JULIUS ROSENWALD ①
1945-46 FUND

Confidential

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES IN RACE RELATIONS

July 1, 1941-June 30, 1946

CHICAGO

1946

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FOREWORD

In response to the request of the Board at its meeting on May 18, 1946, a review is given on following pages of the Fund's activities in race relations. This report covers only the projects undertaken under the auspices of the Division of Race Relations during the five-year period, July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1946.

Almost all the activities of the Fund from its beginning have been concentrated on equalizing opportunities among the American people. The early contributions to the building of rural schools, to the education of teachers, to improving Negro colleges and universities, and to the development of health services - these efforts were to bring full opportunities to that group of the population which had been most neglected.

The issue today is to open the way for Negroes - and for all groups - to receive the common services provided for all the people and to participate as common citizens in all phases of our life. This is the issue on which the Fund is now concentrating.

While this report is limited to the activities directly within the Division of Race Relations, these activities should be considered against the background of the earlier work in equalizing opportunities and against the current active programs in rural education and fellowships.

During the life of the Fund, great changes have taken place in the position of Negroes and in the life of the nation as a whole. In 1917 when the Fund started, Negroes were concentrated in the rural South and great masses of them had no access even to elementary provisions for education, health, and other public services.

During the first decade, the Fund concentrated on stimulating and aiding the southern states in providing physical facilities for the elementary schooling of this segment of the population. That work was eminently successful both in its direct results - the building of 5,357 schools - and also in arousing the southern states to develop something approaching adequate school facilities for this entire group.

By the second decade of the Fund's life, emphasis shifted to aid in the development of higher schools and colleges. Our notable contribution during this era was aid in the building to high standard of four university centers at the capitals of the four main sections of the South: Washington, Nashville, Atlanta, New Orleans. During this period, attention was extended from education to include stimulation of health and other public services, and a vigorous effort was launched to improve the quality of the teaching that went on in the rural schools that we had helped to build.

Recent migrations have brought Negroes out of the southern rurals so that today more than half of the entire Negro population is living in cities and towns, and more than four million - almost one third of the total group - are in the industrial centers of the North and West. This has spread the problems of race relations from the rural South to the entire nation. With the swift progress of the race in education, health, and other standards, the problems today are not so much to provide facilities for a neglected group in a specific region as to assure equal rights and opportunities and full participation by all groups in a common democracy. These shifts have brought changes in emphasis in the Fund's programs.

Efforts in the South now stress interracial cooperation, farm security, and study of such specific problems as the threatened dislocation of masses of people by mechanical cotton culture. In the North and on the national level,

the efforts center on such practical problems as housing, employment, civil rights, and democratic education; on the building of national organizations to carry on the battle; and on the development of personnel and the diffusion of information looking toward a fully democratic way of life.

The reports on the following pages give first (on wide sheets which may be spread out to the left) financial accounts of all the appropriations made within the Division of Race Relations during the five-year period. The accounts show total payments during the period of $906,237 and a balance in appropriations and authorizations of $838,422 payable in future years. On right-hand pages are given reports in brief text of the work under the several appropriations, including some comments on the purposes and results of each of the efforts. This is followed, beginning on page 44, with some general comments on the entire program, and finally by an appraisal by the officers of the percentage of success which in their opinion has been achieved under each of the major appropriations.

RACE RELATIO

		Payments 1941-42	Paym 194
V.	PUBLICATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS		
36.	Biennial Report and Other Publications	$ 5,250	$ 8,
37.	Publications - Rotating Fund	804	
38.	Race Tensions - Reporting Service	- -	-
39.	U. S. Office of Education - Radio Broadcasts	2,200	-
40.	West Coast Federation of Churches - Radio Broadcasts	- -	-
41.	Survey Associates	1,000	1,
42.	Associated Negro Press	- -	-
43.	The Negro in World War II	- -	-
44.	Committee of Southern Editors and Writers	- -	-
45.	American Film Center	- -	-
VI.	ADMINISTRATION AND CONSULTANT SERVICES		
46.	Administration of the Division of Race Relations	- -	29,
47.	Consultant in Race Relations	- -	- -
		$17,646	$57,

RACE RELATIONS - Continued

Payments 1941-42	Payments 1942-43	Payments 1943-44	Payments 1944-45	Payments 1945-46	Total Payments	Appropriations Outstanding June 30, 1946	Authorizations Outstanding June 30, 1946	Total
$ 5,250	$ 8,119	$ 8,137	$ 11,743	$ 7,454	$ 40,703	$ 10,000	$ - -	$ 50,703
504	107	1,340	4,943	712	3,802	5,698	- -	1,896
- -	- -	9,113	16,277	19,343	44,733	21,767	- -	66,500
2,200	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,200	- -	- -	2,200
- -	- -	- -	- -	5,000	5,000	3,000	- -	8,000
1,000	1,000	- -	- -	2,000	4,000	10,000	- -	14,000
- -	- -	10,000	- -	- -	10,000	- -	- -	10,000
- -	- -	- -	- -	2,774	2,774	7,226	- -	10,000
- -	- -	- -	- -	3,609	3,609	- -	- -	3,609
- -	- -	- -	6,000	36,000	42,000	- -	- -	42,000
- -	29,988	31,994	30,031	32,270	124,283	33,000	- -	157,283
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	12,000	- -	12,000
$17,646	$57,258	$168,911	$250,900	$411,522	$906,237	$543,422	$295,000	$1,744,659

RACE RELATIONS - Continued

	Payments 1941-42	Payments 1942-43	Payments 1943-44	Payments 1944-45	Payments 1945-46	Total Payments	Appropriations Outstanding June 30, 1946	Authorizations Outstanding June 30, 1946	Total
II. EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS									
19. Roosevelt College of Chicago	$ - -	$ - -	$ - -	$ 50,000	$ 40,000	$ 90,000	$ 50,000	$ - -	$ 140,000
20. University of North Carolina	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	30,000	- -	30,000
21. Georgetown Day School, Washington, D. C.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,000	- -	2,000
22. Wiltwyck School for Boys, New York	- -	- -	- -	10,000	- -	10,000	- -	- -	10,000
III. CHURCH AND LABOR									
23. Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America	- -	- -	- -	2,000	- -	2,000	- -	60,000	62,000
24. Presbyterian Church - Committee on Negro Work	- -	- -	- -	- -	700	700	- -	- -	700
25. United Council of Church Women	- -	- -	- -	3,750	3,750	7,500	12,500	- -	20,000
26. Young Women's Christian Association	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,300	- -	5,300
27. Georgia Workers Education Service	- -	- -	- -	- -	10,000	10,000	130,000	- -	140,000
28. Southern School for Workers	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	15,000	- -	15,000
29. American Labor Education Service	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,250	1,250	8,750	- -	10,000
30. Development of Personnel in Southern Labor Unions	- -	- -	- -	- -	25	25	19,975	- -	20,000
31. Special Projects in Labor Education	- -	- -	- -	- -	306	306	4,694	35,000	40,000
IV. DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONNEL AND OPPORTUNITIES									
32. Personnel in Race Relations	- -	- -	12,992	9,131	12,877	35,000	- -	- -	35,000
33. Development of Personnel and Special Projects	- -	3,703	23,890	4,585	20,202	52,380	37,512	- -	89,892
34. Appointments to College Faculties									
a. University of Chicago	- -	6,000	6,000	4,000	6,000	22,000	3,000	- -	25,000
b. Black Mountain College	- -	- -	- -	- -	750	750	- -	- -	750
c. New York University	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6,000	- -	6,000
d. Olivet College	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,000	2,000	2,000	- -	4,000
35. Grants-in-Aid to Negro Students in Social Work	- -	1,555	4,445	- -	- -	6,000	- -	- -	6,000

RACE RELATIONS

DETAILED REPORT ON APPROPRIATIONS

July 1, 1941 - June 30, 1946

	Payments 1941-42	Payments 1942-43	Payments 1943-44	Payments 1944-45	Payments 1945-46	Total Payments	Appropriations Outstanding June 30, 1946	Authorizations Outstanding June 30, 1946	Total
I. SUPPORT OF ORGANIZATIONS									
A. General									
1. Commission on Interracial Cooperation	$10,000	$ 5,000	$ 10,000	$ - -	$ - -	$ 25,000	$ - -	$ - -	$ 25,000
2. Southern Regional Council	- -	- -	10,000	23,750	28,750	62,500	12,500	- -	75,000
3. Southern Conference for Human Welfare	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,000	5,000	2,500	- -	7,500
4. American Council on Race Relations	- -	- -	5,000	45,000	50,000	100,000	25,000	100,000	225,000
5. Bureau for Intercultural Education	- -	- -	- -	15,000	35,000	50,000	- -	100,000	150,000
6. American Veterans Committee	- -	- -	- -	- -	10,000	10,000	- -	- -	10,000
7. Fellowship House, Philadelphia	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,000	1,000	- -	- -	1,000
B. Employment and Economic Security									
8. National Council of Negro Women	- -	2,000	6,000	326	- -	8,326	- -	- -	8,326
9. National Urban League	- -	- -	6,000	8,000	8,000	22,000	2,000	- -	24,000
10. American Council on Race Relations - G. I. Bill of Rights	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,000	4,000	2,000	- -	6,000
11. Southern Regional Council - G. I. Bill of Rights	- -	- -	- -	- -	35,000	35,000	20,000	- -	55,000
12. National Planning Association	- -	- -	- -	- -	12,500	12,500	37,500	- -	50,000
C. Housing									
13. National Committee on Housing	- -	- -	15,000	11,250	3,750	30,000	- -	- -	30,000
14. Metropolitan Housing Council, Chicago	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,000	1,000	- -	- -	1,000
15. National Public Housing Conference of Chicago	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,000	3,000	- -	- -	3,000
16. American Friends Service Committee - Planner House	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,500	2,500	12,500	- -	15,000
17. Parkway Community House, Chicago	- -	- -	4,000	- -	- -	4,000	- -	- -	4,000
D. Civil Rights									
18. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People	- -	- -	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000	- -	- -	15,000

RACE REL

ETAILED REPORT O

July 1, 1941 -

ayments 1941-42	Payme 1942-
10,000	$ 5,00
- -	- -
- -	- -
- -	- -
- -	- -
- -	- -
- -	- -
- -	2,00
- -	- -
- -	- -
- -	- -
- -	- -
- -	- -
- -	- -
- -	- -
- -	- -
- -	- -
- -	- -

RACE RELATIONS

DETAILED REPORT ON APPROPRIATIONS

I. SUPPORT OF ORGANIZATIONS

A. General

1. Commission on Interracial Cooperation

Since the Fund's reorganization in 1928, it contributed annually for many years to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. This aid was continued through 1941-42, 1942-43, and 1943-44, a total of $25,000 being paid to the Commission during those three years. Following the organization of the Southern Regional Council in 1943, the Commission wound up its affairs and turned over to the Council its few remaining assets.

