Respectfully submitted,

Pres. Cooper,

Kraus

Smithsonian Institution
Bureau of Ethnology
Washington, D.C.
May 26, 1895

Prof. C. F. Chamberlin:

Without a personal acquaintance, I write to you, at the suggestion of Major Powell, on behalf of Prof. Dr. Friedrich S. Kraus of Vienna.

Dr. Kraus, as you may know, is the ethnologist of the Southern Slavs—Serbs, Croats, Montenegrins, etc. His published works upon these peoples are considered standard authorities. His mother, I believe, was a Serb. He is also an accomplished linguist, being especially proficient in several Slavic languages, publishing in German, Serb, and having some good reading and translating knowledge, at least of English. In addition to his Slavic work, he is also the editor of a small journal devoted to Slavic folklore.

He is, however, of Hebrew faith, this one.
fact subjects him to social scientific ostracism in Austria to such an extent that he has at last completely lost heart invites that he would gladly leave Austria and Europe forever if he could find some university opening in this country as professor of Slavic language and ethnology. Without commenting upon the spirit which thus persecutes some of the brightest scientific intellects in Europe in the name of Christianity, it is sufficient to say that every such man is a distinct accession to the educational force of America. From his letters I judge him to be an enthusiastic hard-working investigator and lovable man.

It would seem that Chicago with its Slavic element might furnish an opening for such a professorship even without considering the matter upon the broad ground that no university establishment can afford to ignore so important a racial group.

Would you kindly look into the chances of such a man?

Respectfully, James Mooney
February 15th, 1906.

Mr. L. J. Miller,
Oberlin, Ohio.

My dear Sir:

One of the fundamental principles of the University of Chicago is democracy and therefore our courses have been open to negroes on the same terms as members of the white race from the beginning. As a matter of fact the first student of colored blood to enter the University was Cora Belle Jackson who began work at the beginning of the winter quarter in 1893, the second quarter in our history and graduated in October of 1896. Miss Jackson came in with a scholarship won in a competitive examination. Other negro graduates whom I now recall are Spencer Cornelius Dickerson who was graduated in January, 1897; Monroe Nathan Young who received the degree of B.S. in March, 1902; and the degree of A. M. in June, 1903; and Richard R. Wright, jr., who received the degree of D. B. in June, 1901, and the degree of A. M. in September, 1904. We do not, in our records, distinguish negroes from
One of the fundamental principles of the University of Chicago is freedom of research and thought. It is impossible for one to command such freedom to become a member of the white race from the beginning. As a matter of fact, the first student of color to enter the University was a graduate of Howard University who began work at the beginning of the winter quarter in 1938, the second quarter in our history, and graduated in October of 1939.

I have never grown accustomed to the examination of a Negro who was graduated in January, 1939, and received the Bachelor degree at the University of Chicago, and the degree of A. M. in June, 1939, and received the degree of Ph. D. in June, 1940, and the degree of A. M. in September, 1940.

We go out to our recruits' training camps from
Oberlin Ohio.
Feb. 12 1906.

Sec. Univ. Chicago.

Dear Sir-

As one who is making a thorough study of all social problems and as one who is to write several articles, the first of which will appear in the July and Sept. numbers of two of our leading magazines. They will relate the facts and conclusions to be drawn from a statistical study of the Negro graduates and undergraduates of the ten largest universities in the U.S.

I would be pleased to obtain the following information from the Univ. Chicago.

1. When did Chicago first admit Negro students?
2. Chicago's first Negro graduate?
3. The number of Negro graduates, from what department, from what states, scholarship?
4. The number of Negro students now in attendance?
5. Will you kindly send a catalogue?

Thanking you for your information.

P.S. The names of graduates L. Miller
     Spencer Combs, Hickerson, D. Janette
     Monroe, Northrup, Dr. C. L. Miller
     B. W. Timon, Berlin, Ohio.
     Richard A. Wright, P. D. June 1905
     Oct. 8, 1901, Sept. 1904.
Dear Sir,

I am about to make a three-tier study of all social problems.

To this end, I have to make several studies, the first of which will be

Dealing with the study of the city and suburban areas of the first and

second tier, in the city and suburban areas of the city, and then in

metropolitan areas. This will report the results and conclusions to the

U.S. Department of Labor. The results of the labor statistics and my observations

of the first report to the Department of Labor. I will send a copy of the report to the

U.S. Department of Labor.

Please let me know if you have any further information on this.

Thank you for your attention.

[Handwritten notes and corrections on the page]
Exhibit A
COLOR LINE RENDS U. OF. C. SORORITY.

Cecelia Johnson, Star Student and Popular, Proves to Be the Sister of Negro Gambler.

VEILS SECRET FIVE YEARS

Expensive Dress Stirs Jealousy of Chums; Startled by Discoveries, Society Is Disbanded.

Sorority circles and the social set at the University of Chicago are aghast at the revelation of the identity of one of the school's most prominent women students. Received into a secret society, made a belle at the prome and dances, the girl has been found to be a mulatto.

Miss Cecelia Johnson is the girl. She was a member up to a year ago of the society now known as Pi Delta Phi, popular among
hanging on the wall in the library, surrounded by several colored persons.

"I was surprised, of course, but I did not think much of it, as I had heard her mother was a nurse of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln’s, and I thought it likely she might have become acquainted with negroes at that time. But after I read that article in the paper about 'Mushmouth' Johnson, I knew she was related in some way to him.

"Cecilia has had the best of everything, and I am sure she is a fine girl. It’s too bad, but I suppose it would have to come out sooner or later."

High Rank as a Student.

Miss Johnson recently won a scholarship for excellent work in the history department and received an "honorable mention" for work in the senior college a year ago. She was one of the best players in the mandolin club. In 1886 she graduated from the Baltimore Musical College with first honors in instrumental music.

During the time she was a member of the society now known as the Pi Delta Phi her closer friends included Misses Edith Markley, Bess Markley, Mary Ingale, Ella Wangeman, Elise Denker, Nell Wakely, Helena Bassett, Mary Bassett, Beulah Church, Edwina L. Doreland, Eva Jeessup, Muriel Schenkenberg, Leith Armstrong, and Helen Thompson.

Miss Johnson Admits Identity.

Miss Johnson last night admitted she had been a member of the Pi Delta Phi and intimated that she still was a member.

"I belonged to Englewood house, the original society," she said.

"Did you belong to the Pi Delta Phi?" she was asked.

"Yes, I belong to the Pi Delta Phi," she answered.

"Do you belong now?"

"Well, why not?"

"Are you a sister of John V. Johnson—Mushmouth Johnson?"

"Certainly."

TWO WHO JUMP IN WRECK DIE; TWO WHO DIDN'T JUMP UNHURT.

Second Pere Marquette Wreck in 24 Hours Causes Death of Trainmen, Who Are Buried Under Coal.
Rape of Negro Gambler.

It developed yesterday that Miss John is the subject of a remarkable and instructive adventure. Miss "Moshington" Johnson, Chicago's negro gamblia, was the victim of an exciting and surprising experience.

Miss Johnson, who has a saloon in the South Side, was the victim of a most unexpected and astonishing adventure at 5:40 Wednesday afternoon.

The adventure was unique in that the young "Moshington" Johnson was the victim of a rape. It is also noted that she was not aware that she did not belong to a certain group of students at the University of Illinois. She was not aware that she did not belong to a certain group of students at the University of Illinois. She was not aware that she did not belong to a certain group of students at the University of Illinois. She was not aware that she did not belong to a certain group of students at the University of Illinois.

Expensive Dresses Cause Jealousy.

Miss Johnson's expensive dresses are said to have caused jealousy among her contemporaries. She was always the "show-off" and now she is the "show-off-er".

Studies for Master's Degree.

Miss Johnson, who is a student at the University of Illinois, is studying for a master's degree. She is taking courses in sociology and economics.

Identity Discovered.

Miss Johnson had been known to one of the society girls a short time ago. She had been seen in the company of Miss Johnson, but her other friends had not known her until the recent adventure. She is the daughter of a prominent family in the city.

Old Friend Tells Story.

"I told her to be careful about anything Concerning Chicago," said the lady to her friend, "but I never thought she would get into any serious trouble."

Miss Johnson had been known to her friends since she was in school several months ago. She had been a popular student and was well liked by her contemporaries. She was always the "show-off" and now she is the "show-off-er".

Pictures of Colored Persons.

Soon a white man approached and the young lady was led away. The young lady was heard to exclaim, "I thought I saw the picture of a negro girl."

She was taken to a hotel in the West End, where she was treated with every consideration. She was not aware that she did not belong to a certain group of students at the University of Illinois. She was not aware that she did not belong to a certain group of students at the University of Illinois. She was not aware that she did not belong to a certain group of students at the University of Illinois. She was not aware that she did not belong to a certain group of students at the University of Illinois. She was not aware that she did not belong to a certain group of students at the University of Illinois.
July 26, 1907

My dear President Judson:-

I am sorry to trouble you with a report concerning some newspaper activity which has disturbed the University. On Monday, July 22nd, there appeared in all of the Chicago papers the story which substantially is that in the issue of the Tribune, July 22nd. The clippings are grouped in the envelope marked Exhibit A. The newspaper story gave the distinct impression that Miss Cecilia Johnson was a negress who had concealed her race and by so doing had by her personal charms mounted to social supremacy among the white students of the University, but that at last, owing to the detective ability of a member of the society of Pi Delta Phi, Miss Johnson had been exposed and had now been dropped by her former friends.

The facts in the case are these: Miss Cecilia Johnson is a colored girl who took her degree from the University of Chicago and has been pursuing work for the master's degree. She is said to be very
July 8th, 1904

Sir:

I am sorry to trouble you with a report concerning some newspaper articles which were printed in the University of Chicago's daily student newspaper, the Chicago, in July 1894, dealing specifically with the issue of the Turf Game. The articles were published in the Chicago Daily Student, a weekly newspaper which covered events of interest to the University community.

When Cecil Johnstone was a student at the University, he wrote and published articles expressing his concern for student rights and the importance of education. He was a member of the Society of Phi Delta Psi, a scholastic fraternity, and his articles appeared under the pseudonym "Cecille Stoddard".

The fraternity's roll was destroyed when the University of Chicago and its newspaper, the University of Chicago, were forced to cease publication. Johnstone later took his degree from the University of Chicago and has been prominent in the world of journalism.

The purpose of this report is to give you an idea of the problems and issues faced by students at the University of Chicago during that time.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

[Address]
light in color but unmistakably a mulatto. She has never attempted to disguise her race, having brought with her at the time of registration, so Miss Talbot tells me, her mother, who is very distinctly a mulatto. The young men with whom she was accustomed to associate were negroes of her own church. She was written up in the Weekly Reporter, a negro publication, as a young lady of great credit to her race. There has been absolutely no attempt I think to conceal her identity. She was a member of Englewood House, a loose organization of young women from the same neighborhood; as loose organizations are likely to be divided into congenial groups, so with this one. The society disbanded and most of the girls formed the group called Pi Delta Phi. Of this organization Miss Johnson was not a member.

