

Name Nathan Green Caldwell Field: Journalism

Editorial and political writer, Nashville Tennessean  
3810 Baxter Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee

Plan of Work To make a series of studies of the social and economic problems arising from the mass migration of Negroes from the South following the mechanization of cotton production. From these studies I would write a series of reports in newspaper style and suitable for syndication as newspaper articles.

Requests grant for nine months beginning June, 1946. Will return to present position.

Personal Data Born St. Charles, Missouri, July, 1912. Age: 33  
Married, one child, one partial dependent. Draft Status: Discharged

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Peabody College, miscellaneous credits in sociology, history and other subjects worked off over last 10 years.

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Special Study: Harvard University, 1940-41.

Experience Reporter, Herald-Democrat Publishing Co., Trenton, Tennessee, 1930-32, \$1,000; reporter, political and editorial writer, Nashville Tennessean, Nashville, Tennessee, 1933-45, \$3,600; enlisted Navy correspondent, Navy Public Information Office, Seattle, Washington, 1945-46, \$856; editorial and political writer, Nashville Tennessean, Nashville, Tennessee, 1946, \$3,600.

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Walter Blucher, Chicago, Illinois  
Theodore F. Schultz, University of Chicago  
Louis Lyons, Nieman Foundation, Harvard University

Budget Summary

Total Amount Needed \$4,000  
From Applicant 1,000  
From Fund \$3,000

AMOUNT GRANTED

FILE COPY



Plan of Work

Nathan G. Caldwell

PLEASE RETURN  
TO  
JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

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I was able to interest my employers, the Nashville Tennessean, in a series of articles ~~in~~ to be based on a quick survey of the situation with an idea of bringing the possibilities of this practically certain postwar development to the attention of the south and the nation. I went to Chicago and talked over with International Harvester Company their postwar plans for production of a mechanical cotton picker. I also spent a couple of days in the Negro residential communities of Chicago checking attitudes of southern Negroes who had come north in the great wartime migration to work in war plants, also the attitudes of the whites who lived near them, and of their employers and the unions they belonged to.

Then the paper chartered a plane for me and I visited cotton planters, bankers, newspaper editors, Negro tenant farmers, white tenant farmers, small cotton farmers (owners of their ~~own~~ land), and as wide a cross section of the human beings who are part of the south's system of cotton production as it was possible to talk to in a 10 day period. I was fortunate enough to have the guidance of Dr. Louis Wirth of the University of Chicago, Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk, and Dr. T. Lynn Smith of Louisiana State in the whole piece of work. They suggested the type of questions to ask in order to determine the social and economic forces at work.

I wrote a series of three newspaper articles, which the Tennessean syndicated and which were sold to the Chicago Sun, New York Post, St. Louis Post Dispatch, Washington Post, and about seven southern newspapers.

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Now I want to do a thorough job. I want to greatly widen the basis of my inquiry into the facts. I want to do a series of reports that will be written in newspaper style and will have a better than fair chance for national syndication. I believe that I can present the material that I accumulate in a manner to interest the newspaper reading public, which is the body that determines the extent of corrective measures that may appear wise to economists and sociologists later on.

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Here is a rough outline of the field of material that I intend to explore.

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absorption of Negro and white tenant farmers displaced by agricultural mechanization. I believe that I will find, by the time, I am started on my survey at least a beginning awareness of the need that many of these Negroes and whites, who stand to be displaced, are valuable population assets of the south and should be encouraged to remain. ~~by any~~

3. Interviews with cotton factors, bankers, merchants, business leaders, agricultural extension workers, newspaper editors, and educators of the delta country to determine their attitudes ~~that~~ on most of the questions that I will also ask the planters.

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6. Interviews with nationally known sociologists, economists, staff members of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, who already have spent years studying related problems and may have some ideas to contribute on the size of the problem and some ~~suggestions for~~ answers.

(more)

7. Interviews with southern members of Congress, governors, and lesser political leaders for their ideas on the general subject, how far the government might intervene to ameliorate ~~through~~ the extreme situations that might occur.

8. Visits to at least one eastern city, three midwestern cities and one or two far western cities, which have ~~had~~ <sup>received</sup> a large Negro migration during the war years and who may be expected to receive the biggest loads during peacetime. In these cities I would want to investigate fully the possible reverses in progress toward improvement in interracial understanding, abolition of discrimination, and ~~improved~~ economic opportunity for Negroes that has resulted from the heavy movement from the south.

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I believe that the ~~thing~~ situation must be studied from both the originating points and the destination points of the migration in order to get some fair idea of the net social and economic effect on the nation.

This study obviously will require extensive travel and considerably more time than even the most interested newspapers would allot to their staff members for such a job. That is why I am seeking the assistance of the Rosenwald Fund.

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Chicago, Illinois

Nathaniel Green Caldwell is one of the most intelligent newspaper men I know. Furthermore, he is one of the most "socially-minded" men I know. I think him completely competent to make the kind of survey

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I expect to secure a leave of absence from the Tennesseean for the period required for the completion of my job.

I think that it will have a ~~great~~ principle value in arousing the public for the first time to ~~the~~ potential effect of the displacement of as many as 2,500,000 southern Negro and white workers upon the nation. It should prepare the way ~~also~~ for a much more thorough study than I am capable of making. This study should be made by a group of trained economists and sociologists of national reputation. I believe that their work <sup>would be aided</sup> and their degree of public interest in any conclusions they might reach would be greatly heightened by the job of ground breaking ~~as~~ I would accomplish.

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# FELLOWSHIPS

April 30, 1946

Dear Mr. Caldwell: It is a pleasure to inform you that you have been selected by the Committee on Fellowships of the Julius Rosenwald Fund to receive a grant of two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) for a nine-month period for a series of studies of the social and economic problems arising from the mass migration of Negroes from the South following the mechanization of cotton production.

I want to point out the fact that the funds included in this award are not subject to Federal Income Tax.

Will you please let us know at once whether or not you can accept the fellowship? An announcement of the Committee's selections will soon be made, and it can include only those from whom acceptances have been received.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM C. HAYGOOD

Director for Fellowships

WCH:RFL\*LCM

Mr. Nathan Green Caldwell  
3810 Baxter Avenue  
Nashville, Tennessee

FISK  
UNIVERSITY

# The South Enters Mechanized Age

## Surplus Labor To Move North, West From Dixie

Agricultural Revolution To Accent New Industrial, Machinery Progress

Nat Caldwell, reporter for The Nashville Tennessean and student of Southern economics, has made an 11-weeks study of the economic trends throughout the South, and to the cities of the Mid-West and Pacific Coast which will feel the major effects of labor migrations from the South. Two years ago Caldwell made a similar study during wartime developments, and now compares the changes and trends. In his tour of the South, he interviewed more than 600 workers, farm machinery manufacturers, and experts on agriculture and population in compiling the highly interesting study presented here.



Caldwell

by NAT CALDWELL

A revolution in agriculture that will jab hard at most of the nation's economic and social sore-spots before it is finished, is gathering force today across the map of Dixie.

The revolution is in the mechanization of the South's vast farming enterprise. Within 10 years its sweep will cancel the farm jobs of from one to five million Southerners, Negro and white, adults and children.

A group of economists in the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics has estimated 1,600,000. Sam Jones, former governor of Louisiana and close student of the spread of mechanization, has estimated five million.

For the Negro millions, displacement by machines may be enforced. For many in young and middle age groups, however, the machine will not need to shove very hard. A determination to leave the South grows steadily in many Negro minds.

### Industry Offers Hope

For the white millions who will be pushed off the farms a possible rapid industrialization in the South offers great hope for absorption in their own region.

Impacts of the same revolution, because of the wave of Negro movement out, will shake Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, Detroit, even as they shake the Mississippi delta. These cities are the favorite migration points of the Negro when he leaves the South. Terrific shortages of Negro housing in each of them makes each month's new arrivals from Dixie a threat to the delicate balance of race peace.

The farm machinery industry reports 2,000 new tractors arriving in Southern farms each month. Largely they are being used as replacements for war worn equipment. The conversion from mule power to tractor power as deliveries can be stepped up by the manufacturers will surpass even the dizzy wartime change. From 1940 through 1945 only a couple

of Southern states failed to increase the number of tractors on their farms by nearly 100 per cent.

### War Sped Mechanization

The rise in farm machinery used in southern states during the war years was spectacular. **FARM IMPLEMENT NEWS**, best informed journal in the implement industry, found underestimations averaging 20 per cent in its annual statistical issue for 1946. Corrections were made as reports from the new federal farm census came in.

An average time schedule for the change over of 60 per cent of the South's crop production to machinery—from estimates of ten of the nation's leading agricultural engineers—was ten years.

"The switch from mule power to tractor power on southern farms is the least heralded of all Dixie's widely publicized steps to farm machinery," reminds H. P. Smith, nationally known agricultural engineer at the Texas A&M experiment station. Smith would not be surprised at a shrinkage of 300,000 mule drivers' jobs in the first four years after the war.

### Cotton Pickers Are Here

Add to such changes the figure to be cut by the machine cotton picker—a tried and practical piece of machinery now on 50 southern farms. It has a displacement ratio of one machine operator to 40 to 60 human beings. Add the flame and mechanical weeders—with their displacement ratio of 30 to 40 hoe hands. Allow for cross cultivation to exert its power in the battle for weed control. Cross cultivation is a simple change in technique. Present cultivating equipment simply runs across instead of parallel to cotton or corn rows, uprooting enough weeds to save 65 per cent of hand hoe labor.

This is a part of the picture—the part that will strike the south's big acreages first. There's mechanization ahead for all sizes of farmers and most types of crops.

Only a major depression can slow the speed of this revolution in the South. Only indifference to the promise it holds for the good of

the nation and the South, and a resulting absence of direction, can convert its potential blessings into threats.

The lion's share of advance publicity has gone to a trio of flashy monsters, the machine cotton picker, the self propelled combine for rice, wheat, and other crops, and the sugar cane harvester.

### Machines Proven Workers

All three of these giant machines are well past the experimental stage. The cotton picker, alone, is not yet in mass production. Capacity of International Harvester Company's big new cotton picker plant in Memphis is 1,500 annually. Full production is anticipated by 1949. A single year's full production may cancel the farm jobs of from 60,000 to 90,000 southerners.

Warborn demands for increased production and labor shortages brought the machine age of agriculture roaring into the southland. In the space of five war years the production and harvest of sugar cane in Louisiana jumped 80 per cent of the distance from mule and human hand to complete machine production. Rice went half that distance. Rice machinery already has taken its toll of many thousands of farm jobs in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. The toll will rise.

Mechanical peanut and potato diggers soon may be in large scale use. Production of soybeans, oats, grain sorghum, and the whole family of small grains already is completely mechanized on many southern farms. Corn, wherever big acreages are grown in the south has become a partially mechanized crop. Use of the corn picker is increasing rapidly. All but the smaller wheat acreages in the South already are completely mechanized.

### Tobacco Machinery Coming

Two row planters, with only the actual dropping of the plants remaining a manual operation, are coming into wide use in tobacco and the truck crops. An experimental bean picker was used with some success this year in East Tennessee. Combines are being used in a rapidly spreading harvest of all types of beans or peas allowed to dry on stalk or vine. Practically half of the huge fresh greens acreage around Ft. Smith, Ark., now is harvested mechanically.

Today on many of the South's big farms the airplane has been accepted as a standard farm implement. Roaring at 100 miles an hour a few feet above the earth planes distribute insect poisons, anti-weed hormones, and fertilizers and plant all types of small grain

and grass seed. They spray with chemicals to knock off foliage in the cotton fields waiting for the machine picker.

Only a little more than half the anticipated total displacement of southern farm workers and their families is expected to take place on the larger farms. There are fewer than 40,000 owners or operators of more than 250 acres of cropland in all the South from Texas to Virginia. They were the first to begin the change to machinery. Generally speaking their soils are the more productive.

### Aid to Medium Farms

But it is on the medium size southern farm that the final scope of the mechanization of southern agriculture will be determined. He only began to catch up with the machinery parade during the war.

In six central Mississippi counties, where average farm size was well under 150 acres of cropland, the number of tractors increased by 200 per cent during the war years. The number of combine harvesters increased by 450 per cent. Similar spectacular increases were reported from counties where the figures happened to be available. By the time the 1945 census of agriculture finally is published in full, shifts just as dramatic will be revealed in most blocks of medium size farm counties from Texas to South Carolina.

Medium size farmers use almost as much sharecropper and tenant labor as do the big planters. They use more day labor. If they go to the machine they will displace almost as many. The smaller farmer and the medium size farmer probably will operate their own expensive machinery leading to better results than the big operator can hope for.

The big three of the farm implement industry, International, John Deere and Allis-Chalmers, say that they are devoting most of their research to machinery for the medium sized and smaller farmers. That is their volume market. Allis-Chalmers hopes to have in production in less than five years a machine cotton picker for the man with only 50 acres.

Even the smallest southern farmer—the five or 10 acre man, who doesn't own his mule—is likely to hire his plowing done by tractor. It will be cheaper.

King Cotton, traditional symbol of the South's wealth, is a tottering monarch. He can't wait quietly for mechanization to come. He must seek it speedily or perish.

If cotton is to remain the major source of income even for sharply reduced southern millions its price must be cut deeply. Also, its quality

must be standardized for each particular market.

Dr. C. T. Murchison, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, has been preaching the facts of life to frequently hostile ears in the cotton producing industry for some time now. "Cut the price—or synthetics competition will choke you to death"—that is the theme of Murchison, Dr. Paul W. Chapman, dean of Georgia's College of Agriculture and a growing block in state agricultural extension services.

A majority of the 53 large cotton producers interviewed in seven southern states saw price reductions as cotton's big hope. Only a handful of this group were willing to be publicly quoted on their opinions. Only two had written their congressmen that prices needed to drop.

"It just isn't natural for a man to say he's getting far too high a price for anything he sells," explained Oscar Johnston, president of the National Cotton Council.

All well informed cotton growers know this. Rayon and its baby sister synthetics, paper, and foreign produced cotton are breathing down Dixie cotton's neck. Its markets are challenged.

The war afforded a brief respite. But the long-term outlook for this sick southern crop is bad. It was bad enough recently to force the most spectacular price break suffered by a farm commodity in 10 years.

#### Rayon Cuts In Heavily

Why? Rayon sales in the United States this year were equal to 2,000,000 bales of cotton. Recent testimony before the house subcommittee studying cotton's ills indicated the industry plans production expansion to 3,000,000 bales within four or five years. Meanwhile paper grabs for cotton's bagging, towel, curtain, window shade, and handkerchief markets. Rayon's baby sister synthetics, often invented for a particular market, are grabbing too. Paper and these newer synthetics have a million bale slice of cotton's potential market. Five years from now they hope to enlarge this slice by another million bales.

United States consumption of Dixie cotton did increase during the war years 1940-45 to an average of nearly 11 million bales a year. It continued high in 1946. But chances for its staying that high are slim—even with the maintenance of prosperity—unless the price sharply falls.

Several southern cotton economists have developed a theory, that when a pound of cotton sells for more than 20 per cent under a pound of rayon, cotton's price gain becomes rayon's domestic protective tariff. Only with a 20 per cent price differential and a standardized product for different markets can cotton hold its own with most synthetics, they say.

#### Synthetics Hold Cost Margin

The research experts of the National Cotton Council are winding up a project now to find out what price differential cotton needs to hold present markets and have a fair show in the scramble for several new ones.

If the cotton economists, who hold to the 20 per cent differential theory, are right, 39-cent-a-pound cotton for the whole harvest season of 1946 would have encouraged the rayon industry's planners to figure on increasing projected plant expansions. With cotton down to 31 cents—after the terrific market break—rayon at 29 cents still holds

a tremendous advantage. Rayon advanced three cents early in November. But it was a careful advance. The industry was marketing all the rayon it could produce in war expanded plants. It would not be ready to grab another big chunk of cotton's markets until new capacity is completed. Then, if need be, rayon's price could drop again. All it needs is the increased production capacity to cash in on that advantage.

In 1946 cotton had the shortest crop in a generation. The country had piled up the largest demand for textiles in its history. Cotton's price depressing surplus carryover practically had disappeared. World demand was excellent and the United States was supplying the cash for the world to buy. Speculators almost always pass up a long-time trend in any market for excellent temporary prospects. In the face of all these bullish factors cotton's price caved in.

No wonder some of the longest heads in the cotton history are wondering—not whether mechanization is the thing—but whether mechanization will arrive in time to save cotton as a crop.

#### Must Change Over Rapidly

"Mechanization of the bulk of the crop in the quickest possible time and concentration of production in the rich delta areas of the South alone can permit the necessary price adjustments," says young Henry Gotcher, Clarksdale, Miss., planter. Gotcher is also one of 40 southerners, who've jumped into the farm machinery manufacturing business since the war's start. Today their principal product is the flame weeder. The South's necessity for machines may witness the development of its own sizeable farm machinery industry.

"Higher yields per acre will help some to cut costs," said Gotcher. "But the machine by eliminating labor—cutting it to a fourth or a fifth—is the real cost saver."

On the plantation of another young farmer, Price McLemore, near Montgomery, Ala., cotton was produced this year for eight cents a pound. The crop was made with machinery from soil preparation to harvest. The net cost of producing average pound of lint cotton for 1946 on southern farms will run more than three times that much. The estimate of dozens of county agents in every southern state runs over 20 cents.

McLemore, like Gotcher, a farm machinery bug, is the inventor of the flame weeder. He expects to shave the eight-cent production cost. The Hopsons, at Clarksdale, who have 15 machine cotton pickers at work on their plantation, and the Ohlendorfs at Blytheville, Ark., another highly mechanized big outfit, are above McLemore's cost figures.

But both plantations now are in shape to produce cotton on a price competitive basis with rayon. If all southern cotton producers were capable of making the same swing to mechanization and its production economies in the next 10 years, cotton's millions could forget rayon exists.

#### Many Ignore Warnings

As Dr. Murchison, Dr. Chapman, and others have discovered, some do not even want to know the change can be made. They don't want to hear how others have done it. They want to live on their plantations and their smaller farms with Negro or poor white doing the work. They want a government program for controlled acreage to

hold the cotton price up as markets shrink and cash subsidies to reinforce this price to parity.

That's why Brinkley Snowden, Memphis cotton man, recently took a going over from Chairman Steve Pace of the house subcommittee studying cotton. Snowden had bluntly declared that new acreage controls and new price subsidies would deliver cotton into her enemy's hands. When he added that the big planter and the medium sized cotton farmer, who could mechanize most effectively, should be given a subsidy free price to speed them along, all members of the committee hopped Snowden. The committee members knew, as did Snowden, that the big planter and the middle sized growers, if faced with the necessity of selling their product for half the present price, would mechanize in a hurry. They'd fire tenants and sharecroppers right and left. They'd cut production costs. A few would go broke in the process. Those would be the ones who did not want to listen to the exponents of mechanization. Many others would wind up, a year or two after their mechanization was completed, making larger profits than ever before. Cotton as a crop would be saved.

#### Politicians Handicap Progress

Face and his committee were concerned with the tenants and sharecroppers kicked so suddenly off the land. They were even more concerned with the smallest grower of cotton, a hill or thin coastal plain farm operator, who also owns his own farm.

All but the poorest tenants on the big delta farms get almost a bale of cotton to the acre off the 10 or 12 acres they share crop. Many of Congressman Pace's constituents, land owners in the vicinity of Americus, Ga., get less than 150 pounds off each cotton acre. Yet cotton is their living. With the price cut to a level competitive with rayon those farmers' scrawny living would disappear.

As many of these cotton farmers probably would be forced off their own farms by cotton's price cut to protect its markets as would be forced off the plantations. There are better than 250,000 of these small cotton farm owners. Ten years ago there were half a million. But they have been diversifying at a terrific rate. At least half of the small owners completely dependent on cotton for a living 10 years ago now have from one to five cash crops more important than cotton.

Many county agents wonder whether the 250,000 still left completely dependent on cotton for income can learn to make the change. Will they be forced off the land along with the tenants and sharecroppers?

Johnston, the cotton council president, and one of the biggest planters in the South, says "No—they won't." He insists that even with the mechanization of large acreages and price cuts room will be left for "hundreds of thousands" of the more efficient small producer—with the best land.

The county agents say that—with the price cut and mechanization general among the big boys—only those little fellows who can hire tractors, machine pickers and weeders on a custom basis or purchase them cooperatively with other little fellows can hope to stay in.

Farm tenancy, which has received more national attention than all other southern problems, today is nose diving to the bottom of the problem list.

"The downward trend of tenancy

is as spectacular as the rise of mechanization," says Dr. Paul Taylor, nationally famous agricultural economist at the University of California. "The trends are intimately associated. With each new sweep of mechanization tenancy will decline further."

