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THE "COMMITTEE OF 100"

20 WEST 40th STREET

NEW YORK 18, N. Y.



January 18, 1946

Dear Lessing: You possibly remember that more than a year ago you sent me a letter from Dr. M. G. Seelig of St. Louis, asking help for a hospital for Negroes that he was interested in there. I talked with him, and all of us around this shop have been of as much help as we could in enabling him to carry out his plans. He assumed the responsibility and carried the drive. It is a fair statement that Doctor Seelig is responsible in his own person for this splendid institution, the Peoples Hospital of St. Louis, for it would never have come into being except for his indomitable persistence.

At the culmination of the effort, the annual meeting of the sponsorship association, Doctor Seelig insisted that I be "dedication speaker". I am just back from a most delightful and exciting trip. A fine hospital of about one hundred beds is now in full operation. Its unique service (as that of Provident in Chicago) is providing facilities for Negro interns and residents and offering a place for Negro physicians to handle their patients with modern, scientific facilities. The dedication dinner was attended by three hundred people, including the leaders of the Negro community and about one hundred white people, many of them of substantial influence in the city. I was the house guest of the Seeligs, and had an unusually warm and pleasant time with them.

This note is to report the successful conclusion of an item that you first called to our attention, and also to pass on to you the warm greetings of your friends, Doctor and Mrs. Seelig.

Very truly yours,

ERE:MM

EDWIN R. EMBREE

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



January 21, 1946

Dear Mr. Rosenwald: I thought you might be interested in seeing the status of our coverage for the coming eighteen months after the recording of the sale of stock to the Profit Sharing Plan. The regular annual appropriations to be made at the spring meeting of the Board will increase the overdraft to an amount in excess of \$300,000.

It occurred to me that you might prefer to sift some sales into the market now, rather than to have to put up several thousand shares after the spring meeting.

Very truly yours,

DOROTHY A. ELVIDGE

DAE:LCM

Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald
Alverthorpe Gallery
Jenkintown, Pennsylvania

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ESTIMATED CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

January 1, 1946 - June 30, 1947

January 1, 1946

Cash on hand January 1, 1946	\$165,741.28	
United States Savings Bonds, Series G (Maturity Value, \$250,000)	237,900.00	
United States Government, Certificates of Indebtedness - Due December 1, 1946	<u>100,000.00</u>	\$503,641.28

Receipts Estimated

Savings and Profit Sharing Pension Fund of Sears, Roebuck & Co. Employees - Sale of 4,000 shares of Sears		151,000.00
Sears, Roebuck and Co. dividends on 33,024 shares		
Six quarterly dividends @ 25¢ per share		49,536.00
Extra dividend of 25¢ per share		8,256.00
Interest on Savings Bonds, Series G	\$ 9,375.00	
Less: Reduction in maturity value	<u>650.00</u>	8,725.00
Interest on United States Certificates of Indebtedness		<u>875.00</u>
		\$722,033.28

Disbursements Estimated

Current appropriations now on books payable before June 30, 1947	\$724,460.28	
Administration, July 1, 1946 - June 30, 1947	<u>130,000.00</u>	<u>854,460.28</u>
Estimated Cash Balance, June 30, 1947		<u>\$132,427.00</u>

Note: In addition, there are appropriations on the books totalling \$69,000 to come due after this eighteen-month period.

Estimates

(Supporting \$ 300,000 figure in letter
to Mrs Rosenwald dated 1/21/46)

Overdraft 6/30/47

\$ 132,427.⁰⁰

Income 7/1/47 - 9/30/47

Dividend 254 on 30,000 sh

7,500.⁰⁰

U Bonds - 7/1/47 Interest 2500

Increase in value + 250

2,750.⁰⁰

122,177.⁰⁰

Appropriations at meeting (Spring)
except Admin.

College Drive

25,000.

Monthly Summary

20,000.

Fellowship

10,000.

Race Relations Special Projects

25,000

Amer Council + Bureau

50,000

So. Regional Council

20,000

3 mos. additional Admin.

32,000

Estimated overdraft 9/30/47

\$ 304,177

January 30, 1946

Dear Lessing: Since she spoke of you in introducing herself, I want you to see my answer to Mrs. Goldie Stone's proposal that the Fund buy copies of her autobiography for distribution to southern Negro schools and colleges. I had a delightful visit with Mrs. Stone. She is certainly a dynamic character. But I just don't see how her book would mean much to southern Negro students.

see
ere -
Stone,
Goldie
1/24/46

Very truly yours,

EDWIN R. EMBREE

ERE:SO
Enc.

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

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Rosenwald, Lanning Edwin Embree

JR

MEMBERS

- William Agar
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- Roger N. Baldwin
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- Jacob Billikopf
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- D. V. Jemison
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- Mordecai W. Johnson
- Rufus M. Jones
- Horace M. Kallen
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- Freda Kirchwey
- Fiorello H. LaGuardia
- John Howland Lathrop
- Bishop W. Appleton Lawrence
- W. Earl Ledden
- Henry Smith Leiper
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- Ira F. Lewis
- Alain Locke
- Bishop Francis J. McConnell
- Karl Menninger
- Annie Nathan Meyer
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- Robert Lincoln O'Brien
- Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam
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- Bishop Edward L. Parsons
- Palfrey Perkins
- Ralph Barton Perry
- David Philipson
- Mrs. Gifford Pinchot
- Edwin McNeill Poteat
- A. Philip Randolph
- Frederick E. Reissig
- Alson H. Robinson
- J. J. Runyan
- Guy Emery Slipler
- James T. Shotwell
- George N. Shuster
- Bishop David H. Sims
- Arthur B. Spingarn
- Norman Thomas
- Ernest Fremont Tittle
- Carl Van Doren
- Oswald Garrison Villard
- Carter Wesley
- Justice James H. Wolfe
- Mary E. Woolley
- Bradford Young

The "Committee of 100"

*Dedicated to the Creation of an America of Justice and Equality
for Our Negro Fellow Citizens*

20 WEST 40th STREET • NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Campbell:

WILLIAM ALLAN NEILSON
Chairman

Two Negroes of Columbia, Tennessee, are dead, several wounded, an unknown number severely beaten by police officers and more than 110 arrested to date. At least 31 Negroes face trumped-up criminal charges including 18 charged with "assault with attempt to commit murder", as a result of the nation's most serious race riot since 1943. The victims of this orgy of race hatred have already been indicted by an all-white Grand Jury. Meanwhile, a press blackout prevents the news of white man's violence against his Negro brother from reaching decent Americans throughout the nation.

On the morning of February 25th, a white tradesman slapped and kicked a Negro woman in a dispute over payment of a bill. The woman's son, a 19-year-old Navy veteran, physically intervened. The Negroes were beaten, arrested and jailed. When an armed mob gathered near the jail, the prisoners were furnished bail and hidden out of town by friends. The mob, after losing their lynch victims, invaded the terror-ridden Negro business section that evening. There was gunfire and several policemen were wounded by buckshot. The mob then withdrew and a cordon of State militia and highway patrolmen was thrown about the section.

At dawn militia and patrolmen with tommy-guns blazing invaded the Negro business section wrecking and looting every store. More than 70 arrests of Negroes were made that day and more than 110 to date. No warrants were issued nor was any sanction of law invoked. Brute force and blind hatred was the sole authority. Negro men, women and children were beaten mercilessly as they were herded to jail. Two Negro prisoners were shot dead and a third wounded by officers in a cell under pretext that one had attempted to seize and load a rifle.

We cannot bring back life to the dead. But we can and must do everything within our power to provide adequate legal defense to those unjustly charged who today face the maximum possibility of life sentence. We cannot vindicate Tennessee justice but we can implement our conviction that "equal justice under law" applies to the Negro as well as the white man. We must raise \$50,000 immediately to enable the legal staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to provide bail and legal defense. This is so fateful an issue that I ask you to help to the limit of your ability.

I write in place of the late William Allan Neilson who died on February 13, 1946. In his last letter to our friends he said: "It is not an easy task that we have set ourselves but it is a task that can never be abandoned. I count on you to go along with me now and to the end of the road."

Sincerely yours,

Carl Van Doren
Carl Van Doren

April 23th, 1946

TERROR IN TENNESSEE

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE
COLUMBIA OUTRAGES

by OLIVER W. HARRINGTON



This pamphlet is reprinted with permission of the author and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in an effort to acquaint the American people with the facts in this case and to arouse them to action.



FOREWORD

On February 26, 1946, the nation's press, charged with the responsibility of reporting the news fairly and accurately, blossomed in an orgy of race riot headlines. The New York *World-Telegram* under bold type screamed "7 HURT IN TENNESSEE RIOT AS NEGROES BATTLE COPS"; the liberal New York *Post*, in an Associated Press release, headlined "SHOTS FLY IN RACE RIOTING IN TENNESSEE". One newspaper devoted a full page to "riot" photographs under the streamer "HIGHWAY PATROLMEN AND GUARDSMEN BRING RIOTING NEGROES UNDER CONTROL".

As the press wires out of Columbia, Tennessee, hummed hot with the latest flashes on the "riot", the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People rushed several reliable investigators into the seething Southern community. They uncovered as shocking a tale of mass terrorism, unbridled vandalism, and murder as America has known since the hooded Klan first robbed, mutilated, and burned defenseless Negro citizens.

It is in the interests of all freedom loving Americans that the Association publishes this booklet based upon the findings of Maurice Weaver, a white Chattanooga attorney, Z. Alexander Looby, Nashville, Tennessee, member of the National Legal Committee of the NAACP, and Walter White, Secretary of the Association.

TERROR IN TENNESSEE

THE FACTS

On Monday, February 25, 1946, at about 10:00 A.M., Mrs. Gladys Stephenson went to the Castner-Knot Electric Appliance store in Columbia, Tennessee, to see about a radio which was being repaired. With her went her 19-year-old son James, a naval veteran, in spite of his youth, of three years in the Atlantic and the Pacific. Mrs. Stephenson was anxious to have the radio in their clean, modest little home now that James had come safely home. The three years since her boy at 16 joined up with the Navy had been filled with anxiety for her, but like millions of other American mothers, she'd waited. And she felt that God had been good to her. Her boy was home now and she wanted that radio.

At the store Mrs. Stephenson was disappointed to find that the repair work done was faulty and she told the repairman so. The man, William Fleming, whose brother was a Highway Patrolman, became abusive when Mrs. Stephenson told him that the repair job was certainly not worth the money she was being charged, and when she objected to the abuse he slapped and kicked her. James, seeing his mother assaulted, rushed to her defense, hitting Fleming, who fell through the store's plate glass window. Fleming wasn't injured but people in the street immediately surrounded the mother and her son. They were slapped and punched while police officer Frazier rushed into the milling crowd and clubbed the boy. The mother remonstrated with the policeman, telling him that he should first investigate the facts, whereupon she was smashed in the face. Mother and son were then hustled off to the jail. There were



witnesses to the incident who would testify to these facts. It is significant, however, that the Negro witnesses asked that they not be named for fear of their lives.

News of the disturbance spread quickly through the town and rumors of impending mob violence assumed ominous proportions as reports of the development of mass public opinion against the Negro community were discussed openly in the streets. Sheriff J. J. Underwood called in Saul Blair, Negro businessman, and other Negro citizens for their cooperation in spiriting the Stephensons out of town.

