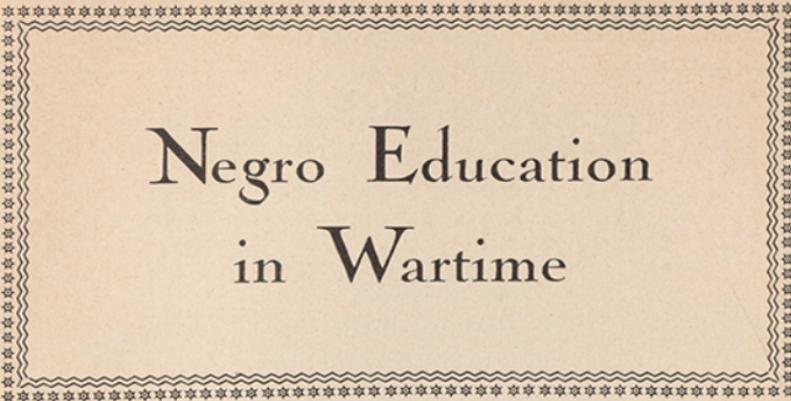


Negro Education
in Wartime

* * *

The American Church Institute for Negroes,
incorporated June 12, 1906, under the laws of
the State of Virginia, is a corporation of the
Protestant Episcopal Church responsible to the
General Convention and to the National Council.

* * *



Negro Education
in Wartime

An Account of the American Church Institute for Negroes
And Its Nine Affiliated Schools, June, 1940-December, 1942

281 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK, N. Y.

The American Church Institute for Negroes

INCORPORATED 1906

The Schools

BISHOP PAYNE DIVINITY SCHOOL

Petersburg, Virginia

THE REV. ROBERT A. GOODWIN, D.D., *Dean*

ST. AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE

Raleigh, North Carolina

THE REV. EDGAR H. GOOLD, M.A., *President*

ST. AGNES' HOSPITAL

Raleigh, North Carolina

DR. A. W. TUCKER, *Administrator*

FORT VALLEY COLLEGE CENTER

Fort Valley, Georgia

THE REV. J. HENRY BROWN, D.D., *Rector-Director*

ST. PAUL'S POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

Lawrenceville, Virginia

THE REV. J. ALVIN RUSSELL, M.A., D.D., *Principal*

VOORHEES NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Denmark, South Carolina

J. E. BLANTON, A.M., *Principal*

GAILOR INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Mason, Tennessee

GEORGE E. LODER, PH.D., *Principal*

OKOLONA NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Okolona, Mississippi

THE REV. RICHARD T. MIDDLETON, A.B., *Principal*

GAUDET NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

New Orleans, Louisiana

WILLIAM E. CLARK, B.S., *Principal*

THE CALHOUN SCHOOL

Calhoun, Alabama

WILLIAM L. McDAVID, B.S., *Principal*



FOREWORD

THE *Annual Report of the American Church Institute for Negroes* should this year be read with more than ordinary interest and gratification. One of our most important objectives in the present world conflict is the elimination of race prejudice and the giving to all races an equal opportunity of sharing in the blessings of Christian civilization. For many years our Institute Schools have been making a significant contribution to the attainment of this objective. The evidence which this report gives of the satisfactory condition of our schools should strengthen our determination to give them the support needed to enable them to render effective service in this period of great difficulties, but of even greater opportunities.

During the year the Institute Director, the Rev. Cyril E. Bentley, was given an indefinite leave of absence in order that he might respond to the call for service as a Chaplain in the Navy. Those who know the splendid work that Mr. Bentley has done for the Institute will realize what a problem this created. Fortunately we were able to solve it by calling back into service our former Director, the Rev. Robert W. Patton. I wish to conclude this Foreword by expressing to Dr. Patton the Institute's gratitude for his readiness to come to our aid at real sacrifice to himself. Under his direction we are assured that the work of the Institute will go forward.

H. H. George Tucker



SOME INSTITUTE SCHOOL STUDENTS



Institute Schools
Help War Effort

THE War in the past twelve months has been felt throughout the entire American Church Institute for Negroes from its national leadership to each school and part thereof. Within a month after Pearl Harbor the Director, the Rev. Cyril E. Bentley, responded to a call to serve as a Chaplain in the Navy. In this emergency, the Presiding Bishop as President of the Institute recalled me to the directorship "for the duration." Thus the retirement that I had sought so eagerly at the close of 1940, after more than a quarter century's service, came to an abrupt end. How deeply the War has affected each institute school is evident throughout this report.

In the following pages, a member of each school's faculty recounts the work, progress, and needs of his institution. Certain outstanding developments during the past two years may be appropriately commented upon here. This is in accord with the present practice of the Institute to issue an account of its stewardship biennially. The present report, however, covers a slightly longer period due to the delays incident upon Mr. Bentley's leaving and my own assumption of the acting directorship.

DIVINITY SCHOOL STRENGTHENS PROGRAM

THE Bishop Payne Divinity School at Petersburg, Virginia, under the direction of its new dean, the Rev. Robert A. Goodwin, D.D., has embarked upon a new career commensurate with its importance in training Negro young men for the ministry. While marked progress already has been made in strengthening and enlarging the faculty and the curriculum, it is Dean Goodwin's persistent aim to make its scholastic standards comparable to those of any theological seminary in the Church. Adjoining land has been purchased to enlarge and beautify the campus; old buildings are being repaired, and the library improved. Unfortunately, the War has compelled postponing the erection of much needed new buildings. About \$40,000 is in hand toward the estimated cost of \$100,000.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE RECEIVES "A" RATING

ST. AUGUSTINE'S College, Raleigh, North Carolina, the oldest of the educational institutions for Negroes under the auspices of the Episcopal Church, has received a Grade A rating from the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges. Previously it had been classed Grade B as inadequate funds had made impossible the payment of standard salaries to the faculty and the purchase of certain essential equipment. Now increased funds, made available principally through the National Council, permit the correction of these shortcomings and the attainment of Grade A standing.

The marked improvement in both the Divinity School and St. Augustine's is a source of genuine gratification to their many friends of both races throughout the Church. It is our hope and prayer that the progressive steps taken in these times of bitter global war may, under God, bear fruit in better race relations now and in the coming days of peace.

The Nurse Training School at St. Agnes' Hospital, Raleigh, N. C., under the able leadership of Miss Ruth Esther Feider,

made remarkable progress in many respects during the past two years. Forty-five nurses were in training in 1942. Several thousand received the merciful ministry of the hospital. Miss Feider resigned August 20, 1942, and was succeeded by Dr. A. W. Tucker, a brother of the Presiding Bishop, who for many years before the present war, was a medical missionary in China.

INSTITUTE ADOPTS A NEW SCHOOL

THE addition of a new name to the roster of Institute Schools always is an epochal event. In the present instance it was accompanied by the loss of another school. After long and painstaking consideration the Institute severed its connection with St. Mark's School, Birmingham, Alabama, and adopted Calhoun School, Calhoun, Alabama, a rural community about forty miles from Montgomery, the State capital.

The Institute was loathe to sever its connection with St. Mark's. Associated with the Institute since 1910, it had played an important part in elevating the standards of education and of life among many thousand Negroes. During its early days it supplied a large percentage of the teachers in the local public schools. These conditions, however, had changed. St. Mark's had fulfilled its task. Now the City of Birmingham has built better schools for Negroes and seems prepared to carry on the task. The Institute felt it should pioneer again elsewhere.

