

May 2, 1967

F I N A L R E P O R T T O

The Presiding Bishop, and

The Board of Directors of the American Church Institute

R E G A R D I N G

The American Church Institute and Its Relationship with
Its Affiliated Colleges

For sixty years the American Church Institute has been providing financial assistance, advice and moral encouragement to schools and colleges concerned primarily with education for Negroes. From time to time the Institute has been subject to study and review, and recommendations have been made for changes in its emphasis and in its structural organization. More recently, following several proposals by its Director that a similar study should be made and following questions that were raised by the Program and Budget Committee of the General Convention, a special committee on the American Church Institute was appointed by the Presiding Bishop with the request that "it examine the current situation of the ACI, its colleges, and the society which they serve, in order to make recommendations to [the Presiding Bishop] and to the Board of the ACI on the future relation of the National Church to it and to its colleges." The committee was requested to complete its report by the spring of 1967.

The report represents the results of the committee's deliberations and investigations. It is divided into three parts. The first includes some historical and statistical background information. The second offers observations and recommendations, and the third provides additional data in the form of appendices.

The recommendations propose -

1. That steps be taken as early as practicable to dissolve the American Church Institute for Negroes.



2. That for the 1968-70 triennium the total of the funds appropriated by the Executive Council of the Episcopal Church be at least as large as the total of the funds appropriated during the current triennium of 1965-67 for the collective benefit of Saint Augustine's College, Saint Paul's College and Voorhees College.
3. That, pending a possible restructuring of the Executive Council, an Advisory Committee on Higher Education be appointed by the Presiding Bishop, be provided with adequate financial support and appropriate staff, be attached to the Home Department, and be charged with responsibilities for studying and recommending the effective place of the Episcopal Church in and its proper concerns for higher education, and further be charged with the responsibilities, not limited to but including:
 - (a) making grants from funds appropriated by the Executive Council during the triennium of 1968-70 to Saint Augustine's College, Saint Paul's College and Voorhees College; and
 - (b) establishing the bases on which future grants after 1970 will be made to these three colleges and to other activities related to higher education.
4. That in the event that funds are made available from the United Thank Offering for the use of Saint Augustine's College, Saint Paul's College and Voorhees College during the triennium 1968-70, priority in the use of the funds be given to studies conducted by the colleges themselves; and

That such studies by the colleges should be conducted in depth, should consider the social needs that each college can best fulfill, its goals, the structural changes that it must effect and the measures that it must pursue to attain these goals; and further

That the recommendations and results of these studies be considered in the allocation of funds in the years following 1970.

Respectfully submitted,

The Rt. Rev. Walter C. Klein,
Chairman

Thomas P. Govan *

Mrs. Seaton G. Bailey

Charles R. Lawrence

William H. Brown

Samuel Proctor

Ben F. Cameron, Jr.

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* Dr. Govan wishes to be recorded as not supporting recommendation number 1.

Part I

BACKGROUND

Historical Perspective - To appreciate the ACI, as the American Church Institute is colloquially identified, it should be considered in the perspective of the history of higher education in the United States. From this perspective one is better able to identify some of the social movements that have affected and are influencing the education of Negroes.

As in medieval times when the Roman Catholic Church exerted a directing influence in the creation of the first universities, various reformed communions later demonstrated their concerns for education by providing the stimulating and controlling force in the founding of eight of the nine colleges in the American colonies chartered prior to the Revolution. In two of these, the College of William and Mary and King's College (now known as Columbia University), the Episcopalians comprised the sponsoring groups.

To provide for an educated clergy and to provide for a citizenry capable of assuming responsibilities in the body politic, and with a certain amount of religious rivalry, the denominations continued to found colleges throughout the nineteenth century at a rate higher in proportion to population than any other nation has known. From the Atlantic, over the Appalachians, across the plains to the Pacific, colleges blossomed and wilted; some survived but most, at least four-fifths, succumbed to the vagaries of educational life by either closing their doors entirely or merging their meager resources with some other equally impoverished enterprise.

The efforts of the Episcopalians, although on a scale somewhat more modest than, for example, the Baptists, Methodists or Presbyterians, suffered a similar fate. Over sixty colleges were sponsored by Episcopalians of which more than half no longer exist, and of those in existence only a small percentage retain an identified church relationship.

Despite the great efforts of the denominations in founding colleges their religious influence was not limited in higher education to the church related institutions. The state universities during their early years, beginning with the universities of Georgia and North Carolina, followed the general traditions of the church colleges even in some cases to the point of appointing clergymen as presidents. Only after the Civil War did the two-hundred year curricular and religious patterns of collegiate education in this country begin to change markedly.

Innumerable forces converged at this time to cause alterations in the social structure of the United States and to require a different pattern of higher education. The industrial development, the advances of science and technology, the growth of specialization and professionalism, the burgeoning wealth of individuals and corporations, the introduction of advanced studies and research, the recognition of the needs for education in the "agricultural and mechanical arts" - these and other factors pointed the direction to our present day large, influential and powerful independent universities and state universities, and the rapidly expanding state colleges.

Currently there are well over 2,200 recognized collegiate institutions of all kinds in this country of which some eight hundred are considered to be church related. Only a few years ago the church related and independent colleges enrolled approximately seventy per cent of the students; today the figures are reversed and the public colleges and universities enroll over two-thirds of a larger total collegiate population, while the church related have less than twenty per cent of the total.

Development of Colleges for Negro Youth - Immediately following the cessation of hostilities in the 1860's and consistent with their concerns for and involvement in education, the various religious denominations again assumed

its responsibility for Negroes, through an organization called the Protestant Episcopal Freedman's Commission to Colored People. A year later this became the Commission on Work Among Colored People and finally the Commission on Negro Work. In 1904 the Commission was dissolved, and its duties committed to the Board of Missions. This body enlisted the help of churchmen both North and South in the making of a special study of the problem. They came to the conclusion that to serve the Negro population best "a small autonomous body of twelve churchmen should be established to make a specialty of Negro work and to be called the American Church Institute for Negroes." This organization was incorporated under the laws of Virginia in 1906. Its original charter was never amended (see Appendix A).

