

	ERE	26	ERE	0
		July 16,	1945	

Edwin Embree:-  
Please let me know  
about this. Thanks

*EWR*  
7/14/45

My dear Mr. Wright:

In Mr. Rosenwald's absence I am acknowledging receipt of your letter of July 15th.

As Mr. Rosenwald is on the West Coast at present and will not return until the latter part of the month, I am taking the liberty of referring your letter to the President of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, Mr. Edwin R. Embree, who I know will give the matter his prompt attention.

I have made a copy of your correspondence, which will be referred to Mr. Rosenwald immediately upon his return. I know he will appreciate very much your having written to him about this matter.

Very truly yours,

E. Wellens, Secretary to  
Mr. (Lessing J.) Rosenwald

Mr. John J. Wright, Secretary,  
Archbishop's House,  
Lake Street,  
Brighton 35, Mass.

CC - Mr. Edwin R. Embree

FISK  
UNIVERSITY

C O P Y

ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE  
Lake Street  
Brighton 35, Mass.

July 13, 1945

Mr. L. J. Rosenwald  
Chairman of the Trustees  
Rosenwald Fund  
Jenkintown, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Rosenwald:

I enclose a copy of a letter I have been reluctantly obliged to send to Mr. Charles S. Johnson of the Social Science Institute at Fisk University.

Mr. Johnson has clearly fallen victim to a canard being circulated in certain newspapers by a militant anti-Catholic who writes under the pseudonym of Phineas Biron, if I am not mistaken. Responsible Jewish leaders here in Boston are prepared to deny the injurious charges this individual makes against the Archbishop of Boston and it is hoped that Mr. Johnson's publication will kindly review the evidence on which it has repeated a false and damaging assertion.

With every personal greeting and good wish, I am

Faithfully yours,

(John Wright)

Secretary

JJW:MF

FISK  
UNIVERSITY

C O P Y

July 13, 1945

Mr. Charles S. Johnson  
Social Science Institute  
Fisk University  
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I am presuming to write to you because I find your name listed as the Director of the Social Science Institute which is apparently responsible for the publication of a periodical entitled, "A Monthly Summary of Events and Trends in Race Relations".

I write to ask if you are prepared to provide information with regard to the sources of the damaging and misleading reference to the Archbishop of Boston on page 292 of the issue for May, 1945, of this publication?

Quite clearly the author of this gross misrepresentation has not seen the pamphlet to which he refers and has made no scientific check whatever to substantiate his charge that Father Riley is one of the "Catholic priests" who are, according to this libel, "joining the fray" behind Gerald L. K. Smith.

I am not interested in receiving any protestations with regard to the sincerity or the lack of bias of your staff. I merely ask the source of this particular misrepresentation so that we Catholics may have some opportunity to evaluate the calibre of those who are fomenting feeling against us.

Very sincerely yours,

JJW:MF

Secretary

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UNIVERSITY

Rosenwald,  
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MM  
Aug!

Mr. Embree:

Will you be kind enough to have the attached handled, if you feel that any action should be taken by the Fund? I have made a copy of Mr. Wright's correspondence and will refer it to Mr. Rosenwald upon his return.

Thank you very much.

E. Wellens, Secretary

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I will wait 7/16  
for C's reply

before sending any letter  
EDZ

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UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY

RECORDS



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July 16, 1945

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E. Wellens, Secretary to  
Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald

Mr. John J. Wright, Secretary,  
Archbishop's House,  
Lake Street,  
Brighton 35, Mass.

CC - Mr. Edwin R. Embree ✓

FISK  
UNIVERSITY

ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE  
LAKE STREET  
BRIGHTON 35, MASS.

*Rec'd 7/26*

July 13, 1945

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Chairman of the Trustees  
Rosenwald Fund  
Jenkintown, Pennsylvania

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*John Wright*  
Secretary

JJW:MF

FISK  
UNIVERSITY

*Copy*

July 13, 1945

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Social Science Institute  
Fisk University  
Nashville 8, Tennessee

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Very sincerely yours,

JJW:MF

Secretary

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UNIVERSITY

EDGAR B. STERN  
EIGHT FORTY UNION STREET  
NEW ORLEANS 12

W  
Will write

July 25, 1945

*ER*

Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald,  
Alverthorpe,  
Meetinghouse Road,  
Jenkintown, Penna.

Dear Lessing:

I presume that you have seen the article in this week's COLLIER'S by Governor Arnall of Georgia. It seems to me a most extraordinary statement from a Southern Governor. You will note that he places the same emphasis on the economic phase of the Negro question that I undertook to expound at the last meeting of the Rosenwald Fund trustees. I am wondering whether you or Will Alexander would have any way of getting the ear of Governor Arnall through some mutual friends, and try to get him to place this point of view before the Southern Governors' Conference. This conference has been held periodically, and I believe the next one will be held in New Orleans in December. It is my understanding that it is planned to make this Governors' Conference a permanent, continuing body.

I am enclosing clipping from the New Orleans Item. You will see that the editors of this newspaper, who are a really progressive and liberal group of men, share my views that it is very doubtful that force bills like the F.E.P.C. from a nation's capitol can successfully solve the economic problem in the South, and instead urge that it ought to be tackled by independent and voluntary actions of business groups.

I can assure you that I had nothing to do in suggesting this idea to the editors of the Item. I think this New Orleans move will be well worth watching, and if it is successful might be effectively publicized as a demonstration and example to other communities, both in the South and in other parts of the country.

Sincerely,

*Edgar*

EBStern:MB

FISK  
UNIVERSITY



*DE*

July 30, 1945

Dear Lessing:        The other day our Executive Committee was considering an appeal from the American Veterans Committee which, as you may know, is a new veteran's organization which stresses interracial cooperation and general American progress as well as specific rights for the veterans. Mr. Marshall Field made the point that it seemed to him unwise for foundations to select any one of the veteran's organizations for special support. He thought this might do the organization more harm than good. With this in mind, he reported that the Marshall Field Foundation had declined to make an appropriation and that instead he had contributed from his own personal funds. This consideration seemed to apply equally to the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

Naturally, I am not turning to you in lieu of the Fund but I do want to put on record that this particular organization has a remarkably fine attitude in all of the things in which the Fund is interested. If it could adequately finance itself, it might become the strong G.I. organization, and with influence very different from the reactions of the old Legion. You might want to have all this in mind if you are considering personal gifts to any of the veteran's organizations.

Very truly yours,

ERE:EN

EDWIN R. EMBREE

Mr. (Lessing J.) Rosenwald  
Alverthorpe Gallery  
Jenkintown, Pennsylvania

  
**FISK**  
UNIVERSITY

# Julius Rosenwald Fund

Edwin R. Embree  
President

Dorothy A. Elvidge  
Secretary and Comptroller

4901 ELLIS AVENUE  
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

Will W. Alexander  
Charles S. Johnson  
Directors for Race Relations

Fred G. Wale  
Director for Rural Education

William C. Haygood  
Director for Fellowships

	ERE	6	2PE	13

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Very truly yours,

ERE:FN

*F. Levine*

Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald  
Alverthorpe Gallery  
Jenkintown, Pennsylvania

*Dear Edwin:-  
Please let me know more  
about this organization + its  
personnel, etc. Thanks*

*JK*  
*8/3/45*  
UNIVERSITY

August 9, 1945

Dear Lessing: The Negro Worker, asked about in the enclosed letter, is based on an excellent idea. It is stressing much the same thing that the Fund promoted through the Hold-Your-Job movement -- the disciplining of Negro workers to their responsibilities as well as their rights. Unfortunately, I think this little publication has not been attractively enough edited to hold the interest of many readers, and I doubt if it is performing any very significant job.

My recommendation is that you make a non-committal reply, or send no letter at all. I know that the same letter has gone to a considerable number of people. It is just one degree removed from a form letter.

Very truly yours,

EDWIN R. EMBREE

ERE:SO

Enc.

Mr. Lessing Rosenwald  
Alverthorpe Gallery  
Jenkintown, Pennsylvania

FISK  
UNIVERSITY

✓  
DC  
Amo

August 9, 1945

Dear Lessing: At the spring meeting of the Board, the Finance Committee provided funds sufficient to match the total of our obligations for an eighteen-month period and sufficient cash to meet our expected payments through the summer without the need of selling any of our government holdings. A new set of charges and obligations have come into the eighteen-month picture by new appropriations by the Executive Committee and by the lapse of time since April (and consequent inclusion of obligations formerly eighteen months away). And our cash position has been reduced by heavier payments than normal during these summer months, especially payments on fellowships and \$75,000 of our \$100,000 allocation to Roosevelt College. (You see, we are following your admonition to appropriate and pay as clear needs call.)

I am enclosing the comptroller's statement of our cash position as of today. As you will see, we need more cash fairly promptly for current payments. And to balance pledges payable within the next eighteen months, we need additional funds in excess of \$200,000.

Both situations would be met by the sale of around two thousand shares of Sears stock. If you think this is not a good time for such a sale, we would need to have some of the government obligations transferred into cash. We seem likely to need at least \$100,000 for current payments between now and the autumn meeting of the Board.

Very truly yours,

EDWIN R. EMBREE

ERE:SO  
Enc.

Mr. Lessing Rosenwald  
Alverthorpe Gallery  
Jenkintown, Pennsylvania

FISK  
UNIVERSITY

	ERE	13	ERE	It's already answered a similar letter from EST to me ERE
✓	NWA		NWA	0
✓	CSY		CSY	0
				August 10, 1945

Mr. Edgar B. Stern,  
840 Union Street,  
New Orleans 12, La.

Rosenwald,  
Lessing

My dear Edgar:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 25th, enclosing the article from Collier's by Governor Arnall, together with the newspaper clipping from the New Orleans Item, both of which I found extremely interesting.

I think your ideas relative to stimulating Governor Arnall's policies are excellent. Frankly, I do not know the best method of approach. I am sending your correspondence to Edwin Embree and asking him to recommend the best method of procedure.

The committee formed in New Orleans seems to be a well founded one, and I hope that some successful outcome will result. I shall be glad to have you keep me posted on this matter.

It might interest you to know that we have recently established a voluntary mediation board in Philadelphia, consisting of six members of industry and six of the important labor leaders, who will endeavor to mediate labor disputes. We have no Governmental authority or backing whatsoever, but we have been working with Governmental authorities and they heartily approve of our effort. This mediation board has been in the making for over a year, and we shall probably start functioning shortly after Labor Day. I am hopeful that we may be able to make some contribution to the settlement of labor disputes through this procedure.

Edith was delighted to have had an opportunity to chat with your Edith yesterday on the 'phone, and to hear news of you and yours. She talked to all of the out-of-town children and grandchildren, or saw them in person, with the exception of Bobby's baby and Scotty. She had a very happy birthday.

FISK  
UNIVERSITY

Mr. Edgar B. Stern -

The news this morning of the Japanese surrender terms is not only terribly exciting, but brings with it the profound prayer that peace again may soon be established.

With best regards, I am

As ever,

LJR:EW

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY LESSING J. ROSENWALD

CC - Mr. Edwin R. Embree

# Call For N. O. Fair Employment Meet

N. O. ITEM

7-21-48

Participation by the Association of Commerce Manufacturers' Committee in a representative conference on fair employment practices in New Orleans, was authorized at a largely attended meeting of the committee yesterday in the A. of C. building.

Industrialists who employ colored as well as white workers composed the bulk of those attending the meeting. By resolution they asked John W. Moore, committee chairman, to appoint a special committee for the proposed conference.

An editorial which appeared in The Item on June 15, calling for voluntary action on the part of employers and unions in working out a code of employment ethics in lieu of federal controls, was cited as the incentive for this new

move toward a solution of employment problems.

## POINTS WAY

Both Mr. Moore and Rev. Vincent O'Connell, S. M., chairman of the labor-industry department of the Catholic Committee of the South, said that the editorial points the way toward a constructive treatment of fair employment practice problems on a voluntary basis.

