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EDUCATIONAL BOARDS AND FOUNDATIONS, 1922-1924

By

HENRY R. EVANS

EDITORIAL DIVISION, BUREAU OF EDUCATION

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EDUCATIONAL BOARDS AND FOUNDATIONS

By HENRY R. EVANS

Editorial Division, Bureau of Education

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GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

The General Education Board has, since its foundation in 1902, to July 1, 1924, appropriated \$116,727,895.38 for various phases of educational endeavor. Of this sum, \$59,313,857.68 was paid to or set aside for colleges and other institutions for whites, \$6,902,813.91 for educational institutions for negroes; and \$999,207.09 for miscellaneous objects.¹

The sum of \$11,370,260.39 was appropriated by the board for the year ended June 30, 1924. Of this amount, \$4,683,333 represents appropriations from principal and \$6,686,927.39 appropriations from income.

The income receipts of the General Education Board were as follows: Balance, July 1, 1923, \$9,240,224.48; proceeds of sale of real estate, \$342,502.22; refunds on account of other payments made in previous years, \$17,590.85; income for the year, \$6,361,821.04. Total, \$15,962,139.29.

The statement of disbursements of income for educational purposes is as follows:

For whites.—Art exhibition of work of Professor Cizek's pupils \$5,000. Colleges and schools: Endowment and general purposes, \$1,113,241.94; to increase teachers' salaries, \$667,203.58; fellowships and scholarships, \$63,151.84. Indiana demonstration county educational units, \$31,966.88; Indiana State department of education, \$6,000; Kentucky Educational Association, \$2,281.05; Lincoln School, \$166,624.64; medical schools, \$1,874,098.23; professors of secondary education, \$55,897.94; rural school agents, \$83,617.67; State agents

¹ Data compiled from report filed with the Secretary of the Interior.

for secondary education, \$59,714.67; teachers' certification law of Indiana, \$793.69; vocational arts survey, \$5,735.70.

For negroes.—Colleges and schools: Endowment and general purposes, \$389,376.34; to increase teachers' salaries, \$89,000. County training schools, \$89,732.06; critic teachers, \$11,848.53; expenses of students at summer schools, \$7,249.24; John F. Slater fund, \$17,657.05; medical schools, \$160,777.53; negro rural school fund, \$77,050; rural school agents, \$70,541.60; scholarships, \$450; summer schools, \$33,874.52.

Miscellaneous.—American Classical League, \$32,005.24; Bureau of Educational Measurements, \$1,953.66; conferences, \$2,051.79; division of educational relations, \$2,730.16; educational investigation and research, \$100.28; general survey of educational conditions and needs in Indiana, \$33.95; improvement of accounting systems in educational institutions, \$4,711.70; national committee on mathematical requirements, \$19,228.30; public-school finance, \$18,750; report on medical education, \$4,799.87; rural-school supervision, \$20,014.90; study of distribution of physicians in the United States, \$4,686.62; study of museums, \$16,966.95; survey of Greenwich (Conn.) public schools, \$148.09; surveys (miscellaneous), \$45,498.85. Total, \$5,256,565.06. Administration, \$313,870.98. Grand total, \$5,570,436.04.

Income on hand June 30, 1924, as accounted for on balance sheet, \$10,391,703.25.

President: Wickliffe Rose, 61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Secretary: Abraham Flexner, 61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

The activities of the Rockefeller Foundation for 1924 are summarized as follows by George E. Vincent, president of the foundation:²

During the year 1924 the International health board, the China medical board, the division of medical education, and the division of studies of the Rockefeller Foundation (1) underwrote to the amount of \$350,000 a plan for publishing an international abstract journal of the biological sciences; (2) began issuing bulletins which report progress in medical education in many countries; (3) helped to spread internationally knowledge about medical equipment and teaching methods through surveys by staff members, commissions of scientists, visiting professors, and traveling fellows; (4) hastened developments in the medical schools of the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Wales, Montreal, McGill, São Paulo, Hongkong, and Siam, and of the American University at Beirut; (5) maintained a modern medical school and teaching hospital in Peking; (6) aided 3 other medical schools and 17 hospitals in China; (7) helped to improve the teaching of physics, chemistry, and biology in two Chinese and nine foreign institutions in China and in the Government University in Siam; (8) had a part in the development of professional training for sanitarians and hygienists at Harvard University and

