the cordiality extended to me by the Department of Political Science. My course load consists of five courses and two seminars under Professor Owen Lattimore, Dr. C. B. Swisher, Dr. Malcolm Moos, Dr. Johannes Mattern, and Dr. V. O. Key, Jr. Dr. Moos, whose specialty is International Law and Relations, has advised me on the subject for my doctoral dissertation, which is to be entitled "International Law and the Second World War." I shall work under the direct supervision of Dr. Moos in the development of my project. It is possible that with another year of work here at Johns Hopkins, I shall be able to complete my project and be awarded the doctoral degree.

This applicant has gone to work immediately for ferreting out new information in his chosen field and by combing his findings for materials on small nations and the laws of war. As an indirect result of these efforts and based upon material discussed in the class in International Relations, a short article under my name will be published in March.¹

My plans were slightly altered by the discovery that two other investigators are developing dissertations concerning small nations.² To avoid too much dupli-

1. "Note on the Fourteenth Amendment and International Law," to be published in Phylon (Atlanta; Ga.: Atlanta University), March, 1948.
2. David Fellman (compiler), "Doctoral Dissertations in Political Science in Preparation at American Universities," American Political Science Review, Vol. 41, No. 4, August, 1947, pp. 754-770. See pp. 767 and 769

cation of effort I wrote to these researchers enquiring about the general scope and nature of their projects, but as of this date (January 17, 1948) I have not received any reply from either of them. It was also pointed out to me that there may not be sufficient material on small nations for a doctoral dissertation. Also, any extended study on small nations would have to deal with the concept of neutrality in international law. This would lead me directly into a general consideration of a section of international law known as the Laws of Warfare. Dr. Moos then proposed that my investigation could be on international law in the Second World War, which could safely exclude any consideration of the famous and controversial Nuremberg Trials. Dr. Mattern, on being called in by Dr. Moos, to discuss our problem, indicated his approval of the scope of my altered project.

A letter from Mrs. Reitzes of the Julius Rosenwald Fund brought me the news that the Committee on Fellowships approved my plan for altering and extending the scope of my project. The next section will deal with my plans for the coming year.

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My chosen profession is teaching in the college level. By being able to continue at Johns Hopkins for another year I may be enabled to acquire more information about my chosen field of international relations. At the same time, of course, I intend to fulfill the requirements for the doctor's degree in political science.

Upon the completion of my work here I shall resume my teaching career at Morehouse College.



JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO 15

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate Arthur C. Banks, Jr.
Report Requested of Dr. C. B. Swisher
 Department of Political Science
 Johns Hopkins University
 Baltimore, Maryland

The above-named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. The candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate your frank opinion of this applicant's qualifications and an appraisal of his plan of work and of his ability to make a noteworthy contribution in his field. These fellowships are not intended to give aid to "worthy and deserving" students, but to enable people of exceptional talent to come to their fullest powers. Since it is impossible to consider the applicant's qualifications until all of the references are in, a prompt reply will be appreciated.

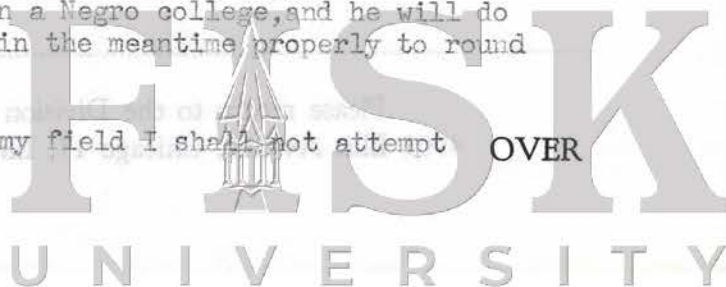
We request candid and critical comment. Your reply will be held in strict confidence.

Committee on Fellowships

REPORT

I have had contact with Mr. Banks during the current academic year in a graduate course in Constitutional Law, and a graduate seminar on Significant Books in Political Science. He is growing steadily in connection with his work in both fields. I find that he has read more widely in the materials of Political Science than have most graduate students, whatever their racial background. Something in the past has been lacking in the way of completeness of assimilation, probably because of the difficult circumstances under which he had to work in earlier years, but on this score he is improving steadily. He is an enthusiastic student. He tries extremely hard, however, to prevent the bias in his thinking which might be expected as the result of the fact of his membership in a minority race which is oftentimes subject to persecution. Yet he is not one of the types too often found who despise the group from which they come. He expects to return to teaching in a Negro college, and he will do excellent work in that capacity if he is able in the meantime properly to round out his graduate training.