The impression created by the newspaper articles has done a very distinct injury to the young girl in the case. Since the publication of these articles most of the newspapers have whole-heartedly or in a tentative way retracted as indicated in the
The young men with whom the women from the same neighborhood as those of the same organizations have been associated and who are members of the society have been given into consideration. So with the one of the girls from the grand college in that city. Of the organization Miss Johnson was not a member. The impression created by the newspaper articles has gone a very great extent to the young girls. Since the publication of these articles the members of the newspapers have more repeatedly turned in the tone and tendency was reiterated as indicated in the
clipping from the Tribune and other papers marked Exhibit C.

When this matter appeared in the newspapers efforts were made to stop the further consideration of the story in the downtown papers. The editors clamored however for all stories and sent extra men to gather interviews on the subject. The Office therefore was unable to stop the University men from further consideration of the story. Dean Small was consulted by Mr. Keeler, managing editor of the Chicago Tribune, as was also Miss Talbot and they made strong declarations to Mr. Keeler concerning the case. I understand that the newspapers have disciplined the reporters engaged in the affair. Dean Small, of his own volition wrote the enclosed letter to Miss Johnson. I have been attempting to investigate the origin of the story among the newspaper men but have not been able exactly to place the blame as yet. As far as the investigation has proceeded the following facts have become apparent:

(1) The Tribune representative, Mr. Van Patten, is
Offspring from the Turnip and other Lepidoptera

When the matter appeared in the newspapers

efforts were made to stop the turnip growers. The

story of the North Carolina seed was also reported and sent

offices elsewhere, however, for all作 to and sent

extracts men to gather information on the subject. The

Office of the University was warned to stop the unrestricted

information. The Dean of the University was contacted of the matter.

Small was contacted by Mr. Keeler, manager of the

Orchard of the Chicago Tribune, who also wrote to him

they made strong representations to Mr. Keeler concerning

the case. I understand that the newspapers

have published the report of the affair in the column

of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser. I have been attempting to

institute an action of the action of the action money the news -

letter to the President of the University. As far as the investigation

progresses the following facts have become apparent:

(1) The Turnip represents "Mr. Van Buren" as
an alumnus of the University and not now in college. (2) The representative of the Record Herald, Mr. Cuppy, is an alumnus of the University and not now in college. (3) The representative of the Chicago Inter Ocean, Mr. Henderson, is a Junior College student now registered in the University. (4) The representative of the Evening Journal is as yet unknown to me, many changes having been made in the regular staff during the summer. (5) The representative of the Chicago Examiner is not as yet known to me. I believe that Mr. Dille, a Junior College student, has been taking the place of the regular man. The Daily News has no regular representative. Two or three injurious stories have lately appeared in that paper, all of them traceable to a young man named Mr. Victor Knight, a person much hated among the men of the University as a man likely to steal and to damage reputations. He was recently, after being pledged to the fraternity of Beta Theta Pi, refused admission to that organization. I think Dr. Shepardson knows the young
en summary of the University and not now in college.

2) The Representative of the Board of Regents for the Chicago Inter-Colleges, Mr. H. H. Kohtanen, as a Junior College Student, now registered in the University.

The Representative of the Board of Regents for the University is not my known to me, much change having been made in the College, and the current affairs speaking for themselves.

Representative of the Chicago Inter-colleges not as yet.

I believe that Mr. Diller is a Junior College Student, have been taking the place of the Regent men. The Daily News has no regular rep.

Representative Two or three Institutions, none of them comparable to a young man named Mr. Victor Knight, a person whom many people among the men of the University as a man thrilled to feel and to change imagination. He was recently at the head of the Chicago Inter-colleges, against the section. I think Dr. Springer knows the young
man's character. He is not now in the University
and if he ever attempts to register I shall be
in possession of facts concerning his moral character
to protest against his admission.

The representatives named I have already inter-
viewed. It is obvious from the attitude of certain
of the young men that the source of information is
being and will be shielded. From certain words
of one of the young men I gather that the source
of the information, I am sorry to say, is a young
lady. It is impossible to prove this because the
men are, as I said, shielding her. In any case this
would not excuse the men for publishing statements
the truth of which they had not thoroughly inves-
tigated. As you will see this reported investigation
is as yet tentative and unsatisfactory. I am how-
ever desiring to have Dr. Shepardson take charge of
the case rather than any other persons. I am sure
that his relationship to the newspapers will put
him in a position to discover certain facts which I
cannot get at.
men's character. He is not you in the University

and it be ever attempted to feter I shall be

in possession of facts concerning the more character

to protect against the ehatraion

The ehatraition I namely have ivear

view. It is apparent from the evidence of certain

of the myed men that the course of instruction to

pared and will be available. From certain more

as one of the young men to obtain that the course

of the instruction I mean to what to ward a nume

I am impossible to place him because the

men are, as I write, splendid men. I have seen the

would not expose the men to practical education

the family of which their home and not therefore I am

exact. As your will see your mention of instruction

to as yet sentence any extension. I am now

even getting to have O. Spencer take charge of

the case which I have offered before. I am since

that the statement to the newspaper will not

in a position to assume certain facts which

cannot be at.
Miss Talbot I may add asserts that the whole report was a piece of spite work on the part of a young lady known to her who is attempting to secure a position on a Chicago newspaper. She took her degree from the University in June. She is a person who because of confession in regard to cheating on examinations was not disciplined as she might otherwise have been. Miss Talbot and Miss Breckinridge are both of the opinion that this young lady is the prime mover in getting the newspaper men to print these stories. I do not know what facts are in the possession of the two Deans of Women. I have not touched this side of the case, choosing rather to stick entirely to the investigation of the statements of the newspaper men.

I think there can be no doubt that the attack was a cowardly one and that the men deserve no sympathy for having perpetrated it. For the retractions in the newspapers I give the managing editors no great credit because I feel that in the coming fight in Republican politics the negro vote must be catered to. We see signs in the Record Herald and
When I entered the University in June, I was 17 years of age, a student at the University of Chicago. I took a position as a reporter on the Chicago Defender. The lack of opportunities for women in the field of journalism led me to pursue a career in the field of education. I believe that women have a right to education and that they should be given equal opportunities to men. The Defender was one of the few newspapers that hired women reporters. I think there can be no doubt that the attack on the Defender, and the head of the newspaper, was a conspiracy to keep the women out of the field of journalism. I give the newspaper my full support. I have always been a strong supporter of women's rights and equality. In the coming years, we must fight to keep women in the field of journalism.
in the Tribune of the gathering of forces for the coming gubernatorial struggle. It seems to me that the managing editors who are now so ready to retract and who in one case at least admit that, knowing that the story was in the newspaper office did not prevent the publication of the same, can hardly be sincere in casting the responsibility on reporters whom they sent out to cover the case. The newspaper men who are now University students I shall question thoroughly in preparation for Mr. Shepardson's return on Monday. In case there is any reasonable basis for discipline I am sure that the University Council will be glad to act promptly and justly. I regret that it has become necessary on account of the insistence of some of the Faculty to report this matter to you and thus to disturb your rest. I am glad to assure you however that the case is so shaping that Dr. Shepardson will be amply able to take care of it on his return.

Yours very truly,

President Harry Pratt Judson,
The Hotel Windsor, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.
In the Tropics of the Equatorial or Tropic of Cancer seems to me that coming Empyrean to the Sun who may want to reach to nearest the moving almanac who may want to reach to nearest my goal in one case of Fruit market 1st knowing that the earth was in the tropic of Cancer that helped the preparation of the same can very much where in contining the recommendations no report the newspaper whose they sent out to cover the case the newspaper men who are now Universality studies I think, digestion propaganda in preparation for Mr. Gonshoe, return to normal as case there to such necessary proposal for advice line as some that the Univerality Council will be fly to see them, and helpful to everyone that I have become necessary or occasion of the importance of case of the weight to report this matter to you and give to others your report. I try to ensure you however that the case 10 to mentioning that Mr. Shoeburn will be worthy able to take care of it on the return.

Yours very truly,

President Henry Pratt Jenkins
The North American, Montana, Chaper, Canada.
July 24th, 1907.

Miss Cecilia Johnson,
5830 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My dear Miss Johnson:—

In the absence of President Judson I want to assure you that nobody in authority at the University of Chicago has any other feeling than that of indignation at the cowardly attack which has been directed at you through the newspapers. We shall do all we can to locate the responsibility and to make any possible amends to you that are in our power. We hope you will treat the incident, as it deserves, with silent contempt. We also hope that you will come back to the University and complete your work for the Master’s degree. Should you decide to do this, everything will be done by the faculty to show you that the University has no tolerance for the brutality of which you have been made the victim.

Sincerely,

Albion W. Small.
(CFT) (CFT)

(Continued)

Social Security Office

If you have questions:

To the nearest Social Security Office

If you have any questions regarding your Social Security benefits or benefits of a deceased relative, please contact the nearest Social Security Office. The staff at the Office will be happy to assist you with your request.

For more information, you may visit the Social Security Administration website at www.ssa.gov or call 1-800-772-1213.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Office Name]

[Address]
Do the Registrar

My dear Sir:

August 7, 1907

It is my intention to enter the University of Chicago via the issuance of the 1903 degree, but I am a negro, to students of which race I have been told, the University does not grant degrees. Will you kindly furnish me with some official information relative to such report?

Your information concerning the granting of degrees to negroes by the University of Chicago is incorrect. At the last Convocation a negro received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the Department of Zoology. I am sending the Circular of the Colleges which will contain all the information you desire concerning degrees and the method of pursuing work in our institution. Any further information I shall be glad to send to you.

Yours very truly,

D. A. Robertson
Secretary to the President

Secretary to the President
Your information concerning the beginning of classes to welcome to the University of Pennsylvania, at least a semester of college is required. At the latest, I'll tell you how to receive your degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the Department of Religion. I'm sending the chairman of the College, which will concern all the information you need concerning your degree and the method of pursuing work in our institution. Any further information I shall be glad to send to you.

Yours very truly,

D. A. Roper
Secretary to the President
Secretary to the President
Dear Registrar,

My dear sir:

It is my intention to enter the University of Chicago in the pursuance of the M.B. degree, but I am a negro. To students of which race, I have been told, the University does not grant degrees. Will you kindly furnish me with some official information relative to such report?

You will also forward me an application blank.

I am yours truly,

R. E. Vanw.
To the President.

At your request, I now present the information I supplied.

Yours very truly,

D. A. Robertson
Secretary to the President
Secretary to the President
Chicago, Jan. 6th 1915.

President, University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ills.

Dear Sir;

I have read with especial interest the letter of Miss Talbot of the University to the Supt. of Schools, as quoted in the Tribune of this date.

The reason for my especial interest in the is that I have a daughter who will graduate from the W.P. high school next June, and is preparing to enter the University next fall.

I am anxious to know if the ideas expressed in that letter regarding the promiscuous and unrestricted intercourse of the white and colored races in social and other functions are those of the University; and if the practices of the school are in keeping with the same.

I am aware of the record of this woman has made in the courts of the county and am not surprised at any thing emanating from her; but I am especially anxious to know if the Institution advocates and practices such "social equality" as therein advocated.

If it does so I shall be compelled to send my daughter to Evanston next year.

Yours truly,

E. E. Brenneman

6126 Greenwood Ave.
Dear Sirs:

I have read with especial interest the letter of view that of the University of Chicago, the University of Chicago, the Chicago University, and the University of Illinois. The latter is, of course, the University of Illinois. I have a student who is from the W.P.A. high school next year, and to whom I wrote the following letter:

"Collect the University's letter to the W.P.A. high school."