In part the editorial said:

"If for no other reason than to open calm and impersonal discussion, we suggest that one way to the desired end might be for our commercial and industrial organizations and our labor unions to appoint delegates to a conference on fair employment practices; that these delegates select a committee to draft a code of employment ethics for the future of this city and state; and that this code be put into practice, so far as possible, with such amendment as future experience may suggest."

## QUESTION VITAL

Representatives of the Central Trades and Labor Council, the Regional Committee of Industrial Organization, the Urban League and other interested labor unions and organizations will be invited to take part in the fair employment practices conference at which the special committee of manufacturers will represent the Association of Commerce.

The manufacturers' committee meeting held yesterday, according to Mr. Moore, was the outcome of (See Conference, Page 2, Col. 6)

## U. S. Subs Sink 11 Jap Ships

WASHINGTON, (UP)—American submarines have sunk 11 more Japanese vessels in Far Eastern waters, the Navy announced today. The bag included four small combatant craft.

Vessels destroyed were two minesweepers, two patrol escort vessels, one large cargo transport, one medium transport, three small merchant vessels and two freighters.

This brought to 1174 the number of enemy ships sunk by American undersea craft in this war. This total includes 144 enemy warships.

Today's announcement of submarine scores was the first since early this month, when the sinking of 10 Japanese vessels was announced.

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UNIVERSITY

# Conference

(Cont. From Page 1)

a meeting held recently to consider the need of a conference on fair employment. This preliminary meeting was called by Father O'Connell at the request of Ralph Nicholson, president and publisher of The New Orleans Item.

"Our committee and the Louisiana Manufacturers' Association consider the questions raised at



John W. Moore



The Rev. O'Connell



C. F. Favrot



Ralph Nicholson

that meeting so vital to our members who employ colored labor that we decided we should take up the matter of being represented in future discussions," Mr. Moore explained.

The date of the proposed fair employment practices conference, and the personnel of the special manufacturers' committee which will participate in it, will be announced in the near future.

Reporting on the preliminary meeting held recently, Mr. Nicholson said it was decided that "in the interests of employers and employes of union spokesmen and of spokesmen for the colored people to get together to see if by joint action something could be done in New Orleans for the benefit of all concerned.

"I am confident that New Orleans can be as enterprising as any city in the United States, in working toward improved conditions," Mr. Nicholson added.

Clifford F. Favrot, co-owner of the Dorn Roofing Co., told the meeting of his satisfactory experience in the campaign to raise funds for a Negro YWCA here, and that he knew much could be gained through the Negro population being made aware that leading business men were concerned in their welfare.

Father O'Connell stressed the economic liability to the city as a whole of inadequate housing and living conditions for the Negro population. The entire community would benefit through the Negroes who represent one-third the population, having employment at adequate wages, he said. They totaled 200,000 of the consumers of the city, he pointed out.

The crux of the matter was wastage, Father O'Connell said. Since the start of the war, 3,500,000 persons had been lost to the South because they couldn't find opportunity here, and they are not all Negroes, he said.

"New Orleans should take the lead in eliminating discrimination in employment," said Mr. Moore. If voluntary action by the citizens were not taken it might be handled through Federal or state interference and that would not be nearly as satisfactory, he believed.

Improved living conditions through better housing would do much toward improving the attitude of the Negro toward his responsibilities, Mr. Moore said. He also believed much could be gained through some sort of tribunal at which Negroes could state their grievances. "The desired object is economic equality," he added.



# NEW ORLEANS ITEM

Owned and published every week-day afternoon by The Item Co., Inc., 722 Union St., Raymond 8281. Entered N. O. Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

RALPH NICHOLSON	- - -	President & Publisher	Subsc
CLAYTON FRITCHEY	- - -	Executive Editor	one y
MARSHALL BALLARD	- - -	Editor	The
HERMANN B. DEUTSCH	- - -	Associate Editor	use
JOHN W. FANZ	- - -	Business Manager	credi
LOYAL PHILLIPS	- - -	Advertising Manager	paper
JAMES S. HAY	- - -	Circulation Manager	rights
			reserv
			MEM
			PRES

National Advertising Representative: Sawye

## Well Begun

Since the calling of a conference on the formulation of a voluntary code of fair employment practices for the New Orleans area follows a suggestion first put forward in these columns, it goes without saying that we heartily approve the movement thus initiated. Adoption of such a code is a more intelligent approach to the solution of such problems than the enactment of regulatory legislation, whether this be federal or local.

No date has yet been set for the first meeting of the conferees to whom the actual working out of the plans will fall, although it is generally assumed that mid-August will find the delegates in session. These will include representatives of the Manufacturers' Committee of the Association of Commerce, the Central Trades and Labor Council, the local CIO, and various welfare agencies. The spirit in which these organizations have approached the proposal is admirable.

But we also think the community as a whole should be sharply aware that this is an issue which concerns most employers and employees. Hence almost everyone has a direct interest in the conference sessions and the discussions there carried on. From that standpoint the importance of these meetings can hardly be exaggerated.

No one, we think, would care to challenge the statement that a code of fair employment practices, voluntarily formulated, adopted, and adhered to by any community, is a desirable thing on its own account, apart from any effect it may have in making federal FEPC legislation unnecessary. As far as New Orleans is concerned, the job of bringing such a code into being is now well begun. But the real task still lies ahead.

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# As To Fair-Employment Practices

When President Truman let it be known that he favored permanent federal Fair Employment legislation, we remarked that it would be interesting to see him try to put such a proposal through in his home state of Missouri. We now read that one of Mr. Truman's own immediate neighbors, Congressman Slaughter of Kansas City, hurried back to Washington in order to cast the deciding committee vote which turned down the President's recommendation.

An obnoxious invasion of state rights by paternalistic action in Washington is thus averted for the present. But the issues which brought the Fair Employment Practices Committee into being are not settled. They should be.

The primary goal of the FEPC is to assure Negroes equal opportunity of employment and equal pay for equal work, as these are enjoyed by others.

Intolerance and bigotry cannot be defended in logic. Neither can demagoguery, however. Particularly is this true of those who on the one side promise the Negro the world with a fence around it, and on the other seek to inflame prejudice against him, depending on which side they feel their political bread can best be buttered.

Straight thinking about a problem that has vexed mankind for ages must disregard the mouthings of all such extremists, and focus its attention impersonally and without bias on the real issue involved.

We have opposed national FEPC legislation on principle, as violative of state rights. Louisiana has no desire to tell Idaho or Delaware how to legislate on its labor-problems, and doesn't want Idaho or Delaware to interfere in ours. For the time being, such national intrusion has been shelved. And we feel reasonably sure that it cannot be revived by Congressional legislation.

But the fact remains that if the need of supervision for fair-employment practices exists, we should do something constructive to satisfy it—not merely because otherwise the specter of federal interference will again rise to plague us, but because it is the just, and therefore the proper, thing to do.

Opposition to equal opportunity for employment and equal pay for equal work can't be defended in principle by logic or equity. Granted that some sort of supervisory authority is needed, now that Congress has left the matter to the individual states, we can think of only two workable methods for it. One is legislation exacting compliance. The other is a voluntary

organization of employers and unions, working through a committee much as a bar association or a medical association operates to safeguard what is defined as professional ethics.

Legislation holds out little hope for success. Our legislature does not meet until next summer. Conditions which may call for remedial action could conceivably become acute before another year has passed, which would leave everybody losers in the end.

Moreover, it can't be denied that rabble-rousers snatch at straws to inflame human passions, and inflexible legislative formulas, in a domain influenced so largely by human emotions, offer demagoguery most fertile ground for sowing its evil seed. That opportunities of this sort are invariably exploited—again with every one finally a loser—is a matter of record.

If for no other reason than to open calm and impersonal discussion, we suggest that one way to the desired end might be for our commercial and industrial organizations and our labor unions to appoint delegates to a conference on fair-employment practices; that these delegates select a committee to draft a code of employment ethics for the future of this city and state; and that this code be put into practice, so far as possible, with such amendments as future experience may suggest.

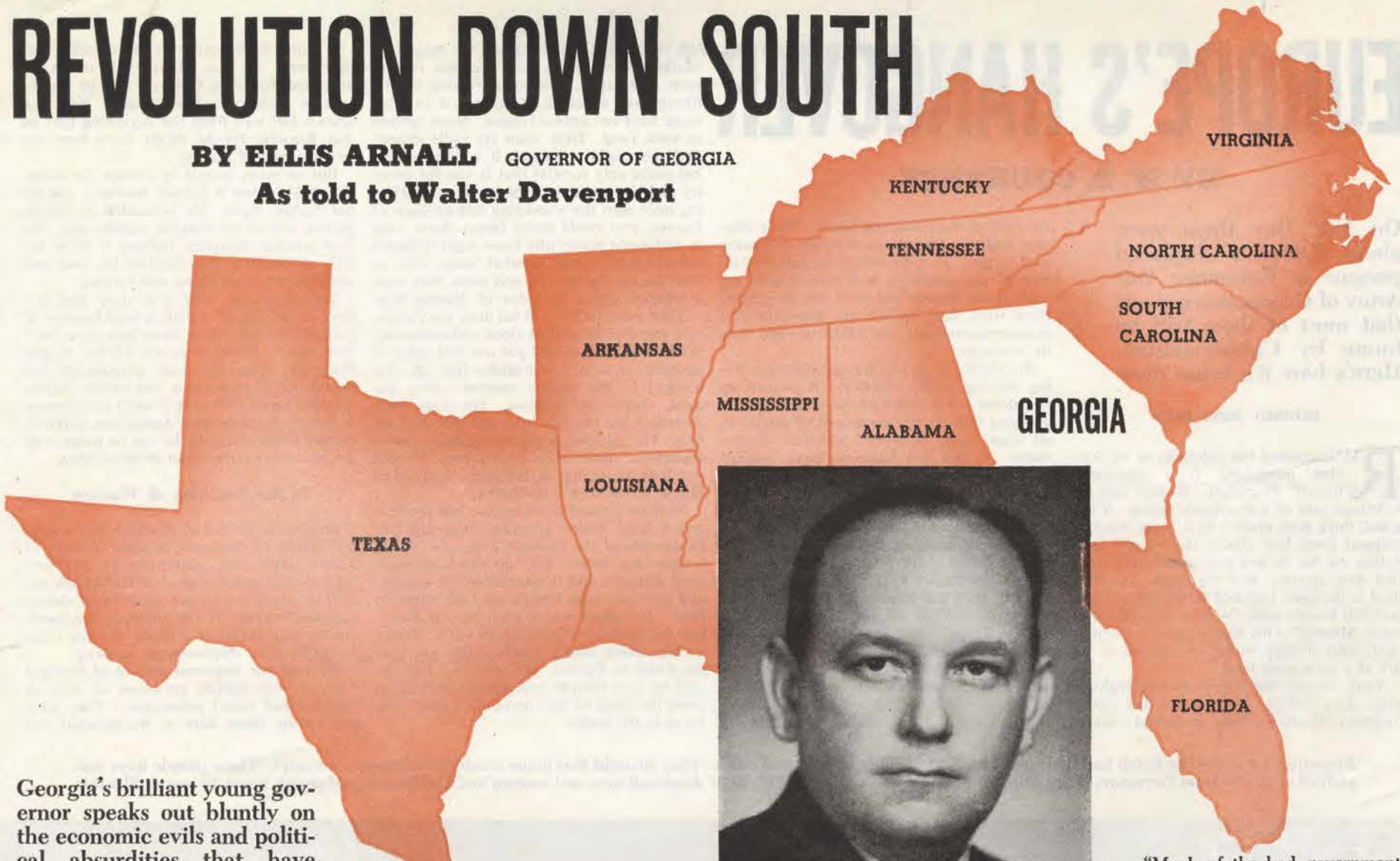
It should be borne in mind, however, that equality of opportunity means exactly what it says. It is not a Utopian guarantee of manna to be conferred on deserving and undeserving alike. Recipients of wide opportunities must thereafter prove themselves worthy. Should a worker's performance demonstrate his unfitness to cope with duties assigned to him, it is just as inequitable to demand he be retained because he is a Negro, as it would be to deny him the opportunity to prove his qualifications in the first place. And a co-operative attitude will achieve more than can ever be gained by truculence. Meantime, colored folks should address themselves in good spirit to their existing tasks and assignments.