In the courthouse square, which is less than one block from the Negro section of Columbia, groups of white men had been congregating all day. It was from the windows of this same courthouse that a howling, liquor-reeking mob hanged 14-year-old Cordie Cheek several years ago. Negroes in the town remembered too well how that boy, declared innocent of a rape charge by the grand jury, had dangled at the end of a rope from the courthouse window and how town officials, several of whom had been identified as members of the lynch-mob, left the rope hanging in the square as a warning.

Quietly the Negro citizens left other sections of the town and retired to the doubtful security of their own segregated community. By six o'clock that evening the mob in the square numbered approximately 75. Sheriff Underwood claims that he approached the men and asked them to disband and go to their homes. He then went into the Negro section where he talked with Mr. James Morton, the Negro undertaker. He assured him that the people had nothing to fear from the mob which they could plainly see only a block away. Yet in spite of the sheriff's assurances, the Dixie-wise Negroes, grimly watchful in their surrounded community, knew that the mob was hell-bent on another lynch spree. They knew that members of the mob had pur-



chased rope and the purchasers hadn't tried to hide the grisly job they had in mind for that night.

At about seven o'clock in the evening the sheriff was aroused by the hooting mob outside the jail. Men were pounding and kicking on the door while muffled voices demanded that the prison doors be opened. The sheriff claims that he opened the door and faced the mob with levelled tommy-gun. The leaders demanded that the Stephensons be turned over to them, refusing to leave until they'd been assured that the boy and his mother were not in the building. Two of the mobsters were in such a drunken state that they were unable to leave with their companions. They were lodged in the jail to sleep it off until morning when they were released. As far as the investigators were able to determine there were no charges against them.



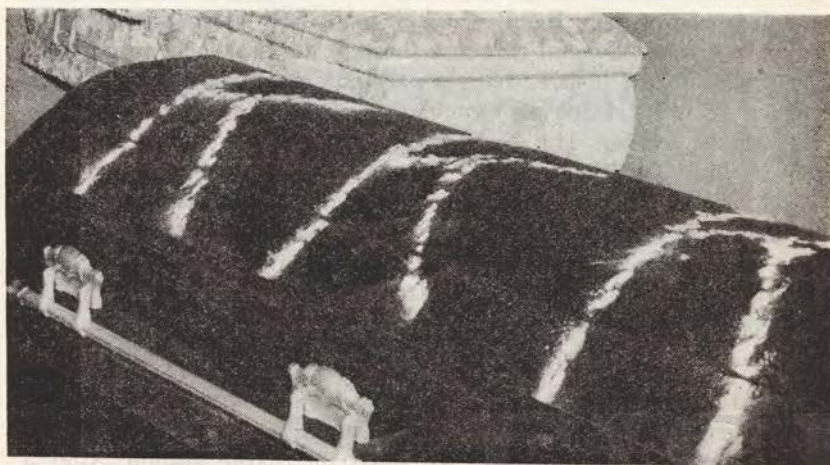
The town's Negro population was certain that the section would be invaded that night. Doors were locked and window shades drawn. The children were swiftly herded into the back rooms or in the attics. There were no lights. The area huddled silent and blacked out except for one feeble street lamp. The families huddled together in their tiny houses and waited. Shots were fired into the Negro community by members of the mob. Bands of white men, fully armed, roamed the adjoining streets. Several cars tore through the darkened area pumping shots into the houses. Then a dark car, carrying a group of city policemen and showing no illumination, drove slowly into the tense, blacked-out section. The Negroes, certain that the mob was finally moving in against them, waited. And then someone shouted hysterically, "Here they come!" Scattered shots rang out. No one knows who fired the shots but they were aimed at the dark car moving through a dark street. Although there were no serious wounds four of the policemen were hit with buckshot. According to the sheriff, a cordon of state patrolmen and helmeted state guardsmen was thrown about the section so that no one could enter or leave.

Zero hour was at dawn on Tuesday morning. State patrolmen and guardsmen in full battle dress, armed with tommy-guns, automatic rifles and machine-guns, lay down a barrage, battle fashion. After a

few minutes during which volley after volley crashed into the pitiful, wooden walls of the beleaguered houses, the small army began to advance into the smoke-filled area. Machine-gun bullets whipped into the windows and doors of the silent buildings. Walls disintegrated in the face of the hot machine-gun blasts. Inside their homes Negro citizens — men, women and children — lay flattened against their quivering floors.

In the business section, the police and guardsmen, working in platoons, smashed through the shop windows, chopped down the doors. The streets were soon littered with furniture hurled out of windows. In a poolroom the cloth was slashed on all of the tables. A doctor's office was smashed, the medical furniture chopped beyond repair. Surgical instruments, drugs, and valuable clinical apparatus were wantonly destroyed or stolen. In the offices of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company the uniformed vandals left a hopeless shambles after carefully destroying all files and records. Smashing into a funeral parlor the law enforcement officers and troopers stormed through the chapel. Draperies were cut up, chandeliers and all other lighting fixtures were ripped from their sockets. The pulpit, with its well-thumbed Bible, was hacked, the light over the Bible smashed with a well placed gun stock. The hate-ridden orgy was topped off with a huge KKK scrawled in white chalk across one of the chopped caskets. Cash registers in all of these establishments received special treatment as the officers stuffed their pockets with the hard earned cash of Negro businessmen. With this part of the "riot" operation successfully terminated the armored patrols swung into the residential streets.

Employing the same storming tactics the troops and police reserves first subjected the house fronts to blasts from their machine and





tommy-guns. Then the houses were rushed. The frightened people were clubbed and jabbed. Screaming children running wildly for their mothers were sent sprawling. The people, stunned and covered with blood, were pushed and thrown into the streets. Hot guns were jabbed into their stomachs and they raised their hands. Men, women, children, all were ordered to keep their hands raised high. The arms of children too young to understand were jerked up by their terror-stricken mothers. Finally all of the Negroes had been marched into the streets. The unconscious and the maimed were dragged out. **THE STATE PATROLMEN AND GUARDS HAD THE RIOTING NEGROES UNDER CONTROL.** While the streets teemed with uniformed men and civilians, all carrying rifles and pistols, the bloody Negroes were marched off to the jail. Mop-up squads emptied the homes of hunting rifles and ancient relics. The "arsenal" had been captured. Press and radio erupted. **RIOTING NEGROES UNDER CONTROL!**

It was at this time that word flashed from the national office of the NAACP sent Maurice Weaver, a Chattanooga attorney, rushing to the seething town. He immediately called on Julius Blair, 75 year-old Negro businessman, and with him went to see town officials to determine the exact situation. The sheriff told them there was to be a meeting of "interested officials". These interested officials, three of

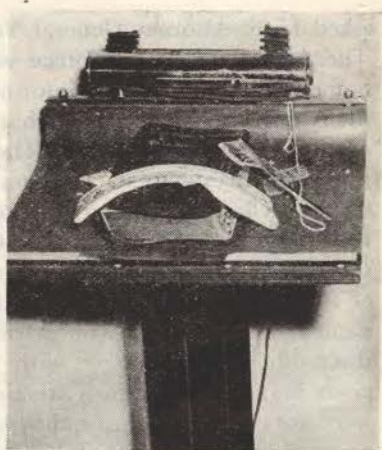
them — C. H. Denton, town magistrate; Highway Patrol Chief Lynn Bomar, and District Attorney General Paul F. Bumpus — had set themselves up as a "board" to handle the "riot". All three are fearfully known to Tennessee Negroes. According to published accounts in the Cordie Cheek lynching, witnesses carefully jotted down the license plate numbers of two cars carrying the group of armed hoodlums who captured the youth before he was lynched. One of the numbers tallied exactly with the plates on Denton's car. The other number was traced to Columbia's postmaster. The postmaster was later removed. Denton who was magistrate then is magistrate now.

During discussions with the sheriff Mr. Weaver was told that about 70 men were being held although there was no available list of their names. Neither had any exact offense been charged against them. (According to published accounts the number varied from between 75 and 103.) Weaver was finally assured that bonds for the imprisoned men could be made by Mr. Julius Blair. Bumpus assured them that bonds would be fixed at the normal rate for like offense. Relying on word of these officials Mr. Weaver returned to Chattanooga. Within two hours Mr. Blair was placed under arrest charged with being an accomplice before the fact! When taken into custody the old man was berated by the arresting officers for daring to associate with white lawyers from Chattanooga. On Wednesday night Mr. Weaver called the sheriff from Chattanooga to ask whether or not bonds had been made. The sheriff advised him over the telephone that various people had been released. He did not tell him that the reign of terror continued for Columbia's Negro population or that new arrests had been made. Nor did he tell that Mr. Blair had been thrown into prison.

Thursday morning Mr. Weaver returned to Maury County and presented himself at the prison where he was told by a deputy that it would be impossible for him to see the sheriff. He also discovered that it would be impossible to see and talk with any of the men. Then the sheriff's office insisted that he show proof that he'd been retained by the men to represent them. This in spite of the fact that they were being held incommunicado. He was then surprised to discover that the prisoners, more than half of whom had but recently returned from the war in Europe and in the Pacific, were slated to appear before a Board of Investigation. This board now consisted of General Paul Bumpus, the county prosecutor, a representative from the State Attorney's office, and Lynn Bomar, chief of the armed band which had pulverized the Negro community.

The room in which the bruised and battered men were to be arraigned before the "board" was filled with the clamour of hard-heeled

trooper boots and the metallic noises of tommy-guns and rifles. Helmeted troopers stood in knots along the walls and in the corridors. The NAACP representative informed Attorney-General Bumpus that in his opinion statements made by any of the men in that room, bristling with men armed to the teeth, would be made under coercion and intimidation. He requested the right to advise them, as a lawyer, of their rights to refuse to make a statement. Mr. Bumpus joined with the sheriff's office in refusing this request. At least 75 citizens were brought before the board and questioned concerning their involvement in what the "board" was obviously attempting to label an insurrection. Included in the group were all of the town's businessmen, including the aged Mr. Blair.



A few minutes later several volleys were heard in the anteroom where several men were being prepared for the investigation. The thoroughly riddled bodies of two Negroes were later dragged out of the room. Reporters released the "official version". One of the men had seized a confiscated "Japanese rifle", which for some strange reason had been left in the anteroom, filled it with "cartridges which he must have stolen from the sheriff's office". After going through this operation the man is alleged to have shot a deputy in the arm. All of this in a room bristling with armed guards! The press accepted this version along with photographs showing the walls of the anteroom literally covered with slug holes.

Following these murders Mr. Weaver's attempts to see Mr. Julius Blair were unavailing. The sheriff also refused to see the Association's attorney privately. Weaver saw the sheriff as Chief Lynn Bomar stood by. Permission was finally granted to talk with Mr. Blair in the Maury County jail at 9:00 P.M. that evening. Arriving at the appointed time Weaver passed through a cordon of guards to the sheriff's office where he was casually informed that Mr. Blair and the other men had been transferred to the Davidson County prison!