2. Southern Regional Council

In the latter months of 1942 and during 1943, meetings were held by southern Negroes and leading white citizens to discuss the status of the southern Negro and the changes which might benefit not only the Negro, but the South and the nation as well. Out of this series of conferences emerged the organization of the Southern Regional Council. With the setting up of the Council, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation ceased its activities, and many persons who had served on the board of the Commission became members of the board of the new Council.

To carry expenses of the Council from October 1943 to the end of the year, the Fund paid $1,228 from the appropriation for Special Projects in Race Relations. Since January 1, 1944, there has been appropriated $25,000 annually. In addition to the Fund pledges, income from other

sources amounted to $17,349 in 1944 and $28,582 in 1945, the only large contribtions within these totals being $12,000 each year from the General Education Board and $9,375 in 1945 from the estate of Esther Morton Smith, a legacy to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

This Council is the accepted liberal agency in the South stressing progressive measures generally, as well as good human relations. It has not yet attained aggressive leadership or adequate financing. Its potential effectiveness is high. Plans for a new director and for wider support may greatly strengthen the Council within the next few months.

3. Southern Conference for Human Welfare

During the latter months of 1945, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare organized a division called the Southern Conference Educational Fund to take over the educational portion of the programs of the Conference, the original organization continuing to stress political activity.

The Fund has made two appropriations to this division, the only phase of the work of the agency to which a tax-exempt foundation may contribute: $2,500 in June 1945 and $5,000 in December. By June 30, 1946, a total of $5,000 had been paid, and $2,500 remained on the books for payment in two quarterly checks of $1,250 each on July 1 and October 1, 1946.

Contributions to the Southern Conference for Human Welfare (including the Educational Fund) for the period from May 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946 are reported as follows:

General	$29,093
Foundations and Funds	18,859
Unions	24,695
New York dinners and parties	21,778
Miscellaneous	2,766
	$97,191

The chief liabilities of this agency are that it tends to show more zeal than judgment, and the leaders and activities are so largely in the North that it is not regarded as a native southern force. Its aggressiveness might be helpful if it were truly an agency of the South, led by people living and working in the South.

4. American Council on Race Relations

At the initiation of the Fund and Marshall Field, a series of conferences were held in 1944 concerning the advisability of setting up an over-all organization in race relations which would concentrate its efforts on the North and the West. (It was expected that the newly organized Southern Regional Council would serve a similar purpose in the South.) As a result of these meetings, the American Council on Race Relations was organized in June 1944 and set up offices in Chicago.

Since its organization the Fund and the Field Foundation each have been making annual grants of $50,000. Fund payments to June 30, 1946 amounted to $100,000, leaving an additional $25,000 on the books, payable during the final six months of the year. In addition, the Trustees have earmarked another $100,000 payable over the next two or three years. (From this authorization, $50,000 was appropriated in October for the calendar year 1947.)

A brief summary of receipts toward the general budget from these and other sources is given below:

	June 1, 1944 to Dec. 31, 1944	Jan. 1, 1945 to Dec. 31, 1945	Jan. 1, 1946 to Dec. 31, 1946
Julius Rosenwald Fund	$25,000	$ 50,000	$ 50,000
Field Foundation	36,250	38,750	65,000*
Rosenburg Foundation (San Francisco)	- - -	- - -	5,000
Samuel Zemurray Foundation	- - -	20,433	10,000
Columbia Foundation (San Francisco)	- - -	10,000	10,000
Other Sources	8,365	26,922	25,000**
	$69,615	$146,105	$165,000

* includes $15,000 advance payment on 1947 pledge.
** estimate.

This Council has assumed a leading place as a national agency interested in the whole field of human relations as contrasted to particular interest in Negroes or any other special group. It has a board composed of major figures in the field, including active officers of other organizations in related fields: N.A.A.C.P., Urban League, Carnegie Corporation, Phelps-Stokes Fund, Social Science Research Council, etc. It has assembled an active staff working in divisions of Community Services, Information, and Clearing House. Its efforts have been too greatly scattered, its direction uncertain, and its public support limited. There is evidence that the Council is settling down to more definite, limited programs. If an able director can be found promptly, this agency may become an important force in American life.

5. Bureau for Intercultural Education

Toward the latter part of 1944, the educational program of the American Council on Race Relations, headed by Mr. H. H. Giles (formerly of West Georgia College), was transferred to the Bureau for Intercultural Education, and Mr. Giles became director of the Bureau.

The Fund contributed $25,000 each year for the calendar years 1945 and 1946. In addition, the Trustees have authorized the Executive Committee to appropriate not to exceed $100,000 to the Bureau over a two- or three-year period. (In October the Executive Committee voted $75,000, payable at the rate of $25,000 a year for the calendar years 1947, 1948, and 1949, and allowed the $25,000 balance in the authorization to lapse.)

The Bureau operates on a fiscal year ending August 31. Below are listed the contributions toward its general budget during the past two fiscal years.

	Year Ending Aug. 31, 1945	Year Ending Aug. 31, 1946
Julius Rosenwald Fund	$15,000	$ 35,000
Anti-Defamation League	25,000	25,000
American Jewish Committee	18,750	25,000
Marion R. Ascoli Fund	28,000	25,000
Miscellaneous gifts	12,200	47,251
	$98,950	$157,251

This Bureau has done excellent work in a new and difficult field. Its staff is actively cooperating with school systems in six demonstration cities: Detroit, Buffalo, Battle Creek, Kalamazoo, Philadelphia, and Gary; and providing institutes and workshops for the intensive training of several hundred teachers. Eminent scientists and educators serve in active consultation. The Bureau is developing close affiliation with the School of Education of New York University for intensive training of teachers and for study and experiments in the best ways to prepare young people for participation in a fully democratic society.

6. American Veterans Committee

In June 1946, an appropriation of $10,000 was made to the American Veterans Committee to cover initial expenses in formulating organizational

plans. At that time, grants from individuals and corporations to the Committee totalled slightly more than $100,000, but since then they have embarked on a large money-raising campaign to raise a million dollars to obtain a million members.

This is the liberal and progressive organization of veterans, devoted to full democracy without discrimination.

7. Fellowship House, Philadelphia

In July 1945, $1,000 was appropriated toward the general budget of Fellowship House, Philadelphia. (In July of the current year, another $1,000 was appropriated.)

This House, initiated by a group of Philadelphia Friends, is undenominational in scope and membership. On a relatively small budget (expenditures of $13,300 during their last fiscal year) they have not only done effective work in Philadelphia but have also assisted in the organization of Fellowship House units in Baltimore, Maryland; Washington, D. C.; Columbus and Toledo, Ohio; Reading, Pennsylvania; Trenton, New Jersey; and New York City.

B. Employment and Economic Security

8. National Council of Negro Women

In June 1943, $6,000 was appropriated to the National Council of Negro Women, a nation-wide organization under the leadership of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune. Although our appropriation was made toward the 1943-44 budget, payment fell into our fiscal years as follows: $2,000 in 1942-43, $4,000 in 1943-44.

Also in June 1943, a conference was held at the offices of the Fund to discuss what could be done by Negroes themselves to aid their

acceptance as employees in new industries. Out of this meeting grew the Hold Your Job Committee under the general guidance of the National Council of Negro Women. The initial expenses of the Committee and the costs of additional meetings were met by grants totalling $1,376 from the general appropriation for Special Projects in Race Relations. In January 1944 a terminal appropriation of $4,000 was made to the National Council of Negro Women toward the activities of the Hold Your Job Committee. Of this total, $2,326 was paid ($2,000 in 1943-44, and $326 in 1944-45), and the balance was allowed to lapse.

9. National Urban League

Three annual appropriations of $8,000 each (for the fiscal years ending September 30, 1944, 1945, and 1946) have been made to the industrial relations division of the National Urban League. These appropriations made it possible for the League to add two additional field workers to its staff to handle an enlarged program of improving the morale and efficiency of Negro workers, of promoting the upgrading of qualified Negroes, and of improving the personnel policies of industrial management.

The program has been centered around the following four major activities:

Plant visits and conferences with top management and labor leadership.

Cooperation with local chapters of the League in stimulating industrial relations activities.

Preparation and distribution of printed material.

Specific activities designed to facilitate the transfer of war workers to peacetime jobs and to advise veterans about job and training opportunities.

The Urban League has been spending about $25,000 a year on this program as well as very much larger sums for its general national work and for the activities of its many local branches.

10. American Council on Race Relations - G. I. Bill of Rights

In May 1945, the sum of $2,000 was appropriated to the American Council on Race Relations to cover the expenses of a survey of minority opportunities under the G. I. Bill of Rights. The funds were expended for the salary and travel costs of Mr. Vincent Malveaux, who visited veterans' information centers throughout the country gathering data on the services to minority groups.

In April 1946, an additional $4,000 was appropriated for a follow-up conference to assemble as much information as possible on government operations to date, to make recommendations for future government operations, and to lay the basis for coordinated effort on the part of organizations interested in veterans' affairs.

This was a good project which did not come to full fruition, chiefly because of lack of adequate preparation and follow-through by the American Council under which it was organized.