During this period of the late 1800's financial assistance was made available to various institutions through subscriptions and funds secured from the Board of Missions. By 1900 the total had reached only \$60,000, for all institutions, including such non-Episcopal related institutes as Hampton and Tuskegee.

The American Church Institute - One of the early desires of the proponents of the American Church Institute for Negroes, as it was then known and is still officially incorporated, was "to help support an Institute School in every Southern Diocese." It was assumed that this approach would lead to an increase in the number of Negro clergy and correspondingly in the number of Negro communicants. During its sixty-year history the ACI has assisted schools in all but two of the Southern states at one time or another for a total of 23 institutions. Of these "some have [subsequently] been merged with other institutions, others have been taken over by the states as their interest in Negro education advanced. The need for others has been eliminated as the communities assumed their responsibility."

In writing about the ACI on his retirement in 1940 after 26 years as Director, the Rev. Robert W. Patton reported that between 1906 and 1940 the Board of Missions and the National Council had appropriated about \$3.4 million of the entire receipts of \$7 million received by the ACI for its affiliated schools. In this same period he indicated that the schools had received some \$6.5 million from all other sources.

Since 1940 the sums distributed by the ACI have been increased to such an extent that the funds now granted to the three currently affiliated colleges total about a half million dollars a year. This does not include grants made from the United Thank Offering.

Appendices are attached to provide clarification of these facts. Appendix B presents a statement of the appropriations by the Executive Council for the ACI institutions for selected years since 1945. Appendix C contains a record of the contributions for the past three years to the colleges by ACI. Appendix D presents a statement of total appropriations for the three colleges from UTO. Appendices E, F and G present statements (prepared by the colleges) of sources of income for Saint Augustine's, Saint Paul's and Voorhees colleges respectively for selected years since 1945.

These appendices reconfirm a comment included in the April 28, 1948 report presented by the Rt. Rev. Malcolm Endicott Peabody in which he stated that "the Institute is in the anomalous position of annually putting thousands of dollars for running expenses, and proposing to spend tens of thousands of dollars in capital funds in behalf of institutions to which their own local dioceses are giving barely token support." The only difference now is that the figures are in the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Present Status of Colleges Traditionally for Negroes - In a speech presented at the dedication of several new buildings on the Fayetteville State College campus this past fall, John F. Potts, President of Voorhees College noted that until recently some of the financial difficulties that the predominantly Negro colleges faced were the result of (1) little alumni support, (2) interest of foundations and philanthropy primarily in stronger institutions, (3) concern of the National Science Foundation and other agencies of the Federal government in institutions of prestige, (4) employment

possibilities in business and industry frequently limited to graduates of stronger institutions, and (5) location of most of the colleges in a section of the country that had lagged behind the rest of the country in economic development and thus in support of higher education.

He then contrasted the developments of the past several years: (1) national attention now directed to these colleges, (2) increase in legislation favoring these institutions, (3) unprecedented increase in college enrollments, (4) interest of business and industry in making contributions and recruiting Negro personnel, and (5) social and economic changes taking place in the South.

Among the items that have added to the increased public attention noted by Dr. Potts has been the book written by Earl J. McGrath entitled The Predominantly Negro Colleges and Universities in Transition (1965) and financed by the Carnegie Corporation. Dr. McGrath and his associates studied 123 predominantly Negro colleges of which 51 are public and 72 are private. Most of these institutions are an outgrowth of the missionary movement of the American churches, of the land-grant legislation of the nineteenth century, of the development of normal schools, and more recently of the junior college movement.

From this and other studies it is apparent that as a group the traditionally or predominantly Negro colleges have insufficient endowment and income, low tuition charges and high percentage of students receiving financial aid, low salaries and high teaching loads, inadequate physical facilities and insufficient library holdings and teaching aids, and enrollments frequently too small for efficient operation and stimulating intellectual environments, as well as lack of sufficient and competent administrative personnel. The students generally come from large families with limited

financial means; they score low on national aptitude tests and have had inadequate academic elementary and secondary training; and partially, as a consequence, they have low economic and cultural expectations. Although emerging occupational openings are beginning to change the pattern of their vocational aspirations a majority of undergraduates still plan on teaching as a career.

These are fragile institutions with limited resources and yet they have withstood shockwaves of high intensity; including, the civil rights movement, an occupational revolution with technological unemployment, increased migration and urbanization, severe shortages of teachers, financial inflation, and waves of students from the increased birth rate. With respect to the national birth rate, which appears to be levelling, it is of interest to note that in 1910 of all the Negroes in the United States 80 per cent lived in 11 Southern states, and 90 per cent of these in rural areas. In 1965, there were 49 per cent of the Nation's Negroes in these same 11 states and only 20 per cent of them residing in rural areas. It is estimated that by 1970 almost two-thirds of the Negroes will be residing in 202 cities that will account for only about one-fourth of the total United States population. Between 1940 and 1960 the Negro population increased by 46 per cent while the white population grew by 34 per cent. By 1975 it is expected that the number of Negro graduates of Southern high schools will have increased by 150 per cent.

Despite the Negro migrations from the South, the intensified recruitment of Negro students by Northern institutions, and the desegregation of many formerly all white colleges in the South, approximately four out of five Negro students in colleges in that section of the country are enrolled in traditionally Negro institutions. Some educational observers have noted that the poorer of these colleges are expanding more rapidly than the stronger and

a higher percentage of the students in the former continue to express their preferences for teaching as a career. It has been stated that because of cultural deprivation and the backgrounds of most of the entering students the predominantly Negro colleges are at least more than one generation away from comparable rank with the best of the formerly all white institutions. It has also been stated that if many predominantly Negro colleges drastically raise their admission standards large numbers of Negroes will be debarred from a post secondary education.

In other words the traditionally Negro colleges will surely continue to exist for some years to come. However, as noted in a pamphlet issued by Saint Augustine's College, "in order for the predominantly Negro college to serve in the near future, its entire educational program must be radically realigned, its financial support substantially strengthened, and its entire philosophy of education re-structured."