Two other powerful factors were at work from 1940 through 1945 to reduce southern tenancy. The first was the migration of farm workers to war industry's high wages. It was selective. It carried off the farm first the man agriculture rewarded least. The second was the drive for farm ownership which national prosperity always stimulates.

The 1945 census of agriculture for the southern states showed how rapidly tenancy and sharecropping are moving out of the problem picture.

Of the 1,449,000 tenant families on southern farms in 1940 one out of every five and a half had ceased to be tenants in 1945.

Census figures showing where these farm folk went are lacking. But the best estimates available from southern university agricultural statisticians showed less than 40,000 bought farms. War boom prices for their farm products, high wages for off the farm work, and Farm Security Administration backing enabled them to become owners.

Less than 25,000 simply changed their status from tenants to farm day laborers. For these the process was simple. They ceased to make their own crops. But they became machine operators for the boss on a daily wage and continued to live in their tenant houses.

Dr. Taylor, who has written widely on the problems of the displacement of the Okies and the Arkies, and also has spent many months studying southern problems, warns of this shift from tenancy to day labor status. "Mechanization usually knocks the tenant or sharecropper loose from his tie with the land," he said.

"The tenant may go to work for his old boss at wages much higher than the net income his crop once brought him," he added. "But it's only a step from a farm wage hand to a migratory farm worker for thousands of ex-tenants. And tenancy by comparison may be a stable, satisfying, profitable life."

#### Many in War Industry

Most of the other tenants who dropped off the census rolls left the South entirely, migrating north and west to high wages in war industry. These tenants in only a few cases were displaced by farm machinery. But machinery was employed to replace them to keep production levels high. Certainly machinery cancels their chance to return to the old farm jobs. Their flight from the farms also has given machinery opportunity to prove itself on thousands of farms, where at the beginning of the war it was barely known.

For the future, mechanization is expected by students of the tenant problem to act as a displacing factor. Dr. Taylor has charts showing how it has displaced tenants, sharecroppers, year around wage hands, and even migratory workers in California and Arizona.

Judging from the census figures race appeared to determine in large measure how closely southern farmers stuck to their tenant's jobs from 1940 through 1945. This is not the case. The census shows that one out of every four white tenant families left southern farms, while only four per cent of the

Negro tenant families left. The contrast also was great in the departure of sharecroppers. The sharecropper is the lowest form of tenant. He can offer the landlord only his family's hand labor. One out of every three white croppers quit this hard life during the war. Only one out of every ten Negro croppers quit.

#### Upset Old Statistics

This is significant because the figures upset a 20 year trend that saw the white family falling down agriculture's economic ladder more rapidly than the Negro.

A net loss of Negro tenant farmer and sharecropper families of only 20,000 for the war period was reported by the census. This census fact does not completely support the claim of many race relations experts that for the first time the southern Negro migrant has learned to make the long hop direct from farm to big city in the north or far west. Sociologists have protested that the Negro leaving the South moves first from farm to small town, then to larger southern city, and finally a third move carries him to the big city outside.

The question is important. A quick long jump migration of Negroes after mechanization begins to displace workers in the South will transmit the full impacts of the changeover directly from southern farm to the big city outside. The slower process, if generally followed, would cushion the shock for the metropolitan areas.

#### Negro Migration Small

The migration out of the South during the war years is now generally estimated at 750,000 Negroes plus 50,000 Negro servicemen, who couldn't take it at home when they got out. If only 20,000 tenant families dropped off the census totals for the war period, the part direct migration of rural Negroes played could be assumed to be small.

But the writer interviewed 112 heads of rural Negro families in six southern states. Only 40 of these families had failed to send at least one young adult member all the way out of the South during the war years.

If conditions in these 112 families were fairly typical, it may be assumed that the 673,000 Negro families on southern farms sent more than 400,000 of their young people to the great cities outside during the war years. Against a total migration of 750,000 the number who came directly from the farms in one long hop is significant. The rural southern Negro has learned the way out.

#### Farm Tenancy Decreases

E. S. Morgan, Southeastern regional director for the Farm Security Administration, is greatly heartened by the terrific decreases in farm tenancy in the South during the past five years. But his efforts to tie the tenancy decrease to the increase in farm ownership are only partially convincing.

A total of 259,000 families went out of the business of being tenants in the entire South in the five years. But only 163,700 new farm owners appeared in the South on the census books. A large number of these were part time farmers who bought small acreages around Southern cities to live on while working in war jobs.

FSA's splendid accomplishment of helping 19,000 former tenants and sharecroppers to become owners in the four states of Morgan's region, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and South Carolina, ought to be good news to the nation. The other

three southern FSA regions helped 20,000 additional farmers to ownership.

#### Some Tenants Buy Lands

Morgan based his progress of the tenant up to landlordship estimates on such figures from the 1945 farm census: Colbert County (Tennessee Valley, Northwest Alabama), owners increase from 754 in 1940 to 1,054 in 1945, while tenants dropped from 1,263 to 854; Habersham County (Northeast Georgia), owners increased from 644 to 901, while tenants decreased from 626 to 500.

Similar figures may be collected from practically every state in the South. But most of the county agents interviewed expressed doubt that more than one fifth of the tenants who left may have appeared later in the list of 163,000 new farm land owners.

FSA's progress with displaced persons throughout the South is one of the most heartening factors in any examination of the problems raised by large scale and swift agricultural mechanization. One day this excellent agency, frequently criticized by northern and southern reactionaries, may be eagerly grasped after by conservatives of the Far West, Midwest and East hoping to save their cities from severe racial jams.

Migration off southern farms of a million Negro adults and children and as many more whites can be a net social and economic gain for the nation. Liberals and most conservatives today agree on this fact. The people will be moving off land that, with difficulty, supported their annual per capita income ranging from Mississippi's \$202 to Florida's \$472 in 1940, last year of near normal farm crop prices.

"If mechanization is the instrument that brings the migration, lightening pressure on the land of the South, the gain to the nation will be greatly increased," said Dr. Clarence Dorman, director of Mississippi's agricultural experiment stations. Dr. Dorman is chairman in charge of 12 ably staffed committees of experts soon to complete a series of studies of Dixie's agricultural problems.

Dr. Dorman's opinion is supported by P. O. Davis, director of Alabama's Extension Service, and by the great body of the South's agricultural leadership. "If mechanization moves people away from a meager living to a better opportunity off the farm and provides those remaining doubled or trebled incomes, it can't be bad for anybody," said Davis.

Migration from the farm to war industry and the service trades of hundreds of thousands of southerners from 1940 through 1945 is credited with the huge lift in per capita incomes of Dixie's people. Mississippi's rose to \$556 and Florida's to \$996. Tennessee's went from \$317 to \$813. An accompanying first step in the mechanization of southern agriculture sustained increased farm production so that—despite huge labor losses—the full benefit of crop price increases was reflected in the rising level of general income.

#### Migrants Doubled Income

The income increase of the additional hundreds of thousands who left the South during the period was almost double that of the increase within the region, according to a nationally known southern economist.

The value to the nation of this migration during a boom period clearly is demonstrated. Even during a depression, when opportuni-

ties to live decently on southern land shrink faster than opportunities in the cities outside, the South's migrants have gained for themselves. The same economist estimates that the movement outside the South during the depression period 1930-40 resulted in rapid doubling of income for many of the 425,000 Negroes who left them. Part of the increase was represented by a differential in relief payments. The increase became spectacular as the late thirties brought recovery to the nation.

John Steinbeck's Okies and Arkies, two years after their arrival in California, were earning nearly three times larger incomes than they had on home farms two years before depression and drought drove them off.

T. Lynn Smith, Louisiana State University's well known population expert, reminds us that "by no means will the migration off the land be a net migration out of the South."

#### Manpower Being Multiplied

Mechanization of the harvest of sugar cane, rice and cotton multiplies the harvesting power of one man by as much as 30 times, according to figures collected by Louisiana University. Mechanization of weed control accomplishes the same miracle of extending a single man's use to agriculture. The mere changeover from single row mule power to two-row tractor power—frequently the change is to four-row tractor power—allows one man to do the work of four and a half men.

These savings in manpower, of course, will drive men off the farm—millions of them, and their women and children too. A part of the savings will be absorbed in price cuts that will enable cotton and other Southern crops to hold their markets in competition with synthetics and the farm products of other regions.

But there still will be a vast residue of savings that will go into increased income for the man remaining on the farm. On one of the most highly mechanized farms of the Mississippi Delta income of tractor drivers, combine harvester operators and machine cotton picker drivers is more than three times that of the average tenant producer of cotton in the delta.

#### Workers' Condition Improved

The cash income is in wages. But the machine operator is furnished free a modern farm cottage with electric lights and running water. He has free refrigeration locker storage. Feed and pasturage for his hogs and cows are free and he has a large garden space. In addition the children of machine operators on this plantation spend an average of 60 days longer in school each year than the children of the average farm tenant in the surrounding area. Not a single child of high school age has been allowed by parents living on this plantation to drop out of school in more than five years.

"This is not charity on my part," declared the planter. "It is good business. In order to keep the type of labor I need to operate my machinery efficiently and hold down repair and replacement bills I've got to do it."

Dozens of county agents agreed that this pattern of improved living standards will be general in southern farm regions furthest advanced toward mechanization in a very few years.

Farm agencies of the southern states have estimated that more than forty million dollars has been

spent for new housing on the South's mechanized farms since the beginning of 1940. Farmers had to spend the money to hold the type of labor machine operations required.

#### Industry To Absorb Surplus

A host of jobs for migrants off the farms will be afforded in southern industry and the service trades by the huge increase in income for those remaining on the farm. One farm implements manufacturer has economists at work compiling impressive figures to demonstrate mechanization's tremendous ability to create new jobs for those it displaces.

Southern industry expanding at a rate as rapid as that of the past 10 years may be able to accommodate with jobs the bulk of southern whites forced off southern farms. At present rates of expansion the Negro also will get a fair employment break in particular types of industry—timber products, chemicals, fertilizers, and steel.

Preference, of course, will go to whites. No national fair employment practices legislation could alter this preference substantially, informed Negro leaders agree. CIO and AFL with a terrific organizing job ahead of them in the South will be too busy to make more than token efforts toward racial living parity for many years, their southern leaders say.

But the more the expansion rate of southern industry is accelerated the better will be the employment opportunities for all—Negro and white. With increased employment opportunities larger numbers of Negroes will choose to stay south after they have left the farm.

#### Negro May Stay South

Race relations experts interviewed in big cities north and west agree with most southerners on one fact. Every incentive to expanded industrialization in the South will tend to reduce the size of their problem that has grown steadily for years mushrooming during the war. "The officials of eastern and midwestern states seeking before the U. S. Supreme Court to defeat a fairer freight rate for the South might with profit look to the consequences of their victory," said an Urban League executive in Chicago.

"Any road block to slow southern industrial expansion can backfire way up here in Detroit," said Detroit City Council President George Edwards, a former Texan. Edwards is one of the leaders in Detroit's bogged down campaign for more housing for Negroes.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture has a plan for encouraging the mechanization of southern farming and using it as an instrument to remove pressure of too many millions on the South's land. It recognizes the value to the nation of the migration of many off Dixie farms. But at the same time it would seek to spare Detroit, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and a dozen other big cities the brunt of a pellmell flight of millions from southern farms.

The B. A. E. plan, known as the Wickard plan, because its only public proponent was the former Secretary of Agriculture, is hidden far away in a dusty corner now, a child with no father to acknowledge or speak well of it. The plan was shelved from fear of southern congressmen who wanted nothing of government planning for southern agriculture—not even with a sugar coating of government cash. That was when cotton was pushing 40

cents and indexes of all farm prices were threatening to spill off the top of graphs.

The plan calls for extensive federal credits to aid mechanization, finance the enlargement of farms to spread its benefits, a tremendous restoration program for southern soils, and subsidies for diversification away from cotton and other single cash crops.

It also calls for gradual withdrawal of federal props to cotton prices to strengthen with price advantages that sick crop's fight to hold and expand its markets.

Maximum federal assistance would be afforded southern farm workers to fit them with skills for the efficient operation and maintenance of farm machines. Vocational education to equip with industrial and trades skills those choosing to leave farms for factory or service trades employment elsewhere in the South or outside also would have government encouragement. No cotton picker displaced by a machine would be kicked off the farm without a chance to ready himself in advance for the change.

Most important of all provisions of the plan—all possible federal assistance, including a completely unaltered schedule of freight rates, could be afforded southern industries their own lusty expansion efforts.

Under the plan lies on a shelf. It assumes the reemployment in the South of 1,600,000 displaced farm workers—likely casualties of 10 years of mechanization, whether it is planned or not.

Its initial annual costs would be only twice that of the recent cotton program congress soon will be asked to revive. Its costs would taper to nothing in a few years. A revived program of cotton acreage controls and price subsidies can only hope for progressive cost increases as its very success in maintaining prices would slowly strangle cotton's markets.

Cities outside the South likely to receive the heaviest weight of any new migration off southern farms—enforced or voluntary—are too busy today with their own problems to face the prospect of new ones.

Heading their list of present problems is the task of absorbing, without new race riots that would shame them before the nation, a wave of wartime migration from Dixie.

No wonder a dozen race relations experts throughout the West and North offered a harried "I hope you're wrong" to a southern newspaper reporter, who told them of a new migration ahead.

They were interested in news of the mechanical revolution on southern farms and the casting adrift of large blocks of southern Negroes

and whites from their moorings to the soil.

Detroit, Chicago, Los Angeles, Oakland, San Francisco, recipients of the lion's share of the wartime out-migration of southern Negroes, all were visited to gather a picture of their ability to absorb new southern hordes leaving the farms.

The picture was important. A poll of 112 Negro field workers, including a few small land owners on farms of six southern states, showed that more than 80 planned to leave the South, if they quit farming. Of this number 20 preferred small southern towns and cities as a place to start life over and 36 preferred the cities of the West Coast. Eight of the remainder were drawn, for various reasons, to Detroit, eight to Chicago. Seven would prefer a group of cities ranging from New York to Indianapolis, and one was saving money for a truck farm in Michigan.

#### Many Save 'Moving Money'

Despite quick expenditures of the bulk of war-swollen earnings on the farm, more than 50 of those interviewed claimed to have saved "moving money" to take them where they wanted to go—"jest in case." Many families of cotton pickers earned as much as \$150 a week during cotton harvest seasons from 1943 through 1946.

What haven awaited them at the end of the long hop? How were things on Fillmore Street in San Francisco, South Central Street in "L. A.," Hastings in Detroit, and Cottage Grove and South State in Chicago?

The reporter, anxious to hear how denizens of these streets reported them to be, read two dozen letters offered him by their country kin back in the delta lands: "A nice apartment with twin beds in both bedrooms—just for privacy; 'a little crowded here, but we could take you and the youngest children in, and Mamie could take the oldest boy, if he talks to you that mean again; "You can get a job here paying \$50 or \$60 a week any old time, and we can help you find a place to live once you get here and make up your mind what you want." That was the way the letters read.

#### Letters Encourage Migration

These letters, and a million a month like them, lied pitifully, bravely, almost insanely, to the folks back home. "It's only what the migrant, white and black, Irish and Italian, has been writing home ever since there was a mail service," explained a prominent University of Chicago sociologist.

But these letters coupled with the constant needling of the northern press, Negro and white, newspaper and popular magazine, could be full of trouble for author and distributor as well as recipient. A

majority of the southern Negroes interviewed on the land from which they took their meager livings, a larger and more vehement majority than ever before, is convinced that life in the South offers no hope. This majority is equally certain that life two or three thousand miles away is heaven on earth.

That is why the mechanization of southern agriculture may not force a million Negroes off Dixie farms in the next 10 years. Mechanization may barely be able to catch up with them as they leave voluntarily, many southern farm leaders believe.

#### Los Angeles Catches Bulk

"Arrival of another 10,000 Negroes here in the next year or two, unaware of the hardships faced, unaware of their responsibilities as citizens, conscious only of the privileges and the big money they can demand could make life hell for all of us in Los Angeles . . ." The speaker was Hugh J. McBeth, Los Angeles Negro attorney. He is a conservative, one of Gov. Earl Warren's regular advisers on race problems. "Housing in Los Angeles is so short that it would take many millions of dollars to house decently the Negroes already here," he said. "I mean hundreds of millions," he added. "Restrictive covenants that seek to exclude Negroes from all white districts are being challenged by the pressure for shelter growing every day. Communists are at work to weld sections of my people, already under pressure from their own numbers and the housing shortage, into belligerent groups. A terrible situation could develop in Los Angeles without the addition of other thousands of Negroes from the South as a precipitating factor."

#### McBeth Sees Hopes

McBeth has hope for the Negro in California, if incoming migration is not too heavy, and there can be a distribution of the numbers into agriculture and away from the big cities.

"The Negro coming to California apparently hasn't any desire to try his fortunes on the farm," explained C. E. Goodall, assistant secretary of the California Farm Bureau. "There are jobs for many of them at good pay, if they showed a willingness to work and to learn."

But the Negro, escaping from farm work in the South, apparently will have no part of it anywhere else without the pressure of increased urban unemployment, or an educational program, or some yet undeveloped racial penalty in the cities.

He has stayed off the farm in Illinois, in every other state visited outside the South. He prefers Detroit or Chicago or Gary.

#### Housing Creates Frictions

It is difficult to make comparisons between tinderbox housing sit-

uations and other symbols of racial tension in the West Coast cities and similar symbols in the Midwest's big cities. Everywhere enraged white property owners, probably coached by hometown Tamagades, are beginning to resort to bombs, burning crosses, firing houses. They becoming increasingly restless as the pressure for a roof forces Negroes to seek homes outside the teeming urban black belts.

In Detroit, Mayor Jeffries, harassed by a continuing influx of Negroes intensifying an already tense situation, is accused by some race relations groups of deliberately evading civic responsibility for new housing for Negroes. His accusers say he hopes, by sitting tight on new housing, to discourage additional migration. The mayor's associates deny the charge and insist the mayor is doing all he can to push new construction of housing for all races.

Still wondering how the 1943 race war could have come to their city, Detroiters generally, Negro and white, especially those in organized groups, are determined to "wish their way" away from another one. A recent article in a national magazine describes accurately how little they have done toward easing housing pressures and how these pressures grow more intense each week.

#### Chicago Presses For Housing

Chicago has one advantage even over Detroit. It has busy on the problem of race relations and its various aspects more than 400 associations, leagues, foundations, councils and just plain committees. A handful of valiant and intelligent leaders of these groups have sought to hold the Kelly machine's feet to the fire on housing, the big sorespot, for years. The size of their accomplishment is dwarfed by the growth of the problem of Negro housing. Chicago "enjoyed" an estimated population increase of 109,000 from 1940 through October, 1946. Seventy-five thousand of these new citizens were Negroes giving the city a total Negro population estimated at more than 350,000.

Meanwhile, the Kelly machine, which at least said it wanted to ease race tensions and believed new housing would do more than anything else, is down and may go out.

San Francisco, because conditions in the other cities are so bad, appears to be a few inches further back from fierce race outbreaks. Its Fillmore district Negro slums housing is certainly the finest looking—on the outside—of any Negro slum in the nation. Four floors, including basement, behind each of these pre-earthquake house fronts are jammed each month with a few more Negro families. New beaver board partitions unseen from the street stretch the housing capacity.

Those houses won't stretch to hold another thousand. Each partition thin as is beaver board cuts down the space.

# Bills Designed To Protect Rights Set For Congress

EVER DIE *By Elton Fax*

87 YEARS AGO 12 YR. OLD  
WILLIAM E. MATTHEWS TOOK  
OVER THE DUTIES OF HIS  
FATHER. HE WAS BORN  
BALTIMORE, MD., AND  
HE 21 HAD TRAVELED  
THE SOUTH OF THE EAST  
IN AN AGENT OF THE  
MUSEUM, A  
DURING THE

## Says Disappointment Faces Most Migrants

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (ANP) — The number one problem facing many northern and west coast cities is what to do with further migrations of Negroes from farms

in the south. Already swollen by wartime influxes from the south, these cities are in no condition to provide for increasing numbers of migrants. The results can be only bitter disappointment and violent racial clashes as the whites resist the encroachment of Negroes seeking a roof for their heads.

These are the conclusions reached by Nat Caldwell, reporter for the Nashville Tennessean, after an 11-week tour in the south and cities to which southern labor migrates. In the course of his travels, he interviewed hundreds of people from race relations experts to the proverbial man-on-the-street.