I am under the impression that the University of Illinois is the University of Chicago, and the University of Chicago is the University of Illinois. I have a student who is from the W.P.A. high school next year, and to whom I wrote the following letter:

"Collect the University's letter to the W.P.A. high school."

Yours truly,

[Signature]
Chicago, January 11, 1915

President, University of Chicago,

Dear Sir:

Dear Sir;

Your favor of the 6th inst. was duly received. Miss Talbot's letter to the Superintendent I have read with especial interest the letter of Miss Talbot of the University to the Supt. of Schools, as quoted in the Tribune of this date, her own personal opinion, and of course did not in any way express the opinion of the administration of the University. The reason for my especial interest is that I have a daughter who will graduate from the U.F. high school next June, and is preparing to enter the University next fall.

Very truly yours,

Dr. W. E. Brennanman,
750 E. Forty-third St., Chicago,

Social equality as therein advocated.

If it does so I shall be compelled to send my daughter to Evanston next year.

Yours truly,

6186 Greenwood Ave.

My dear Dave:

I have no doubt that you will accuse me of rapidly progressing senility when I tell you that I have not the faintest recollection of Mr. Donald Levant Breed. If I have ever known him, I am absolutely unable to visualize him at this moment. If he is a good scholar, I hope he gets the scholarship.

I had a long gossiping talk with Miss Dudley at Washington the other day at the Hygiene Congress. I am delighted to know that Dr. Young has been selected to look after the women at the University. I am sure that she will do splendidly if proper arrangements for her hours and so forth can be made. She is one of two people whom I had in mind when we were working over our scheme.

Mrs. Raycroft had a very interesting time in Chicago and enjoyed her visit very much after she got over her worrying about the youngster.

I wonder if I am indebted to you for a series of photographs taken in Hutchinson Court during the 1911 convocation. I got quite a bunch of pictures which were very good indeed and which I am delighted to have; but there was no way of telling who had sent them. I suspected you until I heard that you were abroad so I have not had an opportunity to thank anybody for them.

DAR.C.
I have no concept of your
will and can not say if you
are satisfied. As I have never
been satisfied with the
filing system, I have taken
the trouble to look into the
matter. It is my impression
that the system is not
adequate. I hope on your
side to have the
opportunity to discuss this
matter further at your
convenience.

I am a firm believer in the
effectiveness of the
philosophy of the
organization. I am not
in favor of change for its
own sake, but I believe that
changes should be made
when they are necessary to
improve the organization.

I believe that the
organization is in need of
some changes to
improve its efficiency and
effectiveness. I am
willing to work with you
on this matter to see what
changes can be made to
improve the organization.

I understand that you have
been considering changes
in the organization, and
I am willing to work with
you on this matter to see
what changes can be made
to improve the
organization.

I appreciate your
interest in the
organization and I am
willing to work with you
to see what changes can be
made to improve the
organization.
I want to say that, if you ever come to this part of the country again without making us a visit or letting me know so that I can look you up in New York, you will pile up a score which you will find very difficult to settle. It is only an hour and twenty or thirty minutes from here to New York and the trip is much easier than it used to be to go down town on the cable cars.

Give my best regards to all my friends.

Cordially yours,

[Signature]

Mr. David A. Robertson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.
I want to say first, if you have come to give part of the country a second look, a visit to New York will mean a picture of life. I can't take you up there to give you a picture of life, but I can take you up there to have a picture of New York. You will find New York an exciting city, with many interesting things to see and do. I hope you will enjoy your stay in New York and I hope you will enjoy the rest of your trip.

Give my best regards to all my friends.

[Signature]

[Address]

[City], [State]
Chicago, October 10, 1912.

Mr. Joseph E. Raycroft, M.D.
Princeton University,
Princeton, New Jersey.

My Dear Ray,

Your letter has given me more pleasure than you could have imagined when you wrote it. I do not refer to your rapidly progressing senility but to the indication of living happily in Princeton. The photographs which I sent to you are those taken by Doctor Land at your last convocation. Some of them I think rather interesting. I wish I had one of the procession of last June. Roy Baldrige saw it from the top of the east tower of Harper. He said that when the head of the procession was ascending the platform at the north door of Harper the faculties were still chaoning in groups in Hutchinson Court, the procession extending from Hutchinson Court, through Mitchell Tower to Hull Court and south to Harper. Roy said it was one of the most impressive things he had seen around the college. You should have seen some of the gorgeous costumes of our guests! Signor Cadalso of the University of Madrid was particularly striking in a sort of circus clown's costume which had some kinship to the old fashioned tissue paper ornaments of a butcher's shop ceiling.

Nothing would have pleased me more, and I may include Mrs. Robertson in this, than to have stopped over in Princeton last March. President Judson, however, sent word to the dock by Mrs. Judson that he desired me to come straight on to Chicago to go on the witness stand in a certain trial. I therefore missed seeing friends in New York and Princeton. There is a plan of using part of my vacation which will hereafter come during the second term of the winter quarter and the first term of the spring in visiting the big American universities. In case I can realize this plan I certainly shall expect you to show me Princeton. By the way did you get your baton which was sent to you by express some months ago? I took the liberty of engraving the new coat of arms on the day.

Sincerely yours,

DAR. C.
Dubuque, March 2, 1903

Answered: March 3, 1903

Francis W. Shepardson,
Secretary to the President.

March 4th, 1903.

Dear Sir,

I commence my letter by asking pardon for writing to one whom I never met, nevertheless, I have heard of Doctor Harper, many years as one of our foremost educators of the present time. I am not surprised you to have been over the aim of this unknown scribbler. I will proceed with my mission. My son Jesse Lee has been a student at the University of Chicago. Large numbers of them win the scholarships which are offered for standing high in the class room, and on the campus they are prominent as athletes as well as all other capacities of the University and I do not understand how you have gained the impression you mention in your letter.

Yours very truly,

F. W. Shepardson
Secretary to the President
Dear [Name],

I hope this letter finds you well. I am writing to express my concerns regarding the United States Marine Corps' (USMC) recent decision to halt the use of the University of Chicago's [research institute] for future research projects. This decision has caused significant concern among the faculty and students at our university, as the [research institute] has been a key component of our research efforts.

I understand the challenges faced by the USMC in its efforts to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of its operations. However, I believe that the [research institute] has played an integral role in the success of our research endeavors in the past. I am concerned that the discontinuation of this valuable partnership may have a negative impact on our ability to conduct high-quality research.

I would like to emphasize the importance of maintaining strong relationships with our academic partners. The USMC has a long history of collaborating with universities and research institutions, and I believe that this collaboration has been beneficial to both parties.

I would appreciate the opportunity to discuss this matter with you and to explore potential solutions that could help ensure the continuation of our partnership. I am committed to finding a way forward that is mutually beneficial.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]

Secretary to the President

F. W. Sparkman
March 2—1903

Answered Mar 3 1903

Dear Sir,

I commence my letter by asking pardon for writing to one whom I never met nevertheless I have heard of Doctor Harper many years as one of our foremost educators of the present time. Not wishing you to wonder longer the aim of this unknown scribbler I will proceed with my mission. My son Jesse Levi has been a student
of the 96th of G. last year and is this year he tells me you have under your the best Professors that can be found, so far so good but what seems to bad taste is this, there is a line drawn between the chosen people of the Lord and Christians, and this right in the so-called freedom of the west what is this freedom does it not seem like mockery, not so in Dubuque where my mother & I move in the cream of society. not so with the other Jewish ladies they never get invited I thought because they were Germans unrefined not for religious sake my parents came from France. For my son I can say no boy ever left home for college with a finer record as a scholar, friend & athlete as well as a musician, of high social standing an all around good fellow always went with the finest boys of the city never having mingled with a Jewish boy. He never complained but by hearing him speak of some of the boys of German names I chanced to say have you not made other friends no mamma said he, some nice American boys next across the grounds. That is all I spent an evening last week with
one of my friends Mrs. Kimball a most charming lady from the east but who has resided here for many years asked me about Jesse when I told her Jesse cannot choose his friends on account of religious differences she exclaimed Mrs. Levi do you not resent this. I said Mrs. Kimball you are the first lady to whom I ever referred this matter. Write at once to Dr. Harper I showed her his reply. I said how can I one so humble to write to Dr. Harper, she said if you do not write I will. When I went home I thought best to drop the matter for fear my name might
appear in public & that I knew
would destroy my husband's love
for me, we never have given any
thing for notoriety, my husband
thinks he has plenty to do to keep
his large Dry goods as the first in
the city, for these reasons please do
not publish my name for you
would surely not want to destroy
a family's happiness. I am not
informing my husband nor my
son that I even thought of writing
to you, but my mother is glad I am following
Mrs. Kimball's advice, now this latter lady
has spoken to three other mutual friends
now they insist on my addressing you to blame you & Mr. Rockefeller for this shameful treatment of my people in this century. To blame you I will not now as possibly you never thought of it or Rockefeller. I am not going to write to this latter gentleman—should he hold the strings through you, he may loosen them but not from me as surely he never heard from me. Though your distinguished townsmen Marshall Field interviewed me last year, Speaker Henderson had me to luncheon with him in the Capitol building we were presented at the White House & introduced to Secretary Shaw the last day we were there I regretted I could not expect some day to make Christians of everybody we do not expect to make Israelites of the whole world but we do think some day will proclaim God is one. I hope Dr. Harper you will not think hard of me for giving you a few pointers. The good Lord has not given me so much brain as he has you but the little I have may help the University of Chicago
Why not have advertised it openly – strictly sectarian under no circumstance admit any of the children of Israel the chosen people of God then by this honest confession, we would not trouble you in any way but go where we would be welcome. A Methodist Minister in Dubuque once said openly the Jews are the best people in the world.

should you consider this letter worthy of reply

address

Mrs. James Levi
1243 Main St.
meet his wife. Some years ago I met
George W. Childs. He remarked I
ought to be the happiest woman in
the world, why he saw at once
with his shrewd eye I had the
same ideas in life he had—to be
kind, when my washwoman
told me she met some of my boys
down town. They tipped their hats
to her that did me more good than
a gift. At Kenwood Inst. where my
daughter attended 3 years ago, of
210 young ladies she was so popular,
some came with 4 in hand to goring
others came with a single horse to
let her drive. She was looked upon
as a lovely girl, nobody asking her why or how she behaved. She was admired too for her very great musical talent. I never thought to investigate your school else you would not have my boy. The Jewish boys should all withdraw after this year. I hope next year Jesse will go to Harvard where he can mingle with boys of his standing and occupy the place he can earn which I would call an American College not a Roman or Russian College. My father was so liberal having respect for all religions; we do not make proselytes - where probably you
Mr. F. Foster Hardy,
Chicago.

My dear Sir:-

Your letter of November 28th has been received. I do not know of any religious persecution at the University of Chicago. If, as you say, students of the Jewish faith are not admitted as members of the fraternities, it is a social matter and not a religious one. As a matter of fact, there have been cases of men who were Jews elected to fraternities. Fraternities, as you know, in all universities, are entitled to select their members, and their failure to select Jews is not to be regarded as relating to religious matters, but as a social matter.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper
M.R. Hartley

My dear Sir:

Your letter of November 26th has been received.