Calhoun to which the Institute transferred its support was founded in 1892, by Miss Mable Dillingham and Miss Charlotte R. Thorne. When, shortly afterward, Miss Dillingham died, the whole responsibility devolved upon Miss Thorne, a woman of remarkable personality whose heart burned to render a redeeming service to Negroes. She bought about two thousand acres of land and built a number of substantial buildings, still for the most part in good condition. The site for her school was well chosen, for the Negroes of that vicinity were then and are still as poor and in need of guidance as in any section of the

South. After the depression and the death of Miss Thorne, the support of the school dwindled and it was able to keep its doors open only through the determined efforts of its Board of Trustees and the help of the Phelps Stokes Fund, which loaned the services of Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones and Mr. Roy in the hope of piloting it through its crisis.

At this juncture the Institute, on the earnest solicitation of Dr. Jones and other old friends of the school, decided to accept it as one of the Institute Schools, and to make a limited appropriation, with the understanding that the school's board would continue to do all in its power to secure additional support. During 1942, the Girls' Friendly Society pledged a thousand dollars toward improving the farm, especially for some small new buildings for the livestock and for some necessary repairs. Already one-half of this sum is in hand and the balance is assured.

COLLEGE CENTER SURPASSES EXPECTATIONS

OUR beautiful Fort Valley College Center, adjoining the campus of the Fort Valley State College, at Fort Valley, Georgia, during the past two years has surpassed our highest expectations in the great service it is rendering to the students of the State College and to the people of the community. The Rector-Director, the Rev. J. H. Brown, formerly Archdeacon of the Diocese of Georgia, with Mrs. Brown and their trained assistant, Miss Celestine Taylor, have won the esteem and affection of the faculty and students and of the people of the community.

NOTABLE ADVANCE IN OTHER SCHOOLS

Space does not permit the elaboration of interesting developments during the past two years in our other schools, whose work, each in its own way is no less important and noteworthy. An interesting and fuller story of each school, as given in this pamphlet, affords a more complete picture of each and of the whole than is possible in this introduction.

The friends of the Institute will be gratified to learn that during the past ten or fifteen years steady progress has been made in the business management of our schools, not only by the administrative officers, but by the school boards, as well. Here I wish to make special mention of two of our smaller schools, Gailor near Mason, Tennessee, and Gaudet in the suburbs of New Orleans. Business-like management and attention to details by school boards are important factors in the making of good schools. The boards of both Gailor and Gaudet, whose enrollment of students has doubled within the past few years, are distinguished for their attendance at board meetings and for their intimate knowledge of the affairs of their respective schools.

About a year ago the girls' dormitory at Gailor was burned. An old frame building, the insurance was small, but under Bishop Maxon's leadership, supported by Bishop Dandridge and the Principal, George A. Loder, Ph.D., the Diocese of Tennessee proposed that if the Institute would pledge \$5,000 towards a new dormitory to cost \$15,000, the diocese would make itself responsible for \$10,000, including the fire insurance. This was done; the new dormitory is now completed and was ready for occupancy when the school opened in September, 1942. Gailor and Gaudet bear the distinction of receiving from the community and from the dioceses in which they are located approximately two-thirds of their annual budgets of about \$15,000 each.

At the present time our Institute Schools are doing better work than ever before. Due to our transfer of the Fort Valley School to the State of Georgia, several years ago, the total enrollment of students in Institute Schools in the school year 1941-1942 was about 3,100, nearly a thousand fewer than formerly. The total budget of all the schools and of the Institute was \$441,900, of which \$51,600 was contributed in the South by dioceses, individuals, and organizations, and \$133,000 by students for board and tuition. In addition to the full term enrollment of students, the schools ministered in the extension services and in

special instruction in farmers' conferences and in other group meetings at the schools and in the communities, to about 11,000 other young people and adults.

INSTITUTE SCHOOLS SOLVE VITAL PROBLEMS

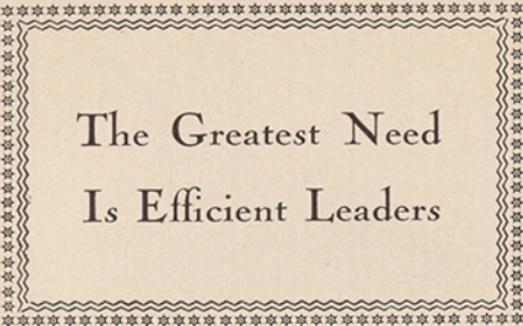
WITH one exception, all nine Institute Schools closed the school year 1941-1942 without a deficit. Even in this single exception the deficit was relatively small. This creditable showing was made possible by rigid economies. The schools have denied themselves many desirable and good things, in some cases essential things, in order to conform to the Institute's insistent demand that they must not mortgage their future by spending more than their income.

The Institute offers its gratitude to God that despite great difficulties, including the need of more generous gifts, He continues to bless the work of the Institute. Never before was the need of this service more imperative than now when the world-wide battle for human freedom hangs in the balance. I conclude by quoting a recent statement by the Treasurer of the Institute, Mr. Louis G. Hunter:

"If this War means anything it means a world-wide effort to establish a truly democratic way of life. That will not be obtained in our own country until major changes are achieved in the status of Negroes in the United States, both economic and political. I believe that the work of the Institute and its Schools contributes in the soundest possible way to solving this problem. I know that it is beset with all sorts of difficulties, but they will not be met merely by pretending."

In the realization of these ends through the Institute and its Schools we ask the prayers and material help from all the people of God.

ROBERT W. PATTON



The Greatest Need
Is Efficient Leaders

THE greatest need in the task of extending Christ's Kingdom among the Negroes, is for consecrated and efficient Negro leaders.

To meet this need, the Bishop Payne Divinity School in Petersburg, Virginia, was established sixty-five years ago. The work began in a small way and many have been the difficulties to be overcome; but the Divinity School has been quietly and faithfully doing its work all these years. The majority of the Negro clergy of our Church have been trained here. Alumni now work in forty-two dioceses and missionary districts.

It would be hard to exaggerate the importance of this Divinity School in the missionary program of the Church for the colored people, especially of the South. Chosen young men of Christlike character and zeal for the Church's work must be given thorough training and sent forth to win their own people for Christ.

The American Church Institute for Negroes, realizing the strategic place which the Divinity School holds in its work, and how inadequately this work has been supported by the Church as a whole, has this past year brought its special needs and oppor-



The Bishop Payne Divinity School, heart of the Institute school system, is being strengthened, the better to carry on its task of preparing Negro leaders

tunities to the attention of the National Council, with the urgent request that the Church put this seminary for Negro clergy on the same basis as the other seminaries of the Church.

A special committee has been appointed by the Presiding Bishop to coordinate the work of the National Council, the American Church Institute for Negroes, and the Bishop Payne Divinity School Board, in furthering the development of the school. Bishop Strider of West Virginia is the chairman.

Progress is needed along four lines:

First, new and modern equipment must be provided as soon as possible. Plans have been accepted for new buildings, which will cost nearly one hundred thousand dollars. Of this amount almost one-half is in hand. Land has already been purchased.

Secondly, the faculty must be strengthened. The Board has elected a new professor, the Rev. Henry J. C. Bowden, a colored clergyman of Atlanta.

Thirdly, more funds for the maintenance and extension of the work are needed. The present endowment of \$22,000 is inadequate. Gifts to the Endowment Fund and annual contributions for running expenses are asked from those who see the importance of the work and are willing to take part in carrying out a forward looking program.

