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WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

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

JM7

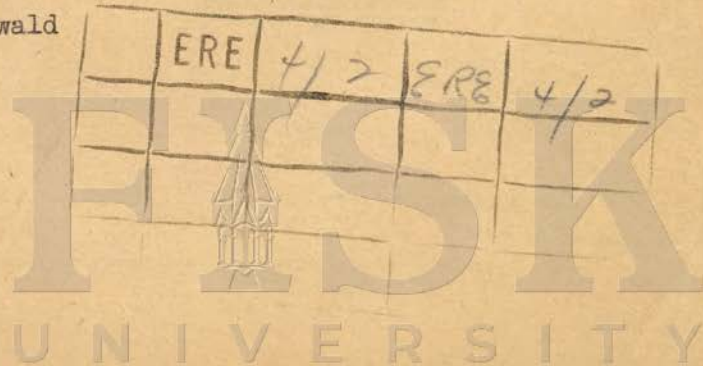
April 1, 1946

**FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY**

*Rm 3420
122 E. 42nd St
Mr. Edwin R. Embree*

Kindly advise if Edgar Stern is still a trustee of your fund and if so, on what date his term will expire and if he is eligible for reelection. Reason for query is that he has submitted a philanthropic request to me for referral to others and in my opinion the next step on this request will depend on his relationship to the fund. Thanks and regards.

Bill Rosenwald



Bill Rosenwald

*Edgar Stern is trustee of Fund
His present term expires 1947
but he is eligible for reelection*

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WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

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DAY LETTER

807

April 2, 1946

**FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY**

Mr. William Rosenwald
Room 3400
122 E. 42nd Street
New York

Edgar Stern is trustee of Fund. His present term expires 1947 but he is eligible for reelection.

Edwin R. Embree

ERE:McG

FISK
UNIVERSITY

WILLIAM ROSENWALD
122 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

	ERE	4/22	EDL	Answered by telegram 2/27

April 19, 1946

Dear Edwin:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter of introduction which I received from Mr. Nathan Straus in behalf of Mr. Louis Schlivek. A brief resume of Mr. Schlivek's background is also enclosed.

Mr. Schlivek is not known to me personally, but I am glad to honor the request made by Mr. Straus in putting Mr. Schlivek in touch with the "Rosenwald Foundation". The person in my office who interviewed Mr. Schlivek was well impressed with him.

Mr. Schlivek had some contact with Negroes during the war and is anxious to do some educational work in their behalf through the medium of research, writing, and photography. He is willing to come to Chicago, at his own expense, to speak to you or your designee, if you feel from the information before you that such an interview would be worth-while.

Since Mr. Schlivek would like to leave for the South shortly if he does not come to Chicago, it would be appreciated if you would wire your reply so that it would reach here by Monday.

It was nice seeing you on Tuesday. Kind personal regards.

Cordially,

Bill

Dr. Edwin R. Embree
c/o Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

cc: Dr. Edwin R. Embree
55th Street and the Lake
Hotel Shoreland
Chicago, Illinois

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-Copy-

WMCA
Incorporated

America's Leading Independent Station
WMCA BUILDING, 1657 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N. Y. CIRCLE 6-2200

April 17, 1946

NATHAN STRAUS
President

Dear Bill:

Mr. Louis Schlivek, recently discharged from the Army, has come in to see me a couple of times about his own future work in the world. He is a son of a dear friend of mine, Dr. K. Schlivek, and for this reason as well as for his own sake, I would like to be of some assistance.

This morning Mr. Schlivek told me of a project that has been taking form in his mind in connection with research and writing in the field of Negro education. I am giving him this letter of introduction to you in the hope that you may be kind enough to put him in touch with the right people in the Rosenwald Foundation, who may help and guide him.

With thanks in advance for your usual generous courtesy,

As ever,

(SIGNED) Nathan Straus

Mr. William Rosenwald
122 East 42nd Street
New York City 17

FISK
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Louis B. Schlivek
955 Fifth Ave.
New York, N.Y.
Butterfield 8-5550

April 18, 1946

RESUME OF BACKGROUND

January 1942 - January 1946: U.S. Army

Three years in a motion picture unit of the 161st Signal Photographic Company. In charge of all unit production. Did basic research for films, script writing, editing; some directing, some camera work. Types of films produced: "Allies in the South Pacific" - a three reel documentary on cooperation between the United States and New Zealand; film reports and training films on such army activities as flamethrower tactics, care of equipment in the jungle, malaria control, overseas motion picture service.

June 1940 - June 1941: Social Research Work

Participated in a project of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, investigating the relations of Civilian Conservation Corps camps to the towns in which they were situated. In connection with this project, worked on a farm in Tunbridge, Vt. and was a member of the C.C.C. camps at Poultney and Sharon, Vt. Findings incorporated into report of special Presidential committee on the C.C.C. which recommended the establishment of the first experimental C.C.C. camp at Sharon, Vt. In charge of public relations at this camp.

June 1940 - BA Degree, Dartmouth College

Majored in Sociology. Special emphasis: propaganda analysis and formation of public opinion. Honors: Phi Beta Kappa, Rufus Choate Honor Student, Bennett Essay Prize, Junior and Senior scholarship prizes, Pi Lambda Phi national fraternity. Activities: Managing and Literary Editor, Dartmouth Pictorial; Editorial Board, Jack o'Lantern; Chairman, Dartmouth - Cornell - Pennsylvania Round Table on Public Opinion and Propaganda.



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WESTERN UNION

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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

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

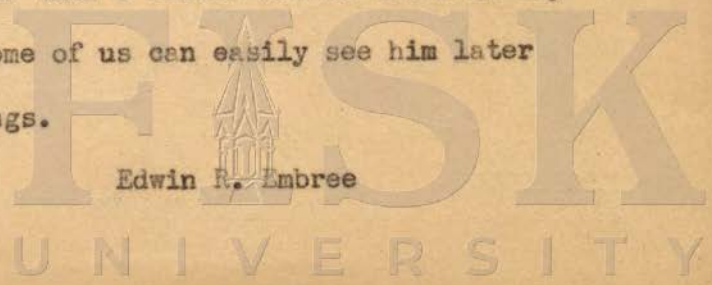
April 22, 1946

DAY LETTER:

Mr. William Rosenwald
 Room 3400
 122 East 42nd Street
 New York City 17

Suggest Louis Schlivek write us what is in his mind. No need for trip to Chicago since I read better than I listen and if there is any help Fund can give in his plans some of us can easily see him later in New York or the South. Greetings.

Edwin R. Embree



WILLIAM ROSENWALD

122 EAST 42ND STREET

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

ERE

27

EDR

COPY

November 25, 1946

Mr. Samuel Goldhamer
The Jewish Welfare Federation
and
The Jewish Welfare Fund
Room 520, Chester-Twelfth Building
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Sam:

This is to acknowledge your letter
of November 18.

If your board member had in mind the Julius
Rosenwald Fund, you or he may care to write directly
to Dr. Edwin R. Embree, President of that organization,
at 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 15, Illinois.

If he had been thinking of the Rosenwald Family
Association (here in New York City), that organization's
free liquid assets have been disbursed, and no reports
are available.

Kind regards.

Cordially,

The original of
this was signed by
William Rosenwald

c.c. Dr. Edwin R. Embree ✓

FISK
UNIVERSITY

WILLIAM ROSENWALD

122 EAST 42ND STREET

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

COPY

January 2, 1947

Another effort to smart
the comedy unit system in fa
I guess it's not for us.
ERE

ERE	1/6	ERE	o
FW		FW	o
Ward		Ward	o
ERE		ERE	o
		ERE	o

Dear Armand:

This will acknowledge your letter of December 28 in which you enclosed a letter from Mrs. Helen Douglas Mankin together with the contest she has filed with Congress in reference to the Fifth Congressional race of November 5, 1946.

Since I am not connected with the Julius Rosenwald Fund, I am forwarding this file to Dr. Edwin R. Eabree, President of the Fund. If Dr. Eabree has any suggestions to make regarding Mrs. Mankin's appeal for financial assistance in her attempt to upset the present unit system in Georgia, you will hear from him directly.

Mary joins in sending every good wish to you and Florence for success and happiness in the new year.

Cordially,

The original of
this was signed by
William Rosenwald

Mr. Armand May 308 I
308 Ivy Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

c.c.: Dr. Edwin R. Eabree

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UNIVERSITY



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308-316 IVY STREET, N.E.
* PHONE: WALNUT 7060

ADDRESS REPLY TO
P. O. BOX 1535
CABLE ADDRESS "ARMAND"

ATLANTA 1, GEORGIA · U · S · A ·

December 28, 1946 - Our 46th Year

Mr. William Rosenwald
Waldorf Astoria Apartments
New York, N. Y.

Dear Bill:

Mrs. Helen Douglas Mankin came to see me Thursday and stated that in her judgment she would be able to upset the present unit system here in Georgia, providing she could secure assistance.

Please understand in the outset that in sending you this file, it is not done with the desire to solicit, but rather because I know of the deep interest of the Rosenwald Foundation in trying to secure equal rights for all.

At first I hesitated as I felt that this would be an injustice to a cause that might be appealing, but since I know nothing regarding the merits I can make no recommendations.

On the other hand, it occurred to me that you might offer some suggestions to Mrs. Mankin, directly or through me, if you care to, that would give her some hope.

With due respect to Mrs. Mankin and her desire to litigate this matter, I realize that it is in a great measure selfish as far as she is concerned, although she assures me that she would feel that she had done a great service if victory could be won for the cause of Democracy.

You can let me know whether you care to turn this over to some one else, or if you can offer some suggestion.

Possibly we could send this to the Rockefeller Foundation and they might be interested. But in either event,

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Mr. William Rosenwald

-2-

12-28-46

no harm can be done in sending this to you and
with best wishes for a Happy New Year to you and
Mary, in which Florence joins, believe me

Sincerely,

Armand May

AM:L

FISK
UNIVERSITY

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

Washington, D. C.

1404 First National Bank Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia
December 27, 1946

Mr. Armand May
308 Ivy Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. May:

Enclosed is a copy of the contest that I have filed with Congress in reference to the Fifth Congressional race of November 5, 1946. This paper shows signs of having been drawn hurriedly as it was, but there was a dead line that had to be met. It is sufficient however to show my line of attack.

If I can secure adequate financial backing I feel certain that I can break down the county unit method of counting votes in Georgia. I have planned a three-pronged attack of which my contest to Congress is the first prong, and is the means whereby many facts and much information can be developed that will serve as a path finder for the other two prongs.

The second of the prongs will be a suit in our State Courts for damages against the Ordinaries of the three counties in this district and against the Secretary of State for the tort of illegally removing my name from the ballot. The county unit system will also be attacked in this suit.

The third prong will be a straight voters suit brought in the Federal Court. This will be a direct attack on the county unit system. Both of these suits should be timed so that they will reach the Supreme Court of the United States at about the same time and

Mr. Armand May

- 2 -

December 27, 1946

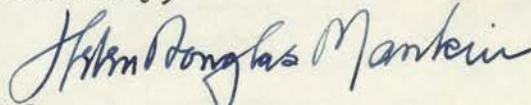
either during the time that my contest is coming to a head in Congress, or immediately following the hearing of the contest. With proper planning and handling this can be done.