² Rockefeller Foundation: A Review for 1924, p. 48. New York, 1925.

in schools and institutes in London, Prague, Warsaw, and São Paulo; (9) gave funds for nursing education at Yale University and in schools and hospitals in Brazil, France, Yugoslavia, Poland, and the Philippines; (10) kept a mobile staff on guard against yellow fever in Mexico and Central America; (11) at the request of Brazil joined in an attack upon this disease from 11 centers along the northern coast; (12) helped to show the possibilities of malaria control in 13 American States and made malaria surveys or studies in Haiti, Porto Rico, Nicaragua, Brazil, Italy, Palestine, Queensland, and the Philippines; (13) either continued or began antihookworm work in conjunction with 32 States and countries in the West Indies, Central America and Mexico, South America, Europe, and the Far East; (14) contributed to the budgets of rural health services in 207 counties in 24 American States and in New Brunswick, Brazil, France, and Czechoslovakia; (15) continued to aid the epidemiological intelligence service of the health section of the League of Nations; (16) contributed to the League of Nations' international study tours or interchanges for 99 health officers from 20 countries; (17) provided directly or indirectly fellowships for 864 individuals of 33 different nations; (18) lent staff members and made minor gifts to many Governments and institutions for various kinds of counsel and aid; (19) assisted mental-hygiene projects both in the United States and in Canada, demonstrations in dispensary development in New York City, the growth of antituberculosis work in France, and other undertakings in public health, medical education, and allied fields.

During the year 1924, 864 individuals from 33 different countries received from the foundation some form of fellowship stipend, either directly through a board or indirectly through an independent administrative agency. The total amount expended upon fellowships for the year was \$585,148.

The income from investments was a little more than eight millions, of which \$7,288,823 was required to meet the obligations which came due during the year.

President: George E. Vincent, 61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Secretary: Edwin R. Embree, 61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

THE CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK

The Carnegie Corporation comprises two trusts, as follows: One for the promotion and dissemination of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States and one for like objects in Canada and other British dominions. According to the report of President F. P. Keppel for the year ended September 30, 1924, the assets of the corporation on October 1, 1923, amounted to \$133,659,024.17, of which \$124,936,274.44 constituted the value of the original endowment and the remainder cash and securities accumulated out of the income. During the year the income of the corporation was \$7,397,714.13. During the year ending September 30, 1924, the corporation expended \$12,948,619.10 for educational and other endeavors in the United States. Of this total, \$12,349,110.72 was based on grants voted by the trustees in previous years. For the furtherance of knowledge and understanding in Canada and other British dominions the amount paid out was \$89,399.29, of

which \$29,500 was based on grants voted in previous years. During the same period grants were voted from income of the principal fund amounting to \$2,448,540.94, of which \$1,615,599.98 was absolute and \$808,940.96 was conditional. For the fund applicable elsewhere than in the United States of America the total of grants was \$757,575.01.

During the foregoing fiscal year the corporation made "the largest distribution of funds in its history and at the same time increased its obligations by the smallest annual sum since the year of its organization." Carnegie Institute, of Pittsburgh, received \$16,327,376.25, of which sum \$8,000,000 was paid over to the Pittsburgh authorities in June, 1924. Other grants are as follows:

National Research Council and National Academy of Sciences, \$5,000,000; educational institutions in eastern Canada, \$3,000,000; Institute of Economics, \$1,650,000; National Bureau of Economic Research, \$150,000; Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities, \$62,500; Food Research Institute, located at Stanford University, California; \$704,000; American Law Institute, engaged in formulating a restatement of the law, \$1,075,000; Johns Hopkins Medical School for an outpatient building and diagnostic clinic, \$2,000,000; New York Academy of Medicine, \$1,000,000.