11. Southern Regional Council - G. I. Bill of Rights

A total of $55,000 has been appropriated to the Southern Regional Council for the cost of efforts to integrate Negro servicemen in the South in the administration and benefits of the G. I. Bill of Rights. The work has been under the direction of Dr. George S. Mitchell, formerly director of personnel for the Farm Security Administration.

Efforts got under way in July 1945, and Doctor Mitchell expects to complete the work by the end of the present calendar year. Expenditures have been for the salary and travel costs of the director, an assistant, and four field agents; for clerical services, rent, and general office charges.

This is a splendid job. Mitchell has held strictly to his one limited and definite task and has made substantial headway in opening the programs of G. I. benefits to Negro veterans in the southern states.

12. National Planning Association

At the November 1945 meeting of the Trustees, the officers were authorized to appropriate not to exceed $50,000 to the National Planning Association as an underwriting of the expenses of a study of the economic adjustments in the southern states during the postwar period. Of this total, the officers have appropriated $25,000, in the hope that the National Planning Association will be able to raise a similar amount from southern sources. To June 30, 1946, $12,500 of the Fund grant had been paid.

Organization of the study has moved very slowly. Recently, however, there has been encouragement by the fact that J. Melville Broughton, formerly governor of North Carolina, has agreed to serve as chairman of the supervisory committee, and Calvin Hoover, dean of the Graduate School of Duke University, has accepted the directorship.

C. Housing

13. National Committee on Housing

Two annual appropriations of $15,000 each were made to the National Committee on Housing to facilitate the extension of public and

private housing for Negroes. A subcommittee was appointed to work toward the following primary objectives:

> To facilitate land acquisition for privately sponsored housing.
>
> To develop ideas, formulae, and techniques by which the racial phase of the problem of land acquisition may be ameliorated.
>
> To document and evaluate experiences and to make them available to interested public agencies and private enterprise.
>
> To compile and publicize data on the well-established fact that when offered an opportunity to live in improved housing operated by understanding and sound management, the Negro responds as well as any other group in maintaining acceptable financial and economic standards.
>
> To secure the interest of responsible builders and financial institutions in making housing accommodations available to Negroes.

Our annual grants covered the salary and travel expenses of a field worker, secretarial assistance, and miscellaneous office charges. Substantial headway was made toward the very explicit goals of this committee under the aggressive leadership of Mrs. Samuel I. Rosenman.

14. Metropolitan Housing Council, Chicago

In July 1945, $1,000 was appropriated to the Metropolitan Housing Council of Chicago. (An earlier grant of $1,000 had been made in 1934 toward the organizational expenses of this body.)

The purpose of the Council is to develop a comprehensive housing program for Chicago and to coordinate the activities of all interested organizations to avoid duplication and to effect continuity of effort. The Council has adopted a firm policy against restrictive covenants and has been working on a general program for the housing of minority groups, especially Negroes.

The only question here is as to the policy of scattering small gifts to local agencies.

15. National Public Housing Conference of Chicago

The National Public Housing Conference of Chicago, an organization dedicated to slum clearance and the erection of public housing, received a grant of $3,000 from the Fund payable over a two-year period: $2,000 in 1945 and $1,000 in 1946. Both year's grants were paid in our 1945-46 fiscal year.

The Council operates on an annual budget of approximately $15,000 raised by general solicitation and by memberships of various classifications.

This is an excellent committee, bolstering the effective programs of the Chicago Housing Authority. There is legitimate question, however, as to how far a national foundation should go in small gifts to local agencies.

16. American Friends Service Committee - Flanner House

In January 1946, $15,000 was appropriated to the American Friends Service Committee for cooperative activity in connection with housing in Indianapolis to be conducted jointly by the Friends and Flanner House. Plans are under way for slum clearance and new housing in the Flanner House district with state and municipal subsidy. It is proposed to extend the work-camp feature of the Friends organization to make possible a great deal of self-help and cooperative labor in building the new homes.

A budget of $25,000 a year for a five-year period has been set up by the Friends for supervision of this work, toward which the Fund contribution will be $5,000 a year for the first three years. By June 30, 1946, only one payment of $2,500 had been made by the Fund.

This is an interesting experiment in self-help, cooperative housing. It is too early to judge results.

17. Parkway Community House, Chicago

In April 1942, $4,000 was appropriated to the Parkway Community House in Chicago toward the remodeling of residence units. The entire appropriation was paid in July 1943 for the improvement of 17 apartments in the Young and Councilman buildings of the House. Toward this remodeling the Parkway Community House provided $4,000 (in addition to our appropriation) and the National Housing Agency, $30,995. The apartments were leased (to July 19, 1950) to the National Housing Agency, which agreed to pay a $4 annual rental and $1,000 annually for heat, water, and care of the grounds. Upon termination of the lease, the improvements in the two buildings will become the property of the Parkway Community House.

This grant made possible much-needed residence space in a good settlement house. Again the question arises as to small gifts to local agencies, however worthy the projects may be in themselves.

D. Civil Rights

18. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

In April 1943, the sum of $15,000 was appropriated to the Legal Defense and Educational Fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, payable at the rate of $5,000 a year for a three-year period. Payment of this grant was completed during the 1945-46 fiscal year.

The Legal Defense and Educational Fund operates on an annual budget of about $35,000, this being a part of a total budget of approximately

$125,000 for the national office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The N.A.A.C.P. is the classic organization in the field of Negro civil rights, and its legal defense staff has led in carrying to the Supreme Court cases involving the civil rights of Negroes.

II. EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS *

19. Roosevelt College of Chicago

Roosevelt College grew out of the Central YMCA College, which had existed in Chicago for many years. The physical facilities of the YMCA, especially the swimming pool, had never been available to students without discrimination, and increasingly the YMCA Board looked with disfavor on the wide interracial and interfaith composition of the student body and on the democratic interests of the president and faculty. In the spring of 1945, differences came to a head, and in the midst of negotiations to separate the college from the YMCA, the Board summarily dismissed President Sparling. The faculty voted 62 to 1 to join in setting up an independent institution committed to high educational standards and full democracy. A group of public-spirited citizens formed themselves into a Board of Trustees for the new college, with the understanding that at least five members of the Board should be members of the faculty, elected annually by the faculty. The Board has also included labor leaders in its membership, and there are no restrictions or quotas as to race, religion, or national origin in students, faculty, or trustees. Gifts of $75,000 each from the Rosenwald Fund and Field Foundation provided organizational expenses and initial payment on purchase and equipment of a downtown office building to house the new college.

This new educational venture has had an amazing success. It had the good fortune to start just as the rush of students came with demobilization. Its stand for full democracy was hailed in Chicago and throughout the country.

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* Grants to Teachers Colleges in the South are not included in this review, since they are administered in the Division of Rural Education, not in the Division of Race Relations.

Contributions of $200,000 came during the first year from 2,600 Chicago citizens. Teachers from forty states, attracted by the principles of the College, wrote applying for posts on the faculty, and all during this period when teachers have been almost unobtainable to meet added enrollments, Roosevelt College has had a waiting list of over one hundred excellently qualified applicants. Enrollments have shot forward: first semester (fall of 1945), 1,200; second semester (spring of 1946), 2,300; third semester (fall of 1946), 3,700. In recognition of the excellent faculty and high standards, the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools (which usually refuses to review an institution until it has existed for at least three years and has permanent financial security) gave the College, in February 1946, full accreditation as a college of liberal arts and sciences.

The College, having swiftly outgrown its original quarters, has purchased the Auditorium Hotel and Theater, a historic Chicago building on mid-Michigan Avenue. This new building will serve the city in many ways as a civic center and seat of liberalism. The College hopes to reach some 5,000 or 6,000 students a year and to enrich its educational services in every way possible. It proposes, however, to restrict itself to its basic function, chiefly a teaching college at the undergraduate level with certain special branches, such as its well-established school of music and its newly-formed department of labor education. It is launching a campaign for approximately two million dollars to finance the new building and carry the educational program for a five-year period.

Appropriations by the Fund to Roosevelt College have totalled $140,000 for the following purposes:

For organizational expense, 1945	$ 75,000
For fund-raising activities	15,000
For current maintenance, 1946-47	25,000
1947-48	15,000
1948-49	10,000
	$140,000

Except for the $15,000 for fund-raising activities, similar grants have been made by the Field Foundation. To June 30, 1946, the first two grants listed above had been paid, a total of $90,000.

A summarized statement of income and expense for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1946 (not including organizational costs), is given below:

Student fees		$391,517
Gifts - Unrestricted		252,440
Gifts - For scholarships		16,909
Other income		35,643
		$696,509
Educational and general expenses (includes $79,000 for equipment)	$564,102	
Scholarships	5,295	
Financial Campaign	34,347	
Interest Expense	5,572	
Payment on Mortgage	10,000	619,316
Excess of current income over expenses		$ 77,193

20. University of North Carolina

In June 1946, $30,000 was appropriated to the Institute for Research in Social Science of the University of North Carolina to develop training in social anthropology in the South, payment to be made over a three-year period. The studies will be under the guidance of Dr. Gordon Blackwell, colleague and successor to Dr. Howard W. Odum as head of the Institute, and Dr. John Gillin, formerly with the Smithsonian Institution and Harvard University.

Salaries of the two directors will be met by the University. The services of research assistants and field expenses will be paid from the Fund

grant, with the University assuming the costs after the initial three-year period. By June 30, 1946, no payments had been made on this appropriation.

While it is too early to appraise this particular department, the presence of active research and teaching in social anthropology in a southern institution is clearly of great importance to race relations.

21. Georgetown Day School, Washington, D. C.

One small exception to the general pattern of segregation in Washington, D. C., is the Georgetown Day School, a private elementary school established by a group of parents who desired to have their children have an opportunity for education in an international and interracial atmosphere.

In November 1945, $2,000 was appropriated toward a total fund of $12,000 for the purchase of a building to house the school. Similar grants were made by the Field Foundation and an interested individual in New York, the balance of the fund to be raised by the parents. One half of this appropriation has been used - with consent of our Executive Committee - for alteration of the school's present rented quarters.