The NAACP attorneys have been faced with such tactics since they first announced their intentions to defend these victims of rabid race-hate. The Attorney General declared that the writ of habeas corpus filed by Attorney Looby was pending for thirty or more defendants and would not be heard until March 6, 1946. Meanwhile the NAACP

asked U. S. Attorney-General Tom Clark to investigate the situation. The Attorney-General's office wired U. S. Attorney Frierson's whose home is in Columbia for information. Frierson, a southerner, notified the Attorney-General's office that there was no evidence of any violation of civil rights in the affair. The Association continued to insist on a thorough investigation. Frierson finally received word from Attorney-General Clark expressing his deep concern over possible violations of civil rights and other laws. The Columbia official was instructed to ask for a grand jury "at the earliest possible time". In the meantime a total of 28 Negroes, 18 of whom are under bond and 12 of whom were not named, were charged with attempted murder in the first degree, and three others were charged with "attempt to commit a felony". It appears that four white men are also to be indicted although their names were not disclosed because they have not yet been arrested. The indictment of unknown, unapprehended, white men at this late date is much too transparent an attempt to whitewash the bungling officials.

BEHIND THE FACTS

The events described in this booklet must seem almost unbelievable today. For this is an America only fresh from a terrible and long war in which Negro and white Americans fought side by side with white men, brown men, yellow, and black men from all the world, for democracy and the rights of minorities.

In Columbia, Tennessee, and all over the south, men who doggedly continue to believe in the MASTER RACE preachments are marshaling their forces in a desperate attempt to halt the flow of the true American ideal. They are deeply entrenched in the local police, they serve as sheriffs and magistrates, they are the law enforcement officers. And so, when the State Highway Patrolmen and State Guardsmen had finished their job of wrecking, machine-gunning, and terrorizing peaceful citizens who only defended their homes and families, they left their emblem for all to see. That emblem was a bold and proud KKK scrawled across the side of a hacked coffin in the Morton Funeral Home.

Today the klan rides again but it isn't the klan of cowardly hood, shooting and burning from night-flying horse. Today it rides in armored cars. It wears cap and visor, and shining badge. It spews forth death from machine-gun and tommy-gun. Its face wears the expression of the Nazi storm trooper, terror of helpless Jews. It is the LAW. It arrests its stunned victims, unlisted. It indicts them for "attempted

murder". Men like 75-year-old Julius Blair, underaker James Morton, Reverend Calvin Lockridge, and 19-year-old Navy hero, James Stephenson.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is determined to throw its entire weight into the defense of all of these victims of race-hate and lynch law. It believes that America has a conscience and that true justice will triumph and thus demonstrate to the klan that there **MUST BE NO FUTURE COLUMBIAS**. It is uncompromisingly pledged to restore faith in America and American democracy in the hearts of Columbia's Negro citizens by lifting out of the shambles the materials for a new start, another chance. To help in this task, which has international as well as national significance, a national committee of prominent and liberal Americans has been organized. Headed by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, this committee includes Dr. Channing H. Tobias; Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina; F. H. LaGuardia, Nathan Straus, Bishop W. J. Walls, Representatives Dawson and Powell, A. Philip Randolph and Roscoe Dunjee.

This country, which has paid so much with the agony and blood of her best young men, cannot have her clocks turned back. **YOU ARE THE COUNTRY. YOU CANNOT STAND INDICTED BEFORE THE REST OF THE WORLD AS A LAST REFUGE FOR TERROR, MASS EXTERMINATION, AND THE MASTER RACE THEORY. THE N.A.A.C.P. DESPERATELY NEEDS YOUR HELP. OTHERS GAVE THEIR LIVES FOR A NEW, DEMOCRATIC WORLD. WHAT CAN YOU GIVE?**

FISK

UNIVERSITY

The "Committee of 100"

Founded by WILLIAM ALLAN NEILSON

*Dedicated to the Creation of an America of Justice and Equality
for Our Negro Fellow Citizens*

20 WEST 40TH STREET • NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

*We invite every friend of the "Committee of 100" actively to support
our work through adherence to the principles set forth in the following
affirmation, already subscribed to by 50,000 Americans.*

THE BELIEVING

I believe in the brotherhood of man. I believe in the essential right of my Negro fellow man to equal justice under the law; to the same political, economic and educational opportunities as any other American. I believe in the immediate right of the young man of color to serve his country under its flag without suffering the stigma of segregation.

THE DOING

I will make plain, by personal example on every occasion, that I am on the side of those who suffer from unfair discrimination. I will participate within my community in steps designed to establish genuine interracial cooperation. In 1946 I will assist, by every means within my power, this effort to make an America of justice and equality for our Negro fellow citizens.

The "Committee of 100"
20 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y.

I want to share in the defense of the Columbia, Tenn., victims through support of the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund and enclose \$..... as my contribution toward the special Columbia Defense Appeal.

Name.....

Address.....

*Please make checks payable to Mary White Ovington, Treasurer.
Contributions are deductible for U. S. Income Tax purposes.*

THE CHICAGO MEDICAL SCHOOL
710 SOUTH WOLCOIT AVENUE
CHICAGO, 12. ILLINOIS

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

ERE	13	Mr. Lessing Rosenwald, Jenkintown, Penna.	ERE

Dear Mr. Rosenwald:

Mr. Edwin Embree

Dear Edwin

Please speak

5
7
46

To me about this
at the J.R. Fund Meeting
Thanks. Regards.

[Handwritten initials]
5/9/26

I very much regret that the pressure of your various interests made it impossible for you to see me during my recent visit to Philadelphia. However, I believe that at least a part of what might have been said by myself can be included in this and subsequent letters.

When I first discussed the Chicago Medical School, you expressed interest in our policy of equality of opportunity, since you undoubtedly realized how rare that policy is in the field of professional education. As you will recall, you told me that you hesitated to take any action until you knew the position of the Rosenwald Fund, so that there be no duplication of interest. You added that it was possible that other members of your family might join you in making a gift to The Chicago Medical School.

Since that time, I am informed by Mr. Embree, the position of the Rosenwald Fund was clarified for you: that while endorsing our Institution and its policies, the Fund did not contemplate offering any financial assistance.

I earnestly hope that Mr. Embree's statement will open up the way for you to make a contribution to our School, commensurate with the vital importance of our program, to the field of American professional education. And I hope it will not be expecting too much to hope that other members of your family will join you in that contribution.

To one who shares with you a devotion to his America, the failure of this School to attain the place it fully deserves would be a moral tragedy, for it would remove the only landmark founded upon the traditional rock of equality of opportunity, at least as far as medical education is concerned.

May I hear from you at your earliest opportunity ?

Sincerely,

Efraim M. Rosenzweig



AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF "PASSING"
OF CANDIDATES EXAMINED BY MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARDS FROM 1935 - 1944.

	<u>1935</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>
AMA Approved Medical Schools: U.S. & Canada	95.74	95.53	96.04	96.99	95.97	91.61	92.63	95.19	95.63	96.84
AMA Approved Medical Schools: Illinois	97.68	98.11	98.54	98.77	97.86	96.54	97.70	98.37	98.27	99.60
AMA Unapproved : U.S.A.	44.4	57.8	59.3	48.7	52.8	55.6	54.0	49.3	51.6	54.6
AMA Unapproved : Illinois (the Chicago Medical School) Ill. Boards	95.53	97.6	96.4	93.3	100.0	96.	100.	94.45	98.28	90.0

SUMMARY 1935-1944

AMA Approved : U.S.A. & Canada	95.25
AMA Approved : Illinois	98.15
AMA Unapproved: U.S.A.	53.5
AMA Unapproved: Illinois	96.16 — The Chicago Medical School



FISK
 UNIVERSITY

SOME ESSENTIAL FACTS
About
THE CHICAGO MEDICAL SCHOOL

1. Equality of Opportunity: The Chicago Medical School is open to all qualified applicants, without regard to race, religion, sex or national-origin. The academic and character merit of an applicant are the sole criteria for admission.

2. Some Future Possibilities: It is the expressed decision of the Board of Trustees of The Chicago Medical School not to continue the School in its present status unless substantial financial support (see below) is forthcoming in the not too distant future. If such support were secured, the School would naturally be controlled by that group whose financial aid would enable it securely to maintain standards which would meet with the approval of the accrediting agencies in the field of medical education.

3. Academic Standing: The Chicago Medical School is at the present time fully approved by the State of Illinois but it is not on the list of Medical Schools of the American Medical Association. This does not signify academic inferiority. As a matter of fact, for at least the past ten years, graduates of The Chicago Medical School, in their State Board examinations for licensure as doctors, have acquitted themselves in a manner which compares favorably with the record of graduates of American Medical Association approved schools in the United States and Canada. This statement is based upon figures published in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

4. The Financial Problem: The Chicago Medical School, in order to take its place with the approved schools of America, must necessarily be -- like them -- academically acceptable, financially secure, and, therefore, economically self-sufficient. To do that, The Chicago Medical School will have to secure income additional to that derived from tuition and fees, of about \$100,000.00 a year. With this money the School can raise its standards, increase and improve its teaching staff, enhance its teaching and research program and expand its clinical facilities.

5. The Local Problem: We must complete the campaign for our first \$1,000,000.00 -- of which we now have \$550,000.00 -- before December 31, 1946. Of the \$550,000.00, \$300,000.00 has been given on condition that we complete \$1,000,000.00 before the end of 1946.

6. What Can YOU Do?: You can help to bring to the members of your organization the opportunity to contribute to this fund. Few indeed are the families represented by your organization, whose children have not been hurt and frustrated by the sting of academic discrimination. They will welcome the chance to buy a share in practical democracy, so to speak.

7. Is It Worth The Effort?: The Co-Chairmen of our campaign, Mr. Lester N. Selig and Mr. Harris Perlstein, believe so. Sponsors like Rabbis Solomon Goldman, Louis Binstock, Morris Teller, Louis Mann, Ralph Simon, and Saul Silber, also believe so.

THIS WILL NOT BE AN ANNUAL APPEAL. The Endowment Fund Campaign will ask your help only once. But this one time we need it urgently!

AMONG OUR SPONSORS

JOHN D. ALLEN: General Manager and Vice President of Brinks Express Co.
MAX BRESSLER: Pres., Reliance Merchandise Co., Inc.
A. J. CLONICK: Pres., Clonick Steel
RIGHT REV. WALLACE E. CONKLIN: Bishop Episcopal Church, Chicago Diocese
MAX EPSTEIN: Chairman of Board, General American Transportation Corp.
DR. JOHN C. EVANS: Religion & Education Editor, Chicago Tribune
JUDGE HARRY M. FISHER: Circuit Court of Cook County
DR. GEORGE M. GIBSON: Pres., Chicago Church Federation
DR. A. EUSTACE HAYDON: Leader, Ethical Culture Society
BERTRAM J. KAHN: Chairman of Board & Pres., B. Kuppenheimer & Co., Inc.
SAMUEL LAUD: Pres., General American Transportation Corporation
HAMILTON LOEB: Pres., Eliel & Loeb Co.
HARRIS PERLSTEIN: Pres., Pabst Brewing Co.
RAYMOND L. REDHEFTER: Chairman of Board, Merchandise National Bank
BENJAMIN SAMUELS: Pres., Chicago Yellow Cab Co.
DR. WILLIAM SCHOLL: Pres., Scholl Manufacturing Company
LESTER N. SELIG: Vice Chairman of Board, General American Transportation Corporation.
DR. DUDLEY SCOTT STARK: Rector, St. Chrysostom's Church
DR. ARMIN G. WENG: Pres., Illinois Synod, United Lutheran Church in America
CHARLES H. WESTBROOK: Comptroller, Chicago & North Western Railroad
PEARL FRANKLIN: Honorary President, Chicago Chapter, Hadassah

THESE are the
FACTS about The
CHICAGO
MEDICAL SCHOOL

710 South Wolcott

Chicago 12, Illinois

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Admittance to the School is based on academic and character merit, without any discrimination as to race, religion, sex, or national origin.