Because the work will be largely outside my field I shall not attempt OVER



JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

to appraise his ability to do significant work in connection with the proposed doctoral thesis. I know that the subject matter is rich ~~and~~ significant materials, but I am not equipped to say how they ought to be handled. I am quite sure, however, that in working in these materials Mr. Banks will accumulate a store of important facts and ideas which will add greatly to his usefulness in the field of political science teaching

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Arthur G. Banks, Jr.

Name of Candidate

Dr. C. B. Swisher
Department of Political Science
Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland

Report Requested of

The above-named candidate has applied to this fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. The candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate your frank opinion of this applicant's qualifications and an appraisal of his plan of work and of his ability to make a noteworthy contribution in the field. These fellowships are not intended to give aid to "worthy and deserving" students but to enable people of exceptional talent to come to their fullest powers. Since it is impossible to consider the applicant's qualifications until all of the references are in, a prompt reply will be appreciated.

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

Committee on Fellowships

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

I know of no such handicaps, except in so far as his being a Negro itself constitutes a handicap.

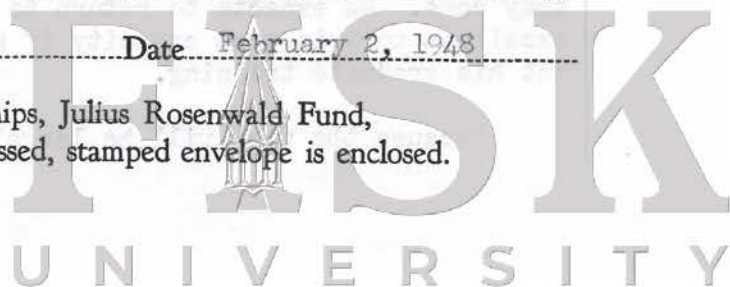
Signed Carl B. Swisher Carl B. Swisher

Position or Title Professor of Political Science

Address The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore 18, Maryland

Date February 2, 1948

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



JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO 15

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate Arthur C. Banks, Jr.
Report Requested of Dr. V. O. Key, Jr.
 Department of Political Science
 Johns Hopkins University
 Baltimore, Maryland

The above-named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. The candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate your frank opinion of this applicant's qualifications and an appraisal of his plan of work and of his ability to make a noteworthy contribution in his field. These fellowships are not intended to give aid to "worthy and deserving" students, but to enable people of exceptional talent to come to their fullest powers. Since it is impossible to consider the applicant's qualifications until all of the references are in, a prompt reply will be appreciated.

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

Committee on Fellowships

REPORT

Mr. Banks has been a student in our department since October 1 and during that time he has been in one of my courses and has been a member of the general seminar participated in by all our staff and graduate students. It is in these two groups that I have had an opportunity to observe and evaluate Mr. Banks plus occasional talks with him in my office.

As you undoubtedly know the factor of color complicates evaluation. Mr. Banks is the first Negro graduate student in our department. One has to guard against a charitable judgment because of color as well as against the other extreme of setting too high expectations because of the high visibility of the subject. I shall try to guard against both of these tendencies in giving my appraisal.



We have about 20 graduate students. Two or three of these men are very good indeed. I would not classify Mr. Banks among these top two or three. I would be disposed to rate him along about the middle of the group of twenty.

I doubt that he has a mind with notable creative powers. On the other hand, he manifests great industry and I see considerable improvement during the time he has been with us in the range of his information and in his ability to think about problems of political science.

On the matter of personality and character, I should note that he enjoys the happiest sort of relations with his fellow graduate students and it has been my observation that (through informal "seminars" and other discussions regularly conducted by students without faculty participation) our graduate students perhaps learn more from each than from other sources.

I judge him to be a very sensible man and a person who ought to turn out to be a valuable leader for his people. He has a pleasant personality and ought to turn out to be an effective college teacher.

With respect to his plan of work, I should say that I have no particular competence in judging undertakings in the international relations territory. The plan was worked out under the guidance of one of my colleagues, and it looks like a reasonable enough undertaking to me.

All in all, it is my opinion that you would be well advised to continue or renew your fellowship to Mr. Banks.