There is demonstration value in this unsegregated institution in the nation's capital, though the question persists of the feasibility of a national foundation making small gifts to local schools and agencies.

22. Wiltwyck School for Boys, New York

The Wiltwyck School for Boys in New York City is one of the few places to which the courts of New York can send delinquent Protestant Negro boys between the ages of eight and twelve. Originally it was supported by the Episcopal City Mission. When that agency found it impossible to continue the work, a group of judges in the children's courts and other interested citizens formed the present interracial board.

In November 1944, the Fund appropriated $10,000 toward a total fund of $33,500 for plant improvement. Payment was made in the 1944-45 fiscal year, the other contributors to the fund being:

Marion R. Ascoli Fund	$ 7,500
William S. Paley Foundation	1,000
Adele R. Levy Fund	10,000
Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation	5,000

This is a very special institution whose unique service may have justified this gift to a local charity.

III. CHURCH AND LABOR

23. Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America

In October 1944, the sum of $2,000 was appropriated to the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America toward the work of the Commission on the Church and Minority Peoples, a committee appointed to study the work in race relations carried on by the various member denominations. The appropriation was paid in 1944 and applied toward total expenses of the Commission for that year amounting to $10,000.

At the Trustees' meeting held in May 1946, $60,000 was authorized for future appropriations to the Federal Council. (While a grant of $20,000 was made from this authorization by the Executive Committee in September 1946, that does not appear in this financial record, which is closed as of June 30, 1946.)

These grants, and even more the direct efforts of Dr. W. W. Alexander and other Fund officers, resulted in the epochal statement on race relations at the conference of the Council in Columbus, Ohio, in March 1946, and in the launching of vigorous programs to carry that statement into practice in the various denominations and individual churches throughout the country.

24. Presbyterian Church - Committee on Negro Work

The Committee on Negro Work of the Presbyterian Church has conducted a survey of racial practices among the individual congregations of that denomination. A grant of $1,000 from the Fund, approved in January 1946, made it possible for the Committee to hire the services of an individual to do the field work.

Later, the Committee estimated that only $700 of the $1,000 appropriation would be needed, so on June 30, 1946, the $300 balance was allowed to

lapse. In August, however, it was found that an additional $155 would be required, and that amount was paid from the appropriation for Special Projects in Race Relations.

Although the study is not yet in complete form, the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church is enthusiastic about its possible uses. They believe it can be used as a pattern of self-evaluation by other denominations in reviewing their programs of race relations.

25. United Council of Church Women

The United Council of Church Women, organized in 1941, is an interdenominational, interracial, national organization representing ten million Protestant women of America. Its purpose is the education and enlistment of these women in a more intelligent application of democratic ideals for the nation and the world.

In February 1945, the sum of $20,000 was appropriated to the Council toward the work of the Committee on Christian Social Relations, payable over a three-year period: 1945-46 - $7,500, 1946-47 - $7,500, and 1947-48 - $5,000. This grant was made toward annual budgets of $10,000 to cover the salary of the committee chairman (Miss Louise Young, a former Fund Fellow), travel, stenographic services, and the costs of committee meetings. By June 30, 1946, the first year's allocation of $7,500 had been paid.

This is one of the most aggressive of the new church organizations. Women seem more courageous in human relations than men. While lacking direct control in most church organizations, women can exercise strong influence in policy and practice.

26. Young Women's Christian Association

A year ago a grant of $5,300 was made from Special Projects in Race Relations (item 33) to pay the salary for one year of a person to direct a study of racial practices among local Y.W.C.A.'s ($3,600), and one half the salary for one year of an individual to work with the National Student Council in connection with its program in race relations ($1,700). The assistance was extended for a second year by direct appropriation. Payment does not begin on this appropriation until September 1946.

27. Georgia Workers Education Service

During the latter months of 1945, a group of leading citizens of Georgia, representing AF of L and CIO unions as well as representatives from the community, formed an organization known as the Georgia Workers Education Service to serve all workers of the state without discrimination. Mr. Frank McCallister, formerly a CIO representative on the War Labor Board in the southern region, was appointed director.

To this organization the Fund has made appropriations totalling $140,000, payable on a descending scale as follows:

1946-47	$ 50,000
1947-48	40,000
1948-49	30,000
1949-50	20,000
	$140,000

The organization contemplates an expenditure of $65,000 annually, the amount in excess of the Fund grant to be raised from various international unions whose membership will benefit in large measure from the service. By June 30, 1946, only one payment of $10,000 had been made.

While this organization is too new for its influence to be appraised, it has been set up on a pattern that should make it a demonstration of the effectiveness of workers' education on a state-wide basis.

28. Southern School for Workers

In June 1946, $15,000 was appropriated to the Southern School for Workers in Richmond, Virginia, payable over a three-year period as follows:

1946-47	$7,500
1947-48	5,000
1948-49	2,500

The School serves organized labor from all industries, AF of L and CIO, in Virginia and North and South Carolina. Its activities are chiefly (1) conferences, (2) institutes, and (3) educational services in the field at the local union level.

The Fund grant was made specifically for the addition of two field workers (one to be a Negro), a third worker to be added with funds provided by organized labor. It is hoped that sufficient funds can be raised from labor sources to meet the annual decrease in the Fund appropriation. By June 30, 1946, no payments had been made.

29. American Labor Education Service

In January 1946, $10,000 was appropriated to the American Labor Education Service for support over a two-year period of its New Jersey Minority Program. During the previous year the American Labor Education Service had been working with trade unions and community groups in New Jersey in an educational program of race relations. Our appropriation is for an extension and enlargement of this program under the direction of Miss Eleanor Coit. By June 30, 1946, only one quarterly payment of $1,250 had been made.

Although it is expected to concentrate the Fund's activities in labor education in the southern states, this project was of interest as a demonstration of ways by which a labor union, in cooperation with community leaders, might affect the outlook of a community in a typical American industrial setting.

30. Development of Personnel in Southern Labor Unions

In the Fund's program in medicine and rural education, it was frequently found advisable to enable strategic people to receive additional training in order to strengthen their personal or professional effectiveness. With that experience in mind, on entering the field of labor education, an appropriation was made for the development of personnel in that field. The sum of $20,000 was approved in May 1946.

To date only a few awards have been made:

$300 to assist one individual attending the Asheville Law School.

$2,000 to the education director of the Tennessee Industrial Union Council to study labor education programs of the South.

$500 each to three individuals recommended by the national organization of the CIO: one, a student of the labor school at Cornell, to spend three months with the CIO director for Tennessee; another, a student at Antioch College, to spend three months at the Oak Ridge, Tennessee, project; and another student from Cornell to spend three months in the CIO offices in Washington.

$250 to an individual to study cooperatives at the Rochdale Institute in Lake Forest during July and August 1946.

By June 30, 1946, only one $25 payment had been made.

31. Special Projects in Labor Education

At the Trustees' meeting held in May 1946, $5,000 was appropriated for special projects in labor education. An additional $50,000 was earmarked for appropriation by the Executive Committee. Between May and June 30, 1946, an appropriation of $15,000 was made against this $50,000 authorization (to the Southern School for Workers, item 28 above), reducing the authorization to the $35,000 shown on the financial statement.

From the $5,000 appropriation, only $306 had been expended to June 30, 1946, for the purchase of a machine for the showing of filmstrips and for the rental of films and filmstrips being previewed for possible use in the programs of the Georgia Workers Education Service.

It is expected that this $5,000 fund will be used by the officers in the development of projects at their initial stages before they are ready for support by specific appropriation (or until it is decided that they are not appropriate for Fund support).

IV. DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONNEL AND OPPORTUNITIES *

32. Personnel in Race Relations

In November 1943, $35,000 was appropriated for the assembling of a staff of workers in various aspects of race relations. Under this grant, Laurence Hewes, Robert Weaver, and Joseph Weckler were added to the Fund staff and began work on projects later assumed by the American Council on Race Relations. Other individualc carried on assignments that were related to the Bureau for Intercultural Education and to the Mayor's Commission on Human Relations in Chicago, and still others were attached to Doctor Johnson's Department of Social Science at Fisk University.

In general the funds may be broken down to services in the nature of personnel to the following organizations:

American Council on Race Relations	$13,559
Bureau for Intercultural Education	4,895
Mayor's Commission on Human Relations, Chicago	3,181
Department of Social Science, Fisk University	11,058
Studies made for the Fund	2,307
	$35,000

This grant made possible the assembling and preparation of staff personnel for important agencies which the Fund was helping to create and initiated studies that underlay the work of those agencies.

33. Development of Personnel and Special Projects

Annual appropriations have been made for the development of personnel and special projects in race relations. Payments during the years covered by this review have totalled $52,380.

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* The regular program of fellowships is not included in this review, since it is outside the Division of Race Relations.

One purpose for which these funds are used is in doing initial planning of projects later carried on by specific appropriation. Some examples of grants of this type are:

Georgia Workers Education Service - For initial work in setting up the organization	$2,000
Y.W.C.A. - Grants for one year for a study of racial practices and for the National Student Council	5,155
Southern Regional Council - Initial organizational expenses and special work with students	2,728
National Council of Negro Women - Work with the Hold Your Job Committee	1,376
Atlanta School of Social Work	955

Other grants totalling $11,300 have been used for conferences, including the initial meetings which led to the organization of the American Council on Race Relations and the planning conferences of church and labor groups.

Payments totalling $9,500 were made to H. Scudder Mekeel, on leave of absence from the University of Wisconsin, to study the psychological aspects of prejudice. Other studies supported by allocations from these funds include:

Arna Bontemps - For the preparation of a history of the Negro for young readers	$ 500
Charles H. Thompson - For a biography of Booker T. Washington	1,000
Horace Cayton - For organization of data on the Negro in Chicago	1,000
Rachel Davis-DuBois - For the preparation of a book on intercultural education	1,000

Wayne University -
For a study of the economic effects of mixed housing $2,000

Fisk University -
For studies of the Creole language 5,000

Small grants have been made to the University of Minnesota, Black Mountain College, and Francis Parker School for the appointment of Negroes to their faculties.