I have literally spent my life's savings on this fight and have brought matters to the point where, for the first time since the Civil War a fight with real prospects for a successful termination can be made. Georgia can never make real progress until we can get the control of our State Government out of the hands of the small court house cliques and into the hands of the people. Our court houses are the hot bed of the Ku Klux Klan and its pernicious influence cannot be eradicated until we can break the county unit system and thereby break up these cliques.

From a legal point of view I have all my "ducks in a row" to win this fight if the money can be found to finance it. Have you any idea how this can be done? It all means so much to Georgia that it would be a shame to lose because of lack of funds.

It is an opportunity that will not come again for many years, if ever.

Sincerely,



Helen Douglas Mankin, MC

HDM:hs
encl

FISK
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STATE OF GEORGIA,
FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,

HELEN DOUGLAS MANKIN

vs.

JAMES C. DAVIS

X

X

X

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE CONGRESS OF THE
UNITED STATES

NOTICE OF ELECTION CONTEST

Helen Douglas Mankin respectfully files this her notice of contest of the election of James C. Davis as a member of the House of Representatives of the United States from the Fifth District of Georgia, and specifies the following grounds:

I

CONTESTANT'S NAME WAS ILLEGALLY AND UNCONSTITUTIONALLY REMOVED ON OCTOBER 31, 1946 FROM THE OFFICIAL BALLOT IN THE NOVEMBER 5, 1946 GENERAL ELECTION FOR SAID OFFICE AS A CANDIDATE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF GEORGIA.

The Democratic Party Primary for this office was held July 17, 1946. In said Primary Contestant received 53, 882 votes, and Contestee received 43,162 votes. Contestant won said Primary because of said majority of popular votes, but Contestee claimed the nomination because he received a majority of County Unit votes.

On August 5, 1946 the name of Contestant and Contestee were certified by the proper officials of the Democratic Party of Georgia to the Secretary of State as Nominees of the Democratic party of Georgia for said office, and said Secretary of State on August 12, 1946 certified the names of each of the Contestant and Contestee on the official State ballot for said General Election as a Nominee of the Democratic Party of Georgia.

On October 12, 1946, Contestee filed a mandamus against the Secretary of State to require said Secretary of State to determine whether Contestant or Contestee was the nominee for the

United States House of Representatives of the Democratic Party from the Fifth District of Georgia in said General Election to be held on November 5, 1946. Said Contestee did not cause Contestant to be made a party, nor was Contestant made a party. A trial court issued a mandamus absolute on the 28th day of October, 1946. The Secretary of State filed a writ of error to the Supreme Court and also a motion for a supersedeas, but the Supreme Court of Georgia on October 30, 1946 refused the supersedeas because the case could not be considered on its merits before the General Election, and because the case would necessarily become moot regardless of whether or not a supersedeas was granted. The Secretary of State held a public hearing on November 1, 1946 at which Contestant and Contestee appeared. Contestant urged the illegality and unconstitutionality, as hereinafter alleged, in objecting to any action by said Secretary of State which would determine Contestee to be the sole Nominee.

On November 1, 1946 said Secretary of State certified the name of James C. Davis as sole Democratic Nominee of said office to the Ordinaries of Fulton, DeKalb and Rockdale Counties. Said Ordinaries had on October 31, 1946 agreed among themselves to remove Contestant's name from the official ballots and voting machines to be prepared without Contestant's name appearing thereon. Until October 31, 1946 Contestant had run her race in the General Election as a Democratic candidate, and as a result of the action of said officials in removing her name from the official ballot as said Nominee, Contestant was forced to continue in said election as a write-in candidate, requesting her Democrat supporters to write-in her name by striking the name of James C. Davis and writing in her name in lieu of his name.

On November 20, 1946, Hon. Ellis Arnall, Governor of the State of Georgia, as said Governor, proclaimed the following results of said General Election:

- (1) Contestant 19,527 votes;
- (2) Contestee 31, 444 votes;
- (3) H. A. Alexander 25 votes;
- (4) Miscellaneous 18 votes.

The acts of said Secretary of State and said Ordinaries in causing Contestant's name to be removed from the official State ballot as a Democratic Party Nominee for said office were:

(A) Illegal, unauthorized and unconstitutional under the laws of Georgia

- (1) Because said removal was contrary to the provisions of the Soldiers' Vote Law of Georgia approved January 7, 1944 (Acts 1944 Ex. Sess. p. 2, et seq.) and incorporated in the Code of Georgia of 1933, as amended, as Code Sections 23-3601 through 34-3621. Under the provisions and intent of said Soldiers' Vote Law it was the duty of said Ordinaries to prepare said official State ballot with Contestant's name thereon as said Nominee and was illegal for any State official to remove or cause to be removed Contestant's name as said Democratic Party Nominee from said official State ballot at any time within ninety days prior to said General Election.
- (2) Because said removal was contrary to Code Section 34-1904 of the Code of Georgia of 1933, as amended, Under the provisions and intent of said Code Section it was the duty of said Ordinaries to prepare said official State ballot with Contestant's name thereon as said Nominee and was illegal for any State official to remove or cause to be removed Contestant's name as said Democratic Nominee from said official State ballot at any time within thirty days prior to said election.

- (3) Because said removal was contrary to Code Sections 34-2201 through 34-2209, the Voting by Mail Statute. Under the provisions and intent of said Code Sections it was the duty of said Ordinaries to prepare said official State ballot with Contestant's name thereon as said nominee and was illegal for any State official to remove or cause to be removed Contestant's name as said Democratic Party Nominee from said official State ballot at any time within fifteen days prior to said General Election.
- (4) Because said Secretary of State was not authorized under the Act of the Legislature of February 1, 1946 to determine whether Contestant or Contestee was the Nominee for the United States House of Representatives of the Democratic Party for the Fifth District of Georgia in the General Election to be held on November 5, 1946.
- (5) Because if said Act of February 1, 1946 is construed to require said Secretary of State to determine whether Contestant and Contestee was said Nominee, said Act is contrary to the Constitution of the State of Georgia and the Constitution of the United States, and any such determination was null and void.
- (a) Because it violates and is contrary to Article I, Section I, Paragraph II, of the Constitution of Georgia, and Article I, Section I, Paragraph III, of the Constitution of Georgia in that said Act contains no standards or rules by which said Secretary of State was to make said determination, and left him with an unbridled discretion in making said choice.

- (b) Because it violates Section 1 of Amendment XIV of the United States Constitution by abridging the privileges and immunities of a citizen of the United States, by depriving a person of liberty or property without due process of law, by denying to a person within the jurisdiction of the State of Georgia the equal protection of the laws, in that said Act contains no standards or rules by which said Secretary of State was to make said determination, and left him with an unbridled discretion in making said choice.
- (c) Because it violated Article I, Section 2, Paragraph I of the United States Constitution, in a State where nomination by the Democratic Party is tantamount to election, in that it gives to the Secretary of State the right to choose as a member of the House of Representatives a person other than a person chosen by the people of the Fifth District in the Democratic Primary.
- (6) Because said Secretary of State made said determination in favor of contestee at a time when he was threatened with banishment from the Democratic Party by a resolution of the Talmadge dominated State Democratic Convention unless he decided in favor of Contestee.
- (B) Illegal, unauthorized, and unconstitutional under the laws and Constitution of the United States:
- (1) Because said removal would deprive Contestant, the popular vote winner in the Primary, and the voters of the Fifth District voting for her in said July 17, 1946 Primary, of civil rights as voters and as a candidate under the Civil Rights Statutes of the United States contained in Title 8, Chapter 3 of the United States Code.

- (2) Because said removal was contrary to and in violation of Article I, Section 2, Paragraph I of the United States Constitution in that the name of Contestant, winner by popular vote in the Fifth District of Georgia Primary of July 17, 1946, was stricken from the official ballot in favor of a candidate, i.e., contestee, who was a loser by popular vote and a winner by County Unit Vote only. The application by said State officials of the County Unit Vote method of counting votes in a Congressional Primary was contrary to and in violation of said Provision of the United States Constitution, because said Constitutional provision requires the popular vote winner to be certified as the Nominee of the Democratic Party, for if said popular vote winner is not so certified, the voters of the Fifth District, including Contestant, are deprived of the rights to have their votes counted on an equal basis with the other voters of the Fifth District, as is guaranteed by said Constitutional provision.
- (3) Because said removal was contrary to and in violation of Section 1, Amendment 14, of the United States Constitution which prevents State action abridging the privileges and immunities of a citizen of the United States, State action depriving any person of liberty or property without due process of law, and State action denying to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws, in the State of Georgia. The right of a registered voter to vote and have his vote counted on an equal basis with other

persons voting in the Congressional Primary is a privilege and immunity of a citizen of the United States, and to have his vote counted in the Primary on the County Unit basis whereby his vote has a lesser or greater value than that of other residents within the District is not only an abridgement of a privilege and immunity of a citizen of the United States, but a denial by the State of the equal protection of the laws. The action of said State officials removing or causing Contestant's name to be removed from the ballot was based upon a wilful discrimination in favor of Contestee because he was the County Unit Vote winner in said Primary.

- (4) Because said removal was contrary to and in violation of Amendment XV of the United States Constitution in that the name of Contestant, winner by popular vote in the Fifth District of Georgia Democratic Primary of July 17, 1946 was stricken from the official ballot in favor of a candidate who was a loser by popular vote and a winner by County Unit Vote only. Since 1930 the Georgia Fifth District Democratic Congressional Primary had been counted on a plurality or popular vote basis. The method of counting the votes in the July 17, 1946 Primary was changed from popular vote to County Unit Vote in Fulton County and of defeating Contestant because she had received some negro votes in the previous Special Election of February 12, 1946, in which her chief opponent was a long time Talmadge supporter.

II

THAT THERE WERE SUBSTANTIAL IRREGULARITIES IN THE NOVEMBER 5, 1946 GENERAL ELECTION, in that

(A) The Fulton County Voting Machine Act approved January 31, 1946 was violated, in that

- (1) Voting machines were not used in approximately five of the precincts, where printed ballots were used.
- (2) Voting machines were not provided for each five hundred registered voters or fraction thereof.
- (3) That the Ordinary did not during the thirty days next preceding the November 5th General Election place on public exhibition one or more voting machines containing the ballot labels, showing the offices, the names and arrangements of parties and the names and arrangements of the candidates to be voted for.
- (4) The Ordinary of Fulton County did not place a person competent as custodian and instructor in charge of a sample voting machine on public exhibition during said thirty day period.
- (5) The Ordinary did not provide diagrams or sample ballots representing the part of the face of the voting machine which was to be in use in the election in that that part of the face of the voting machine showing the write-in slots was not contained on the diagram of sample ballots actually used.
- (6) That the diagrams or sample ballots actually used contained false instructions, which, if followed, would prohibit a voter from casting a write-in ballot for Contestant in that said sample ballots had instructions thereon "Do Not Raise Pointers", when it was necessary to

raise a pointer in order to cast a write-in ballot for Contestant.