I do not know of any letter that was sent to the University of Chicago. If as you say, the charges of the Jew, the facts are not as reported, and it is a matter of personal relations and not a matter of fact, I have heard that I have been asked to respect their decision, and have no intention of respecting. My letter will in all probability be of no use to you, and is not to be regarded as a reply to the letter of November 26th. But as a matter of fact.

Yours very truly,

M.R. Hartley
Chicago, Nov 28, 1902.

Dr. Wm R. Harper,
Pres. of the University of Chicago,

Dear Sir:

Will you kindly inform me why religious persecution is tolerated at your liberal institution? Could you give me just one good reason why students of the Jewish faith are not admitted as members of fraternities in the university? If that, why does this condition prevail?

Thanking for your kind reply, I am

Sincerely,

J. Foster Hardy
CHICAGO. March 31, 1913.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: -

We beg to call your attention to the enclosed article clipped from our issue of March 28th in which we endeavor to abate a very apparent evil.

The Israelite will appreciate an expression of the attitude you take in this agitation to banish from the stage the vulgar caricature of the Jew.

Thanking you in advance for your valued reply, we are

Respectfully yours,

THE CHICAGO ISRAELITE.

Enc.  

M. E. Osherman
Managing Editor.

Judge Hugo Pam is heading a committee having this movement in charge.
Chicago, April 3, 1913.

Mr. M. E. Osherman,
Managing Editor,
The Chicago Israelite,
440 South Dearborn Street,
Chicago.

Dear Sir,

Your favor of March 31st would have been answered sooner but for my absence from the city. I am opposed to all these caricatures of national or religious characteristics either on the stage or in the public press. For this reason I have long since discontinued in any public addresses which I make any of the accustomed humor in these subjects. Of course on the other hand I can see how good natured raillery might be taken in entirely good part by anybody. It is altogether a matter of good taste. No one can afford to be hyper-sensitive or hyper-critical on such subjects.

Very truly yours,

HPJ.C.
September 26, 1919

Mr. Harry Judson,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Judson:

At the suggestion of President Wilson, the Southern Sociological Congress recently presented the enclosed program on race relations to the Conference of Governors at Salt Lake City, Utah. The Governors received Bishop Bratton and myself cordially and, with unanimous appreciation, ordered this program printed in the record of the conference. While it is a Southern program it was received as a satisfactory solution of the Negro problem throughout the Nation. For example a letter received from the Governor of Wyoming says: "The program of the Southern Sociological Congress on race relations is a most sensible one and laws should be enacted in every state to carry out the ideas embodied in the program."

It is of the utmost importance for the South that this program be made effective at once. The South is already suffering from the loss of Negro labor due to their migration northward. An organized propaganda is going on in the South to greatly accelerate this migration. If this movement continues it is only a question of time until Southern industry will be bankrupt and particularly the cotton industry. Worse still is the suffering caused negroes themselves who are misled to sell all they have in the South and move into congested Northern centers where conditions are most unfavorable for them and where they greatly complicate labor problems. We are advised by Negro leaders that the adoption of this program will stop this migration.

But it is infinitely more important to stop the heinous crimes of lawless Negroes and the lynchings that follow. Every Christian and patriotic motive is involved here. These crimes and the mobs disgrace our Southland and humiliate our Nation before the World and violate Christian justice. We must remove this blot from our Nation's honor. A powerful movement is also under way to swing the Southern Negroes to the I. W. W. and make anarchists of them. To stop this trend speedy action is imperative.

With the Governors behind this practical program, more actual results are being accomplished in race relations now than has been achieved by all the talking for a decade.

Bishop Bratton has given two solid weeks in trying to raise $25,000.00 with which to put this program into operation. We are assured of $8,000.00 in two donations as soon as we raise $17,000.00 additional. Of this amount we have raised nearly $4,000.00 in cash. We must clinch the $8,000.00 now.

Will you not give $25.00 and thereby help carry forward this urgent, patriotic service?

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

Talk over with  
Mrs. Bratton
Southern
Sociological
Congress
McGraw-Hill Building
Washington D.C.

September 26, 1919

Mr. Harry Lycurgus

Officer, S.

Dear Mr. Lycurgus:

At the suggestion of President Wilson, the Southern Sociological Congress recently presented the following program to the Congress of Government of the United States. The program was received with unanimous approbation, and thereby it is a significant indication of the accord in the Congress as a whole to the need for such a program.

The program includes a national association for the promotion of the program. It is of the utmost importance that the South shall furnish the leadership in the program. The South is inWebRequest, as a part of the movement against sex discrimination, and to aid in the program will be of the utmost importance.

We must rely more on this program with which this association will aid the program. The science of the sex discrimination and the program is the foundation of all educational work. The Southern Association and the national association must rely on each other. The science of the sex discrimination is the foundation of all educational work. The Southern Association and the national association must rely on each other.

Our sentiments towards the matter have changed. We must rely on this program with which this association will aid the program.

Yours respectfully,

[Signature]
A PROGRAM FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF RACE RELATIONS PRESENTED TO THE
GOVERNORS CONFERENCE, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, AUGUST, 20, 1919.

Recognizing that the Negro is a permanent and increasingly
important factor in the development of our National life, the Southern
Sociological Congress considers the solution of the problem of race
relations as the most delicate and difficult single task for American
Democracy. We believe that no enduring basis of good-will between
the white and colored peoples in this country can be developed except
on the fundamental principles of justice, co-operation and race in-
tegrity. The obligations of this generation to posterity demand
that we exert our utmost endeavor to preserve the purity of our
Democratic ideals expressed in the American Constitution as well as
the purity of the blood of both races. With this belief the Southern
Sociological Congress has worked out a program for the improvement
of race relations which we respectfully submit to the Conference of
Governors in the earnest hope that this body of distinguished lead-
ers may lend its powerful influence toward making this program
effective throughout the Union.

THE PROGRAM IS:-
First, that the Negro should be liberated from the blighting
fear of injustice and mob violence. To this end it is imperatively
urgent that lynching be prevented:-
1- By the enlistment of Negroes themselves in preventing crimes
that provoke mob violence.
2- By prompt trial and speedy execution of persons guilty of
heinous crimes.
3- By legislation that will make it unnecessary for a woman who
has been assaulted to appear in court to testify publicly.
4- By legislation that will give the Governor authority to dis-
miss a sheriff for failure to protect a prisoner in his charge.

Second, That the citizenship rights of the Negro should be
safeguarded, particularly:-
1- By securing proper traveling accommodations.
2- By providing better housing conditions and preventing
extortionate rents.
3- By providing adequate educational and recreational facilities.

Third, That closer co-operation between white and colored citizens
should be promoted, (without encouraging any violation
of race integrity):-
1- By organizing local committees, both white and colored, in as
many communities as possible for the consideration of
inter-racial problems.
2- By the employment of Negro physicians, nurses and police-
men as far as practicable in work for sanitation, public
health and law enforcement among their own people.
3- By enlisting all agencies possible in fostering justice,
good-will and kindliness in all individual dealings of the
members of one race with members of the other.
4- By the appointment of a standing Committee by the Governor
of each state for the purpose of making a careful study of
the causes underlying race friction with the view of
recommending proper means for their removal.

Southern Sociological Congress.
Theodore D. Bratton, President.
J. E. McCulloch, Secretary.
A REPORT FOR THE IMPEACHMENT OF PROVINCEY PREVOST

[Text not legible due to handwriting and condition of the page]
The University of Chicago
Office of the Counsel and Business Manager

April Five
19 23

Dr. E. D. Burton, President,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Dr. Burton:

I am returning with this the letter of
Mr. E. Y. Mullins, an interesting situation.

Perhaps this one fact might well be borne
in mind. Up to this time we have not forced any social
relations. The association in educational work may not
necessarily require it. An acquaintance of mine made a
careful study of the addresses, public utterances of
every kind, and letters of Lincoln and stated that he
found nowhere anything to indicate that President Lincoln
advocated social equality in his time.

It is a difficult problem. If there is
any natural law which can be applied or if social rela-
tions can flow along normally without friction may not
that be the solution? For instance, if a brilliant man,
a young Booker T. Washington, should come to the Univer-
sity and if the men in middle Divinity should choose to
invite him to spend a quarter or longer period there I
do not see how any complaint could be made on the part of
others that they were not similarly invited or how any
objection could be made by those having a violent preju-
dice against the race. Possibly the prevailing usage of
the dormitory of having the majority of the students there
decide who their house associates should be may be found
to be a proper and adequate provision for the present.

You will be in a position to know and
determine. If it is your preference that I call a meet-
ing of some of the men we spoke of on the subject kindly
let me know your wishes in the matter.

Very truly yours,

WH: AG
Enc.
March 27, 1923.

Pres. E. D. Burton, D.D.,
Univ. of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear President Burton:

Rev. James Bond is director of the Inter-Racial Commission for Kentucky. I was associated with him in the work at Camp Zachary Taylor during the war. He had charge of the work of the colored service buildings of the Y.M.C.A. He is one of the most intelligent Negro leaders of whom I have any knowledge, and his work as leader of the colored work in the Camp was most commendable, and he is doing at the present time splendid work in promoting good relations between the races. He is educating several sons. In fact, he has three in Northern institutions. One of them will graduate at Lincoln University in Pennsylvania this spring with the A.B. degree. He has made a fine record, and I learn is a cum laude man. He desires to fit himself for teaching, and wants to go to the University of Chicago for the M.A. or Ph.D. degree in history, literature and sociology. Naturally, his father is greatly pressed financially, and desires some help for the boy.

I am writing to say that I thoroughly sympathize with Dr. Bond's desire to educate his son, and if your regulations in the University admit of granting him a scholarship, I feel sure it would be worthily bestowed. I do not know the young man personally, but have the utmost confidence in his father's character and judgment, and I am writing the above on the basis of what I have learned through him.

With best wishes, I am, Cordially yours,

E. Y. Mullins
My dear President Hancock:

I am pleased to announce that I have been appointed to the faculty of the School of Education at the University of Kentucky. I was elected to this position by the Board of Trustees of the University. I hope to bring new ideas and fresh approaches to the education of future educators. I am excited about the opportunity to work with you and the faculty to enhance our educational programs.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Note: The handwriting is difficult to read and requires careful transcription.]
April Twelve 1923

Dr. E. D. Burton, President,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Dr. Burton:

The accompanying material, both that from your daughter and that from the Information Service, are very interesting and will be excellent material to submit to the Committee which you suggested.

The situation in our vicinity at the moment is so sensitive upon the subject that I should like the benefit of the discussion before the Committee mentioned before going quite so far as the possibility suggested in your favor of the 29th. I might, though, after discussion in the Committee.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

WH: AG
Enc.
March 13, 1923

Dear Father:

I have your letter of March 8th, asking for any experience which the Young Women's Christian Association has had in regard to the racial question. I am not sure that our experience will throw very much light on the university's problem, as an organization like ours is, it seems to me, in quite a different situation from that of a university. We are, you see, a national organization. Part of us are white, and part negro, and part of us are Southern white; therefore, when we are dealing with the attitude of Southern people or with the negro, we are dealing with ourselves. It is, therefore, necessary for us to take many more things into account than would I should think, be necessary in the case of a university.