A similar policy exists with regard to the Staff and the Board of Trustees. The latter serve without compensation.



There are at present approximately 340 students in The Chicago Medical School.



The Staff consists of 15 full-time, 6 part-time pre-clinical teachers, and about 60 part-time clinical teachers.

WHO MAY BE ADMITTED?



Figures published by the American Medical Association show that from 1939 through 1944, classified Medical Schools of the United States averaged 5.89 percentage of failures of candidates examined by State Medical Examining Boards.



Unclassified Schools throughout the nation averaged 45.4 percentage of failures.



During that same period of time, The Chicago Medical School graduates showed a 3.53 percentage of failures in their examination by the Illinois State Medical Examining Board.

WHAT IS ITS ACADEMIC RECORD?



The Chicago Medical School stands in need of additional School-controlled Hospital and Dispensary teaching facilities,

AND

A CONSIDERABLE ENDOWMENT to enlarge and improve its Staff.

WHAT ARE THE IMMEDIATE NEEDS?

A Medical School which is conducted in accordance with acceptable standards COSTS MORE THAN IT RECEIVES from Student tuitions and fees.

A considerable endowment is therefore necessary for a School to be able to meet the expenditures involved in offering acceptable medical instruction.

THUS —

1. MEDICAL RESEARCH involves expenditures, without bringing in returns.
2. FREE CLINICAL FACILITIES alone generally cost more than a Medical School receives from tuitions and fees.
3. To acquire ADEQUATE STAFF, a Medical School must compete with existing *endowed* or *tax-supported* Schools.

WHY AN ENDOWMENT FUND?

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UNIVERSITY

No matter how well a Medical School may be doing within the limitations of an income unsupported by Endowment funds, there is no assurance that it can maintain its high standards without the security of a large Endowment Fund.



No self-respecting School wishes to face the necessity of lowering scholastic standards in order to be assured of continued income. It may mean keeping the roster filled—but the moral obligation to Society is unfulfilled.



To forestall economic — and, hence, academic — instability, the Medical School of high standards must have, as its very life blood, a significantly large Endowment.

These facts have been presented to you not just because The Chicago Medical School NEEDS an Endowment, but because, in the final analysis, The Chicago Medical School MERITS the support of every *American citizen who cherishes the principle of equality of opportunity for all.*



Because of the School's policy on admissions, it is literally true that to endow Chicago Medical is to endow democratic ideals and practices.



All who know The Chicago Medical School and what it stands for are eager not only that the School shall continue, but that it shall grow into a great national institution — a model of American idealism in actual practice.



We think you want to share in the making of that future!



If you wish further to discuss the policies and finances of The Chicago Medical School, consult our Department of Public Relations, and all information will gladly be given.

May 10, 1946

Dear Mr. Rosenwald: A meeting of the Trustees of the Julius Rosenwald Fund has been called for 10:00 o'clock, Saturday, May 18, 1946, at the home of Mrs. David M. Levy, 300 Park Avenue, New York City. A docket of the business to be considered at the meeting is enclosed.

There is also enclosed a copy of the usual statement estimating receipts and disbursements for the coming eighteen months. Assuming that the resolutions recommended in the docket are approved, approximately 9,000 shares will need to be sold to cover commitments for this period. Mr. Levin, in a recent letter, suggested the advisability, because of current market levels, of selling stock beyond the eighteen-month requirement. In view of that, plus the fact that the Fund is approaching the end of its capital and may need to know what it can count on to complete programs, I thought you might want to consider this statement in advance of the meeting.

Very truly yours,

DOROTHY A. ELVIDGE

DAE:LCM

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

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6850

June 6, 1946

Dear Mr. Rosenwald: After re-reading the Trust Agreement establishing the Fund retirement trusts, Mr. Rieser decided that the resolution covering the sale of Sears stock from the Stock Trust Deposit should be recorded in the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Trustees rather than as an action of the Executive Committee. When these minutes reach you, you will notice that there is a resolution covering the sale of one half the shares remaining in the Stock Trust Deposit.

Very truly yours,

DOROTHY A. ELVIDGE

DAE:LCM

Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald
Alverthorpe Gallery
Jenkintown, Pennsylvania

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Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

Edwin R. Embree
President
Dorothy A. Elvidge
Secretary and Comptroller

Will W. Alexander
Charles S. Johnson
Directors for Race Relations
Fred G. Wale
Director for Rural Education
William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships

DE	6/10	DE	0	

June 6, 1946

Dear Mr. Rosenwald: After re-reading the Trust Agreement establishing the Fund retirement trusts, Mr. Rieser decided that the resolution covering the sale of Sears stock from the Stock Trust Deposit should be recorded in the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Trustees rather than as an action of the Executive Committee. When these minutes reach you, you will notice that there is a resolution covering the sale of one half the shares remaining in the Stock Trust Deposit.

Very truly yours,

Dorothy A. Elvidge
Notes, Thanks,

DAE:LCM

Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald
Alverthorpe Gallery
Jenkintown, Pennsylvania

DL
6/10/46

FISK
UNIVERSITY

Rosewald
Loring

June 22, 1946

	ERE	6/24	ERL	0

Mr. Ralph L. DeGroff,
Mackubin, Legg & Company,
Baltimore 3, Maryland.

My dear Mr. DeGroff:

Thank you for your letter of June 12th.

I suggest that you write to
Mr. Edwin R. Embree, President of the Julius Rosenwald Fund,
4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 15, Illinois.

I think it only fair to tell you that
there is little likelihood of the Julius Rosenwald Fund
being able to help you in any way, as they are not operating
in this particular field at present and are preparing to
wind up their activities as a philanthropic fund. Further-
more, this type of work never did come within the scope of
the Fund's activities, so I am not at all sure that
Mr. Embree could be of assistance to you.

With very kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Julius Rosenwald

LJR:EW

CC - Mr. Edwin R. Embree ✓

FISK
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Mackubin, Legg & Company

GENERAL PARTNERS

JOHN C. LEGG, JR.
LAURENCE M. SIMMONDS
HOWARD E. DEMUTH
JOSEPH W. SENER
C. GERARD MORGAN, JR.
WALTER C. POHLHAUS

ESTABLISHED 1899

Bankers

MEMBERS
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
ASSOCIATE MEMBER
NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE

BRANCH OFFICE
NEW YORK CITY

Baltimore 3, Maryland

W
Will
write
JR
June 12, 1946

Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald,
Jenkintown, Penna.

Dear Mr. Rosenwald:

A short time ago while enroute from New York to Baltimore I happened to notice an account of certain awards made by the Julius Rosenwald Fund for the promotion of education. That brought back to my mind the days when, in the interest of the Navy, I used to argue with Harvey Anderson who served under you at the War Production Board. Last week I had occasion to again think of you in connection with matters of education and it occurred to me that possibly you would be willing to assist me in a problem which can be solved only by sources informed as to educational matters.

Some years before the war I had an indirect connection with the Jacob Tome Institute, which at that time still operated the Tome School for Boys. You may recall that the Navy purchased the Tome School for Boys, which left the Institute with what are known as the lower and higher schools. They correspond to the usual grade and high schools found in most small towns. I had declined to serve on the Board prior to the war, but did work very closely with the Board in the effort to bring some order out of the finances of the Institute. This we were successful in doing, and of course, the purchase of Tome School for Boys by the Navy has put the Institute in a very comfortable financial position. At the present time we have a surplus of income over out-go and temporarily at least we have no concern in that direction.

When I returned from the Navy I was again requested to go on the Board and only last week I attended my first meeting of the Board of Trustees in the capacity of a Trustee. The personnel of the Board has changed quite a bit over what I knew seven or eight years ago. My willingness to serve on the Board was predicated on the fact that three members of the Board of Trustees are friends of mine. They feel that a new and constructive program must be advanced in order to keep both the upper and lower schools in line with the present day methods. As I see it, no one on the Board is qualified to develop such a program, but I am sure that any group in close touch with educational development could, after a preliminary survey, make suggestions which would be very welcome to a majority of the Board of Trustees.

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Mackubin Legg & Company

Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald

June 12, 1946

My purpose in writing you is to ask the favor of putting me in touch with some one connected with the Julius Rosenwald Fund, who would be willing to listen to my story as to the present situation at the Institute and then make such recommendations as appear to be in the right direction. Any thoughts you may have will certainly be very much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Ralph L. DeGroff

Ralph L. DeGroff.

RLD:EG

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CROSS REFERENCE RECORD

FIRM NAME OR SUBJECT ROSENWALD LESSING J	FILE NO.
DATE 7/22/46	REMARKS DE to Mr. Rosenwald enclosing retirement allowance plan reports as of June 30, 1946.

SEE RETIREMENT ALLOWANCE PLAN (GENERAL)	FILE NO.

DATE	SIGNED
-------------	---------------

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.



August 19, 1946

See
TD 8/19/46

Dear Lessing: I am enclosing copy of the letter that I have sent to Mr. Leonard Kaplan. I hope it meets with your approval. One of the interesting signs of the times is the great movement of interracial schools and similar agencies that are springing up all over the country. This shows that the things that we have been working for are coming to pass. I am sure, however, that we must not get in the position of contributing to these many purely local enterprises.

Very truly yours,

EDWIN R. EMERY

ERE:SO
Enc.

Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald
Alverthorpe Gallery
Jenkintown, Pennsylvania

FISK
UNIVERSITY

September 20, 1946

see
TD 8/21/46

Dear Lessing: An appeal similar to the one to you came to the Fund. We turned it down. I don't see how this Fund or your personal foundation can wisely help in local projects of this sort. I have no doubt that the Negroes of Dallas County need recreational facilities - but so do people of all sorts all over the country. I can't see that this project is very different from dozens of those that come to us all the time, and unless there is some personal reason to the contrary, I should think you would be justified in ignoring this and other purely local projects that are situated so far outside your home region.

Very truly yours,

EDWIN R. EMBREE

ERE:LCM

Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald
Alverthorpe Gallery
Jenkintown, Pennsylvania



WORTHY OF SUPPORT

A project that merits support by public-spirited Dallas Countians is the funds campaign which Negro leaders will launch this week for completion of a youth camp on Highway 80 as a memorial to members of their race who died in World War II.

The site for camp, formerly known as Joyland, already has been purchased and paid for by Negro sponsors of the project and an additional \$1500 in cash is in hand from last year's financial campaign. An additional \$12,000 is being sought to permit construction of a Memorial swimming pool a bath house, a pavilion, a fish pond and six small cottages, all of which can be achieved if the stipulate goal is reached.

As scores of Dallas negroes went into the armed services during the war and gave an excellent account of themselves, it is only fitting that this county should memorialize their dead. It is even more fitting that such a memorial take the form of a development that will aid in the betterment of the youth of the Negro race, and the camp project should be given the full moral and financial support that its high purposes merit. Selma Times-Journal Sept. 2, 1945.

