

Julius Rosenwald Fund

Southern Office
COTTON STATES BUILDING
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

S. L. SMITH
DIRECTOR FOR SOUTHERN SCHOOLS
FRED MCCUISTION
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
W. F. CREDLE
ASSOCIATE

June 9, 1930

AKS	6/10	AKS	0
		MRS	

Dear Mr. Stern:

Mr. Embree asked me to give him a long distance ring when we reached the 5000th. We have already passed the 4998th, and have complete inspections on two other buildings, pictures of which I am attaching. Both are ready for approval, the only question being which I shall approve first.

The Carroll School in York County, South Carolina is a three-teacher building erected on a four acre site (three classrooms with a movable partition between two for assembly purposes) and an industrial room. This building cost \$4,520, contributed as follows: Negroes \$1,745, district taxes \$475, county public funds \$800, state public funds \$800, and the Julius Rosenwald Fund \$700. York County in which this school is located has built 18 Rosenwald schools, one of which is an attractive six-teacher brick county training school.

The Greenbrier School in Elizabeth City County, Va. is a six-teacher brick building erected on a three acre site, between three and four miles from Hampton, Virginia, and represents the consolidation of four communities close enough together to make transportation unnecessary. This is built on plans prepared by the state in connection with a local architect. It has six classrooms with movable partitions for assembly purposes. The total cost is \$20,000 contributed as follows: Negroes \$1,000, public funds \$16,400, and Julius Rosenwald Fund \$2,600.

Granted that we do not receive any more between now and 11 o'clock Tuesday morning, which do you and Mr. Embree prefer that we have designated as the 5000th? The three-teacher is built exactly according to our three-teacher plan. The six-teacher is said to be excellently constructed, but on a plan approved by the building division of the Virginia State Board of Education, rather than on our six-teacher plan which I consider much more ideal. You will notice that it is so arranged that another unit of rooms may be placed on the left, making a finally balanced building. As soon as you receive this I shall be glad to have you or Mr. Embree call me, 'phone 6-2083, at which time we can decide definitely which will be designated as the fatal 5000th--on our 10th anniversary, June 10, 1930. The Virginia school came in today, and the South Carolina school came last Saturday.

Sincerely,

SLS/KS
Mr. Alfred K. Stern,
Chicago, Illinois

S. L. Smith

FISK
UNIVERSITY

NRS 6/11/30

Five thousand Rosenwald Negro schools have been built in the South, with the completion today of the Greenbrier School near Hampton, Virginia.

Sixteen years ago, Julius Rosenwald, Chicago merchant, began helping Southern states and counties to build rural public schools for Negroes. The first school was erected in 1913 near Tuskegee, Alabama. It was a little one-teacher frame building costing \$950, toward which Mr. Rosenwald gave \$300 and Negroes gave in cash and labor an equal amount.

The program has been continued by the foundation established by Mr. Rosenwald until today five thousand public schools have been built with help from this Fund in 930 counties of fifteen Southern states. The total expense of building these schools has been \$25,000,000. Of this amount the Julius Rosenwald Fund has contributed \$4,000,000, Negroes themselves in thousands of small contributions have raised over \$4,000,000, individual white friends have given another million and the remaining \$16,000,000 has come from public funds of the counties and states. The entire cost of maintenance is carried by tax funds as a part of the public school system.

When told that the five thousandth school had been completed Mr. Rosenwald said, "Naturally, I am delighted. Sixteen years ago I had no idea this work would grow so rapidly and produce such gratifying results."

These 5,000 schools are a fine evidence that the South is anxious to provide public schools for Negroes as well as for whites. My own share in this work has been insignificant in comparison with the splendid achievement. Quite as important as the schools themselves is the better relations that have grown up between the races as they worked together in this common cause. White friends have shown a fine spirit both by individual contributions and by official

leadership in the whole movement. The Negroes have contributed generously from their own small resources, and the states and counties have voted public moneys for Negro education in amounts that would have been unbelievable even a few years ago.

America stands for opportunity for every man. I have been interested in Negro schools because they offer to a group that heretofore had been too much neglected, an opportunity for elementary education and practical training in farming and useful trades. My interest in the Negro has always been because of the importance of the welfare of this large group to the nation as a whole. It has been a privilege and a great joy to work with Southern officials and school authorities who have shown a constantly increasing desire to build up an adequate public school system for this race which comprises nearly one third of the population of the South."

June 11, 1930



June 11, 1930.