American Library Association, for general support and for the conduct of certain special activities, \$164,100; Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, to aid in publishing an economic and social history of the World War, \$350,000; Harvard University, for the training of personnel for museum service, \$100,000; Institute of International Education, \$182,500; Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, \$108,000; University of California, for a study of pyorrhea and its possible relation to other human maladies, \$85,000; National Institute of Public Administration, \$40,000; committee on legal aid work, \$85,000; Union University for the Albany Medical College, \$52,500; Junior College, St. John's, Newfoundland, \$75,000, and University of King's College, for endowment, \$600,000 (part of \$3,000,000 gift for education in eastern Canada); and to various agencies for research in insulin, \$43,000.

President: Frederick P. Keppel, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Secretary: James Bertram, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, in its report for the year ending June 30, 1924, further develops the foundation's plan of insurance and annuities, through the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association, and presents the current results of a continuous study of pension systems. During the year the

trustees received a total income of \$1,355,193.54 for general purposes, in addition to \$55,412.24 from the endowment of the division of educational inquiry, \$755,193.54 from the general endowment and \$600,000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York on account of its appropriation of \$600,000 a year for 10 years. The current expenditures were as follows: (a) General endowment.—Retiring allowances and pensions in institutions on the associated list, \$1,069,315; retiring allowances and pensions granted to individuals, \$95,514.84; total retiring allowances and pensions, \$1,164,829.84. Expenses of administration, \$66,013.10; publication, \$5,399.62; total, \$71,412.72. (b) Division of educational inquiry.—General, \$11,814.85; study of legal education, \$9,185.47; study of training of teachers, \$3,361.76; study of dental education, \$3,503.85; study of intercollegiate athletics, \$456.47; study of education in the Maritime Provinces, \$575.01; total, \$27,747.39. Grand total, \$1,263,989.95.

The list of institutions associated with the foundation was increased by the addition of George Peabody College for Teachers, on November 2, 1923; the University of Colorado and the University of British Columbia, on May 2, 1924.

The executive committee decided—

That war service with the United States Food Administration, the Council of National Defense, the Belgian Relief Commission, and Y. M. C. A. work with the American Expeditionary Force should be counted as professional; that involuntary discontinuance of teaching because of war conditions should not terminate a teacher's expectations from the foundation; that service with foreign governments, or as secretary to the governor of a State, or as city manager could not be counted as professional, but did not terminate expectations from the foundation; and that teachers who are primarily professional practitioners and officers holding professional titles, but receiving no compensation from their universities, have no expectations from the foundation.

Bar-admission requirements and the status of dental education are discussed in the report. Pension systems and pension legislation in this and other countries are considered at length, with emphasis on the activities of the National Educational Association with regard to teachers' retirement, etc. A plea for optimism in education is made; the results of our last half-century's progress in organized education are set forth; and the simplification of our "complex educational machine" is urged.

President: Henry S. Pritchett, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Secretary: Clyde Furst, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

JEANES FUND

The Anna T. Jeanes Fund was established for the improvement of negro rural schools. According to information furnished by Dr. James H. Dillard, president, the fund cooperated during the session

ending June 30, 1924, with public-school superintendents in 289 counties in 15 States.

The 302 supervising teachers,³ who are paid partly by the counties and partly through the Jeanes Fund, visited regularly in these counties 9,928 country schools, making in all 41,212 visits, and raising for the purpose of school improvement \$502,972. The total amount of salary paid to the supervising teachers was \$252,574, of which the sum of \$144,423 was paid by the public-school authorities and \$108,151 through the Jeanes Fund.