### IN "MOVING MOOD"

Although it is true that mechanized inventions on southern farms will displace large number of workers, both white and colored, many of the latter seem in a "moving mood" despite any mechanical revolution. Considerable numbers have saved "moving money" to be on the safe side "just in case." The saving was made possible by the relatively high wages received by cotton pickers during the harvest seasons from 1943 through 1946.

Interviews with 112 Negro field workers, including a few small landowners on farms in six southern states, revealed the interesting fact, states Caldwell, that more than 80 planned to leave the area if they are displaced by machinery or just take a notion that they want to go elsewhere. Twenty of this number expressed a preference for small southern towns and cities to make a new start. Others 36 had their eyes on west coast cities. Eight each were thinking in terms of Detroit and Chicago, and seven indicated a desire for various cities ranging from New York to Indianapolis. One was saving money for a truck farm in Michigan.

### RESTLESSNESS TRACED

Caldwell traced much of this restlessness and willingness to leave the south to such factors as constant agitation by the northern press, Negro and white, both newspapers and magazines, the conviction that life in the South "offers a hope" and the strong pull of letters from relatives in the north painting glowing pictures of the opportunities waiting to be uti-

COMPLETES CO  
INFORMATION  
General Willston  
mandant of Carlisle  
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## MRS. ELEANOR BELIEVES B

WASHINGTON, (NNPA)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, in "My Day," her column, last Saturday declared her belief that Senator Theodor Bilbo "is unfit for service in our great legislative body in a democratic country."

Commenting on news that the two Democratic members of the Senate campaign in a subcommittee which

ized. Letters to the folks do states Caldwell, often assures as follows: apartment with twin bed bedrooms—just for private crowded here, but take you and the young men in, and Mamie could oldest boy, if he talks to Oscar again." "You can get here paying \$50 to \$60 a old time, and we can help a place to live once you and make up your mind want."

Commenting upon the letters, a University sociologist explained not only what the migrant, black, Irish and Italian, writing home ever since a mail service."

Instead of mechanization a million Negroes farms within the next the inventions may have some speed to keep up Negroes who will leave v concludes Caldwell.

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Secretary of the Na-  
for the Advance-  
People, in articles  
the New York Herald  
ates the appointment  
isan, bi-racial, non-  
irreproachable com-  
investigate the American  
Government in Germany.  
not state how he would  
a committee appointed-  
by executive fiat or thru  
on. But his proposal is im-  
d. In the first place, it  
be impossible to have both  
partisan" and "non-politi-  
committee at one and the same

President Truman is opposed to  
investigation of the American  
Military Government in Germany.  
agrees with Secretary of State  
James F. Byrnes that such an inves-  
tigation might hurt American  
prestige abroad.

If the President were to create  
such a committee by executive order  
recommendations for its mem-  
bership would come from the War  
Department which, in this in-  
stance, has an interest in any in-  
quiry which may be undertaken.

The American Military Govern-  
ment in Germany and mat-  
ters of policy affecting col-  
ored troops come under How-  
ard C. Peterson, the Assistant Sec-  
retary of War. If the American  
Military Government has been bad-  
ly conducted and if treatment of  
colored soldiers in Germany has  
been such as to contribute to their  
delinquency, the blame ultimately  
rests with the War Department.

Moreover, the War Department  
already has conducted its own in-  
vestigation. The Army Inspector  
General made an investigation and  
report in which he established  
that venereal disease, motor acci-  
dents and court martials were high-  
er among colored troops than  
among white troops and that there  
was a reluctance among junior of-  
ficers commanding colored troops to  
deal vigorously with derelictions.

The biggest weakness in the crea-  
tion of an investigatory commit-  
tee by executive order, however, lies  
in the fact that it would lack pow-



# To Protect For Congress

## Says Disappointment Faces Most Migrants

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (ANP) The number one problem facing many northern and west coast cities is what to do with further

migrations of Negroes from farms in the south. Already swollen by wartime influxes from the south, these cities are in no condition to provide for increasing numbers of migrants. The results can be only bitter disappointment and violent racial clashes as the whites resist the encroachment of Negroes seeking a roof for their heads.

These are the conclusions reached by Nat Caldwell, reporter for the Nashville Tennessean, after an 11-week tour in the south and cities to which southern labor migrates. In the course of his travels, he interviewed hundreds of people from race relations experts to the proverbial man-on-the-street.

### IN "MOVING MOOD"

Although it is true that mechanical inventions on southern farms will displace large number of workers, both white and colored, many of the latter seem in a "moving mood" despite any mechanical revolution. Considerable numbers have saved "moving money" to be on the safe side "just in case." The saving was made possible by the relatively high wages received by cotton pickers during the harvest seasons from 1943 through 1946.

Interviews with 112 Negro field workers, including a few small landowners on farms in six southern states, revealed the interesting fact, states Caldwell, that more than 80 planned to leave the south if they are displaced by machinery or just take a notion that they want to go elsewhere. Twenty of this number expressed a preference for small southern towns and cities to make a new start, whereas 36 had their eyes on west coast cities. Eight each were thinking in terms of Detroit and Chicago, and seven indicated a desire for various cities ranging from New York to Indianapolis. One was saving money for a truck farm in Michigan.

### RESTLESSNESS TRACED

Caldwell traced much of this restlessness and willingness to leave the south to such factors as constant agitation by the northern press, Negro and white, both newspapers and magazines, the conviction that life in the South "offers hope," and the strong pull of letters from relatives in the north painting glowing pictures of the opportunities waiting to be util-

COMPLETES COURSE  
INFORMATION SCHOOL  
General Williston B. Palm  
mandant of Carlisle Barrac  
sylvania, presents certifi  
Master Sergeant Cyril A. E  
Ft. Lewis Washington, dur  
cent graduation ceremonies  
first enlisted men's class  
Army Information School.

## MRS. ELEANOR BELIEVES BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—  
(NNPA)—Mrs. Eleanor Roose  
velt, in "My Day," her syndicated  
column, last Saturday declared her  
belief that Senator Theodore G.  
Bilbo "is unfit for service in a  
great legislative body in a great  
democratic country."

Commenting on news reports  
that the two Democratic members  
of the Senate campaign investigat-  
ing subcommittee which held

ized.  
Letters to the folks down home,  
states Caldwell, often contained  
passages as follows: "A nice  
apartment with twin beds in both  
bedrooms—just for privacy;" "a  
little crowded here, but we could  
take you and the youngest chil-  
dren in, and Mamie could take the  
oldest boy, if he talks to you that  
mean again;" "You can get a job  
here paying \$50 to \$60 a week any  
old time, and we can help you find  
a place to live once you get here  
and make up your mind what you  
want."

Commenting upon the nature of  
the letters, a University of Chic-  
go sociologist explained that "It's  
only what the migrant, white or  
black, Irish and Italian, has been  
writing home ever since there was  
a mail service."

Instead of mechanization forc-  
ing a million Negroes off the  
farms within the next 10 years,  
the inventions may have to show  
om speed to keep up with the  
Negroes who will leave voluntari-  
cludes Caldwell.

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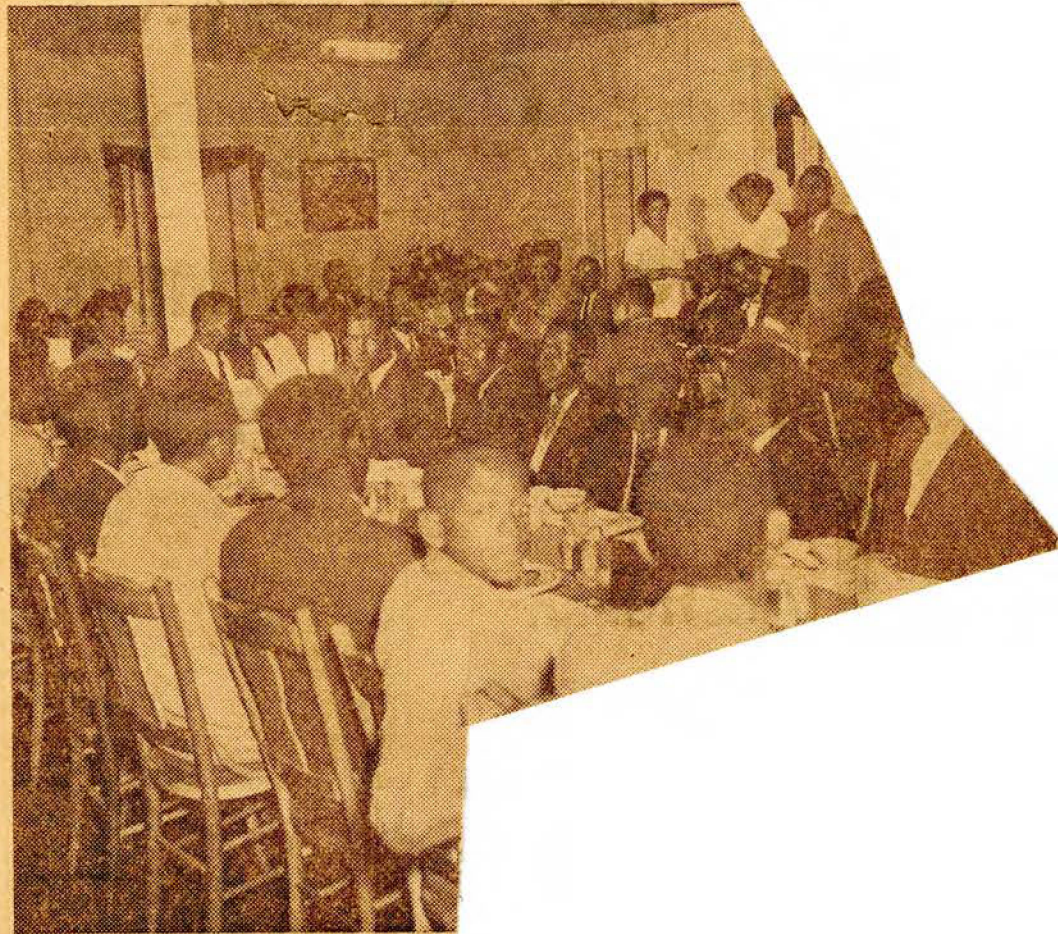
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## Howard Ramblers Enjoy



ATLANTA, Ga. — ( S N S ) —  
**FETE HOWARD RAMBLERS**  
**WITH ANNUAL FOOTBALL BAN-**  
**QUET** — After a successful grid  
 campaign, the David T. Howard  
 Ramblers were delightfully enter-  
 tained with the annual Football  
 Banquet, which was held at the  
 swanky Frazier's Cafe Society. The  
 principal speakers were Leslie C.  
 Baker, coach and instructor in  
 Physical Education, Booker T.  
 Washington High School and A. J.  
 Lockhart, director of athletics, at  
 Morris Brown College. R. M. Tay-  
 lor, chairman of the Howard Ath-  
 letic Committee served as toastmas-

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eral recruiting officers. The pay  
 and benefits beat anything you  
 can find in civilian life, plus the  
 travel and experience. You might  
 check at the offices in any of the  
 following cities, if you want more  
 dope:

Columbia, Charleston, Green-  
 ville, Florence, Walterboro, Sum-  
 ter, Aiken, Orangeburg, Spartan-  
 burg, Rock Hill, Anderson and  
 Georgetown.

## DILLON NEWS

DILLON, S. C.—Mr. and Mrs.  
 Frank Bethea visited relatives  
 and friends in Dillon and Lum-  
 berton before returning home at  
 Washington, D. C. . . . Mr. Ed-  
 ward Means was a Christmas vis-  
 itor at the home of Mr. George  
 Leach, and Mrs. Janie Page vis-  
 ited her mother and sister, Mrs.  
 Dorothea Whittington, whose  
 husband has been very ill for  
 some time.

Pvt. Johnny O. Rogers and J.  
 C. Rogers are visiting relatives at  
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### SETIME RULES

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 the brass tops agree.

all the talk you hear  
 e Army wanting volun-  
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 in a recruiting office and  
 "sign me up." While the  
 oes seek some 40,000 men  
 ch as replacements, it is re-  
 g that all men who come in  
 either by the volunteer or  
 listing while in service route  
 ass satisfactorily two exami-  
 ons, aimed at screening out  
 ersirables. While not difficult  
 he average high school student  
 person with the equivalent of  
 ight years of schooling, these  
 sts show whether the man fits  
 or not..

And the Army isn't stopping  
 with just being careful in select-  
 ing new men. It is anxious to rid  
 itself of the loud, boisterous sol-  
 dier—the fellow who misbehaves  
 in public and, the fellow who is  
 in the Army against his will. Why  
 it may soon begin to tell a fellow  
 when his hitch is up, "don't ever  
 come back" or "come back when  
 you want to."

The Army has a second reason  
 for its careful selection, the IS  
 says. Times have changed and so  
 have many things the Army does  
 and uses. Radar, the Atom Bomb,  
 Jet Propulsion, Rockets, for ex-  
 ample, require degrees of intelli-  
 gence and specialization not here-  
 tofore required. Why the use of  
 dehydrated and frozen foods even  
 require cooks who know or can  
 be taught how to prepare them  
 properly. Besides, the Army plans  
 intensive training of its men from  
 now on and it wants as much in  
 its favor from the beginning as is  
 possible to get out of the average  
 GI-Joe. The Army of 1947 is an  
 Army of Research. It knows that  
 taxpayers aren't going to accept  
 a million-man army too much  
 longer; when it must cut, it wants  
 an outfit highly trained and com-  
 mitted to the finest traditions of  
 America's biggest Armed Force.

But don't feel tough, son. If  
 you want to get in, it wants you.  
 It believes you'll be prouder of a  
 highly developed Army, operating  
 like a highly developed business,  
 oo. But don't let anybody fool  
 you that a GI in the uniform of  
 his new outfit is just a so and so.

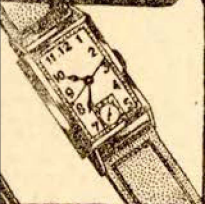
In South Carolina, some 600  
 men a month are sought. They  
 are not restricted or broken into  
 special groups. "All we



brothers when they were in heyday. Marcell hails from hern University in Louisiana. re he was a member of A. W. ford's national championship

he other Negro member of the id is George Crow of Indiana. se hustle and sharp shooting ops. He stands 6 ft. 4 in. and ghs 220 lbs. and uses it all to d advantage.

# INS



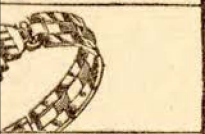
**MEN'S 15 JEWEL SWISS WATCH**  
Sweep-hand. Radium dial. Water-proof. Guaranteed. Accurate. No. N-55 Price 20.75



**10K Gold PICTURE RING**  
Insert any photo  
Diamond Ring Beautifully engraved gold  
maize chip Beautifully engraved gold  
bands. Sim- color metal.  
-56 9.98 No. N-58 95c



**Beautiful Identification Bracelet**  
Engraved free. For ladies or men. Sturdy. Handsome. No. N-20 Price 1.58



**LADIES' 7 JEWEL WATCH**  
Guaranteed engraved gold color metal case. Perfect time keeper. 10.10K gold filled band. No. N-18 \$19.75

3444, Chicago, Illinois

Union, 27-30, Virginia State, 27-34; and Virginia Union and Shaw in a triple meet by 27 points to 28 for Union and nothing for Shaw, which failed to place.

Hampton lettermen and "numeral" men were:

Lettermen: Harvey Chambers, Hubert Gates, (both captain and captain-elect for 1947, John Little, John, Garrett Love, James Richardson, Philip Rooks, Alphonzo Taylor, Philip Dashiell (manager).

Numeral men: Clifford Hardwick, Samuel W. Harris, George Jones.

## Three Blazers Get Home In Louisiana

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—(CNS)—Immediately following their last performance at the Adams Theatre in Newark, the three Blazers, Hollywood's own trio formed of Johnny Moore, Charles Brown and Eddie Williams, boarded an A-bound plane for home, arriving there a few days before Christmas.

## PROF. PETE'S Mathematics Quiz



	<b>ADD</b>	
101		959
378		947
369		279
475		600
011		475
<hr/>		
	<b>SUBTRACT</b>	
745		804
740		001
<hr/>		
768		312
687		102
<hr/>		
957		784
321		111

The correct answers for the foregoing problems are: addition, 1334, and 3260; subtraction, 005, 803, 081, 210, 636 and 673.

## FOR SALE

**FOR SALE**—Two full-blooded tan hound puppies, both males, eight months old. Run well. Price \$15.00 each one. 32. nine shot automatic pistol in shooting condition. Price \$25.00. One 20-gauge bolt action six shot practically new. Price \$25.00.

John Lane  
Robbins, North Carolina  
R. 1, Box 55

**USED ARMY RAINCOATS**—In good serviceable condition. Send no money. Pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. \$2.00 each. Sharon Raincoat Company, Sharon, Tenn.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**BE A DETECTIVE—WRITE**  
N. R. WAGNER, 125 W. 86th St., N. Y.

**STOP FALLING HAIR**—Gordon's Glory Fast hair dressing \$1.00 per box shampoo - cream 50c; pressing gloss, 50; Letter Salve, 50c **GORDON PRODUCTS**, College Station, Box 81, New York City 30

**BORROW BY MAIL**. Loans \$50.00 to \$300.00 to employed men and women. Easy, quick. Completely private, confidential. No endorsers. Repay in convenient monthly payments. Details **FREE** in plain envelope. Write State Finance Company, Southern Surety Bldg., Dept. G-69, Des Moines, Iowa.

**HOW DO WE DO IT:** A full pint of the finest Hair Tonic and wash, send for free sample and Agents terms to Gem Supply Co., Onalaska, Wis.

Write Your Name in Beautiful Sparkling **RAISED LETTERS** that look and feel like expensive engraving. With any writing pen and a package of **GOLDEN RAYS**, it's easy to add that distinctive, aristocratic appeal to your  
**STATIONERY - BOOK PLATES INVITATIONS - ANNOUNCEMENTS GREETINGS, etc.**  
\$1 Postpaid. Cash or Money Order **POWELL, Box 221 WARRENTON, N. C.**



# Race Migration Poses Problem For Big Cities, Writer Says

By ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The number one problem facing many northern and west coast cities is what to do with further migrations of Negroes from farms in the south. Already swollen by wartime influxes from the South, these cities are in no condition to provide for increasing numbers of migrants. The results can be only bitter disappointment and violent racial clashes as the whites resist the encroachment of Negroes seeking a roof for their heads.

These are the conclusions reached by Nat Caldwell, reporter for the Nashville Tennessean, after an 11-week tour in the south and cities to which southern labor migrates. In the course of his travels he interviewed hundreds of people from race relations experts to the proverbial man-on-the-street.

Although it is true that mechanical inventions on southern farms will displace large numbers of workers, both white and colored, many of the latter seem in a "moving mood" despite any mechanical revolution. Considerable numbers have saved "moving money" to be on the safe side "jest in case." The saving was made possible by the relatively high wages received by cotton pickers during the harvest seasons from 1943 through 1946.

## PLAN TO LEAVE SOUTH

Interviews with 112 Negro field workers, including a few small landowners on farms in six southern states, revealed the interesting fact, states Caldwell, that more than 80 planned to leave the south if they are displaced by machin-

ery or just take a notion that they want to go elsewhere.

Twenty of this number expressed a preference for small southern towns and cities to make a new start, whereas 36 had their eyes on west coast cities. Eight each were thinking in terms of Detroit, and Chicago, and seven indicated a desire for various cities ranging from New York to Indianapolis. One was saving money for a truck farm in Michigan.

Caldwell traced much of this restlessness and willingness to leave the south to such factors as constant agitation by the northern press, Negro and white, both newspapers and magazines, the conviction that life in the South "offers no hope," and the strong pull of letters from relatives in the north painting glowing pictures of the opportunities waiting to be utilized.

## MAY NEED INVENTIONS

Instead of mechanization forcing a million Negroes off the farms within the next 10 years, the inventions may have to show some speed to keep up with the Negroes who will leave voluntarily, concludes Caldwell.

One possibility of relieving the tension was not viewed with too much enthusiasm, and that was the distribution of Negroes in the agricultural areas away from the cities. C. E. Goodall, assistant secretary of the California Farm bureau, expressed the opinion, writes Caldwell, that "The Negro coming

The YMCA has been serving railroadmen since 1877 when the first Railroad YMCA was organized in Cleveland, Ohio.

to California apparently hasn't any desire to try his fortunes on the farm.

Meanwhile, race relations experts and interested citizens generally are doing what they can to speed up the building of homes and are keeping their fingers crossed as angry white property owners in various cities resort to bombs, burning crosses and burning houses.

## Elect Grand Master For Penn. Masons

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—(ANP)—Magistrate Hobson R. Reynolds was elected grand master of Pennsylvania Masons when the 131st annual session of Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge convened at Scottish Rite Cathedral last Monday and Tuesday.