Sam Hobbs
4th District Alabama

Office Address
1131 House Office Building

Home Address
Selma, Alabama

Committee
JUDICIARY

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Washington, D. C.

May 14, 1946

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I am pleased to write this letter in the interest of the Colored County Agent of Dallas County, Alabama, my home county, Sam. W. Boynton.

Agent Boynton has served in that capacity for many years, nearly twenty, according to my recollection. As such he rendered splendid service to the colored farmers of that section of Alabama. Through his efforts a fine spirit of co-operation and understanding exists between the white and colored races. The population of Dallas County is largely colored, and Boynton is to be highly commended for the many years of work which have led to the maintenance of friendly relations between the two races.

Recently, Boynton initiated the purchase of 110 acres of land a short distance from Selma, in Dallas County, designed principally for the use of 4-H Club boys and girls as a recreational project. It is intended that the project will be used some times by members of the Farm Bureau and the Home Demonstration Council. To Boynton has fallen the responsibility for raising the funds to purchase the land, and to which he now holds a deed free of incumbrances. Besides the purchase price of the land, he has raised something more than \$4,000 all locally, toward the construction of necessary recreational buildings and a swimming pool. It is his intention to continue his drive for funds along this line, and I recommend heartily that any person who desire to assist the colored rural population of Alabama contribute as liberally as is within their power toward this meritorious facility.

Thanking you,

Very sincerely,

/s/ Sam Hobbs

h/g



PROBATE COURT OF DALLAS COUNTY
Selma, Alabama
May 10, 1946

G. CLAIBORNE BLANTON
Judge

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:-

This letter is written in the interest of Sam. W. Boynton, Colored County Agent of This County.

Agent Boynton has served as Colored County Agent in this County for a period of eighteen years. He has rendered an outstanding service to the colored farmers of this section of Alabama. He has promoted a fine spirit of co-operation and understanding between the white and colored races. Our county population is largely colored and he is to be highly commended for his many years work in maintaining friendly relations between the races.

Boynton recently initiated the purchase of 110 acres of land a short distance from this City, to be used principally as a recreational project for 4-H Club boys and girls and others generally throughout this section. At times the project will be used by Farm Bureau members and Home Demonstration Council. Boynton has been responsible for raising the funds for the purchase of the land, to which he now holds a deed free of incumbrances. In addition to the purchase price of the land he has raised slightly over \$4,000.00 all locally, toward constructing a swimming pool and necessary recreational building. He proposes to continue his drive for funds and it is my recommendation that any person interested in helping the colored rural population of Alabama contribute as liberally as possible toward this worthwhile recreational facility.

Thanking you, I am,

Sincerely,

/s/ G. Claiborne Blanton
Judge of Probate

GCB/G



ROBERT T. JONES
President

COPY
W. M. TURNER
First Vice President

C. L. DILL, Jr
Treasurer

SELMA AND DALLAS COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Hunt Frasier, Manager
1000 Water Avenue

Selma, Alabama
July 20, 1946

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

S. W. BOYNTON has been County Agent for this County for a number of years. He was selected by the Chamber of Commerce as Agent of this County because of the reputation he had previously enjoyed for his splendid work as a County Agent and among the 4-H Club boys in Georgia. He is an able leader of the colored people, a fine worker, deeply interested in the promotion of the welfare of the Negro race and is a consistent worker for the proper understanding and relationship between the white and colored races.

The people of Dallas County, both white and colored have a very high regard for Boynton and the work he has done. His past work and activities in behalf of the things mentioned above thoroughly justify the support and help of the white people. I am quite confident that any contribution made to him would be used in a manner that would bring most satisfactory returns to the promotion of the welfare of the colored people.

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ Hunt Frasier
Manager

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The Negro Farmer

Published in the Interest of Farm and Home Demonstration and 4-H Club Work Through The Negro Division of the Alabama Extension Service, at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

VOL. 7

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA, SEPTEMBER, 1946

NO. 9



One hundred and forty-three 4-H club boys and girls and local 4-H club leaders attended the State 4-H club camp at Tuskegee Institute, July 29—August 3, 1946. These clubsters met to organize a State 4-H Club Council and to receive special training in leadership in order to assist in carrying on a better program of 4-H club work in their home counties.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE IS SCENE OF CAMP FOR 4-H CLUB MEMBERS

Off To Good Start Is This Lee Farmer

By Louis Jones, Reporter
Alabama Negro 4-H Club Council

The aim of Lee County farmer L. W. White is to balance his farm program.

White has a herd of 15 grade Jersey cows and he is now growing beef calves to supplement his farm income.

White went to the 4-H club fat calf show in Montgomery last spring. He returned home and decided to raise purebred calves to supply club members. A purebred registered Hereford bull and heifer were bought to begin raising good beef type calves.

Knowing that feed is always a problem, White has begun to make improvements in his pasture. After the undergrowth was cut, the land was limed and fertilized properly for planting. Seeding of the pasture grasses and clovers will be done in early fall and spring.

White is fallowing two acres of land where Austrian peas were turned in the spring. Here he will seed alfalfa this fall.

White is a hard worker and knows that he will get out of his farm just what he puts into it. He goes on farm tours and puts into practice the things he learns at the experiment station. "I want to make my farm one of the result demonstration farms of Lee County," says White. "This will not only help me, but it will help other farmers to carry out good farm practices, too."

Over 140 boys and girls and their local leaders met in the Extension Service Building at Tuskegee Institute, July 29-August 3 for the purpose of setting up a State organization which would help the State 4-H club agents to plan bigger and better State-wide 4-H club programs.

It is the hope of those meetings that such programs will stimulate and maintain interest, raise standards of work, and contribute to the all-round development of rural young people.

The annual camp began with words of welcome from Dr. J. R. Otis, state leader for Negro work, and Dr. I. A. Derbigny, administrative dean of Tuskegee Institute. The group also heard interesting remarks from T. M. Campbell, field agent, USDA. He told of the progress which Negro 4-H's had made in Alabama and in the Deep South. State 4-H club agents M. B. Hollinger and T. R. Agnew gave short talks on organizing a State 4-H Club Council.

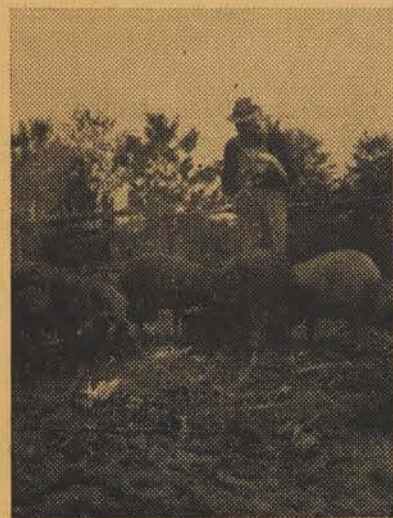
The following officers were elected: Jack Bonham, Jr., Wilcox County, president; Clydis Bibbs, Lawrence County, vice president; Elizabeth Dallas, Lee County, secretary; Elaine Lockhart, Limestone County, assistant secretary; Sadie DeRamus, Autauga County, treasurer; Louis Jones, Barbour County, reporter; Alex Trawick, Henry County, cheer leader; Gussie (Continued on page 4)

Twin Sisters Proud of Projects

Authelma and Levelma McKinney, 12-year-old twins have done well with their 4-H club work—and are proud of what they have done. These Coosa County twins have been carrying projects for two years.

The sisters chose chickens and a vegetable garden as their projects this year. Their garden furnishes fresh vegetables for daily use and a surplus to can. They have canned 50 quarts of tomatoes, carrots, beets, beans, okra, and squash. From 45 brown Leghorn hens they have sold \$85 worth of eggs.

The Newhome Community twins said, "We really enjoy our poultry and garden projects. We are getting good training in the best way to grow things. We save money for our family by growing and canning all the vegetables needed by them. And above all, our eggs bring money which help us to buy some of the things we want and need. We ordered 50 baby chicks from the hatchery. We set 55 eggs at home. We hope to have 100 laying hens in the next six months."



Fred Tarver of Post Oak Community, Bullock County, is back on his old job of raising hogs after serving his country for four years in the army.

CAREFUL HANDLING OF COTTON PAYS

Alabama farmers should remember that a little care in handling cotton pays big returns.

Lawrence Ennis, API extension gin specialist, points out that "cotton picked green or wet and taken directly to the gin may be reduced in value from \$5 to \$35 per bale. Rough preparation at the gin is costly to both the farmer and the ginner—they both lose money."

Farmers who take their cotton to the gin in good, dry, clean condition and who have their ginning done at a well-equipped, efficiently-operated gin will get the most money per pound. Wet and dirty cotton usually means a poor quality product that brings lower prices.

Truck Garden Paying Veteran

The truck crops sold by War Veteran Robert Hoskin of Russell County average \$140 a month because with careful planning and good management he has plenty of quality vegetables for sale.

Money received from sales was used to buy a truck. He now delivers vegetables to a ready market in Columbus and Fort Benning, Georgia, and also in Phenix City.

Hoskin, an older 4-H youth, is a junior result demonstration leader in year-round gardening. He says, "I am going to lower my cotton acreage and enlarge my truck garden. Nothing can beat having a steady income the year-round. My garden will bring me cash as well as furnish food for the family's table."

HENRY COUNTY NEGRO FARM BUREAU RECENTLY HOLDS FIRST ANNUAL MEET

At the first annual meeting of the Henry County Negro Farm Bureau, over 525 farmers and their families were present.

A short history of the organization was given by John R. Thornton, president of the local Farm Bureau. He said that in 1940 there were only 73 members, but by this year the membership had reached 1700. The Negro membership is 642, which is almost 38 per cent of the total number of members.

H. M. Warren, white county agent, gave a short talk on the farm population of the county. He said that 4,000 people have left the farms since 1942. Today there are 2,600 farm families in the county, with 706 owning their land. Of this number, 592 are white and 114 are colored. Warren also stressed the importance of

carrying out Extension teachings in order to increase the farm income.

J. A. Roberts, county superintendent of education, praised the farmers for the progress they had made in raising their standard of living. W. R. Lawson, vocational agriculture teacher at the Henry County Training School, told of the fine opportunities for boys on the farm.

Over 600 pounds of pork and camp stew were served to farmers and visitors. The dinner was prepared and served under the supervision of Juanita Hale, Negro home demonstration agent.

Felix Blackwood, Negro county agent, presided at the meeting.

Everybody enjoyed the day and was inspired to do better work on the farm and in the home, it was reported.



Officers of the Alabama 4-H Club Council, State supervisors of Alabama, and visiting supervisors from Mississippi. Left to right: Jack Bonham, president; Alex Trawick, cheer leader; Louis Jones, reporter; Arthur Murphy, chaplain; Clydis Bibbs, vice-president; Elizabeth Dallas, secretary; Elaine Lockhart, assistant secretary; Sadie DeRamus, treasurer; Gussie M. Walton, song leader; Myrtle B. Hollinger, Negro state 4-H club leader for girls; Mrs. Virlie M. Lindsey, assistant Negro girls' club agent, Mississippi; Mrs. Beatrice Childress, Negro Girls' club agent, Mississippi; J. R. Otis, Negro state leader, Negro work; T. M. Campbell, field agent, USDA; T. R. Agnew, Negro state 4-H club leader for boys; and G. C. Cypress, Negro boys' club agent, Mississippi.