Louisiana could speak emphatically against the sham of national legislation abolishing the polltax, because Louisiana has long since abolished that meaningless nuisance of her own accord. Louisiana's voice will carry all the more weight against federal intrusion into our local employment situation, when we can proclaim that the issues here have already been recognized, and—we hope—met and solved.

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# REVOLUTION DOWN SOUTH

BY ELLIS ARNALL GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA  
As told to Walter Davenport



Georgia's brilliant young governor speaks out bluntly on the economic evils and political absurdities that have plagued his native Southland, and presents an aggressive plan for getting rid of them



LEONID SKVIRSKY

"Much of the bad government we've had in the South can be traced to bigotry and intolerance, in office and out," says Ellis Arnall, Governor of Georgia

THE South has lived too much in the past. It's time she rejoined the Union. She is entitled to be back in the house of her fathers. For her political and economic reverie the South has been paying a huge price. We have been content to blame many of our woes on the rest of our country, particularly the North, the damyankee. Gentle warnings, subdued alarms, polite suggestions have failed to awaken the rest of the nation to the fact that here is a great economic frontier, crying for development. Growing pains have not yet awakened all of our own populace here in the South to our great potentials. It's time to make a rude noise.

The narcotic that has been keeping the South in her twilight sleep is poverty. Her evasion of reality, her self-pity, her inertia have given her bad government, filled many of her important political offices with demagogues and incompetents. Here and there thieves who went into office penniless emerged millionaires—even went to prison for their racketeering.

Since the War Between the States (the Civil War to the cold bread country), the South has at times given the rest of the country reason to think of some of her governors as clowns and of some of her legislatures as dominated by charlatans and scalawags. The South has sometimes elected to office noisy quacks and fantastic scatterbrains. Able men have had difficulty in being heard or seen in the burlesque played by some of our leaders.

To these latter misrepresentatives of the people of the South, her poverty and the ignorance begotten of poverty have been political capital. Men as mentally and spiritually benighted as the meanest illiterate voting for them have won and held office on no other issue than race and religious prejudice. Intelligent and liberal minds in the South have gone about proclaiming all this for years. They have named education as its cure—education and then more education. This education they say would close public office

to the prancing demagogue. It would open the purblind eyes of those of our electorate who have been unconscious of the awful truth that they are being denied the benefits of a democracy for which they are called upon now and then to die.

But thus far, few forthright, aggressive moves have been made to attack the source of Southern poverty which in turn is responsible for all the ills afflicting our people. The ennu, the mental inertia, the unawareness of many of the voters and bigotry have, on occasions, flowed into state capitols, into legislatures and county and municipal offices, because our people have shunned the rigors of hard reality, have done the very human thing: sacrificed possible gains to immediate peace.

What they got was not what they wanted. It was—well, what they got. As governor of Georgia I shall cite my evidence in Georgia, ask you to listen to the people of my state. Not that this is Georgia's story alone. What Georgia has been, what she has had forced upon her, what she wants, will come to all the Southern states. So let's look at Georgia back in 1942. And it won't be unprofitable for Southerners to superimpose the picture on their own states—try it on for fit, say.

Georgia was ruled by a dictator whose chief ambition was self-perpetuation in office. The state was being pictured in the theater, in literature, in classrooms as Tobacco Road. Georgia to the outsider meant chain gangs, peonage, pardon racketeering, Ku-Klux, crackerism, race prejudice and bankruptcy. It was a gross libel on the people, but only an overblown picture of their government. With undeveloped resources and wealth reaching out begging for cultivation, Georgia, in financial ruin, had a state debt of thirty-six million dollars. Within the next twelve months this debt will have been paid in full.

A great part of this absurd debt was of a current or floating character. The legislature had surrendered all control of state finances

to the governor, who was—believe it or not—authorized to spend the entire revenue of the state in any manner he chose. The governor, who never lost an opportunity to demonstrate his unfitness for such power, had become a member of almost every state board or commission, or had been given arbitrary power to veto all decisions of such boards and rewrite them to suit his own personal convenience. Even a competent governor has no right to such absolutism. And no man can exercise such power without presently accomplishing his own ruin.

It was my predecessor's bigoted efforts to impose his personal prejudices on Georgia's state school system that finally awakened the people to the fact that he was their enemy—not their friend. Awakened, they began to take stock. And having taken stock, they removed him from office. These people are still awake. My predecessor was more than anything else a rabble rouser. And he discovered that there was no rabble to arouse—anyway, less rabble than he had thought.

## A House Cleaning in Georgia

Overnight an aroused public took inventory of itself, its financial plight, its government and governor. College students, their parents, school faculties, newspaper editors who saw in this governor-dictator's efforts to abolish academic freedom a direct attack on freedom of thought and speech, all entered the campaign of 1942 with an unprecedented energy.

And then the man who had held Georgia's destiny in the hollow of his hand, shrewd to see portents of political doom, dragged forth that last resort of so many misrepresentatives of the Southern people—race prejudice. Georgia, stung to swift action, gave her answer to this demagogue and to a skeptical nation. Government from Tobacco Road, by Tobacco Road, was overwhelmingly defeated.

Swiftly, too, the new legislature divested the governorship of dictatorial powers. Only a few old-school politicians failed to understand what was happening. In my campaign I said that to the best of my ability I'd be governor, not a dispenser of political preferment, a creator of a personal political machine. I'd be governor in the governor's office. The Governor's Mansion, my home while in office, would be just that—my home and not a political sideshow. But one morning after my election, there stood a group of politicians at the front door of the Mansion. I reminded them of my campaign promise, to run the office of governor at the governor's office, in complete publicity. They went away. But some of those gentlemen do not yet understand.

Then they came to me with requests for favor, for acceptance of their candidates for certain appointive offices. They told me that they had helped make me governor and that they would presently send me to the U.S. Senate. I told them that I had no political ambitions further than to lead my state as best I could out of her political disorder; that I didn't want to go to the Senate; that I didn't want even to succeed myself as governor; that all I wanted to do was to restore democratic order in a governmental setup that was most indulgently called chaos. But some of these gentlemen are having trouble understanding this, too.

In the twenty-four days immediately after I took office, Georgia's legislature broke all emancipation records. They are days of which Georgia boasts, which would honor the annals of any state in the Union. Without a dissenting vote it purged the governor's office of personal control of the state's finances. It removed from a governor's political whim and prejudice the management of the state's university and public-school system. It killed the pardon racket, creating a prison and parole board of competent men

(Continued on page 71)

# EUROPE'S HANGOVER

BY W. B. COURTNEY

On V-E Day there were about 5,000,000 displaced persons in Germany. Our Army of Occupation expects that most of them will be home by Christmastime. Here's how it's being done

RADIOED FROM PARIS

RAIN screened the autobahn as we traveled northward from Mannheim toward Frankfurt. It was not the felicitous rain of a promising spring. It was a dull thick rain, pushed by a soggy wind. It dripped from low clouds that ripped their bellies on the fir and pine woods and hung like dirty laundry over the fields. We huddled in the open jeep and were cold and wet, and Bill Reeder said, "Why in hell did I ever leave Miami?" This was a Sunday morning at the end of May, but it was autumn in the life of a once great land.

Yank doughs had fought up this highway short days before. Their tanks had ribbed its grassy shoulders. Their shells had crinkled

the face of the bordering forest. Their riflemen had trampled the underbrush to cleanse it of snipers. In some places the parked midway of the autobahn had been leveled off with green cement and used for jet planes. Here were signs of all the measures and countermeasures of war's futility—and now its wreckage.

But chiefly there was living wreckage—living, moving, pallid wreckage. It washed up and down the margins of the autobahn in a dragging tide. It was composed of people of all sizes, ages, races and varieties of garments. A few had bicycles. Some pushed handcarts. The majority, however, rolled baby carriages.

The baby carriage is the sorriest joke in Europe today, for you never see a baby in one. There is supreme irony in this, too. Hitler wanted them filled with the chubby roots of his "Reich to last a thousand years." Instead, they are filled with pots and pans and tools and all the impedimenta of nomads. There were shivering maids, and youths in shorts, with legs blue and raw. There were released German soldiers with their army packs and cut branches for walking sticks.

You knew the true displaced persons by

the bulk of their clothing and the magnitude of their bundles. A man wearing two or even three suits, a woman wearing several dresses and a couple of coats and carrying more were not unusual sights. None seemed to want food. Their want lay sadly deeper, and you could not touch it with your pity but could only surmise that it was for country and home and news of loved ones. Having once seen the wandering lost millions of Europe, you could never forget them, even as you could never fully know what thoughts were in their minds or what lumps were in their hearts. In the rain and wind, they were a steamy, abject porridge of human woe.

Then you saw him. What drew your attention was that he walked alone and unsharing. We halted the jeep and got out and tinkered casually so as not to frighten him off. He trudged in the peasant manner—slow, patient, docile and aimless. His eyes were downcast but the bait of a cigarette stopped him. He shielded it from the rain with a shovel-like hand while he smoked. He did not look at us, but at the jeep. You asked him in German how he liked it.

Now he glanced at us for the first time. It was a brief, sullen appraisal. He said that he considered the German jeep—the Volkswagen—was better. He said this with measured defiance, and it established his dignity, and now you were free to ask him where he lived. He asked was it true, as one heard, that the Americans had already built a bridge at Mannheim where people might get over the Rhine to France. We said yes. Then he said he was French and that he wanted to cross the river so that he could walk to his home in the south.

It would have been rotten to question him in French. So you let him talk on in his awkward, fumbling German with its unmistakable glide of a Slav tongue. You had known full well from the beginning that he was Russian, for he might have been cut from a page of Gorky.

But so many people in Europe lie nowadays that, unless it is your business, you do not badger them. He refused a K ration, patting one of his bundles significantly. He took another cigarette, lighting it from the stub of the first, then hitched his load and walked away, still alone and furtive.

We drove on. This is a story that can have no ending. It entails a bookkeeping of human lives for which there can never be a final entry. While it is one of the biggest hangovers from the war, propaganda has bent it out of proportion, and certain factors are now coming home to bedevil the winners. It creates problems that Americans, commiserating from afar, will be apt to judge with sentimentality rather than understanding.

## In the Tradition of Warfare

Europeans are not as shocked by the general plight of displaced persons—except, of course, their own nationals—as you are. They incline toward matter-of-fact acceptance of it as something in the tradition of almost ceaseless warfare on this unhappy continent, and most of them are a result of some long-forgotten prior displacement, anyway.

Who are the displaced persons of Europe? They do not include prisoners of war, or political and racial persecutees. They were not among those kept in Buchenwald and

Frenchmen leaving the Reich had their fill of looking at ruined towns and cities. They thought that home would be different. It wasn't. These people have just arrived at St.-Lô from Germany. They found desolation and silence. Millions of displaced men and women and children are returning home to scenes like this



# Revolution Down South

Continued from page 17

independent of any future governor's dictation. It reformed Georgia's infamous prison system. It adopted an amendment to the constitution giving the right to vote to eighteen-year-olds, and the people in the following elections accepted it.

The legislature appointed a commission to write a modern constitution. Then it ordered an honest inventory of the state's resources and responsibilities. The result of this latter was that today Georgia as a people's commonwealth is divided into seven well-managed panels—Agriculture, Education, Government, Health, Industry, Public Works and Trade, Commerce and Business. Thus the state was given back to its people. Thus, too, Georgia has become thoroughly acquainted with itself, knows its weaknesses, its shortcomings, its potential strength, and awaits the postwar days with confidence. It knows what it has to do if it is to free itself of its enemy—poverty—and all poverty's ill-begotten brood.