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

Dealt with above

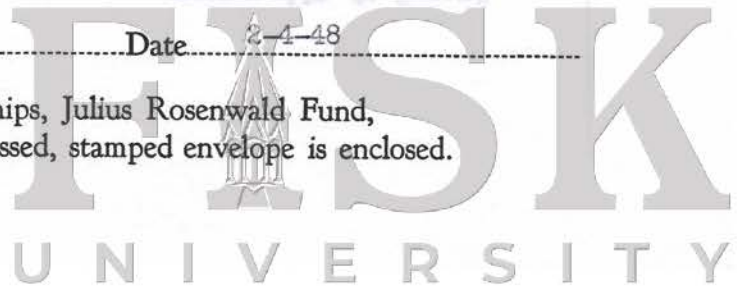
Signed V. O. Key

Position or Title Professor of Political Science

Address Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore 18, Maryland.

Date 2-4-48

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



JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15

a

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate Arthur C. Banks, Jr.
Report Requested of Dr. Johannes Mattern
 Department of Political Science
 Johns Hopkins University
 Baltimore, Maryland

The above-named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. The candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate your frank opinion of this applicant's qualifications and an appraisal of his plan of work and of his ability to make a noteworthy contribution in his field. These fellowships are not intended to give aid to "worthy and deserving" students, but to enable people of exceptional talent to come to their fullest powers. Since it is impossible to consider the applicant's qualifications until all of the references are in, a prompt reply will be appreciated.

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

Committee on Fellowships

REPORT

Mr. Banks is attending my class on comparative government and politics. I find him thorough in research, with evidence of growth in the use and interpretation, and coordination of the material used.

Concerning the project of his dissertation, I believe that under proper guidance and, if necessary, some expansion of the topic, the completed study will be acceptable as a contribution to the literature of international law and practice.

I believe that an extension of his work will contribute to Mr. Banks' worth as a teacher far beyond his own personal gain.



JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate

Arthur G. Banks, Jr.

Report Requested of

Dr. Johannes Mattern
Department of Political Science
Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland

The above-named candidate has applied to this fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. The candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate your frank opinion of this applicant's qualifications and an appraisal of his plan of work and of his ability to make a noteworthy contribution in his field. These fellowships are not intended to give aid to "worthy and deserving" students, but to enable people of exceptional talent to come to their fullest powers. Since it is impossible to consider the applicant's qualifications until all of the references are in, a prompt reply will be appreciated.

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

Committee on Fellowships

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

Yes. He has fine personality and manners.

Signed *Johannes Mattern*
Johannes Mattern

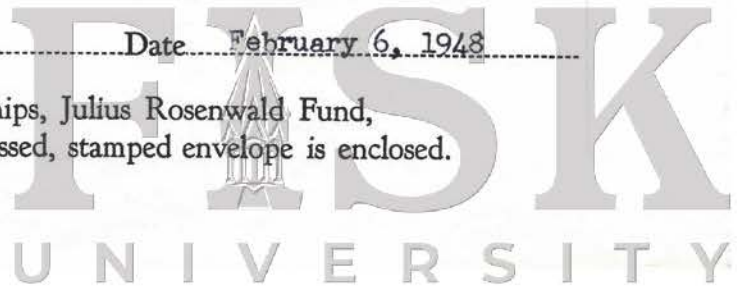
Position or Title Associate Professor of Political Science

Address The Johns Hopkins University

Baltimore 18, Maryland

Date February 6, 1948

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



JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO 15

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate Arthur C. Banks, Jr.
Report Requested of Dr. Malcolm Moss
Department of Political Science
Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland

The above-named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. The candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate your frank opinion of this applicant's qualifications and an appraisal of his plan of work and of his ability to make a noteworthy contribution in his field. These fellowships are not intended to give aid to "worthy and deserving" students, but to enable people of exceptional talent to come to their fullest powers. Since it is impossible to consider the applicant's qualifications until all of the references are in, a prompt reply will be appreciated.