These appropriations gave the officers opportunity to try out and develop projects and programs in their initial stages before they were ready for definite, long-range support. The appropriations also made possible the development of key personnel (somewhat similar to item 32 above) and the making of studies related to work supported under other appropriations or bearing on specific Fund interests.

34. Appointments to College Faculties

a. University of Chicago

Two appropriations totalling $25,000 have been made to the University of Chicago to make possible the appointment of Allison Davis as Assistant Professor of Education, this amount to be paid over a six-year period as follows:

1942-43	$6,000
1943-44	6,000
1944-45	5,000
1945-46	5,000
1946-47	2,000
1947-48	1,000

To June 30, 1946, $22,000 had been paid representing the annual grants shown above through 1945-46.

To July 1, 1946, Doctor Davis had been receiving an annual salary of $4,000 for the academic term, but beginning with the current year, his compensation was increased to $5,000.

b. Black Mountain College

An appropriation of $750 in June 1945 made it possible for Black Mountain College to have Carol Brice and Roland Hayes at their Music Institute during the summer of 1945 and to have Dr. Percy H. Baker teach biology during the fall term, 1945. Other grants (charged to item 33 above) brought Mark Fax to the College for the spring quarter, 1946, and Jacob Lawrence for the summer term, 1946. (In addition, the Fund has made available grants from Development of Personnel in Rural Education for Negro students to attend Black Mountain College.)

c. New York University

In June 1946 an appropriation of $6,000 was made to New York University toward the salary of Hale Woodruff, payable over a three-year period as follows:

1946-47	$3,000
1947-48	2,000
1948-49	1,000

Mr. Woodruff, formerly of Atlanta University, joined the staff of the Art Department of the School of Education in September 1946 at an annual salary of $4,500.

(Payments on this appropriation did not begin until October 1946 and so do not appear in the financial statement for the period under review.)

d. Olivet College

In June 1945, $4,000 was appropriated to Olivet College in Michigan, payable at the rate of $2,000 a year for two years to enable the College to appoint a Negro professor and to provide scholarships for Negro students. It was understood that the College would provide at least an amount equal to the Fund grant for these purposes.

The $2,000 paid in 1945-46 was applied on the following costs:

Salary of Dr. C. L. Golightly	$2,800
Salary of Catherine Cater Golightly (Both former Fund Fellows)	2,400
Scholarship to Haitian student	750
	$5,950

These grants helped to stimulate the appointment of Negro professors to otherwise all-white faculties of colleges and universities. The service of the Fund in this matter has been far beyond these few appropriations. We have called the attention of over six hundred institutions to the present availability of excellently qualified Negro scholars and scientists and from our fellowship files and other lists have suggested candidates for many specific posts. Within the past five years fifty-one Negroes have been appointed to faculties of thirty-six institutions in the North and West where, in 1941, there were only two such persons, and they, in non-teaching, laboratory positions. It is interesting to note that over half of the fifty-one faculty appointees had help from Rosenwald fellowships in some part of their developing careers.

35. Grants-in-aid to Negro Students in Social Work

A $6,000 appropriation was made in April 1942 for grants-in-aid to Negro students in social work. Below is a list of the awards made:

Name	Institution	Amount
Mildred M. Allen	University of Chicago	$ 300
Lillyan C. Butler	New York School of Social Work	300
Laura E. Chase	New York School of Social Work	300
Gwendolyn P. Hill	University of Chicago	270
Margaret V. McCullough	Western Reserve University	300
Katherine M. Richardson	Western Reserve University	300
Georgia Tallier	New York School of Social Work	300
Dorothy L. Walker	University of Chicago	300
Julia M. Warrick	Western Reserve University	85
Atlanta School of Social Work		3,545
		$6,000

These grants helped in the education of Negro students for this needy field. But it is doubtful if a national foundation should attempt awards below the level of our general fellowships, which are for mature persons in any field who have given evidence of exceptional talent or promise.

V. PUBLICATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS

36. Biennial Report and Other Publications

During the five-year period from July 1, 1941 to June 30, 1946, a total of $40,703 was expended on publications, pamphlet distribution, and related projects. During that period, two biennial reviews of the Fund's activities were issued, in November 1942 and November 1944. Eleven thousand copies of each have been distributed at a cost of $4,000.

Among the more popular book distributions have been the little handbook American Negroes of which over eleven thousand copies have been mailed; Brown Americans, 750 copies; 13 Against the Odds, 950 copies; and To Stem This Tide, 360 copies. These, plus smaller numbers of other volumes, account for expenditures of some $7,800.

Requests for pamphlets continue to increase year by year. Among the more popular issues have been two bibliographies of books by and about Negroes, of which over 25,000 copies have been mailed; a directory of agencies in race relations, issued less than a year ago, 2,000 copies; and innumerable others - "Races of Mankind", "The Negro and the War", "Why Race Riots", "Will Negroes Get Jobs Now", "Understanding Our Neighbors", etc., etc. Pamphlet distribution over the past five years has cost $12,000.

From these funds, a total of $9,800 was expended on paying part of the cost of publications initiated by the Mayor's Commission on Human Relations of Chicago:

"City Planning in Race Relations"
"Home Front Unity"
"Chicago's Charter for Human Relations"
"Negroes in Chicago", a picture primer.

In the early years several studies were assisted through these appropriations (later grants of this kind were charged to Special Projects in

Race Relations, item 33 of this report):

American Museum of Natural History - For studies of contemporary cultures by the Institute for Intercultural Studies, under the guidance of Margaret Mead and Gregory Bateson.	$4,400
Lloyd Warner - Study of the Negro in Chicago.	500
Charles S. Johnson - Toward publication costs and distribution of a book, Culture and the Educational Process, issued by the University of Chicago Press. This booklet was made up of a series of papers presented at Fisk University during the celebration of the school's 75th anniversary.	950
Woman's Society of Christian Service - For a brochure on federal aid to education.	250

37. Publications - Rotating Fund

In the last review for the Trustees of Fund activities (July 1, 1935 to June 30, 1941), it was reported that, in April 1937, $10,000 had been appropriated as a rotating fund for publications on which we expected to receive royalties, this appropriation to be charged with the cost of publication and credited with royalty returns. Since the setting up of this rotating fund, it has been charged with $15,141 as subsidies toward the publication of nine volumes and credited with $10,839 in royalties, leaving a balance in the fund on June 30, 1946 of $5,698.

Below is given a complete list of the publications assisted by the Fund on which we have received royalties. Some of the costs shown in the first column were paid from other appropriations prior to the setting up of this rotating fund. Likewise, some of the royalties were received (and credited directly to income) prior to this appropriation.

	Fund Investment	Royalty Return
Alien Americans - B. Schrieke To purchase 1,000 copies	$1,132	$ 284

	Fund Investment	Royalty Return
All These People - Rupert B. Vance	$3,000	$ 823
American Caste and the Negro College - Buell G. Gallagher	1,923	634
American Negro Songs - John Work	1,000	610
Away With the Circus - Winifred Wise To purchase 1,000 copies	1,000	196
A Black Civilization - Lloyd Warner	732	- -
Black Workers and the New Unions - Horace Cayton and George Mitchell	1,600	424
Brown Americans - Edwin R. Embree	75 *	1,844
Collapse of Cotton Tenancy - Will W. Alexander, Edwin R. Embree, and Charles S. Johnson	362	60
Environmental Factors in Negro Elementary Education - Clark Foreman	758	30
Island India Goes to School - Edwin R. Embree	3,916	260
Life on the Negro Frontier - George R. Arthur	564	37
Mexico: A Revolution by Education - George I. Sanchez	2,291	353
Negro in American Civilization - Charles S. Johnson	2,000	2,000
Race and Rumors of Race - Howard W. Odum	2,300	1,821
Shadow of the Plantation - Charles S. Johnson	2,923	1,396
Statistical Atlas - Charles S. Johnson	3,000	- -
13 Against the Odds - Edwin R. Embree	88 *	4,234

38. Race Tensions - Reporting Service

Since August 1943, the Fund, in cooperation with the Department of Social Science of Fisk University, has been publishing a monthly digest of news and background material on race relations known as "A Monthly Summary of Events and Trends in Race Relations". The demand for this publication has grown steadily, month by month, from a distribution of 1,500 copies of the

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* Manuscript corrections and miscellaneous.

first few issues to a distribution of 7,500 of recent ones. The American Missionary Association and the American Council on Race Relations share in the responsibility for this publication and carry the costs of distribution to their "subscribers". Costs to the Fund from August 1943 to June 1946 have totalled $44,733.

For the year ending June 30, 1946, costs were for the following specific items:

Salary of Staff	$ 4,973
Part-time Clerical Assistance	905
Payments to Reporters	2,888
Printing	7,112
Equipment	793
Addressograph Plates	323
Papers, Periodicals, and Clipping Service	1,000
Postage	1,344
Supplies	157
Miscellaneous	143
	$19,638

There is a slight difference between this total and the amount of payments shown for 1945-46 on the financial schedule, caused by the fact that at the year's beginning a small balance was being held at Fisk from advances made by the Fund in the previous year.

This is one of the finest services offered in this field. It originated at the request of the President and his advisors and members of the various federal departments. It is used regularly by officials - federal, state, and local - throughout the country. Its careful checking of reports and its careful editing amply repay the substantial sums put into its preparation.

39. U. S. Office of Education - Radio Broadcasts

In December 1940, an appropriation of $5,200 was made to the U. S. Office of Education for a series of radio broadcasts and recordings concerning

Negroes in the American Democracy. The series was known as "Freedom's People", and the broadcasts were given between September 1941 and April 1942. A first payment on this grant, $3,000, was made in our 1940-41 fiscal year and, therefore, does not appear on the financial statement in this volume.

Each year the Schomburg collection of Negro literature of the New York Public Library conducts a nation-wide poll which results in the Honor Roll of Race Relations. In 1942, Dr. Ambrose Caliver was cited for conceiving and supervising this series of radio programs.