- (7) That no sample ballots with instructions on how to cast a write-in ballot were posted outside the enclosed space within the voting or polling place.
- (8) That the superintendents or managers of the voting precincts or polling places were not appointed by the Ordinary of Fulton County, but were chosen and appointed by the Secretary of the Fulton County Democratic Executive Committee.
- (9) That the election managers or superintendents did not make and sign a written certificate showing the results of the election in the following precincts of Fulton County: Campbellton, Collins "C", Double Branch, East Point, Goodes, Little River, Oak Grove, Old Ninth, Palmetto, Red Oak, Roswell, Sandtown, Union, Union City, 1-A, 1-B, 1-D, 1-E, 3-E, 4-C, 4-F, 5-D, 6-F.
- (10) That the election managers or superintendents did not execute the oath required of them before an officer duly authorized by law to administer oaths in the following precincts of Fulton County: Blackhall, Buckhead "A", Collins "B", Collins "C", East Point, Military Box, Palmetto, Peachtree "A", Poole's, Rivertown, Roswell, Sandtown, South Bend, Union, 1-D, 1-E, 2-A, 2-G, 3-A, 3-C, 3-D, 3-E, 3-F, 3-G, 4-A, 4-B, 4-F, 5-A, 5-C, 5-D, 5-E, 5-G, 5-H, 6-A, 6-B, 6-D, 6-F.
- (11) That it was not practicable to use voting machines in said election, because of the inadequate and

short period of time to instruct the voters in the use of voting machines and said election should have been held with printed ballots, particularly in view of the fact that the voting machines in many precincts were being used for the first time, and for the first time in every precinct in an election where a substantial write-in vote was to be cast.

- (12) The Ordinary instructed the poll managers at many polls not to furnish pen or pencil to any voters and they were not furnished.
- (13) That, although Georgia Laws place upon the Ordinary the preparation and management of said General Election, nevertheless he delegated it to the Secretary of the Fulton County Democratic Executive Committee.
- (14) That the votes actually cast for Contestant were not all counted for Contestant.
- (15) That poll managers at many of the polls instructed the voters that they could vote the Party ticket only.
- (16) That an employee of Cooper Candy Company, whose President and owner, Harry Cooper, was managing Contestee's campaign, worked as poll manager at Ward 6-A Precinct and for a half day instructed voters how to operate voting machines, after first representing to the Precinct Manager that she was an employee of the Ordinary's office and qualified to serve.
- (B) The DeKalb and Rockdale County Ordinaries furnished instructions to the poll managers that in computing the votes, if a voter has checked the Democratic list of Nominees, but in addition thereto has scratched the

name of a candidate and written in the name of some other candidate the vote is nevertheless a vote for the Democratic Nominee and any name written in should be disregarded. Said instruction was contrary to law and resulted in numbers of votes cast for Contestant being counted in favor of Contestee. Contestant charges that if Contestee's name was scratched and her name written in, even though the voter also checked the Democratic list of Nominees, said ballot should be counted as a vote for Contestant, and that if the ballots so marked and wrongfully counted for Contestee in accordance with said wrongful instructions were counted for Contestant, she respectfully charges that she would have received more than half of the votes in DeKalb County. Said ballots should be examined and counted properly.

- (C) The ballots in DeKalb and Rockdale Counties were not numbered as provided in Code Sections 34-1903 and 34-1904 of the Code of Georgia of 1933, as amended.
- (D) The Ordinary failed to place instruction cards printed in large type for the guidance of voters in preparing their ballots as provided in Code Section 34-1908 of the Code of Georgia of 1933, as amended.
- (E) That at the DeKalb County Courthouse Precinct, the largest in DeKalb County, the count of the ballots was not held in public in that no member of the public was permitted to stand close enough to the ballots to read the ballots, although it was possible to do so without interfering with the duties of the poll workers. Members of the public who attempted to do so were pushed back and threatened with arrest.
- (F) That on the official ballot for DeKalb County at the head of the Democratic Party column of candidates was

printed "in the case of Congressional candidates mark out the name for which you do not wish to vote", yet the Ordinary instructed the poll managers not to count as a vote for Contestant any ballot where the name of Contestee was stricken and the name of Contestant written in when an "X" was also placed at the head of the Democratic column.

- (G) That in DeKalb and Rockdale Counties, when a voter requested instructions on how to write in Contestant's name, many poll managers refused to give any information at all although no instruction cards were printed and displayed for the guidance of the voters as required in Code Section 34-1908 of the Code of Georgia of 1933 as amended.
- (H) That in DeKalb and Rockdale Counties many poll managers instructed the voters that they could vote for the Party ticket only.
- (I) That the Governor of the State of Georgia issued his proclamation in this Election without counting the votes, as he is required to do under the provisions of Code Section 34-2305 of the Code of Georgia of 1933, as amended.

III

THAT CONTESTEE WAS SUPPORTED BY THE KU KLUX KLAN AND BY THE COLUMBIANS, INCORPORATED, THE LATTER BEING AN ORGANIZATION CHARTERED IN THE FULTON SUPERIOR COURT ON AUGUST 18, 1946, AND DURING THE TIME THE CAMPAIGN FOR THE NOVEMBER 5, 1946 GENERAL ELECTION WAS UNDER WAY. AT THE TIME OF THE NOVEMBER 5, 1946 GENERAL ELECTION THE COLUMBIANS, INCORPORATED, WERE CARRYING ON A VIOLENT CAMPAIGN OF HATRED AND INTIMIDATION AGAINST MINORITY GROUPS THROUGHOUT FULTON COUNTY, WITH A RESULT THAT A SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF FULTON COUNTY VOTERS REMAINED AWAY FROM THE POLLS IN THE GENERAL ELECTION.

IV

THAT CONTESTEE, IN HIS CAMPAIGN FOR ELECTION, MADE EXPENDITURES IN EXCESS OF THE AMOUNT THAT HE MAY LAWFULLY MAKE UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE II, CHAPTER 8, SECTION 248 of THE U. S. CODE.

WHEREFORE, Contestant prays that her contest be sustained and that Contestant be seated as the member of the House of Representatives from the Fifth District of Georgia in the Eightieth Congress of the United States and that Contestant be given such other and further relief as the House of Representatives deems reasonable and proper.

Helen Douglas Mankin
CONTESTANT

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY

Personally appeared before me the undersigned notary public, Helen Douglas Mankin, who states on oath that the facts in the foregoing notice of election contest are true.

Helen Douglas Mankin

Subscribed and sworn to before
me this 17th day of December, 1946.

Jeanette Hunter

NOTARY PUBLIC, GA. STATE AT LARGE
My Comm. expires Sept. 16, 1950

ROOM 3400
122 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK CITY

DATE: 2/18/47

(Handwritten initials in a circle)

FROM: William Rosenwald

TO: Dr. Edwin R. Embree

Anything you can do to help in
this situation will be appreciated.

Mr. Garson is a leader in the United
Jewish Appeal (of which I am National
Chairman).

ERE	W	ERE

FISK UNIVERSITY



BRASSIERE CO.

358 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY

GENERAL OFFICE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Atlanta, Georgia
February 11th, 1947

(Handwritten initials: EPH)

AIR MAIL

Mr. William Rosenwald
United Jewish Appeal
342 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Bill:

I don't know if you can help, but the chances are that you're in position to help. If so, I am giving you the opportunity to buy a small piece of heaven.

An Atlanta colored boy twenty years of age came up to see me a few days ago. He's quite an intelligent young man; he seems to have a pretty good mind. He made quite an impression on me. He is an orphan and has been working his way through school. He has high ideals that he would like to attain; he wants to eventually become a professor in the Atlanta University.

He told me that the Rosenwald Foundation doesn't take in fellows under twenty-four years of age, with the exception of a very few cases when a younger person is accepted.

Well, I happen to know you, so I thought that if there's a chance to help this young man, you may be in position to do it. Please let me know. The young man's name is Paul F. Sanford.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Frank
Frank Garson
ATLANTA
UNIVERSITY

February 25, 1947

Dear William: We have been acting on a number of letters referred to us from your office. We have not commented on all of them, since many carry an almost automatic reply. Those which concern fellowships or personal aid, we investigate carefully in each case, and the candidate stands or falls with the hundreds of other applicants in the annual competition for these awards.

Concerning the communication from Trevor Arnett, we have long been in correspondence with him and the authorities of Atlanta University regarding the endowment campaign of that institution. As you know, we have helped Atlanta University very substantially. While I think we should not give further funds at this time, we are doing all we can informally to advance the campaign of this splendid institution.

As to the communication from Governor Lehman, I am presenting that to our full Board. While I doubt that our Board will be willing to make an appropriation, any appeal from so distinguished a source and in behalf of so great a cause calls for response not from an officer, but from the Board itself.

Very truly yours,

ERE:en

EDWIN R. EMBREE

Mr. William Rosenwald
Room 3400
122 East 42nd Street
New York, New York

FISK
UNIVERSITY

WILLIAM ROSENWALD

122 EAST 42ND STREET

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

COPY

April 18, 1947

	EKE	4/21	EBB	0

Mr. Joseph F. Keller
Equi-Flow, Inc.
1841 Broadway
New York 23, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Keller:

This will acknowledge your letter of April 14 in which a letter of introduction from Alex Keller is enclosed.

Since you refer to a matter which may be of interest to the Rosenwald Foundation, it may be that you are thinking of the Julius Rosenwald Fund with which I have no connection. Therefore, I would suggest that you get in touch with Dr. Edwin R. Embree, President of that organization, at 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 15, Illinois.

Cordially,

The original of
this was signed by
William Rosenwald

c. c. (blind) Dr. Edwin R. Embree

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UNIVERSITY

ROOM 3400
122 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

DATE: June 17, 1947

TO: Dr. Edwin R. Embree

FROM: William Rosenwald

I have not replied to
this.

	ERE	Kind regards. 6/19	ERE	6/20

ALBERT F. HUNT
4115 PACKERS AVENUE
CHICAGO

June 10, 1947.

Mr. William Rosenwald
122 East 42d Street
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Rosenwald:

For many years Provident Hospital has benefited from the generosity of Mr. Julius Rosenwald through donations that have been made by the Rosenwald Fund. Of course, this is already known to you.

My purpose in writing you at this time is to acquaint you to some extent with the present status of Provident Hospital and to advise you of the fact that the Rosenwald Fund is being terminated and that there will not be help for Provident Hospital from that source this year.

For my company and for myself I have become interested in Provident Hospital and have had occasion to check the improvements that have been under way for two or three years. The planning is generally good. Unfortunately, the hospital ran into the current high cost of construction on improvements that were under way and which would have made the hospital a little more self-supporting, but which have not yet been completed.