When our national organization was formed in 1906, certain promises were made to our Southern white membership. On the basis of these promises and their faith in Miss Dodge, they were willing to become part of a national organization. Otherwise, they would have formed a Southern Young Women's Christian Association. Chief among these promises was the assurance that we would not move forward in regard to race relationships any more rapidly than our Southern membership could go. For this reason we have probably had to be much more slow moving and to take many more things into consideration than would be necessary for a Northern university.

We have frequently had colored students at our summer training school. Up to this time provision has always been made for them to live together outside of the building. This has been with their entire agreement. The summer school is so large that colored students always have to live outside the building in any case, and this seemed a natural and satisfactory arrangement. Last year for the first time a colored woman student lived in the Training School during the winter course. It seemed to work out very well in every way, in spite of the presence of Southern women students in last year's class. Great care was taken to make things as easy as possible, this colored student, for example, sharing a bath room with one of the Northern faculty, rather than with her fellow students. In a school like ours every candidate for entrance is passed upon by a committee. This makes it possible to make it certain that any colored student is of the right type. Such assurance would, of course, not be possible in the case of a great university.
Dear S.P.S.:

I write with the hope of expediting and expounding upon the previous exchange of letters concerning the Young Women's Christian Association of the United States of America, New York, N.Y. 

I trust that you will see good in the matter of the proposal that I have forwarded to the young women's Christian association. I am confident that this proposal will find favor with you and that it will be a step towards a better understanding between the two organizations.

I am convinced that this proposal will be of great benefit to both organizations and that it will lead to a stronger and more united front in the fight for the Cause. I believe that this proposal will open up new possibilities for cooperation and will enable us to work together more effectively towards our common goal.

I am particularly interested in the idea of establishing a young women's branch of the association, and I believe that this will be a great step forward in the development of the organization. I am confident that this will be a successful venture and that it will bring many benefits to the young women of the United States.

I look forward to your prompt reply and to the opportunity of discussing this matter further with you.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
I understand that Mount Holyoke has some experience to contribute along this line. One of our colored student secretaries is a recent alumnus of Mount Holyoke, and lived in the dormitory. I understand that she and her family were very happy over the results, but that the college had to face some difficulties of which they may not be aware. I have no doubt that Miss Woolley would be willing to write you if you care to ask her to share this experience with you. I also understand that Teachers College met precisely your problem last summer, and did admit colored students to their dormitories. The situation which resulted was, I believe, rather difficult. Would you like to have me try to find out more about this, or would you care to write directly to them? Miss May Van Arsdale, one of our National Board members and a member of the Department of Home Economics at Teachers College, could, I am sure, give information on the subject.

Outside of the Training School the chief experience which the Young Women's Christian Association has had in regard to housing has been at conventions and at summer conferences. At our convention last year it was absolutely necessary to make separate housing provision because of the fact that this convention was held in a Southern town. At the preceding convention, which was held in Cleveland, our colored staff made the question of housing an issue, and we finally succeeded in having one of them provided with a room in the Statler hotel. The other colored delegates were, however, provided for separately. We have now accepted the policy of receiving delegates from the colored branches of our Northern Associations at our summer conferences, and cannot, of course, make separate housing provision for them. We do, however, do everything possible to avoid difficulties, and they do not come in large enough numbers to make the problem a very serious one as yet. They are also picked women who usually realize the necessity of making a good impression for the sake of the other members of their race. South of the Mason and Dixon Line we do not as yet admit colored delegates to our conferences, but hold separate conferences instead. We have sometimes invited colored secretaries to speak at our white conferences, but that is a somewhat different matter.

I suppose you would not get any great light on your problem from Oberlin's experience, would you, inasmuch as they began with both races together? Probably there is not so large a Southern element there, however, as is found in the summer school of the University of Chicago. There is no question about the difficulty and sensitiveness of such a problem as this. Whatever experience I have had, however, would make me feel that it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, for a university located in the North to justify the exclusion of colored students from its dormitories. I was talking last night to one of our Southern secretaries regarding the question. She is so far from sharing the traditional Southern point of view in regard to negroes that she is by no means typical of the South. Her feeling, however, was that the people of the South count too much upon what they get from such universities as Columbia and Chicago to stay away because of the admission of negroes to the dormitories. She felt that it might affect
Dear Mr. Johnson,

I am writing to inquire about the possibility of incorporating a system for monitoring and evaluating employee performance at your company. As a fellow manager, I have noticed that such systems can be beneficial in identifying areas for improvement and ensuring that employees are meeting the company's goals.

I believe that implementing such a system could be a valuable investment for your company. It would allow for more effective management and could lead to increased productivity and job satisfaction. I am willing to work with your team to develop a customized system that meets the specific needs of your company.

I would be happy to discuss this further and explore the possibilities. Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
the attendance for the time being, but would certainly not do so permanently. The Southerners realize that this is a Northern university, where their point of view in regard to the negro could not be expected to be shared. There are summer schools at Southern universities, which those who feel strongly on the subject could attend. Certainly they could have no such reason to complain of the university’s treatment of them as the negroes if they should be excluded from the housing provision offered by the university.

If there are other things which you would like to know, which I could find out for you, either through the Association or of the experience of other institutions, I shall be most happy to do my best.

Affectionately,

MARGARET

Dr. Ernest D. Burton, President
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

MEB:LEB

Do not trouble to have that unincorporated chapter on “The Education of Women” copied. I have the book, and the galley proof, and do not at all mind sparing this.
March 29, 1923.

My dear Mr. Heckman:—

Do you care to look over the attached documents on the negro question?

What would you think of this plan?

1) Put Middle Divinity in good order.

2) Call in the head of the house and perhaps a small number of the leading residents, frankly explain the situation, and ask them if they will help us solve the racial problem by accepting as members of the house a limited number of high-class negroes.

3) Limit the number of negroes assigned to this house, especially in the initial stage of the experiment, and pick good men.

4) Hunt up a respectable negro family that would take roomers, and send the overflow, if any, to this house.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Wallace Heckman,
134 S. La Salle St.,
Chicago, Ill.
My dear Mr. Hockman:

Do you care to look over the attached accompaniments?

What would you think of this plan?

1) Put middle division in good order.

2) Call in the head of the house and perhaps a small number of the leading residents, frankly explain the situation, and ask them if they will help us solve the question.

3) Propose to excise a member of the house as a limited number of her-ears, receipt.

4) Limit the number of her-ears attending to the house, especially in the initial stage of the experiment, and break them and send the.Ballroom to this house.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Wallace Hockman,
1548 W. 61st Ave.
Chicago, Ill.

Ed. C.
32 Quincy Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts
April 2, 1923

Dear President Burton:

I had hoped by delaying my reply to have something
definite to tell you in regard to the Jewish and the Negro
question here at Harvard, but as the report on the Jewish
question has not yet been made, I am going to delay no longer,
but will write you after some action is taken. I hear
unofficially that this report will be presented to the Overseers
in a short time, since the Committee has held a final meeting,
but of this I cannot be sure.

Concerning the Negro question, I have been informed
unofficially that we are to hear something within a very
short time.

As far as I can analyze the situation, it is not at
all likely that the Jewish question would have been raised
had it not been for the alarm of President Lowell, for under
Mr. Eliot's guidance a welcome had been extended to everyone
who could meet the established admission requirements of character
and scholarship.

I have been told that for some years before the
matter was brought to the attention of the Faculty President
Lowell had expressed concern about the increasing number of
Dear President Johnson,

I have heard of your recent ascent to power and the changes that are about to happen. However, I am writing to you to bring to your attention the potential consequences of these changes. It is my belief that these changes will have far-reaching implications for our country and the world.

I understand that you are keen on maintaining a strong military presence, and I support your stance on this matter. However, I am concerned about the potential for misuse or abuse of military power. I believe that it is essential to have a strong military, but we must also consider the ethical and moral implications of its use.

I have been following the situation in the Middle East with great concern. I believe that we must work towards a peaceful and just resolution to the conflict. I urge you to consider the perspectives of all parties involved and to work towards a solution that is fair and just for all.

I have also been concerned about the role of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security. I believe that the UN must play a crucial role in this regard, and I urge you to support its efforts.

I know that you are busy with many important matters, and I appreciate your attention to my concerns. I am confident that with your leadership, we can find a way to address these issues and move towards a more peaceful and just future for all.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Jewish students. (This came to me indirectly from a man who
each year met Mr. Lowell at a sort of annual house party.)

President Lowell, I was told, presented this matter
to our Committee on Admission, desiring to have the increase
in the proportion of Jews stopped, and it was debated there
at length. Various plans, I understand, were suggested.

One was that the increase should be checked by
some camouflaged psychological test such as, I am told, some
colleges have adopted. Another plan was that there should
be a frank statement that only a certain number of Jews should
be admitted.

Of course, I cannot speak with authority of what
went on in the Committee, and what I have just said may not
be accurate. I do know that long before the matter was intro-
duced into the Faculty I was asked by a member of the Committee
which of these two plans I would vote for. I replied that I
would vote against both, but that if I had to choose one,
having been brought up under Eliot, who trained us to state
things frankly, I should choose the second.

The matter was finally brought to the Faculty in a
series of proposed votes so varying and confused in final
purport that no clear-cut issue, “shall we or shall we not,” was
presented. Men who were united firmly on the point that no
race or class distinction should be introduced at Harvard were
(see, for instance, a series of motions)
found voting on opposite sides of the last question submitted.


Teapot stupendous. (Above come to me with gratitude from a man who)

seem near me. I learned at once of many house parties.

Pleased I was. I was only breaching this matter.

To the committee on education, saying it was necessary to make the

in the presence of those everywhere. And in the market place

of London. Without -"I'm not understanding, made answerless.

One may think the presence ought to appear in

some commonwealth. My answer was not such as "I am 16th some

college has robbed. Answer then we trust those evening

do a frank statement that only a certain number of..." to

Allsopp.

On some, I cannot speak with sympathy of what

now on the committee, and what I have thought not

to announce. I know that good people the market was taken

now to the market I was eager to be a member of the committee

which of those two plans I would vote for. I thought that

many not even at report, but that it had to chance once,

working paper produced by another firm, who trusted me to state

these facts. I should choose the money

The matter was family property to the family in

state of bankruptcy order at state and consequently the

bankrupts that on their own trade, myself as an apart in not

beasoness. You who are not of the bank that to

once of other statements made to information of bringing more

(If I my)
Some maintained that if an earlier vote meant what it was supposed to, that the Jews should be restricted, they must vote in favor of the last vote in order to stand up frankly before the world and say what the College had done. Others voted on the other side, feeling that if the last motion was defeated the whole scheme was overthrown.

Of course, I am a hot partisan, and I may be wrong, but I think that the majority of the Faculty would say that the whole question was confused. I know that some men said that the business was so rushed, and the issue so confused, that they did not know which way to vote in order to express their sentiments.

The President had arranged for a meeting of the Governing Boards before the next regular meeting of the Faculty. Without a special meeting the votes of the Faculty would have gone to these Boards. A number of us, therefore, who thought that the Faculty ought to give more time to the consideration of so important a matter, got together and asked the President to call a special meeting of the Faculty before the Governing Boards should meet. This he did.