Status of ACI Affiliated Colleges - Although this study has not attempted to make a survey of the three colleges presently related to the ACI some of its members have at one time or another visited one or more of the institutions. In addition, one member of the committee spent several days at each of the colleges in order that the committee could be able better to consider the ACI in the light of the colleges for which the Institute has provided guidance, encouragement and millions of dollars. Some of the factors noted on these visits are presented as follows:

Saint Augustine's College, located in Raleigh, North Carolina, has a current enrollment of 950 undergraduates and is operating on a budget of nearly one and a half million dollars. The control is in the hands of a self-perpetuating Board of Trustees comprising 25 members, a majority of whom must be Episcopalians and three of whom are the Bishops of the three Dioceses in North Carolina.

Founded in 1867 as Saint Augustine's Normal School and Collegiate Institute through the joint efforts of the Freedman's Commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church and a group of clergy and laymen of the Diocese of North Carolina, the institution became affiliated with the American Church Institute for Negroes in 1907 shortly after the latter was established. By 1920 it was providing junior college studies as well as normal, secondary and elementary curricular offerings. In 1927 it became a degree granting institution.

Of the current graduates, approximately three-fifths of whom are women, 65 per cent are entering school teaching, 15 per cent are pursuing further studies, and 20 per cent are entering government service, industry, public and private social service.

Since the great majority of the students are from North Carolina the College is especially influenced by developments in higher education within the State. Within a radius of 35 miles of Raleigh there are nine collegiate institutions: Duke University, Meridith College, North Carolina College, North Carolina State University, Peace Junior College, Saint Augustine's College, Saint Mary's Junior College, Shaw University and the University of North Carolina. Six are actually located in Raleigh.

Within the State there are six private traditionally Negro colleges and five state colleges that are predominantly non-white. There is statutory authorization for several dozen public junior colleges and technical institutes, 12 of which are now in operation. Although all junior colleges either do or are expected to enroll Negroes, nevertheless the enrollment of Negroes is at present insignificant, and no junior colleges have been established in counties with heavy Negro population. Furthermore, technical institutes are being established to serve primarily those students who are unable to qualify for

academic programs. In addition to the various campuses of the University of North Carolina which admits Negroes, most of the private colleges have modified their past practices of segregation. Saint Augustine's is directly or indirectly influenced by these factors, and potentially further affected by the facts that the State is raising its requirements for teacher certification and the State colleges are beginning to raise their standards for admission.

Saint Paul's College, founded in 1888 by an ordained Episcopal clergyman in Lawrenceville, Virginia, was granted a charter by the Commonwealth in 1890 as Saint Paul's Normal and Industrial School. In 1907 it was affiliated with the recently organized American Church Institute for Negroes with which it has been associated ever since.

Subsequent to 1926 when the department of teacher training was accredited by the Virginia State Board of Education a large majority of the Saint Paul's graduates have entered the field of elementary and secondary teaching. When the charter was amended in 1941 to permit the institution to grant degrees its name was changed to Saint Paul's Polytechnic Institute, and in 1957 the name was further altered to Saint Paul's College. At that time a liberal arts program was established.

The proportion of women to men, generally about three to one, continues in the college's present enrollment of approximately 550. Although students from a number of states are enrolled the largest number are from Virginia. Over two-thirds are receiving some form of financial assistance from a college whose budget now amounts to more than a million dollars.

The articles of incorporation provide that the college shall "promote Christian education in the tradition of the Protestant Episcopal Church." The by-laws permit the Board of Trustees to have 25 members who are self-perpetuating with the exception of the Bishop of the Diocese of Southern Virginia who shall be a member.

Although Saint Paul's College has been able to develop some programs of cooperation with Trinity College in Connecticut and with Virginia State College (a predominantly Negro institution with two campuses located at Norfolk and Petersburg), the possibilities for additional cooperation are affected by the lack of institutions within a fifty mile radius.

It should be noted that the State has authorized a program to establish junior colleges, one of which will undoubtedly be located within a few miles of Lawrenceville. At present it is uncertain what influence this development will have on Saint Paul's. However, it is not certain what influences the economic and social climate of this sparsely populated southern part of Virginia exerts on the College.

Brunswick County, where Lawrenceville is situated, has an historical plantation economy with a total population that is about the same as it was in 1800 and with social patterns that have been equally slow to change. The Negro population comprises more than 50 per cent of the total of 18,000 in the county and is increasing proportionately with unemployment rising and the younger age groups decreasing. Automation of the farms and conversion of farm land into forests has reduced the agricultural work force by 50 per cent since 1950. With this economic background the cultural opportunities for the students and faculty members are minimal; in fact, little more than that which they themselves can sponsor in their own enclave on the campus.

Voorhees College, which was started in 1897 as an industrial school, was incorporated in 1902. In 1929 it added a junior college and in 1947 officially became Voorhees School and Junior College. In 1962 it adopted its present name and is now in the process of preparing students in the liberal arts program for degrees first to be awarded in 1968.

Located in the rural community of Denmark, the College is some fifty miles south of Columbia, South Carolina. Twenty miles away at Orangeburg are two institutions primarily for Negroes: Claflin College and South Carolina State College, the latter a much larger and better equipped traditionally Negro institution.

Voorhees College is presently owned by the two Episcopal Dioceses in South Carolina and is controlled by a Board of Trustees of 31 members of whom seven are elected by each of the two Diocesan Conventions. The two Bishops are ex-officio members and the remainder are elected by the Board itself for one-year terms, while the Diocesan appointees serve three terms each. In 1924 the College became associated with the American Church Institute for Negroes following a period of considerable financial uncertainty in which approaches were initially made to other denominational bodies.

The current enrollment of some 600 includes the young men and women in the College Preparatory Center operated cooperatively with two other colleges and under the management of the Educational Improvement Project of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. This program has been financed by the Community Action Program of the Office of Economic Opportunity. Further cooperative arrangements have also been developed with the University of South Carolina, Hobart College, and the Savannah River Laboratory of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Educational improvement is generally needed throughout South Carolina. The literacy rate among both Negroes and whites is low compared to other states in the Union. The percentage of both Negroes and whites of college age in the State enrolled in colleges is the lowest in the Nation, and among those Negroes who do enter there is a high drop-out rate. However, South Carolina has begun to give attention to these and other factors and a

Commission on Higher Education has been authorized and has been holding public hearings. It plans to make recommendations regarding future developments of the University of South Carolina with its present seven branches and of Clemson University with its two branch centers. In addition, consideration is being given to authorization for two public four-year colleges and transforming Winthrop College from a women's to a coeducational institution. There are presently ten public technical education centers and eventually, but not likely in the immediate future, there will be public junior colleges in various areas of the State.