The writer was asked to act as chairman of the campaign drive this year toward a goal of \$250,000, a small sum compared with two of the white hospital campaigns, St. Luke's for \$3,000,000 and Mercy for \$6,000,000; but, obviously, the competition is considerable, and funds are difficult to obtain for Provident Hospital.

Notwithstanding, we have in sight thus far approximately \$190,000, and it is my intention to do everything possible to see that we reach the final goal.

You may or may not feel that you would like to make a contribution to this cause personally, either because the Rosenwald Fund cannot or because you would like to assist in the work. In any event, please accept my assurance that the hospital is doing good work. It has a tremendous free load to carry, and if you can see your way clear to cooperate with us at this time, we shall be very happy, indeed.

Thanking you and awaiting your reply,

Sincerely yours,

A. J. Hunt

Notes:

Wm. Rosenwald

C.S.

- 2 -

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~~CR 0~~

All "ASHland 4" telephones in the office of
William Rosenwald have been changed to
"MURray Hill 3-." The new number is:

MURRAY HILL 3-7940

Room 3400
122 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N. Y.

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July, 1947



Dr. Edwin Rogers Embree
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

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Laird T. Hites, reviewing this book in *Religious Education*, (Protestant) wrote: "Reads like a house afire."

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Describe —

- Reform Judaism and its institutions
- Conservative Judaism and its institutions
- Orthodox Judaism and its institutions
- How Jews in America are organized for philanthropy
- How Jews in America take care of the sick

Name —

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- Five parties in Zionism
- Three national Jewish magazines

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**DOROTHY ALOFSIN**

The author of *Happiness for Sale* is a newcomer to the list of Bloch authors. M...

which Jewish knowledge could be painlessly, almost un-
 ously absorbed. ...
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This novel for young adults, and for all who are interested in young people, tells an engrossing story of a Jewish American girl and her struggle to become an author. She overcomes the obstacles which poverty placed in her way and triumphs over her difficult surroundings. The story shows the influence of Jewish values absorbed from parents, home and synagogue. It provides some of the answers needed by our young people for their life in modern society. An ideal gift for the Bar-Mitzvah age and up. 250 pages.....\$2.00

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JEWISH LIBRARIES AND BOOK COLLECTIONS

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of Jewish
of

lections in this country, traces their historical background and development as well as facts and figures of the leading Jewish libraries both in Jewish and general libraries.

The first part, dealing with Jewish institutional libraries, describes the libraries of the Jewish Theological Seminary, Hebrew Union College, Jewish Institute of Religion, Dropsie College, Yiddish Scientific Institute, Yeshiva University, College of Jewish Studies in Chicago and smaller collections in Western Jewish institutions. The second part is devoted to the Jewish Division of the New York Public Library, Department of Hebraica in the Orientalia Division of the Library of Congress, Harvard, Yale, Columbia, New York Universities, Johns Hopkins and

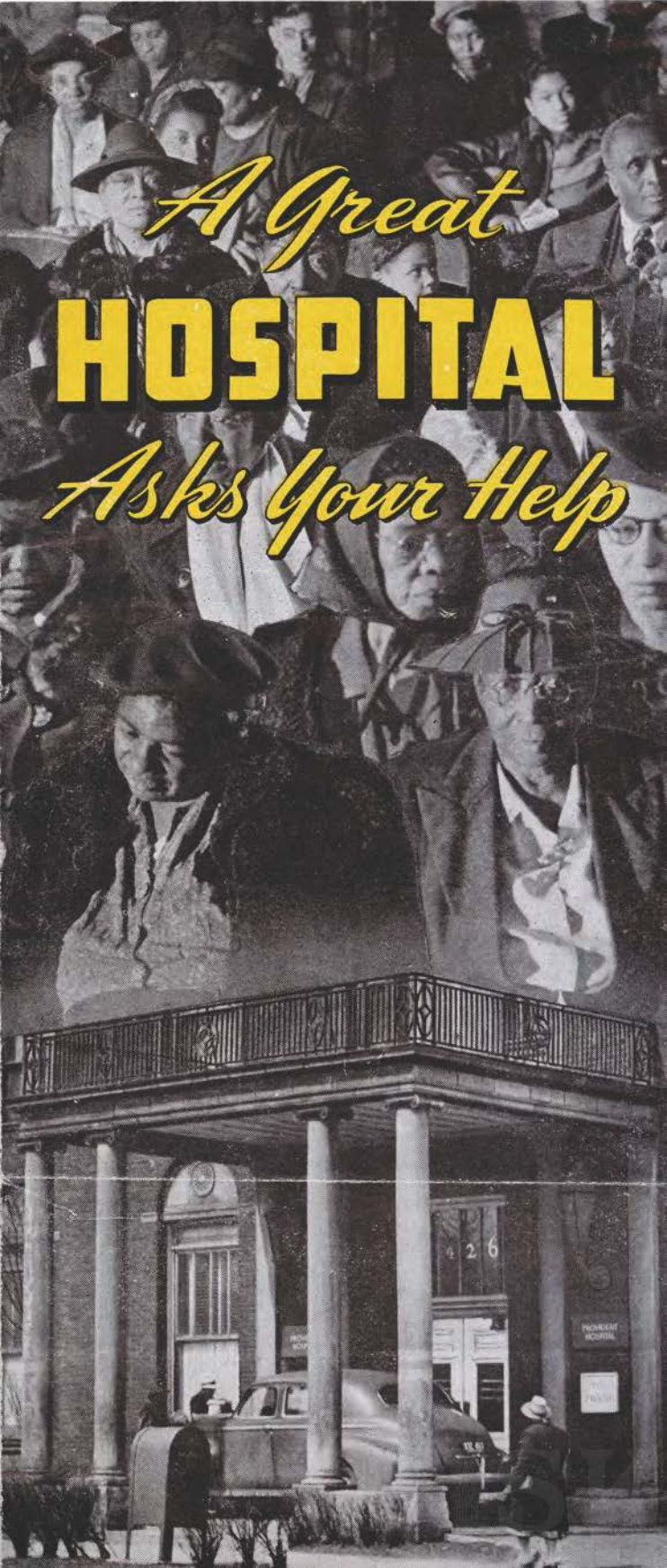
ROOM 3400
122 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

DATE: November 3, 1947

TO: Dr. Edwin R. Embree

FROM: William Rosenwald

I have not replied to the attached letter of Oct. 28 from Harry J. Carman asking me to serve on the Board of Trustees of the College Scholarship Fund for Negro Students; but should they follow it up by phone I intend to regret that I cannot accept.



A Great

HOSPITAL

Asks Your Help



Why PROVIDENT Needs YOUR HELP *Now!*



Provident Hospital is the only accredited hospital in its community. No other hospital in the nation has so large an urban population dependent upon it.

During the five war years, this population has grown steadily from an estimated 300,000 to 350,000.

During these years also, improvement of the physical plant at Provident has been difficult. A rehabilitation program started in 1944-45 which would have increased bed capacity has not yet been completed due to war conditions and sharply increased construction costs.

Rising prices also added burdens in other fields of operation. Wages, including salaries of nurses, were higher. Food costs were up. Prices of almost all professional and institutional supplies were increased.

These reflected economic conditions which affected all hospitals, all businesses and all individuals. But Provident, in addition, had its load of 5,500 cases per month in its vitally important clinics and 1,000 per month in its emergency room. It also had its Nurses Training School—the only one of its kind in this area. All of these represent non-revenue producing activities for the Hospital.

Thus, Provident today faces a deficit for 1946 exceeding any in recent years.

This is made more serious by the fact that prospects for 1947 are even more formidable. Additional wage increases, probably totaling at least \$60,000 for the year, will have to be made to meet levels at other hospitals.

Food and supplies will almost certainly remain at a high level during most of 1947. No decrease in either the emergency or clinic loads can be anticipated.

Thus, Provident Hospital faces a major problem which involves the continued operation of the institution at its present high level of medical efficiency.

To maintain this, and to provide for the increasing load, a minimum of \$500,000 most certainly will be needed during the next three years. Of this, \$250,000 must be made available immediately.

This amount will meet the current deficit and will enable the Hospital to finance improvements within the present structure to provide increased revenue-producing facilities. This would help to reduce the projected 1947 deficit and, with other equipment and alterations to be paid for with subsequent funds, would make it more nearly possible for the Hospital to operate within its income.

The South Side Community, within the limits of its economic ability, has always supported Provident generously. To the present campaign, it has pledged a minimum of \$50,000.

For the balance, Provident must look to Chicago business men and their companies; to the city's civic-minded men and women—many of whom, through the years, have recognized the Hospital as a community asset and a community responsibility and through their gifts, since its pioneering start in 1891, have helped to make it the foremost Negro medical institution in the world.

**U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SURVEY
CALLS PROBLEM "IMPERATIVE!"**

Cold facts and figures in the "Report on Hospitals" just released by the United States Public Health Survey reveal the critical conditions faced by Provident.

This report, compiled by Medical Director K. E. Miller of the United States Public Health Service and Dr. Edward Thompson, chief of the Hospitals, Clinics and Medical Care Section, calls the problem of hospitalization of the Negro "imperative and of paramount importance to this community."

It places the need for beds for general hospitalization of Negroes at 2,760 against an available 315 of which more than 50 percent are at Provident.

It emphasizes Provident's financial problem by estimating that at least 64 percent of the city's Negro population is unable to pay the cost of medical care.

"In Provident Hospital, there are 155 beds," the report states.* "This Hospital is operated by and for Negroes. It is a well organized, smoothly functioning institution offering opportunities to the Negro physician to practice and further his professional education, and opportunities for the Negro patient to receive excellent hospital care.

Unfortunately, its capacity is very limited."

* (Since this survey was made 25 more adult beds have been added, making a total of 180. There are also 26 children's beds and 28 bassinets.)



THE 1947 PROVIDENT HOSPITAL CAMPAIGN HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE CHICAGO COMMUNITY FUND

Contributions are deductible for Income Tax Purposes

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Medical Director

CLYDE V. REYNOLDS,
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PROVIDENT HOSPITAL

426 East 51st Street

Chicago 15

UNIVERSITY

PROVIDENT the only hospital of its kind *Anywhere!*

PROVIDENT is the only voluntary hospital, staffed by Negroes, which is certified by the American College of Surgeons for resident graduate study of surgery, thereby playing a vital part in nation-wide medical progress.

Provident serves 4 out of 10 of Chicago's Negro families every year.

Provident's "no pay" load is proportionately the highest of all Chicago hospitals.

Provident takes care of an average of 1,000 emergency cases every month. No other Chicago hospital, except the government-operated Cook County Hospital, serves so many.

Provident's clinic averages 5,500 patients each month. No other Chicago hospital (except County) cares for as large a number or for as high a percentage of non-pay cases.

Provident is a member of the Chicago Hospital Council, the Illinois Hospital Association, and the American Hospital Association.

Provident is approved by the American College of Surgeons, the American Medical Association, the American Hospital Association, the U. S. Veterans Administration for G.I. Training, and the State Department of Nursing.

Provident was among the first hospitals to offer nurses' training to colored women. It is the only institution admitting Negro young women for nurses' training in the vast area west of Pennsylvania, east of California and north of Missouri.