40. West Coast Federation of Churches - Radio Broadcasts

In July 1945, the officers were authorized to appropriate not to exceed $8,000 for a series of broadcasts on race relations on the West Coast under the sponsorship of the West Coast Federation of Churches. The series included thirteen half-hour programs on consecutive Sundays beginning December 2, 1945.

The Columbia Broadcasting Company absorbed about $15,000 of total costs by contributing the use of its facilities and personnel. It was estimated that an additional $10,000 was needed to insure the completion of the project. Of that amount, $3,000 was raised from subscriptions on the West Coast; $2,000 from the Congregational Christian Board of Home Missions; and $5,000 from the Fund. (The remaining $3,000 of the $8,000 Fund allocation was not authorized by the officers and will lapse.) The contributions of the Church Board and the Fund were made in the form of an underwriting with the understanding that, if expenses ran to less than the estimated $10,000, a pro-rata refund would be made. Final accounting statements have not yet been completed but word has been received that a small refund will be paid.

This series of broadcasts received high praise. It has been recorded and is available for rebroadcasting.

41. Survey Associates

Grants totalling $14,000 have been made to Survey Associates for the following purposes:

> $2,000, approved in June 1942, toward total costs of $9,600 of a special issue of the Survey Graphic entitled "Color - The Unfinished Business of Democracy". A total of 55,000 copies of this issue were run and completely sold. The Fund distributed, through its publications program, 1,277 copies.
>
> $12,000, approved in June 1946, toward costs of a special issue on segregation, to come out in January 1947. The Survey proposes to print and distribute 100,000 copies beyond its regular issue of 35,000. Mr. Thomas Sancton, a former Fund Fellow, has been appointed special editor. By June 30, 1946, only $2,000 of this $12,000 appropriation had been paid.

42. Associated Negro Press

In June 1943, $10,000 was appropriated to the Associated Negro Press to help in the improvement of its news coverage in Washington, D. C. and to increase its services to Negro papers. The entire amount was paid in four quarterly installments during the 1943-44 fiscal year.

In the calendar year 1943, the Press collected $11,750 for subscriptions to its news service; in 1944, subscriptions had increased to $18,500.

This appropriation helped to stabilize this quasi-public service. While the Associated Negro Press does not yet have the standing with its clientele that the general press services have with newspapers generally, it is a useful agency which helps give professional service to many Negro papers.

43. The Negro in World War II

In the spring of 1945, Lawrence Reddick, head of the Schomburg Collection in the New York Public Library, was awarded a fellowship of $2,400 for the preparation of a report on the Negro in World War II.

In October 1945, the Executive Committee appropriated $6,000 to cover costs (other than compensation to Mr. Reddick) of a major study of this timely subject: maintenance of an office, secretarial assistance, travel, etc., and an additional $4,000 to give wide publicity to the findings of the report.

Work is now under way on the manuscript. Payments to June 30, 1946 on the $6,000 appropriation for administrative costs amounted to $2,774. No payments have been made on the grant for publicity.

44. Committee of Southern Editors and Writers

In November 1944, at the request of Mark Ethridge, $5,000 was appropriated toward the expenses of a meeting of southern editors and writers, to be held in Atlanta the following month, to discuss voting restrictions in the thirteen southern states.

The only payment called for under this grant was $3,609 paid to the Southern Conference for Human Welfare in July 1945 for the printing of a pamphlet, "Voting Restrictions in the Thirteen Southern States". The balance of the appropriation was allowed to lapse.

45. American Film Center

Early in 1944 there was organized, under the general guidance of the American Film Center, the Committee on Mass Education in Race Relations to work especially on the development of films. Dr. Charles S. Johnson was appointed chairman, the other members being Arna Bontemps, Countee Cullen, Owen Dodson, Grace Towns Hamilton, Langston Hughes, Frayser T. Lane, Ira De A. Reid, and John Ross.

Two appropriations were made by the Fund to this group:

$12,000, payable over a two-year period, toward the expenses of an administrative staff and travel costs of the Committee. (Owen Dodson, appointed executive director, began work on September 1, 1944.)

$30,000 toward the costs of producing a film.

Both grants were paid to the American Film Center, the $30,000 for the film being paid in January 1945 on urgent request from the director of the Center, on the ground that contracts for production could not be negotiated until the funds were in hand in cash.

It was not until mid-1946 that the Committee finally had a script on which they were agreed. When ready to begin production, it was learned that the Film Center had used the $30,000, which had been specifically earmarked for the film, to cover general administrative costs of the Center.

On an examination of the books of the Film Center by the Comptroller of the Fund in July 1946, the only asset of substantial value was found to be a final quarterly payment of $6,250 potentially due from the Rockefeller Foundation, plus whatever amounts could be raised from the sale of office equipment. Against these assets, there was due a printing bill of several thousand dollars for "Film News", a publication of the Center's.

The Film Center is now in the process of liquidating its assets and attempting to make a settlement of partial payment to the printer. Whatever remains will be repaid to the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

This is a doleful record. Owen Dodson and a good and responsible committee had made headway - though slowly - toward a script on Negro life. And there was evidence that producing and distributing companies would cooperate in what might prove to be the beginning of a useful series of educational films on Negro life and race relations. The Fund had every reason to have confidence in the Film Center, which had a responsible board headed by Mr. Luther Gulick, and which received its chief maintenance from the Rockefeller Foundation. There is no evidence of corruption or deliberate misuse of funds. But the director evidently used any funds in hand for any current needs, regard-

less of the specified purposes for which the funds had been turned over. Little by little this careless handling brought on bankruptcy.

We have had conferences with officers of the Rockefeller Foundation and with the chairman of the board of the Film Center and its director. While the director wishes to continue to "speculate" on possible further contracts and thus possible further income from which to repay us and other debts, we have insisted on the Film Center using such assets as it can realize in prompt payment of current obligations including repayment on our appropriation.

This seems about as near dead loss as any project the Fund has ever undertaken.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND CONSULTANT SERVICES

46. Administration of the Division of Race Relations

As in other divisions of Fund activity, annual appropriations have been made since 1942-43 to cover the administrative expenses of the Division of Race Relations. These annual grants - $33,000 for the current year - provide salaries for the two directors of the Division, secretarial services, travel costs, and miscellaneous charges.

47. Consultant in Race Relations

In June 1946, Joseph D. Lohman was appointed Associate Director for Race Relations and, because the budget of the Division had already been approved for the 1946-47 year, a special grant of $12,000 was made to cover his salary and travel costs. He began work early in August and since then has concentrated his efforts on planning the study of segregation in the nation's capital.

COMMENTS AND APPRAISAL

Since the Trustees asked the officers to try to appraise as well as report our work, we submit herewith some general comments, grouped under the main headings used in the report, and then at the end we give appraisals in percentages, item by item, of our major efforts (those to which we have contributed $5,000 or more and which represent integral parts of the program). These appraisals are estimates by the officers of the percentage of effectiveness of the given effort from the viewpoint of the goals we had in mind when the appropriation was made. These comments and ratings are necessarily subjective. They may, however, sharpen discussion and lead to consideration of how we may make our future work more effective.

In considering our efforts in this or any other field, it is proper not only to appraise the relative success of the items we have undertaken but to consider whether we have failed to undertake items that might be of even greater significance. The officers spend a great deal of time among themselves and in consultation about the country in considering just what is most useful to do and what new attacks might be made on the problems. In considering this report, the Trustees might well concern themselves with what we have omitted to do - and should take up forthwith - as well as with the results of what we have done.

I. Support of Organizations

The Fund has helped in initiating and supporting important national and regional organizations. Each new agency has involved much time and energy as well as money. None is as well organized and effective as we could hope. This, however, seems a most important service for a foundation, especially for our Fund, which will soon cease to exist. Our work will con-

tinue and be magnified if we can set into effective existence organizations that will engage powerful groups of people in support of the causes to which we are devoted.

In special fields it is clearly economical to use existing organizations wherever they are effective rather than to initiate new efforts. Our interests in such matters as housing, employment, and civil rights have been expressed by contributions to strengthen the best agencies we could find that were specializing in these fields.

II. Educational Institutions

Making possible the launching of Roosevelt College is one of the splendid efforts of the Fund's whole history. It carries our educational interest to its natural conclusion, from school facilities for a neglected segment of the population to a demonstration of educational opportunities for all the people on the most democratic basis. The initiation of a strong department of social anthropology at a southern university is another pioneering step of high significance.

III. Church and Labor

The work with these groups is too new to judge. Certainly a fresh attitude is being shown by many church groups, especially church women. And the vigor with which organized labor is developing a united front without discrimination is one of the encouraging signs of the times. The question as to whether we are putting our efforts into the most fruitful items within these movements can be answered only by time.

IV. Development of Personnel and Opportunities

The preparation of individuals for leadership in the causes in which we are interested is a fundamental function. The major service of the Fund in this area is in our regular fellowship program, which is not covered in

this report. The efforts that fall directly within the Division of Race Relations have been fairly specialized. In general, it may be said that we have succeeded in preparing a number of people for special tasks and placing them in important posts. Also, through these funds, we have made a good many studies and explorations of fields that we later either abandoned as inappropriate for Fund action or entered with the confidence and guidance gained from these preliminary efforts. In so broad a field as human relations, a good deal of groping and experiment is probably necessary.

It is hard to balance values in such work. For example, we spent only a few hundred dollars in preparing such men as Robert Weaver and H. H. Giles for their very important service with the American Council on Race Relations and the Bureau for Intercultural Education, while we spent several thousand dollars on Scudder Mekeel's work only to decide that the psychological approach on which he had been working did not fit into any of the programs we could set up. Nevertheless, Doctor Mekeel initiated new leads which are being pursued by universities and research agencies and may result in values equal to any of our current programs. Similarly, Joseph Weckler did the basic work on police training - now a major feature of many urban programs - though Weckler himself did not continue with any of the agencies with which we are working.

The work in getting Negroes onto college and university faculties is a grand success, far beyond the small sums we have invested.