Among the private colleges six are operated primarily for Negroes, and among these latter most are far from strong and, in fact, some have not yet even attained accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. The prospects for the private junior colleges, especially those not located in urban centers, are doubtful. For this and other reasons the Board of Trustees of Voorhees responded affirmatively several years past to the recommendations of its president that it become a good four-year liberal arts degree granting institution in a state that is in need of more such colleges.

Part II

OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Although it is not now generally known and reference is seldom made to the fact, there are written contracts dated in 1907 between the American Church Institute and Saint Augustine's College, and Saint Paul's College. There is apparently no contract with Voorhees College but its relationship with ACI has been conducted as though a written agreement did exist.

The contract provides, as may be noted in Appendix H, "that the Institute shall become the Visitor of the School, and that upon the terms herein stated the Institute shall endeavor to obtain for the School financial assistance in addition to that which the School may obtain for itself." It states further that "this agreement may be revoked and terminated at any time by either party."

In pursuance of this agreement, or contract, the ACI has yearly provided financial support, as previously noted, to the institutions affiliated with it. In addition, largely through the efforts of its Director it has provided advice, encouragement, guidance and suggestions for the operation of these institutions. The Director of ACI serves on the Board of Trustees of each college, and on the Executive Committee of two, and the Secretary of ACI serves on the Boards of two. In turn, at least one member of the Board of Trustees of each college serves on the Board of ACI.

In recent years the Director of the Home Department of the Executive Council has been the President of the Board of ACI and the other officers have also been members of the staff of the Executive Council. In other words, there is an interlocking Board relationship among the colleges, the ACI and the Executive Council of the Episcopal Church. This relationship exists with none

of the other six colleges in the United States that consider themselves to be related to the Episcopal Church.

In calling attention to this fact the special committee wishes to emphasize the point that the Executive Council by continuing the operations of the American Church Institute, even after publicly dropping the phrase "for Negroes," is conducting its administrative affairs on a segregated basis. The committee considers that this continued practice places the Church in an untenable position and one that is inconsistent with the stated policies of the Church. Therefore, the committee recommends:

1. That steps be taken as early as practicable to dissolve the American Church Institute for Negroes.

This recommendation implies the transference of the assets of the ACI to the Executive Council for the same purposes specified in the deeds of gifts (see Appendix C). From a cursory review of the provisions in the deeds of gift few restrictions appeared to prevent such action. However, a similar recommendation was contained in the report of April 28, 1948, and subsequent investigations indicated that the laws of Virginia, as then interpreted, did not provide for the dissolution of a corporation and the distribution of its assets. However, in the 1950's laws were enacted which alter the situation and legal advice indicates that such dissolution is now permitted.

By the action contained in this recommendation the Executive Council would imply recognition of the fact that Saint Augustine's, Saint Paul's and Voorhees colleges are mature, independent institutions desirous of assuming a position similar to that of the other colleges presently related to the Episcopal Church. Such action should not be construed, however, to be a renunciation by the Executive Council of its historical obligations to provide, at least for the immediate future, financial assistance on which these colleges are so heavily dependent.

Fortunately appropriate steps have already been taken for the inclusion of funds in the 1968-70 triennial budget of the Executive Council for these three colleges. The special committee recommends:

2. That for the 1968-70 triennium the total of the funds appropriated by the Executive Council of the Episcopal Church be at least as large as the total of the funds appropriated during the current triennium of 1965-67 for the collective benefit of Saint Augustine's College, Saint Paul's College and Voorhees College.

Confirmation of this recommendation should provide reasonable assurance to the colleges that the purposes for which they were founded continue to be a major concern of the Church. At the same time it should indicate that during this coming three-year period the colleges must individually re-think their own futures and plan for the best ways in which they can serve society.

With dissolution of the ACI provision would need to be made for the means of distributing the funds to the colleges during the coming three years and for the development of policy decisions beyond 1970. The logical place for such activities to reside would appear to be in the Home Department, but this special committee doubts that the present structure of the Department is prepared to assume such responsibilities. The committee also recognizes that its charge did not include inquiring into such matters. Accordingly it recommends:

3. That, pending a possible restructuring of the Executive Council, an Advisory Committee on Higher Education be appointed by the Presiding Bishop, be provided with adequate financial support and appropriate staff, be attached to the Home Department, and be charged with responsibilities for studying and recommending the effective place of the Episcopal Church in and its proper concerns for higher education, and further be charged with the responsibilities, not limited to but including:
 - (a) making grants from funds appropriated by the Executive Council during the triennium of 1968-70 to Saint Augustine's College, Saint Paul's College and Voorhees College; and
 - (b) establishing the bases on which future grants after 1970 will be made to these three colleges and to other activities related to higher education.

This series of three recommendations is based upon several fundamental principles. In the first place, the recommendations are aimed at removing one of the last vestiges in the Church of the historical and segregated approach to higher education. Secondly, they are intended, in the words of the president of Saint Paul's College, "to remove the yoke of paternalism,"/ As the understanding Director of ACI has also stated in his 1960 report, "The paternalistic attitude toward education for Negroes can no longer be tolerated in this day and age."

Thirdly, these recommendations are intended to permit the Episcopal Church at the national level to re-evaluate its posture toward all of higher education and to do so in the broadest scope. Under the present conditions the Church is unable even to consider, let alone follow, the prescript of Bishop Peabody in 1948 when he reported on the ACI and its affiliated institutions:

. . . knowing when to withdraw support is important and the churches have a tendency to stay too long in areas of work where other agencies, including the state, have taken over the same functions. Where the Church has fulfilled its function either by acting as the conscience of the community or by demonstrating in pioneer fashion the value of activities it deems essential, it might well move on to other areas needing special contribution.