Fourthly, funds for a better library must be provided, if these young men, who offer their lives to the Church for her ministry, are to be properly equipped for their life service.

A very successful year has just closed. Gifts from many interested friends have enabled us to pay off an accumulated deficit and to close this session free from debt.

The twelve Candidates for the Ministry who compose the student body have all done good, faithful work. The four members of the senior class received their degrees and entered upon their work this past summer.

ROBERT A. GOODWIN

junior college in Texas; hundreds are teachers in every department of education from college to kindergarten. One of North Carolina's great teachers' colleges stands as a monument to the pioneer work of an early graduate of St. Augustine's.

The fight to improve the Negro's health often has challenged St. Augustine's graduates. Many of them have made and are making real contributions in the field of medicine, from the distinguished surgeon on the staff of St. Agnes' Hospital in Raleigh, to the young woman technician at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital and national infantile paralysis center at Tuskegee. As the requirements for entrance into the medical profession have been raised, the college has kept pace, and St. Augustine's pre-medical training is approved by the American Medical Association. Six graduates of the past eight years have gone on to graduate from medical schools, and four from dental schools. Many young women have entered the nursing profession.

Other graduates are making contributions to the welfare of their communities as lawyers, social workers, business men, and civic leaders. One, a commissioner of taxes for the City of New York, is the son of the late Bishop Henry Beard Delany, himself a graduate of St. Augustine's, and Mrs. Nannie J. Delany, who was a student and staff member at St. Augustine's for almost half a century.

Small student committees foster initiative and responsibility





Kindergarten meets community needs and provides training ground for St. Augustine students

TRULY A CHURCH SCHOOL

ST. AUGUSTINE'S is truly a Church school. Founded through the joint efforts of the Bishop of North Carolina, a northern priest, and several clergymen and laymen of North Carolina, it was started as a work of the Church, and has remained constantly under strong Church influence. The president, the Rev. Edgar H. Gould is also the minister in charge of the chapel which serves the student body, the staff, and to some extent, the neighborhood. The Woman's Auxiliary, the Laymen's League, the Junior Woman's Auxiliary, the Altar Guild, and the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, all have active branches on the campus, carrying on local work and participating in the national programs of their respective organizations. Confirmations average about fifteen annually. About half of the student body and more than three-fourths of the faculty and staff are communicants. The annual Lenten Offering for missions amounts to about \$300, representing real effort and sacrifice on the part of many.

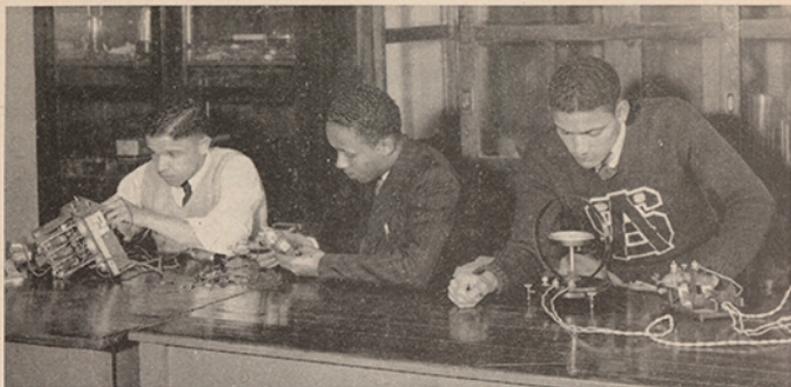


St. Augustine's student dining room is cheerful place

Full advantage is taken of the religious instruction possibilities inherent in the Prayer Book's Church year. Services are held daily, and there is a celebration of the Holy Communion every Sunday, as well as on certain weekdays. The influence of the Church is evidenced in many ways; not the least of which is the fact that eight recent graduates have entered the ministry, and four are now in divinity school.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S SERVES ALL—

ST. AUGUSTINE's serves the whole nation. Every year about half the States are represented in the student body. These include nearly all the Southern States, whence come about three-fourths of the total enrollment, and all sections of the East. Students have come in recent years from such distant points as the Virgin Islands, Canada, Texas, Arkansas, and California. During the past school year one young woman made a four-day trip from Wyoming by bus to attend St. Augustine's. A few years ago a student hitch-



Electrical Laboratory is popular in these war days

hiked from Florida, and arrived travel stained and weary, but happy. Most of our students come from small-income families, and the institution feels that it is doing a great service to the Church and to the nation by making available to these potential leaders an education which they might otherwise find impossible. The contributions of the Church through the Institute thus yield inestimable results. These young people are eager to help themselves, and the opportunity afforded by St. Augustine's through work aid is the only key which opens the door to future usefulness for the vast majority. The graduating class of 1942 was the largest in the history of the college department: forty-six young men and women receiving the bachelor's degree.

—ESPECIALLY IN THESE WAR DAYS

ST. AUGUSTINE'S is managing not only to carry on during these critical times, but is making a substantial contribution to the nation's war effort. Two graduates are Chaplains in the U. S. Army, and a faculty member is in the Navy. Two other recent graduates have been promoted from the ranks to commissions. The roster of graduates and students in the armed forces is continually increasing, and in July 1942 numbered more than thirty. In

addition, a considerable number of alumni are engaged in defense industries, navy yards, munitions plants, and arsenals. Recently a unit of the Enlisted Reserve Corps was established here.

In less than two weeks after Pearl Harbor, President Goold appointed a Committee on Morale and Civilian Defense. This committee, composed of both students and faculty, prosecuted a vigorous program which included speeches, forums, and study groups, first-aid classes for students and staff members, and cooperation with the community in every branch of defense work open to civilians. Our excellent library was one of the first named by the national OCD as a reading center.

LARGER OPPORTUNITIES: INCREASED NEEDS

THE needs of St. Augustine's College are many, but some are more pressing than others. Among the more immediate and vital are a building and equipment for physical education. These are especially serious wants in connection with the war program in which health and physical fitness for all are emphasized. St. Augustine's moved at once to expand its program in this field, but is seriously hampered by lack of adequate facilities.

St. Augustine's needs increased support from our Negro parishes and missions in directing good students to it. Scholarships for needy students, of course, are a constant need, that young people of promise be not turned down because of their own and our financial limitations.

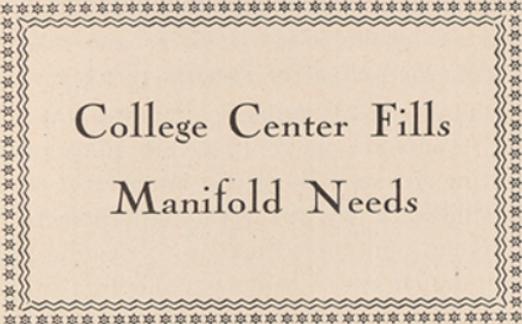
In order to maintain its academic standing, recently recognized as Grade A by the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges, the college must have assured income. We serve a constituency drawn from the lower income group, and in many cases, underprivileged classes. Our Church can find a really fruitful field of service in assisting St. Augustine's to train the ministers, teachers, healers, and leaders, under the auspices of the Church for Christian service to their race and to the nation.