V. Publications and Communications

This area is certainly fundamental. The studies initiated by the Fund and the books by Fund officers are distinctive contributions. It is hard to judge publications by returns on the dollars invested. For example, such books as Brown Americans and 13 Against the Odds cost the Fund nothing

but the time and energy of an officer. (In fact, these books have netted several thousand dollars to the Fund in royalties.) On the other hand, it may be even more important to insure the publication of books of less popular appeal, such as the monumental studies of southern population and the statistical atlas of southern counties, or such specialized reports as Black Workers and the New Unions, Race and Rumors of Race, and the studies of comparative educational practice in Island India and Mexico. Maybe the clearest return on investment is the little book Collapse of Cotton Tenancy which was a rallying call that helped bring into being the Farm Security Administration. The "Monthly Summary of Events and Trends in Race Relations" is another ten-strike. Balanced against successes are many publishing ventures that did not turn out so well, but the average of our efforts in bringing out useful and influential publications is high.

A chief lack in our use of communications is in failure to exploit the new mass media: radio and moving pictures. Here are vast audiences. Yet neither the Fund nor most other liberal organizations has made much use of these means of communication. We supported two very successful series of broadcasts through the Office of Education and the West Coast Churches, but these are slight efforts in a huge field. Our one venture in the movies was a flat failure. Maybe it is too late in the Fund's life to take up these new fields; but somebody should be in here with vigor and imagination, aiming at a new kind of success in influencing mass attitudes.

VI. Administration and Consultant Services

It may be immodest for the officers to comment on this part of our work. Yet in a small foundation the influence of consultation and stimulation is a major contribution. The officers of the Division and the other officers of the Fund are in constant consultation with agencies and individuals all

over the country. Unless and until the officers go stale, this personal influence is a yeast.

In presenting the following appraisals of the various items in the programs, we remind the Trustees again that these ratings are necessarily arbitrary and subjective. We have rated only major efforts, not the small gifts to special projects. Since no human agency is perfect, we use 90% as top score. And since no effort perhaps is total loss, we use 10% as bottom score. We hope these ratings may be at least provocative.

I. Support of Organizations

Commission on Interracial Cooperation	85%
Southern Regional Council	65% (potential 80%)
Southern Conference for Human Welfare	50%
American Council on Race Relations	65% (potential 85%)
Bureau for Intercultural Education	85%
American Veterans Committee	85%
National Council of Negro Women	60%
National Urban League	80%
American Council - Coordination of national efforts for G. I.s	60%
Southern Regional Council - Implementing G. I. Bill of Rights in southern states	90%
National Planning Association	Too early to rate.
National Committee on Housing	60%
American Friends Service - Flanner House	Too early to rate.
N.A.A.C.P. - Legal Defense	85%

II. Educational Institutions

Roosevelt College	90% +
University of North Carolina, anthropology	Too early to rate.

III. Church and Labor

All the items in this section are too new to rate, other than to say their potential is high.

IV. Development of Personnel and Opportunities

Personnel in Race Relations - including Development of Personnel and Special Projects	75%
Appointments to College Faculties	90% +

V. Publications and Communications

Publications, including annual reports, pamphlets, and books	80%
Race Tensions - Reporting Service	90%
Radio Broadcasts (U.S. Office of Education and West Coast).	85%
Associated Negro Press	60%
American Film Center	10% -

Note: In addition to calamity in our one venture in moving pictures, our total efforts in radio and pictures must be rated near zero, because we haven't attempted anything of consequence in these huge fields of mass communication.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

July 3, 1946

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Julius Rosenwald Fund was held at the offices of the Fund, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, on July 3, 1946.

Present or voting by mail: Edwin R. Embree, chairman, Marshall Field, A. Richard Frank, Franklin C. McLean, Leonard M. Rieser, and Dorothy A. Elvidge, secretary.

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GEORGETOWN DAY SCHOOL

Attention was called to the following resolution approved by the Executive Committee on November 8, 1945:

RESOLVED That the officers be and they are hereby authorized to appropriate not to exceed Two thousand dollars ($2,000) to the Georgetown Day School in Washington, D. C., for the purchase and rehabilitation of a building, it being understood that payment shall be made only if $10,000 has been collected from other sources by December 31, 1946.

The officers reported that the Georgetown Day School had not been able to find a building within the price they could pay which would serve their purpose, but that they had found adequate rented quarters on which they would like to make some alterations and do some redecorating. They reported, further, that the school had requested that $1,000 of the $2,000 appropriation be released for that purpose.

The following resolution was on motion adopted:

RESOLVED That One thousand dollars ($1,000) of appropriation #45-37 to the Georgetown Day School be paid for alterations to the present rented quarters of the school.

Adjourned.

Secretary

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

July 26, 1946

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Julius Rosenwald Fund was held at the Standard Club, 320 South Plymouth Court, Chicago, on Friday, June 26, 1946, at 12:00 o'clock.

Present: Edwin R. Embree, chairman, A. Richard Frank, Leonard M. Rieser, and Dorothy A. Elvidge, secretary.

Absent: Marshall Field and Franklin C. McLean.

During the sessions were present as guests: Will W. Alexander, William C. Haygood, Frank L. Sulzberger, and Fred G. Wale.

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LIFE OF THE FUND

Figures were presented showing the present status of the free funds available for general appropriation and the increase to these free funds which would accrue when the Sears stock, now held in Trust, becomes the property of the Fund. It was decided that, in the future, such a report should be given at each meeting of the Executive Committee.

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CATHOLIC LABOR ALLIANCE

A request was presented for an appropriation to the Catholic Labor Alliance. The President pointed out that this agency, with headquarters in Chicago, was open to members from any part of the country, Catholic and non-Catholic; and to all unions, C.I.O., A.F. of L. and independent labor groups. He pointed out, further, that its chief influence was through the publication "Work", a militantly democratic paper, stressing the rights of labor and the common rights of all racial and religious groups, and that it was an effective force in the church.

The following resolution was on motion adopted (to be charged against authorization #46-B):

RESOLVED 46-34 That the officers be and they are hereby authorized to appropriate not to exceed Six thousand dollars ($6,000) to the Catholic Labor Alliance, payable over a three-year period as follows: $3,000 during 1946-47, $2,000 during 1947-48, and $1,000 during 1948-49.

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SEGREGATION IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

The President reported that, in accordance with the discussion at the meeting of the Trustees in May 1946, the officers had assembled a steering committee to direct a study of segregation in the nation's capital. He pointed out, further, that Mr. Joseph Lohman, recently added to the race relations' staff of the Fund, would head the work under plans developed by the committee members. A request was presented for funds sufficient to cover a six-month period for expenses of meetings of the steering committee, the appointment of an associate, and other costs in connection with the project.

Whereupon, it was on motion -

RESOLVED 46-35 That the sum of Five thousand dollars ($5,000) be and it is hereby appropriated, of which so much as may be necessary shall be used for study and the planning of action with respect to segregation in the nation's capital.

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JAPANESE COMMUNITY IN CHICAGO

A request was presented for an appropriation to the Department of Human Development of the University of Chicago for a study of the Japanese-American community in Chicago. It was pointed out that the study would be made by two graduate students - a Caucasian and a Japanese-American - under the general leadership of Robert

Redfield, Allison Davis, and Robert Havighurst. It was pointed out, further, that the significance of the project was a careful analysis of what happens to a new minority in a large industrial center.

At the suggestion of Mr. Frank, it was agreed that the Council of Social Agencies should be informed of the proposed study, since, from time to time, they had carried on work with this minority group and might cooperate effectively in the project.

The following resolution was on motion adopted:

RESOLVED 46-36 That the officers be and they are hereby authorized to appropriate not to exceed Five thousand dollars ($5,000) for a study of the Japanese-American Community in Chicago, under the auspices of the Department of Human Development of the University of Chicago.

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FELLOWSHIP HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA

An application was presented for an appropriation of $1,000 to Fellowship House in Philadelphia. It was pointed out that a similar grant had been made a year ago toward a budget of $10,000 which, for 1946-47, had already been increased to $15,000, and that, while small grants to miscellaneous social agencies were outside the Fund's present policies, the exceptional work of this organization justified a renewal of last year's grant.

Whereupon, it was on motion -

RESOLVED 46-37 That the sum of One thousand dollars ($1,000) be and it is hereby appropriated toward the operating budget of Fellowship House in Philadelphia for 1946-47.

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SPECIAL PROJECTS IN RURAL EDUCATION

Attention was called to the following resolution approved by the Trustees in April 1945:

RESOLVED That the officers be and they are hereby authorized to appropriate not to exceed Fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) to be used for the Georgia Teacher Education Council and the School of Education of the University of Georgia, and for the development of other state-wide councils in the South, particularly on a cooperative bi-racial basis.

The officers pointed out that, to June 30, 1946, $13,867.04 of the above grant had been expended for work with the Georgia Teacher Education Council and the University of Georgia. They pointed out, further, that it now looked as though there would be more opportunities to assist educational councils on a county- rather than a state-wide basis. It was suggested that the balance remaining in the appropriation be allowed to lapse and that a new appropriation be made in substantially the same amount which would give the officers a wider choice in the selection of projects.

Whereupon, it was on motion -

RESOLVED That the balance ($36,132.96) remaining in appropriation #45-4 be and it is hereby allowed to lapse.

RESOLVED 46-38 That the officers be and they are hereby authorized to appropriate not to exceed Thirty-five thousand dollars ($35,000) for special projects in the field of rural education.

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AMERICAN COUNCIL ON RACE RELATIONS

The Comptroller reported that a request had been received for the final payment on an existing appropriation to the American Council on Race Relations. It was pointed out that to date the Fund and the Field Foundation had each appropriated $125,000 to the Council, $25,000 for the period from July to December, 1944, and $50,000 each for the calendar years 1945 and 1946; that in

each case all but $12,500 of the above grants had been paid, and, further, that the Field Foundation was making its final payment of $12,500 forthwith.

The question was raised of the wisdom of the American Council continuing to spend at the current rate, since, unless new funds are found, present resources will not carry them through the calendar year.