We introduced the single motion that the Faculty should rescind the votes of the preceding meeting. This, of course, presented the question in absolutely clear-cut fashion, and would have enabled the Faculty to show just where it stood.
some material that I am willing to commit myself to support, to that I am willing to contribute of some means to those who need it most. I believe in the power and potential of the College and have often wondered why it is that we have not harnessed our resources more effectively and made the most of our strengths. Of course, I am not a part of the faculty, but I think that this is an opportunity to make a difference and contribute to the welfare of the College.

I know that some members of the faculty may feel that the situation is too complex and the issues too confusing, but I believe that we have the opportunity to make a significant contribution to the College if we work together.

The President has expressed a deep concern for the welfare of the faculty and has called for a special meeting of the faculty to discuss the situation. I believe that this is an important matter and I urge the faculty to attend the meeting and contribute to the discussion.

We have a duty to those who need it the most, and I am committed to doing my part. Thank you for your attention and support.
One member of the Faculty, however, introduced a motion that the percentage of Jews in Harvard College should remain the same. The President ruled that this motion should be attached to the motion to rescind the former votes. Those of us in favor of rescinding votes were placed, as you see, in a most difficult situation. If we voted down the motion that the percentage of Jews should remain the same, as we wanted to do, we should vote not to rescind the preceding votes.

I asked the man who was conducting our side what we had best do. He said that the question was confused, but that he thought we had best vote down the motion which had been attached to ours, and that he would then renew his motion to rescind. Accordingly, when the vote was put on the percentage motion we voted against that, and overthrew it. The motion to rescind the votes passed at the preceding meeting was then put, and carried. Another vote was then passed asking for the appointment of a Committee to investigate the whole subject.

Before this meeting the whole subject was public property, and a motion had been introduced into the Legislature of Massachusetts that the privilege of exemption from taxation enjoyed by the College be withdrawn. The rest of the history you know. The matter was taken up by the alumni, the public, and the world in general, and has been under discussion ever since. We are now awaiting the report to which I referred at the beginning of this letter.
The question of Negroes residing in Freshman Halls was occasioned by the request of Roscoe Conklin Bruce, (the son of Blanche K. Bruce) a distinguished student of the class of 1902, class orator, and member of the Phi Beta Kappa, that his son, now, I believe, at Exeter, be given a room in the Freshman Halls.

When those were built the Faculty passed a rule that every Freshman should be required to live in the Freshman Halls unless excused by the Assistant Dean.

President Lowell took this matter into his own hands, and told Bruce that his son could not be allowed to room there. I have been told that other Negroes before Bruce had applied, but had been gently discouraged from getting rooms there. Furthermore, most of the Negroes who come to Harvard, being poor, have, I think, found that they could live more economically in private houses with families of their own race.

So far as I know, this matter has not been broached in the Faculty, except at a special meeting held just before Mr. Lowell went to Europe. I was unable to be at that meeting, because I was just starting for Camden. As you know, I feel very strongly on this subject, and should have changed my reservations, had not a member of the Faculty told me that he should oppose any snap action on this matter on the part of the Faculty, and I do not think that Mr. Lowell would have desired immediate action.
The decision of whether to proceed with proceeding

one accommodation of the decision of the Council on the place

of the meeting. Hence, a notification of the change of the time

of the meeting and request of the follow-up report that

the next, now I propose an action to give a room to the

proceedings.

When these were put in the family became a part of

each accommodation should be taking to live in the proceeding

- The reference to the father's father to the one person

any of the places that you could not be allowed to have

I have passed the security to the nearest police of the

but may become acquainted from getting some spare

Importantly, want of the meeting are done to organize the next book

never I think for many that can make more economical to

the place where with whatever of their own income

so far as I know they matter we not been procuring

in the meeting, excepted a special meeting with that place

I would want toenumerate. I am unable to do that mentioning

because I was that pertaining to Germany. To know, I left

not only the meeting of the meeting, and neither have covering of

residence nor want of a member of the family to the time of

choose my main section on the matter as the part of the family

and I do not think that the family might have gotten immediate

solution.
There has been, of course, hot discussion in our "Bulletin", the organ of the graduates, but the Faculty has awaited the return of the President, and I judge that the matter will very soon come up there.

At the special meeting of the Faculty, the President, I am told, spoke on the subject, and said that his letter to Bruce had been indiscreet.

The question to be thrashed out is, as I see it, a very large one, for from my understanding of the statutes, or certainly the interpretation of the statutes by various votes of the Faculty governing the conduct, residence, and so forth of the students, this matter is one for the Faculty to decide. One member of the Faculty has said to me that it involves finances, and, therefore, is in the hands of our Corporation.

If, however, it is decided that the Faculty has not the power to say that no student shall be discriminated against because or race or creed, it can, I believe, rescind its rule that all Freshman shall live in the Freshman Halls, and we can go back to the perfectly satisfactory arrangement that we had under President Eliot.

I have written thus at length that you might understand what the situation is. As you realize, I am in a pretty ruffled state of mind, and doubtless my letter is colored, but in this crisis of the world's history, when we should be striving with all our might to secure a better understanding between men, and
Please and permit of course, for acquaintance at one

"Battistero" the action of the Bracciofava, and the Council and

member the meeting of the President, and I hope that the matter

will reach soon some in order

At the meeting of the Faculty, the President

I was told before the incident, and the same the letter to

have been in the statement of the President

but the decision to the President out, to see it

not to refer one, for it in the statement of the President, to

certainly the publication of the statement of the President, and to reach

of the President, the Council, the President, and the Faculty, to reach

the member of the Faculty and what to note to know, indeed

and, according to the name of the President, not

I proceed it to procure that the Faculty and not

the power to that to whom want to be concentrated in the

presence of one to exact, it can, I believe, accept the more

and if the President will give to the President, he can

so act to the President, concentrating attention, that we can

make President's efforts,

I know nothing and I have that you might understand

want the attention to you receive in a bucolic valleys

state of mind, and that I have taken a position in this

state of mind and concentration, I know we have to arrive with

if you aim to become a better concentrated person, and
to train our boys to see the brotherhood of men, to attempt to
turn Harvard from the course she has followed for two hundred
years is to me one of the most hideous mistakes in the whole
history of the College.

Perhaps I feel this the more keenly because if my
older boy has good luck in his examinations this coming June,
he will enter Harvard next year. I don't want the first thing
that greets that boy in his association with his fellows to be
racial discrimination, and whenever I think that a graduate of
this College, a distinguished student, honored by his class, is
insulted by being told that his son's association with his class-
mates is to be limited, I blush with shame.

I remember seeing Roscoe Bruce associating on terms of
equality with the best men of his class, sitting beside them at
luncheon in the Harvard Union.

Just by way of gossip I ask if you heard of how Neilson
settled the question at Smith when two Southerners protested
that a colored girl had a room in the dormitories. (This story
was told me. I have not seen Neilson to ascertain its truth.)
After putting the situation to those who protested, and finding
that they still maintained their position, he told them that he
was quite willing that they should go to another dormitory,
although it might be difficult to find a place for them. They
were surprised, and replied that this was not what they intended,
that they wanted the colored girl put out. When they found that she was not to be put out, they decided that they could live in the same dormitory with her.

Faithfully yours,

B. S. Hubbard.

President Burton

Since this letter was dictated, a fresh, confidential order next week, has been presented to the faculty, the whole situation in regard to dormitories will be cleared up then.

Mrs. Hubbard like me from her kindly regards with mine.

B. S. H.
I am not able to put out your brother's part so long as I have not seen him.

Parliament House,

C. H. K.

Freeman's Barton

I am not able to see you to-day, as I have to go out. Shall I call for you at your place?

A. 2. 1873
Mr. Moulds suggests another meeting in about two weeks. He should be notified if the meeting is called, as he would like to be present.

C. B.

Reference: Mr. Lufts for further information.
This clipping allowed to bring out the main points in question.

A. B.
Please

1. Dispose of as you think best.
2. Answer and retain in your files.
3. Answer and return with carbon of reply for our files.
4. Return with answer on President’s stationery for him to sign.
5. Return
   a) With information called for in writing.
   b) With suggestion of answer in writing.
   c) Comment in writing.
6. Return and arrange for personal interview.
7. Follow through—and report.
8. Initial and return (sent for information only).
9. Accept ___ Decline.
10. Send to ________________ with covering letter.
11. File under ________________
12. Make ________________ copies.
    Send to
Please

1. Dispose of as you think best.
2. Answer any question in your file.
3. Answer any request with correction or
   reply to your file.
4. Return with answer on President's
   stationery for paid to agency.
5. Return
   - Information called for in writing
   - All suggestions of answer in writing
   - Comment in writing
6. Return and enclose for President
   - Follow through and report
   - Pay in full and return (see for info-
     pation only)
7. Accept Decision
   - Send to
   - County letter
   - File under

8. Mail copie
   - Send to

Office of the President

The University of Chicago

Office of the President

Referred to

1924

Please

1. Dispose of as you think best.
2. Answer and retain in your files.
3. Answer and return with carbon of reply for our files.
4. Return with answer on President's stationery for him to sign.
5. Return
   a) With information called for in writing.
   b) With suggestion of answer in writing.
   c) Comment in writing.
6. Return and arrange for personal interview.
7. Follow through—and report.
8. Initial and return (sent for information only).
10. Send to —— with covering letter.
11. File under ——
12. Make —— copies.
    Send to ——

May 10, 1924

Please make arrangements for the following names for the problem of housing negro students:

of the Deans and as a representative of the Heads of the Colleges.

Representative of the Heads of the "Better Yet" Committee belongs to the assignments of students

of his knowledge of the negro

for a graduate of the University who has raised the question.

want also to include Professor Tufts and

that Professor Park is out of residence as his extensive knowledge of the negro problem would be very valuable in the conference.

Yours very truly,

President Ernest D. Burton
Harper Library
May 10, 1924

My dear President Burton:

May I suggest the following names for the proposed conference on the problem of housing negro students:

- Mrs. Flint as one of the Deans and as a representative of the women graduates of the University.
- Mr. Wilkins as Dean of the Colleges.
- Miss Underhill as representative of the Heads of the Halls and as chairman of the "Better Yet" Committee on problems relating to the assignments of students in the Halls.
- Mr. Arnett because of his knowledge of the negro problem and of what is being done in other colleges and universities.
- Miss Grace Coulter, a graduate of the University who has had most valuable experience in her administration of the Eleanor Club.
- Mr. Gale as representing the Graduate Schools.
- Miss Breckinridge who has raised the question.

Perhaps you will want also to include Mr. Tufts and Miss Talbot. I am sorry that Professor Park is out of residence as his extensive knowledge of the negro problem would be very valuable in the conference.

Yours very truly,

President Ernest D. Burton
Harper Library
The following denominations are actively cooperating in this Service: Baptist, Congregational, Disciples of Christ, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Reformed Church in the United States. The Federal Council's Commissions on International Justice and Goodwill and the Church and Race Relations are cooperating in the preparation of material in their respective fields.