Dear Mr. Hart: You will find attached the Julius Rosenwald check No. 3959, to the order of the Virginia State Board of Education for \$2,600, to pay the Fund's aid on inspection No. 16-I, Greenbrier School in Elizabeth City County, which happened to be the 5000th Rosenwald school.

We were very happy to be able to reach the 5000th completed building on the day of our tenth anniversary in the Nashville office. Immediately on receiving and approving this inspection, I called the Chicago office, notifying Mr. Stern, Mr. Ebbree and Mr. Rosenwald.

You will see from the attached sheet where the other thousandths schools are located. The states have usually arranged for a special dedication of a thousandths school. The 4000th happened to be the Berry O'Kelly Training School in Wake County, North Carolina. Mr. Rosenwald attended this dedication and enjoyed it very much.

Sincerely,

Supt. Harris Hart,
State Board of Education,
Richmond, Virginia.

cc to Mr. Wm. D. Gresham.

SLS/JR

FISK
UNIVERSITY

June 11, 1930.

Dear Mr. Gresham: Since the Greenbrier school happens to be the 5000th, I hope that it will stimulate them to put in the very best grade of equipment and if possible erect a one or two-room shop with vocational equipment. I would be very happy to see them have the elementary library also. If they would like to purchase the electric radio or the combination phonograph and radio, we shall be glad to have one shipped, provided you send in the application in time for shipment and payment to be made by the Fund by June 30th. I shall leave these matters entirely in your hands.

As your school happens to be the 5000th, you might be interested to know that it brought the total cost up to \$24,886,677 and the total teacher capacity to 18,414 and total pupil capacity to 603,630. These 5000 schools are located in 830 counties of 14 Southern states.

Sincerely,

Mr. Wm. D. Gresham,
State Board of Education,
Richmond, Virginia.

SLS/JR

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RICHMOND NEWS LEADER

Thursday, November 13, 1930

THE "FIVE THOUSANDTH"

In Elizabeth City county, on November 21, they are to dedicate near Hampton the new Greenbrier school for Negro children.

That is scarcely news of general interest. New schools for Negroes are being constructed in many parts of Virginia, and none too soon. The state had no darker disgrace for two generations than the wretched huts in which she gave Negro boys and girls a few months of scattered instruction, under a discouraged, poorly-paid teacher, and called it "education."

What gives interest to the dedication of Greenbrier school is the simple announcement that it is the "five thousandth Rosenwald school" to be constructed in the United States. That is to say, the Jewish philanthropist, Julius Rosenwald, of Sears, Roebuck & Company, has contributed part or all of the money for the building of 4,999 schools in the country, and now is to round out 5,000.

Every one of these schools is for Negroes. That fact is as significant as the number. Other philanthropists, on occasion, have given to Negro institutions or have left small fortunes for Negro endowments. It was a habit with the spinster daughters of the original abolitionists. In this generation, where few men have poured out money more generously than has Mr. Rosenwald, he has been the only benefactor who has concentrated his giving on the educational advancement and physical well-being of the Negro race. It is interesting to speculate on the good that will be accomplished by 5,000 Rosenwald schools compared with the endowment of a college with a like sum, or the gift of a similar amount to encourage research in one of the established universities.

In the Atlantic Monthly for November, Edwin R. Embree prints "A Conversation in Peking," a fascinating article, in which he elaborates the theory that a people's religion does not represent its belief or emotion, but is meant to be "A Compensation for recognized or unconscious contraries in life and ideals." He cites America's oft-prottested devotion to liberty and justice and Christian ideals; then he mentions the hard realities of lynching and legal discrimination against Negroes, and he concludes with a sharp reference to the fact that it is not a Christian quoting Jefferson and repeating the Golden Rule, who has done most for the lowliest, neediest class in America: it is a Jew, Julius Rosenwald. There is a sermon for you!



THOUSANDTHS ROSENWALD SCHOOLS

- 1000th -- Dora School, Walker County, Alabama - a three-teacher type -
completed ~~1922~~ 1921-22
- 2000th -- Brunswick School, Shelby County, Tennessee - a five-teacher type -
completed 1923-24.
- 3000th -- Riverside School, Walker County, Texas - a two-teacher type -
completed 1925-26.
- 4000th -- Berry O'Kelly Training School, Wake County, North Carolina - an
eleven teacher-type - completed 1927-28.
- 5000th -- x
completed June 10, 1930

x Greenbrier School, Elizabeth City County,
Virginia, a six-teacher type,
or Carroll School, York Co., S. Carolina,
a three-teacher type.