Memorial services were held at Tindley Temple Methodist Church in a pre-convention session. The services were in memory of 91 members who died during the Masonic year.

Joseph W. Givens, grand master, gave an account of the year's work.

Visitors included grand worthy matron and cabinet, Deborah Grand Chapter, Order of Eastern Star; James A. Jackson, 33rd New York City; Grand Master Oscar Carrington and Clarence R. Burton Jr., grand warden, Delaware; Grand Master Stewart M. Mann, Edward T. Bowser, Deputy Grand Master A. B. Cooper Jr., grand warden, New Jersey.

There were 350 in attendance and 108 lodges represented.

## Nation's Lawyers To Confer At Howard

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NPA)—Representatives of bar associations throughout the nation have been invited to attend a nationwide conference of lawyers to be held at Howard University Jan. 25 for a discussion of civil rights legislation in the Eightieth Congress.

The conference is being called by the National Lawyers Guild.

# Former Says Disappointment and Strife Await Southern Migrants to Cities North and West

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—(ANP)—The number one problem facing any northern and west coast city is what to do with further migrations of Negroes from farms to the south. Already swollen by wartime influxes from the south, these cities are in no contention to provide for increasing numbers of migrants. The results can be only bitter disappointment and violent racial clashes as the whites resist the encroachment of Negroes seeking a roof for their heads.

These are the conclusions reached by Nat Caldwell, reporter for the Nashville Tennessean, after an 11-week tour in the south and cities to which southern labor migrates. In the course of his travels, he interviewed hundreds of people from race relations experts to the proverbial man-on-the-street.

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Letters to the folks down home, states Caldwell, often contained passages as follows: "A nice apartment with twin beds in both bedrooms—just for privacy," "a little crowded here, but we could make you and the youngest children in, and Mamie could take the oldest boy, if he talks to you that mean again," "You can get a job here paying \$50 to \$60 a week any old time, and we can help you find a place to live once you get here and make up your mind what you want."

Commenting upon the nature of the letters, a University of Chicago sociologist explained that "It's only what the migrant, white and black, Irish and Italian, has been writing home ever since there was mail service."

Instead of mechanization forcing a million Negroes off the farms within the next 10 years, mechanical inventions may have to show some speed to keep up with the Negroes who will leave voluntarily, concludes Caldwell.

Whatever the reason for leaving the farm, the problem presented to the cities on the receiving end remains the same. Neither is the problem viewed with alarm by whites only. Hugh J. McBeth, Los Angeles Negro attorney and one of Gov. Warren's regular advisers on all race problems, is quoted by Caldwell as saying that the "arrival of another 10,000 Negroes here in the next year or two, unaware of the hardships faced, unaware of their responsibilities as citizens, conscious only of the privileges and the big money they can demand, could make life hell for all of us in Los Angeles. Referring to restrictive covenants and communist

agitation among Negroes, McBeth foresaw "a terrible situation" brewing.

One possibility of relieving the tension was not viewed with too much enthusiasm, and that was the distribution of Negroes in the agricultural areas away from the cities. C. E. Goodall, assistant secretary of the California Farm bureau, expressed the opinion, writes Caldwell, that "The Negro coming to California apparently hasn't any desire to try his fortunes on the farm. There are good jobs for lots of them at good pay, if they showed a willingness to work and to learn." Unless unforeseen pressures develop, Negroes will continue to avoid the farms in California just as they have in Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, New York and the other northern and western states.

Meanwhile, race relations experts and interested citizens generally are doing what they can to speed up the building of homes and are keeping their fingers crossed as angry white property owners in various cities resort to bombs, burning crosses and burning houses.

## Three Ask \$30,000 In Suit Against Cafe

OAKLAND, Cal.—(ANP)—Discrimination practiced by a local restaurant was the subject of a \$30,000 damage suit filed by three Negroes in Alameda county Superior court here last week. The suit was filed through Alameda county NAACP by Mr. and Mrs. Harry R. Payne and Jewel Brown, and is directed against the Covelle club.

The charges are that on Nov. 5, the Paynes' daughter went to the club with another girl and was told by a waitress she could not buy anything. When she told the waitress she was only waiting for another girl, she was asked to wait outside.

Payne, who is director of the De Femery USO, went to the club following the incident and was refused service on the grounds that the restaurant was a private organization. When he questioned the manager about joining the club, he was told that the club had 400 members "and we don't want any more."

Mrs. Payne, accompanied by Jewel Brown, representative of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car porters, visited the club on Nov. 23, and was also refused service because she had no "membership card." They were told that the restaurant catered to members only.

A telephone call to the manager late that same day brought the information that the club definitely did not cater to members only, but that it reserved the right to refuse service to anyone. To her question as to whether such was not a bit unusual for California, the manager was said to have replied, "Not for the kind of place we run."

## Dr. N. H. Humphreys Calls 'Lower House'

CHICAGO.—Dr. N. H. Humphreys, Kansas City, Mo., president of the "Lower House," a volunteer conference of ministers and laymen, has called the "Lower House" to meet at Jackson, Tenn., Wednesday morning, Jan. 8, "in a special session of great importance." According to Dr. Humphreys, "Business of great and far-reaching importance will be brought to the attention of the meeting."

One of the major items on the agenda, Dr. Humphreys says, will be the report of "The Fact Finding Committee," headed by Dr. J. C. Anderson, Shreveport, La. Sessions are to begin at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning in the auditorium of the CME publishing house. A large attendance is expected, due to attention and interest centering around the Bishops' Council which meets on that same day.

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**COMING UP**

The people out in Illinois approved a bill in the last November elections that provides for the payment of \$10 a month to veterans for active duty on this side of the Golden Gate and \$15 a month for service on the other side, with a minimum payment of \$50. In other words, you've got to get \$50 if you served honorably, and you get ten bucks for each month served no matter how many you served. The catch: The machinery for paying off the bonus has not been completely set up yet but you can get full information from the Division of Veterans Service at 516 East Monroe Street, Springfield, Illinois.

Michigan passed a bonus amendment to its state constitution last November similar to the one passed by Illinois, with the exception that the Michigan bonus law puts a \$500 ceiling on the amount that can be paid a veteran.

Both Michigan and Illinois stipulated that in case of the death of an eligible veteran the next of kin may be paid the sum to which the veteran was entitled.

The Illinois bill provides for a payment of \$900 to the next of kin regardless of the length of service, if the death was service-connected.

For additional information on Michigan's bonus law write the Michigan Office of Veterans Affairs at 415 W. Michigan Avenue, Lansing, Michigan.

Rhode Island approved a bonus for veterans in the November elections but as yet the state has not decided what the bonus will be except that to the next of kin of eligibles the payment will be \$200.

The New York bonus law which comes up this year provides for payment of \$50 to \$250 (according to the type and length of service) to New York veterans of World War II.

The amendment which passed the state legislature last March must be approved by the legislature in 1947 and then be submitted to a referendum vote in the elections of November, 1947. If you guys up there ratify it, the state will start paying off in 1948.

Mrs. Ana Rosenberg, chairman of the New York State Veterans Service Committee at 11 West Forty-second street, New York City, can give you any other dope that you want on the Empire State bonus law.

**AS MAINE WENT???**

The boys up there in Maine have no bonus to look forward to. A proposed law to give all veterans a flat sum of \$150 was defeated at a general election last September.

**ATTY. ROY LOWE**

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(If the maximum rent date is March 1, 1942, or earlier, the quota month is June 30, 1942. If maximum rent date is after March 1, 1942, but prior to July 1, 1943, the quota month is June 30, 1943. If maximum rent date is after July 1, 1943, the quota month is the 30-day period ending on the maximum rent date). (2) Highest number of rooms rented at any one time by the week (3) Highest number of rooms rented by the month ending June 30, 1946. (4) Highest number by weekly term during the month ending June 30, 1946. (5) How many rooms rented or offered for rent. And a check upon the services, equipment and privileges furnished.

**READ**

New York hadn't been particu-  
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"I win!" shouted Ralph triumph  
came on the midnight train!"

Mrs. Brown rushed out to the  
enfolded her daughter in an amp  
embrace. "Margaret! Why child, yo  
Your face is as black as coal."

Margaret withdrew herself from  
arms and looked at the two of  
"Well, if it isn't asking too much,  
this? Not a week end in Philadelphi

Ralph took her bag and magazin  
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a mince pie that you'd come on  
train."

"And what, exactly, are you doin  
"Margaret!" chided her mother.

"I invited myself. A surprise  
then I wanted to talk to your Dad  
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claimed. "Look at the little red bo  
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### COMING UP

The people out in Illinois approved a bill in the last November elections that provides for the payment of \$10 a month to veterans for active duty on this side of the Golden Gate and \$15 a month for service on the other side, with a minimum payment of \$50. In other words, you've got to get \$50 if you served honorably, and you get ten bucks for each month served no matter how many you served. The catch: The machinery for paying off the bonus has not been completely set up yet but you can get full information from the Division of Veterans Service at 516 East Monroe Street, Springfield, Illinois.

Michigan passed a bonus amendment to its state constitution last November similar to the one passed by Illinois, with the exception that the Michigan bonus law puts a \$500 ceiling on the amount that can be paid a veteran.

Both Michigan and Illinois stipulated that in case of the death of an eligible veteran the next of kin may be paid the sum to which the veteran was entitled.

The Illinois bill provides for a payment of \$900 to the next of kin regardless of the length of service, if the death was service-connected.

For additional information on Michigan's bonus law write the Michigan Office of Veterans Affairs at 415 W. Michigan Avenue, Lansing, Michigan.

Rhode Island approved a bonus for veterans in the November elections but as yet the state has not decided what the bonus will be except that to the next of kin of eligibles the payment

bonus law which comes up this  
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t must be approved by the legi-  
nd then be submitted to a ref-  
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# Writer Says Disappointment and Strife Await Southern Migrants to Cities North and West

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—(ANP)—

The number one problem facing many northern and west coast cities is what to do with further migrations of Negroes from farms in the south. Already swollen by wartime influxes from the south, these cities are in no condition to provide for increasing numbers of migrants. The results can be only bitter disappointment and violent racial clashes as the whites resist the encroachment of Negroes seeking a roof for their heads.

These are the conclusions reached by Nat Caldwell, reporter for the Nashville Tennessean, after an 11-week tour in the south and cities to which southern labor migrates. In the course of his travels, he interviewed hundreds of people from race relations experts to the proverbial man-on-the-street.

Although it is true that mechanical inventions on southern farms will displace large numbers of workers, both white and colored, many of the latter seem in a "moving mood" despite any mechanical revolution. Considerable numbers have saved "moving money" to be on the safe side "jest in case." The saving was made possible by the relatively high wages received by cotton pickers during the harvest seasons from 1943 through 1946.

Interviews with 112 Negro field workers, including a few small landowners on farms in six southern states, revealed the interesting fact, states Caldwell, that more than 80 planned to leave the south if they are displaced by machinery or just take a notion that they want to go elsewhere. Twenty of this number expressed a preference for small southern towns and cities to make a new start, whereas 36 had their eyes on west coast cities. Eight each were thinking in terms of Detroit and Chicago, and seven indicated a desire for various cities ranging from New York to Indianapolis. One was saving money for a truck farm in Michigan.

Caldwell traced much of the restlessness and willingness to leave the south to such factors as constant agitation by the northern press, Negro and white, both newspapers and magazines, the conviction that life in the South "offers no hope," and the strong pull of letters from relatives in the north painting glowing pictures of the opportunities waiting to be utilized.

Letters to the folks down home states Caldwell, often contain passages as follows: "A nice apartment with twin beds in both bedrooms—just for privacy," "a little crowded here, but we could take you and the youngest children in, and Mamie could take the oldest boy, if he talks to you that mean again," "You can get a job here paying \$50 to \$60 a week any old time, and we can help you find a place to live once you get here and make up your mind what you want."

Commenting upon the nature of the letters, a University of Chicago sociologist explained that "It is only what the migrant, white or black, Irish and Italian, has been waiting home ever since there was mail service."

Instead of mechanization forcing a million Negroes off the farms within the next 10 years, mechanical inventions may have to show some speed to keep up with the Negroes who will leave voluntarily, concludes Caldwell.

Whatever the reason for leaving the farm, the problem presented to the cities on the receiving end remains the same. Neither is the problem viewed with alarm by whites only. Hugh McBeth, Los Angeles Negro attorney and one of Gov. Warren's regular advisers on all race problems, is quoted by Caldwell as saying that the "arrival of another 10,000 Negroes here in the next year or two, unaware of the hardships faced, unaware of their responsibilities as citizens, conscious only of the privileges and the big money they can demand could make life hell for all of us in Los Angeles. Referring to restrictive covenants and communis-

agitation among Negroes, McBeth foresaw "a terrible situation brewing."

One possibility of relieving the tension was not viewed with too much enthusiasm, and that was the distribution of Negroes in the agricultural areas away from the cities. C. E. Goodall, assistant secretary of the California Farm Bureau, expressed the opinion writes Caldwell, that "The Negro coming to California apparently hasn't any desire to try his fortunes on the farm. There are good jobs for lots of them at good pay if they showed a willingness to work and to learn." Unless unforeseen pressures develop, Negroes will continue to avoid the farms in California just as they have in Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, New York and the other northern and western states.

Meanwhile, race relations experts and interested citizens generally are doing what they can to speed up the building of homes and are keeping their fingers crossed as angry white property owners in various cities resort to bombs, burning crosses and burning houses.

## Three Ask \$30,000

# AME Zions Inaugurate Cavalcade

CHICAGO—(ANP.)—A group of leaders of the AME Zion church left here Saturday enroute to the Pacific coast where, forming a cavalcade, they will study the needs and potentialities of their church in the west.

Included in the group were Dr. T. Medford of Washington, secretary of foreign missions; Dr. B. Shaw of Wilmington, N. C., secretary of home missions, pensions and relief; Dr. C. W. Lawrence of Greensboro, N. C., secretary of church extension, and Dr. James W. Eichelberger of Chicago, secretary of Christian education. The party will also include Mrs. Medford, Mrs. Shaw and Miss Frances Adkins, office secretary of the home missions department. Among the points to be visited are Los Angeles, San Diego, Merced, Sacramento, Vallejo, Fresno, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle. The group will report on its findings and make recommendations to the bishop's meeting which will convene at Oakland, Jan. 15-19. Arriving in Los Angeles on New Year's day the party has reservations for the Tournament of Roses and the Rose Bowl football game and arrangements have been made for them to visit the major moving picture studios.

the prize of tomorrow. We must press forward, forgetting the mistakes of yesterday. Our shortcomings, our dislikes and disappointments. Everything which is behind should be forgotten. We must reach for the things which were before, leading to the prize which is our ultimate goal. The prize is predicated upon love, faith, determination and a resolve to win. Not tomorrow, but today. It is here, use it to love, serve, honor and respect.

## Painful BUNION Helped Quickly!



When Fairyfoot is applied, see how quickly pain stops, and your bunion gets smaller. Enables you to wear proper shoes. Ready for instant use. Tested and proven since 1897. Now new, faster formula works quicker, better than ever.

**FREE TRIAL** Write today for **FREE TRIAL TREATMENT.**  
FAIRYFOOT, 1223 So. Wabash Ave.  
Dept. P-1 CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

## HIDE AWAY GRAY HAIR with SLICK-BLACK



FOR  
MEN  
AND  
WOMEN



LARGE  
BOX

50¢

PLUS TAX

AT ALL DRUG STORES

## PUT YOUR HEART INTO THIS BIG OPPORTUNITY

AND TAKE OUT  
EASY MONEY



Your heart will be happy—your pockets will hold more money—enjoy lucky days the Lucky Heart way. Men and women everywhere are cashing in easy money every day. You can too—just show folks the big Lucky Heart line of cosmetics, medicines, household needs. We tell you how, send you everything you need. Make every day pay day. Write today for free samples, free beauty book, and agent's offer free. Lucky Heart Co., Dept. P-Q-25, Memphis, Tenn.



FREE SAMPLES

Message of Cheer to  
the Sick



**\$30,000 BUILDING**—This \$30,000 building, located on New York Boulevard in Jamaica, N. Y., was recently purchased by William Fraser, outstanding realty man. Mr. Fraser's business will occupy the ground floor, and the top floors will be converted into professional offices for Jamaicans.

**Dixie Writer Says:**

# SOUTHERN MIGRANTS CREATING PROBLEM

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—(ANP)—The number one problem facing many Northern and West Coast cities is what to do with further migrations of Negroes from farms in the South. Already swollen by war-time influxes from the South, these cities are in no condition to provide for increasing numbers of migrants.

The results can be only bitter disappointment and violent racial clashes as the whites resist the encroachment of Negroes seeking a roof for their heads.

**11-WEEK STUDY**

These are the conclusions reached by Nat Caldwell, reporter for the Nashville Tennessean, after an 11-week tour in the South and cities to which Southern labor migrates. In the course of his travels, he interviewed hundreds of people from race relations experts to the proverbial man-on-the-street.

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**EYE NORTH, WEST**

Twenty of this number expressed a preference for small Southern towns and cities to make a new start, whereas 36 had their eyes on West Coast cities. Eight each were thinking in terms of Detroit and Chicago, and seven indicated a desire for various cities ranging from New York to Indianapolis. One was saving money for a truck farm in Michigan.

Caldwell traced much of this restlessness and willingness to leave the South to such factors as the South to such factors as constant agitation by the Northern press, Negro and white, both newspapers and magazines, the conviction that life in the South "offers no hope," and the strong pull of letters from relatives in the North painting glowing pictures of the opportunities waiting to be utilized.

—BILBO MUST GO!—

## Hampton Sets Religious Week

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va. Religious emphasis week at Hampton Institute will take a new turn this year, when not just one but seven leaders come to the camp Jan. 5-10 to conduct a week of meetings, discussion groups

# Disappointment, Racial Strife Await South's Migrant Workers To North, West; Says Writer

Nashville, Tenn., January 7—(ANP)—The number one problem facing many northern and west coast cities is what to do with further migrations of Negroes from farms in the south. Already swollen by wartime influxes from the south, these cities are in no condition to provide for increasing numbers of migrants. The results can be only bitter disappointment and violent racial clashes as the whites resist the encroachment of Negroes seeking a roof for their heads.

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Instead of mechanization forcing a million Negroes off the farms within the next 10 years, the inventions may have to show some speed to keep up with the Negroes who will leave voluntarily, concludes Caldwell.

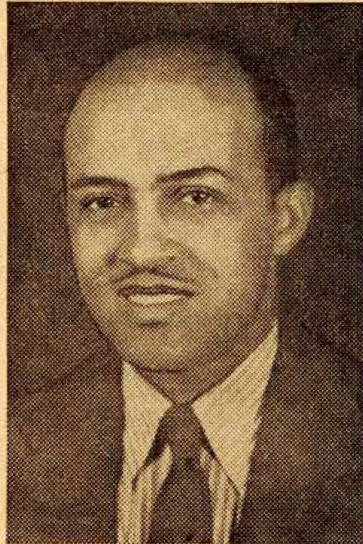
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Meanwhile, race relations experts and interested citizens generally are doing what they can to

speed up the building of homes and are keeping their fingers crossed as angry white property owners in various cities resort to bombs, burning crosses and burning houses.

## Awarded Fellowship



Dr. E. Perry Crump, Assistant Professor of Pediatrics at Meharry Medical College, was awarded a Research Fellowship in Pediatrics by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Dr. Crump's \$4,000 fellowship, of which \$1,000 is for laboratory expenses, enables him to continue his graduate studies at Minnesota University. The March of Dimes makes it possible for the National Foundation to award scholarships and fellowships for training in the treatment of infantile paralysis victims.

## '47 March Of Dimes To Be Held Jan. 15

The 1947 March of Dimes, a plug of the never-ending fight against infantile paralysis, will be held Jan. 15 to 16 in Nashville, Tennessee, announced by Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

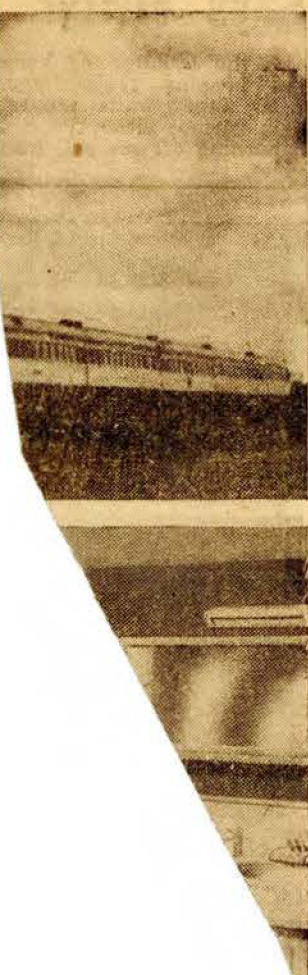
The need for funds, O'Connor said, has never been so acute since the nation emerged from the worst epidemic of infantile paralysis in its history. The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, a national organization founded in 1925, has been at the head and center of the fight against this disease.