CECIL D. HALLIBURTON



The Fort Valley College Center serves both the college and the community. Above: the Holy Communion is celebrated in the Center chapel. Below: Troops from neighboring camps find a welcome and pleasant wholesome recreation at the Center





College Center Fills Manifold Needs

WHEN in June, 1939, the Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School was transferred to the Board of Regents of the State of Georgia, Dr. Patton and his associates envisioned a house in which the religious traditions which had been developed at Fort Valley would be maintained and carried on. Across the street from the college, directly in front of the president's home and the college entrance was a two-and-a-half acre tract, ideally adapted to the new purpose. This land was secured and on December 20, 1940, the Fort Valley College Center was dedicated. It contains chapel, common hall, kitchen, guest rooms, study, workers' apartment, office, and rectory. One of the most beautiful and serviceable buildings for the prosecution of religious education among Negro college students in the South, its location enables it easily to carry on its work among faculty and student body, in community and rural areas.

Previous to the entry of the United States into the War, the swing towards materialism and the acceptance of a diluted, pagan philosophy was prevalent in Negro colleges. The College

Center provides a healthy corrective to this trend. The students at the Fort Valley State College demand a personal religion that will give them the privilege of personal contact, constant and secret communion with God. This need is met by the Center.

STATE COLLEGE STUDENTS THROUGH CHURCH CENTER

OF the four-hundred-odd students attending the Fort Valley State College, seventy-five per cent take advantage of the Center's program. During 1941-42, there was an average attendance of seventy-eight students a day, 101 weekly visitations by our worker in students' rooms, and approximately thirty-nine personal consultations with the Director-Chaplain concerning strictly religious problems, and thirteen weekly talks concerning other personal problems.

A Canterbury Club, organized with two faculty sponsors, met a ready response, grew rapidly, and was the first group in a State controlled Negro college to receive a charter from the Association of Canterbury Clubs. The membership, though largely Episcopal, is interdenominational. The zest and vigor with which these students pursue their religious study show a hungry desire to get to the root of their beliefs. Such serious problems as marriage, divorce, and many others are discussed in forums and round tables.

The Church school is another source from which the students derive spiritual help. The classes are stimulating and helpful, and each Sunday finds an average of eighty-five students present.

INFLUENCE EXTENDS TO HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

THREE hundred high school students in the community present, at once, a problem and a challenge. In this community where no character-building agencies are interested in the needs of youth, the College Center has had to pay serious attention to this need. With the coöperation of the college faculty, the Center sponsored at the high school, a series of lectures dealing with the problems

of youth. This experiment justifies its continuance next year, when a longer program is planned. A Girl Scout Troop, the first chartered Negro troop in Georgia, also was organized, with approximately twenty-one members.

Professor Raymond J. Pitts of the college faculty comments thus concerning certain high school students:

"When I came to the community some four years ago, there were some young people in the community who seemed quite lost. Perhaps, it was just their stage of development that I did not understand. Perhaps, it was the peculiar effect that comes from mixing students of high school and college age. During this year, I have observed these same young people. From my observations, they are developing along desired lines. They are now real young ladies and gentlemen. I feel that their activity sponsored at the College Center has played a great part in their growth."

CENTER WELCOMES TROOPS FROM NEARBY CAMPS

THE College Center, easily accessible to four Army camps and a defense plant, also has a real opportunity to fill a definite need in the soldier's life. Weekly groups of soldiers come twenty-six miles from Camp Wheeler, Macon, Georgia, to attend services at the College Center Chapel. At other times, the Director-Chaplain goes to the camp to celebrate the Holy Communion. Parties, also, are sponsored by the Center for soldiers at Fort Benning and Camp Wheeler, and workers at Wellston, a defense plant, and Cochran Field, an air training base.

FIRST STUDENT RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE HELD

ONE of the highlights of this year's program was a Student Religious Conference at the Center attended by thirty-eight students from all the Negro colleges in Georgia. This conference was so successful and inspiring that the group asked that it be made an annual event.

The Church itself plays no small part in the activities of the Center. From the time the Center opened, November 20, 1940,

there have been ten baptisms, five marriages, thirty-three confirmations. The confirmation list suggests some interesting observations. Of the thirty-three confirmed, nine were faculty members or members of faculty families, nine college students, seven high school students, four community persons, two out-of-town, and two children.

Some concrete results of the influence of the College Center are shown in the decisions of two Fort Valley College men to commit themselves to the ministry. One, who had been accepted as a postulant, was called to service and is now at the front; the other is preparing to enter Bishop Payne Divinity School next term. One young woman is now in training in St. Agnes' Hospital, Raleigh, N. C.; another is studying at the University of Chicago.

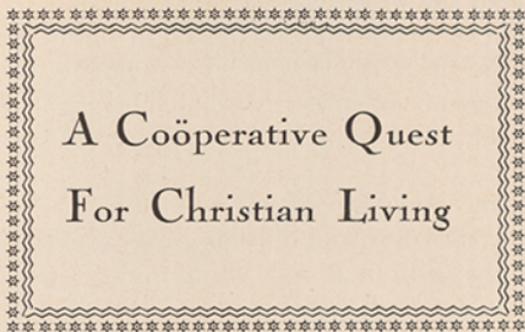
The worker here, a former graduate of old Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School, Spelman College, and the Atlanta University School of Social Work, is well prepared, but her duties are very heavy, in fact too heavy to carry alone. The crying need is another trained worker for carrying on activities for community high school groups.

COMMUNITY HEALTH IS AN URGENT PROBLEM

THE health problem needs attention. There is no hospital within twenty-six miles to care for the whole population of this city. The incidence of death is too high. Often it is unnecessary. Of the 10,268 people in this area, 6,565 are colored. Sixty per cent of the Negro population are victims of communicable diseases. With no hospital, only one Negro physician, and one public health nurse (white), the need is great. A nurse on the Center's staff could do much to relieve the situation.

The President of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Patterson, said of the College Center, "I was terribly impressed with the College Center—and am sure that from its accomplishments, many colleges will see fit to have similar facilities."

J. H. BROWN



A Coöperative Quest
For Christian Living

SIXTY years ago a young Negro missionary was sent to minister to the twenty Negro communicants of the Episcopal Church who lived in Brunswick and Mecklenburg Counties, Virginia. He was James Solomon Russell, an alert young man, who soon saw that the primary need of his "two-county parish" was a school. And so, in 1888, in the tiny vestry room of a country church, he began the school that today is known as St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute.

St. Paul's has a threefold concept of education: training of the head, the heart, and the hands. The natural development of the work, therefore, has been a sound academic foundation, strong Christian training centering in the Church, and training in a vocation of the student's own selection.

St. Paul's regards its educational task as a coöperative quest for complete Christian living. To this end, the purpose of the institution, with its resources of equipment, curriculum, and personnel, is conceived to be the development of those ideas, ideals, attitudes, habits, and skills in each student, which will make for his creative and effective participation in life.

A SMALL PARISH SCHOOL GROWS APACE

IN the beginning, St. Paul's was financed wholly with small sums given by friends and well-wishers of the founder. As Dr. Russell's contacts in the Church broadened, larger gifts were obtained. In the early years, he travelled widely, carrying the story of the school, its program and needs to Church groups. In this way he made friends and obtained money for current operating expenses.

In 1906, the American Church Institute for Negroes was created by the then Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church. A year later, the Institute became visitor to the school, and since that time, has contributed regularly to its budget for current expenses, and in other ways has generously helped to support the work. The expansion of the school's plant has been made possible largely through the interest and generosity of its friends.