These traveling teachers, who work under the direction of the county superintendents, do all in their power to assist and encourage the rural teachers. They introduce simple home industries into the small country schools; give talks and lessons on sanitation, cleanliness, etc.; promote the improvement of schoolhouses and school grounds; and organize clubs for the betterment of the school and neighborhood.

President: James H. Dillard, Charlottesville, Va.

Secretary: John T. Emien, Fourth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

JOHN F. SLATER FUND

The following appropriations covering the year 1923-24 were made by the education committee of the John F. Slater Fund: County training schools, \$25,000; special work, \$2,000; city schools, \$2,500; Hampton Institute, \$5,000; Tuskegee Institute, \$5,000; private secondary schools, \$12,500; colleges, \$16,200; total, \$68,800. Statistics showing the work of the county training schools for the session ending 1924 are as follows: Number of schools, 204; number of teachers, 1,297; pupils in high-school grades, 6,189; salaries from public-tax funds, \$594,268; salaries through State board, \$69,300; average amount for salaries from public funds, \$2,913; amount contributed by General Education Board for building and equipment, \$54,292. Total amount for session 1923-24 for all purposes from public-tax funds, \$726,126.

These county training schools are a significant feature in the work of negro education in the South. Sixty-six of these schools in 1923-24 had teachers' homes and 47 had dormitories. Nearly all had boarders in near-by homes. "It is becoming evident," say the Proceedings and Reports for 1924, "that these training schools will ultimately become high schools. A few of them have already established a four-year high-school course." The schools are located in

³ Including nine State supervising teachers. Five counties had two Jeanes teachers, and one county had three. Two teachers worked in two counties.

⁴ Proc. and Reports of the John F. Slater Fund for the year ending Sept. 30, 1923.

Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Appropriations amounting to \$4,500 (\$2,000 being contributed by the General Education Board) were made to local boards of education for the promotion of industrial work in 26 schools, these appropriations being made "with the understanding that at least an equal amount should be devoted to this purpose from public-school funds."

The schools benefiting by these appropriations are located in Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas.

President: James H. Dillard, Box 418, Charlottesville, Va.

Secretary: Gertrude C. Mann, Box 418, Charlottesville, Va.

PHELPS-STOKES FUND

The Phelps-Stokes Fund, established under the will of Caroline Phelps Stokes, who died in 1909, was incorporated in 1911. The act of incorporation directs the trustees to use the income for "the erection or improvement of tenement-house dwellings in New York City and for educational purposes in the education of negroes, both in Africa and the United States, North American Indians, and needy and deserving white students." The capital of the fund is approximately \$1,000,000.

According to data furnished by Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, president, the chief activity of the corporation during the biennium under review has been the educational survey of East Africa, made in cooperation with the British Colonial Office, the International Education Board, and foreign mission societies of Great Britain.

A commission on education in East Africa was organized in the fall of 1923, with Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, educational director of the Phelps-Stokes fund, as chairman. This commission had the active support of the British Colonial Office, which appointed Maj. H. Vischer, secretary of its advisory committee on education in Tropical Africa, to accompany it on its travels. The report of the commission, entitled "Education in East Africa," has been published, which in scope is similar to the report on West, South, and Equatorial Africa, described in the last biennial survey of the Bureau of Education.

The Phelps-Stokes Fund has encouraged the visits of African teachers and workers to America, and some 25 or more have already come to see what is being done in American schools, especially in such institutions as Hampton and Tuskegee and the negro rural schools in the South.

The fund has undertaken to make a resurvey of negro colleges in the United States, including all institutions which give collegiate and professional training of advanced character to colored students. The study will be made in the winter of 1925-26, in cooperation with the Association of Negro Colleges and other organizations.

In addition to the support of the African education commissions and related activities, the Phelps-Stokes Fund has continued to make small appropriations (usually in amounts ranging from \$200 to \$2,000) to schools and other organizations for negroes, and to various agencies working for improved race relations.