"United States Service figures show that in 1946, O'Connor said, an epidemic of infantile paralysis struck the United States, which was the first time in its history. The disease was the most devastating epidemic ever known in every one of our states. Science has not yet found a cure, still being tested on those who are maximally paralyzed. It is never known how many will ever be cured."

"The 1947 March of Dimes, which was held in 1946, was the most successful in the history of the organization. It raised more than \$10,000,000 for the fight against infantile paralysis. It is the only organization that has ever raised so much money for a single cause."



...ming Bird and



### Candlelight Service At Leland College Impressively Held

Leland College at Baker, Louisiana, celebrated Christmas with an impressive Candlelight Service under the joint sponsorship of the Department of Music and the Department of Religion. The service was held in the Luke Allen Memorial Chapel.

The program was divided into two sections. The dramatic narration from memory, of Henry Van Dyke's "The Other Wise Man" by Miss Jessie Marie Anderson constituted a part of section one. Section one also included the singing of several Christmas solos by Mr. Christopher van Rogers, tenor; and a group of Christmas spirituals by the Leland College Male Quartette under the direction of Rev. Henry Bradford, Jr., Dean of the Chapel.

Section Two included the singing of several of the best loved Christmas carols by the congregation. This section climaxed the Christmas observance with the singing of excerpts from George F. Handel's "Messiah". The re-lighting of the candles by the vested College Choir preceded the recessional. The choir also rendered an antiphonal benediction.

The other soloists in the "Messiah" were Mesdames Ardessa Prophet, and Dorothy S. Richardson, Soprano and Contralto, respectively, and members of the faculty. The Scriptural background of the nativity was read by Reverend Albert Teno, Jr., a student in the department of religion. The service was under the direction of Miss Nell R. Lane, Director of the Music Department. She was assisted by Rev. Bradford who was the accompanist for the college choir and head of the Department of Religion.

The President of the College, Dr. J. M. Frazier announced his evaluation of the service as the most impressive Christmas Service during his administration.

### WAGGAMAN, LA.

Mrs. Alice Shelby, Agent

Christmas was enjoyed by the members of the housewife club. Refreshments were served and the members enjoyed the service.



St. John B. C. Rev. H. Leonard is Social Club held Sunday morning. Year prayer was held, refreshments were present. Mr. ... to Miss Margam, La. and ... of West-

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### Break Ground For Lafon Old Folks New Home

Bishop R. N. Brooks, Resident Bishop of the New Orleans Area of the Methodist Church, Central Jurisdiction, will break the ground Sunday afternoon, Jan. 12, for the new and modern Lafon Protestant Old Folks Home. The ceremonies are scheduled to take place out near the St. Bernard Project on the site, two city squares, now owned by the home. The time is scheduled to be at 3:30 o'clock.

The new undertaking has been made possible by special funds raised by the five conferences of the New Orleans Area, under the leadership of Bishop Brooks, and with a special grant of \$50,000 from the Board of Hospitals and Homes of the Methodist Church, Chicago, Ill. It is scheduled to cost around \$125,000 when completed. Rev. C. O. Greene, the new superintendent, announces that in case there is rain, the ceremonies will take place at the Community Center there at the St. Bernard Project.

In addition to the main building, the plan calls for 10 small cottages, which might be used for aged couples. There is also in the plan the construction of a church in that community which will administer the spiritual services needed to the home and also the community.

### HARVEY, LA.

Elizabeth Burns, Agent

Mr. Charles Pedescleaux, a life-long resident of this town, deacon of the Evening Star B. C., and secretary of the Men Lion Social Aid and Pleasure Club, expired on Dec. 22. Funeral services were held in Abend, La. with Rev. John Francis, Jr., delivering the sermon. Mrs. Ida G. Carter rendered a solo; Miss Audrey Lane was accompanying pianist.



Mrs. Lorean Moore, the former Miss Edna V. Garrison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Garrison, is visiting here.

Mmes. Mary and Ethel Hayes, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. James Hayes, Sr., are among the out-of-town visitors here.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cole, Sr. and daughter, Jessie Lee of Dallas, Texas, arrived home for the holidays. Mr. Cole is the son of Mrs. Levy Battle and the late Mr. Eddie Cole.

Miss Elizabeth D. Burns visited in Thibodaux, La. for the Christmas holidays. On her visit, she was highly entertained at the home of her mother, Mrs. Celestine Warfield, her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Reed, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Alphonse Williams.

The double marriage ceremony of Miss Theresa Williams and Mr. Jeff W. Monroe, Des Moines, Iowa, and Georgette Williams and John Johnson of Gray, La., was held on Dec. 25 at the Morning Star B. C., with Rev. Shermom Washington officiating. Attendants for Mr. and Mrs. Monroe were Misses Elizabeth Burns, Omay Williams; Messrs. Denver Meades and Joseph Rohellia. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson's attendants were Miss Elizabeth Robertson and Mr. Ulysses Lagarde. Little Marion Tony was flower girl; J. Winston, Jr., ringbearer. The brides were given in marriage by their father, Mr. Alphonse Williams.



## PLANNING MEANS CHANGE

Address by Walter H. Blucher  
Executive Director, American Society of Planning Officials  
before the Commonwealth Club of Cincinnati  
February 23, 1945

When Stanley M. Rowe, in December of last year, invited me to address the Commonwealth Club and suggested that I talk about the broad needs of a master plan, I didn't say no. I didn't give a negative reply, because I welcomed the opportunity to come to Cincinnati and address this Club, but I did insinuate rather broadly that I wouldn't talk on the subject that he had suggested. I said that I doubted very much if I could make any great contribution to Cincinnati by merely describing the elements of a master plan, such as highways, recreation, housing, zoning, etc. I said I would be glad to come if you would like to have me talk on the basic factors which must be considered in the development of a master plan. It seems to me that the kind of master plan your planning staff develops depends upon the kind of community Cincinnati wants to be and is going to be. And so I expressed a willingness to talk about some of the things that must be taken into account in reaching those decisions.

Cincinnati has a long history in planning, and I thought I had the right to assume that the members of the Commonwealth Club are familiar with the needs for planning and the results that might be achieved therefrom. Some of you here may remember that the planning movement got an active start in this city in 1917 with the creation of the United City Planning Committee, which was started by some 30 civic and welfare organizations. It was led by the late Alfred Bettman, who has made a greater contribution to planning in this city and this country than most people will ever realize. Alfred Bettman goes into my book as one of the great modest and unsung heroes who devoted a very considerable part of his life to the improvement of his community and others in the United States. This Committee was responsible for the appointment of the City Plan Commission in 1918, but even though the Commission was appointed, the city made no appropriation that would have permitted the organization of a staff. The United City Planning Committee sought funds from the Community Chest, and the directors of the Chest, although unwilling to appropriate money from the general fund for this purpose, were willing to place the Committee on the contribution list with the understanding that all money expressly marked for city planning would be turned over to the city for that purpose. Some \$115,000 was raised in that fashion, and in 1922 the city made a contract with the Technical Advisory Corporation for the preparation of a comprehensive city plan to cost \$90,000.

In 1925 the City Council of Cincinnati adopted the master plan which had been prepared by the Technical Advisory Corporation. It was the first major city in the United States to adopt such a plan, and interestingly enough, few other cities in the country have followed in your footsteps through the official adoption by council of a master plan. With the adoption of the master plan, the United City Planning Committee went out of existence and left the planning function to the official planning agency. I am sure that those responsible for the plan of 1925 did not consider that a master plan, once made, was fixed forever. I am sure that Alfred Bettman and others in this community believed that a master plan should be a living document, growing and changing as the years went on.

Just the other day I got out a copy of that plan of 1925 and found that its 18 principal chapters ran all the way from community development, zoning, subdivisions and housing, through transit, and down to an immediate program to meet deficiencies.

The adoption of this plan was important to Cincinnati. What is more important, however, is the extent to which the recommendations were carried out. To what extent has this report of 20 years ago influenced and directed the development of Cincinnati and the surrounding area? How much better is Cincinnati today for having had such a report? In other words, how effective has it been? Isn't that, after all, the most important question? How effective has your planning program been in providing you with a better city, and are you satisfied with the city as it exists today, after 20 years of planning? I don't think it would be presumptuous for me to say that most of the people in Cincinnati are not satisfied with their existing community. If they were, you wouldn't be embarking upon a new program to bring the master plan up to date, a program which is going to cost you a considerable sum of money. If the plan of 1925 didn't influence community development and didn't provide you with the kind of city you want, was it because (a) the plan itself was defective, technically, or shortsighted; or was it because (b) the plan was not kept up to date; or was it because (c) the plan was impractical; or, more important, was it because (d) the people of Cincinnati didn't believe sufficiently in the report or in planning to want to do the things that were necessary in order to make it the kind of city you desire?

If this plan, which came out of the efforts of many united organizations and which was prepared by one of the most competent planning organizations in the country at the time, didn't sufficiently influence the proper development of Cincinnati, do we have any right to infer that the new master plan that you are now preparing will have any better effect upon community development? To put it bluntly, I want to know whether you are preparing a master plan because you honestly believe that something ought to be done to improve this community and because you intend to do something about it, or are you preparing a master plan simply because it is the fashionable thing to do nowadays?

I am not saying that your plan of 1925 was a failure - it decidedly was not; nor are you condemning it because you are bringing your plan up to date in your present program. I am saying that after 20 years you don't have the kind of community that most of the people want. Were there some shortcomings in the planning program of the last 20 years that we ought to examine? Did you expect too much from this plan? Was there community participation in its preparation and real community interest in seeing that it was carried out? Were the citizens of Cincinnati willing to make the basic decisions that must be made before any plan for community development can be carried out?

It is those basic decisions that I would like to discuss. I hope I will be forgiven if I say that I have very little interest at the present moment in any physical plan that you may be thinking about for the Cincinnati metropolitan area. I spent a good many years of my life doing physical planning on a narrow basis, and I know the limitations and shortcomings of such a program. I know something of the mistakes we have made and I would like to avoid them in the future. The wisest planner may think he knows what is good for the city or for its citizens, but that knowledge isn't of much value unless the citizens know what they want and what they can have and what the costs will be and what the alternatives are if they don't do certain things.

Let's take a brief look at Cincinnati before I ask you to weigh some of the basic factors that must be considered.

It is an old habit of mine to try to learn something about any community I visit. In normal times, when I had people on my staff who could do research, the information I gathered was accurate and fairly complete. These days, with the complete disappearance of my research staff, my information may be dangerously superficial and even inaccurate. When I looked at the list of members of the Commonwealth Club, I saw the names of a number of industrialists and familiar names of

well-known industries. I assumed that Cincinnati is what we might call an industrial town - that is, a town where the major part of the employment comes from occupations in manufacturing industry. I found that this is not true.

Apparently I have reached the stage in life when I ought to be wearing bifocal glasses, but I have resisted that change. The figures on employment in Cincinnati which I obtained in my office did not agree with figures available in the Research Section of the Cincinnati Planning Commission. I therefore discarded my own and used theirs. In 1940 there were 198,000 employables in the city of Cincinnati, with 170,000 working. Fifteen per cent of the people capable of work and wanting work were thus unemployed in that year. Thirty-two per cent of those employed were in manufacturing industry, while roughly 55 per cent were in the various professions, clerical, sales, or other services. Checking against my own figures for 1930, it appears that the employment situation in Cincinnati was better in 1930 than it was in 1940.

Fortunately, I was able to check with figures published by the Regional Plan Association of New York in a bulletin issued a week ago. That bulletin listed manufacturing employment in the city of Cincinnati in 1929 at 63,637, and in 1939 at 52,847. For the area outside of the city, manufacturing employment was listed at 45,187 in 1929, and 34,537 in 1939. In the Cincinnati area, therefore, you had a decline in manufacturing employment in the 10-year period from 1929 to 1939 of 21,000. Irrespective of whose figures you take, the situation was decidedly unhealthy.

I don't know what the story is for 1945. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has made a number of important surveys of critical industrial areas, showing employment in 1943. Cincinnati apparently was not considered critical enough to be included in that survey, at least to date. I did discover some figures on employment in Hamilton County during 1943. Manufacturing employment in the County increased from 90,000 in 1940 to 153,000 in 1943. This was an increase of 63,000 persons in manufacturing industry. The population of the County, however, increased by 30,000 during the same period. I immediately asked, where did the additional workers come from? That is something you must know before you can make plans for the future of Cincinnati. I asked what is going to happen to the 30,000 persons employed at the Wright plant. I would like to know what you propose to do with these people when the war is over. I would like to know how you think they should be housed. Until some decisions are reached with respect to the number of people who will be employed in this area and what their incomes will be, I don't see how you can draft a realistic master plan for the Cincinnati area. And when I talk about decisions being reached, I don't have in mind pious solutions based upon a look at the future through rose-colored glasses. I have in mind some realistic estimates based upon the resources of this area and based upon decisions on things to be done by persons who are in a position to do things.

Let's take a look at housing in Cincinnati. Perhaps it had better be a quick look, because we might be embarrassed.

"Cincinnati covers an area embracing 72 square miles and has a population of 455,610. The inhabited part of the basin area covers approximately 4 1/2 square miles and has a population of nearly 125,000 persons, 40 per cent being Negroes. The figures indicate that 27 per cent of the city's population dwells in 1/16 of its area. There are 11,793 buildings used for living purposes in the basin area and they contain approximately 40,000 housing units. These buildings in general lack adequate light and ventilation owing to land crowding. Most of the buildings utilize so much of the lot that it is impractical to provide normal light and ventilation for healthful living. A mere

handful of all the buildings have zoning protection from the inroads for industrial purposes with its depreciating effect on the value of the buildings and its depressing effect on the tenants therein."

That is not my appraisal of housing in Cincinnati. That is a direct quotation from the 1944 report of the Housing Bureau, as presented to the Division of Buildings. Cincinnati has advertised itself before the world as the best-governed city in America. It has shown a great deal of pride in many of its accomplishments, but I can't for the life of me see anything to brag about in that particular statement I have just quoted.

The housing of a community is always connected with the economic status of the people living in that community. A study recently completed by the Federal Housing Administration shows that 50 per cent of the families in Cincinnati in 1940 earned less than \$1500 a year. That is not the income of the head of the family; that is family income. In that respect you had a greater percentage of your families in that income group than Washington (D. C.), Detroit, San Francisco, Chicago, the New York area, Milwaukee, Hartford, Boston, Cleveland, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Buffalo-Niagara Falls, Fort Worth, Los Angeles, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, and even Houston.

While I am on, or near, the topic of housing, we might just as well go into another related basic issue that the city of Cincinnati must face - the racial issue, or to be perfectly blunt, the question of the Negro. In 1920 there were 30,079 Negroes residing in the city of Cincinnati. In 1930 the number was 47,818. In 1940 the number had increased to 55,757. From 1930 to 1940 the population of the city of Cincinnati increased less than one per cent. There was an 8 per cent decrease in the white population and a 16 per cent increase in the Negro population. If it hadn't been for the addition to your Negro population, the city of Cincinnati would have suffered a decline in population between 1930 and 1940. Although such statistical change never disturbs me, because I believe that the quality of a city is more important than its quantity, your Chamber of Commerce would undoubtedly be disturbed by a drop in population. No town likes to be told that it is losing population. No town loses population unless there is a pretty good reason for people to move away, or because more people are dying than are being born. The point is that the Negro population is becoming increasingly important to the city of Cincinnati. A considerable proportion of your Negro citizens live in houses that are not fit for human habitation. In the Negro area in the west end of the city, 82 per cent of the families live in housing that is below modern standards of decent living. 75 per cent have no private toilet or bath. Even though it may not be a nice thing for a guest to bring up this issue, it is fundamental and some decisions will have to be made before you can draft a realistic master plan. What will be the future Negro population of Cincinnati? - No one can answer that, but there are some straws in the wind which may show the direction.

Not long ago, an exceedingly intelligent newspaper man from Nashville participated in a press conference held in our building in Chicago. He had just come from a visit to a number of Southern states and cities where he had discussed certain economic problems. There are legislators and farmers in the South who are waiting for the day when the war is over, when they can replace 40 workers with one cotton picker. This newspaper man estimated that when that time comes there will be migration of 500,000 to 1,500,000 Negroes from the South to the North. This amounts to a revolution, but the tendency in this country will be to close our eyes to it.

The newspaper man went on to say that the attitude of some of the large farmers in the South is not only one of letting economic laws follow their natural course, but he thinks shotguns will be used to encourage this migration of Negroes to the North. If there are certain parts of the South where the Constitution of

the United States has no effect, and areas where they have never heard of the Bill of Rights, will that policy be followed in Cincinnati? Are you going to build a wall around Cincinnati, and will Detroit and Indianapolis and other cities do the same, with armed men stationed at the gates to say that if you are not white you may not enter? I don't think you would succeed, even if you tried. Do you believe that the city of Cincinnati can prosper if a considerable proportion of your citizens are unemployed or employed at below economic wages, or live in indecent homes? Do you intend to bury your heads in the sand (I dislike using that illustration, simply because it is a scientific fact that the ostrich does not bury its head in the sand), and try to muddle through, or do you intend to face this issue boldly? I tell you that you can have no master plan for your community unless the issue is faced boldly.

The housing of your citizens is associated in part with the redevelopment of your slum and blighted areas. There has been a lot of talk about urban redevelopment. Ohio is not one of the dozen states that have adopted urban redevelopment legislation. That should not disturb you, since I think that practically all of the urban redevelopment legislation so far adopted is meaningless. It permits urban redevelopment, but it does not provide the inducements for it. Although we look to our state legislatures for authority to permit us to do something that is necessary, practically all eyes are raised to the Great White Father for the funds which will be required to do the job. I know of only one city which is attempting to face the issue realistically and that is the city of Indianapolis, where they propose to tax the entire population to make urban redevelopment of blighted areas possible. This is an honest and open subsidy, and I find it somewhat amusing to have the proponents of this legislation say that "it is a method of private enterprise rehabilitation which requires no subsidy."

It is my opinion that there will not be any extensive urban redevelopment in this country without an increase in the public ownership of land in cities. Does that statement jar you? Does this classify me as a socialist or a communist - or does it classify those who call me names as people with closed minds? However, I seem to be in good company, since the National Association of Real Estate Boards, the Urban Land Institute and other conservatives are asking that the federal government and local governments use the power of eminent domain to acquire land to go into public ownership so that we may achieve urban redevelopment. There are some of us who agree that this is necessary. There are some of us who believe that if we are going to avoid making the same mistakes in the future that we made in the past, these lands should be retained more or less permanently in public ownership, while being made available to what is called private enterprise for the rebuilding of our communities. Some of us disagree as to the extent of unbridled speculation that ought to be permitted after federal, state, and local governments have "bailed the owners out." We don't object to the bailing out process; we object to a repetition of it 30 years hence.

I want to say also that no urban redevelopment is going to be possible without extensive subsidies. You may try to do what they are trying to do in Indianapolis. You can say that the subsidy isn't a subsidy, which I think is foolish. We have subsidized the railroads and airplanes and industry; why shouldn't we subsidize urban rebuilding? Why shouldn't we admit that a subsidy is necessary, and why don't we do it openly, with all our cards on the table? Or would you prefer a hidden subsidy, like tax-exemption or low interest on loans, or no interest? I bring up these matters because they are issues which have to be faced. The people of Ohio can, through their legislature, adopt an urban redevelopment bill similar to those adopted in a number of other states. This would not result in urban redevelopment, but it would satisfy those people who think that you have done everything that should be done when you make a gesture. Before you ask your technical staff to draft a master plan, I think the people of Cincinnati ought to decide how far they are willing to go in subsidizing private city rebuilding. Then your plans

will have reality instead of being only theoretical. The great virtue of planning in a democracy is that the planners can suggest, but only the people can make the decisions.