Provident was the first hospital to fluoroscope the chest of every clinic patient. By this method, it has contributed untold help in the fight against tuberculosis.

Provident developed 80 per cent of all Negro physicians in the country certified by Specialty Boards.

Provident has 17 diplomats of the American Specialty Boards on its Attending Staff, 3 Fellows of the American College of Surgeons, and 2 Fellows of the International College of Surgeons.

PROVIDENT HOSPITAL

A Statement of the Case

in 1947

PROVIDENT HOSPITAL

A STATEMENT OF THE CASE

PROVIDENT HOSPITAL is the only accredited hospital in its community. No other hospital in the nation has so large an urban population group dependent upon it.

During the five war years, this population has grown steadily from an estimated 350,000 to more than 400,000.

During these years also, improvement of the physical plant at Provident has been difficult. A rehabilitation program started in 1944-45, which would have included increased bed capacity has not yet been completed due to war conditions and sharply increased construction costs.

Rising prices also added burdens in other fields of operation. Wages, including salaries of nurses, were higher. Food costs were up. Prices of almost all professional and institutional supplies were increased.

These were conditions faced by all hospitals, all businesses and all individuals. But Provident, in addition, had its load of 6000 cases per month in its vitally important clinic and 1000 per month in its emergency room. It also has its Nurses Training School—the only one of its kind in this area. All of these represent non-revenue producing activities for the hospital.

Thus, Provident today faces a 1946 deficit far exceeding any in recent years.

This is made more serious by the fact that prospects for 1947 are even more formidable. Additional wage increases, probably totaling at least \$60,000 for the year, will have to be made to meet levels at other hospitals. This is more imperative because of the fact that Negro nurses and other semi-professional help are, for the first time, being generally employed in white hospitals at wages considerably in excess of the Provident scale.

Food and supplies will almost certainly remain at a high level during most of 1947. No decrease in either the emergency or clinic load can be anticipated but, quite conceivably, if manpower demands slacken as industry gets more firmly routined in its postwar operations, the percentage of non-pay patients cared for may rise, since the South Side is the first to feel any economic slackening.

Thus, Provident Hospital and its Board of Trustees face a major problem which involves the continued operation of the institution at its high level of medical efficiency.

To do this, and to provide for the increased load, a minimum of \$500,000 most certainly will be needed during the next three years. Of this, \$250,000 must be made available immediately.

This amount will meet the current deficit and will enable the Hospital to finance improvements within the present structure to provide increased revenue-producing facilities. This would help to reduce the projected 1947 deficit and, with other equipment and alterations to be paid for with subsequent funds, would make it more nearly possible for the Hospital to operate within its income.

PROVIDENT HOSPITAL

SOME PERTINENT FACTS

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Provident was one of the first hospitals to fluoroscope the chest of every clinic patient. By this method, it has contributed untold help in the fight against tuberculosis.

Provident has a Polio Treatment and Physiotherapy Unit sponsored and supported by the Cook County Chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Provident has a pneumothorax unit supported by the Chicago Institute of Tuberculosis.

Provident developed 80 per cent of the Negro physicians in the country certified by Specialty Boards.

Provident has 17 diplomats of the American Specialty Boards on its Attending Staff, 3 Fellows of the American College of Surgeons, and 2 Fellows of the International College of Surgeons.

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The 1947 Provident Hospital Fund Campaign has been approved by the Chicago Community Fund of which the Hospital is a member agency, and by the Subscriptions Investigating Committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce. Contributions are deductible for income tax purposes in the manner and to the extent provided by law. Checks should be made payable to Provident Hospital and sent to the Hospital at 426 East Fifty-first Street, Chicago 15.

June 20, 1947

Dear William: While I realize that you sent the appeal from Provident Hospital simply for my information, I thought you might want to know how that interest of the Fund is progressing. Provident Hospital is in better shape than it has ever been and is today the leading hospital in the country for the care of Negro patients and for the training of Negro medical students and residents. A bi-racial board of very competent people manages the institution. It has an interracial medical staff and has worked out affiliations with each of the four medical schools in Chicago whereby it provides a part of the clinical training not only for Negro students but for a number of white students in the various specialties. The success of the hospital, both in management and in educational standing, is due largely to Dr. Franklin McLean, who has given a tremendous amount of time and wise leadership to the whole enterprise for more than a decade.

I imagine the letter to you was simply a part of a national campaign for funds. It is significant that a man like Albert Hunt of Swift and Company is serving as chairman of the finance committee. This is one of the institutions that the Fund has nursed along for many years. While the going has been tough from time to time, it is now a notable success.

Very truly yours,

EDWIN R. EMBREE

ERE:RC

Mr. (William) Rosenwald
Room 3400, 122 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

FISK
UNIVERSITY

ROOM 3400
122 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

DATE: September 9, 1947

TO: Dr. Edwin R. Embree

FROM: William Rosenwald

Attached is a letter from Mrs. Herman Alofsin who intends to write a story re-creating the life of my father and who asks seven questions concerning my father and the Fund.

Will you kindly have this letter acknowledged (letting me have a "blind" carbon copy). I have no personal interest in this matter, however.

September 3, 1947

Mr. William Rosenwald,
122 East 42nd St.,
New York 17, N.Y.

ERE	9/10	ERE	9/12

Dear Mr. Rosenwald:

I am writing a book commissioned by the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the first in a new creative series whose purpose is to instill in Christian girls and boys a friendly interest toward Jewish people. The national intercultural groups are interested in this book. All facts are authentic and the writing, while aiming at inspiration and beauty, is done with restraint. One of its ten stories will re-create the life of your father, Mr. Julius Rosenwald.

I am in need of the following material which I haven't found in Werner's biography or in the other material available in local libraries. Can you tell me where it is to be found or help me get it?

1. Two or three human interest experiences of your father when a boy - 10 to 16 years old - a sort of "morning shows the day" through which his humanitarian attitudes can be seen at an early age. I should like at least one in relation to Negroes.
2. Specific stories of how creative persons were helped by the Fund and their comments about this help - if possible, about well-known Negroes such as Marian Anderson and Langston Hughes.
3. Quotations from your father's speeches or conversation, showing how he felt about people who are creative in the arts.
4. Did he meet personally any of the writers, artists, musicians who were helped by the Fund? If so, whom, when, where?

5. A chronology of your father's life and accomplishments
6. A summary of what the Fund accomplished to about 1932, when the story is likely to end.
7. Color of eyes? Short or tall? Any speech or action habits?(For example, Justice Brandeis used to lean to one side of his chair and hang his arm over the back) Such bits, woven into a story, help the reader visualize the character.

I need this information to help me build dramatic, realistic scenes which show your father in character, true to his personality. The "earning" will have mere mention in my story, I believe; it is likely to concentrate on the "doing and giving." (The material I find will determine the story action)

I should have liked to give Dr. Emanuel Gamoran, Educational Director of the Commission on Jewish Education, as reference, but he has not yet returned from Europe. May I therefore suggest Mr. M. Myer Singer, manager of the book production department of the UAHC, or Mrs. Gamoran, 217 Lexington Ave., Cincinnati 29.

Thanking you for any help you can give that will enable me to write a story worthy of your father's life, which will be convincing to its junior High School readers, I am

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Alofsin
(Mrs. Herman Alofsin)

Noted:

Wm. Rosenwald
C.S.

September 12, 1947

Dear Mrs. Alofsin: Your letter of September 3 to Mr. William
 Rosenwald has been referred to this office.

I think the simplest and best way to furnish the material you request is to send you, as I am doing, a brief sketch of Mr. Rosenwald which I prepared for one of the reports of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, which is going to you under separate cover. While this does not give specific answers to all your questions, it contains a good deal of information that I think will be of service to you.

Very truly yours,

ERE:RC

RIETTA C. CRANE

Mrs. Herman Alofsin
10 Maple Street
Brooklyn, New York

cc: Wm. Rosenwald

FISK
UNIVERSITY

September 23, 1947

Dear Doctor Patrick: Mr. William Rosenwald has referred on to this office your letter to him of September 9. I regret to have to inform you that aid to even so interesting a camp as Willowemoc falls outside the scope of this Fund. We are delighted at the work you are doing, and we wish it were possible for us to contribute.

Very truly yours,

EDWIN R. EMBREE

ERE:RC

cc: Mr. ~~William Rosenwald~~

Dr. Thomas W. Patrick, Jr.
Camp Willowemoc
587 Riverside Drive
New York 31, New York

FISK
UNIVERSITY

ROOM 3400
122 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

DATE: September 16, 1947

TO: Dr. Edwin R. Embree

FROM: William Rosenwald

Attached is a letter from Dr. Thomas W. Patrick, Jr. regarding Camp Willowemoc. Will you kindly have it acknowledged, letting me have a "blind" carbon copy.

I have no personal interest in this matter.

ERE 9/18

CAMP WILLOWEMOC

ROSCOE, NEW YORK

PLEASE ADDRESS MAIL TO
CAMP WILLOWEMOC
587 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NEW YORK 31, N. Y.

THOMAS W. PATRICK, JR., M. D.
DIRECTOR

MEMBER
OF
AMERICAN CAMPING ASSOCIATION

MAX ROSENBACH, M. S.
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

September 9, 1947

Dear Mr. Rosenwald:

Mr. Vander Pool of the Gamble Association thought that you would be interested in learning about Camp Willowemoc and the work it is doing.

If possible, I would appreciate very much the opportunity of meeting you and telling you our ideas and ideals.

May I hear from you?

Sincerely,

Thomas W. Patrick, Jr. M.D.
Thomas W. Patrick, Jr., M.D.

TWP:TH
encl:

Noted:

Wm. Rosenwald

c 5

FISK
UNIVERSITY

Campers Live Tolerance

Don't Just Practice It at Willowemoc



STORY HOUR—Negro and white children share more than just their enthusiasm for stories at Willowemoc, co-racial camp in Catskills.

By **FERN MARJA**

At the close of an auditorium period, a youngster marched up to the guest speaker, took a deep breath and blurted, "Do white children live in 'white' tents, and Negro children in 'Negro' tents at your camp?"

Dr. Thomas W. Patrick Jr., glanced down and smiled. After a long moment, the boy crimsoned. "That's a silly question, isn't it?" he said.

Camp Willowemoc, located in the heart of the Shawangunk Mountains, two-and-a-half miles from Roscoe, N. Y., and approximately 120 miles from Times Square, is Dr. Patrick's pointed answer to both questions. Founded in 1944 as a private, co-educational, co-racial summer camp, Willowemoc erects no artificial barriers between races and creeds.

Of the 100 boys and girls who vacationed there the first summer, 52 were Negro, 48 were white. Last season 48 were Negro, 50 white. Among them were Protestants, Catholics, Jews, Christian Scientists and agnostics; English, French, Russians, Puerto Ricans, Germans, Swedes, Danes and Italians. "They are children and Americans," Dr. Patrick summed up.

This same attitude extends to the staff. Directors, counsellors, cooks and dishwashers compose a medley of colors and religions.