Tobacco Road may not become an Eden. Every sharecropper hovel may not be transformed into an enchanted cottage. Long-neglected and eroded farms may not blossom like the rose. The important thing is that at last Georgia is admitting that her social and economic as well as political sinkholes have existed and still exist. And she proposes to



Talmadge—Georgia renounced him

do something vigorously remedial about them. The whole South must do the same or be content with exploitation, poverty and lazy government.

The South has suffered with inferiority. She has been humbly grateful for the crumbs from the North's table. The average American annual income at the time of Pearl Harbor was \$604. In the South it was \$314. The average Negro income was considerably lower. No plan to cure the South of its ills will succeed which does not make that differential its first order of business. As long as a large segment of our population is so far down the economic scale, the South will not thrive.

The so-called race question is an economic one, not social. Pay the Negro good wages for his work, give him the opportunity to demonstrate his own capacity to learn, work and earn, give him his Constitutional rights and you have solved this distorted so-called race problem. Only the demagogue tries to make political capital of social equality, of racial intermarriage. Let's not confuse ourselves and the issue with such absurdities. And let's make very sure that those who for one reason and another try to confuse us with such claptrap do not stop us of the South in the job that lies immediately ahead.

The South can help herself! She can and will when she finally refuses to be exploited and to exploit. For years, the South, through her Governors Conference has petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission to rewrite

the freight-rate structure which prevents her from industrial competition with the North, which gives Northern capital almost complete domination over the South through absentee ownership.

Under this unfair, collusive and unconstitutional setup, a few Southerners have grown rich but the people as a whole have grown poorer and poorer. Largely due to freight-rate discrimination are the South's public-school deficiencies, the ill-health of her underprivileged, her lack of adequate housing and, in brief, her lopsided economy.

Annually the South made her plea for relief. The records in the ICC offices took on great bulk. But that's as far as it got. The ICC did nothing. Our officials shrugged their shoulders, exhibited the palms of their empty hands and in too many instances went back into their dozings, saying that there was nothing to be done about it.

Lazy government. Had nobody thought of going into the courts, charging that their people were being deprived of their Constitutional and legal rights by the railroads? Apparently not. Or, if they had thought of it, what or who interfered with their doing so? Was it politically expedient and profitable to subsidize after a few futile gestures?

I shan't attempt to answer these questions. I am much too busy preparing to argue Georgia's case (and thereby the South's) in the United States Supreme Court. That body has agreed to my request that it sit as a jury listening to the State of Georgia argue that injury is being done to her citizens by reason of these industry-benumbing freight-rate differentials, conspiracies and discriminations.

### An Example of Discrimination

I shall take the chance that you may have grown tired of hearing about these discriminations. Very briefly I shall give you a few examples. In general, the Northern and Eastern manufacturer pays a freight rate 39 per cent less than the Southern manufacturer. This differential was decided upon by the railroads who found it more profitable to do business with the East and the North. There was more trackage outside the South. Northern capital had interlocked Northern industries and Northern railroads. The South, it was agreed, was to remain a raw-materials source, nothing more. If she were to develop industries, she would consume much of her own raw materials, thereby upsetting the Northern scheme of things. That this meant poverty and bad government in the South was—well, none of the railroads' affair.

Georgia (and thereby the South) is asking the Supreme Court whether or not an injury is being done her citizens when an Atlanta shoe manufacturer must pay the same freight rate to ship his product to Chicago—a distance of 728 miles—as it charges a Boston manufacturer who is 977 miles from Chicago? Why should it cost fifty per cent more to ship, say, a storage battery from Jacksonville to Washington than from Chicago to Washington, six miles farther? The Interstate Commerce Commission suddenly admits that the setup is unfair. Suddenly, after all these years, it rules that beginning August 30th, rates for the South shall drop ten per cent, and rates for the North increase ten per cent. Why? At last we are awake, fighting.

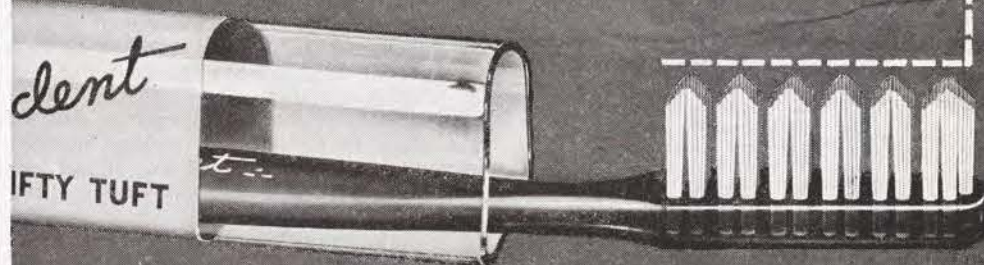
The South has no exaggerated illusions about her future. She does not ask for industrial development, for example, at the expense of any other section of the country. She agrees with those in our federal government who say that there can be no international peace unless the peoples of war-ruined countries are re-established commercially and industrially. She merely asks that in the meantime she is not denied the right to balance her economy, reduce her poverty, enjoy the prosperity that the world at large is entitled to.

We know that many of the South's war-born industries will close when the war ends. We know that we must avoid sudden postwar booms. We want no industries unsuited to the section. We understand the dangers of

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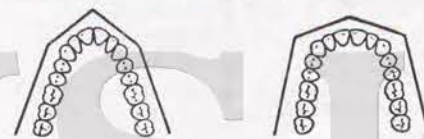


Straight Line Design    Concave Design    Convex Design

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the inflation of values that follow such illogical movements.

But with the elimination of unfair and discriminatory freight rates, certain industries will inevitably come to the South—woolens, wood pulp, ceramics, plastics, metallurgy.

This is not the outcry of the professional booster. No informed Southerner looks to increased sectional industrialization to solve all the South's social and economic problems. But gradually, with individual incomes of the workers on a parity with the rest of the country, with the opportunity to work and earn present, state governments will decrease their tendency to be one-ring and sometimes one-man circuses. The days when a new governor's first activity was to build himself a fishpond with state funds, to substitute fish fries for public hearings on welfare programs, to build his political fortunes on hatreds, prejudices and ignorance—such days are fading out.

Georgia's new constitution will write into her fundamental law the prohibition against the already discarded poll tax. It will place but two qualifications upon the right of all Georgians to vote: that they shall be at least eighteen years old, and that they be literate enough to be able to understand what they're voting on and about.

Much of the bad government that we've had in the South can be traced to bigotry and intolerance, in office and out. In any society plagued by poverty, there are those living at a bare subsistence level whose antipathies can be fanned into flaming hatred of those of another race, whom they see as competitors.

The entire racial problem in the South is economic, at its roots. "The Race Problem," spelled with capitals, is something else again. It is an invention of unscrupulous demagogues, usually scalawags serving nonresident masters bent on exploiting Southern resources and Southern workers.

Make the South genuinely prosperous, so that there is economic opportunity for every citizen, white and black, and the two races will live on friendly terms. The low income of the South is responsible for the squalid housing, the inadequate diet, the disease and high mortality rate of the Negro citizen. The ten million Negro citizens of the South are not a special, separate problem, any more than they are a special and separate resource. They are part of the South, and their economic welfare is a part of the section's economic welfare. They are entitled to decent housing, decent clothing, good schools, eco-

omic opportunity and justice. With every increase in the prosperity of the section, the friction between the races diminishes. Wipe out poverty, and the friction will become negligible. And the demagogue will be robbed of his chief stock in trade.

Looking around the South you can see a number of rather sorry results of demagogic government. Here in Georgia's Governor's Mansion there is a small symbol. On the sideboard is a magnificent silver service, given by the State of Georgia many years ago to the battleship Georgia, now decommissioned. When the ship was broken up, that silver service was returned to the state. On taking office, I found that it had never been paid for, and the 1943 assembly, a generation late, voted the money to be paid to heirs of a silversmith who was driven almost into bankruptcy by the something-for-nothing methods of the demagogues.

### It's Not Good—It's Bad

It isn't good to see a state plundered openly by a political mob, the governor going to the penitentiary as a common thief, presently to be welcomed back on his release with a testimonial dinner. It isn't good to hear the screams against abolishing the poll tax, coming from politicians who are afraid that the men overseas fighting for their right to scream may vote them out of sinecures. It isn't good to hear people talking about States' Rights, without any mention of States' Responsibilities to their citizens and to our common country.

But the South is waking up. We like the sweet smell of magnolia blossoms and honeysuckle and gardenia, and the song of the mockingbird, but the New South regards them as pleasures not as opiates. We like the dreams of stately manor houses, of heroes, of incorruptible gallantry wooing women of melting beauty, while the banjos strum happy, haunting, plaintive melodies from the snow-white cottonfields. They are nice dreams, to while away the hours between making the turbines turn or terracing the new pastures. But the New South is waking up and is going to work in a world of reality to achieve her proper destiny.

The rest of the country is slow to realize this new emotional maturity of the South. We are still greatly misunderstood. We can't expect not to be, perhaps. But we are telling you.

THE END



"This is my sixth break-in here. They're a heck of a nice outfit to do business with"

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Chon Day

CHON-DAY

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Therefore, you must increase the flow of this digestive juice. Carter's Little Liver Pills increase this flow quickly—often in as little as 30 minutes. And, you're on the road to feeling better.

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## HOTEL LOWRY

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA  
GARAGE • COFFEE SHOP

August 13, 1945

Dear Lessing: Herewith is a brief statement concerning the American Veterans Committee about which you have asked. Of the many organizations of veterans of World War II, this one has the most clear-cut program of interest in all the American people as contrasted with interests in veterans alone, or in any special category of Americans. If this committee could become THE important organization following this war, it would have a very different influence on the country than the Legion did during the past generation.

Very truly yours,

EDWIN R. EMBREE

ERE:SO  
Enc.

Mr. Lessing Rosenwald  
Alverthorpe Gallery  
Jenkintown, Pennsylvania

I'm getting away for a couple of weeks at our Canadian camp. I think the office is left in efficient, self-running shape. I can be reached at camp if anything serious arises. Greetings to you and yours.

ERE

FISK  
UNIVERSITY

Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald

Edwin R. Embree

August 14, 1945

The American Veterans Committee (AVC)

The broad purpose of AVC is to achieve a liberal, democratic America, participating fully in an international organization for world peace. This purpose, they feel, can best be built on a program of "What's good for the country and a majority of its citizens is good for the veteran." Specific goals toward which AVC is working are listed in the enclosed copy of their Statement of Intentions. This Statement must be ascribed to before any veteran can join.

AVC became an organization in January, 1943, when Charles G. Bolte, wounded in the battle of El Alamein in North Africa, became Chairman of the Planning Committee. This Planning Committee of 13 members was formed to guide the policies of the organization until its members should return after the war. A national office was established in New York, at 554 Madison Avenue, to which Lillian Smith gave about \$3,000 for organization and development. The New York Chapter publishes a monthly Bulletin, sent to all members in the United States and overseas. Local Chapters have been formed in 16 cities in this country, and there are about 9 Chapters overseas. The present membership is about 5,000.

Men and women in all branches of service, including Merchant Marine and Allied Forces, are eligible for membership, while they are still in service as well as when they become veterans. The organization makes no distinction as to race, color or creed; in fact, being liberally slanted, it takes a positive stand on this issue.

The National Office, under the guidance of Charles Bolte, is at present preparing a detailed program of future activities to be used in the raising of funds which are necessary to build the present skeleton organization into an effective, liberal, veteran force.





	<del>WMA</del>		WMA	0
J	CSF		CSF	0
	FW		FW	0

9/17,

The whole point.

## Rosenwald, Lesing

Have you any answer to suggest to L. J. R. on his phobia against the term (and concept) of "minority groups." Of course we're all after equality of the individual; but discrimination is applied against whole groups just because the individual is a member of the particular group. It's this pattern of group discrimination that we have to fight. So it seems to me.