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

Committee on Fellowships

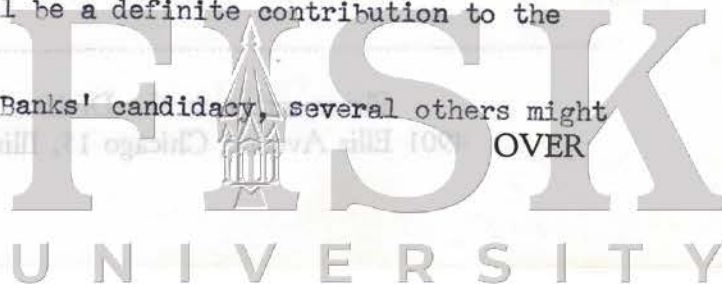
REPORT

During the year that Mr. Banks has spent with us in full-time graduate residence I believe he has evidenced steady intellectual growth. He came to us quite well-prepared, particularly in his chosen field of specialization--international relations--and he has matured a good deal in the relatively short time that he has been with us.

Among his strongest qualifications I believe his thoroughness and his deep intellectual interest are paramount. When Mr. Banks undertakes any kind of assignment he goes at it systematically, intensely, and winds up with a first class piece of work. It is too early for me to judge his capacity for producing an entirely original piece of work, but I am confident from the progress he has made thus far that he has the makings of a good teacher and a good research man. The thesis topic which Mr. Banks has undertaken is a worthy one and he has already applied himself on it in such a way as to indicate to me that his final result will be a definite contribution to the field of international law.

Among the positive considerations for Mr. Banks' candidacy, several others might

OVER



be mentioned. He has adapted himself very well to the routine of this department and this graduate institution. He is well liked by all of my colleagues and they all express respect for his ability. Moreover, he has the admiration of our graduate student body, and many of this group have told me that Mr. Banks has been a real intellectual addition to their community. The graduate students here have for some time conducted their own weekly seminars, with different members taking charge of the group on special topics. The graduate students report to me that on the occasions when Mr. Banks has taken over, he has proved an effective and stimulating teacher and they have warm praise for his work.

I have no hesitancy in saying that I believe Mr. Banks should be encouraged to continue his graduate work and I hope that your Committee can consider favorably his application for a fellowship.

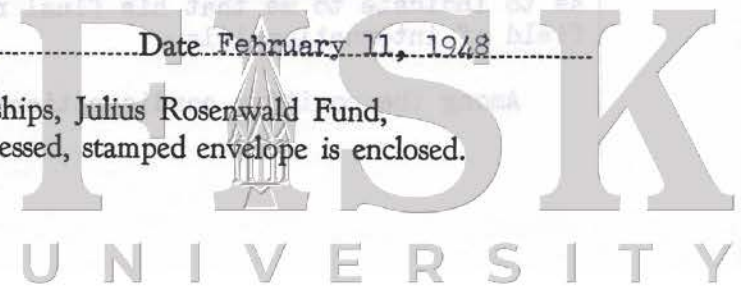
Dr. _____
Department of Political Science
Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland

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

Signed Malcolm Moos
Malcolm Moos
Position or Title Associate Professor of Political Science
Address The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore 18, Maryland

Date February 11, 1948

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



1002 West 43rd Street

Baltimore 11, Maryland

April 7, 1948

Mrs. Hilde Reitzes
The Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

HR	4/8	HR	8

Dear Mrs. Reitzes:

Again I would like to make some sort of a progress report to the Julius Rosenwald Fund concerning my work done under the grant awarded me last year. First of all, I am happy to report that my wife is recovering nicely from an operation performed upon her two weeks ago at the Johns Hopkins Hospital here. There is to be another operation this summer, but the doctors have indicated that Mrs. Banks should come through successfully.

Enclosed you will find a clipping from the Baltimore Evening Sun of April 5, 1948 which lists the names of the recipients of scholarships and fellowships awarded by the Johns Hopkins University for the academic year 1948-49. I was awarded a University Scholarship which covers my tuition for next year. Much of the credit for this honor belongs to the Julius Rosenwald Fund which made it possible for me to attend Johns Hopkins.

This summer I plan to devote my time and efforts exclusively to research projected toward the completion of my doctoral dissertation. This would enable me to devote a larger amount of my time next year to extensive preparation for the final examinations for the Ph.D. degree which I hope will be conferred upon me in June, 1949.

The article mentioned in my application for a renewal of my grant has been published in Phylon (Atlanta University) first quarter, 1948.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur C. Banks, Jr.

Arthur C. Banks, Jr.



April 8, 1948

Dear Mr. Banks: Many thanks for your letter of
April 7. I know the members of
the Committee will be most interested in its content,
and I shall call it to their attention at the final
meeting in about two weeks.