Fourthly, these recommendations are aimed at both permitting and encouraging Saint Augustine's, Saint Paul's and Voorhees each to discover for themselves and to develop the methods and the means by which they may best serve the needs of society. The time to perform these functions is now. A number of forces are developing to make this a realistic possibility. As Dr. John F. Potts has stated in the speech previously mentioned:

The predominantly Negro colleges are now in a somewhat favorable position, but this may not last longer than five years (ten years at the most). By that time we must be strong enough to stand on our own feet with the normal support which other colleges are now receiving. The next five years will be the most critical and decisive.

Beginning in the past century various foundations have demonstrated their concern for the traditionally Negro college. Those that were generous with their funds for this cause just prior to and following World War II included: Anna T. Jeanes Foundation, General Education Board, Julius Rosenwald Fund, Peabody Fund, Phelps-Stokes Fund and Slater Fund. Several of these have distributed all of their assets and are no longer functioning, but the current list is much larger and includes such foundations as:

- Alfred P. Sloan Foundation
- Carnegie Corporation
- Cummings Engineering Foundation
- Danforth Foundation
- Field Foundation
- Ford Foundation
- Fund for Advancement of Education
- Kellogg Foundation
- Kettering Foundation
- Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation
- National Science Foundation
- New World Foundation
- Phelps-Stokes Fund
- Rockefeller Foundation
- Whitney Foundation

In addition to the foundations with an active interest in education for Negroes, there is a rapidly growing number of private organizations and public agencies preparing or ready to assist the predominantly Negro colleges chart their future courses and to help them to strengthen their operations. Collectively they provide services that the Episcopal Church neither should nor ever would be able to duplicate. Some of these organizations are:

- American Council on Education
- College Entrance Examination Board
- College Placement Service
- Division of College Support, Bureau of Higher Education,
U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare
- Educational Improvement Project, Southern Association of
Colleges and Schools
- Educational Testing Service
- Higher Education Opportunities Project, Southern
Regional Education Board
- Institute for Services to Education
- National Achievement Scholarship Program for Negro
Students, National Merit Scholarship Program

National Institute for Advanced Study in Teaching
Disadvantaged Youth
National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students
North Carolina State Board of Higher Education
Regional Education Laboratory of the Carolinas and Virginia
South Carolina Commission on Higher Education
Southern Education Foundation
Southern Fellowship Fund, Council of Southern Universities
United Board for College Development, National Council of
Churches of Christ
United Negro College Fund
Virginia State Board of Community Colleges
Virginia State Council of Higher Education
Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation

In view of the existence and the intent of this large number of foundations, agencies and organizations to assist the predominantly Negro colleges, in view of the rapidly changing economic and social conditions, in view of the growth of public colleges and universities, it is imperative that Saint Augustine's, Saint Paul's and Voorhees be expected to undertake studies of themselves in depth. Such studies should involve the trustees, the faculties and the administrations and should include the social purposes that the colleges can best fulfill, the goals that they should set for themselves, the structural changes that they must make and the methods that they must adopt to attain these goals. Therefore, the special committee recommends:

4. That in the event that funds are made available from the United Thank Offering for the use of Saint Augustine's College, Saint Paul's College and Voorhees College during the triennium 1968-70, priority in the use of the funds be given to studies conducted by the colleges themselves; and

That such studies by the colleges should be conducted in depth, should consider the social needs that each college can best fulfill, its goals, the structural changes that it must effect and the measures that it must pursue to attain these goals; and further

That the recommendations and results of these studies be considered in the allocation of funds in the years following 1970.

In making these recommendations the committee believes that not only are the colleges in need of such analyses but that the presidents, and many members of the boards of trustees and the faculties would be receptive to such

an expectation. The committee further believes that to be fully successful there must be available at least several consultants who are experienced, diplomatic, knowledgeable, and perceptive who will be commissioned to assist and give basic direction to these studies and whose appointments will be acceptable both to the colleges and to the Advisory Committee on Higher Education.

In their book, Church-Sponsored Higher Education in the United States (1966), financed by the Danfort Foundation, Manning M. Pattillo, Jr., and Donald M. Mackenzie identified eight attributes of a good college. These are: seriousness of purpose, awareness of distinctive role, selection and retention of faculty, selection of students, curricular design, atmosphere of intellectual ferment, self criticism, and ultimate effect on students. A study of each college should take these attributes into account, and also it should consider such factors as the demographic, economic, political and social developments in the geographical areas in which the institutions are located. In addition, each study should evaluate the sources of additional potential financial support, and the operations of the college at the students, faculty, administration and trustee levels. The question of relationships with other institutions should also be analyzed.

Pattillo and Mackenzie state that - "In some churches the role of the church colleges and their proper relationship to the churches are so ill-defined that the agencies are almost powerless to exercise constructive influence. The confusion within these churches as to the function of the colleges makes it well-nigh impossible for educational agencies to define their own tasks." The implementation of the recommendations in this report would insure that Pattillo and Mackenzie's observations do not apply to the Episcopal Church.

* * * * *

Association of Episcopal Colleges - Before concluding this report the committee wishes to call attention to the Association of Episcopal Colleges,

especially since there has tended to be confusion between the AEC and the ACI on the part of some individuals whose opinions members of the committee have sought. The Association of Episcopal Colleges, as it is now known, was organized in 1962 for four major purposes:

1. To encourage, support, and promote the educational, literary, charitable and Christian objectives of the Member Colleges;
2. To interpret the aims, functions, and needs of these colleges to the members of the Episcopal Church;
3. To foster and cultivate active participation by Episcopalians in support of these colleges; and
4. To seek funds and properties for the furtherance of the work of the Member Colleges.

The membership of the Association includes Bard College, Hobart College, Kenyon College, Saint Augustine's College, Saint Paul's College, Trinity College, Shimer College, and the University of the South. Voorhees College, as a junior college, is currently not eligible for membership. However, Cuttington College in Liberia and Trinity College in the Philippines are in the process of joining the Association.