Blackberries Aid Family's Income

Mrs. Julia Davis of Morgan County has added \$92 to her family's income from the sale of blackberries during June and July.

She sold 167 gallons of berries from hedge rows planted five years ago. Some of the berries were sold in Decatur to local stores; others were sold to neighbors.

This Nebo Community homemaker has a source of cash income from the sale of berries each year. They require little labor for upkeep and a small amount of fertilizer. Very little cash was used to start the berry project.

Mrs. Davis did not forget the family food supply. She canned 21 quarts and used some in the family's daily diet.

Mrs. Davis set an example for her neighbors in home-making, and in leadership as well. She is vice-president of the community club and also a 4-H Club leader.

Study, Play Fills Hours Of Young Campers

Studying, playing games, singing, and hiking filled the hours of the 300 4-H Club members who held a three-day camp at the People's Village School, Mt. Meigs.

Demonstrations were given on vaccinating poultry against sore head, making napkins, make-up capes, and head bands. Moving picture and visiting projects were among added attractions for the campers.

According to those in charge, the camp was planned to: (1) Create a love for farm life. (2) To give training for a happy and well-rounded life. (3) Induce other farm boys and girls to become 4-H Club members.

Among the visitors at the camp were Miss M. B. Hollinger and T. R. Agnew, Negro state 4-H club agents; J. R. Otis, state leader for Negro work; and Miss Georgia Washington, founder of the People's Village School. These visitors gave the club members interesting talks on ways of improving themselves to serve as good citizens in a changing world.

Individual Feeding Pays In Dairy Herd

Individual feeding of dairy cows is important. Make the best use of feeds and produce as much milk as possible.

C. G. Teague, API extension dairyman, advises dairy farmers to weigh the milk from each cow. Feed her according to the amount of milk she produces. The amount of feed needed by a cow depends upon her size and the actual amount of milk and butterfat she is producing. Weighing the milk only one day each month will give a very accurate record on which to base grain feeding. This requires very little time.

"Give cows plenty of good pasture and roughage, then add grain according to the cow's ability to pay for it," he recommended.



Mrs. Julia Davis, Nebo Community, Morgan County, picks blackberries for sale from hedge rows which were planted on her farm over five years ago. This year she sold 167 gallons of berries for \$92.

EXTENSION TEACHING IS MEANING MORE FOOD AND CASH IN ELMORE

Farmers of Elmore County are seeing the results of extension teaching. The farmers who seeded pastures, started grazing systems, and planted winter grazing crops for their livestock are getting more milk, butter, meat, and eggs.

Among the farmers who had good demonstration plots were Essie Johnson, Sweetwater Community; Amos Hill, Mt. Canaan Community; and Thomas Daniels, Gossom Community.

Johnson grazed six to eight cows on nine acres of oats and vetch from early November through February. He took the cattle off of six acres which he saved for grain. He then grazed them on the remaining three acres.

Johnson states that he averages over \$40 per month for surplus milk from three cows. He sells milk to the Carnation Milk Company in Dadeville. Earlier this year, he received \$175 for eight-week-old pigs. From a second litter he received \$10 per pig. Money from the milk and pigs was almost clear profit because of the good grazing program which cut feed cost.

Hill grazed his livestock on five acres of oats and vetch. He had four months of good grazing and harvested more than 60 bushels of oats per acre from the area.

Daniels had 30 acres of oats and vetch, and six acres of ryegrass and crimson clover. The 36 acres furnished grazing for his 40 head of cattle, workstock, sheep, and hogs until late May.

For better crops next year, J. C. Lowery, API extension agronomist, is advising Alabama farmers to plan for more acres of winter legumes this fall.

Many Farmers Plan To Combine Sericea

Many Alabama farmers who have sericea lespedeza that has made too much growth for hay will save seed from the crop this fall.

An unusual amount of rain in some sections has caused farmers to miss hay cuttings or has made sericea in pastures grow faster than livestock could eat it. In these cases, Sam Doughty, API extension soil conservationist, recommends that the seed be combined.

"Wait until the seed is fully mature, usually right after the first killing frost, to combine. If small combines have difficulty in handling the woody stems, cut less than a full swath," Doughty said.

Sericea seed prices should continue to be good because the crop is proving successful in providing hay and grazing.

FARMERS LEARN SOIL BUILDING CROPS ARE RAISING YIELDS OF CORN, COTTON

Last month 54 farmers from 15 Macon County communities made a tour of farms around Shorter to study results that soil building crops have had on cotton, corn, grain, and sweet sorghum.

On some of the fields, these crops followed blue lupine turned under as a green ma-

nure crop, while on others they followed blue lupine turned under after seeds had been harvested.

It is believed that corn planted after a good growth of blue lupine will make 75, or more, bushels per acre. This land produced only 20 to 25 bushels per acre before blue lupine had been planted. Not only was blue lupine turned under on some of these fields, but commercial fertilizer was also used. A higher yield is expected from these plots.

During the tour, it was pointed out that a big problem in Macon County has been poor land. For years farmers have tried to solve this problem by using only commercial fertilizers. More farmers are learning that there must be organic matter in the soil as well as plant food. Organic matter may be had by turning under such crops as Austrian peas, vetch, and blue lupine.

Among other things seen on the trip were: land prepared for planting of alfalfa, cotton that was cultivated with a tractor flame burner, and a power duster in cooperation for the control of boll weevil.

The tour ended with a meeting at the home of J. D. Lewis of Shorter. Here the group saw electrical modern home equipment such as washing machine, iron, churn, Frigidaire, and radio.

Dr. J. R. Otis, state leader for Negro work, told the group: "Money is of little value except for its purchasing power. Money will pay for labor saving devices that will relieve farm families of drudgery work. By adapting improved practices, farm income will increase. In this way, farm life will be more enjoyable, thereby making the farm a better place on which to live."

Rules Given For Alfalfa Success

Prospective alfalfa growers were cautioned this week that they must "follow the rules" for success with this crop.

J. C. Lowery, API extension agronomist, told farmers that few other crops require such exacting management as alfalfa. "Farmers should work closely with their county agents in growing the crop," he said.

These were the "rules" given by Lowery:

(1) Plant on fertile, well-drained soils.

(2) Plant on land where a winter cover crop was turned in the spring before seed matured. The land must have been fallowed through the summer. Do not try to begin preparing an area now for planting — chances are the seed, fertilizer, and labor would be lost.

(3) Lime, superphosphate, muriate of potash plus some borax are the fertilizers needed. County agents will give exact requirements for various sections.

(4) Plant 25 pounds of double inoculated seed per acre Aug. 15 to Sept. 1 in North Alabama and Sept. 1 to 15 in the southern half of the State.

TRACTOR FARMING REQUIRES CHANGES

Farm leaders are advising Alabama farmers who are figuring on trading Old Dobbin for a tractor to plan to change their farming program.

Before buying a tractor, farmers who have cotton as their only big money maker should think about better sources of income. This means a better distribution of labor and power throughout the year. It also means using the greatest number of their acres possible in commercial agriculture.



Citizens of Lanett and West Point are buying supplies of butter, eggs, chickens, fruits, and cured pork from Chambers County Curb Market at Lanett. Each week farmers and homemakers of the county turn surplus farm products into cash at the curb market.

IS YOUR CHILD UNDERNOURISHED?

By R. B. Stinson

When it is said that a child is undernourished, it does not mean that he does not get enough to eat. It does mean, however, that the food he eats is not of the right kind. It means that the body is not getting the things it needs to carry on its work. Too, the body may not be in a condition to get the most good from the food.

This undernourished condition which is called MALNUTRITION is almost always caused by one or more things. Among the most common causes are: (1) wrong food habits, (2) improper diet, (3) diseases, (4) not enough sleep, and (5) poor health habits.

Children who suffer from malnutrition are not what we generally call sick, but they need special attention.

Remember that food is the starting point. Begin now seeing to it that your child gets the proper kinds and amounts of foods every day.



C. B. Grimsley of Houston County, believes in volume production of watermelons. He has sold more than \$324 worth of melons from his four-acre plot. He marketed his melons on the farm with little or no expenses to him. He bought a 125-acre farm two years ago and is doing a good job in carrying out soil improvement practices on his farm.

AUTAUGA 4-H CAMP, PICNIC FURNISH TRAINING AND FUN FOR 175 MEMBERS

The 175 boys and girls who recently attended Autauga County's annual 4-H camp and picnic were trained in farming and homemaking, and took part in wholesome recreation.

Camp activities included pea shelling contest, handicraft, instructions on good behavior in the home and in public places, song, games, wiener roast, and a watermelon party. The older youth group gave a campfire program.

During the camp, members and adults fished at the 4-H fishpond which was constructed last July with money the members helped to raise. When the fishing party was over, everyone participated in the annual county-wide picnic. A program entitled "Who's Who" was held and prizes were given by the county 4-H council to the winners.

On the last day of the camp, handicraft articles were exhibited. There were cup towels, hand towels, leather belts, luncheon cloths, and vanity sets shown. The boys displayed farm tools they had repaired. Campers were then given instructions on safety in the home and on the farm.

Misses E. E. DeRamus, Inez Mims and Orlean Davis assisted with all handicraft work. Mrs. Susie Rawlinson was matron of the camp. Mrs. Lela B. Mims served as treasurer and Mrs. Birdie Lee Riley as recorder. E. T. Mims was in charge of boys activities, and assisted with the camp duties the three days.

Four-H'ers put \$17 in the county's treasury. This money will be used to improve the camp ground and fishpond. The camp was such a success that members are planning now to have a bigger and better one in 1947.

Farmers To Grow More Fall Crops

Alabama farmers have begun planting what promises to be a record acreage of winter grazing and soil improving crops. Last year's 1,500,000 acres planted to small grains and legumes will be topped this fall, believe State agricultural leaders.

Cheap livestock feed and better crop yields next year are the aims of farmers, who last year added about \$35,000,000 to their crop, meat and milk incomes by planting these crops.

Brothers Work Together To Make Farm A Success

Ornie D. and Oris Brooks of Houston County operate their farm as one family unit and according to recommended practices.

This year they have 55 acres in peanuts, 17 in cotton, 42 in corn, and 6 acres in truck crops. They also have hogs for market and home use, 7 brood sows, 76 layers, 160 pullets, and 14 turkeys.

The brothers always find jobs to be done on their farm. They have sold corn, watermelons, okra, peas, lima and snap beans in near-by Dothan.

Their modern farm equipment helps them to produce good crops at low cost and without hired labor. They use their tractor and side-delivery rake to plow up, shake, and wind-row the peanuts. Their hogs graze on oats, cowpeas, early corn, and are finished off in the peanut fields. Most of the hogs are placed on the market in the winter.

The Brooks Brothers went to the experiment station at Headland last spring where they saw the value of using blue lupine as a soil builder. As a result of the trip, they are planting 72 acres this fall.

Penny-Wise Idea: Save Garden Seed

"A penny saved . . ."