EDL

Submit L. J. R.'s question to the Board for discussion & decision,

WMA

UNIVERSITY

*LJR knows ERE is on vacation*

ERE	20	50	0
MINUTES OF JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND			
MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE			
July 25, 1945			

*Edwin Embree:-  
Notes Thanks. O.K. I think the Fund is making a big mistake in talking and thinking in terms of*

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Julius Rosenwald Fund was held at the Standard Club, 320 South Plymouth Court, Chicago, on Wednesday, July 25, 1945, at 12:30 o'clock.

Present: Edwin R. Embree, chairman, Marshall Field, and Leonard M. Rieser.

Absent: A. Richard Frank, Bernard J. Sheil, and Dorothy A. Elvidge, secretary.

During the sessions were present as guests: Charles S. Johnson and Vandi V. Haygood.

*and responsibilities of the individual. Treatment of*

In the absence of Miss Dorothy A. Elvidge, secretary, Mrs. Vandi V. Haygood was elected secretary of the meeting.

APPOINTMENT OF TEMPORARY SECRETARY

*"Minority Groups" has been demonstrated to be a failure. Why continue under this obsolete conception?*

It was reported by the officers that

WEST GEORGIA COLLEGE

there remains a balance of \$15,000 in an authorization to the Executive Committee, approved by the Trustees in March, 1944, for appropriation to West Georgia College. The officers recommended that this amount be converted into an appropriation payable over the next two years.

*Kindest regards.*

*JRE  
8/17/45*

Whereupon, it was on motion -

RESOLVED That the officers be and they hereby are authorized to appropriate 45-24 not to exceed Fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) to West Georgia College (to be charged against Authorization #44-A), it being understood that payment shall be made over a two-year period as follows: 1945-46, Ten thousand dollars (\$10,000); 1946-47, Five thousand dollars (\$5,000).



An appeal was presented from Everett C. Parker of the Congregational Board of Home Missions for an appropriation of \$8,000 to underwrite the costs of a series of radio programs, to be presented over West Coast stations, on the problems of minority groups in that region. The West Coast Federation of Churches will sponsor the proposed programs. It was emphasized that the estimated cost of the programs is \$10,000, of which \$2,000 has been pledged by the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church. It is expected that other contributions will be forthcoming from church groups, the amount of these contributions to be used first, with the Fund and the A.M.A. to be called upon only for such part of the underwriting as is not met from local sources.

WEST COAST  
RADIO PROGRAM  
IN RACE RELATIONS

After extended discussion, the following resolutions were on motion adopted:

RESOLVED That the sum of Five thousand dollars (\$5,000) be and it is  
45-25 hereby appropriated for a series of broadcasts on race relations on the West Coast, under the sponsorship of the West Coast Federation of Churches.

RESOLVED That the officers be and they hereby are authorized to appropriate  
45-26 not to exceed Three thousand dollars (\$3,000), in addition to Resolution 45-25, to meet the cost of the above-mentioned series of radio programs, should the balance not be received from other sources.

- - - - -

It was reported by the officers that appeals are received from many local and national organizations, some of which are primarily interested in race relations, others of which affect race relations as part of a more general program. There was extended discussion of general policy for the Division of Race Relations toward such agencies. The Executive Committee recommended that no policy be established, and that each case be judged on its merits.

APPEALS FROM  
AGENCIES WORKING  
IN THE FIELD OF  
RACE RELATIONS

- - - - -

An appeal from the National Committee on Housing, Inc. for a renewal of the \$15,000 grant made by the Executive Committee on May 5, 1944, was reported. It was reported that the National Committee on Housing, Inc. had received grants from the Fund of a total of \$30,000. After some discussion it was decided not to make another grant at this time.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE  
ON HOUSING, INC.

- - - - -

It was reported by the officers that the Student Division of the YWCA had made an appeal for \$6,000 to provide funds to investigate and evaluate the work which has been done by YWCA student groups in "efforts to extend democracy for minority racial and religious groups." In discussion it was agreed that this appeal be refused. The suggestion was made that the recent grant of \$3,600 to the National Board of the YWCA for a person in the field of race relations made from the Division of Race Relations' fund for Studies, Publications, and Special Projects be increased by the sum of \$2,400 to care for additional expenses that might include the Student Council work.

YWCA, NATIONAL  
STUDENT COUNCIL

- - - - -

An appeal from the Citizens Committee on Public Education of Atlanta (affiliated with the Atlanta Urban League) for funds with which to carry on a campaign to equalize opportunities for white and colored children in the Atlanta public schools was reported. The officers pointed out that the Fund had contributed \$1,000 to this campaign on March 8, 1945. After discussion it was agreed that the Fund should make no further contribution to the drive.

CITIZENS COMMITTEE  
ON PUBLIC EDUCATION

- - - - -

A request was presented from the Metropolitan Housing Council of Chicago for an appropriation to implement its housing program, in which the need for better and unrestricted housing for minorities is stressed:

METROPOLITAN  
HOUSING COUNCIL

The following resolution was on motion adopted:

RESOLVED That the sum of One thousand dollars (\$1,000) be and it is hereby  
45-27 appropriated to the Metropolitan Housing Council, Inc. for its work in the field of housing.

- - - - -

A request was presented from the National Public Housing Conference of Chicago, an organization dedicated to slum clearance and the erection of public housing for low-income groups, for funds to supplement its current budget.

NATIONAL PUBLIC  
HOUSING CONFERENCE  
OF CHICAGO

The following resolution was on motion adopted:

RESOLVED That the sum of Three thousand dollars (\$3,000) be and it hereby  
45-28 is appropriated to the National Public Housing Conference of Chicago for the two-year period, 1945 and 1946, not more than Two thousand dollars (\$2,000) of this sum to be spent by the Conference for the current year.

- - - - -

A request was presented from the American Veterans' Committee, Chicago chapter, for \$1,000 to implement its local program designed to promote veterans' welfare and to help its growth as an interracial organization. Mr. Field stated that he believed it would be unwise for the Fund to sponsor officially any single veterans' group. After some discussion, it was agreed that the request should be refused.

AMERICAN  
VETERANS'  
COMMITTEE

- - - - -

An appeal was presented from Fellowship House, an interracial center in Philadelphia actively engaged in a program of education to promote better race relations, for a contribution from the Fund toward its annual budget.

FELLOWSHIP  
HOUSE

The following resolution was on motion adopted:

RESOLVED That the sum of One thousand dollars (\$1,000) be and it is hereby  
45-29 appropriated toward the operating budget of Fellowship House.

- - - - -

A request was presented from Flanner House, Indianapolis, Indiana, for the sum of \$3,600 a year, preferably for three years, to pay the salary of a person occupied in educating people to the self-help method of providing housing for low-income families. Upon discussion, it was agreed that the request be tabled until the program could be more fully investigated.

FLANNER  
HOUSE

- - - - -

The President reported that total funds of \$25,000 were needed by the Committee on Mass Education in Race Relations to produce and distribute a motion picture now being made under the direction of that Committee. The Fund is a supporter of this Committee through the American Film Center. In discussion

COMMITTEE ON MASS  
EDUCATION IN RACE  
RELATIONS OF THE  
AMERICAN FILM  
CENTER, INC.

it was agreed that no funds should be appropriated until the script and the entire project had been approved by the Committee on Mass Education in Race Relations.

Whereupon, it was on motion -

RESOLVED 45-30 That the officers be and they are hereby authorized to appropriate a sum not to exceed Ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) to the Committee on Mass Education in Race Relations to assist in the cost of production of the first picture approved by the Committee, at such time as a formal request is received from the Committee.

- - - - -

A request for funds to enable Provident Hospital  
PROVIDENT  
HOSPITAL  
to take advantage of the Federal Works Agency's offer of a matching grant under the Lanham Act of \$119,000 was presented to the Committee by Mr. Rieser. The purpose of the grant is to add thirty-nine beds to the hospital's facilities, and to carry out basic rehabilitation projects. It was pointed out by the President that the Fund had already made two "final" grants to Provident. However, it was stated that hospital authorities felt that the additional beds would bring Provident to a size considered efficient, and put Provident on a sound operating basis, and that no further appeals would be made to the Fund.

The following resolution was on motion adopted:

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

Adjourned.

Secretary



849  
September 13, 1945

Dear Lessing: I have read the protest that you recently wrote on our minutes sheets against our "talking and thinking in terms of minority groups" and I remember that you made this point at one of our Trustees meetings. While I agree with you that the thing we want is equality of rights and responsibilities of each individual, the fact is that our present system discriminates not on the basis of the individual, but on the basis of an individual's membership in the particular group. For example, restrictive covenants are not against undesirable individuals. They are against anyone, however meritorious, who happens to be a Negro, or a member of other non-Caucasian groups. Other restrictions and discriminations are against members of given races or religions. In the South actual state laws segregate by race.

I do not see how we can combat group discrimination on an individual basis. I think we should constantly stress the desirability of equal rights and responsibilities for all individuals, but realistically it seems to me we have to recognize and attack discriminations as they actually exist.

I suggest that we give some time to discussing this at our next Trustees' meeting. Certainly if there are more effective ways of getting equality of opportunity in this country, we want to find them.

Very truly yours,

EDWIN R. EMBREE

ERE:SO

Mr. (Lessing J.) Rosenwald  
Alverthorpe Gallery  
Jenkintown, Pennsylvania

FISK  
UNIVERSITY



October 1, 1945

Dear Lessing:      Doctor Alexander happened to run  
   onto the enclosed statement in a  
book by MacIver,<sup>\*</sup> well-known sociologist at Columbia.  
Since it has some comments on the question of discrimina-  
tion by groups as contrasted to individuals, I thought  
it might be an addition to our discussion of this  
point.

Very truly yours,

ERE:MM  
Enc.

EDWIN R. EMBREE

Mr. (Lessing J.) Rosenwald  
Alverthorpe Gallery  
Jenkintown, Pennsylvania

*\* Group Relations & Antagonisms*

FISK  
UNIVERSITY

From GROUP RELATIONS AND GROUP ANTAGONISMS, by R. M. MacIver

The great revolutions of the past proclaimed the rights of man. We have got to restate that proclamation for our world of today. It was all right for the individualistic eighteenth century, and the individualistic nineteenth century to proclaim the rights of man, individual man, citizen man. If we are going to be realistic in our different age we have got to proclaim these rights in a new manner. We have got to think now of the rights of groups, which is also perhaps the most important part of the rights of man. We have got to restate the rights of men as members of groups. That needs to be insisted upon, and that is an ideal, a practical ideal, to be striven for, the ideal that no group be prejudiced because it follows different faiths, different traditions, different ways of life, different goals, within the all-embracing unity of the common country and the common civilization.

To work in practical ways by attacking discrimination where it appears, that seems to me to be the first and most important thing we can learn.



Re attached:

WWA says to submit to the  
Board at the November meeting  
and open it up for discussion.

Edwin Embree

I referred Dr. A. to you for advice. Please let

We know if you think I should do anything  
Thanks.

Room 325, Central Y. M. C. A.  
1421 Arch Street  
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

Rosenwald, Lessing

August 17, 1945

ER

8/19/45

	ERE	21	ERE	9/4

Mr. Edward G. Budd  
2450 Hunting Park Avenue  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

My dear Mr. Budd:

I am writing you, according to your instructions, as I wish you to have important facts.

First, let me express my genuine gratitude for your courtesy. You will remember my being introduced by Gen. Charles P. Sumnerall of the Citadel, Charleston, South Carolina, Congressman J. P. Richards, Drs. Charles R. Endman, Princeton, New Jersey, and Rex S. Clements, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

On April 10th, 1944, I made "Founder's Day Address" for a most worthy Negro College - Clinton Normal and Industrial College, Rock Hill, South Carolina.

It is named for one of the two Negro Clinton Brothers who became Bishops, once slave boys, in Lancaster, South Carolina. One always lived in Lancaster (for him this college was named), and the other did a great work in Charlotte, North Carolina. I knew him. They were both most highly respected by white and black.