RACE RELATIONS NUMBER
Prepared by the Commission on the Church and Race Relations

HARVARD DRAWS THE COLOR LINE

Considerable space was given by the press on January 10 and the days following to a statement of policy made by President Lowell of Harvard University in a letter to Mr. Roscoe Conkling Bruce, an honor graduate of Harvard, stating that Mr. Bruce's son, who is now at Phillips Exeter Academy, would not be admitted to the freshman dormitory (where residence is compulsory for freshmen) because, says the President, "We have felt, from the beginning the necessity of not including colored men. ... We have not thought it possible to compel men of different races to reside together." Mr. Bruce's reply has called forth some very favorable comments from the press. He says: "I have lived and labored in the South so long since my graduation from Harvard College over twenty years ago that, despite the newspapers, I had fondly cherished the illusion that, step by step with the unquestionable growth of liberal sentiment in the Southern States as a whole, New England was enriching rather than impoverishing her heritage. The policy of compulsory residence in the Freshman Halls is costly indeed if it is the thing that constrains Harvard to enter open-eyed and brusque upon a policy of racial discrimination. It ill becomes a great mother of culture avoidably to accentuate the consciousness of racial differences among Americans — that seedbed of so many strife and griefs. Not race, but culture, I had supposed is the basis of sound nationality. ..."

"To me whose personal indebtedness to Harvard is immeasurable, the university is neither a mere mechanism of instruction nor a social club, but a center of enlightenment and idealism and service rendered holy by aspiring centuries.

"Few words in the English language, I submit, are susceptible of more poignant abuse than two you have seen fit to employ. The first is 'race'; the second, 'necessity'. As the one is often nothing more than a term of social convenience, so the other is quite often a means to buttress prejudice."

Mr. Bruce adds that he applied to the University for admission for his son "in good faith and not for controversial purposes." The press reports that a petition signed by more than 100 Harvard graduates protesting against such a policy when last year two other Negro students were said to have been excluded had been submitted to the President sometime ago and that there had been considerable discussion of the question. The reaction of a large section of public opinion may be gained from comments in the press. The New York WORLD declared that the present Harvard administration has sacrificed the truest spiritual tradition of the University. Of a similar trend is the com-
ment of the New York EVENING POST which calls President Lowell inconsistent: "If it is not thought possible to compel men of different races to reside together, what about other races than the Negro? Is it thought possible to compel Jews and Gentiles — or even all Gentiles — to live together? The actual outcome of a literal application of his words would be to limit the freshman dormitories to members of a single race. . . . A significant fact in this policy of exclusion is that the objection to the Negro does not come particularly from Southern students. Only eighteen of the 983 freshmen of last year were from the South. Southern students go to Harvard knowing the traditional New England feeling towards the Negro. If they continue to go it is because, temporarily at least, they are willing to accept the principle of toleration. The objection that weighs with the Harvard authorities is the objection that comes from narrow-minded Northerners."

Representative Hamilton Fish, of New York, who is a war veteran and a graduate of Harvard, has made public a letter to President Lowell which includes the following statements: "The policy promulgated by you excluding from the freshman dormitories of Harvard all colored undergraduates contravenes, in my opinion, the traditions and ideals which have done so much to develop the greatness of our university as a seat of learning and as a liberal institution. . . .

"The few colored men who enter Harvard are educated and cultivated students seeking higher education and the opportunities for a liberal education. Can it be that these few men can so shock the susceptibilities of present-day Harvard undergraduates that they desire to deny them a right to live and to eat in the spacious dormitories? These colored students are not seeking to be introduced into the homes of their classmates or to attend their teas or dances or to obtrude where they are not wanted; all they ask is a right to live and let live, and to enjoy the same privileges as other undergraduates in purely academic affairs. . . ."

"Where is this system of proscription going to end? Are Asiatics to be discriminated against? Is it the same Harvard that conferred an honorary degree a few years ago on Booker T. Washington? Harvard is not a private school, but a great national university, with its gates wide open to all who can comply with the entrance requirements, based on scholarship, not on race, color or creed. . . ."

THE COLOR QUESTION AND OUR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Besides reports of missionaries from India, China, Japan, and other countries, here and there we get illuminating sidelights on the effect our race relations at home are having upon our participation in international affairs. Edwin L. James, special correspondent at Lausanne, reported in the NEW YORK TIMES of December 31 a summary of the project for a National Home for Armenians presented by Drs. James L. Barton, of the Near East Relief, W. W. Peet, of the American Board Mission in Constantinople, and George R. Montgomery of the Armenian America Society, and submitted to the Lausanne Conference by Mr. Child, U. S. official observer. The plan calls upon the Turks to set aside a territory of about 18,000 square miles for a National Armenian Home to be autonomous under the administration of the League of Nations. Mr. James reports: "One member of the Turkish delegation said in reply to this plan, 'We shall propose that America establish in the State of Texas a home for American Negroes.'"

When M. Clemenceau was visiting this country, he had occasion to deny
May 20, 1924

My dear Dean Flint:

I am calling a conference for Thursday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock to be held in my office. The purpose of calling this conference is to discuss the problem of housing negro students. I very much hope that it will be convenient for you to attend.

Cordially yours,

President.

Dean Edith Foster Flint
The University of Chicago
May 20, 1947

I am notifying you of a conference to be held at the University of California on June 30th, to discuss the problem of emergency education. I have been invited to attend and to bring up the problem of emergency education at the conference. I hope that you will be able to attend and to contribute to the conference.

Cordially yours,

[Signature]

President

[Institution Name]
May 8, 1924.

My dear Miss Breckinridge:

Your letter of April 30th raises a question about which I have thought much for a year, and on which I am very anxious that the position of the University should be exactly right when it is formulated.

That we may have a little more time to think through all the implications in the matter, may I suggest that you write to Miss Just that there is no rule in the University against colored women occupying rooms in University Halls, but that we have under careful consideration the question of the precise way in which we can make the most desirable provision for the very few colored women who apply for admission to the University, and inform her that she will hear from us again.

In reference to the whole policy involved, I will confer with you a little later.

Very truly yours,

Miss S. P. Breckinridge,
The University of Chicago.
May 8, 1934

My dear Miss Pritchard:

Your letter of April 30th refers a question about which I have been asked many times, and to which I am afraid I can give you no satisfactory answer at this time. I am very much interested in the position of the University of California at Berkeley, and I am anxious to know exactly what the University's plans are. I understand that you have a little more time to think about the matter, and I suggest that you write to me just after the change is made in the University's organization, occupying the position which will be vacated by the former president. I hope that we may have a little more time to think about the matter. I will be glad to help in any way I can to make the University's organization as satisfactory as possible. Please write to me as soon as possible.

In reference to the above position, I will

conform with your desire.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Miss E. P. Pritchard

The University of California

[Signature]
RACE OR CREED
NO BAR, HARVARD
OVERSEERS RULE

Cambridge, Mass., April 9.—(Special.)—Harvard will not bar Negroes from its freshman dormitories, according to a vote passed by the Harvard corporation today and approved by the board of overseers this afternoon. But the statement says further that “men of the white and colored races shall not be compelled to live and eat together, nor shall any man be excluded by reason of his color.” This would appear to mean that as an actual matter of practice the Negroes will not dwell in the dormitories.

Recalls Case of Bruce.

The committee named last June to study a means of admitting students for admission to the college also made its report today with the keynote that the university maintain its traditional policy of freedom from discrimination on grounds of race or religion.

The question of racial discrimination as it affects Negroes was brought up a number of months ago when President Lowell wrote to Roscoe Conkling Bruce that his son, a student at Exeter, could not hope to room in the freshman dormitories because he was a Negro. This caused wide criticism of Harvard's attitude in the matter which was joined in by alumni of the college, although President Lowell had his backers.

“No Racial Discrimination.”

The question of race limitation, claimed to be aimed at the Jews, first came up last spring and raged for such a long time that President Lowell appointed a committee of the faculty to study the situation. As to this the report says:

“Foremost, by reason of publicity and apparent urgency, among the matters to be examined by your committee was the question of racial proportion in the student body. The committee believes that if the intellectual unfitness can be eliminated and if our entrance requirements can be adjusted to the work of good schools now sending men to Harvard college, our whole problem can be met; and that the student body will be properly representative of all groups in our national life.

“Concerning proportional representation, your committee is unanimous in recommending that no departure be made from the policy that has so long approved itself, the policy of equal opportunity for all, regardless of race and religion. Any action liable to interpretation as an acceptance of the principle of racial discrimination would to many seem like a dangerous surrender of traditional ideals.

Raise Standard; Cut Numbers.

“Your committee is opposed also, under present conditions, to an arbitrary limitation of the number of students to be admitted, and to the policy of giving preference to sons of graduates. If the size of our freshman class is to be reduced this can best be accomplished by raising entrance tests.”
BY BOMB
JULIUS ROSENWALD
AND THE NEGRO

JULIUS Rosenwald for 12 years has been helping city Negroes, secure Y. M. C. A. buildings and country Negroes, schoolhouses. Stimulated by his sympathy and offers of money white and colored people working side by side have provided fourteen “Y” buildings. These cost $2,170,000 and serve a Negro urban population of 1,000,000. Colored and white people in co-operation have provided also 1400 schoolhouses requiring 3,500 teachers in the rural districts of fourteen Southern States. These schools cost about $5,000,000.

While the bulk of Mr. Rosenwald’s contribution to the “Y” and school work was his inspiration and encouragement of others, in the measurable form of cash he gave $1,350,000 or about 19% of the total of more than $7,000,000 thus far expended.

This great movement in behalf of a race has only begun. The “Y” and the schoolhouse campaigns are still going on, the latter in increasing volume.

THE Y. M. C. A. MOVEMENT

Mr. ROSENWALD’S offer in 1910 to help get “Y” buildings for Negroes was stimulated by an appealing need and by a belief that the money-raising campaigns, with white and colored men working in the same cause, would tend to promote friendly understanding and lessen race prejudice and hatred. Mr. Rosenwald desired to help bring about, as he said at the dedication of the Chicago building in 1913, “a universal acceptance that it is the individual and not the race that counts.” He believed every community with a large colored population should have a center for wholesome recreation including dormitory and restaurant facilities. Colored people alone were not able to provide such institutions. He felt it was the duty of white people, “irrespective of their religious beliefs,” to assist. He offered $25,000 to any city in the United States that would raise by popular subscription at least $75,000 additional.

The offer was made through the Y. M. C. A. so that a permanent organization would direct and oversee the campaigns and construction and by advice gained from experience guide the activities and maintenance of the buildings.

The money-raising campaigns were conducted under the direction of Mr. L. Wilber Messer and Mr. W. J. Parker, General Secretary and Business Manager, respectively, of the Chicago Y. M. C. A. They gave much of their time. Their only recompense was satisfaction from a good service. Dr. J. E. Moorland, Senior Secretary Colored Department International Committee Y. M. C. A., was their active executive officer in the field. White and black people worked in earnest eagerness giving and raising the necessary funds. By 1920 thirteen buildings had been provided, all but one (in Pittsburgh) completed. For good measure, a fourteenth building outside the limits of Mr. Rosenwald’s offer, but for which he contributed $25,000, had been completed in New York City for colored women and girls. The cities securing buildings are:

Atlanta        Cincinnati    New York
Baltimore      Columbus     Philadelphia
Brooklyn      Indianapolis  Pittsburgh
Chicago        Kansas City  St. Louis

Washington

203
NINE ROSENWALD Y. M. C. A. BUILDINGS

205
Of the total expenditure of $2,170,000 (an average of about $167,000 for each building) Mr. Rosenwald paid $325,000 or 15%. Other white friends gave 51%, colored 14% and property previously owned and used in the new work amounted to 20%. These figures exclude the New York building for women and girls because the several divisions of the cost are not available.