And quite a few pennies can be saved by saving your own garden seed, says W. A. Ruffin, API extension gardener, who gives these "tips":

- (1) Save seed from those plants that grow well in the community and make quality vegetables.
- (2) Seed only from normal, healthy, high-yielding plants should be harvested.
- (3) Dry seed in ventilated shed for a few days. Treat to control weevil and store in a dry container.
- (4) Save two or three times as much seed as needed. This is insurance against poor seed years.

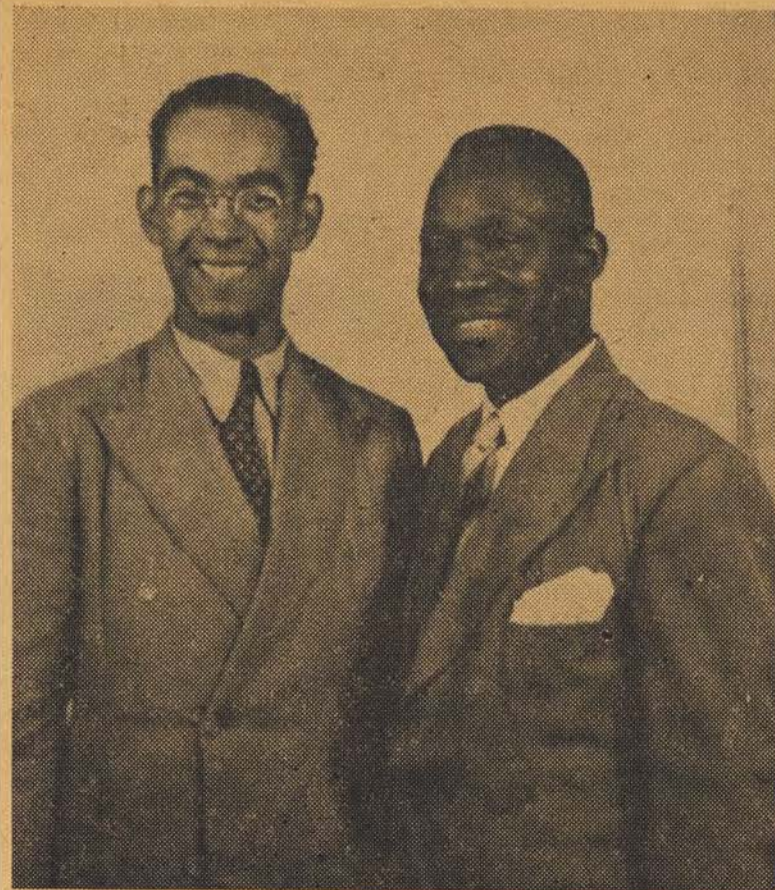
Sewing For Neighbors Pays Her \$15 Monthly

Mrs. Mattie Lee Zeigler earns about \$15 a month by sewing for her neighbors in the Little Branch Community, Crenshaw County.

She uses feed, flour, and fertilizer sacks to make clothes for family and household articles. She has made slips, pillowcases, bedspreads, aprons, and hand towels.

Mrs. Zeigler uses the money she earns for sewing to buy household supplies and equipment and to help educate her children.

STUDY EXTENSION WORK



Studying Alabama's system of Extension work are left, Licien Cantave, Port-au-Prince, Haiti, and right, Max Gorvie, Sierra Leone, West Africa.

Cantave has been in training on the Carrol Jones Farm, Epps, Alabama, since January, 1945. He will now do apprenticeship training with county agents in a number of counties until October 5, after which he will study supervisory techniques and administration at Tuskegee until October 22.

Gorvie is doing specialized study, in the School of Agriculture at Tuskegee and will travel over the State with supervisory agents to observe Extension work on the county level. He will continue his training until October 24, when he will go to Indiana to study specific setups of interest to him. Both are highly impressed with the work being done in Alabama.

HERE'S WHAT ONE WOMAN DID TO MAKE HER WASH DAY EASIER

Mrs. Katie Jenkins, a homemaker of Lee County, has taken some of the drudgery out of doing her family's wash. A little thought, scrap materials, and a few hours of work have made laundering a more pleasant job.

Mrs. Jenkins and her two daughters used to wash their

clothing out in the open. Their wash tubs were placed on a low board held by blocks. They had to draw water from a well and carry it 50 feet to the tubs. Then they had to walk quite a distance to clothes lines. At the end of the wash day, the Jenkins were very, very tired.

The home demonstration agent had discussed in a club meeting the ways and means to lessen the drudgery of the family wash. The Jenkins sent for the agent. Father, mother, daughters, and agent worked out a plan which save time, energy, and money.

First, a wash bench with upper sides was made from crossties scrap lumber, and tin. It was built so that the tubs would be at a good working height in order to keep from getting the wash day backache.

A simple brick furnace was built to hold the wash pot. An old mill pipe was used for a chimney. This prevented the clothes from getting smoky.

The water carrying problem was solved this way: A pickle keg was placed on a stand at the well to serve as a reservoir. A piece of pipe ran from the keg to the wash bench. Now instead of carrying water 50 feet, the Jenkins fill the reservoir and let the pipe take it to the tubs.

The Jenkins used scrap lumber to build a wash shed which would protect them from the weather. Clothes lines were placed near the shed to save steps in hanging out clothes. However, part of the lines is in the shade where colored clothes are hung.

As a result of Mrs. Jenkins' laundry demonstration, 12 homemakers are planning to improve their home laundering methods.

They Believe It Now

Thirty Sandfort Community homemakers watched their home agent give a demonstration in food preparation, using the pressure cooker.

They did not believe a pressure cooker could do a good job in preparing a meal. They thought it was useful only in canning foods. But during the club meeting, the homemakers were shown how to save fuel and time by using the cooker. They went away sure that this is a good piece of equipment to own.



Percy Rogers of Talucah Community, Morgan County, planted a one-acre demonstration plot of sericea lespedeza five years ago. Each year he cuts an average of two tons of hay. The sericea has already been cut two times this year. He harvested one ton of hay at each cutting. It is now ready for a third cutting. He estimates that one ton will be harvested from his cutting.

46 DDT Demonstrations Are Given In Barbour

There are fewer insect pests in homes and on livestock in Barbour County because of the 46 DDT demonstrations given in 23 communities there. Farmers paid for the material used in the demonstrations given on their farms.

The animals were placed in a pen or barn and a pint of spray material per head was used. Good results were obtained, the county agent says. These demonstrations showed that DDT was one of the best ways to rid the farm and home of insect pests.

Barbour 4-H'ers Hold Annual Camp

The 150 4-H club girls and boys who attended the annual county-wide camp held near Salem came from 19 communities of Barbour County.

The campers were up around six o'clock every morning and the day started with the flag ceremony. Campcraft, singing, ball games, and relays were a part of each day's activity. Demonstrations were also given as part of the program. Evening programs included song festival, stunts, and movies.

Four-H club leaders assisted in conducting the camp. They helped to prepare food and supervised camp duties.

The camp was a happy event for all who attended.

Alfalfa Cuts Cost Of Milk Production

Twenty-eight Chambers County farmers have followed 69 acres of land this summer and will plant alfalfa on these acres early in September. Twenty of them are planting from two to six acres each. That alfalfa lowers the cost of feed and increases the production of milk was proved by eight result alfalfa demonstrators last year.

Willie Ellison of Five Point Community says that he is getting more milk since he began feeding alfalfa hay. He sells an average of \$15 worth of butter a week at the curb market. He has a good pasture and grazing program for his four cows and other livestock.

Phillips Marten of Camp Hill says, "It's the best hay I have ever seen. It furnishes grazing for all my livestock and poultry. What I really like about it is that it cuts the cost of feeding my livestock and increases my milk production, too." During the months of May, June, and July, Phillips sold 2,353 pounds of whole milk from four cows. He received \$70 from the sales.

REMEDIES FOR TROUBLE

If you are down with the blues, read the Twenty-Third Psalm.

If there is a chilly sensation about the heart, read the Third Chapter of Revelations.

If you don't know where to look for a month's rent, read the Twenty-Seventh Psalm.

If you are lonesome and unprotected, read the Ninety-First Psalm.

If the stovepipe has fallen down and the cook gone off in a pet, put up the pipe and wash your hands and read the First Chapter of St. James.

If you find yourself losing confidence in men, read the Thirteenth Chapter of I Corinthians.

If people pelt you with hard words, read the fifteenth Chapter of St. John and the Fifty-First Psalm.

If you are out of sorts, read the Twelfth Chapter of Hebrews.

—Selected.

Young Farmers Organize

By J. R. Otis

Negro 4-H club boys and girls met at Tuskegee Institute, July 29-August 3. The main purpose of the meeting this year was to organize a State 4-H Club Council. It was most encouraging to sit and watch the youngsters elect their officers.

The work of agents in the counties from which these boys and girls came could be seen (1) in the kinds of club members they sent and (2) in the preparation of their boys and girls for the work they came to Tuskegee to do. Most of them were ready for the task.

After officers were elected a constitution committee was appointed. This committee reworked a skeleton constitution and read the refined one to the body in session. A fine job was done by these young men and women in adopting their constitution.

The major job before the group was finding a way to insure their club calves. Facts and figures were given to them on the number of calves exhibited at shows the past two years and the number that died each year. With these facts, they set up and adopted a cooperative program to insure their calves. About 40 per cent of the 143 in attendance owned club calves which they are feeding for the April, 1947, show. They are not asking for any financial help; they only ask for guidance. Theirs is the spirit that has made America the great nation it is. After the insurance job was done the clubsters romped with joy at a picnic given for them Friday afternoon. They returned home Saturday morning with a will to do better work for their fellow club boys and girls in Alabama.

Their week's work can be historic, or it can be just another "get-to-gather." Many who read and learn about their action will eagerly wait and watch to see the outcome. A few will have faith in their youngsters' effort to organize and meet the challenge which

faces farmers (old and young) throughout the nation. Others will consider their effort just another gesture at starting something. Whatever the outcome may prove to be, it is a fine move on the part of these young farmers to meet a need, and may God grant his richest blessing upon them and their effort to make a beginning.

Alabama and the nation, need useful and enterprising citizens whose efforts are directed into constructive channels. Director P. O. Davis, Alabama Extension Service, has repeatedly pointed out the need of farm organization. All forward looking citizens of the State will be glad when they learn about the action taken by these Negro club boys and girls here at Tuskegee Institute.

They now have around 300 club calves for the three shows, Tuskegee, Demopolis, and Montgomery. Over 100 more plan to buy and feed calves for the shows. When the number that will be shown by N. F. A. boys is added, there should be more than 500 club calves fed and exhibited by colored boys and girls in Alabama next spring. Although the number of calves is not as large, similar progress is being made with dairy calf projects in sections of the State where markets for cheese plant milk are available.

It's an old story now, but very important. Save all used kitchen fats, put them in tin containers and deliver to your butcher who will give you four cents a pound for fats. Every pound of fat saved speeds reconversion.

* * *

Alabama's cash income from the sale of milk and milk products last year totaled \$19,095,000, an increase of \$102,000 over 1944.



Four-H club girls of St. John Community, Greene County, are shown displaying household articles made from feed sacks. These girls made beautiful pillow cases and table runners by embroidering designs on bleached sacks.

Plenty Of Canning Done In Bullock

Farm women of Bullock County have been doing a fine job of canning this year, say reports from that county.