This college had a bad fire two winters ago, destroying one of their four buildings, where their Library was, also rooms for housing twenty-eight boarding pupils. Through friends, I carried them over two hundred books and got several hundred given them while in Cleveland, Ohio last August.

As soon as I got on the Campus in Rock Hill, South Carolina, I saw the entire situation and "The Greater Challenge" for "Most Efficient Service to the Negro Race." The Holy Spirit put this Vision in my mind and heart. Immediately I urged most earnestly -

- (1) - Move out
- (2) - Secure large Farm Lands
- (3) - Have an entire new Plant of brick, all Fireproof

✓ Piney Woods School



- (4) - Have all trades taught that your Race can enter.
- (5) - Above all everything that effects Farming, Dairy-  
ing, Trucking, Poultry, Piggery, Squabs, Rabbits,  
and Bees.
- (6) - Train Cooks, Maids, Dressmakers, Tailors, Butlers,  
Chaufferus, as well as Teachers and other Pro-  
fessions.
- (7) - "I will put my marvelous extensive and intensive  
experience behind this, raise the money for you,  
also for all expenses so that my services donated  
for the Glory of Christ will not cost your in-  
stitution one cent."

Now I wish to ask you to be one of three to get your company to put over Tract No. 1 in Section 1 of the enclosed Pro-gram known as Carhartt Plantation having 935 acres; also, fourteen houses, including Superintendent's House, "Briar Cottage", one chimney alone cost \$11,000; excellent plumbing; total valuation \$40,000 or more; one large barn, silo, several other buildings; considerable timber, 1,500,000 feet is estimated amount, consisting of pine, oak, poplar, walnut in small quantities, and lots of cedar; 2½ miles Catawba River frontage; excellent bottom lands for corn; deep six inch well; large reservoir holding forty thousand gallons. Located on U. S. Highway 20, five miles from Rock Hill, South Carolina.

I wish to make a most earnest appeal for this most worthy Negro institution, which, with this New Plant, will render great service. There is a small entrance to the large Tract No. 1 (on the Rock Hill, Charlotte Highway) but not sufficient; Tract No. 2 will give us a frontage of a mile and a half or more of this Highway, and Tracts Nos. 3 and 4 some one-quarter to one half mile, making a total of at least two miles frontage on this most prominent Highway. Now is the time to get it. Now this Tract No. 2 has most excellent pastures, excellent soil, so any crops can be raised. There is a Rock Dairy Barn, which houses now some twenty-five registered Guernsey Cows. Nearby, a large frame barn, a one story residence of some six rooms and out-houses.

Knowing your great construction work before and during the war, I wish to ask that you see that \$12,333.33 is given to secure this excellent tract of 935 acres. There is no time to lose. All checks are made payable to "Clinton Normal & Industrial College." Mr. Walter L. Jenkins, head of the Real Estate Department of The Peoples National Bank of Rock Hill, South Carolina, is a very high class gentleman. He drove me over the above tracts of land with Mr. C. L. Cobb, whose letter I enclose. He will handle all of this transaction without charging Clinton College one cent.

Rock Hill, South Carolina, is my home and I will give to this Institution the wisest, most genuine cooperative spirit my valuable, extensive and intensive experiences of many years can wisely deliver.

Hoping for your noble cooperation in this far seeing  
construction work ,

Respectfully,  
*George H. Atkinson.*

Central Branch Y.M.C.A.  
1421 Arch Street  
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

Room 325. Gen. H. M. C. A.

1421 Arch St. Philadelphia, Aug. 17<sup>th</sup> 45.

Dear Mr. Rosenwald,

Accept my sincere Gratitude for your  
Courtesy of this afternoon. Your driving me back  
touched my Heart Breathly.

Imagine "The Great Shock" to find a  
letter from the Registrar - Sec. of Clinton  
Normal & Industrial College, Rock Hill  
S.C. S. V. Moreland on my return -

Another Bad Fire - July 23<sup>rd</sup> - 45

"Stone Class room bldg burned. It was fully  
Covered by Insurance. Lost all Scientific  
Equipment, Many Library Books damaged  
by Water. They were not insured."  
Plans for Reconstruction of building not in  
final stage."

Mr. Rosenwald - Now is time to get  
that Plantation and put up Bldgs on  
New Campus.

Use this old plant for an Orphanage or

build apartments and rent them, Revenue  
Coming to College.

Won't you get your old Company to give  
them Lindeman for their Dining Hall -  
Dormitory Rooms & Halls?  $\Delta$

They write 720sq. yds will take care of  
this. Also a Refrigerator to care for Milk,  
Butter, meats and Food?

They will have 130-150 to feed 3 times  
a day, so you can judge - the largest  
size possible  $\Delta$

I will get <sup>01</sup>knives, <sup>02</sup>forks, <sup>03</sup>spoons, <sup>04</sup>Crockery  
<sup>05</sup>cooking utensils donated next week.

These can all be used in New Plant.

Greatly touched by this. I am writing you  
because we have exhausted our small  
appropriations and need your help  
very much. You have so many fine friends  
who have been so good to us in the Past  
that I know you could and would help  
in this Crisis. Our school opens Sept. 12<sup>th</sup>  
and we must work fast. Many of your



friends have been Manufacturers and have  
given us Cash.

Help us if you can on these All Important  
items. You have always been our strong  
stands by - We need you and your  
friends now more than ever.

We are determined to serve these poor  
~~rural~~ rural Children rural Children who have  
to Learn to work and deport themselves  
well."

I will add no more - I know you  
and your noble Father's GREAT HEART.

Yours with Gemmie Estem +

Best of Wishes,  
George H. Atkinson.

Rev. Alexander Sprunt, D.D.  
Charleston, S. C.

I am heartily in sympathy with my dearly beloved friend,  
The Reverend George H. Atkinson, in his labors, for they  
are always expended in the Master's name and for His Glory.

What appeals to him in this regard appeals to me, and I wish  
for him every encouragement and success.

He is one of the most untiring workers for the Good and True  
that I know of.

I have known him for many years, and I most heartily commend  
him to one and all.

Charleston, S. C.

SIGNED Alexander Sprunt  
The Late Pastor Emeritus  
First Presbyterian Church

FISK  
UNIVERSITY

George L. Robinson  
2424 Orchard Street  
Chicago 14, Illinois

July 2, 1944

To whom it may concern:

Among the 1,700 more or less who have passed through my classes in McCormick Theological Seminary, few men have possessed the self-sacrificing spirit of Rev. Geo. H. Atkinson, who is now engaged in the difficult work of helping a needy institution to repair a heavy loss.

I believe Mr. Atkinson to be worthy of all confidence,

Sincerely,

(Rev. Professor-Emeritus) George L. Robinson

P. S.

I trust this may help you.

Cordially yours,

G. L. R.

  
FISK  
UNIVERSITY

THE CITADEL  
THE MILITARY COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

Col. O. J. Bond  
Dean

May 21, 1932

The Bearer, Rev. George H. Atkinson, has been known to me intimately for many years, in fact, ever since he was a college student at the Citadel in the nineties. I, therefore, speak from knowledge when I say that he is in every way worthy of the confidence and esteem of those with whom he makes associations. He is a man of energy, Enthusiasm, Good Sense, and Ability.

He has, besides, had a wide experience in Educational and Religious work, and he has a most attractive Personality. Whatever he is interested in, will, I am sure, be worthy of the consideration of those with whom he may confer.

Respectfully,

Signed by O. J. Bond,  
the late dean, and former President  
of the Citadel

FISK  
  
UNIVERSITY

PAGE TRUST COMPANY

Raleigh N. C.

April 1933

Honorable Cordell Hull  
Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Cordell:

This letter will be presented to you by my friend,  
The Reverend George Atkinson, Presbyterian Minister who is a  
native of Virginia, but at present in South Carolina.

Mr. Atkinson, besides being a minister in the Pres-  
byterian Church, has devoted his life to the building up and  
strengthening of Educational Institutions. He is one of those  
rare men who has forgotten himself and spent active years in  
altruistic work for the betterment of mankind.

I commend him to you as one of those unselfish  
individuals of whom there are a few left in the world and any  
courtesies shown him will be appreciated by

Your friend,

(Signed)

ROBERT N. PAGE

(Former member of Congress)  
Brother of Ambassador Walter Hines Page

FISK  
UNIVERSITY

LAURENCE C. JONES,  
PRINCIPAL

EULA KELLY MOMAN,  
TREASURER

# THE PINEY WOODS COUNTRY LIFE SCHOOL

ERE	29	2ME	0

PINEY WOODS, MISS.

August 23, 1945

Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald  
Jenkintown, Pennsylvania

Edwin Eubank  
Any suggestion or  
information? *ER* 8/27/45

Dear Mr. Rosenwald:

Last summer I wrote you concerning my endeavors to raise the money for a library building for Piney Woods Country Life School. It has occurred to me that you might be interested in knowing what success I had. My original goal was \$10,000.00. On Senior Class Day during Commencement Week, I was able to announce the receipt of over \$11,000.00. Now, I have set my goal at \$25,000.00 by October 2. I was encouraged to work for this larger amount in order that we might have a building adequate to our needs for many years to come. October 21 was set as the dead line because Mr. Jones says, if we have the money, we shall begin building <sup>this fall</sup> as soon as the dairy barn, now in process of construction, is completed. Then, too, classes begin on October 2, and it would be a great relief to have this task out of the way before my duties as teacher of English and director of the Academic Department begin.

UNIVERSITY

LAURENCE C. JONES,  
PRINCIPAL

EULA KELLY MOMAN,  
TREASURER

# THE PINEY WOODS COUNTRY LIFE SCHOOL

PINEY WOODS, MISS.

I have received, up-to-date, \$ 18,515.34 in amounts ranging from one cent to two thousand dollars. Most of the gifts have been one dollar, five dollars, or ten; and the great number of these has been gratifying. However, I am beginning to realize that, if I am to reach my goal by the time I have set for myself, I must work for larger gifts. I am wondering, therefore, if the Rosenwald Foundation or you personally, in view of the progress made, might not like to help us finish the campaign?

You will be pleased to know that we have the advice of Dr. Edward A. Henry, librarian, University of Cincinnati Library, in our plans for building. He told me that he had planned a library to which your father contributed at the University of Chicago. We feel most fortunate to have his interest and help. We are working also through Mrs. Eunice Eley, Executive Secretary of the State Library Commission, but the Commission has no funds to contribute to our building.

Anything you may do to further our campaign or, perhaps, to equip the library after it is built will be more than appreciated.

Sincerely yours,  
Zelpha Ellen E. Chandler,  
Director of the Academic Department

UNIVERSITY

# Commencement Address

By

Laura Jane Musser

.



*May 20, 1945*



Piney Woods School  
Piney Woods, Miss.