In the design of the “Y” buildings all the successful experience of the Association has been utilized. They equal in size, quality and variety of equipment, buildings which are erected to serve a white population of similar size. There are lobbies and lounging rooms; reading, study and correspondence rooms; billiard tables; bowling alleys; club rooms; restaurant with private dining rooms; gymnasiums; swimming pools and shower baths. Each building contains dormitories, housing from fifty to two hundred.

This equipment permits men and boys to use their leisure hours in ways which are pleasant and attractive, while at the same time contributing to physical, mental and moral welfare.

The Chairman of the Committees of Management and Executive Secretaries of the thirteen buildings for men and boys that are now in operation (Pittsburgh not yet in its new building) are named above.

With the ten-year campaign completed other cities desired buildings. The war time migration of Southern Negroes to Northern industrial centers caused changed conditions which led Mr. Rosenwald in 1920 to make a second offer, also through the Y. M. C. A. He proposed on July 6th to give $25,000 to any city that would raise not less than $125,000 additional, the increased amount being necessitated by rising building costs. This offer specified that each building must contain separate quarters for men and boys, standard gymnasium, swimming pool, class and club rooms, restaurant and not fewer than fifty dormitory rooms. Several cities had expressed a desire to secure buildings, but owing to excessive construction costs and adverse business conditions no city has so far met the condition. The cities whose interest influenced Mr. Rosenwald to make the second offer are Akron, O.; Dayton, O.; Detroit; Jersey City; Augusta, Ga.; Montclair, N. J.; Atlantic City; Orange, N. J.; Los Angeles; Nashville and Chicago for a
second building. Some of these cities already have secured building sites.

By request Mr. Rosenwald extended his offer to include another building for colored women and girls, this one in Philadelphia. Construction on it has already begun.

Mr. Messer, in commenting on the building project, said:

"The practical results which have followed the erection of these buildings have far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of Y. M. C. A. leaders. The spirit of universal brotherhood which characterizes the giver through these benefactions has been extended not only throughout the nations but throughout the world. Co-operative relations have been established between the white and colored population in the joint effort to secure funds for these buildings and by the co-operative, administrative and Association activities' relations between the two races. To use the words of one Association leader: 'Being a semi-southern city, we have been pleasantly surprised at the perfect cordiality, absence of racial differences, and helpful relationship between the directors, committeemen and employed officers of the city Association and of the branch for colored men and boys.' The Association in most of these cities has thus been able to pioneer organic and co-operative relationships between the races.

"The prophecy of George Foster Peabody has been fulfilled, who in sending congratulations to the Chicago Association in 1911 with reference to the Rosenwald financial offer, said: 'I am confident from long experience that few investments will be more helpful to the needy and worthy Negro and to our country than well equipped Association branches. Mr. Rosenwald has done a great public service.'"

At the dedication of the Chicago building in 1913 Mr. N. W. Harris, the Chicago banker, since deceased, one of the large donors to that enterprise, said:

"Mr. Rosenwald's gift will stimulate the race throughout the country. It will furnish many centers from which will radiate not only fresh hope but powerful educative and uplifting forces. I do not hesitate to say that Mr. Rosenwald's gift will prove to be the most important benefaction the colored race has received since the Emancipation Proclamation."

THE RURAL SCHOOL MOVEMENT

DURING the last eight years fourteen hundred "Rosenwald Schools" for Negroes have been built in rural districts of fourteen Southern States.

These represent a total investment of nearly five million dollars. Nine hundred of the schools are of the one or two-teacher type, built at relatively small average outlay. But fifty of them cost $10,000 or more apiece, in one case the expenditure being $104,000.

As now administered each school is located upon a good-sized plot of ground, the minimum requirement being two acres. The title to each piece of property is vested in the public. Each building has been constructed according to a definite plan suited to the site and particularly taking into consideration correct lighting. Each has been painted or stained outside and in. Each project has had the co-operation of four factors, the Negroes, their white neighbors and friends, public funds, town, county or state, and Mr. Rosenwald.

Construction in each State is under the general direction of the State Department of Public Education. Each co-operating State has a State Agent for Negro schools. In eight States there is also a State Building Agent whose entire time is given to this work. One state, in addition, has a special supervisor of Rosenwald Schools. Each building is inspected and approved by State officials before an allotment is made by The Julius Rosenwald Fund.

A fundamental condition of aid, from the beginning, has been that the Negroes, either by themselves, from white friends or from public funds, should provide an amount equal to, or larger than, that furnished by Mr. Rosenwald. As the plan has worked out, the Negroes have raised $1,250,000; interested white people have contributed directly $300,000 and, indirectly, have co-operated in public expenditures of $2,175,000; and Mr. Rosenwald has given $1,000,000.

This notable educational movement grew out of the thought of Dr. Booker T. Washington. One of his earliest convictions was that the Negro rural schools must be improved. An entirely unexpected benefaction opened the way to him to enlist the cooperation of Mr. Rosenwald toward this end. Before his death he was privileged to
see some of his dreams about these schools come true.

On August 12, 1912, Mr. Rosenwald celebrated his fiftieth birthday. He commemorated the event by gifts to various causes aggregating $687,000. Of this amount he gave Dr. Washington $25,000, to be apportioned among such offshoots of Tuskegee Institute as the latter might select. A distribution being made, Dr. Washington sought and obtained permission from Mr. Rosenwald to use a balance of $2,100 in an experiment in school building in six Negro rural communities of Alabama. An offer was made to each neighborhood of three hundred dollars for a schoolhouse, on condition that at least as much more be raised locally. The result was great enthusiasm, the securing from patrons and friends of the equivalent of $3,500 in cash, labor or material, the participation of the State of Alabama as a contributor, and the construction of six schoolhouses at a total cost of about $5,500.

The success of this experiment as an illustration of the possibilities of community co-operation, taken in connection with the enthusiastic response of the Negroes in the Y. M. C. A. campaign, led Mr. Rosenwald to offer similar aid toward the building of a hundred additional schoolhouses; then a second hundred, and a third; then three hundred at a time; and, finally, to put his contributions to this cause upon the basis of a yearly budget involving more than half a million dollars from him.

At first the administration of this aid was in charge of the Extension Division of Tuskegee Institute, under the general charge of Prof. C. J. Calloway, who had been active in a project for the improvement of rural school conditions among the Negroes of Macon County.

It was not long until the movement spread beyond the borders of Alabama where it originated. State after state made application for Rosenwald aid until the territory covered by school building projects included that of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

After the creation of The Julius Rosenwald Fund, in view of the widening of the scope of the undertaking, both as to area of operations and amount of money expended, it seemed on the whole desirable to establish a central office of administration. After conference with various leaders of educational movements in the South, such an office was opened at Nashville, Tennessee, and put in charge of Mr. S. L. Smith, who had been engaged for a number of years as a State Agent for Negro schools in Tennessee.

In 1919 a survey was made by Prof. F. B. Dresslar, of the Peabody College for Teachers, of about fifty school buildings which had been constructed in twenty counties in six states. This critical inspection showed that many of the schools were lacking in important particulars. Some had been built without proper window arrangement causing insufficient lighting and some were badly located as to drainage. Other faults noted made it clear that there was a need for detailed plans and specifications to be used by builders.

As the result of Dr. Dresslar’s recommendations, a series of such plans was prepared and published. For each teacher type of building two plans were drawn, one for a building designed to face east or west only, the other, north or south only. These plans immediately became popular, despite the fact that in some communities it was difficult to find men who knew how to read blue prints. A gratifying result was that they were also sought by the trustees of schools for whites, and, in a number of instances, were adopted, practically unchanged, as the plans of State or county for all rural schoolhouse construction.

The idea first was to build one teacher or two teacher schools. But early in the progress of the movement the tendency toward consolidation was noticed. Where two or three communities combined their efforts, they were able to secure a better building and get better equipment. In some cases the length of the school term was increased. The result was that a better class of teachers was attracted. Indeed, almost from the beginning the Rosenwald schools, because of their superiority, were preferred by teachers. Where a consolidated school was located near a village of some size, it was possible to combine the forces of town and country with satisfactory results.

The need of training teachers was foreseen, the Jeanes and Slater Funds helping
ROSENWALD RURAL SCHOOLS

The Old

Lawrence County, Mississippi

Henry County, Tennessee

Gloucester County, Virginia

Monroe County, North Carolina

The New
in one way or another to promote such training. To encourage the Rosenwald teachers, there were provisions for their instruction at Tuskegee and a few selected ones were sent to Hampton. Throughout the South the zeal for personal improvement has so increased among the Negro teachers that the summer schools everywhere are crowded with eager youth.

Some interesting social accomplishments of the new schoolhouses have been observed. People have moved into a neighborhood to be near the school. In many places new dwelling houses have been built in the vicinity. These two reflect the spirit of improvement since, almost without exception, they are being painted and cared for more than was previously customary. Longer time residents have freshened up their homes. The nearby churches have been painted and have secured better equipment to harmonize with the modern school desks and blackboards in which each new school takes such pride.

All of these things have contributed toward the encouragement of the community center idea. One of the notions which has been industriously urged by the school agents has been that the building should be used as much as possible. The result is that it has become a real center of the community life, furnishing a meeting place for clubs of various kinds, lodges and other organizations.

The spirit of co-operation thus developed, taken in connection with the friendly attitude of the white people, has had a marked influence in producing better race relations in a great many places in the South.

Commenting upon this work, whose progress he has carefully watched from the beginning, Dr. Wallace Buttrick, President of the General Education Board, says:

"The contributions of Mr. Julius Rosenwald toward the construction of rural school buildings for Negroes have been one of the great factors in the development of rural schools for the race. His spirit in doing this work, and the method which he has adopted have both contributed to the success of the plan. His spirit at once awakened the sympathetic interest of the white people and inspired the colored people."

Many Negro leaders have recorded their impressions of these two movements. "The work cannot be estimated in figures or words," is the favoring comment of Secretary James Weldon Johnson of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Dr. Carter G. Woodson recognizes "a constructive program founded upon sound policy." Hon. J. C. Napier watches developments "with great interest and much satisfaction," and Mrs. Mary B. Talbert praises "wonderful gifts" which show "loyalty to an oppressed race and a desire to erase the many handicaps which we necessarily have, having been so short a time out of bondage."

THE BLACK STAR LINE

W. E. B. DuBois

THE main economic venture of Marcus Garvey was the Black Star Line.

This steamship venture was the foundation stone of Garvey's rise to popularity among Negroes. African migration is a century old and a pretty thoroughly discredited dream. Autonomous African Negro States have been forecast by scores of Negro leaders and writers. But a definite plan to unite Negrodon by a line of steamships was a brilliant suggestion and Garvey's only original contribution to the race problem. But, asked the critic, can it be done? Has Garvey the business sense, can he raise the capital, can he gather the men?

The answer lies in the history of the Black Star fleet. The Yarmouth was a steamer of 1,452 gross tons, built in 1887. The Black Star Line bought this boat in 1919 and in its report for the year 1920, it was put down as worth $178,156.36. At the Orr trial, Garvey swore under oath that he paid $140,000 cash for it. We will tell the rest of this story in Garvey's own words*:

We contracted to bring a carload of whis-