Mrs. Ruth Miles of Indian Creek Community is setting the pace among her neighbors in food preservation. She has already canned 300 quarts of fruits and vegetables, 38 quarts of pork, and made one can of lard. She is still canning every day and hopes to reach her goal of 600 quarts for her family of seven.

Mrs. Aggie Perry is doing a good job of canning this year in the Peachburgh Community. This is the first year she used a pressure canner. She has canned 110 quarts of fruits and 75 quarts of vegetables. By canning more and with the help of a fall garden, she will have no trouble in feeding her family of four this winter.



T. M. Campbell, field agent of Extension Service, USDA, pleading with the Alabama 4-H Club group, in session at Tuskegee Institute, August 1, to make the best of their opportunities as community leaders when they return to their respective communities.

SCHOOL DAYS—PACKED LUNCH DAYS

By M. B. Hollinger

This is "back to school" month. The problem of school lunches is one for every mother who has children of school age. If you live in a community which has a school lunch program, your problem is not too great. However, you should be concerned about what your child has for his mid-day meal.

It is left up to every mother to see that her child has the right kind of foods which will build a strong healthy body.

How much do you plan for school lunches? Are you one of the mothers who put foods left from breakfast in Johnny's lunch? Left-over breakfast foods will not satisfy the food needs of the child at noon. When planning packed lunches, remember all foods are not tasty or good when

cold. Many foods do not pack well.

Try to follow this school lunch pattern and you will be sure of meeting the child's food need for the mid-day meal. A good school lunch pattern is:

1. A substantial food.
 - a. Sandwiches such as eggs, cheese, fish, or meat.
 - b. Bread and butter sandwiches along with a substantial food such as cottage cheese.
2. A vegetable or fruit, or both.
3. A cup of milk (may be put in other foods at times, such as cocoa, milk, or soups.)
4. A simple sweet for dessert if fruit is not used.
5. One hot dish during coldest months.

Most of the foods needed for preparing school lunches you have in your pantry or in your fall garden. If you have planned for school lunches during the summer months your worries are few. With a few things from the store, give your child an appetizing and nourishing lunch.

Lunch Box Suggestions

1. One deviled egg, one bread and butter sandwich, one fig and nut sandwich, one apple, milk.
2. Two sandwiches of brown bread and cottage cheese, one of chopped cucumber and mayonnaise, an orange or apple, and a piece of candy.
3. One scrambled egg sandwich, one peanut butter sandwich, radishes, orange, milk, gingerbread.
4. Two chopped bacon and whole wheat bread sandwiches, peaches, cookies, milk.
5. Two pimento cheese sandwiches, one brown bread fig conserve sandwich, orange, milk.
6. One sandwich of cold meat, one cream cheese and jam sandwich, dried figs, cookies.
7. Baked ham sandwich, raw vegetable salad, hot cocoa or cold chocolate (milk), cup cake.
8. One cheese sandwich, one egg sandwich, cole slaw (or lettuce salad), canned peaches, cookies.
9. Egg salad, two bread and butter sandwiches, baked custard, sponge cake.

Mulching Is Must For Fall Gardens

Mulch is a "must" for more and better fall vegetables.

During the next two months of low rainfall and high temperatures mulching will save moisture and cool the soil, both necessary for good fall vegetable production. Grain or pine straw, last year's leaves, cornstalks, or other similar material will do the trick, advises W. A. Ruffin, API extension gardener.

Mulching should be done after the vegetables are up, stands thinned, and first cultivation finished.

Two inches of mulch over the entire garden is best. But if material is limited, be sure to use on tomatoes and Irish potatoes, suggests Ruffin.

4-H'ers Meet

(Continued from page 1)

M. Walton, Madison County, song leader; and J. C. Murphy, Montgomery County, chaplain.

After the officers were elected and installed, the group set up and adopted a constitution. They named the organization "Alabama State Negro 4-H Club Council". Adult leaders and visitors were very much pleased to see and hear what excellent ability the clubsters discussed and make laws by which the body would be governed.

One of the main features of the meeting was setting up a Coop by which club calves could be insured. This Coop is to be managed by a committee elected by the State 4-H Club Council.

Some of the visitors who attended the meeting and gave the clubsters words of encouragement and praise were A. L. Holsey, assistant to the president of Tuskegee; L. A. Potts, director, school of agriculture; W. E. Streets, F.S.A. senior administrative assistant; Dr. E. A. Grant, head of the division of agriculture education; Mrs. O. W. Pearson, director, school of home economics; and District Agent M. F. Myhand, R. L. Rivers, W. B. Hill, and C. C. Lanier. Out-of-state visitors included G. C. Cypress and Beatrice Childress, state 4-H club agents for Mississippi; Mrs. Virlie Lindsey, assistant 4-H club agent, Mississippi; and Max Garvie, Sierra Leone, West Africa.

Officers of the organization thought it was wise to let fellow-club members know about the camp. They prepared a radio script which was broadcasted over Station WAPI at 12:45 P. M. on August 10.

All clubsters who attended the camp felt that it was a most enjoyable and successful week of work and play. They went back to their different communities to do better jobs in helping to put all 4-H programs over. They also planned to get more boys and girls to join the 4-H Club. Everyone is looking forward to seeing the day that all rural children of club age in Alabama can proudly say: "I pledge my head to clearer thinking, my heart to greater loyalty, my hands to larger service, my health to better living, for my club, my community, and my country."

October 9, 1946

Dear Lessing: The letter which you sent me from Elmo Roper is intended for your personal foundation rather than for this Fund. We have made grants to the Urban League over a number of years. We are contributing currently \$8,000 a year, and I feel pretty sure we will want to continue to help this organization as long as the Fund lives. It is doing practical work specifically in getting employment for Negroes, in building responsibility within the group, and in providing through its local committees for practical interracial cooperation.

As to the appeal to you, it could be argued either that (1) since the Fund is contributing substantially there is no further call on you; or (2) since this is so fine an organization you may want to give quite aside from the Fund.

Very truly yours,

EDWIN R. EMBREE

ERE:RC
encl.

Mr. (Lessing J.) Rosenwald
Lessing J. Rosenwald Foundation
Jenkintown, Pennsylvania

FISK
UNIVERSITY

November 7, 1946

Dear Mr. Rosenwald: I thought you might like
to see, in advance of the
meeting, the attached statement of estimated
receipts and disbursements for the coming eighteen-
month period.

Very truly yours,

DAE:LCM

DOROTHY A. ELVIDGE

Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald
Alverthorpe Gallery
Jenkintown, Pennsylvania

*18 mo statement
Nov 1, 1946 to Apr 30, 1947*

FISK
UNIVERSITY

November 18, 1946

Dear Lessing: I cannot recommend a gift by you for your foundation to the East and West Association. Miss Buck's leadership is worth a good deal and a number of good people are on the board. It seems to me, however, that this is just another agency with excellent intentions not doing a very effective job in international understanding or in race relations in this country.

Very truly yours,

EDWIN R. EMBREE

ERE:RC
encl.

Mr. Lessing Rosenwald
Alverthorpe Gallery
Jenkintown, Pennsylvania

FISK
UNIVERSITY

7 nps 9 ✓
11/10/47

November 18, 1946

Dear Mr. Rosenwald: I have the honor to inform you that, at a meeting of the Trustees of the Julius Rosenwald Fund held on November 16, 1946, you were elected to serve for the year 1946-47 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



Charge to the account of _____

\$ _____

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	ORDINARY
DAY LETTER	URGENT RATE
SERIAL	DEFERRED
NIGHT LETTER	NIGHT LETTER

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

DAY LETTER

December 2, 1946

(Lessing) Rosenwald
Alverthorpe Gallery
Jenkintown, Pennsylvania

Walter White and Philip Randolph promise definitely to attend meeting December 20. Murray Lincoln is trying to rearrange schedule and will attend if he can honorably get out of previous engagements. Probably cannot reach Governor Arnall until tomorrow.

Rosenwald Fund

EN

Edwin Embree
FISK
UNIVERSITY

Charge to the account of _____

\$

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	ORDINARY
DAY LETTER	URGENT RATE
SERIAL	DEFERRED
NIGHT LETTER	NIGHT LETTER

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

STRAIGHT WIRE

December 3, 1946

WANT A REPLY?
 "Answer by WESTERN UNION"
 or similar phrases may be
 included without charge.

Mr. Lessing Rosenwald
 Alverthorpe Gallery
 Jenkintown, Pennsylvania

Fred Wale is seeing Governor Arnall tomorrow and will
 personally urge his attendance at New York meeting December
 twentieth.

Edwin Embree

ERE:SO



December 10, 1946

Dear Mr. Rosenwald: In accordance with
 your instructions,
eight copies of the book Anatomy of Peace
have been purchased at one dollar each less
ten percent discount. The total due is
\$7.20.

Very truly yours,

DOROTHY A. ELVIDGE

DAE:LCM

Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald
Alverthorpe Gallery
Jenkintown, Pennsylvania

FISK
UNIVERSITY

ERE
C O P Y

LESSING J. ROSENWALD
Jenkintown, Pa.

December 10, 1946

Dr. Franklin C. McLean
951 East 58th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Franklin:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 6th regarding the Chicago Medical School. I have read it through carefully, and I want to thank you sincerely for your time and for the trouble you went to in making the investigation and writing your opinions.

I have tried to form a picture of the possibilities of this new institution from the various descriptions which you gave me, and I arrive at a rather drab outlook. At the present time I have plenty of "irons in the fire," and I do not believe that I will participate actively in this new institution, at least in its present stage. Whether I change my opinion or not will depend in part upon the report of Dr. Graef, the policies of the Board of Directors, and the future outlook of the school. I would appreciate it enormously if you would keep me posted from time to time.

Will you please thank Edwin for me, for the interest he has taken in the matter?

Edith joins me in sending kindest regards to you and to your lady. As ever,

Sincerely yours,

(signed) LESSING

FISK
UNIVERSITY

222

951 East 58th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois
December 17, 1946

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

Dear Lessing:

I have your letter of December 10. I saw Irving Graef in New York over the week-end, and he will be interested in discussing this matter with you at your convenience.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter from Dr. Victor Johnson, which indicates that we have reported the attitude of the American Medical Association correctly.

I am sure you understand that Mr. Embree and I are not promoting the Chicago Medical School's interest. We were glad, however, to have an excuse for forming an opinion at first hand concerning the outlook for the School.

Helen joins me in best wishes for the holiday season to you and yours!

Sincerely,

Franklin C. McLean

FISK
UNIVERSITY

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

From

(Lessing J. Rosenwald)

Credit Voucher No. 4466

Date December 17, 1946

In payment of eight copies of Anatomy of Peace - - - - \$7.20

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
Working Capital Control Miscellaneous Accounts Receivable Lessing J. Rosenwald			\$7.20
Prepared By lcm	Checked By	Posted By	Comptroller



LESSING J. ROSENWALD WORKING FUND DETACH BEFORE DEPOSITING
ALVERTHORPE
JENKINTOWN, PA.

NUMBER 8396 W

REMITTANCE COVERS THE FOLLOWING ITEMS:

In payment for 8 copies of "Anatomy of Peace".

*W cc
Miss ofc Rec
Lessing J. Rosenwald*

INTERNATIONAL
SAFETY
FISK
UNIVERSITY

#4466