The campers—two of them were Dr. Patrick's small daughters—came from 20 cities and their parents represented 37 professions, ranging from clerks and waitresses to the president of an insurance company and the dean of a school.

Tall, attractive, with chameleon eyes and a flashing grin, Dr. Patrick is 37 and a Bostonian. After graduation from Harvard, he determined to follow in the footsteps of his father, a physician. "But I couldn't get into a university in this country because of my race." So he went abroad to receive his M. D. from the University of Berlin in 1935.

Five years in Europe, watch-

ing lusty adolescence of Hitlerism, convinced him that the Negro problem was part of the overall problem of persecuted minorities. He also developed an enthusiasm for pediatrics.

Children Are People

"A professor made me realize that children are human beings, not machines. Some mothers and doctors act as if a child were a gas tank—you have to put in five gallons a day and, if it doesn't go in, there's something wrong."

He interned at Harlem Hospital, later was associated with the children's service of the Vanderbilt Clinic at the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center. In 1938, he "gave up grown-ups completely." His office is located at 221 W. 139th St.

Co-founder, medical director and a board member of the Neighborhood Day Nursery of Harlem, Dr. Patrick began to blueprint Willowemoc back in 1941. "I knew all races and creeds could live, work and play together, and decided the best place to demonstrate it would be a children's camp."

Children Aren't Prejudiced

As groundwork, he studied camp administration at NYU (his first instructor, Bernard E. Hughes, is now co-director of Willowemoc) and Columbia (the twin daughters of Dr. Ernest Osborne, professor of education at Teachers College, will be Willowemoc counsellors this season).

"Children, inherently, have no prejudices," Dr. Patrick said. "All prejudice is acquired. We don't teach tolerance at camp—we live it. Some mothers and fathers hesitate when they see the busload of Negro and white campers, but before the end of the first half, the doubters are our strongest boosters."

Dr. Thomas W. Patrick, Jr.
221 West 139th St.
New York, N. Y.

February 8, 1946.

My dear Dr. Patrick:

Today I read in the New York Post the account of your camp in the Shawangunk Mountains. I have not read of anything in a long time which gave me such heart and pleasure. I write to inquire for more details of the Camp -- the age at which you take children; whether they may attend camp for only a month during the summer, and what the rates for the full summer or a month might be.

I have two sons -- one much too young for camp yet -- but the oldest will be five in June and I am hopeful that you might take him for part of the summer at least. I feel that you are doing an extraordinarily fine thing by organizing this kind of camp and it is the only summer camp I have yet read about that I want for my children.

I am a Southerner -- from New Orleans -- for a good many generations back, and I am determined that my children shall not be saddled with the hideous prejudices bred into me. It cost me years of hard, bitter, conscious effort as an adult to rid myself of these prejudices and my most earnest endeavor is to bring my children up so that they shall judge every individual by his intrinsic human worth and not by his color or creed.

In addition, my children are half-Jewish; I am an Episcopalian and my husband is Jewish. I know that they will have to face prejudice as they grow older and I feel that the strongest foundation I can give them for this is a basic and fundamental belief in the equality of all human beings. This is New York, not New Orleans with its jimcrow laws. But I hardly need tell you that the fact of living in New York does not completely solve the problem of prejudice either.

I can't afford to send my kids to the few very progressive schools in New York -- and they don't offer a real solution either since many of them are geographically located so that few Negroes attend and most of them make a conscious effort of one or two as "object" lessons. I don't want "object" lessons for my children. I want a living, breathing, human relationship in their most formative period which will make prejudice an emotional impossibility in later life.

Please forgive me if I have written you at too great length, but I am really excited by what I have read about your camp. It is so exactly what I want for my boys, but I never knew it existed anywhere before.

My husband is a union official with the ----- and I am publicity director of the ----- . Neither of us makes enough money in these jobs to be able to afford a great deal in extras for our children. But I feel so strongly about the value of a camp like yours -- even for part of the summer -- that we would happily make every effort to send our oldest boy there this summer.

I will appreciate having more details from you, and may I express my admiration for the splendid work you are evidently doing.

Sincerely,

FISK
UNIVERSITY

An interracial summer camp for Junior's vacation

By Irma Simonton Black

PRACTICALLY every honest liberal has some ideas as to what *should* be done in the field of race relations but very few of them actually *do* anything about their ideas. Most people are content with an intellectual solution, or a negative one. They may not do anything bad, but they don't do anything good either.

Dr. Thomas W. Patrick, Jr., founder of Camp Willowemoc, has a different approach. He is full of positive and practical ideas and is enthusiastic about the camp which he started three years ago so that children of different racial groups might have a chance to get to know one another.

The camp is interracial, interfaith and coeducational, for children from five to 15 years of age. Approximately half the children are colored and half are white. Within both these groups there is great diversity as well. Eleven faiths were represented at the camp last summer and the parents were from 37 different professions.

Born free of prejudice

Dr. Patrick, himself a Negro, is a Harvard graduate who was not able to get into American medical schools because of his race. He went to the University of Berlin for his medical training and he says that his experience in Germany convinced him finally that the minority problem can only be solved if all minorities honestly work together for an equal and a democratic way of life.

"In Germany under Hitler," said Dr. Patrick, "I saw the discrimination against the Jews, and the experience changed my approach to my own problems. I went to Germany working for the Negro, and I came back working for all minorities."

Dr. Patrick believes that childhood is the time when people can learn real democracy in their social relations. Children, he says, are born free of prejudice, but they don't stay that way unless they have some satisfying emotional experience of different peoples, unless they can find out for themselves that people can vary in color, in beliefs, in countless other ways, and yet be good people and good friends.

Enormous hurdles

It was for this reason that Dr. Patrick started Camp Willowemoc. There were enormous hurdles to meet in starting the camp, not the least of which was the ingrained pessimism of some of his most sincere well-wishers.

In the first place, many of his sympathizers assured him, he would never get enough children to go to the camp, as no parents would pay to send their youngsters to an interracial camp.

In the second place, they said, he'd never find white and colored counselors and staff members who would work together in harmony. But he found an enthusiastic staff, about equally divided between Negro and white.

One of the most stimulating and interesting features of the camp is the weekly meeting at which staff members face racial problems head-

on and discuss them freely.

In the third place, Dr. Patrick was warned, no small town would be anything but hostile to the idea of his camp. Dr. Patrick is willing to admit now that he was himself a little worried about the reception that such a camp, headed by a Negro, would get in the average rural town.

His experience has been a heartening one, for he and the camp have made many good friends in Roscoe, N. Y., near which the camp is located.

The townspeople are not merely "tolerant," either. They are genuinely friendly. The neighboring farmer invites the camp children to his farm so that they can see a real farm in action. Tradespeople have given the camp special prices. Neighbors out for a drive often pick up campers or counselors on their way to or from the camp.

Such experiences are cheerful reminders that we may sometimes be too pessimistic about what can be done at present. Perhaps people of good will are not so rare as we think!

Dr. Patrick, with characteristic frankness, says that this one camp of a hundred and fifty children, will ob-

viously not change ingrained attitudes and prejudices overnight. But the very existence of the camp, and the good will and encouragement it has met from all kinds of people will serve as a demonstration that such a project is not only possible but thriving. It should also encourage other parents who want their children to escape the atmosphere of prejudice and intolerance so tragically common in present-day America.

No hedging or preaching

Most important of all, the success of this camp may stimulate other camps to follow Willowemoc's example, and other groups to establish their own interracial camps.

"At Willowemoc, we don't preach tolerance," said Dr. Patrick. "We don't have to. We give the children a chance to learn about it for themselves. Of course, problems come up from time to time. That's a part of the value of the camp experience."

Dr. Patrick related the incident of the white teen-age counselor who indignantly hauled a nine-year-old into his office and said, "Tell Dr. Patrick what you said."

The nine-year-old at last confessed, "I called Ernie a nigger." Then Dr. Patrick asked the boy if he had ever been called a name he didn't like. The child said, "Yes, I've been called a dirty rat." "Anything else?" asked Dr. Patrick. "Yes, a kike," answered the youngster. He admitted that he could understand why Ernie wouldn't like being called a "nigger" and why it wasn't fair.

Bit by bit, in those specific, small ways of such enormous importance in the aggregate, those issues are met head-on without hedging or mincing words and without preaching.

Of course, it is from the positive side of the experience, from the friendships with children of other faiths and other races, from the shared interests and the knowledge that these kids are fun just like any other kids, that the real value of the summer comes.

This aspect of the camp, says Dr. Patrick, is not confined to the children but is felt by staff and parents, too. Parents who had had no other opportunity to mingle with people of different races met at the camp and became friends. Such friendships and such experiences may have a deep and lasting effect.

* * *

The University of Minnesota pamphlet, *Your Own Story*, by Marion L. Faegre is 50 cents post-paid for single copies. Quantity prices are as follows: 10 to 299, 25 cents each plus postage. 1000 copies and up, 15 cents each plus postage. The price was erroneously quoted as 10 cents in the January 26th issue.



At Camp Willowemoc, Junior would play with children of many different races; he'd learn that shared experiences are just as much fun with friends of one race as of another

One-World Theory Succeeds For Children at Willowemoc

Representatives of Many Creeds and Several Races
Living Together in Peace at Private Camp,
Organized by Harlem Pediatrician

By Judith Klein

ROSCOE, N. Y., Aug. 3—Children at least are ready for "one world," a visit to Camp Willowemoc, two and a half miles from this village, indicated this week. Completely unconcerned with their differences in racial, religious, social and economic backgrounds, more than 120 youngsters were beginning the second month of their vacation. They were also proving for the third summer that living together, working together and playing together leave no room for prejudice.

Willowemoc's campers are between the ages of five and fifteen. They are Negro and white, of French, English, Scandinavian, German, Russian, and Italian extraction; Jew and gentile, the children of doctors, lawyers, domestic servants, college instructors, clerks, teachers and storekeepers. They are also typical campers, boisterous at games, ravenous at meal times, restless during rest hours.

Neither the campers nor their counselors, who also are of varied backgrounds, seem aware of the fact that they are participants in an "experiment in democracy" hailed by educators and sociologists as a triumph for Willowemoc's founder and director, Dr. Thomas W. Patrick jr., a Harlem pediatrician.

Fought Against Intolerance

"The good people," the tall, blue-eyed physician said last week, "have always sat back and done nothing. I was determined to do something that would positively and actively combat intolerance." Harvard-educated, Dr. Patrick had not been able to gain admission to an American medical school because of his race and had finally studied at the University of Berlin.

"I passed two years under Hitler and watched what was happening," he said. "One day I met a little boy, just a child, who had a dagger strapped around his waist. 'That's in case a Jew attacks me,' he explained. That was Germany.

"The other day I passed a mother who was having trouble with her child. 'Now you behave yourself,' the mother said, 'or I'll let that nigger have you.' That was on Fifth Avenue.

"People can say children have no prejudice," Dr. Patrick said. "Per-

haps not originally. But it is slowly instilled, unless you get to work and make prejudice an emotional impossibility."