From a small parish school, and a half-dozen boarding students in 1888, to an annual enrollment of more than one thousand students, coming from twenty States, Puerto Rica, Cuba, the Virgin Islands, Panama, and far-away Liberia, shows how far-reaching has been the influence of this institution. Space does not permit me to tell of the success of our several thousand graduates and ex-students, but suffice it to say that a graduate of St. Paul's never has been prosecuted in the criminal courts of Brunswick County for any major offense.

A POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE IS BORN

ON December 30, 1941, the Board of Trustees voted to extend the training program of the school to four years of training above the high school level, with main emphasis on industrial training. This change in scope indicated the need for a change in name, and the St. Paul Normal and Industrial School became St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, the first Negro institution to bear the name polytechnic in its title. Instruction is offered in these departments: elementary teacher training; agriculture; business administration;



In the classroom the young student masters the problems of mechanical drawing



St. Paul's boys put theory into practice and build a stone wall

home economics; industrial or trade education. This change in instruction was made after a careful and thorough study of the underlying factors. The advanced educational requirements for teacher certification in Virginia and neighboring States made this step a very necessary one.

ST. PAUL'S IS ACTIVE IN WAR EFFORT

THE students and teachers at St. Paul's have taken a very active part in every phase of the government's war program, having assisted in registering young men for the Selective Service, sugar rationing, gas rationing, gathering salvage, and in supporting the United Service Organizations campaign.

There are at this time, more than 150 St. Paul boys serving in the armed forces, forty-five of whom were taken during the past school year, and still others awaiting their call. Several are officers. Late in April, 1942, I was asked to say a parting word of encouragement to twenty-three young Negro selectees from Brunswick County. I noted that the only one in the group who had a high school education was a St. Paul boy. He was immediately placed in charge of this unit. Later he was placed in charge of more than fifty selectees bound for camp. This again, is but one of many ways in which St. Paul's training shows.

NEW AND GREATER OPPORTUNITIES AWAIT ST. PAUL'S

ST. PAUL'S School has fully justified the foresight and faith of its founder. For fifty-five years, it has been an educational fortress to thousands of poor Negro boys and girls. But, to meet its responsibilities and ever widening opportunities for service, it must have increased resources. Our needs might be divided into two chief classes:

1. An adequate Endowment Fund. A substantial addition to our permanent endowment (now very small) would end the annual task of begging from our friends for instructional purposes, scholarships, and regularly budgeted expenses.

2. Building and Expansion Fund. St. Paul's is faced with the problem of expanding both its curricula and physical plant in order to meet the requirements of the advanced program. In this respect, our most pressing needs are:

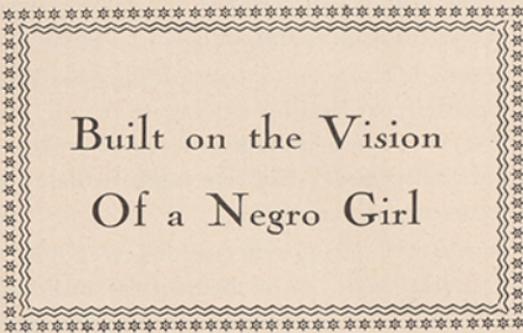
A NEW TRADES BUILDING at a cost of \$45,000. This could be provided temporarily by adding a wing to Trade Unit II, at a cost of about \$15,000. Such an addition would greatly relieve the congested condition of several of our trades which are too large for present accommodations.

A SCIENCE BUILDING is urgently needed at a cost of \$50,000. An addition to the small, quite inadequate building of three rooms, now used as a science classroom and laboratories would, of course, help the situation greatly in caring for our large student body. The present modest building was erected with the hope that an upper story or extension might be added as the work of St. Paul's demanded it. This greatly needed addition could be built at a cost of about \$10,000. New laboratory equipment, at a cost of \$3,000, also is needed.

A MODERN DAIRY BARN is another of the chief needs of the school. Agricultural training is one of the main features of the advanced training. All last winter, the masonry division made cement building blocks for this project. Hence, work is now in progress on this structure. It will take an additional \$8,000 to furnish the necessary equipment in order to complete this barn.

POULTRY HOUSES are needed to meet the growing need of many of our students for this phase of agriculture. It is essential that we teach poultry raising on a scientific basis and it is estimated that an up-to-date set-up will cost about \$6,000.

J. ALVIN RUSSELL



Built on the Vision
Of a Negro Girl

MANY, many years ago a young woman working her way through Tuskegee Institute served in the home of the late Booker T. Washington. There she received a vision of her life work: to help her own people by sharing with them the education she was getting at Tuskegee. Her schooling over, she started a little school at Denmark, South Carolina. For several years, Elizabeth Evelyn Wright was the only teacher.

During these years Miss Wright was making friends for her work; among these were Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Voorhees of Clinton, N.J., for whom, in gratitude for their interest and generosity, the school was presently named. After the death both of Miss Wright and these benefactors, Voorhees was compelled to seek new sponsors. The school owned more than four hundred acres of land and enrolled 750 students requiring the services of thirty-five teachers. It had more than justified its existence by the character of its graduates and by their success after leaving school in many fields of useful service. In 1924, the American Church Institute for Negroes and the two Episcopal dioceses in South Carolina as-

sumed the active management of Voorhees. Thus the school secured permanent backing and was able to continue with increasing success its great career in behalf of Negro youth in this section of the deep South.

Voorhees was founded to provide training for worthy and capable young people of the Negro race who might thus become leaders in the advancement of their people. The school's graduates are following the trades and other skills acquired while at school, in every Southern State and in many of the States in the North and West. Some of them have continued their training at institutions of higher learning and many are holding positions of honor and responsibility in professional and business life. The present enrollment includes students from States from Massachusetts to Florida. The curriculum includes junior college, high school, business administration, home economics, building construction, and agriculture. All these departments are based on the

Agriculture looms large in Voorhees program: picking peas



junior college grade. The high school is accredited by the South Carolina Department of Public Instruction and the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges. The junior college is accredited by the State of South Carolina. Graduates from the rural teacher training department are granted licenses to teach in the elementary schools of South Carolina. Graduates from the building construction department are rendering great service to the country in its present emergency. Those who complete the agricultural course usually go to higher institutions for more training, but the vast majority find themselves back among their people doing better farming and inspiring those who have not been to school.

Voorhees is well equipped for the work that it does. It has a large trade building in charge of competent men who know how to teach young men.

The school has under cultivation more than one quarter of its four hundred acres. The young men, aside from the theoretical training given in the classroom, have the opportunity to do practical work on the farms. A large garden for supplying fresh vegetables for the school diningroom is taken care of by the young men themselves. A large dairy barn and a separating room are used daily in caring for the dairy herd which supplies milk for the school.

There are 250 young people teaching in the rural schools of South Carolina who are Voorhees trained. Some of these teachers have had additional professional training.

The school has twenty-two buildings; ten of brick, including three of modern fire-proof construction. The Academic Building is modern in every respect and adequately equipped. The St. James' Building, a gift of St. James' Parish, Wilmington, N. C., is used for the girls' industries. These buildings and Wright Hall, a girls' dormitory, are modern fire-proof structures. The school has a well-equipped steam laundry for doing its laundry.