Another of the issues you must face before a master plan can be prepared is the issue of transporting people. Are you going to try to provide every individual who wants to drive his own automobile with street space on which to move and a space to park? I confess that I view with some misgivings proposals which are now being considered in a number of American cities to build depressed or elevated freeways through the center of our cities. I realize in making this statement that I will probably be called an ivory tower planner by that famous New York anti-planner. I am willing to take that risk, however, because I am not afraid to place my record of 25 years in planning against the practical record of any other person in this country. As one who recommended the widening to 120 feet of Woodward, Gratiot, Michigan, Livernois, and Davison avenues in the city of Detroit, plus hundreds of other street improvements; as one who has made recommendations involving what I suppose a total expenditure of almost \$100 million; and as one who has lived to see these recommendations carried out, I question very much if we will ever solve the traffic problem by street widenings. I don't say that we made a mistake in the city of Detroit; I merely say that in spite of that tremendous program there is today more congestion than existed 15 or 20 years ago, and that is inevitable if we are going to encourage the private use of the private automobile on an individual basis.

I said that I view with some misgiving the building of rivers for traffic through the heart of our cities. It is a vastly different thing to construct a straight or meandering river in an outlying section. There, if it is properly landscaped, it does no damage. Even in New York, however, we find no suggestion for the construction of a depressed freeway down Fifth Avenue or along lower Broadway. The highways are at the perimeter of Manhattan Island. In many of our cities we have filled in or covered up old canals because we found them to be barriers. Today we propose the construction of new barriers. No matter how many bridges you construct across a river the mental hazard and the psychological barrier still remain. Even though the Chicago River is bridged at every street, we still talk about the area across the river, or north of the river, or south of the river.

I foresee the day when our cities will consist almost entirely of highways with narrow slits of space remaining for buildings which are to be found in the few isolated spots. In my opinion, we have been acting in relation to transportation on the basis of our emotions rather than our brains, and I have an idea that the emotional thinking has been fostered by the idea that the federal government will pay 50 per cent of the cost and perhaps we can get the state or the county to pay the other 50 per cent, "so the improvement will cost the city nothing." It will cost the city nothing? Well, I wonder. I was a model student in the grades, but for some strange reason which I cannot now explain I spent a considerable amount of time after school learning poetry. I learned a great deal of it, and much of it has stuck in my mind during all of the years. I remember, for instance, "Earth gets its price for what earth gives us. The begger is taxed for a corner to die in, the priest has his fee who comes and shrives us. We bargain for the graves we lie in. At the devil's booth are all things sold; each ounce of dross costs its ounce of gold."

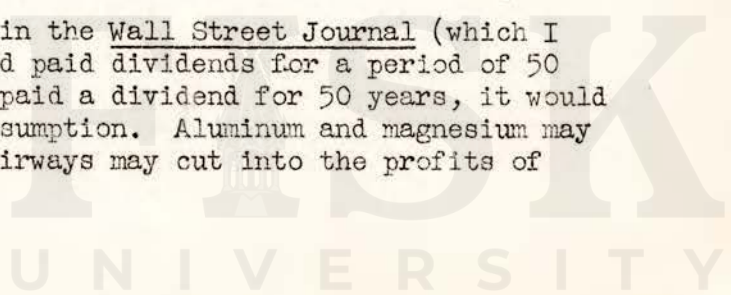
It is time that we ask ourselves whether it is desirable to look a gift horse in the face to see what his teeth are like. Because of the effective highway lobby, and because of the popularity of getting something for nothing, we are forgetting that mass transportation facilities play an exceedingly important part in the movement of people. In spite of tremendous loads carried by such facilities during the war, in most instances with inadequate and obsolete equipment, we seem to have forgotten that this form of transportation is much cheaper for the city

and for the individual than private transportation in individual automobiles. At the same time that we are asking mass transportation for better facilities and schedules, we are making improved facilities practically impossible by providing free competition which cannot possibly be met. In very little of the planning that is going on the United States has there been a proper balance between all modes of transportation. Furthermore, we are beginning to think that if we only build enough freeways, all of our traffic problems will be solved. We have forgotten also that if all of our cities were properly designed or properly rebuilt, many people would live closer to their work than they do today. This includes the white collar worker in the downtown section and the factory worker in the outlying sections. The cheapest form of locomotion is still our legs. Before you can prepare a master plan, some decisions have to be reached as to where people will live in relation to their work. Some decisions will have to be reached as to how you intend to move people.

Well, I have discussed just a few of the elements that require basic and fundamental decisions. You remember, I started by saying something about the economy of the Cincinnati area. The future economy of the Cincinnati area will determine how much planning you can actually accomplish. It is one thing to set up social standards and to do wishful thinking; it is another thing to know what the limitations of development or redevelopment are. It is my hunch that the limitations are not as great as most people assume. But there are limitations which derive from the economic resources of the area. Cincinnati is known throughout the country as a conservative community, and I assume that there are some among you who take pride in your conservatism. There are many cities throughout the country where businessmen and industrialists would like to maintain the status quo - "Let's keep things as they are, let's avoid change. We have our investments and our business, and if we can just keep them running as they have been operating, everything will be lovely (for us) in the world in which we live." The conservatism of Cincinnati manifests itself in many ways - your slowness to make certain major improvements which other communities have long ago considered necessary, such as adequate water supply, and elimination of pollution, and a new library, which has just been voted \$3 1/2 million.

I confess that I don't know what the attitude of your industrialists is with respect to change. I do know of some communities where the industrialists object to the infusion of new industries, because they don't want competition in the labor market. They don't want to face the possibility of unionization, or the possibility of increased wages. There are things happening in this world which may be avoided only through death. One of them is change. To those who think that conservatism (as commonly understood) is a virtue, my answer is that I think it will destroy you and your city. If persisted in on an industrial, or a community, or an economic basis, conservatism will mean the eventual collapse of your economy, of your industry and of your community, and that eventuality will occur in the not too far distant future. An economist who recently wrote the very interesting story of Proctor and Gamble's guaranteed employment plan repeated a truism when he said, "Nothing is permanent but change." We are living in a world of lightning change and it is a great error to assume that the old industries will go on as they have, or that you can continue to keep people of low incomes living in slums, or that you can pull in your head and bury it in the sand and let the world go on around you while living in a small, self-contained pocket that will not be disturbed. These days, forces come back to wipe out all the pockets.

Not long ago I saw an advertisement in the Wall Street Journal (which I read daily), offering a list of stocks that had paid dividends for a period of 50 years. The inference was that if a stock had paid a dividend for 50 years, it would continue to do so. I think that is a false assumption. Aluminum and magnesium may cut into the profits of steel. Highways and airways may cut into the profits of



railroads. If you are looking for a profitable enterprise for the future, you might want to buy into some stock which doesn't show a history of 50 years of dividends.

Bill Benton of the Committee for Economic Development wrote an excellent statement for the October 1944 issue of Fortune, entitled "The Economics of a Free Society." You will recall that Benton set forth 12 principles in a framework for the post-war economy. Principle 6 says, "Essential to a system of free enterprise is a climate where new, small and independent business can be conceived and born, and grow and prosper. New, small business is the bulwark of a system of free and private enterprise. If the opportunities for new business are destroyed or otherwise disapper, a system of free enterprise will atrophy." Underline that word "new" which Benton used three times in that short paragraph. "New" means change. Later on, in defining a free enterprise system, Benton said, "A true system of free enterprise thus encourages venture and risk-taking."

In a world such as ours, change must inevitably take place, and the important question to be decided is whether we will control that change or whether somebody else will control it for us. What kind of a city and what kind of a metropolitan area will Cincinnati be? What will support this community and how well will its population be supported? What new enterprises are required and are logical in the area? Must the Cincinnati area shrink because it cannot compete with other sections of the country which are more fortunately situated in relation to raw materials or markets or transportation or labor? I admit that all those decisions cannot be made today, but I insist that in so far as those decisions can be made, they must be made, because you can have no effective plan for your community except as such decisions have been made as the basic part of the physical plan.

The future of Cincinnati depends upon the establishment of certain basic policies which look forward to change - a change in the economy of this community so that no large number of people will be unemployed for any substantial period of time. This means new developments in your industries and perhaps new industries if you have the basic resources to support them. It means a new city with new homes and new transportation and new public buildings and additional facilities and additional services. And your master plan can't be drafted until the people of this community decide how much change they want. I think you ought to strive for change that is beyond the present imagination of any person in this room. I think that is necessary not only at the local level in Cincinnati, but at the state level and at the national level as well. The only way we can hope for prosperity in this country is by doing new things, and more things, and better things, and by recognizing that the whole world must adopt new policies to reflect the swiftly-moving forces that have changed the whole aspect of the world.

I make it my business to read some of the economic literature which is pouring forth these days. I note a definite pessimistic trend in recent months. In my opinion, economic thinking in this country is at the lowest ebb it has been in years. The economists (and there are many big names included) look at the President's program for the employment of 60 million people and say, "Oh, my, it can't be done. It doesn't fit into any economic principle or method. It is an impractical scheme." Of course it is impractical from the standpoint of known economic principles. If we are going to succeed we are going to have to forget all the classical economic principles and we have got to establish new principles which are based as far as possible upon the theory that if you have the natural resources and available labor, including the skills and inventiveness and know-how, then your labor can be employed for the utilization of those resources and there is no need for unemployment. And so in order to advance the well-being of the people of the United States, I propose that we put all the leading economists in a university for a few years. I know that this might mean putting away a few who don't deserve it, some who are willing to barge out for a change, but in the interest of safety I think we ought to put

them all there until we have succeeded in employing 60 million people, and then let them out to establish new economic principles on the basis of what we have succeeded in doing. I would like to refer these classical economists to John Stuart Mill, who said:

"History shows that great economic and social forces flow like a tide over communities only half conscious of that which is befalling them. Wise statesmen foresee what time is thus bringing, and try to shape institutions and mold men's thoughts in accordance with the change that is silently coming on. The unwise are those who bring nothing constructive to the process, and who greatly imperil the future of mankind by leaving great questions to be fought out between ignorant change on one hand, and ignorant opposition to change on the other."

What are the people of Cincinnati doing to insure a better community? At the November election the voters of this area approved a \$41 million bond issue, covering some \$2 million for grade crossing elimination, \$6 million for street improvements, \$3 1/2 million for sanitary sewers, \$16 million for schools, etc. Perhaps I do you a wrong, but I sense an air of complacency because of that bond issue. In view of the difficulties of getting the necessary majority vote in this area, you are entitled to the fruits of your victory, but I think it ought to be remembered that these are spending days and that throughout the United States bond issues are being approved. I believe some of these bond issues are being approved because of misapprehension and sometimes because of misinformation. A great many of our citizens believe that municipal public works programs will provide a considerable amount of post-war employment. This is a fiction that ought to be exploded - it is harmful, it is dangerous. \$41 million won't do what is even a face-lifting job for the Cincinnati area. \$41 million, if you were able to expend all of it at one time, would provide between 8,000 and 10,000 jobs for one year, and this is an area where in 1940 you had 198,000 employables. Your \$41 million contemplates no rebuilding of your blighted areas, and that should be your major public work.

What has all this to do with the development of a master plan? You have hired the best technicians in the United States to make a master plan for you. They can make some basic economic studies of the Cincinnati area. They can tell you what the housing situation in this community ought to be for an estimated population. They can suggest new highways and a reorganized transportation system. They can recommend new schools, new playgrounds, new parks. They can tell you that the basin ought to be completely rebuilt, but they can't make the decisions. Only the people of Cincinnati can make those decisions. There are two ways in which this can be done. You can wait until your planners come in with various programs which will involve the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars, if the job is to be done right, and you can throw up your hands and say, "We can't afford it." Or you can get into an argument as to whether a particular bus line can go on X Street or Y Street. (which has been done in many cities) and overlook the main issue - that is, the reorganization of transportation to meet the needs of your community. If you follow this method - and it is the customary method - I venture to say that little planning will be accomplished. If, on the other hand, you decide now what the minimum social needs of this community are and then proceed to develop programs which will guarantee that those minimum standards can be accomplished, you have provided a sound foundation for planning. Why not say, "We, the people of Cincinnati, are willing to spend X dollars to get rid of our slums and blighted areas." Then let your planners come in with a program which will accomplish the desired results. But to get a desirable community, truly revolutionary changes will have to take place in the economy and in the physical aspects of this community.

Don't think that what I have said applies only to the city of Cincinnati. It applies even more strongly to other cities in the United States that I might mention. There are some marks of greatness about Cincinnati. Here in this area you have an important resource which cannot be measured in dollars, but which, when utilized, is more valuable than gold. Here in Cincinnati you have a long tradition of working together in the common interest. There is a community of interest and a commonness of purpose which has permitted you to achieve important changes when the leaders of this community and the people of this community felt that they were necessary. It is a resource such as you will not find in Detroit or Chicago. Sometimes I think it is more important than a natural physical resource. With the continued and proper utilization of it, the Cincinnati area can go on to become a great community.

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO 15

*a*

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate     Mr. Nathan Green Caldwell  
Report Requested of     Dr. Theodore F. Schultz  
                                 Professor of Agricultural Economics  
                                 University of Chicago  
                                 Chicago 37, Illinois

The above-named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. The candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate your frank opinion of this applicant's qualifications and an appraisal of his plan of work and of his ability to make a noteworthy contribution in his field. These fellowships are not intended to give aid to "worthy and deserving" students, but to enable people of exceptional talent to come to their fullest powers. Since it is impossible to consider the applicant's qualifications until all of the references are in, a prompt reply will be appreciated.

We request candid and critical comment. Your reply will be held in strict confidence.

*Wanda V. Haygood*  
Mrs. William C. Haygood  
Acting Director for Fellowships

REPORT

Mr. Caldwell plans to undertake a program which focuses upon one of the most significant problems in this country. He appears to have a sense of the shape of the more important magnitudes in that problem. His interest and his concern would indicate he is ready to do a superior piece of work.

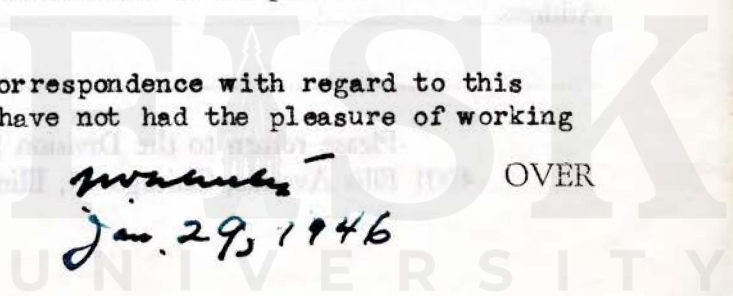
It may well be that Mr. Caldwell's productivity in this undertaking would be considerably enhanced if he were to do some systematic reading and analysis under tutorial or classroom guidance preparatory to field work. I say this with the proviso I do not know the extent of the special talents and command he has in the form of equipment of economics, political science, and sociology. I would want to be sure he would have at least certain elementary tools in these for they would greatly enhance his effectiveness as he proceeded with his field work.

My knowledge of Mr. Caldwell is based upon correspondence with regard to this undertaking and the appraisal of others. I have not had the pleasure of working with him or of meeting him as at this date.

29 January 1946

*Wanda V. Haygood*  
Jan. 29, 1946

OVER



JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND  
4901 ELLIS AVENUE  
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

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Wm. C. Tracy  
Mr. William C. Tracy  
Head, Division for Fellowships

Is the candidate free from personality handicaps which would make it difficult to obtain and hold a position giving him opportunity to utilize his abilities?

Mr. Caldwell plans to undertake a program which involves the study of the more significant problems in this country. He appears to have a sense of the shape of the more important magnitudes in that problem. His interest and his concern would indicate he is ready to do a superior piece of work.

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Signed.....

Position or Title.....

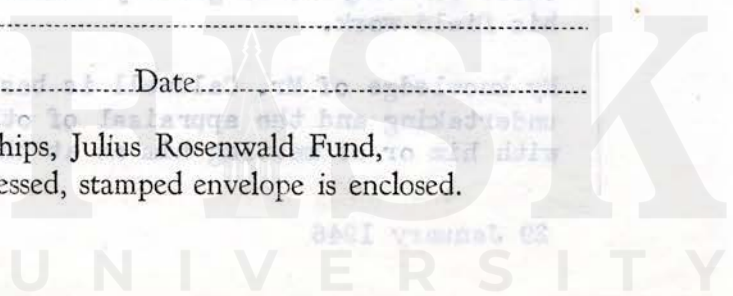
Address.....

Date.....

Please return to the Division for Fellowships, Julius Rosenwald Fund,  
4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 15, Illinois. Addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed.

OVER

4901 Ellis Ave



29 January 1948

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO 15

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate      Mr. Nathan Green Caldwell

Report Requested of      Mr. Walter Blucher, Executive Director  
American Society of Planning Officials  
1313 East 60th Street  
Chicago 37, Illinois

The above-named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. The candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate your frank opinion of this applicant's qualifications and an appraisal of his plan of work and of his ability to make a noteworthy contribution in his field. These fellowships are not intended to give aid to "worthy and deserving" students, but to enable people of exceptional talent to come to their fullest powers. Since it is impossible to consider the applicant's qualifications until all of the references are in, a prompt reply will be appreciated.

We request candid and critical comment. Your reply will be held in strict confidence.

*Handwritten signature: David U. Haygood*  
Mrs. William C. Haygood  
Acting Director for Fellowships

REPORT

OVER

OVER



JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

Nathaniel Green Caldwell is one of the most intelligent newspaper men I know. Furthermore, he is one of the most "socially-minded" men I know. I think him completely competent to make the kind of survey outlined. I think further that it will be extremely useful.

It is exceedingly important that we have some estimates of the extent of southern migration, particularly to northern cities.

It isn't possible to do a competent job of planning without such information.

The above-named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship as a reference. The candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate your frank opinion of the applicant's qualifications and an appraisal of his plan of work and of his ability to make a noteworthy contribution in his field. These fellowships are not intended to give aid to "worthy and deserving" students, but to enable people of exceptional talent to come to their fullest powers. Since it is impossible to consider the applicant's qualifications until all of the references are in, a prompt reply will be appreciated.

We request candid and critical comment. Your reply will be held in strict confidence.

*See page 4 accompanying paper*

Is the candidate free from personality handicaps which would make it difficult to obtain and hold a position giving him opportunity to utilize his abilities?

Yes.

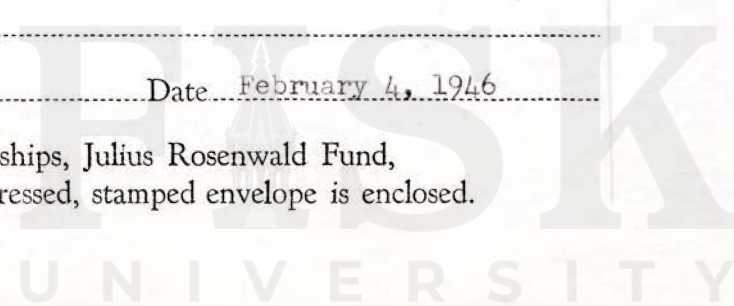
Signed Nathan H. Blucher

Position or Title Executive Director, American Society of Planning Officials

Address 1313 East 60th Street

Chicago 37, Illinois Date February 4, 1946

Please return to the Division for Fellowships, Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 15, Illinois. Addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed.



JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO 15

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate        Mr. Nathan Green Caldwell

Report Requested of     Mr. Louis Lyons  
                                 Curator, Nieman Foundation  
                                 Harvard University  
                                 44 Holyoke House, Cambridge, Massachusetts

The above-named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. The candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate your frank opinion of this applicant's qualifications and an appraisal of his plan of work and of his ability to make a noteworthy contribution in his field. These fellowships are not intended to give aid to "worthy and deserving" students, but to enable people of exceptional talent to come to their fullest powers. Since it is impossible to consider the applicant's qualifications until all of the references are in, a prompt reply will be appreciated.

We request candid and critical comment. Your reply will be held in strict confidence.

*Janet U. Hayward*  
Mrs. William C. Hayward  
Acting Director for Fellowships

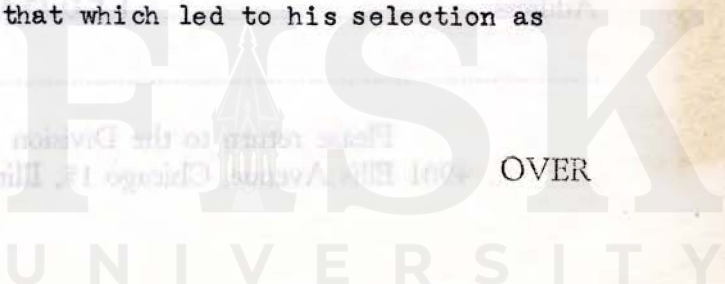
REPORT

If Nat Caldwell says he wants to undertake a study, I am sure he will do it thoroughly. I base that judgment on a study he made at Harvard on a Nieman Fellowship 1940-41. He came up here from Nashville, Tennessee, where Ed Crump doesn't let them publish town and county reports determined to make a study of the material you would expect to find in such reports. It seemed to me that when he came the facilities at Harvard were rather limited in that field, but Nat plowed into it and came out with a voluminous report on the facts of public life in Tennessee, which I believe his paper disseminated as booklets to the voters down there.