*MS
5000th school*

FOR RELEASE AFTER 11:00 A. M. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21 - SPEECH TO BE DELIVERED AT HAMPTON, VIRGINIA, BY EDWIN R. EMBREE, PRESIDENT OF THE JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND, CHICAGO, ON OCCASION OF DEDICATING FIVE THOUSANDTH NEGRO SCHOOL AIDED BY THE ROSENWALD FUND.

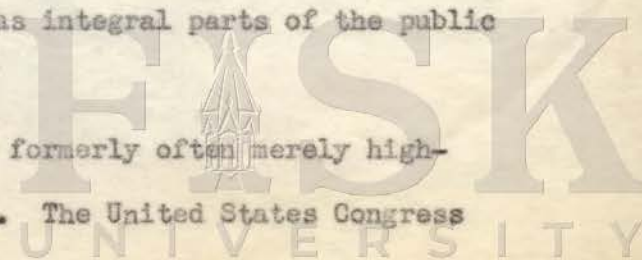
One hundred and fifty-four years ago, two million and a half Americans won political freedom. Sixty-eight years ago, four and a half million Americans gained personal freedom.

But no war could guarantee real independence. This had to be won by a century and a half of effort, until today, America stands as one of the leading nations of the world. And no edict could, in itself, transform a great mass of people, long held in ignorance and dependence, into self-supporting and competent citizens. The freedmen have had, slowly and painfully, to win every kind of real independence: education, economic status, responsibility, self development.

Two fascinating dramas have been enacted on this Continent: the achievement of world prestige and power by the new nation, and the struggle of the Negro to find a satisfying and useful place in a progressive, modern civilization. Gratifying and astonishing is the achievement of two brief generations.

Today, colored children are in schools in practically equal proportion to the rest of the population. While facilities for this race are still inadequate, no aspect of education has advanced more rapidly during the past fifteen years than public schools for Negroes in the South. The school which we are dedicating today is a token of this progress. It is the five thousandth school, aided in a single system, every one of these five thousand built within seventeen years as integral parts of the public school systems of the states and counties.

Negro colleges and universities - formerly often merely high-sounding names - are now becoming realities. The United States Congress



appropriated, last year, \$1,250,000 to Howard University - as contrasted with the first congressional appropriation of \$10,000 in 1879, to this freedmen's college. Every southern state now supports, out of public funds, at least one state college for Negroes. The annual income of 80 Negro colleges and professional schools last year was \$9,000,000. The regents of one of the historic state universities in the South have just raised the matriculation standards because, among other reasons, they were ashamed to have it known that a near-by Negro college was enforcing requirements for entrance almost a full year higher than this university.

As workers, farmers and business men, Negroes are steadily, if slowly, making their way. A recent survey by the United States Department of the Interior reports that the accumulated wealth of Negroes in America amounts to two billion dollars, that 700,000 Negroes own their own homes, 232,000 own farms and 70,000 own or operate business enterprises.

In health, where the relation between the races is clear, we still have conditions which no civilized country can afford to permit. New Orleans reports a Negro mortality of thirty per thousand, equal to the deplorable record of Calcutta. The Negro death rate for the country as a whole is sixty-two per cent above the white rate, and that for tuberculosis is three times that for whites.

Happily there is evidence of renewed effort to improve Negro health. Another generation may show as great progress as the past 55 years have recorded in public health generally. Certainly we cannot expect much further improvement in general health until the disease of this great group of the population is brought under better control.

The problem of absorbing the race into the economic and cultural life of the nation is being mitigated by its steady decrease in proportion to the entire population. A century ago Negroes numbered one-fifth of the nation;

at Emancipation they were fifteen per cent; now their proportion has dropped to slightly below one-tenth. Recent migration has brought one-fifth of the Negro group to the North and West. As time goes on, one may expect the race to be more and more evenly distributed throughout the nation.

While the race as a whole has been climbing the rough and precarious ascent of modern civilization, individual Negroes are achieving distinction, judged by any standard. So we are beginning to realize the potential capacity of the race, and to understand that it has positive contributions to make - that, in fact, without the Negro, American life would lack much of richness and piquancy.

Only a decade or two ago, Booker Washington and Paul Lawrence Dunbar were almost the only Negroes recognized as national figures. Today, President Mordecai Johnson of Howard University, R. R. Moton of Tuskegee, and Benjamin Hubert of Georgia State College - to mention only a few - are recognized as among the educational leaders of the country - regardless of race. Dr. E. E. Just, the biologist, and Dr. Charles Johnson, in social studies, take high place among scientific scholars. In philanthropy, one of the most significant facts of recent years is that James Burras, born a slave, left a fortune of \$122,000 to his Alma Mater, Fisk University.