The budget of AEC is approximately \$100,000 a year with the costs pro-rated among the Member Colleges. It is currently raising about \$80,000 per year in contributions for the colleges.

In addition to raising funds it is, among other activities, frequently dispersing information about the institutions to many groups and individuals. Appendix I indicates some comparative information extracted from one of its recent publications.

In contrast with the American Church Institute, the Association of Episcopal Colleges was organized by the colleges themselves. There is no official relationship between the latter and the Executive Council with

the one exception that the Presiding Bishop serves as a member of the Association with the presidents of the Member Colleges.

The special committee sees no conflict in the activities of the AEC with the recommendations contained in this report. In fact, the more support and assistance that is available to all the Member Colleges of the Association of Episcopal Colleges (anticipating that Voorhees College will become a member in the coming few years), the more the colleges presently affiliated with the American Church Institute will be benefited.

May 2, 1967

Part III

APPENDIX A

VIRGINIA

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION
of
THE AMERICAN CHURCH INSTITUTE FOR NEGROES

This is to certify that we do hereby associate ourselves to incorporate a charitable and benevolent association, under the provisions, and subject to the requirements, of an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, entitled "An Act Concerning Corporations," which became a law on the 21st day of May, 1903, for the purposes and under the corporate name hereinafter mentioned:

First. The name of the corporation is to be "THE AMERICAN CHURCH INSTITUTE FOR NEGROES".

Second. The name of the city wherein its principal office in this State is to be located is Petersburg.

Third. The purpose for which it is formed is to promote the cause of education of the Negroes in the Southern States in connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

Fourth. The number of trustees who are to manage the affairs of the same is twelve.

Fifth. The names and residences of the officers and trustees who are to manage its affairs for the first year of its existence are:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Office</u>	<u>Residence</u>
David H. Greer	Trustee and President. . . .	New York, N.Y.
William Lawrence.	Trustee and Vice-Pres. . . .	Boston, Mass.
Edwin S. Lines.	Trustee.	Newark, N.J.
Reese F. Alsop.	Trustee.	Brooklyn, N.Y.
Ernest M. Stires.	Trustee.	New York, N.Y.
Richard P. Williams	Trustee and Secretary. . . .	Washington, D.C.
Robert C. Pruyn	Trustee.	Albany, N.Y.
George Foster Peabody	Trustee and Treasurer. . . .	Brooklyn, N.Y.
Nicholas Murray Butler. . . .	Trustee.	New York, N.Y.
Francis Lynde Stetson	Trustee.	New York, N.Y.
.	Trustee.
.	Trustee.

Sixth. There is no period limited for the duration of the corporation.

Certificate of Incorporation

Seventh. The amount of real estate to which its holdings at any time are to be limited is fifty thousand acres.

Eighth. This corporation shall have power to enter into any lawful agreement with the Bishop Payne Divinity and Industrial School in Virginia, a corporation of Virginia, created November 22, 1884; the Saint Paul Normal and Industrial School, a corporation of Virginia, created March 4, 1890; and Saint Augustine's School, a corporation of North Carolina, organized July 19, 1867, and extended February 4, 1893, or any of them, and also, in the discretion of the trustees of the corporation hereby formed, with any other school or institution, for the education of Negroes in the Southern States in connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and especially to undertake the duties of visitor to any institution with which any such agreement shall be made.

The corporation shall have power to receive from any source, desiring or willing to contribute, moneys for its corporate purposes or for the aid of the several institutions with which any such agreement shall be made, and to appropriate and to give such contribution to such institutions so long, and only so long, as severally and respectively they shall conduct their respective institutions upon lines which shall be approved by the Trustees of this corporation for the promotion of the Christian education of Negroes.

The successors to the original Board of Trustees herein named, the members of each succeeding Board of Trustees shall be chosen by the Board of Trustees at the time in office. So far as practicable and legal at all times the Trustees shall be selected from or be nominated by the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church. If any Trustee, designated as such because of membership in the Board of Missions, shall cease to be a member of the Board of Missions, his Trusteeship in this corporation may be terminated and the vacancy be filled by the vote of the other Trustees.

The Trustees may appoint a President, a Treasurer, and also a Secretary, and such other officers and agents as they may see fit from either within or without their own number, but except for the purpose of filling vacancies this provision shall not apply during the first year of the corporation's existence.

Given under our hand this 12th day of June in the year 1906.

APPENDIX B

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS
BY THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH
TO THE AMERICAN CHURCH INSTITUTE
FOR SELECTED YEARS

	<u>Total Budget of Executive Council</u>	<u>Appropriation to ACI</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1946	\$ 2,735,058	\$155,343	5.67%
1951	5,062,312	171,000	3.37
1956	6,666,562	195,650	2.93
1961	9,552,016	364,893	3.82
1966	13,462,404	470,119	3.49

In 1966 the expenditures of the Home Department were \$3,586,713 or 26.6 per cent of the total budget of the Executive Council. Of this, the expenditures for the College and University Division were \$434,570.

For 1967 the budget for the Home Department totals \$3,653,214, which is 26.8% of the total Executive Council budget, and the budget of the College and University Division is \$427,282.

March 1967

APPENDIX C

AMERICAN CHURCH INSTITUTE
STATEMENT OF AID TO COLLEGES

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967**</u>
Saint Augustine's	\$130,833	\$143,300	\$167,800	\$160,000
Saint Paul's	118,963	133,266	147,100	140,000
Voorhees	105,441	117,220	134,300	130,000
Others*	<u>77,750</u>	<u>43,555</u>	<u>12,720</u>	
Total	\$432,987	\$437,341	\$461,920	

* Includes various grants, such as Fort Valley College Center and Okolona College, now discontinued.

** The figures for 1967 represent only the basic grants as presently committed. These compare with the respective basic grants of \$145,000, \$130,000, and \$120,000 for the fiscal year 1966. They do not include funds that may be made available for school scholarships, faculty scholarships, pensions to retired school workers, aid to women workers and emergency grants that totaled \$65,920 in 1966.

The bulk of the funds distributed by the American Church Institute are appropriated to it from the budget of the Executive Council and General Convention.