The greatest need at present is a boys' dormitory. Several



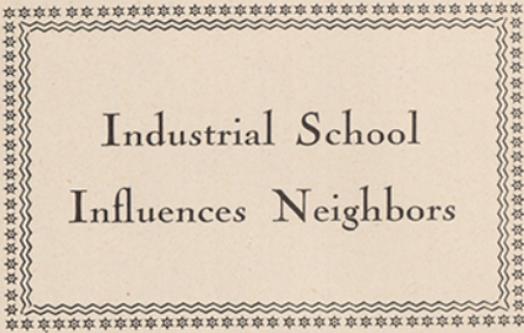
School-raised hogs are prepared for market

years ago the frame building which housed the young men was destroyed by fire, and owing to lack of funds has never been replaced except by a very cheap and inadequate structure. The cost would be about \$40,000.

Voorhees believes that no education is complete without a Christian foundation. St. Philip's Chapel, a gift of the Woman's Auxiliary and of Mr. W. B. Moore of York, S. C., is used for all religious services. Regular Morning and Evening Prayer are held during the school year. Church school every Sunday is in charge of the students under the supervision of the chaplain.

Denmark, S. C., near which the school is located can be reached by main trunk lines of the Southern, the Atlantic Coast Line, and the Seaboard Airline railroads. The school is accessible by all South Carolina highways. The climate is healthy and invigorating. The school has its own water supply, and the environment in every way is conducive to the development of the health, the character, and the enterprise of the students.

S. C. USHER



Industrial School Influences Neighbors

GAILOR Industrial School, located on a 150-acre tract of farm land on Highway 70, forty miles northeast of Memphis, Tennessee, had its beginning in Nashville, about 1914, as Hoffman Hall for boys and St. Mary's for girls. But the competition with other similar institutions there hampered its growth. Presently a more favorable site, the present location, was obtained and the school moved. Later, during the principalship of the Rev. C. A. Stams, its name was changed to Gailor Industrial School. Mr. Stams had been preceded in the principalship by the Rev. E. P. Dandridge (now Bishop Coadjutor of Tennessee) and the Rev. J. Henry King. In 1938, the present incumbent, George E. Loder, Ph.D., became principal.

The past few years at Gailor have shown marked improvement in its instruction, buildings, and equipment. The program for the boys and girls is wider, sounder, and more thoroughly coordinated with the public school program. One of the chief purposes is to prepare Negro boys and girls to work with their hands. The boys are taught agriculture, carpentry, plumbing,

electric wiring, brick masonry, blacksmithing, woodwork, and cabinet making; girls: cooking sewing, homemaking. All are given standard academic instruction but special emphasis is placed on the necessity of working skillfully with one's hands.

NIGHT CLASSES AND OTHER COMMUNITY AIDS

THE Gailor community is composed of people who make their living by sharecropping, and day-farm work. Very little income can be expected for labor on this basis. Most of them live in debt to others eleven months of the year, waiting for the returns from the crops. These people are beginning to come in larger numbers to the school and to worship with us. Many, unable to come to the school during the day, attend night classes in sewing and agriculture. Through the help of the night sewing classes, many are now far better clothed and have more respect for cleanliness. Needy parents receive second-hand clothing which they make over for their children. In many ways the school is helping the community learn thrift and to make what little they have go as far as possible. The families, too, are large; eight or nine to a family is not unusual and most do not possess even the bare necessities. Many of the children drink no milk because they have none. In

Gailor boys take great pride in their school grounds: a clean-up squad



numerous cases they have neither cows, chickens, hogs, nor other farm animals. Many of the children eat the same breakfast of fat meat and bread during the greater part of the year. But some of these conditions are being bettered slowly. Through Gailor's parent-teachers organization, for example, the women are learning to provide a greater variety of food and more appealing meals.

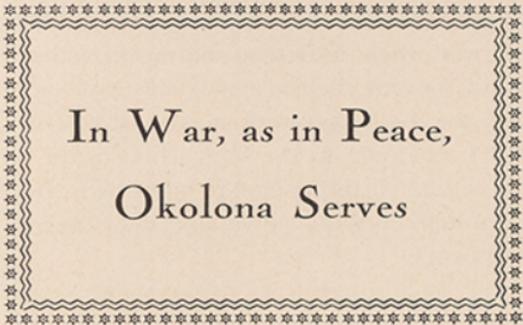
Students come to Gailor not only from the immediate neighborhood but from several States: North Carolina, Louisiana, Maryland, Arkansas. Not a few of them seem to have been lost in their native environment, but under the influence of Gailor have found themselves; are making good in the group activities of the Church, the glee club, the Woman's Auxiliary, special entertainment, the welcome committees, and in the classroom. Much time is given to the health and recreation of the student: baseball, basket ball, hiking, and other sports being encouraged.

FOURFOLD GROWTH IN FOUR YEARS

A YEAR ago (January 10, 1942) our girls' dormitory and dining hall was burned to the ground. Through the efforts of Bishop Maxon, the Diocese of Tennessee, and the Institute, the destroyed building has been replaced by a beautiful new brick building. The building itself is finished but furnishings are needed for the fifty girls it will accommodate: single beds, dressers, and other things to make the building homelike and encourage the girls to want to keep it neat and orderly, rag rugs, scarfs, curtains, pictures. About \$2,000 will be required for this purpose.

Gailor now has an enrollment of three hundred with fifty boarders, compared with a registration four years ago of seventy-five students. Supported by the Diocese of Tennessee, the Woman's Auxiliary, and the Institute, Gailor is governed by a board of trustees of twenty members plus representatives from the Institute.

GEORGE A. LODER



In War, as in Peace,
Okolona Serves

FOR forty years since its establishment, in 1902, by Dr. Wallace A. Battle, the Okolona Industrial School at Okolona, Mississippi, has rendered service of incalculable worth to the masses of the Negro race. It has trained young men and young women as rural teachers to disseminate in their own communities Okolona's practical precepts. It has trained young men to be skilled artisans in the building trades—carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, plumbers, electricians, painters, and interior decorators. It has trained young men in the practical rudiments of farming, and, through its Home Improvement Department, has developed young women into real homemakers. It has provided many teachers for the public schools. And, with all this useful instruction, Christian character has been the foundation rock upon which the entire training at Okolona has been established.

WAR BRINGS NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR SERVICE

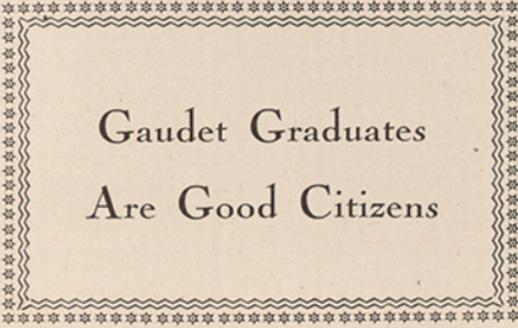
THE present War has opened up new vistas for the school's simple, down-to-the-earth services. Two merit special mention.

First, in connection with the Trades Division a War Salvage Department was established. Here metal products, such as cooking utensils, tubs, electric and household appliances, are reclaimed and repaired. This helps householders to "carry on" in a nearly normal way where otherwise shortages in vital metals and materials would prevent their securing this kind of new equipment. Perhaps the most important feature of this service is the thrift it teaches, not only to the boys who do the repair work, but also to those homemakers who are learning to think in terms of how they can help both themselves and their country by saving in every way possible.

A second service, also rendered through the Trades Division, is helping citizens living in communities contiguous to the school to keep their property in repair. In many cases, the able-bodied young men have been called into the armed forces, leaving no one at home physically able to do ordinary needed repairs. As far as possible, the young men in the Trades Division, under the supervision of its Director, are doing this work.