In music and the arts the Negroes' gifts are well known. Not only has the race made America's distinctive contribution to music - spirituals and jazz - but such individuals as Roland Hayes, Paul Robeson, Rosamond Johnson and Nathaniel Dett have attained distinction as composers and artists. On the stage, Charles Gilpin, Florence Mills and the whole cast of the remarkable drama, "The Green Pastures," have brought fresh and vivid contributions to American expression. H. O. Tanner is one of the most distinguished members of the American Colony of artists in Paris, and Aaron Douglas and Augusta Savage, in painting and sculpture, are members of a growing school in America. James

Weldon Johnson and W. E. B. DuBois are being pressed for leadership by an increasing number of younger writers exemplified by Countee Cullen, Claude McKay and Langston Hughes.

The millenium has not yet arrived. Negroes still suffer from discrimination and neglect; also they still cause the South to suffer, because of their backwardness, ignorance, disease and poverty.

If America is to maintain her position in education, health, and business prosperity, the condition of this large group of the population must be further improved. If it were true that this nation could not endure half slave and half free, it is equally true that a democracy cannot endure half educated and half ignorant; a community cannot maintain health with one half well and the other half - or even the other tenth - harboring contagious disease; and in modern industrial civilization, no nation can realize its potential wealth with one great group so ill-trained that it cannot render effective labor or so poor that it cannot buy goods.

Thoughtful citizens are interested in the Negro because he is a part of the nation; because his progress is necessary to the progress of the nation. This race, which comprises one-third of the south, and one-tenth of the whole country, must be built into the national life - in farming, in business, in creative expression, in education and in health. Thus will come real freedom for all the people - true independence for the nation.



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- 4000th Berry O'Kelly Training School, Wake County,
North Carolina - an eleven-teacher type
completed 1927-28.
- 5000th Greenbrier School, Elizabeth City County,
Virginia - a six-teacher type completed
June 10, 1929-30.



*NPS
(5000th School)*

say "shall rejoice with exceeding great joy" that we have seen His Star, the star of the returned Christ. Christmas is always what we make it, dependent upon the spirit with which we approach it. This Christmas will be the best of all if we are able to approach it with the love and degree of consecration necessary to enable us to lay at His feet the rich gifts of happy, useful, loving lives as our contribution to the dawning of that better day of "Peace an earth and good will towards men."

The dedication the other day of the five-thousandth Rosenwald School, the "Greenbrier," Elizabeth City County, Virginia, was an event of more than ordinary importance, for it emphasized what

**THE FIVE-
THOUSANDTH
ROSENWALD
SCHOOL**

is probably the most unique, most effective and most constructive large-scale philanthropy in this or any other country. The figures given out were impressive, four million of dollars given personally by one man out of pure philanthropy and sympathy for an under-privileged people to help them to help themselves. The gift of \$25,000 is an imposing total for Negro schools and in itself is an epochal happening; but transcending even this in importance and significance is a statement of Mr. Embree, president of the Rosenwald Foundation, that of the \$25,000,000 spent for the five thousand Rosenwald Schools, \$14,000,000, or nearly two-thirds of the total expenditure, represented appropriations from tax funds. Considered in terms of increasing willingness on the party of Southern school authorities to vote more money for Negro education, the statement is convincing proof of the changing attitude of the South. Then, too, when it is remembered that this huge sum was in addition to regular appropriations from taxable revenues, it is doubly significant and heartening. Both the South and the Negroes owe Mr. Rosenwald a debt of gratitude for his wise and helpful philanthropy. It accomplished two outstanding results and at the same time conserved the self-respect of both races. It taught the Negro the valuable lesson of self-reliance and co-operation. It opened the eyes of the white man to the lack of social justice involved in his attitude towards making appropriations for Negro education and brought about a decided change in public opinion. To our way of thinking, these results overshadow even the physical effects of better housing for Negro schools and better equipment, for they insure permanent results that derive from enlightened understanding and a quickened public con-

science. It has also brought about a better understanding and increased mutual sympathy. More and more, enlightened public sentiment in the South, motivated by the heartening results of Mr. Rosenwald's philanthropy, is showing an increasing disposition to appropriate from tax funds more money for instruction and maintenance of Negro schools, both elementary and higher institutions. None will gainsay State Superintendent Hart's fine tribute to Mr. Rosenwald, that in helping Negro education, he has not only helped the Negro, "but helped to improve the general condition of the Commonwealth itself."