We were all impressed with the way he went to work and his capacity for getting what he went after.

He had a good strong newspaper record before that which led to his selection as

OVER



JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND  
4901 ELLIS AVENUE

a Nieman Fellow. I don't see how you could go wrong in supporting a practical study on a major economic problem of the south with a man like Nat Caldwell looking for the answers.

He is a splendid person and I have no reservation of any sort in supporting his application.

Name of Candidate: Mr. Nathan Green Caldwell  
Report Requested of: Mr. Louis Lyons  
Curator, Nieman Foundation  
Harvard University  
44 Holyoke House, Cambridge, Massachusetts

The above-named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. The candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.  
We shall appreciate your frank opinion of the applicant's qualifications and an appraisal of his plan of work and of his ability to make a noteworthy contribution in his field. These fellowships are not intended to give aid to "worthy and deserving" students, but to enable people of exceptional talent to come to their fullest powers. Since it is impossible to consider the applicant's qualifications until all of the references are in, a prompt reply will be appreciated.  
We request candid and critical comment. Your reply will be held in strict confidence.

Mrs. William G. Haggood  
Acting Director for Fellowships

Is the candidate free from personality handicaps which would make it difficult to obtain and hold a position giving him opportunity to utilize his abilities?

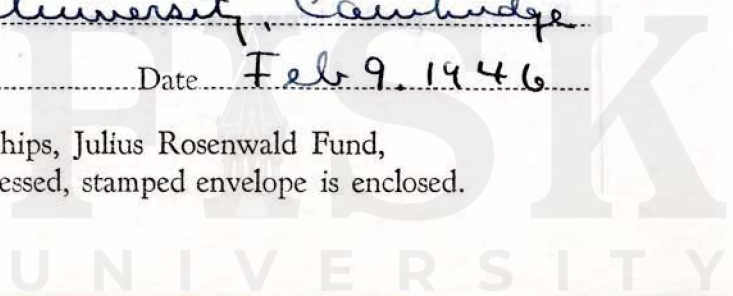
Signed: Louis M Lyons

Position or Title: curator, Nieman Foundation,

Address: Harvard University, Cambridge

Date: Feb 9, 1946

Please return to the Division for Fellowships, Julius Rosenwald Fund,  
4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 15, Illinois. Addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed.



ELLOWSHIPS

~~14920~~  
Caldwell, Nat

December 7, 1945

Dear Mr. Caldwell: I am answering your letter partially from Chicago because I have been discussing one aspect of it with Mr. Edwin Embree and Dr. Will Alexander. It just happens that the Fund has become interested in a program of the National Planning Association that in its broad outlines covers the interest expressed by you in following up on your cotton country article. It is also a coincidence that Dr. Ted Schultz whom you mentioned as a person with whom you probably would like to study is one of the central figures in the proposed plan of this Committee which is centering its attention on the southeastern states.

It occurred to us that some of your own personal plans might be explored in the light of this information, and I am suggesting that when you come East for your furlough you might stop in Chicago (if this is not out of the way) and get in touch with Mr. Embree, who wishes to meet you and who in turn can make contact for you with Dr. Schultz. You may already know Dr. Schultz, but even in this case it might be useful to have a talk with him in view of your own interest and the developing plans of the National Planning Association.

It would be well if you do come to Chicago to check with Mr. Embree or his secretary in advance, so that there will be no danger of your coming at a time when he is not in the office.

I will answer other parts of your letter from Nashville a little later.

With best wishes,

Mr. Mack G. Caldwell SPX3C  
Correspondent VR -5 Naval Air Station  
Seattle, Washington

Sincerely,

ELIZABETH ALLEN  
Charles S. Johnson

UNIVERSITY

## CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

1201

(30)

## SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LC=Deferred Cable

NLT=Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

A. N. WILLIAMS  
PRESIDENT

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CBD233 20 9 EXTRA=NASHVILLE TENN 21 222P 1945 DEC 21 PM 3 32

DIRECTOR FOR FELLOWSHIPS=

FELLOWSHIPS

JULIUS ROSNWALD FUND 4901 ELLIS AVE=

PLEASE SEND AIRMAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY APPLICATION BLANKS FOR  
ROSENWALD FELLOWSHIP THANKS=

(MACK G) CALDWELL SPX3C ENLISTED NAVY

CORRESPONDENT. VR-5 NAVAL AIR STATION SEATTLE

WASHINGTON.

SPX3C VR-5.

FISK

do you want to  
write personal  
note?

Nathan G. Caldwell, SpX3c,  
Enlisted Navy Correspondent,  
VR-5, Naval Air Station,  
Seattle, Wash.,  
December 28, 1945.

Mrs. William C. Haygood,  
Acting Director for Fellowships,  
Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis Avenue,  
Chicago, 15, Ill.,

FELLOWSHIP

Dear Mrs. Haygood,

Thank you very much for forwarding me the blanks. I received them when I got back from my leave today. The application, of necessity, if it was to reach Chicago, had to be prepared hurriedly. The plan for work was undertaken with the same haste.

I hope it is sufficiently clear for the committee when the time comes to pass judgement. I will have to mail the pictures later. And, if there is anything else that I failed to include in my application that I should have, will you please let me know?

Thank you very much for your help in the past, when I have been recommending people for fellowships. This time I am asking one for myself, and I hope I'll make it.

Very Truly Yours,

*Nathan G. Caldwell*  
Nathan G. Caldwell.



FELLOWSHIPS

January 15, 1946

Dear Mr. Caldwell: We have received your application and it seems to me to be complete except for the pictures. We have not received transcripts, but these would not be of prime importance for the type of project in which you are interested.

Should you be in Chicago at any time during the coming weeks, we shall be glad to have you stop in the office so that we could talk over your plans.

With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

VANDI Y. HAYGOOD

Mrs. William C. Haygood  
Acting Director for Fellowships

VH:RFL

Mr. Nathan G. Caldwell  
Enlisted Navy Correspondent  
Naval Air Station  
Seattle, Washington

FISK  
UNIVERSITY

# FELLOWSHIPS

WCH 3/8	WCH 3/12

Nat G. Caldwell,  
Nashville Tennessean,  
Nashville, Tenn.,

Dear Bill,

I finally got the pictures made and hope that ,if there was a deadline,they will fall within the deadline or that you can manage to stretch it. ~~Thanks~~ They are enclosed.

I had a youngster pretty sick with measles when I got home. And I've spent the past 10 days reading from the Wizard of Oz books to him. I came back to work yesterday and the pictures then were promptly made.

I called Perry and asked him to write the letter of recommendation a week ago. But he's been having hemorrhages from his eyes and I think I'll have to write it and get him to sign it.

Thanks for the swell evening and the food and the good company. I met the lieutenant a couple of mornings later at the International House. He seemed <sup>decidedly</sup> above average guy.

Please give your wife my best.

Thine,

*Not*



# FELLOWSHIPS

March 12, 1946

Dear Mr. Perry: Thanks a lot for the letter about Nat Caldwell. I am just back from the wars myself, so can understand about the cluttered desk and the undertow of time. As Nat probably told you, we had a session together in Chicago recently and had a chance to talk over his project pretty thoroughly.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM C. HAYGOOD

WCH:RFL

Mr. Jennings Perry  
Editor, The Nashville Tennessean  
Nashville, Tennessee

# THE NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN

SILLIMAN EVANS, President and Publisher

NASHVILLE, (1) TENNESSEE

JOHN H. NYE  
JENNINGS PERRY  
Editors


Wet 3/11 wet 3/12

March 8, 1946

Dear Mr. Haygood...

## FELLOWSHIPS

This is a letter that should have been written weeks ago. Nat Caldwell now is back from the wars and in the office, and still, it seems, I've not written you with regard to the fellowship in question.

I hate to plead press of work, but I must. My desk is knee-deep in mail I have not had time to get to.

As to the survey Nat has outlined to me---and of course to you---and his ability to carry-through on it, I am of the opinion that few writers in the country are even as well equipped as Nat to do the job, and I know of none better equipped. Real interest---and concern---incline him to it, and his intelligence and skill certainly furnish him.

The shadow of the mechanical cotton picker hasn't yet darkened the whole picture down here, but it grows steadily. The drift of population accelerated by the war and the new skills---and new pay---gained by the migrants from the South have altered the old patterns beyond restoration. Ordinarily our social studies follow rather than precede the development of crises in human relations. Nat's idea is to chart the causes and potentialities of these events, not too visible on the surface, but in full progress nevertheless.

I would like to see him begin his search and to see his findings in print.

Sincerely,

*Jennings Perry*

UNIVERSITY

# FELLOWSHIPS

March 12, 1946

Dear Nat:       The pictures came and show no traces  
                  of breaking-out, so I assume you got  
through the measles o.k. and are now well up on the  
adventures of Dorothy and Tick Tock and the Tin Wood-  
man. Is that the series that has Glinda the Good in  
it? Anyhow, thanks and I hope your adjustment to  
civilian life has not dimmed the fine frenzy of your  
feeling for the caste system.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM C. HAYGOOD

WCH:RFL

Mr. Nat G. Caldwell  
Nashville Tennessean  
Nashville, Tennessee

FISK  
UNIVERSITY

# FELLOWSHIPS

April 15, 1946

Dear Nat: The Fellowship Committee has had a preliminary meeting and asked me to write you for a bit of additional information. Specifically, your budget estimate is a little over our average, and we were wondering if there might not be some way in which the G. I. Bill could be utilized to help supplement the exchequer. I am not too clear about how this could be done myself, but if you are awarded a grant, would there be any advantage in it to you to enroll in one of the local institutions for the purpose of taking a little incidental class work but mainly to get that additional cash?

This is merely an inquiry and in no wise a condition, but I'd like to get your reactions, and before the Committee meets the latter part of the month for its final decisions.

I guess you've completely gotten the salt out of your hair by now. I've just returned from a week in New York, arranging music auditions and art juries and such like to care for our candidates in these fields. Took the manuscript of the book I was working on during my mastering-out pay period. My editor at Doubleday claimed it was better than he had expected and professed interest, so I am getting back to work on the miserable thing.

With all good wishes,

WCH:EN

WILLIAM C. HAYGOOD

Mr. Nathan Caldwell  
Nashville Tennessean  
Nashville, Tennessee

FISK  
UNIVERSITY

Caldwell

12  
Nat G. Caldwell, SpX3C  
Enlisted Navy Correspondent,  
VR-5, Naval Air Station,  
Seattle, Wash.,

Dr. Charles S. Johnson,  
Social Science Dept.,  
Fisk University,  
Nashville, Tenn.,

Dear Dr. Johnson,

It seems that whenever I need some help or have an idea and want advice and direction as to how it might best be developed, I turn to you. Because you've always been so kind and helpful before, I'm coming that way again.

From some of my friends at the University of Chicago I hear that the Social Science Research Council is now offering what they call demobilization awards for men who have been in the service and have a particular research objective to accomplish that they might consider valuable.

The very skimpy, shallow piece of work that I did on migration and possible migration of workers out of the south as a result of the almost certain mechanization of cotton production in the south needs expansion, I believe, into something backed by fuller examination of the facts and more knowledge of the background than I had at the time.

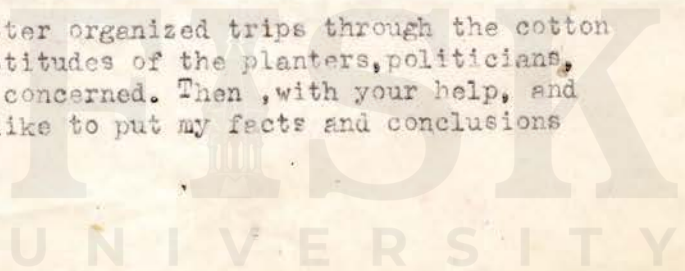
I want to examine those facts and dig deeper into the background as soon as I complete my duty with the Navy, which probably will be around May 1. I would like the opportunity to do this work at the University of Chicago under Dr. Louis Wirth and Dr. Ted Schultz, the agricultural economist there. I would also like to have the chance to spend some time over at the University of North Carolina with Dr. Vance and with you at Fisk.

As you know I am woefully deficient in the basic laws that govern social change, populations movements, and all the other factors that are prerequisite as a background for such a study. I don't have time to get an A.B. first and then do the work afterward. I don't know that I would have a great deal to gain by attending regular classroom sessions in the basic social sciences, if I can get the facts by reading in a good college library under the direction of competent men.

I would like to take about nine months of my time before I return to active newspaper work to do this job of investigation and reporting of the facts so that it could be there for anybody, with an interest, to read.

I would like to make some more, better organized trips through the cotton country, to determine and evaluate the attitudes of the planters, politicians, bankers, and--most important--the workers concerned. Then, with your help, and the help of the men at Chicago, I would like to put my facts and conclusions into paper.

(more)



The program of study that I could handle would have to be about as flexible as that undertaken by the Nieman Fellows at Harvard, it seems to me.

What I would like for you to do is to make some inquiry of your friends on the Social Science Research Council's committee, which includes Dr. Wirth, Charles Hyneman, LSU, Pendleton Herring, Harvard, and others, as to the chances for an award substantial enough to allow me to do the work and make the field trips involved. It may be that, if I spent my time as at least a semi-regularly enrolled ~~maxter~~ student at Chicago, I could draw my GI Bill scholarship money. But I believe it would cost at least \$3,000 and probably \$4,000 in additional money to do the job in anywhere near the way it should be done. That may be completely out of reason for a grant from the Social Science Research Council or any other foundation. You can tell me, if it is. It might be that the Rosenwald Foundation could be interested, if the council should not be.

If possible, I would appreciate greatly your making some inquiries along these lines. I am going to write the Social Science Research Council tonight for blanks for use in application for their demobilization ~~maxter~~ awards. I expect to have a leave home in about three weeks, maybe in less time than that. And I hope that I then will have the opportunity personally to ~~maxter~~ discuss my -perhaps a little pipe dreamish--project with you.

Since I talked with you over the phone on my last leave I have flown and covered by ship about 25,000 miles of Pacific ocean. I covered most of the Jap surrenders in the Marshalls and Carolines, made trips to Okinawa and Shanghai, and covered the surrender of Wake Island. I accepted this assignment--in fact I begged for it--because I wanted to get a chance to see Camilla and the baby again. I got here this week, put in application for leave and understand it will come through in time. After I get back I'll be sent to Alaska and the Aleutians for a few ~~xx~~ weeks then back to the Pacific. The story of my going to Tokyo in the Tennessean never materialized. Maybe I'll get to see it yet.

In Shanghai there is no race problem that I could detect. The return of the Americans and the British may very well serve to create one. But there will be no foundation for it in the minds of the Chinese people, unless the problem should be hatred of the whites, who by and large may deserve to be hated.

Please give my regards to Mrs. Johnson. And tell her I'm a little bit ashamed that I have to keep asking help from you every time I turn around, but I don't know where else to go. Please don't speak of this to anybody connected with The Tennessean as I'd rather tell them of my plans after they are further advanced.

Yours Very Sincerely

Nat Baldwin

FISK  
UNIVERSITY

February 7, 1945

Mr. Nat Caldwell  
3801 Baxter Avenue  
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Caldwell:

Dr. Johnson has instructed that  
this copy of The Reveille (Tuesday, December 19,  
1944) be returned to you.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) H. M. Perry

FISK  
UNIVERSITY

Nat G. Caldwell, SpX3C  
Enlisted Navy Correspondent,  
VR-5, ~~xxxx~~ Naval Air Station  
Seattle 5, Wash.,

Dr. Charles S. Johnson,  
Social Sciences Building,  
Fisk University,  
Nashville, Tenn.,

Dear Dr. Johnson,

I am going to be discharged here on Feb. 19 and am going from here to Chicago, thence homeward. I plan to be in Chicago on Feb. 22nd and 23rd. If you think it would be well for me to do so, I would be glad to try to see Mr. Embree or some of the other Rosenwald people about the fellowship.

I had to leave Nashville sooner than I thought I would after I talked to you and then bad flying weather delayed me at Los Angeles and Oakland. I had to write my application in a big hurry. But I think I got it in in time. I have never had any letter from the Rosenwald ~~xxxx~~ Foundation stating that they have even received itx.

I would appreciate it greatly if you would write me airmail whether you think I should try to see Mr. Embree and what points I should bring up in any discussions I might have with him.

I have just come back from a very interesting three and a half weekx flight through Alaska and the Aleutians. I was amazed to discover that the climate there is not nearly so severe as I had imagined. The Alaskans look forward to a rapid expansion of agricultural possibilities in the Matanuska Valley and other fertile regions.

I hope this letter finds you in town. I never was able to get a "Yes or No" answer from the paper on a leave of absence to take the fellowship. But I think I will get a favorable answer once I have a chance to present it personally to Mr. Evans.

Very Truly Yours,

Nat Caldwell

U.S. 9m

C. General folder

February 16, 1946

Mr. Nat G. Caldwell, SpX3C  
Enlisted Navy Correspondent  
VR-5, Naval Air Station  
Seattle 5, Washington

Dear Mr. Caldwell:

Your note has happened to catch me at my base, but just as I am on the point of hurriedly getting off on another trip.

It would be good if you could see Mr. Embree at the time you are in Chicago, but I think he is booked to be in San Francisco about this time. It will do no harm to go by the Fund office and inquire, and if he is then you could talk with Dr. William Haygood, Director for Fellowships, who has just recently resumed his duties after a period of two or three years in the army..

With cordial good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Charles S. Johnson

csj-p



FELLOWSHIPS

April 22, 1946

Caldwell,

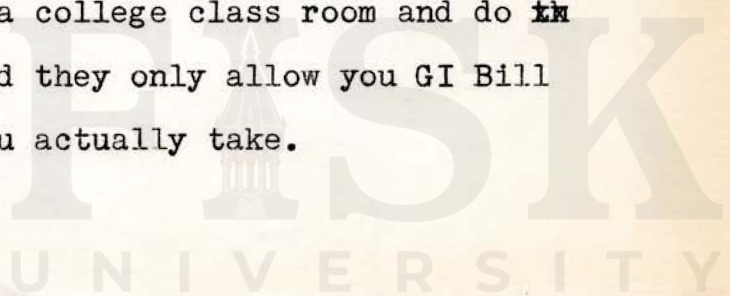
Mr. William C. Haygood,  
Director for Fellowships,  
Julius Rosenwald Fund,  
4901 Ellis Avenue,  
Chicago 15, Ill.,

	WCH	4/23	WCH	4/24

Dear Bill:

I've thought and figured and figured and thought. And there is no way that I could convert my project into a study project so that I might reasonably seek a GI Bill of rights scholarship ~~Fund~~ money for it. The work that I will have to do will not be on any college campus, although I ~~might~~ certainly will have to interview some college professors.

My project seems to me to be a straight job of work, actually a job of reporting. I think that I am to report what I see and ,of course, what interpretative job I do will be done upon ~~at~~ the advice of Dr. Johnson, Dr. Wirth, and Dr. Scholtz. The type of assignment that I have cut out for myself seems to me the ~~typ~~ type of assignment a good city editor would give a good reporter on social questions. The difference is that I am allowing myself a few months to do the job in. The reporter on the newspaper would, except in an occasional very exceptional case, be allowed a few days. To cover the field I'll have to do the traveling out lined, which these days cost~~x~~ a hell of a lot of money. I don't see how I could hitch myself into a college class room and do ~~in~~ this job. And I've checked here and they only allow you GI Bill of Rights money for the classes you actually take.



Bill, I think that I told you that I had a source of ~~REVENUE~~ revenues to supplement any grant from the Rosenwald Fund. But it is a source that definitely would want to control ~~BY~~ the range and the conclusions of my whole project. I doubt that ~~YOUR~~ your committee would want to see me tie myself up that way. There ~~IS~~ also is some slight chance that the Tennessean might be persuaded to advance something toward my expenses. I have not had a chance to talk this over with Mr. Evans. And I will not have a chance to discuss it with him until sometime after the middle of May. He hasn't been here since I've been back from the ~~XXXXXX~~ service ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ long enough for me to have a talk with him.

I ~~But~~ don't think, however, that my job ought to be regarded as a Nashville Tennessean project, if it is going to get the wide reception I hope for it.

If the committee is disturbed about the size of the ~~XXXXXX~~ request, you might remind them of the size of the job I have cut out for myself. If they want to scale it down, let them scale it down. I'll try to find other resources to supplement it so that I can undertake the project. Perhaps, I will be successful.