As of December 31, 1966, securities at market value held in the name of the ACI amounted to \$1,997,882.84 (estimated market value of \$2,328,000).

It should be further noted that the ACI fiscal year corresponds with the calendar year in contrast to the fiscal years of the colleges which conform to the academic year. Consequently, the figures contained in this appendix will not necessarily coincide with those included in Appendices E, F and G.

March 1967

APPENDIX D

UNITED THANK OFFERING

GRANTS

	<u>Saint Augustine's</u>	<u>Saint Paul's</u>	<u>Voorhees</u>
Prior to 1954	\$ 14,900.00	\$ 35,812.81	\$ 10,000.00
1955-58	-	4,390.50	-
1958-61	6,223.00	19,230.00	102,500.00
1961-64	220,790.00	4,131.00	12,028.00
1964-67	<u>20,000.00</u>	<u>110,000.00</u>	<u>-</u>
	\$261,913.00	\$173,564.31	\$124,528.00

Total to Saint Augustine's	\$261,913.00
Total to Saint Paul's	173,564.31
Total to Voorhees	<u>124,528.00</u>
Grand Total	\$560,005.31

March 1967

APPENDIX E

SAINT AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE

STATEMENT OF SOURCES OF INCOME FOR SELECTED YEARS

	<u>1945-46</u>	<u>1950-51</u>	<u>1955-56</u>	<u>1960-61</u>	<u>1965-66</u>
1. Total Number of Individuals Enrolled	224	460	477	517	801
2. Total Gross Income	\$138,657.95	\$261,090.29	\$427,466.45	\$631,410.52	\$1,353,235.08
3. Amount of (Deficit) or Surplus	629.50	13,175.39	(64,828.89)	29,622.24	79,449.40
4. Income From Tuition & Fees	24,800.12	82,774.84	134,711.91	194,759.19	578,021.31
5. Income From Auxiliary Enterprises	58,915.89	87,394.05	123,185.47	137,627.85	359,907.55
6. Income From Endowment Funds Held By the College (excluding income from ACI)	5,025.94	4,489.02	10,037.68	18,060.41	20,725.84
7. Income From United Negro College Fund	-	20,941.40	28,826.12	36,727.79	100,862.68
8. Income From Alumni	-	-	-	6,959.50	71,440.03
9. Income From Diocese & Local Churches	1,000.00	830.00	3,824.70	6,300.00	12,400.02
10. Income From Association of Episcopal Colleges	-	-	-	-	4,876.67
11. Income From ACI	43,363.98	47,065.63	104,612.08	117,203.50	144,959.37
12. Income From United Thank Offering	350.00	2,308.07	3,729.66	150.00	4,012.12
13. Income From Other Sources	5,202.02	15,287.28	18,538.83	113,622.28	56,029.49

APPENDIX F

SAINT PAUL'S COLLEGE

STATEMENT OF SOURCES OF INCOME FOR SELECTED YEARS

	Fiscal Years Ended June 30				
	1945-46	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66
1. Total Number of Individuals Enrolled	287	384	443	446	488
2. Total Gross Income	\$218,928.74	\$312,591.11	\$448,133.39	\$556,153.36	\$1,126,246.28
3. Amount of (Deficit) or Surplus	20,360.67	(197,310.07)**	52.24	(55,176.31)	50,967.41
4. Income From Tuition and Fees	38,530.28	94,566.57	134,255.55	183,623.96	329,600.00
5. Income From Auxiliary Enterprises	74,724.95	116,174.45	143,001.80	141,838.66	235,237.42
6. Income From Endowment Funds Held By the College (excluding income from the AGI)***	12,666.37	14,097.55	13,727.66	32,112.11	35,768.12
7. Income From the UNGF	-	-	-	39,439.71	149,708.81
8. Income From Alumni***	-	-	-	-	4,100.00
9. Income From Diocese and Local Churches	1,783.33	1,783.00	5,750.00	8,250.00	9,750.00
10. Income From the AEC	26,160.00	35,999.92	113,749.46	100,279.53	140,034.18
11. Income From the AGI	1,020.00	2,970.85	5,349.48	14,063.65	117,049.98
12. Income From the UTO	65,182.63*	46,998.77*	32,299.44	36,545.74	43,272.86
13. Income From Other Sources	-	-	-	-	-

* These figures include grants from the State of Virginia, County of Brunswick, at the time Saint Paul's College was handling the elementary and high school work of Brunswick County.

** This figure includes capital expenditures of \$116,250.41 - Plant Fund Construction.

*** Some income from alumni also included in 13.

**** These figures do include endowment income transmitted by the AGI.

February 1967

APPENDIX C

VOORHEES COLLEGE

STATEMENT OF SOURCES OF INCOME FOR SELECTED YEARS

		June 1			
		1945-46	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61
1. Total Number of Individuals Enrolled	125	106	157	204	413
2. Total Gross Income		\$135,530.05	\$180,346.86	\$293,997.94	\$524,232.03
3. Amount of (Deficit) or Surplus (Non-add)		10,304.96	234.60	(4,720.72)	12,370.06
4. Income for Tuition		35,839.69	44,327.70	85,455.33	195,534.59
5. Income From Auxiliary Enterprises		45,429.94	62,201.25	89,249.04	176,964.98
6. Income From Endowment Funds Held By the College (excluding income from ACI)		-	-	-	-
7. Income From the United Negro College Fund		-	-	-	-
8. Income From Alumni		-	-	948.63	1,521.37
9. Income From Diocese and Local Churches		3,428.00	3,808.31	8,208.35	13,433.31
10. Income From Association of Episcopal Colleges		-	-	-	-
11. Income From the American Church Institute		41,577.32	54,766.70*	92,045.81	118,336.35
12. Income From the United Thank Offering**		-	-	-	-
13. Income From Other Sources		9,255.10	15,242.90	18,100.78	18,441.43

* Received additional Restricted funds (\$68,499.94) to renovate Menafee and Teachers Apartments.