In the winter of 1943, Dr. Patrick borrowed and begged and was able to buy an abandoned three-story hotel and 115 rolling acres of land in the heart of the Shawangunk Mountains.

Theory Has Worked Out

That Dr. Patrick's "idea" for combating prejudice has worked is apparent. From top to bottom—from kitchen to camp fire—men, women and children of varying colors and creeds work side by side and live in harmony. Dr. Patrick's co-director is Bernard E. Hughes, in charge of undergraduate activities at New York University. His assistant director is Mrs. Alice Jerome, a nursery school teacher. "The top three," Miss Toni Hervey, the twenty-three-year-old camp manager, pointed out, "are typical of our camp: a Negro, a gentile, a Jewess."

The counselors for the most part are college students who had sought out Dr. Patrick after hearing of his project. Gloria Clark, a senior studying sociology at Queens College, considers her job "field work." Phyllis and Josephine Osborne, twin daughters of Professor Ernest O. Osborne, of Teachers College, became interested in the camp through their father, under whom Dr. Patrick took a course at Columbia.

Dr. Patrick modestly feels that the camp leaves a great deal to be desired physically. The main building houses dining rooms, offices and the five-and-six-year-olds. Other campers are housed in seventeen tents set on platforms farther up a slope. There is also an arts-and-crafts and social-hall building. Improvements are being planned, for which a Negro and a Jewish architect, parents of campers, have volunteered their services.

Overwhelming Generosity

The generosity of interested persons overwhelms Dr. Patrick.

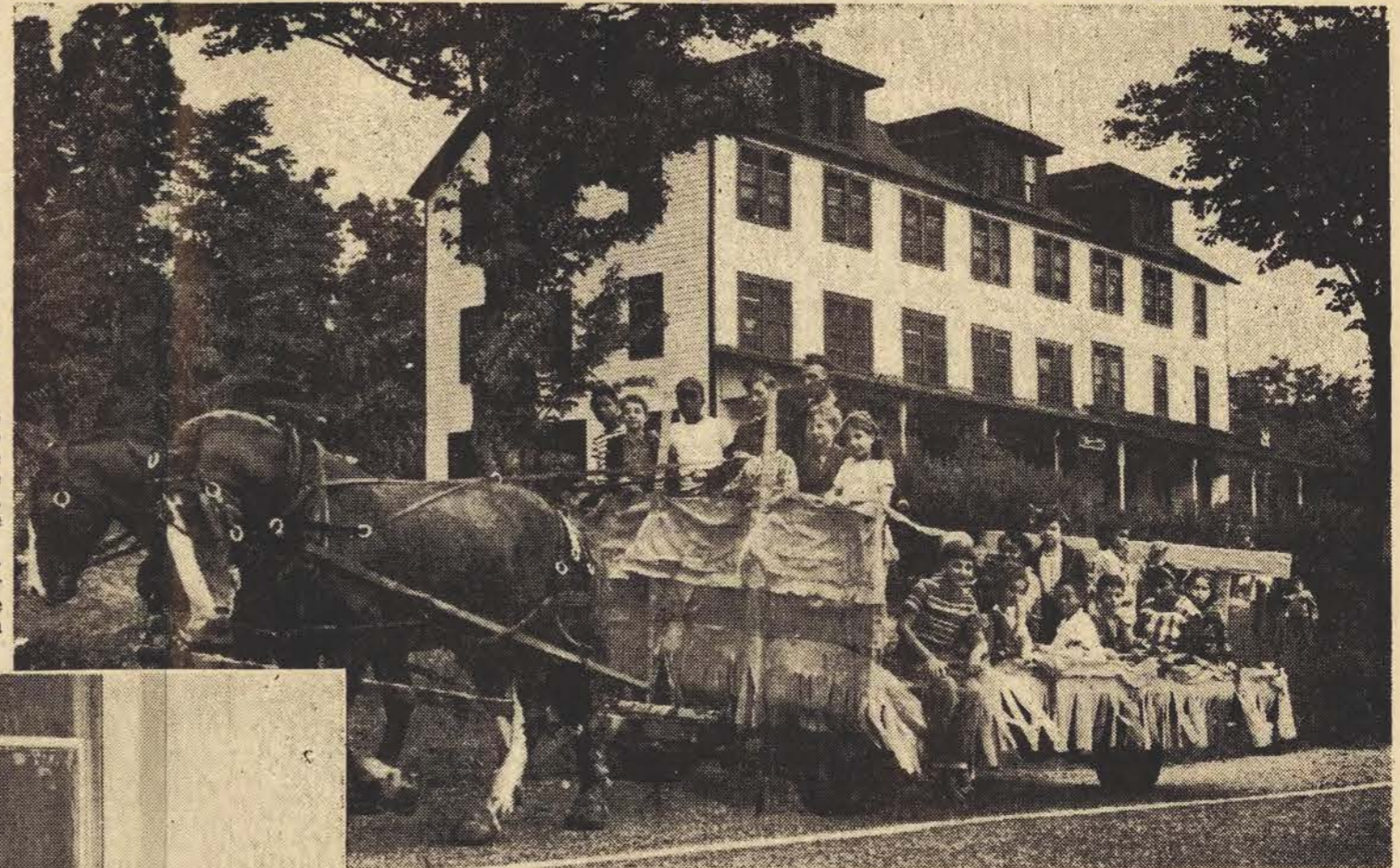
Tradesmen in near-by Roscoe and Liberty have given him special prices. A neighboring farmer, Charles Wills, gives to many of the children their introduction to farm life.

Most of the children come to Willowemoc for the two months; others cannot afford the \$225 fee and come for only one. "That is the only hitch," Miss Hervey said. "Money. That's also the reason that this year, for the first time, there are more white than Negro campers. We have no scholarships this year but are hoping for some."

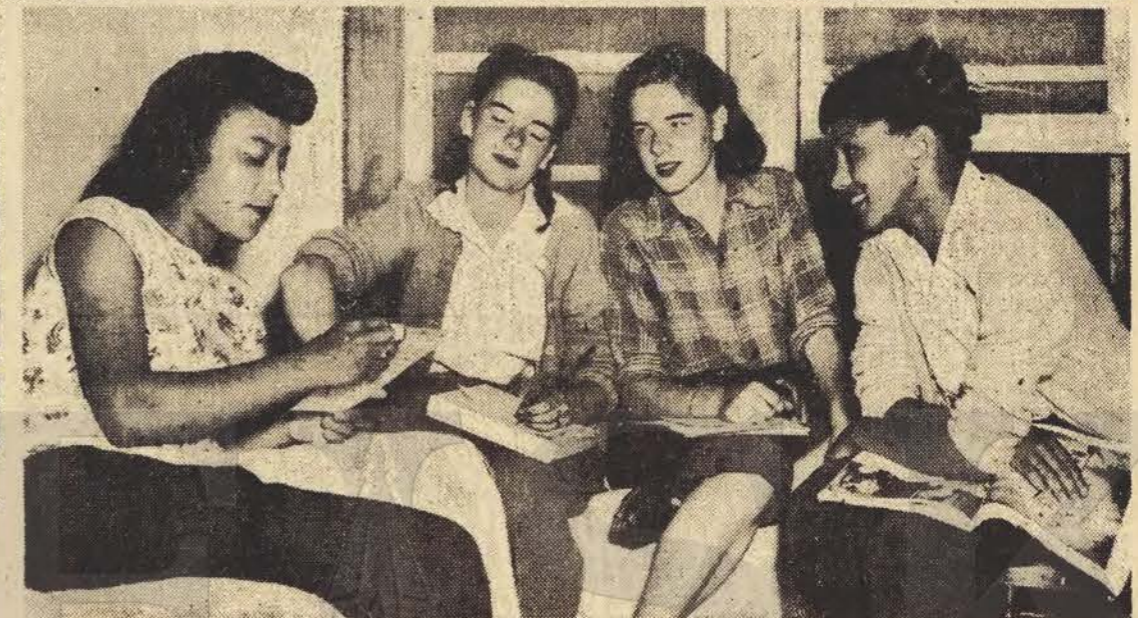
Parents, educators and others, including Lillian Smith, Fannie Hurst, Langston Hughes and Mrs. Clara Savage Littledale, of "Parents' Magazine," have helped Dr. Patrick organize the Willowemoc Foundation, 545 Fifth Avenue. As a corporation they will be able to accept contributions which will be used for improving the camp site and for scholarships, since Dr. Patrick is unwilling to raise the camp fee.

"We also hope to enable children of all kinds to go to other camps," Dr. Patrick said. "We want our success to serve as an example."

Interracial Program Teaches Campers Democracy in Living Together



Afternoon milk-drinking becomes a tea-party for five-year-olds at Camp Willowemoc. Above, a good neighbor, Farmer Charles Wills, takes a group of campers to a carnival at Roscoe, N. Y.



Counselors meet to talk things over during the campers' rest hour

A. F. Sozia

Reprinted From - New York Herald Tribune - August 4, 1946

COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP FUND FOR NEGRO STUDENTS

360 West 122nd Street • New York 27, N. Y. • RIVERSIDE 9-5660

October 28, 1947

Mr. William Rosenwald
122 East 42nd Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Rosenwald,

I can think of almost nothing which has disturbed me more as Dean of Columbia than the fact that so few Negro students are attending college, at a time when there is such a great need for Negro leadership and inter-racial harmony. This is particularly disheartening because so many colleges are anxious to increase their enrollments of Negro students, but are not receiving a sufficient number of applications from qualified candidates.

In order to encourage and enable Negro students to attend college, a group of college presidents has recently organized the College Scholarship Fund for Negro Students. In addition to creating scholarships through public subscription, it will advise Negro high school students of the scholarship, loan and employment opportunities already available to them at non-segregated colleges. The Fund will also serve as a central placement bureau to help Negro college graduates find employment.

I am writing to ask you to serve on the Fund's Board of Trustees, because I know you are as genuinely concerned with this problem as I am. The Fund has already been pledged the active support of 165 of the country's leading college presidents. However, as you know, the success of a program such as this depends in great measure on the support of those outside the strictly academic field. I therefore sincerely hope that you will endorse this work by joining our small group of Trustees whose names are listed on the attached sheet.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Harry J. Carman

Harry J. Carman
Acting Chairman,
Board of Trustees

Enc. 1
HJC:fms

Netoh

Wm Rosenwald
R. S.