These evidences of Okolona's worth are what endears it to the people who are familiar with it—in peacetime and in wartime the willing instrument of the service it has been rendering through the years of its existence.

RICHARD T. MIDDLETON



Gaudet Graduates
Are Good Citizens

DEEP "down on the delta" in the beautiful Crescent City of New Orleans is perhaps the smallest of the Institute Schools, Gaudet. Situated on the edge of the city amidst the remnants of the early French in America, the school, begun by Frances Joseph Gaudet, has had an unique history.

Frances Joseph was born in a log cabin in Homesville, Pike County, Mississippi. As a little girl, she attended a log cabin school of twenty pupils started by the Methodist Church. The only equipment of this school was one old "blue back spelling book" and an alphabetical chart from which they were taught their ABC's. When she was eight years old her family moved to New Orleans and her real education began.

As she grew up, her interest in the progress of her race led her to visit the prisons to do what she could for the prisoners, many of them in jail for minor offenses and only needing an interested friend to secure their release. She devoted much of her time to this work and so anticipated prison reform associations, helping white as well as black prisoners. She visited Recorder's



Gaudet Normal and Industrial School, New Orleans, Louisiana

Court and jails, taking children home until the number so increased she could not care for them.

FRANCES JOSEPH STARTS A SCHOOL

SHE bought a tract of land on Gentilly Road to begin a school, long known as the Colored Industrial School. To help the new venture Miss Joseph peddled vegetables from the school garden and interested friends in becoming members of an Advisory Board. This Board helped secure a school building and dormitory. The *Times Picayune* also helped. Later Miss Joseph married the first secretary of the Advisory Board, H. P. Gaudet.

But the time came when Mrs. Gaudet felt she could not go on and, in 1921, she gave her school to the Diocese of Louisiana with the understanding that the religious education would be under the ecclesiastical authority. The diocese accepted the gift, honored her life and work by immediately changing the school's name to Gaudet Normal and Industrial School, and organized a Board of Directors with the Bishop of the diocese as chairman and the majority of its members Episcopalians.

FASTEST GROWING NEGRO SCHOOL IN NEW ORLEANS

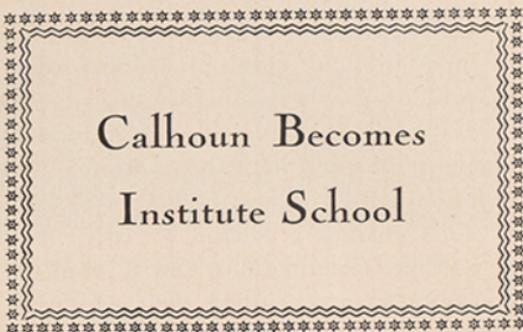
TODAY, Gaudet School is the fastest growing Negro School in

New Orleans. During the past four years, the enrollment has more than doubled. Formerly, the school began with the fourth grade and completed high school, but now it begins with the sixth grade. The school also serves its community. It offers suitable care and supervision for children whose parents are away from home at work all day. Much smaller than the overcrowded public schools, Gaudet is able to give more individual attention to the needs of its pupils and help them advance more rapidly. The school is accredited A-I by the Louisiana State Department of Education. This enables graduates to enter many colleges without taking entrance examinations. One-third of the graduates of the past six years have continued their education in either nursing school, business school, or college. Many have completed their college work, and are good citizens in their communities.

Although Gaudet carries the name, normal and industrial, it is neither a normal school nor an industrial school, but is tending towards the latter. An agriculture course was introduced last session to help make the school more self-sustaining and to encourage Negro boys and girls to utilize vacant land for production of food during and after the national emergency. A work program also was introduced last session which requires every student to do one hour of work a day. Under careful supervision this program trains the child in proper habits of work. Repairs to buildings, housework, and other practical things are taught, in addition to the regular academic work.

Morning Prayer is said every morning before classes begin. Evening services are held in beautiful St. Stephen's Chapel, one of the latest additions to the campus. Local clergymen are speakers at these services. Holy Communion is celebrated by the chaplain, the Rev. Roberts P. Johnson. Confirmation classes are held twice yearly. All students attend these services and in this way the Church is brought nearer to many Negroes in New Orleans.

WILLIAM E. CLARK



Calhoun Becomes
Institute School

THE youngest member of the Institute family, Calhoun School, in a country town forty miles from Montgomery, Alabama, long has been concerned about the problems and living conditions of the Negroes in Lowndes and neighboring black belt counties. The year, 1942, which marked its association with the Institute, also celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its founding.

During the past school year, 113 boys and girls attended Calhoun. Fully half of these come from two to seven miles to school, while two from Butler County boarded in the neighboring community and one from Florida was cared for on the campus. The distance the students walk to school and the eagerness of young Negroes from a distance to benefit by a Calhoun education suggests the desirability of a boarding department.

NEW VENTURES MARK SEMI-CENTENNIAL YEAR

A NEW venture of the semi-centennial year was the organization in June, 1941, of a Mothers' Club to promote home building, child care, canning, and the like. This group made up of about

thirty women, included in its activities, canning and handicrafts, and providing dinner for everyone who attended the Farmers' Conference.

Through the interest that was aroused by the Mothers' Club several homes in the community were repaired, while two were completely renovated. These two homes replaced old wooden shutters with glass windows, built up falling porches and steps, and put on new roofs. Other homes would have done the same had it not been for the lack of money.

HI-Y CLUB ORGANIZED: OTHER ACTIVITIES

IMMEDIATELY after school began this year, a Hi-Y Club was organized for the high school boys. The club sent delegates to the Older Boys' Conference in Montgomery and to the Southern Youth Congress at Tuskegee. The club was active in the community churches by taking over the regular church services one Sunday each month.

The Crafts Department which has played an important part in the past was revived this year. All girls in the high school were required to spend at least one hour a day in the craftsroom. Articles made include quilts, rugs, pot holders, whiskbrooms, pillows, burlap aprons, barrel chairs, baby beds, and other smaller articles. Most of the materials used were sent by the Calhoun Club of Boston and other friends. The demand for these articles is greater than we can supply.

The school conducted two Out of School Youth Classes during the year: one in woodworking, the other in metal working. In the woodworking class, the boys made chicken brooders, chairs, tables, chicken feed troughs, tool boxes, etc. In the metal working class, the boys made chisels, hay hooks, sharpened plow points, repaired plows, wagons, and other farm implements. Our class in metal working was considered the best in the county by the white Supervisor.

Dramatics, under the supervision of Mr. Charles C. Hall,



Calhoun boys repair the school property

provided several evenings of wholesome entertainment for the school and community. As well as providing entertainment, the plays furnished a means of developing the dramatic talent of various members of the student body.

A student coöperative was organized in the fall of 1941 with fifty-eight students buying shares at ten cents each. Students in this organization sold to themselves and other students. So successful was the venture that after two months' operation the coöperative declared a dividend equal to the amount of each share.

In coöperation with the local Red Cross Chapter, sweaters were knitted by faculty members and students for the armed forces. A committee composed of faculty members and students sponsored the sale of war stamps and bonds. Over \$50 worth of stamps were sold to the students.

The annual Farmers' Conference held in February was well attended. The County Agent and Home Demonstration Agent were very coöperative in helping to make this conference a success. Other people who participated in the conference were the



"Eagerly to School"—When the school is Colhoun

Agents from Butler County and the white Agent of Lowndes County. Mr. Jessé R. Otis, Director of Agriculture at Tuskegee Institute, was the speaker.