## FRIENDSHIPS

### —The Backbone of Democracy

I wonder if all of you can realize how deeply grateful I am for the opportunity of visiting Piney Woods and becoming acquainted with its students and faculty members. Although this is my first visit to this beautiful and interesting spot, the name of Piney Woods has been known to me a long time. My father, Mr. Musser, has been actively connected with Piney Woods for many years and, when I was a small child, some of the members of the Piney Woods School visited us in Minnesota; consequently, I always hoped that some day I could visit you people and see for myself how you live, what your interests are, and what things in life you enjoy most—for oddly enough, many of us know very little or nothing about the various racial groups in America. We have, I am ashamed to say, adopted the attitude of living apart from each other spiritually. The meaning of Democracy, or Fellowship, has escaped us; and it had to take a long, brutal, and costly war to make us aware of this fault within the boundaries of our civilization. Now that Victory is coming our way, we **must** dedicate ourselves to bring about a just and lasting peace both at Home and Abroad. We are all, individually, responsible for seeing that the Peace we want will embody the principles of brotherhood-love and appreciation of our Fellowman; and, to me, the best way in which we can bring this about is to become acquainted with each other. I think it would be a wonderful idea if schools could organize clubs where students would have opportunities to get together and to feel free to discuss whatever they feel as important toward a better understanding. They could ask groups from different parts of the Country and elsewhere to visit them and talk things over. I have noticed that many young people are shy about making friends on their own, but do so easily when they can belong to a social organization. Such organizations could be sponsored by the schools and churches. The reason I stress this point is that many adults and young people at home have asked me how associations of this kind can be made under ordinary circumstances. Another idea in this respect is organizing a Correspondence Club where students of all nationalities can write letters to each other in which one tells the other and vice versa about himself, his home, and his interests. Several schools have organized Correspondence Clubs with very successful results. These clubs, however, are for the most part connected with Foreign Language Courses. When I was studying French in college, I belonged to a club of this kind in which we all wrote letters to French girls and boys our own ages. We would write our letters in French and they would answer in English. This naturally helped us both learn the languages. Usually these letters would be read aloud in French Class, and this helped the other students to broaden their knowledge of various sections of France since each French correspondent lived in a different city or province. There are many young people in Minnesota who have never met Negro boys and girls and whom, I am sure, would appreciate an opportunity of this kind. Why not organize a Correspondence Club and give us an

opportunity to know you? It's lots of fun to have "Pen-Pals," and one of the nicest ways I know of to make friends.

I have always wanted to know people and make friends. As a little girl, it used to distress my mother because I would often bring home from school with me children whom she had never seen. Usually, they would be children of poorer families who were popularly supposed to have no cultural background, but I found out that the poorer a person was in possessions, the deeper oftentimes was his understanding of humanity because he had to learn early in life how to get along with all kinds and types of people—his very existence depending on his ability to cope with all sorts of situations from which people with money are often spared. Life to him thus had a deeper meaning and brought him in closer touch with his environment. He learned how to develop his own talents and resources despite his so-called "Social Handicaps"; and, at the same time, he learned understanding, tolerance, and pity because he could see that others who mistreated him because of race or social standing did so through ignorance, thoughtlessness, and fear. I well remember how I was "snubbed" in High School because a little Jewish boy who felt sorry for my having to carry home so many books offered to help me with them. I couldn't understand why my classmates felt as they did until I found out that for some reason or other one shouldn't associate with Jews. Of course I wanted to know why, so I began to read about the Jews. I learned about the wonderful contributions they had made to our Civilization. They gave us the background of our religion, developed many wonderful methods in science, made many outstanding discoveries in medicine, and produced many fine musicians, writers, painters, and sculptors—and then I found out that, because they were supposed to have crucified Christ, that God had made them outcasts and therefore unfit to associate with Christians. Then, when I read of the terrible sufferings and tortures they had to endure from these same Christians because they didn't worship God as the Christian worshipped Him, I wondered that Christians could call themselves Christians and do such cruel things. I didn't see that it made any difference to God how people worshipped Him provided that they lived in accordance with His Law—whether they believed in Christ or not—and then slowly I came to see that Man, not God, had been the offender, and that Man because of his frantic desire to make himself better than any one else had developed these cruel theories to cover up his own unworthiness. Some years later I became acquainted with a lovely Jewish girl who was an extremely talented pianist. I met her through my piano teacher at a concert in which she was soloist. It was like listening to a fairy, because she seemed to enchant the piano keys in such a way as to bring forth the most glorious music imaginable. At intervals, I would find myself crying because the music was so beautiful. It could only come I thought from a beautiful spirit. I felt I just couldn't be happy until I could know that girl. My teacher took me back stage—a fact that impressed me immensely because, for the first time in my life, I was going back stage to meet a real-for-sure-artist. I found her to be as charming as she was talented; and the mystery in us that draws

one to the other made us become friends in a second. Thus began one of the most beautiful friendships I have ever known. It was fun to visit her and her family during a Jewish holiday. The customs and beliefs that are involved in these holidays have a very ancient historical background and are extremely interesting. Many of these beliefs are said to have come from ancient African culture. I have always been interested in finding out the origins of certain customs and habits we believe in and use. Science is still unable to find out how long mankind has existed on this planet of ours. Many civilizations existed before the Bible came into being. I was very happy to be able to talk to this friend and her family, for I learned many things. Since then, I have come in contact with many Jewish people—some of them I have liked very much—others I haven't liked so well, but that is true of all people I have come in contact with. We are all human beings with the same good points and bad points. It isn't who you are that counts—it's what you are! Congeniality, or mutual interest, is the foundation of all friendships. My friend died when she was eighteen years old on the threshold of an outstanding musical career. For her sake, I have continued my study of music.

In 1938 I commenced my studies at the Juilliard School of Music in New York City. In order to give myself every opportunity to make contacts, I became a member of the International House. There, for the first time in my life, I met people from all over the world—the Americas, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. What a colorful sight it was to see all these people in their many bright and gay costumes gathered about in the lobby or in the dining room. It was here, also, that I first met our American Negroes. There are not many Negroes in Minnesota and none in Little Falls where I live; but I had seen Negroes on trains and in restaurants and I always wondered what sort of people they were. They seemed to look different from the usual run of associates I had come in contact with and I felt a little shy in their company; but it wasn't for long for again the mystery that helps us make friends helped me here and I became acquainted with several charming young people—students like myself, only in different educational fields. They would take me to many interesting places in New York City—places that I had never heard of or seen. These spots of interest were mostly in Harlem, the Negro section of the city. I heard of many famous Jazz orchestras and saw many interesting performers of the theatrical world—among them Calypso Singers from the West Indies who compose songs and poems on the spur of the moment; Ethel Waters; Lena Horne; Fats Waller; a fine musician as well as Jazz performer; at one time a pupil of the late outstanding pianist, Leopold Godowsky; Canada Lee who is appearing on Broadway in the Shakespeare play, "The Tempest"; Anne Wiggins Brown who starred in the Dubois Heward play, "Porgy and Bess"; and Paul Robeson who played "Othello." I have met Canada Lee and Todd Duncan, another leading performer; and Anne Brown is a very good friend of mine. She is now doing serious concert work and has had much success in that field also. She has a fine Soprano Voice and a charming personality. I hope that some day you may

hear her. Another fine Soprano is Dorothy Maynor. One doesn't hear of her so much these days; but, two or three years ago, she appeared several times in New York City and my friends introduced me to her and took me to some of her concerts. Her artistry is outstanding; and there are few, indeed, who do not enjoy her singing. Recently, one of my friends, a young lady named Miss Carol Brice, made her debut as a singer at Town Hall in New York; and she received excellent notices in the leading New York papers. Her voice is a cello-like Contralto, and she has every promise of becoming a great singer. Another friend of mine, a young violinist, also a student at Juilliard, shows considerable promise in her field and has appeared in concerts throughout the United States. Her name is Miss Penelope Johnson. There is one other Juilliard friend of mine, Miss Carol Elanton, an outstanding pianist, who heads the piano department at Dillard University in New Orleans. These musical friendships have naturally been a marvellous source of encouragement and inspiration to me and have educated me, in the best and nicest way possible, to the awareness that God is to be found in each and every one of us and if we keep the desire in our hearts to seek Him in the hearts of His children who inhabit the world around us and of whom we are a part as well, we shall always find Him.

One of the most wonderful events of my life was the time one of my International House acquaintances took me to hear the greatest singer in the world today, Marian Anderson. My friend knew Miss Anderson and, after the concert, we went backstage. I really had "stage fright" then. I found Miss Anderson to be one of the most charming persons I had ever met. I made up my mind then and there that I wanted to have her for my friend, too; so, whenever I had a chance to hear her in recital, I'd go backstage; and, in this way, I finally got my wish. Through her I got to know her lovely family in Philadelphia—her mother and two sisters. When one of her sisters, Miss Alyse Anderson, heard that I was going to talk to you, she very kindly offered to help me get my talk ready, and so there is a part of her in it, too. Others, too, have contributed many helpful suggestions and they all send their congratulations with mine upon your graduation. I have met several fine people through the Andersons—Miss Emily Kimbrough, author, and Miss Anderson's accompanist, Mr. Franz Rupp, and his wife who live in New York and have entertained me many times at their apartment are among these associates. Mr. and Mrs. Rupp are from Europe and during the Nazi occupation were forced to flee to this country of which they are now citizens. Mr. Rupp is probably the greatest living accompanist in the world today.

One of the most interesting friends I know is Philippa Duke Schuyler, pianist-prodigy. Her father is George S. Schuyler, New York editor of the **Pittsburgh Courier**. Her mother is a portrait painter, and an authority on nutrition. Her comment as to the why and wherefore of Philippa's genius—for this amazing young lady is gifted in the scholastic world as well as in the world of music—is that a diet that consists mainly of raw foods is responsible. Be that as it may, Philippa has accomplished many remarkable

things in her short life and has received many honors for her efforts. I first became acquainted with her when she was seven years old. One of my International House friends took me to hear Philippa in a piano recital at Harlem School. This little artist looked like some tiny edition of Snow White in her long white velvet dress and red slippers on that big platform. I wondered that she would even be tall enough to reach the piano—much less play it; but play it she did—her tiny fingers fairly flying over the keys. Much to my amazement, I found that a large part of the printed program was devoted to her own compositions. A note at the bottom of the page informed me that Philippa had been composing since the age of three. Her compositions were like Philippa herself—short and sweet, but entirely independent of any outside help. Many of them were inspired by events that happened to her in every day life. There was one amusing piece called "The Cockroach Ballet"—depicting the life and tragic death by insecticides of a cockroach, but the audience was told not to feel too badly because cockroaches go on forever. Fortunately, during intermission sheet music containing five of her compositions was on display and I bought four or five copies to take home to my little piano students whom I work with during the Summer. I felt that it would be interesting for them to see what a youngster their age could do. My pupils were thrilled with these pieces and, as I did not have enough to go around, I wrote to Philippa's mother asking her to send me more. Mrs. Schuyler not only sent me the extra copies but invited me to visit their New York apartment; so, when I returned in the Fall to New York, I spent my first evening with the Schuyler family. Philippa devoted herself to me, played the piano, and talked to me about many things—but especially about her doll's house and dolls whose furniture and doll clothes she had made herself. The evening went all too quickly. When Philippa was ten, the Girl Scouts of Little Falls, Minnesota, and I arranged for her to appear in a concert at the Little Falls High School during Easter week. The concert was a tremendous success, and my little piano pupils and others in the audience were wild about her, and all flocked backstage to meet her. Receptions and parties followed—among them an Easter egg hunt and a snowball fight. As a result, Philippa made many warm friends and the Little Falls children gained a new playmate. During my many stops in New York, I have been a frequent visitor at the Schuylers and have met many interesting people through them—among them, Mr. Clarence Cameron White, violinist and composer, and his charming wife who writes fairy stories for children, and a young lady named Miss Hale. Miss Hale is a dancer with the Katherine Dunham Dance Company. Miss Dunham and her Dancers specialize in African, West Indian, South American and North American Folk Music and Rhythms. This company has appeared in many large cities all over the United States with great success. I told Miss Hale that I should like to see the Dunham Dance School in New York and meet Miss Dunham. This, she arranged, and I became so interested in the work the dance students were doing that I decided to enroll in the school myself. I didn't care particularly to be a dancer but I felt I needed

that type of exercise for physical buildup. Consequently, I was placed under the tutelage of Miss Williams, Miss Dunham's chief assistant and one of the finest dancers in the company. Miss Williams was as anxious to help me as I was to learn from her and so, for three months, I have been working with her and getting an immense amount of satisfaction from my efforts for she seemed to know exactly what I needed. The school itself is a very interesting one, composed of students of all races and nationalities. Visitors are encouraged to visit these classes—particularly the Percussion Classes which meet twice a week. Here one learns how to beat out the various rhythms on drums, clappers, bells, and gourds, and people are encouraged to dance to these rhythms. Isn't this an interesting way in which to make new friends, meet new people, and learn something at the same time? It is friendships that create a pattern of True Democracy. If one learns to choose his friends because he finds within their souls an answering spark of interest, appreciation, and love, he learns to forget the barriers that have been created by man and his selfishness, greed, and fear. He becomes objectively interested in the world around him, and dry, dull facts become living and beautiful experiences. Through my friends of all races, colors, creeds, and statutes, I have met other worthwhile friends and have tried to bring them into contact with other friends and associates of mine who do not have the opportunities such as I have. There was a time when I used to talk about the Democratic Way of Life and wonder why people couldn't feel the same as I could; and then I realized that we all—including myself—do not like to accept ideas just because we are told they are correct and good for us. We like to see for ourselves if they are good or not by investigating independently; so I try to give those of my friends who do not quite understand me a chance to see an actual example of what I hope to get across to them; and nine times out of ten, they are far more convinced by "seeing" than by "hearing." We all like to think we are intelligent and are capable of working out the patterns of our own lives—and why shouldn't we—if we are taught to reason and act intelligently? We must never get the idea that we know it all, because no one of us—not even college professors—know the answer to all life's problems. Every one of us can learn something from the other, be he ever so poor, ever so rich, or whatever his character. We should learn to determine which principles are best suited to our own character and never blind ourselves to opportunities for further investigations of facts or conditions as they are. A good character means little or nothing if we do not develop the wisdom and understanding necessary to cope with life's many contradictory situations. It is often very difficult to tell the truth from propaganda. Only time and an open mind can help us there. Many times we are confused and upset in our minds because all too often we cannot coordinate "principles with practice." This comes only after we have learned tolerance and sympathy towards other attitudes. In this way we can learn to ascertain the motives in back of certain patterns of behaviour. For thousands of years we have all built walls around ourselves because we have been taught to fear things we don't understand.