Congratulations and good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

HR

For the Committee
on Fellowships

Mr. Arthur C. Banks, Jr.
1002 West 43rd St.
Baltimore 11, Maryland

FISK
UNIVERSITY

FELLOWSHIPS

1002 West 43rd Street
 Baltimore 11, Maryland
 March 19, 1948

HR	3/19	HR	0	

Mrs. Hilde Reitzes
 Julius Rosenwald Fund
 4901 Ellis Avenue
 Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Reitzes:

This short note is meant to be an informal progress report to the Julius Rosenwald Fund. I wish to report that I have satisfactorily complied with the language requirements for the doctoral degree at The Johns Hopkins University. The family is well and happy. Best wishes for a lovely Easter.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur C. Banks, Jr.

Arthur C. Banks, Jr.

75 Win Scholarships For Study At Hopkins

Advance students from colleges and universities in the United States and two foreign countries have been named to receive 75 scholarships and fellowships for graduate study in the Hopkins School of Higher Studies next year.

Dr. Isaiah Bowman, president of the Johns Hopkins University, announced the awards, made to students who have completed or are about to complete their undergraduate study. The recipients will study toward the master's degree or the doctorate in their various departments.

Scholarship-winners have done undergraduate work in colleges as far away as Florida, Oregon, California and Washington. One student is from the University of Puerto Rico, and six are from Canadian colleges.

President's Fund

Six of the scholarships are made from the special President's fund. Twenty are from scholarship funds either existing in the graduate departments or endowed by private donors in memory of friends or relatives. Fifty of the awards are university scholarships, apportioned among the departments of the school of higher studies.

The President's fund scholarship winners include four in the field of English, Ward Sheldon Worden, who received his bachelor's degree at the University of Rochester and his master's degree at Ohio State University; Robert O. Payne, University of Oregon; Jackson Irving Cope, University of Illinois, and John Frank Gallagher, Hamilton College.

In the field of physics, scholarship winners from the President's fund are Samuel Preston Cunningham 3d, Louisiana State University, and Harold Arthur Gersch, Georgia School of Technology.

A fellowship in geography is awarded to Isadore Dordick, University of Pennsylvania, and special scholarship in political economy are given to Edgar O. Edwards, Washington and Jefferson College; John S. Chipman, McGill University, and John S. McGee, University of Texas.

Betsy A. Goodall, University of Chicago, is the winner of the Malcolm H. Lauchheimer Fellowship in the department of political science.

History Scholarships

The five holders of John Martin Vincent Scholarships in history are Harry F. Young, University of Toledo; Franklin M. Wright, Cornell; Francis C. Haber, University of Connecticut; Robert Van Norden Hine, Jr., Pomona College, and Gunther Wertheimer, Williams College.

Ray Earl Harter, Hopkins, is the winner of the A. Marshall Elliott Scholarship in the department of romance languages. Lincoln Brice Bucklin, University of Washington, receives the Henry E. Johnston, Jr., Scholarship in the same department.

In the department of classics, Bayley Turlington, of the University of the South, is awarded the Basil L. Gildersleeve Fellowship; Robert B. Lloyd, Oberlin College, the Edmund Law Rogers Fellowship, and Alan J. Earp, Trinity College, University of Toronto, the John Adams Scott Fellowship.

Political Science

James Buchanan Johnston Scholarships in political science are awarded to Karl Marx Schmidt, Colgate, and James Thomas Fleming, Centre College.

The William S. Rayner Fellowship in the Oriental Seminary is given to Frank Moore Cross, Maryville College, McCormick Theological Seminary.

The Ella E. Slack scholarship in history is awarded to Richard Kennerly Marshall, Hopkins, and the Ella E. Slack scholarship in mathematics to Mitchell Trauring, Brooklyn College, Hopkins.

University scholarships are distributed among 16 departments.

Art Winners

In the art department, winners are Claire Wittler Eckels, Oberlin College, and Virginia E. Spickard, Mary Washington College.

Chemistry scholarships are given to Edwin Roig, University of Puerto Rico; Lee Albert Cosgrove, West Virginia Wesleyan, and Milton J. Allen, University of Chicago, Oklahoma A. and M.

In the classics, winners are F. Elizabeth Connor, Hopkins; Alan J. Earp, Trinity College, University of Toronto, and Robert B. Lloyd, Oberlin College.