The following resolution was on motion adopted:

RESOLVED That the final payment on present grants to the American Council on Race Relations be made when requested by the Finance Committee of the Council, and that in making the payment it be pointed out (a) that payment of all funds appropriated by the Fund to the Council have been made, and (b) that it is suggested that, unless funds can be secured from other sources forthwith, the Council reduce its budget for 1946 to match expected income.

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MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

The President reviewed with the Committee the numerous types of requests coming in to the Fund that are declined by the officers as being outside the scope of programs outlined by the Trustees, and there was discussion of a number of specific items. It was agreed that, until such time as the entire Board changes its policies on Fund programs, such requests should continue to be declined by the officers. For the information of the Board, the list of current appeals as presented to the Executive Committee follows:

> Atlanta and Fisk and Dillard Universities have appealed for additional grants for endowment, buildings, or special purposes. The officers have replied that, however great our interest in these institutions, we feel we have contributed our full share to their development. Fund gifts to these three centers (including associated colleges in Atlanta and Nashville) have totalled $2,425,583. Our gifts to Negro colleges and universities, generally, total $4,272,306. These three institutions are among the thirty-three that benefit from our annual grant to the United Negro College Fund. The officers continue to help each of these important universities in its plans and campaigns.

Appeals continue to come from Negro hospitals and clinics, from branch YMCA's and YWCA's, and from many local agencies for Negro welfare or race relations. The officers reply to all these that we have concluded our former programs in health and in aid to Christian Association branches and that a national foundation cannot wisely aid the great multitude of purely local agencies.

Scores of appeals come for grants or loans to individuals. These are all referred to our regular fellowship competition.

Parkway Community Center in Chicago. We made a grant some years ago to the building development at Parkway because of its potential service to our home city. It would be hard to justify gifts to annual maintenance unless we were prepared to consider appeals from Negro or interracial settlements and social agencies in many cities.

The establishment of a Negro boys camp outside Tuskegee. This appeal came from the National Boy Scouts, but the camp is proposed not under the direction of the Boy Scouts but of Tuskegee.

United Campaign for Health and Youth of the Oranges and Maplewood, New Jersey, for a contribution to Negro phases of the campaign, especially for the establishment of two interracial camps.

African Academy of Arts and Research of New York City. This seems a well-managed education and art center aimed at creating greater understanding between the United States and Africa. It is hard to see how we could make a grant to this agency and continue to decline aid to the important institutions established by Alain Locke at Howard, Melville Herskovits at Northwestern, or such notable centers as the Schomburg Collection in New York and the James Weldon Johnson center of literature, art, and music at Yale.

The play, On Whitman Avenue. Friends have petitioned us to subscribe to benefit performances, etc., to keep the play going in New York.

The Community Health Association of Los Angeles, an unusual society, largely directed by Negroes, yet giving service to the general population.

Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc., for support of its work, especially among southern Negroes.

Interracial camps. Camp Willowemoc in the Shawungunk Mountains, New York, and Adventure Island Camp in Wisconsin. (No direct appeals came from these camps; they were called to our attention by interested friends.)

The building of a "cooperative" woman's dormitory for white and Negro self-help students at Oberlin. To this we replied that we assumed that an institution with Oberlin's traditions would open not one special dormitory but all its buildings and facilities to all students without discrimination.

Frilot Cove School, near Baton Rouge, Louisiana, an interesting community and school project directed by Gustav Auzenne, Jr., a graduate of Howard University, and backed by a distinguished list of sponsors, among whom the most active are Ralph Bunche and William Hastie. Aid to another Southern Negro school, however brilliantly led, seems pretty far from present programs of the Fund.

Adjourned.

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Secretary

MINUTES OF JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

October 31, 1946

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Julius Rosenwald Fund was held at the Standard Club, 320 South Plymouth Court, Chicago, on Thursday, October 31, 1946, at 4:00 o'clock.

Present: Edwin R. Embree, chairman, Marshall Field, A. Richard Frank, Franklin C. McLean, Leonard M. Rieser, and Dorothy A. Elvidge, secretary.

During the sessions were present as guests: Will W. Alexander, Charles S. Johnson, Joseph D. Lohman, and Fred G. Wale.

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STUDY OF SEGREGATION IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

A request was presented for an underwriting of the expenses of a thorough study of segregation in the nation's capital. It was reported that a national committee and a small executive committee had been organized with Joseph D. Lohman of the Fund staff serving as executive secretary of both groups. It was reported, further, that the study was expected to take approximately six months and to cost about $32,000. The officers expressed the hope that funds would be forthcoming from other sources to meet a part of this cost but suggested that an appropriation of $25,000 be approved (in addition to the $5,000 appropriated in July, #46-35) with the understanding that only such part of the appropriation would be paid as was needed beyond the contributions from other sources.

Whereupon, it was on motion -

RESOLVED 46-43 That the officers be and they are hereby authorized to appropriate Twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000), of which so much as may be necessary shall be used for study and the planning of action with respect to segregation in the nation's capital.

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PROVIDENT HOSPITAL, CHICAGO

The officers drew attention to the following appropriation approved by the Executive Committee in July 1945:

RESOLVED 45-31 That the officers be and they are hereby authorized to appropriate the sum of Thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) to Provident Hospital, Chicago, Illinois, to be paid on a dollar-for-dollar basis, for the purpose of adding 39 beds and carrying out specified rehabilitation projects.

It was pointed out that to date no allocation of funds had been made from the above grant to Provident Hospital. Although the federal funds expected from the Lanham Act at the time the above appropriation was approved were never paid, it was reported that certain rearrangements of the facilities of the hospital could be made that would add 50 beds.

Although Provident Hospital reported that $265,000 had been raised in a campaign conducted during the years 1944, 1945, and 1946, the officers pointed out that the portion of these funds raised in 1944 and the early months of 1945 were matched under an earlier three-for-one grant of the Fund's. It was, therefore, deemed best to make the grant for these very important alterations without any financial conditions.

The following resolutions were on motion adopted:

RESOLVED That the Thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) appropriated to Provident Hospital, Chicago, (#45-31) be and it is hereby allowed to lapse.

RESOLVED 46-44 That the sum of Thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) be and it is hereby appropriated to Provident Hospital, Chicago, toward its program of rehabilitation.

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A request was presented for a renewal grant for 1946-47 to the Department of Industrial Relations of the National Urban League. The officers drew attention to the need to taper off appropriations of this nature over the remaining years of the Fund's life.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

The following resolution was on motion adopted:

RESOLVED 46-45 That the sum of Seven thousand dollars ($7,000) be and it is hereby appropriated to the National Urban League toward the expenses of its Department of Industrial Relations.

Adjourned.

Secretary

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

December 17, 1946

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Julius Rosenwald Fund was held at the Tavern Club, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, on Tuesday, December 17, 1946, at 4:30 o'clock.

Present: Edwin R. Embree, chairman, Franklin C. McLean, Leonard M. Rieser, and Dorothy A. Elvidge, secretary.

Absent: Marshall Field and A. Richard Frank

During the sessions were present as guests: Joseph D. Lohman, Frank L. Sulzberger, and Fred G. Wale.

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SYDENHAM HOSPITAL

A request was presented from Sydenham Hospital in New York for an appropriation of $25,000 to meet immediate debts of the hospital. Doctor McLean reported that the hospital's urgent need for finances had been substantially met by contributions of $118,000 from readers of PM. There was discussion of the advisability of the Fund contributing toward future budgets, but it was the consensus of the group that support for Sydenham Hospital should come from residents of New York and that the Fund was too near the end of its resources to re-enter the medical field.

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SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

The officers reported that, following the meeting of Georgians held at the Fund offices in August 1946, some twelve persons, representing various liberal groups of the State, had had frequent meetings to discuss and act upon the current situation. The officers reported that they favored the allocation of $5,000 from the existing appropriation for special projects in race relations to the Southern

Regional Council to be expended for projects taken up by this group but that they wished to consult the Executive Committee before making the allocation. There was discussion of the general work of the Southern Regional Council and agreement that, if its administrative affairs were set in order, the Fund might make further grants to its continuing work. Without commitment at this time to a general grant to the Council, the members of the Executive Committee agreed that the proposed allocation of $5,000 should be made.

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AMERICAN COUNCIL ON RACE RELATIONS

The officers reported that, if a satisfactory plan of administration was worked out by the American Council on Race Relations, the Fund might want to consider making a three-year guarantee of support. It was reported further that $50,000 had been appropriated for 1947, that an additional $50,000 had been earmarked for 1948, and that a similar amount for 1949 would have to come from the free funds available for general appropriation. The Executive Committee expressed continued interest in the Council and a willingness to consider recommending a further appropriation when the prospects of the Council seemed to warrant.

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PROVIDENT MEDICAL ASSOCIATES

A request was presented for an appropriation of $2,000 to the Provident Medical Associates (in addition to appropriation #46-4 and 46-7) to enable that organization to hire a secretary to assist Doctor McLean in his work as director.

Whereupon, it was on motion -

RESOLVED 46-47 That the sum of Two thousand dollars ($2,000) be and it is hereby appropriated to Provident Medical Associates for administrative expenses.

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AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE

The officers reported that, in accordance with instructions from the Trustees, they had requested data concerning finance, membership, and current status from the American Veterans Committee and that a report would be submitted at a later meeting.

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LEGAL AND ACTUARIAL FEES

The President reported that legal and actuarial fees in connection with the transfer of stock from trusts established by Julius Rosenwald had amounted to $1,750 and that that amount, being in excess of estimates at the time the budget was approved, might make it necessary to ask the Committee for an additional appropriation for administration later in the fiscal year.

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GEORGETOWN DAY SCHOOL

A request was presented for an extension of time on the balance in the appropriation to the Georgetown Day School in Washington, D. C. (#45-37).

Whereupon, it was on motion -

RESOLVED That the expiration date of appropriation #45-37 to the Georgetown Day School, Washington, D. C., be extended from December 31, 1946 to December 31, 1947.

Adjourned.

Secretary