Throughout the year minor building repairs were made by the boys' industrial class. These included making screens, building steps, replacing window panes, and other small repairs. During the year the roofs of seven of the school buildings were painted.

The boys' industrial class also did the necessary work on the campus, including laying a brick walk, topping trees, and pruning shrubbery. The water system gave considerable trouble throughout the year, but at no time did we have to call in anyone from the outside. With the boys here on the campus, the necessary caulking was done. With this same labor we also replaced a fire hydrant.

Both the girls and boys organized basket ball teams and played games with other teams from in and out of the county. In spite of the lack of experience, our teams made creditable showings in all games played. Our girls team came through at the county-wide field meet to win the county championship.

Our chorus participated in the county Song Festival at the Bell Elementary School. After winning this meet, the chorus was invited to participate in the Regional Meet held at Miller's Ferry.

One student from the eleventh grade participated in an Oratorical Contest held at State Teachers College in Montgomery. Although she did not win the contest, the judges gave her credit for having the best subject matter of all the speakers.

The senior class participated in the State-wide Academic Meet held at State Teachers College in April.

The tenth grade agriculture class made a trip to Tuskegee to visit its agricultural department.

EDUCATIONAL HUB OF LOWNDES COUNTY

Mr. William A. Whetstone has taken charge of the farming operation. The livestock on the farm includes twelve cows, one horse, ten hogs, one mule, and six calves. Mr. Whetstone has planted approximately fifty acres of crops in anticipation of a boarding department.

The closing activities included an operetta by the grade school, senior class exercises, a pageant celebrating Calhoun's fiftieth anniversary and the graduation exercises. Six students, five girls and one boy, received their high school diplomas. The baccalaureate sermon was preached by Rev. J. W. Harris, pastor of the Ramah Church. The commencement address was given by Mr. Geo. O. McCalep, principal of the high school and professor of history at A. and M. College, Normal, Alabama.

Through all these and other activities, Calhoun continues to carry on its traditional mission of being the educational hub of Lowndes County. It also continues its mission of inspiring rural boys and girls to constructive efforts. Calhoun goes about this work in coöperation with local whites, law enforcing officers, county workers, and all others concerned in the county welfare.

WILLIAM L. McDAVID

You Can Assist the Institute And Its Schools

INSTITUTE SCHOOLS are essentially Church schools and thus are ineligible for Federal or State aid despite the broad service they render Negroes of every name. But you can aid the work by:

1. An unrestricted gift to Institute endowment. (This fund amounting to \$178,000, should be increased to at least five million.)
2. A gift to endowment of a particular school whose work or location appeals to you most.
3. A gift or annual pledge to Institute current expenses.
4. A gift or annual pledge to the current expenses of a particular school.
5. A bequest to the Institute.

Gifts may be designated as Memorials by the donors.



The American Church Institute for Negroes
281 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

I enclose \$....., as a gift to the Institute
(substitute name of particular school for "Institute" if
you so desire).

Name

Address

Make checks payable to Louis J. Hunter, Treasurer.



Persons interested in endowment may receive further details concerning the Institute, its objectives, organization, administration and financial needs upon request. Gifts to the Institute and its schools are deductible on Federal income tax returns.

Consolidated Financial Statement

Year Ending, September 30, 1942

<i>Fund Balances—September 30, 1941</i>		\$481,385.61
<i>Plus, Receipts during Year Ended September 30, 1942:</i>		
Contributions:		
General	\$147,772.76	
Restricted	5,877.78	
	153,650.54	
Legacies and Gifts		33,882.17
Income from Investments		21,268.38
		569,018.60
Sub-Total		\$690,186.70
<i>Less, Disbursements During Year Ended September 30, 1942:</i>		
Appropriation for Schools:		
Bishop Payne	\$ 9,210.00	
Gaudet	3,235.00	
Gailor	5,752.70	
Okolona	8,300.00	
St. Agnes	600.00	
St. Augustine	36,200.00	
St. Paul	25,960.00	
Voorhees	16,250.00	
Fort Valley College Center	5,369.30	
Calhoun	2,400.00	
	\$113,277.00	
Restricted Contributions Transmitted to Schools		5,377.78
Income Transmitted to Schools		10,708.35
Building Expenditures		7,348.50
Special Activities:		
Director's Discretionary Expenditures	\$ 1,778.90	
Raising Funds	25.98	
Assistance to Summer Conference	675.00	
Pension and Allowances	3,130.49	
	5,558.41	
Administration of Institute:		
Salaries	\$ 9,537.51	
Travel	3,242.57	
Miscellaneous Office Expense	1,935.18	
	14,715.26	
Net Loss from Sales of Securities (after write-down of certain book values)		739.66
		\$157,724.96
Sub-Total		\$157,724.96
<i>Fund Balance—September 30, 1942</i>		\$532,461.74

Summary of Institute Funds

September 30, 1942

FUND:	<i>Cash in Bank</i>	<i>Investments at Book Value</i>	<i>Fund Balances</i>
General Fund	\$13,501.36	\$	\$ 13,501.36
Restricted Fund	500.00	500.00
Reserve Fund	51,665.68	51,665.68
Pension Fund	11,871.38	11,871.38
Institute Endowment Fund	2,451.81 ¹	205,090.48	207,542.29
Bishop Payne Building Fund	6,272.08	46,791.68	53,063.76
Okolona Endowment Fund.....	217.31 ²	40,886.67	40,603.98
St. Augustine and St. Paul Joint Endowment Fund	528.96 ³	121,139.68	121,668.64
St. Paul Home Economics Endowment Fund	37.90 ⁴	5,677.47	5,715.37
Voorhees Endowment Fund	103.47 ⁵	26,225.81	26,329.28
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
	\$75,278.57	\$157,183.17	\$532,461.74
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>

¹ After write-down of \$3,762.04. ² After write-down of \$1,037.04. ³ After write-down of \$1,374.00. ⁴ After write-down of \$266.51. ⁵ After write-down of \$749.78.

* * *

The accounts of the Institute are audited by Messrs. Patterson, Teele & Dennis, public accountants. A full report of audit is available for inspection at the Institute's office.

* * *

Have You Made A Will?

Include a bequest for the work of The Institute in this form:

I give and bequeath to The American Church Institute for Negroes, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Virginia, its successors and assigns, the sum of \$.....

The American Church Institute for Negroes

INCORPORATED 1906

OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES

The Rt. Rev. H. St. George Tucker, D.D.
PRESIDENT

The Rev. Cyril E. Bentley* The Rev. Robert W. Patton, D.D.
DIRECTOR ACTING DIRECTOR

Louis J. Hunter Mrs. Ethel L. T. Scott
TREASURER SECRETARY

The Rt. Rev. Ernest M. Stires, D.D. The Rt. Rev. Edwin A. Penick, D.D.
The Rev. Roelif H. Brooks, D.D. The Rev. George A. Wieland, S.T.D.
The Rev. Luke M. White, D.D. John Wilson Wood, D.C.L.
The Rev. George J. Paine, D.D. Langborne M. Williams, Jr.
The Rt. Rev. Arthur R. McKinstry, D.D.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

The Rev. George L. Paine Langborne M. Williams Louis J. Hunter

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Rt. Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, D.D. The Rev. Cyril E. Bentley*
Louis J. Hunter John Wilson Wood, D.C.L.
The Rev. Roelif H. Brooks, D.D.

* On leave of absence for active service in the Navy.

281 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK, N. Y.