The dedication illustrated the splendid racial relations in Virginia. The gathering was dignified not only by prominent members of both races and by county and State educational heads, but also by officials of the State government, thus showing the interest of the State in the education of her Negro children. Attorney-General Saunders' remark in emphasizing the importance of education in training good citizens, that Virginia is going to be a better place to live because of the colored people are taking interest in the education of their children, is especially heartening.

News has just reached the School of the death at Auburn, N. Y., November 9th, of Miss Ellen Pollard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Pollard. Funeral rites were held Wednesday, November 12th. Both Mr. and Mrs. Pollard will be remembered here. Mr. Pollard was the School's first Director of Academics, holding the position for many years, until he accepted work elsewhere, and was succeeded by the Rev. J. Alvin Russell. Miss Pollard was born here. Mr. and Mrs. Pollard have the sympathy of the School in their sore bereavement.


AROUND THE SCHOOL

A force of workmen from the School's Building Trades Divisions are busily engaged in laying the flooring in new St. James' Church, near Warfield. This is a beautiful brick structure, churchly in design and finish, and when completed will be one of the best churches in the diocese, city or county. St. James is one of the pioneer missions started by Archdeacon Russell, who was its rector for many years. His son, the Rev. J. Alvin Russell, is the present rector. St. James is in the midst of a thriving rural community

The Inter-fraternal Council of the School, composed of faculty members of the following fraternities and sororities: Omega Psi Phi, Alpha Kappa Alpha, Delta Sigma Theta, Kappa Alpha Psi, and Phi Beta Sigma, gave the initial reception and social Thanksgiving evening from 7:30 to 11, in the Kirby Auditorium. The president of the council is Mr. J. Lyman Whitehead, head bookkeeper; secretary, Miss Elizabeth H. Jordan, a teacher in the high school. The club and their guests enjoyed themselves greatly. Light but tasty refreshments were served.

The hearts of all at the School were gladdened by the return of Archdeacon Russell from Portsmouth, Va., for a stay of about two months. The operation for cataract over the left eye was successful, and he is getting along as nicely as one could expect. He is not entirely discharged from the care of the specialist. For the present at least, he will have to return at intervals for observation and examination.


Armistice Day was celebrated at the School Sunday, November 9, 7:30 P. M., by a special service. The program was very interesting and appropriate. It began with the reading of Kipling's "Lest We Forget," by Miss Ellen West. It was read very effectively. Hymn, "God of Our Fathers," etc., was sung by the choir. The address was delivered by Mr. A. H. Turner. It was not a decification of war, but rather an effective plea for peace. The fact was stressed that the idea of underlying the celebration of Armistice Day was not one of triumph because of allied success, but rather one of gladness and thankfulness that the awful struggle with its toll of ten million of lives was ended. "Cease Firing" on that fateful morning was greeted by the rank and file of both combatant armies with joy, because both sides were glad to see the end of the greatest and most destructive war man had ever known. The program concluded with appropriate remarks by the rector similar in scope to Mr. Turner's. Both speakers emphasized the value of peace and the terrible lesson of the waste of war, exemplified in the great world struggle. The choir rendered splendid music. The program was closed by the sounding of taps by the battalion bugler, Capt. Harry Turner.



STATE SUPERINTENDENT HART SPEAKS

After the pupils of the Greenbrier School had sung the spiritual "No Man Looks Like Him," the Hon. Harris Hart, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, offered the thanks of the State Board of Education to Mr. Rosenwald for what he had done all over Virginia. He pointed out three important factors in the development of education in the Commonwealth in the last few years: First, the wonderful improvement in the quality and preparation of the teachers; second, the lengthening of the school term; and third, the sanitary and inspiring school buildings.

Mr. Hart showed how it is in this third phase that Mr. Rosenwald has given his aid. Because of his philanthropy, he has made it possible for many rural communities to work in co-operation with the State Board in the erection of a new school, and concluded by saying that it was Mr. Rosenwald's wisdom, foresight and generosity that have helped in the education of Negro education, and in that way have helped improve the general conditions of the Commonwealth itself.




The Hon. John R. Saunders, Attorney-General of Virginia, emphasized the importance of education in training good citizens and pointed out that Virginia is going to be a better place because the colored people are taking interest in the education of their children. He then introduced Mr. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, who came as the personal representative of Mr. Rosenwald.