FISK
UNIVERSITY

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ADVISORY BOARD OF COLLEGE PRESIDENTS

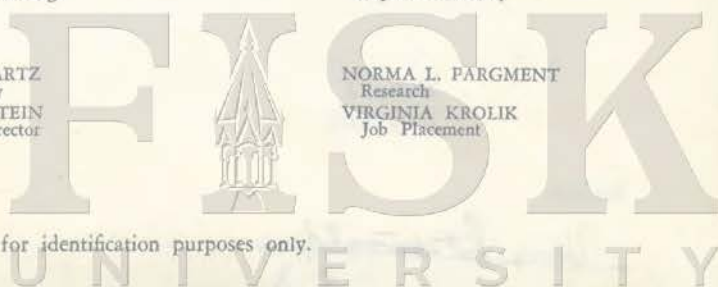
COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP FUND FOR NEGRO STUDENTS

RAYMOND B. ALLEN University of Washington	HAROLD W. DODDS Princeton University	RALPH C. HUTCHISON Lafayette College	WILLIAM S. A. POTT Elmira College
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JAMES R. ANGELL Yale University (emer.)	CALVERT N. ELLIS Juniata College	CHARLES S. JOHNSON Fisk University	THOMAS B. RUDD Hamilton College
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BANCROFT BEATLEY Simmons College	C. HARVE GEIGER North Central College	WILLIAM C. JONES Whittier College	GEORGE N. SHUSTER Hunter College
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CONRAD BERGENDOFF Augustana College	CLEMENS M. GRANSKOU St. Olaf College	WILLIAM L. KELEHER Boston College	FRANKLYN B. SNYDER Northwestern University
EUGENE G. BEWKES St. Lawrence University	JAMES H. GRIER Monmouth College	CHARLES B. KETCHAM Mount Union College	HERBERT L. SPENCER Bucknell University
JULIUS S. BIXLER Colby College	REUBEN G. GUSTAVSON University of Nebraska	PAUL KLAPPER Queens College	WILLIAM G. SPENCER Franklin College
SARAH G. BLANDING Vassar College	ERNEST H. HAHNE Miami University	CLARK G. KUEBLER Ripon College	ROBERT L. STEARNS University of Colorado
HORACE M. BOND Lincoln University	ROSWELL G. HAM Mount Holyoke College	WINFRED G. LEUTNER Western Reserve University	SAMUEL N. STEVENS Grinnell College
LUCIA R. BRIGGS Milwaukee-Downer College	VIRGIL M. HANCHER State University of Iowa	HOWARD F. LOWRY College of Wooster	WILLIAM E. STEVENSON Oberlin College
KENNETH J. BROWN Denison University	JOHN A. HANNAH Michigan State College	IRWIN J. LUBBERS Hope College	BRYAN S. STOFFER Washburn Municipal University
LYNDON O. BROWN Knox College	HENRY W. A. HANSON Gettysburg College	E. WILSON LYON Pomona College	HAROLD W. STOKE University of New Hampshire
FREDERICK BURKHARDT Bennington College	C. FREDERICK HARD Scripps College	J. WALTER MALONE James Millikin University	AUGUST L. STRAND Oregon State College
ROBERT E. BURNS College of the Pacific	FRANKLIN S. HARRIS Utah State Agricultural College	DEANE W. MALOTT University of Kansas	HAROLD TAYLOR Sarah Lawrence College
VICTOR L. BUTTERFIELD Wesleyan University	ARTHUR A. HAUCK University of Maine	DANIEL L. MARSH Boston University	FRANK W. THOMAS Fresno State College
SISTER MARIE J. BYRNE College of St. Elizabeth	PAUL S. HAVENS Wilson College	CLARENCE P. McCLELLAND MacMurray College for Women	PAUL L. THOMPSON Kalamazoo College
SAMUEL P. CAPEN University of Buffalo	ROWLAND HAYNES University of Omaha	GEORGE W. McCLELLAND University of Pennsylvania	WILLIAM P. TOLLEY Syracuse University
LEONARD CARMICHAEL Tufts College	HENRY T. HEALD Illinois Institute of Technology	HOWARD S. McDONALD Brigham Young University	CHARLES J. TURCK Macalester College
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ROBERT C. CLOTHIER Rutgers University	DAVID D. HENRY Wayne University	ROBERT N. MONTGOMERY Muskingum College	HENRY P. VAN DUSEN Union Theological Seminary
RUSSELL D. COLE Cornell College	RALPH D. HETZEL Pennsylvania State College	HENRY T. MOORE Skidmore College	EDWIN E. VOIGT Simpson College
ARTHUR G. COONS Occidental College	BYRON S. HOLLINSHEAD Coe College	JAMES L. MORRILL University of Minnesota	RAYMOND WALTERS University of Cincinnati
CAREY CRONEIS Beloit College	MERRIL J. HOLMES Illinois Wesleyan University	JOHN O. MOSELEY University of Nevada	JOHN C. WEST University of North Dakota
CARTER DAVIDSON Union College	SISTER HONORA Marygrove College	ELEANOR M. O'BYRNE Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart	GILBERT F. WHITE Haverford College
THURSTON J. DAVIES Colorado College	NELSON P. HORN Baker University	PETER H. ODEGARD Reed College	LYNN T. WHITE, JR. Mills College
HERBERT DAVIS Smith College	MILDRED M. HORTON Wellesley College	DAVID B. OWEN Bradley University	CLYDE E. WILDMAN DePauw University
EDMUND E. DAY Cornell University	BRYN J. HOVDE New School for Social Research	CHARLES N. PACE Hamline University	CAROL R. WOODWARD Rhode Island State College
HARRY L. DILLIN Linfield College	FREDERICK L. HOVDE Purdue University	ROSEMARY PARK Connecticut College	HARRY N. WRIGHT College of the City of New York
THEODORE A. DISTLER Franklin and Marshall College	J. GORDON HOWARD Otterbein College	SISTER MARY PETER Rosary College	HAROLD L. YOCHUM Capital University
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COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP FUND FOR NEGRO STUDENTS

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FISK

UNIVERSITY

November 5, 1947

Dear William: Thank you for sending me the letter about the College Scholarship Fund for Negro Students. I sympathize with your feeling against joining the Trustees of that group. However, I think you should keep a warm spot in your heart for the movement. It is desirable in itself and has a splendid lot of institutions and persons associated with it.

Very truly yours,

EDWIN R. EMBREE

ERE:NL

Mr. William Rosenwald
Room 3400, 122 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

FISK
UNIVERSITY

WILLIAM ROSENWALD
122 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

ERE	1/5	ERE	1/7

January 3, 1948

Dr. Edwin R. Embree
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Edwin:

It has come to my attention that Mr. Alexander Abraham is anxious to do some work on behalf of the Negro.

My office has for some time had most pleasant business relations with Mr. Abraham, who is the son of the senior partner and is himself a partner of Abraham & Company, members of the New York Stock and other Exchanges. He should be able to make a most desirable contribution to the cause of Negro welfare.

Mr. Abraham would like to be of some personal assistance to this cause, and it was my thought that you might be able to direct his energies into the most productive channels. Would you be willing to see him the next time you are in New York? If you wish to contact him directly, he can be reached at 120 Broadway, New York 5, New York (REctor 2-7200).

Kindest personal regards,

Cordially,

Bill

FISK
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January 7, 1948

Dear William: It so happens that I am
 to be in New York next week.

I have written directly to Mr. Alexander
Abraham suggesting a talk at that time. It is
always good to know of able people ready to
work for democracy.

 My very best wishes for the
New Year.

Very truly yours,

ERE:NL

EDWIN R. EMBREE

Mr. William Rosenwald
122 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

FISK
UNIVERSITY

WILLIAM ROSENWALD
122 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

ERE	2/11	ERE	2/12

February 9, 1948

Dr. Edwin R. Embree
c/o Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Edwin:

The attached résumé by Mr. Mefford Runyon, you will notice, was sent to me by Mr. Goddard Lieberman.

Mr. Lieberman, a close personal friend of mine, and a person of dependable judgement, is Vice President and a director of Columbia Records, Inc. In this capacity he has been in an excellent position to judge Mr. Runyon's qualifications.

Any assistance which you might be able to give Mr. Runyon in securing a position will be appreciated; you may wish to contact Mr. Runyon or Mr. Lieberman directly.

If you can conveniently do so, your sending me a copy of anything which you might write in this connection will be helpful.

Many thanks - and kindest regards.

Cordially,

Bill

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February 12, 1948

Dear William: I shall keep in mind the availability of Mr. Mefford Runyon. I do not have any bright ideas at the moment, but when calls come for executive posts it is good to have qualified persons in mind.

We are all counting on your being with us at the Fund celebration on May 28 and 29.

Very truly yours,

EDWIN R. EMBREE

ERE:NL

Mr. William Rosenwald
122 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

FISK
UNIVERSITY

ROOM 3400
122 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

DATE: 4-15-48

TO: Dr. Edwin R. Embree

FROM: H. Jacobs

Will you kindly notify all interested persons and your staff of the new telephone number - and have all of your records changed accordingly.

Thank you.

Rosewald,
W. D. H. A.
FISK
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*Effective April 19, the telephone number
of the office of William Rosenwald
will be changed to:*

MUrray Hill 9-8710

*R o o m 3 4 0 0
122 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York*

FISK

April, 1948
U N I V E R S I T Y

April, 1948

HR
EBO
LMD

The correct addresses and telephone numbers of Mr. and Mrs. William Rosenwald are as follows:

Office:

Room 3400
122 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N. Y.

Telephone: Murray Hill 9-8710

Residence:

Apartment 33-A
110 East 50th Street
New York 22, N. Y.

Telephone: Eldorado 5-3100

For summer months:

Mailing address:

(also freight and express)

Anchorage
Ritch Avenue
Port Chester, New York

Parcel delivery address:

Anchorage
Ritch Avenue
Greenwich, Conn.

Telephone: Byram River 6-8811
(Greenwich, Conn.)

Railroad Station:

Coming by train from New York City, get off at the Port Chester, New York, railroad station. Bus or taxi to house, which is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from station.

Please note that all mail addressed to Mr. Rosenwald only should be sent to the office (unless a specific request for a different handling has been made). Mail for Mr. Rosenwald pertaining to an organization with which he is connected should be addressed to him in care of that organization.

Extra copies are available upon request.

FISK
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WILLIAM ROSENWALD
122 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

May 17, 1948

	ERE	5/18		

Dear Edwin:

Thank you for your letter of May 12.

I noted what you said with respect to the dress for the dinner on Friday evening; however, my query had been concerned with the dinner on Saturday evening.

It was disappointing to hear that chances are so slim as regards booking space in Chicago on the Twentieth Century (apparently as bad as in New York); but I am grateful that you will keep on trying as Mary and I should very much like to return on that particular train.

Cordially,

Bill

Dr. Edwin R. Embree
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

FISK
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WILLIAM ROSENWALD
122 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

ERE	5/20	ERh	answered in attached sheet

May 18, 1948

Dear Edwin:

In view of the dedication of the Rosenwald Hall at Dillard University on Sunday, May 30, at 5:30 P. M., will there be any change in plans for Saturday afternoon or evening in Chicago?

A duplicate of this letter is attached for your convenience in replying.

Cordially,

Bill
CS

Dr. Edwin R. Embree
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

(Dictated by Mr. Rosenwald,
but signed in his absence.)

FISK
UNIVERSITY

May 19, 1948

Dear Bill: Just to set your mind at
rest, dinner coats will be
appropriate at both the dinners on Friday evening
and Saturday evening.

Very truly yours,

EDWIN R. EMBREE

ERE:NL

Mr. William Rosenwald
122 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

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PRESIDENT

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