President: Anson Phelps Stokes, 1767 Q Street NW., Washington, D. C.

Secretary: I. N. Phelps-Stokes, 100 William Street, New York, N. Y.

BARON DE HIRSCH FUND

The Baron de Hirsch Fund was organized on March 13, 1890, and incorporated on February 12, 1891, under the New York membership corporations law, for the purpose of Americanizing and assimilating the immigrants with the masses and teach them to become good and self-supporting citizens, and to prevent, by all proper means, their congregating in large cities. The endowment fund given by the Baron and Baroness de Hirsch amounts now to \$3,800,000.

The activities of the fund are as follows: (1) The promotion of agricultural instruction through subsidies to the National Farm School at Doylestown, Pa., and the granting of scholarships to Jewish young men at the State Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, Long Island, N. Y., as well as other New York State agricultural schools. These are substitutes for the Baron de Hirsch Agricultural School, formerly maintained by the fund for many years at Woodbine, N. J. (2) Aid to agriculturists by way of selection of farm lands and loans on real or chattel security through the Jewish Agricultural Society. (3) Baron de Hirsch Trade School, New York City, which offers to Jewish young men free instruction in the following trades: Machinery, plumbing, electrical, sign painting, printing, automechanics, and operating engineering. (4) Immigration port work through subsidized societies located in New York and Baltimore.

The fund has latterly concentrated more on trade and agricultural instruction and extensive aid to farmers and given up some of its pioneer Americanization work and charitable pecuniary aid.

President: S. G. Rosenbaum, 207 West Twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

Secretary: Max J. Kohler, 253 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION

The American-Scandinavian Foundation, was endowed in 1911 by the late Niels Poulson, with an annual income of \$20,000 or more "to maintain an interchange of students and teachers, and to support other forms of educational intercourse between the United States and Scandinavia." Its income from endowment is supplemented by annual dues of members of the foundation and contributions from private individuals and business houses for special purposes. During the past 13 years the foundation has awarded stipends to 350 students. From 1919 to 1925 it has conducted an annual exchange of 20 American, 10 Swedish, 5 Norwegian, and 5 Danish students, awarding to each of these a stipend of \$1,000. Beginning with the year 1925 there was incorporated a new student program of industrial apprentice fellowships, which will bring to the United States a number of Scandinavian students for practical studies in American industries.

President: Hamilton Holt, 25 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

Secretary: James Creese, 25 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

AMERICAN FIELD SERVICE FELLOWSHIPS FOR FRENCH UNIVERSITIES

The American Field Service Fellowships for French Universities is administered by the Institute of International Education, with headquarters in New York City. Its purpose is to endow fellowships for American students in French universities; to increase appreciation of French learning; to secure an occasional fellowship in America for a French student; and to foster international understanding. Eleven awards of fellowships were made for the year 1925-26.

President: Paul D. Cravath, 52 William Street, New York, N. Y.

Secretary: Stephen P. Duggan, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

JUILLARD MUSICAL FOUNDATION

The Juillard Musical Foundation, established by gift of the late Augustus D. Juillard, awards fellowships for advanced study to qualified music students of American birth or citizenship, preferably over 16 and under 30 years of age, who are required to study under the direct auspices of the foundation in New York City. The amount received from the estate of Mr. Juillard is over \$13,000,000, the income of which is expended under the direction of a board of trustees.

The foundation grants scholarships to American students in schools and colleges of America to pay for tuition in whole or part.

Scholarship students must be in the third or fourth year of a regular course. The foundation assists musical organizations and movements that are rendering good service and that are not operating for profit.