English Scholarships

English scholarships are awarded to Robert Francis Gleckner, Williams College; Sam Howard Henderson, Davidson; Harold Arthur Willis, University of Florida; Leon Emanuel Trachtman, Hamilton College; Duncan Crosby Robertson, University of Toronto; Jeanne Lee Moffatt, Mount Holyoke College; Mary Lucile Rion, University of Kentucky, Smith College, and Olga Alice Westland, University of Toronto.

In geography, recipients are Lawrence A. Hoffman, Aurora College, University of Chicago, and Isadore Dordick, University of

Robert James Merrill, Queen's University, and Walden P. Pratt, University of Rochester.

German Department

In the German department, winners are Evelyn Phillips, University of Western Ontario, and Sidonie Charlotte Lederer, Hunter College.

History scholarships are given to Philip Atherton Knachel, Northwestern University; Gustavus Galloway Williamson, Jr., University of South Carolina; Robert White Winter, Dartmouth College; James Fauntleroy Govan, University of the South; Robert Poindexter Sharkey, Princeton University; John Elliott Walker, Jr., University of Florida.

In mathematics, recipients are: Jean Marie Ackerman, University of Buffalo; Hung-Sun Ling, University of Delaware, and Mitchell Trauring, Brooklyn College, Johns Hopkins University.

Oriental Seminary scholarships are given to Frank J. Neuberger, Faith Theological Seminary, S.T.M.; Dewey M. Beegle, Seattle Pacific College, and Frank Moore Cross, Maryville College, McCormick Theological Seminary.

Philosophy Winner

David Bray Brooke, Harvard, is awarded the scholarship in philosophy and Per Gloersen, Hopkins, in physics.

Recipients in political economy are Edith Tilton Penrose, University of California; Leonard Bailey Rowles, Jr., Hopkins, and Rashi Fein, Hopkins.

Political science scholars are Arthur C. Banks, Jr., St. John's University, New York University; James Gordon Eayrs, University of Toronto; Hubert Smith Gibbs, University of Iowa, University of Minnesota; Karl Marx Schmidt, Colgate, and James Thomas Fleming, Centre College, of Kentucky.

In psychology, winners are Mark Webber Harriman, Franklin and Marshall College, and Michael Wertheimer, Swarthmore College.

Romance languages scholars are Bettie Mae Hall Payne, University of Oregon; Robert Lancelot Myers, University of Western Ontario; Marcel Mendelson, Queens College; Michael Richard Campo, Trinity College; Louis R. Rossi, Muhlenberg College; Richard Alfred Mazza, Queens College, and Lincoln Brice Bucklin, University of Washington.

FELLOWSHIPS

AIRMAIL SPECIAL

May 6, 1947

Dear Mr. Banks: It is a pleasure to inform you that you have been selected by the Committee on Fellowships of the Julius Rosenwald Fund to receive a grant of One thousand two hundred dollars (\$1,200) for a ten-month period to enable you to make a study of the problems of small nations and their contributions to international law and world organizations, at Johns Hopkins University.

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

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

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM C. HAYGOOD

WCH:rfl

Mr. (Arthur C.) Banks, Jr.
Department of History and Political Science
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia


FISK
UNIVERSITY

AG

FELLOWSHIP

January 2, 1948

Dear Mr. Banks: Enclosed is a check for \$15, represent an additional payment on the January installment of your fellowship. The \$90 extension to your grant, as reported in Mrs. Reitzes' letter of December 26, will necessitate a few changes in the present payment plan. The new plan that we have set up for you now is as follows: February 1, \$310; March 1, April 1, May 1, and June 1, \$100 each.

Very truly yours,

LORETTA C. MOLLOY

Secretary to Miss Elvidge

lm
Enc.

Mr. Arthur C. Banks, Jr.
1002 West 43rd Street
Baltimore 11, Maryland



Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO 15

To

Mr. Arthur C. Banks, Jr.

1002 West 43rd Street

Baltimore 11, Maryland

Payment Voucher No. 4632


Date January 2, 1948

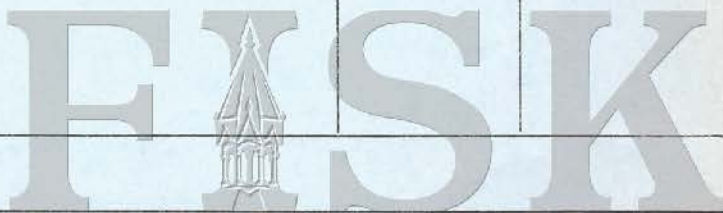
FELLOWSHIPS

Additional payment on January 1 instalment of fellowship - - \$15.00

Ck. #37896

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
Negro Fellowships	45-7	\$15.00	