** UTO GRANTS received in years other than those listed above.

February 1967

APPENDIX H

Agreement Between the American Church Institute for Negroes
and Saint Paul Normal and Industrial School

CHRIST CHURCH PARISH HOUSE, NORFOLK, VA., MARCH 7th, 1907

Pursuant to a call from Bishop Randolph, President of the Board of Trustees, for 12 o'clock noon the following members of the Board were present: Bishop Randolph, Bishop Tucker, Rev. Dr. Bryan, Rev. Mr. Derby, Major Old, Mr. R. C. Taylor, Jr., and James S. Russell. The meeting was opened with prayer by Bishop Tucker.

There being a quorum of the active members of the Board present the Chairman declared the meeting open and ready for business.

The resignations of Rev. Edgar Carpeuter and Judge Hicks were accepted.

Bishop Randolph next proceeded to state the object of the meeting, and after a full explanation of the articles of agreement from the American Church Institute Board, as modified or amended are as follows:

An Agreement, dated this 11th day of March, 1907, by and between

The American Church Institute for Negroes, a corporation of Virginia, organized in 1906 (hereinafter called the Institute) party of the first part, and St. Paul Normal and Industrial School - A corporation of Virginia (hereinafter called the School) party of the second part:

Whereas, The eighth article of the certificate of incorporation of the Institute contains the following provisions:

Eighth. This corporation shall have power to enter into any lawful agreement with the Bishop Payne Divinity and Industrial School in Virginia, a corporation of Virginia, created November 22, 1884; the Saint Paul Normal and Industrial School, a corporation of Virginia, created March 4, 1890; and Saint Augustine's School, a corporation of North Carolina, organized July 19, 1867, and extended February 4th, 1893, or any of them, and also, in the discretion of the trustees of the corporation hereby formed, with any other school or institution for the education of Negroes in the Southern States, in connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and especially to undertake the duties of visitor to any institution with which any such agreement shall be made; and

WHEREAS, The School desires to enter into such relations with the Institute that the Institute shall become the Visitor of the School, and that upon the terms herein stated the Institute shall endeavor to obtain for the School financial assistance in addition to that which the School may obtain for itself; and

WHEREAS, Upon the terms of this Agreement the Institute is willing to endeavor to obtain and to extend financial assistance for the School: Provided

that it incurs no obligation except to make such appropriations as it may deem best and proper for the School out of funds at the disposition of the Institute, and that the School shall use and exercise its best efforts also itself to raise funds for its support: and provided further that at all times during the continuance of this arrangement, the School shall open its books and proceedings to free inspection by the Institute or its agent thereunto authorized; and at all times will conduct its affairs in such manner as shall best promote the Christian education of Negroes in accordance with the use of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

Now, THEREFORE, In consideration of the premises, the parties hereto mutually do agree as follows:

FIRST. So long as this agreement shall remain unrevoked by either party, the Institute, to such extent as it shall deem proper in view of its other obligations and liabilities, and as shall be practicable in view of its resources, will make appropriations for the benefit of the School supplementary to the financial resources that the School shall raise for itself; provided that the amount and the use of all moneys raised or received from any source by the School shall be it be fully disclosed to the Institute and its agent.

SECOND. So long as this agreement shall remain unrevoked by either party, the School faithfully will carry out the purposes of its incorporation, will apply thereto all moneys by it received from any source, will endeavor to raise money for itself, will economically administer the same, will at all times disclose to the Institute the amount and use of the moneys received by the School, will accept and admit the Institute and its authorized agent as Visitor of the School, and, so far as legally it may do so, it will conform to the recommendations and the advice of the Institute as to the conduct of its affairs so as best to promote the Christian education of Negroes in accordance with the use of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

THIRD. It is distinctly understood that nothing herein contained or to be done hereunder shall make the Institute responsible financially or otherwise for the conduct or maintenance of the School: the object hereof being only to define the terms upon which the School may receive, and the Institute may make appropriations of funds of the Institute available for the purposes of the School.

FOURTH. This agreement may be revoked and terminated at any time by either party.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The parties hereto have caused these presents to be executed by their several agents thereunto duly authorized.

The American Church Institute for Negroes,

By David H. Greer, President.

(L.S.)

Attest:

Richard P. Williams, Secretary

By A. M. Randolph, President

(L.S.)

Attest:

James S. Russell, Secretary

On motion of Bishop Tucker, seconded by Dr. Bryan the same were accepted and the Secretary was directed to so inform the General Agent of the Institute Board.

APPENDIX I

INFORMATION PUBLISHED BY THE ASSOCIATION OF
EPISCOPAL COLLEGES IN ITS APRIL 1967 REPORT

Founded	Under-graduate Enrollment	Faculty Student Ratio	Ph.D.'s on Faculty	Library Vols. in Thousands	Living Alumni Clergy	Total Alumni Bishops	Students Receiving Scholarships	Students Receiving Loans
HOBART Geneva, N.Y.	1822	1:13	43/104	114	260	30	246 (23%)	78 (7%)
TRINITY Hartford, Conn.	1823	1:10	76/127	475	313	37	339 (30%)	204 (19%)
KENYON Gambier, Ohio	1824	1:10	45/63	153	423	24	184 (22%)	99 (12%)
SHIMER Mt. Carroll, Ill.	1853**	1:14	11/32	28	3	0	102 (21%)	98 (20%)
UNIV. OF THE SOUTH Sewanee, Tenn.	1857	1:13	43/67	170	380	32	250 (30%)	183 (22%)
BARD Annandale, N.Y.	1860	1:12	23/51	91	177	15	227 (38%)	112 (19%)
SAINT AUGUSTINE'S Raleigh, N.C.	1867	1:17	13/55	35	65	2	250 (26%)	510 (52%)
SAINT PAUL'S Lawrenceville, Va.	1888	1:14	10/36	45	16	0	110 (20%)	280 (50%)
TOTALS	6,592		269/540	1,111	1,635	140	1,738 (26%)	1,564 (23%)

* This does not include 370 students at William Smith, co-ordinate non-denominational women's college.

** Shimer "joined the Episcopal Church" in 1959.

VOORHEES***

Denmark, S.C.

1897 509 1:15 5/32 24 15 0 101 (20%) 112 (22%)

***Although not yet a member of the AEC, Voorhees has been added to this report in order to furnish information on all nine colleges.