President: Frederick A. Juillard, 11 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

Secretary: Eugene A. Noble, 49 East Fifty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

COMMISSION FOR RELIEF IN BELGIUM EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION

The Commission for Relief in Belgium Educational Foundation during the year 1924, continued its graduate exchange fellowships, with 32 Belgian students, including 8 renewals, of the 1924-25 group in the United States; and 10 American students, including 3 renewals, of the 1924-25 group in Belgium. Among the other activities of the commission were continued financial aid to the Universities of Brussels and Louvain and the school of mines, and support of three Belgian visiting professorships to the United States and two American visiting professorships to Belgium; made a gift of 617,872 francs to the École Supérieure de Jeunes Filles for the purchase of a building in Brussels; made an initial grant of 40,000 francs to the Cercle des Alumni de la Fondation Universitaire of Belgium for its general expenses; and expended \$45,527 on account of the foundation's earlier appropriation of \$50,000 for steel book stacks for the University of Louvain library building.

President: Perrin C. Galpin, 42 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Secretary: Belle S. Collins, Ben Hur Building, Crawfordsville, Ind.

KAHN FOUNDATION FOR THE FOREIGN TRAVEL OF AMERICAN TEACHERS

The Kahn Foundation for the foreign travel of American teachers was organized in New York City on January 6, 1911. The founder was Albert Kahn, of Paris. The essential object of the foundation is "to enable men of proved intellectual attainments to enjoy, during one year or more, sufficient leisure and freedom from all professional pursuits or preoccupations and to enter into personal contact with men and countries they might otherwise never have known." The stipend of the single Kahn fellowship awarded for the year 1925-26 was \$5,000.

President: Edward D. Adams, 598 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Secretary: Frank D. Fackenthal, Substation 84, New York, N. Y.

COMMONWEALTH FUND

The Commonwealth Fund, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1924, continued its activities in the field of child welfare. The child health demonstrations in Fargo, N. Dak., completed its second year on December 31; those in Athens, Ga., and Rutherford County, Tenn., were begun in January, 1924. The fourth and last of these demonstrations was made in Marion County, Oreg., on February 1, 1925. Work in child guidance and demonstrations of visiting teachers were carried on in various cities. Support was voted to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University toward the training of psychiatrists and two fellowships of \$3,500 were maintained "in connection with the demonstration clinics operated by the national committee for mental hygiene, for psychiatrists who wish to secure practical experience in child-guidance work."

Nineteen grants, totaling \$293,106.03, were approved by the board, 8 of which were for projects relating to child welfare and 11 for a variety of purposes.

President: Max Farrand, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Secretary: Samuel P. Capen, University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.

ENGINEERING-ECONOMICS FOUNDATION

The Engineering-Economics Foundation is "a research foundation established on university principles." It is a private institution, supported by private funds, and is in contact with universities, research foundations, professional schools and colleges, both in the United States and foreign countries.

To quote from one of its publications:

The foundation works in the field, where the men are engaged in the actual personal problems of their daily work, not in academic halls, where men are concerned with the problems of preparing for practice. In other words, the foundation is decentralized, not centralized. It works in three divisions: (1) The civilian staff college division; (2) the division of industrial staff education; (3) the extension division.

Staff education, as provided by the foundation, is concerned with providing, in advance of emergency, the only insurance which will give protection against confusion in emergency—that, in this case, is the organized knowledge and skill required to carry on civilian (nonmilitary) staff work of direction and plan in time of emergency, be it national emergency—fire, flood, earthquake, tornado, pestilence, famine, war, or economic emergency—defined as dislocation of the normal processes of supply and demand.

President: Hollis Godfrey, 3 Joy Street, Boston, Mass.

Secretary: Charles E. Eyanson, 3 Joy Street, Boston, Mass.

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

The Julius Rosenwald Fund was incorporated in 1917, under the laws of the State of Illinois, for charitable, scientific, educational, and religious purposes. Its total expenditures for such causes up to and including June 30, 1925, has been \$2,856,063.24. The most conspicuous activity of the fund has been in connection with aiding in the construction of rural schools for negroes in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

President: Julius Rosenwald, Homan Avenue and Arthington Street, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary: Frances W. Shepardson, Homan Avenue and Arthington Street, Chicago, Ill.