Mr. Embree first addressed the children of the school grouped before the platform, and said they are the ones who count; that what they want to happen in life will happen. He conveyed Mr. Rosenwald's regrets that he could not be present because of illness. Mr. Embree stressed the necessity for co-operation of both races in the South, and said that the best friend of the Negro, in spite of much opinion to the contrary, is the Southern white man. He reminded his listeners that it was not easy for men who were once masters to help support, with their own tax money, hospitals and schools for people who were once their slaves. He said that these schools should not be called "Rosenwald Schools," but "Southern Public Schools," for of the \$25,000,000 given so far for the erection of the schools, Mr. Rosenwald has contributed \$4,000,000, the Negroes of the South themselves have contributed \$4,500,999, more than \$1,000,000 was contributed by white friends, and more than \$14,000,000 was appropriated out of tax money.

Mr. Embree then commented on the advance of education in the South and called attention to the increased number of Negro children in high schools, normal schools and colleges. He said that the day of low standards in Negro schools and colleges has gone. He called to mind the achievements of several outstanding Negro young men and concluded by emphasizing the fact that the Negro race itself must be conscious of its responsibility to be educated and nealthy.

Mr. Newton then read a letter from Mr. Rosenwald, regretting the necessity of his absence, and telegrams from Dr. James Hardy Dillard and Dr. Robert R. Moton. The children of Greenbrier School then sang "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot."

Other Noted Speakers



Mr. W. D. Gresham, State Agent for Negro Schools in Virginia, expressed his greetings, especially to the Jeannes teachers and to the country training school teachers. He paid tribute to Mr. Rosenwald and Dr. Dillard for their work in advancing Negro education in Virginia.

Dr. Jackson Davis assistant director of the General Education Board, conveyed the greetings and congratulations of the board to Elizabeth City County.

The girls of the Union School then sang two spirituals.

Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, Educational Director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, briefly pointed out the two great needs of today: first, the educational and economic development of rural peoples of the world; and, second, co-operation and good-will between races.

Dr. W. T. B. Williams, field director of the Jeannes and Slater Funds, called the attention of his audience to the debt Negro education owed to Dr. Frissell, who, twenty-eight years ago, began the co-operation which brought about this wonderful work to which Mr. Rosenwald has so generously contributed. He emphasized the great help given by the Jeannes teachers to Negro education.

Mr. Frank W. Darling spoke as a citizen of Elizabeth City County, and expressed his admiration for what was being done in the field of Negro education. On behalf of the patrons of the school, Mr. Elbert Harris conveyed his greetings to Mr. Rosenwald and pointed out the great effect upon future citizenry Greenbrier School will have.

DEDICATION OF THE FIVE-THOUSANDTH ROSENWALD SCHOOL

November 22d was a red-letter day in the history of Greenbrier School community, Elizabeth City County, Virginia, one of the historic counties of the "lower peninsula," to use the local name for the lower part of the peninsula between the York and James. The occasion was the dedication of the new Greenbrier Rosenwald School, distinguished by reason of being the five-thousandth Rosenwald School to be erected. It was made an interracial gathering, local in scope, but national in importance. The exercises incident to the celebration drew hundreds of people from nearby counties and towns, as well as distinguished persons from abroad. The chairman of the meeting was Division Superintendent of Schools Robert M. Newton.

Prayer was offered by Rev. S. Arthur Devan, chaplain of Hampton Institute. After prayers, Mr. S. L. Smith, Director of Southern Schools, Julius Rosenwald Foundation, in a short speech in which he presented the keys of the school to Mr. Newton, declared that there were "five thousand Rosenwald schools situated in more than 830 counties of the South which cared for the educational needs of more than 600 Negro boys and girls.

In responding to Mr. Smith's presentation, Mr. Newton, commenting on the kindness and courtesy which, he pointed out, are characteristic of Elizabeth County, traced the progress of the free school system in the county. He showed the rapid advance which had been made in educational facilities and emphasized the great help which had been given to the county by the patrons and friends of the school by the Rosenwald Fund, and especially by Hampton Institute, which he said had always given inspiration and encouragement and sympathetic help. He reminded the audience of the agreement with the institute by which, beginning with 1931, all Negro pupils in the county will receive their high school instruction in a new building on the Hampton Institute campus. He paid tribute to Mr. Rosenwald, who, he said, has inspired ideals of complete living among rural folk of the South by helping hospitals, museums and schools. Mr. Newton concluded by saying that the school was being dedicated for educational purposes and would serve as a community center with its excellent library and playground facilities.