Prepared by lcm	Checked by	Posted by	 Comptroller
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UNIVERSITY

FELLOWSHIP

1002 West 43rd Street

Baltimore 11, Maryland

January 5, 1948

Mrs Hilde Reitzes
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

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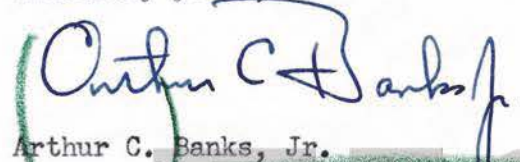
Dear Miss Reitzes:

Please accept my sincere thanks for the monthly increase on my fellowship. Also, many thanks for your kind wishes for the New Year.

My application for a renewal of my fellowship has not reached you because I am not sure that your Committee would allow me to alter somewhat my plan of work under my original grant. Dr. Moos here at Johns Hopkins has suggested that my doctoral dissertation should enlarge the scope of my investigation of small nations by including them in a study on international law in World War II. My master's thesis took up the role of small nations in international affairs in times of peace. A logical extension of this subject would be to take up the functions and behavior of small nations in time of war. Since this might be an endeavor which would have to consider the entire body of the international laws of war, I thought that my thesis may as well concern itself with the impact of World War II on international law. Then, too, there was the fear that there would not be enough material on small nations for the purposes of a doctoral dissertation.

Please advise me as soon as possible on the course of action I should take. I did not think it would be honest to the Fund to alter my project without consulting you and the Committee on Fellowships.

Sincerely yours,


Arthur C. Banks, Jr.


FISK
UNIVERSITY

ELLOWSHIP

January 8, 1948

Dear Mr. Banks: I have discussed your letter of January 5 with members of the Committee on Fellowships. They have asked me to say that it is agreeable to them, if you wish to alter and enlarge your original project and submit an application for renewal of your fellowship. You will understand, of course, that your renewal application will be considered entirely on its merits along with what seems like a tremendous number of applications.

Sincerely yours,

HR

For the Committee on Fellowships

Mr. (Arthur C.) Banks, Jr.
1002 West 43rd St.
Baltimore 11, Maryland

FISK
UNIVERSITY

FELLOWSHIPS

1102 West 43rd Street
Baltimore 11, Md.
January 9, 1948

Mrs Hilde Reitzes
The Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Reitzes:

Please thank the Committee on Fellowships for allowing me to alter my original project. My application for a renewal of my grant will be in your hands as soon as possible. My wife calmly halted my frenzied rush by pointing to the fact that the deadline is February 1 and not January 1, 1948.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur C. Banks, Jr.
Arthur C. Banks, Jr.

HR	1/13	HR	0

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO 15

To

Mr. Arthur C. Banks, Jr.
1002 West 43rd Street
Baltimore 11, Maryland

Payment Voucher No. 4681


Date January 30, 1948

FELLOWSHIPS

Payment on fellowship - - - - - \$310.00

Chk. #37948

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
Negro Fellowships	45-7	\$120.00	
Negro Fellowships	46-13	<u>190.00</u>	
		\$310.00	

Prepared by lcm	Checked by	Posted by	

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO 15

To

Mr. Arthur C. Banks, Jr.

1002 West 43rd Street

Baltimore 11, Maryland

Payment Voucher No. 4814

Date February 27, 1948

FELLOWSHIPS

Payment on fellowship - - - - - \$100.00

Ok. #38802

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
Negro Fellowships	46-13	\$100.00	

Prepared by lcm	Checked by	Posted by
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Comptroller

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO 15

To

Mr. Arthur C. Banks, Jr.
1002 West 43rd Street
Baltimore 11, Maryland

Payment Voucher No. 4918

Date March 31, 1948

FELLOWSHIPS

Payment on fellowship ----- \$100.00

Ok. #38243

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
Negro Fellowships	46-13	\$100.00	

Prepared by lcm	Checked by	Posted by
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FISK UNIVERSITY
Comptroller

FELLOWSHIPS

April 20, 1948

Dear Mr. Banks: I have the honor to inform you that you have been selected by the Committee on Fellowships of the Julius Rosenwald Fund to receive a grant of Nineteen hundred dollars (\$1900) for a twelve-month period beginning September 1, 1948 to enable you to study at Johns Hopkins University to show that the nations who engaged in the Second World War (1939-45) conducted their hostilities to a great extent in conformity with the existing body of international laws of warfare in spite of the so-called lawlessness of our age of turmoil.