We have used our fears to influence others. Such an attitude is not healthy and does not stand for progress. We can free ourselves from these fears by investigating the reasons for their being. Often people develop prejudices because they wish to conform to the people around them. They are often afraid to do the right thing because they may be criticized or ill-treated. It is very difficult to stand a principle if we have to do it alone. We do not have to do it alone if we can all learn to pull together, and this cooperation can be achieved only when we become acquainted with the other fellow and his problems.

In the Reconstruction Period following this war, many new and difficult adjustments will have to be made and many old theories given up. This is what you graduates shall have to face. Man as a whole has still not learned the lesson of brotherly love. He is especially now governed by an uncontrolled hatred of his enemies. The news reels are showing the atrocities of the German Prison Camps to stimulate his hatred. It is true that the crimes committed in this war are horrible; but, remember, the enemies' crimes are our crimes, too. We have sinned against humanity through our failure to know and understand each other—so, instead of developing hatred of each other, we must learn to understand and love each other if we want a just and sincere peace. Hatred never solved the problems of adjustments. If we expect to teach our enemies the Democratic Way of Life, we must make it a reality as well as principle. We all share in the undertaking of a just peace. Peace can only come through understanding and appreciation of each other.

My life has been much enriched by international and interracial acquaintances. I have made many loyal friends among the Asiatics, Hawaiians, Philippines, West Indies, Negroes, Europeans, etc. I have at home a Friendship Cabinet filled with many interesting and curious things given me by these loving friends of mine. People who visit our home in Little Falls see this cabinet and marvel over the work and achievements of these various groups of people. I am pleased and gratified that they take such an interest, for it shows me that education of this kind is the one thing we need to enable ourselves to get along with each other. The best elements of our civilization have been achieved only when people of all nations have cooperated in the name of humanity. No one of us is alone responsible for any one achievement. We have all been the means of making ideal realities. Some people have had more talents than others; yet they, too, had to learn from someone else. In this world of ours, it is often the individual who learns these truths first; and the groups last. It is the individual who must explore the unknown, but if his motives are pure and unselfish and courageous, life becomes to him a challenge, and his victories are the guiding posts for future civilizations. If we all sincerely wish for democracy, we must all enter the struggle together. If we are girded with understanding, tolerance, patience, respect, and an unselfish, comradely interest in the problems that are common to us all, we are bound to succeed.

September 5, 1945

Dear Lessing: I have your two inquiries:  
(1) of Clinton Normal and Industrial College about which your friend, the Reverend George H. Atkinson has written you so eloquently; and (2) about Piney Woods of which I suggested once before that you would do well to make no contribution.

Both of these are good enough little schools, but they do not count for anything really important in Negro education.

My advice continues to be to put all the money you are willing to into the United Negro College Drive which cares for all the really important Negro private colleges.

Very truly yours,

EDWIN R. EMBREE

ERE:SO

Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald  
Alverthorpe Gallery  
Jenkintown, Pennsylvania

FISK  
UNIVERSITY





# The American Council for Judaism, Inc.

RITtenhouse 8357

1001 KEYSTONE STATE BLDG., 1321 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.

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San Francisco, Calif.

Rabbi Louis Wolsey  
Philadelphia, Pa.

October 12, 1945.

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Dr. Edwin R. Embree  
4901 Ellis Avenue  
Chicago, Ill.

*Edwin*  
Dear Dr. Embree:

I am sending you with my compliments a copy of a new book  
"The Jewish Dilemma" by Rabbi Elmer Berger.

I earnestly urge you to read this book which treats its  
subject not from the already familiar Zionist-Jewish nationalists point  
of view, but from the viewpoint of the emancipated Jew, for example,  
the American of Jewish faith.

There is, perhaps, no greater service to distressed Jews  
than to examine their problems earnestly and to express your views  
on the basic issues.

I hope you will agree to render this service and would  
welcome a communication from you on your opinion of the book.

Sincerely,

*Lessing*  
Lessing J. Rosenwald

*Kindest regards.*

*So  
arrived  
10-23-45*



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951 East 58th Street  
Chicago 37, Illinois  
October 17, 1945

Mr. ~~Lessing~~ Rosenwald  
Jenkintown, Pennsylvania.

Dear Lessing:

Mr. Embree has forwarded the enclosed material to me, with the request that I communicate direct with you with reference to its subject matter.

I know Dr. Spies quite well, and he has done and is still doing an outstanding job. He was one of the pioneers in the modern approach to clinical recognition and treatment of deficiencies of the vitamin B group, and his contributions in this field have been great. I am entirely in accord with Waldemar Kaempfert's statement on this subject, although I do not always agree with him, and I am sure that you cannot make a mistake by contributing to the Spies Clinic.

Incidentally, I am curious as to whether the papers were sent to you by Mrs. Goldberger, the widow of Dr. Goldberger, of pellagra fame, and for whom vitamin G was named. This would be a logical connection, for it would be natural for her to be interested in Dr. Spies' work on pellagra and related conditions.

I am looking forward to seeing you next month.

Sincerely,

Franklin C. McLean

October 23, 1945

Dear Lessing: Thank you for sending me the Jewish Dilemma. I shall read with especial care any book that has such commendation from you and when I have finished, I should like either to write my comments or to talk with you about them when we are together at the time of the Fund meeting.

Very truly yours,

EDWIN R. EMBREE

ERE:SO

Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald  
Alverthorpe Gallery  
Jenkintown, Pennsylvania

FISK  
UNIVERSITY

November 1, 1945

Dear Lessing: This is in reply to your inquiry concerning Mrs. Rosenman's letter which I am returning. The facts are these.

The Julius Rosenwald Fund made a grant of \$15,000 in 1943, and another grant for the same amount in 1944. The expenditures under the second grant were delayed as the Committee was changing personnel.

We feel that the appropriations were justified though the results from the work of this particular committee have not seemed to us to be bringing impressive results compared to some other activities in the same field.

When the request for a third grant was presented to our Executive Committee, the group felt unanimously that: (a) we had contributed much more than our share to this particular enterprise and (b) other agencies were likely to be more effective in this particular area. For example, the American Council on Race Relations is organizing some very specific work that seems to us closer to the earth. Such people as Leonard Rieser, Marshall Field, Will Alexander and Robert Taylor who know the housing field well shared in our opinion that it was not a good investment for the Fund to make another large contribution to this agency.

When the Executive Committee took its negative action, we all knew that there would be heavy pressure to get us to change. Mrs. Rosenman is an aggressive promoter. We have received a number of letters from persons she has put on the trail. As a matter of fact, when we talked with these people they spoke in much less enthusiastic terms than their official letters imply. For example, in a talk with Walter White, he expressed very grave reservations.

If you have any questions about our action in this matter, I shall be glad to talk with you and, especially, to have you talk with some of our group who are more conversant with the housing field than I am. Their opinion, you will find, is very definitely against any further subsidy by the Fund.

ERE:MM  
Enc.

Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald  
Alverthorpe Gallery  
Jenkintown, Pennsylvania

Very truly yours,

EDWIN R. EMBREE

FISK  
UNIVERSITY

National Council on Housing

November 7, 1945

Dear Mr. Rosenwald: Meetings of the Members and Trustees of the Julius Rosenwald Fund are called for 10:00 o'clock, Friday, November 16, 1945, at the offices of the Fund, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago.

At the meeting of the Members, there will be considered changes in the By-Laws which will increase the number of Members from thirteen to fourteen, delete the section which limits the term of membership to two consecutive terms or six years, and increase the period of notice required for Members' meetings from three to five days to comply with the Illinois law. These amendments are explained in greater detail in the attached docket.

Very truly yours,

DOROTHY A. ELVIDGE

DAE:LCM

Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald  
Alverthorpe Gallery  
Jenkintown, Pennsylvania

FISK  
UNIVERSITY

November 8, 1945

Dear Lessing: This Fund as well as yours has been asked to support the southern Negro program of the Planned Parenthood Federation. We have turned it down simply on grounds of policy, since we are no longer in any kind of Negro health work and do not want to branch out into fresh fields at this late stage of our life.

Personally, I am interested in birth control or "planned parenthood" as its proponents now prefer to call it. But it seems to me that to try to give birth control information through southern rural preachers is, to put it mildly, visionary. If we are to make any headway on this important matter, I think we are going to have to proceed by much more careful means, using the exact knowledge of physicians and nurses rather than the necessarily sloppy propaganda of country preachers.

Very truly yours,

ERE:MM  
Enc.

EDWIN R. EMBREE

Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald  
Alverthorpe Gallery  
Jenkintown, Pennsylvania

FISK  
UNIVERSITY

November 19, 1945

*see TD 11/19/45*

Dear Lessing: I am enclosing a  
copy of the letter I  
have sent to Mr. Harris of the Boy Scouts.

Very truly yours,

ERE:MM  
Enc.

EDWIN R. EMBREE

Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald  
Alverthorpe Gallery  
Jenkintown, Pennsylvania



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November 19, 1945

Dear Mr. Rosenwald: I have the honor to inform you that, at a meeting of the Members of the Julius Rosenwald Fund held on November 16, 1945, you were reelected to the Board of Trustees of that body to serve until the annual meeting of 1948.

You were also elected to serve for the year 1945-46 as chairman of the Board of Trustees; Treasurer of the Fund; and as chairman of the Finance Committee, the other members of which are A. Richard Frank and Edgar B. Stern.

Very truly yours,

DOROTHY A. ELVIDGE

DAE:LCM

Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald  
Alverthorpe Gallery  
Jenkintown, Pennsylvania

FISK  
UNIVERSITY



# CROSS REFERENCE RECORD

<b>FIRM NAME OR SUBJECT</b>	ROSENWALD LESSING J	<b>FILE NO.</b>
<b>DATE</b> 12/17/45	<b>REMARKS</b> ERE turns down request for financial aid to Bishop College.	

<b>SEE</b>	BISHOP COLLEGE	<b>FILE NO.</b>

<b>DATE</b>	<b>SIGNED</b>
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FILE CROSS REFERENCE RECORD UNDER NAME OR SUBJECT LISTED AT TOP OF THIS SHEET, AND IN PROPER DATE ORDER. THE PAPERS REFERRED TO SHOULD BE FILED UNDER NAME OR SUBJECT LISTED UNDER "SEE"

**YAWMAN AND ERBE MFG. CO.**  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