Because of the closing of the Fund it is imperative that the grant be accepted only if you are prepared to begin your project on the date specified and carry through your work as outlined in your application. I want to point out to you that the funds included in this award are not subject to federal income tax.

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

Sincerely yours,



For the Committee
on Fellowships

HR:RC

Mr. Arthur C. Banks, Jr.
1002 West 43rd Street
Baltimore 11, Maryland


FISK
UNIVERSITY

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO 15

To

Mr. Arthur C. Banks, Jr.

1002 West 43rd Street

Baltimore 11, Maryland

Payment Voucher No. 5024

Date April 30, 1948

FELLOWSHIPS

Payment on fellowship ----- \$100.00

Ck. #38352

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
Negro Fellowships	39-7	\$100.00	

Prepared by lem	Checked by	Posted by
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FISK
UNIVERSITY
Comptroller

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO 15

To

Mr. Arthur C. Banks, Jr.

1002 West 43rd Street

Baltimore 11, Maryland

Payment Voucher No. 5117

Date April 30, 1948


FELLOWSHIPS

Final payment on fellowship ----- \$100.00

Ck. #38463

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
Negro Fellowships	39-7	\$ 10.00	
Negro Fellowships	46-13	<u>90.00</u>	
		\$100.00	

Prepared by lcm	Checked by	Posted by
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FISK
UNIVERSITY
Comptroller

1002 West 43rd Street
Baltimore 11, Maryland
May 8, 1948

Mrs. Hilde Reitzes
Julius Rosenwald fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Reitzes:

Many thanks to you and Mrs. Elvidge
for all you have done to impart the spirit
of the Julius Rosenwald Fund to one of its
grateful recipients.

FELLOWSHIPS

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur C. Banks, Jr.
Arthur C. Banks, Jr.

	HR	710	HR	0
	SE	SE	SE	0

FISK
UNIVERSITY

AE	5/10	DE	5/14

1002 West 43rd Street
 Baltimore 11, Maryland
 May 8, 1948

Mrs. Dorothy A. Elvidge
 Julius Rosenwald Fund
 4901 Ellis Avenue
 Chicago 15, Illinois

FELLOWSHIPS

Dear Mrs. Elvidge:

Last Thursday over the telephone you suggested that I write to you in connection with my request concerning the schedule of payments on my fellowship next year.

Dr. Moos, my adviser at Johns Hopkins, suggested that I utilize the summer to work on my dissertation. I would like to know if it would be possible for me to receive \$100. on the first of July and \$100. on the first of August and then divide the remainder of my award over the next ten months. Would such an arrangement be contrary to the usual procedure of the Fund?

Sincerely yours,

Arthur C. Banks, Jr.
 Arthur C. Banks, Jr.

*1900
 Fellowship
 pay on
 earlier
 award.*

UNIVERSITY

FELLOWSHIPS

May 14, 1948

Dear Mr. Banks: I am enclosing two checks. The one for \$100 represents the check regularly due in June to conclude payment on your fellowship award of \$1,200 made a year ago. The second check for \$200 represents the first payment on your new grant and has been issued to cover expenses for the months of July and August in accordance with your recent request.

These payments are being made now because, as you probably know, we are planning to close in June. The balance of your current fellowship will be administered by Mr. Nathan W. Levin, 570 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, New York. Toward the latter part of August, I suggest that you write to him, giving him the address to which future payments should be mailed. To spread the balance of \$1,700 over a ten-month period, payment will probably be made as follows:

September 1	\$680	(for 4 months)
January 1	\$510	(for 3 months)
April 1	\$510	(for 3 months)

Very truly yours,

DOROTHY A. ELVIDGE

DAE:lm
Enc.

Mr. Arthur C. Banks, Jr.
1002 West 43rd Street
Baltimore 11, Maryland


FISK
UNIVERSITY

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO 15

To

Mr. Arthur C. Banks, Jr.

1002 West 43rd Street

Baltimore 11, Maryland

Payment Voucher No. 5210

Date May 14, 1948

FELLOWSHIPS

First payment on fellowship - - - - - \$200.00

Chk. #38572

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
Negro Fellowships	47-10	\$200.00	

Prepared by lcm	Checked by	Posted by	