Perry went sashaying off on the Missouri ~~IX~~ a few days after I got back. Since then I have been writing editorials on every ~~TH~~ thing from McKellar and Crump to atomic energy. It's fun but I want to get back to reporting as soon as I can. I'm sorry I was late answering your letter but I've been trying to figure ~~WI~~ with some of my friends here a way for tapping Uncle Sam. ~~BUT~~ There just ain't none.

Thine,

Nat

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This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

1201

SYMBOLS

- DL = Day Letter
- NL = Night Letter
- LC = Deferred Cable
- NLT = Cable Night Letter
- Ship Radiogram

A. N. WILLIAMS, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

JOSEPH L. EGAN, PRESIDENT

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.QA99

Duplicate of Telephoned Telegram

Q.NHA1161 NL PD=NASHVILLE TENN 7

1946 MAY 7 PM 10 10

WILLIAM C HAYGOOD=

FELLOWSHIPS

H JULIUS ROSENWALD FONE 4901 ELLIS AVE CHGO=

WAS ATTENDING NIEMAN REUNION AT HARVARD WHEN YOUR LETTER ARRIVED. RETURNED TODAY. WILL ACCEPT OF COURSE LETTER FOLLOWS THANKS=

:NAT CALDWELL..

	WCH	5/9	WCH	0
	WCH		WCH	5/9

at 128a RLC(B) med. may 8

# FELLOWSHIPS

April 24, 1946

Dear Nat: Thank you a lot<sup>s</sup> for having taken my suggestion so seriously and I hope I didn't cause you an undue amount of trouble by it. It was merely a question that came up in the Committee which seemed worthy of investigation. It might be necessary in view of the extra heavy pressures being made on us this year to do a little scaling down. However, I don't know whether I made it clear to you, when you were here or in consequent correspondence, that should you be given a grant these monies are tax free and therefore are somewhat larger than they appear to the naked eye.

I wonder if you have done an editorial yet on the caste system after having suitably dipped your pen in vitriol. The partial manuscript of my book has gone to the publishers and while I can't truthfully say that they were ecstatic, they were extremely encouraging and I am trying to get together my strength to really get down to work on it.

I ought to be able to write you the Committee's final decision sometime next week and in the meantime, I send you my very best wishes and regards.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM C. WAYBOD

WCH:RFL

Mr. Nathan Green Caldwell  
Nashville Tennessee  
3810 Baxter Avenue  
Nashville, Tennessee

FISK  
UNIVERSITY

# FELLOWSHIPS

May 8, 1946

Dear Mr. Caldwell: I have seen the recent correspondence which you have had with Mr. Haygood in connection with the fellowship grant awarded to you a short time ago. It is customary for us to make payment in monthly installments spread over the period for which the award was made but, if you prefer another plan, feel quite free to suggest it.

When you are ready to begin work under your grant, please write me, giving the payment plan best suited to your needs and the address to which your checks should be mailed. Any change of address during the tenure of your fellowship should be reported immediately so that you will receive your payments without delay.

Very truly yours,

DOROTHY A. ELVIDGE

DAE:LCM

Mr. Nathan Green Caldwell  
3810 Baxter Avenue  
Nashville, Tennessee

FISK  
UNIVERSITY

FELLOWSHIPS

Air Mail

	DE	6	DE	8/12
	WCH		WCH	0
Nat G. Caldwell, 3810 Baxter Ave., Nashville, Tenn.,				

Miss Dorothy A. Elvidge,

Dear Miss Elvidge,

It finally looks as if the elections are over for a while in Tennessee and my leave of absence will be coming up around August 15, maybe a few days sooner.

I have your letter of May 8 stating that you are the one to write to about money. I am planning to make my <sup>first</sup> trip about the third week in August through Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, West Tennessee, and other sections in the cotton belt.

It'll probably be about a two and a half or three weeks trip.

Then I'm going to be scheduling a couple of other trips shortly afterward.

Because I'll be needing to finance the traveling expenses on these trips, I will greatly appreciate your <sup>sending</sup> ~~send~~ me about \$500. I'll write you as I need more. I think I would prefer to handle it this way instead of in ~~xxxxxxx~~ monthly installments.

Very truly yours,

*Nathan G. Caldwell*  
Nathan G. Caldwell,



# FELLOWSHIPS

*Caldwell, Nathan*

Nat Caldwell,  
3810 Baxter Ave.,  
Nashville, Tenn.

	<i>WCH</i>	<i>8/6</i>	<i>WCH</i>	<i>dis. personally</i>

Mr. William Haygood,  
Director of Fellowships,  
Julius Rosenwald Fund,  
4901 Ellis Avenue,  
Chicago 15, Ill.,

My Dear Bill,

I should have written you weeks ago. But I had a talk with Dr. Johnson about two months ago and he said he was leaving the next day and would explain my situation with the paper to you and Mr. Embree.

You see we had an election coming up and as usual were trying to whip Crump and McKellar, and they didnot want to let me go for my leave until after the August elections. The election now is history. Crump and Mc<sup>+</sup>ellar still are in the saddle. But I think we made a good ,clean fight of it, and the situation in McMinn County shows that the people of Tennessee are beginning to learn that in an extreme situation extreme measures alone have much chance of prevailing. In the last three weeks of the campaign I had a very interesting time with an all GI Ticket with an extremely liberal program, which was running for the state legislature ~~xxx~~ independently and without campaign funds against the Nashville branch of the Crump machine. The Ticket, of course, lost too. But it was a good fight and well worth the making.

The paper has told me that I can start my leave about August 15. I plan to take my first trip through the cotton country-- Mississippi, northern La., Ark., and West Tennessee, at once. I'll interview about the same cross section that I did before ,but will cover a wider area and spend more time with state agricultural agents ,~~xxx~~ teachers in the state colleges, and state political figures, who will be reasonably certain to have some ideas.

I want to try to finish this job in three and a half months, if possible. I plan to make five different trips the longest--- to the West Coast. And I'll do well to get by on the \$2,500 -by stretching it.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter I have written to Mrs. Dorothy A. Elvidge asking for some dough~~k~~. I wish you would follow this through for me.

I'm not having a very good response on my hopes to get a series of news stories syndicated and sold before I start the book. It looks as if I'll have to peddle it as I did before with letters to individual m.e.'s which is a job. However, I am still working on the Des Moines Register and Tribune crowd, and the Chicago Sun group has indicated it may have a try ~~at~~ syndication, if it looks fair.

Give me any advice or suggestions as this is my first try at this kind of fellowshipping, although I think I've had a good deal of what it takes from the newspaper viewpoint.

Let me hear about your book.

Thine,

*Not bolded*

Nat G. Caldwell,  
3810 Baxter Ave.,  
Nashville, Tenn.,

Miss Dorothy A. Elvidge,

Dear Miss Elvidge,

It finally looks as if the elections are over for a while in Tennessee and my leave of absence will be coming up around August 15, maybe a few days sooner.

I have your letter of May 8 stating that you are the one to write to about money. I am planning to make my <sup>first</sup> trip about the third week in August through Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, West Tennessee, and other sections in the cotton belt.

It'll probably be about a two and a half or three weeks trip.

Then I'm going to be scheduling a couple of other trips shortly afterward.

Because I'll be needing to finance the traveling expenses on these trips, I will greatly appreciate your <sup>sending</sup> ~~send~~ me about \$500. I'll write you as I need more. I think I would prefer to handle it this way instead of in ~~monthly~~ monthly installments.

Very truly yours,

*Nathan G. Caldwell*  
Nathan G. Caldwell,

FISK  
UNIVERSITY

# Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue  
CHICAGO 15

To

Mr. Nathan G. Caldwell

3810 Baxter Avenue

Nashville, Tennessee

Payment Voucher No. 2682

Date August 9, 1946

FELLOWSHIPS

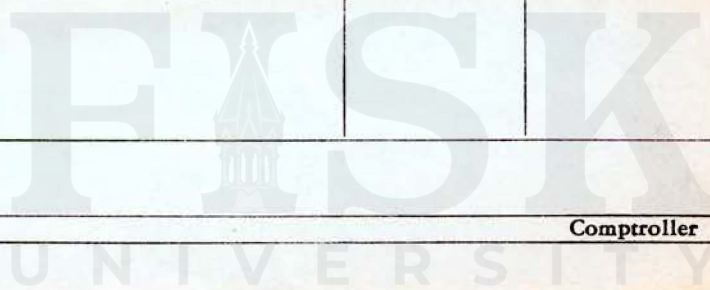
First payment on fellowship - - - - - \$500.00

Ck. #35545

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
White Southern Fellowships	45-7A	\$500.00	

Prepared by en	Checked by	Posted by	Comptroller
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~~well~~ →

# FELLOWSHIPS

August 12, 1946

Dear Mr. Caldwell:      At your request I am enclosing  
our check for \$500 covering  
a first payment on your fellowship of \$2,500 awarded  
in April, 1946.

Very truly yours,

DAE:en  
Enclosure

DOROTHY A. ELWIDGE

Mr. Nathan G. Caldwell  
3810 Baxter Avenue  
Nashville, Tennessee



10/8/46

	DE	10/9	DE	10/9 Do.
	WCH		WCH	

Miss Dorothy A. Elvidge,  
 Secretary and Comptroller,  
 Julius Rosenwald Fund,  
 4901 Ellis Avenue,  
 Chicago, Ill.,

FELLOWSHIPS

Dear Miss Elvidge,

I have completed my first two field trips: one to Washington for a week collecting material from Bureau of Agricultural Economics, National Farmers Union, National Cotton Council, CIO, A.F. of L. and Farm Bureau; second through Louisiana, Mississippi, southern Alabama, and East Texas interviewing planters of cotton, sugary cane, rice, Negro tenant farmers, and Negro and white leaders in all fields.

My first \$500 is about gone. My next field trips planned include: one to two West Coast cities to examine results of wartime migration of Negroes and poor whites from south; ~~and~~ second, continuation of interviews of all groups involved in the production of field crops in north and central Alabama, Arkansas and Georgia; and third, similar field trip in North and South Carolina.

Will you please mail me another \$500 check for defraying expenses of this ~~xxx~~ series of field trips? Thanks.

Very Truly Yours,  
*Nat Caldwell*  
 Nat Caldwell,  
 3810 Baxter Avenue,  
 Nashville, Tenn.,



# Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue  
CHICAGO 15

To

Mr. Nathan G. Caldwell  
3810 Baxter Avenue  
Nashville, Tennessee

Payment Voucher No. 2896

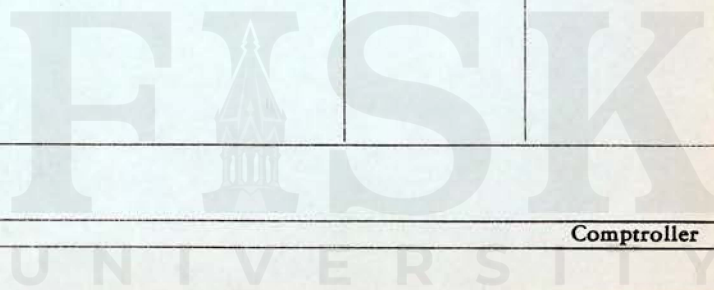
Date October 9, 1946

FELLOWSHIPS

Payment on fellowship ----- \$500.00

Chk. #35793

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
White Southern Fellowships	45-7A	\$500.00	
Prepared by lcm	Checked by	Posted by	Comptroller



# Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue  
CHICAGO 15

To

Mr. Nathan G. Caldwell

c/o Mr. Boyd Simmons

Labor Editor

Detroit News

Detroit, Michigan

Payment Voucher No. 3090

Date November 13, 1946

FELLOWSHIPS

Payment on fellowship ----- \$100.00

Ck. #36021 - \$50.00  
36022 - 50.00  
\$100.00

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
White Southern Fellowships	45-7A	\$100.00	

Prepared by lcm	Checked by	Posted by	Comptroller
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Charge to the account of JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

\$

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

A. N. WILLIAMS  
PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

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

DAY LETTER

November 22, 1946

Mr. Nat Caldwell  
The Nashville Tennessean  
Nashville, Tennessee

Suggest you contact Joseph R. Houchins, Specialist on Negro Statistics, Bureau of the Census, and Ambrose Caliver, Office of Education, U. S. Department of Interior.

Glad to hear you plan to addle your brain further between covers.

Regards

WCH:rfl

William C. Haygood



## ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it repeated, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the un-repeated message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, this is an un-repeated message and paid for as such, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the message and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the un-repeated-message rate beyond the sum of five hundred dollars; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the repeated-message rate beyond the sum of five thousand dollars, unless specially valued; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines.

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery, of any message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the actual loss, not exceeding in any event the sum of five thousand dollars, at which amount the sender of each message represents that the message is valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing by the sender thereof at the time the message is tendered for transmission, and unless the repeated-message rate is paid or agreed to be paid, and an additional charge equal to one-tenth of one per cent of the amount by which such valuation shall exceed five thousand dollars.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Except as otherwise indicated in connection with the listing of individual places in the filed tariffs of the Company, the amount paid for the transmission of a domestic telegram or an incoming cable or radio message covers its delivery within the following limits: In cities or towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants where the Company has an office which, as shown by the filed tariffs of the Company, is not operated through the agency of a railroad company, within two miles of any open main or branch office of the Company; in cities or towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants where, as shown by the filed tariffs of the Company, the telegraph service is performed through the agency of a railroad company, within one mile of the telegraph office; in cities or towns of less than 5,000 inhabitants in which an office of the Company is located, within one-half mile of the telegraph office. Beyond the limits above specified the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will endeavor to arrange for delivery as the agent of the sender, with the understanding that the sender authorizes the collection of any additional charge from the addressee and agrees to pay such additional charge if it is not collected from the addressee. There will be no additional charge for deliveries made by telephone within the corporate limits of any city or town in which an office of the Company is located.

5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning messages until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

6. The Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in the case of any message except an intrastate message in Texas where the claim is not presented in writing to the Company within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission, and in the case of an intrastate message in Texas the Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties where the claim is not presented in writing to the Company within ninety-five days after the cause of action, if any, shall have accrued; provided, however, that neither of these conditions shall apply to claims for damages or overcharges within the purview of Section 415 of the Communications Act of 1934.

7. It is agreed that in any action by the Company to recover the tolls for any message or messages the prompt and correct transmission and delivery thereof shall be presumed, subject to rebuttal by competent evidence.

8. Special terms governing the transmission of messages according to their classes, as enumerated below, shall apply to messages in each of such respective classes in addition to all the foregoing terms.

9. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

10-42

### CLASSES OF SERVICE

#### DOMESTIC SERVICES

##### TELEGRAMS

A full-rate expedited service.

##### DAY LETTERS

A deferred service at lower than the standard telegram rates.

##### SERIALS

Messages sent in sections during the same day.

##### NIGHT LETTERS

Accepted up to 2 A.M. for delivery not earlier than the following morning at rates substantially lower than the standard telegram or day letter rates.

#### CABLE SERVICES

##### ORDINARIES

The standard service, at full rates. Code messages, consisting of 5-letter groups only; at a lower rate.

##### DEFERREDS

Plain-language messages, subject to being deferred in favor of full-rate messages.

##### NIGHT LETTERS

Overnight plain-language messages.

##### URGENTS

Messages taking precedence over all other messages except government messages.

# FELLOWSHIPS

Mr. William Haygood,  
Julius Rosenwald Fund,  
4901 Ellis Avenue,  
Chicago, Ill.,

	WCH	11/21	WCH	11/22

ans  
key  
telegram

Dear Bill,

*Caldwell, Nat*

I tried like hell to call you Sunday night when I got back from Detroit. And again Tuesday when I got back from an interesting day with the Allis-Chalmers people. But, no luck. Thanks again for sending me the dough. Without it I would have been selling ~~streak~~ pencils on one of Detroit's rushing streets.

Bill, after 10 or at least nine weeks of traveling, I am so damn punch drunk that I can't even go on to Atlanta to see the Southern Regional Council. Besides the leave of absence is drawing rapidly to a close. There are only two weeks left.

~~But~~ In addition I have decided that I damn well ought to get those stories written and ready for newspaper release by December 1, so they'll have some chance of being used before the Christmas advertising rush drowns everything out of the papers. I also think that they ought to be out before people forget too much about the smash in the cotton market.

So, beginning today, Wednesday, I am going to try to beat out of a weak and addled brain and about 12 notebooks five fairly presentable newspaper articles.

Here are my two big gaps. I need somehow to get the very latest figures from the Bureau of the Census on Negro and white farm folk by states for the south. That would be ~~the~~ material from the 1945 agricultural census. I also need to plug another hole. This is the amount -by states-the southern states are spending for Negro and white education as against their total tax income.

Who and where in the hell, do you know somebody, who can be depended upon to dig these two sets of facts up for me pretty quickl  
(over)

I have made my mind up that I'm going to tackle the book. That is one of the reasons I came back early--about two weeks early--so I could save time for travel and field work to clear up the loose ends. There'll, of necessity, be plenty of these left over from the news stories.

Please ship me ~~this~~ the folks ~~you~~ names who could help me on these two sets of statistics as quickly as you can. Thanks.

Thine,

*W. H. R.*

# Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue  
CHICAGO 15

To

Mr. Nathan G. Caldwell  
3810 Baxter Avenue  
Nashville, Tennessee

Payment Voucher No. 3226

Date December 20, 1946

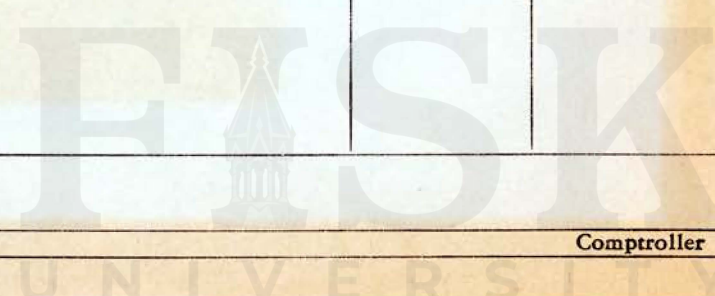
FELLOWSHIPS

Payment on fellowship ----- \$100.00

Ck. #36221

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
White Southern Fellowships	45-7A	\$100.00	

Prepared by lcm	Checked by	Posted by	Comptroller
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WCH 12/23

The Nashville Tennessean  
1100 Broadway  
Nashville 1, Tenn

Caldwell, Nat

Dear Bill,

I have worked like hell for the first two weeks after I got home. I turned out about seven stories—all better than 2,500 words long. The boss reminded me that I was writing for newspapers facing a paper shortage. The stories are to be released Sunday. There are five now—about 1,400 or less ~~xxx~~ each. Papers that have bought them so far include: Chicago Sun, Washington Post, Richmond Times-Dispatch, Atlanta Constitution, Little Rock Gazette, Charlotte Observer, and Birmingham News. I have an idea there may be one or two more. How many will print them I have no idea. The stories are punk. I should have done better. But the job of hacking them down to 1,400 worders was too much, after two weeks of sweating over them.

(over)

News-Week has asked for about 600 word condensation of the five 1,400 worders.

If they print 200 or even two words after they see what I've been able to write today, I'll be surprised. But maybe they will.

I have started right out with the book after I got home. I am going on with it. I have had very nice letters from Houghton Mifflin and Knopf. I think if Knopf is impressed at all with what I have to offer, I'll close with them. I am going to try to write about five or six chapters by the middle of February. By that time the 12 committees now studying southern agricultural problems may be ready with their reports to the Pace committee. I think I'll get these reports as soon as they're finished, see, if I need any of the statistics in them, and then ~~xxx~~ get busy and finish the book.

I came out about \$100 in the hole on my traveling expenses. I wish you'd ask Miss Elvidge to mail me a check for that amount. I am back on the paper now and will ask for more dough only as I put time into the preparation of the book. I'll appreciate your very frank criticism on the stories.

.S. John Lipscomb is going to write soon and apply for a fellowship, he tells me.

Surely you can't think any worse of them than I do. In case the Sun doesn't print them, I'll mail you clips of the batch some time next week, after we finish running them in the Tennessean.

Thanks for the help you've given me so far. I maybe sending you manuscript to glance over pretty soon. But I guess I had better not as you'll be too busy giving birth to your own book.

I tackled traffic problems as I went back to work on the paper next week. This is to get me gradually toughened for the opening of the legislature, I guess. Then I'll be tackling the tough Crump boys. Then will my knuckles be skint again.

I'm tired of traveling. I have a letter from my friends at the Public Administration Clearinghouse stating that a guy named Rozenou on the New York Herald Tribune has just finished covering about the same ground I have. I'm going to see his stories-then decide how punk mine were. Thine deep in anguish, Nat

# FELLOWSHIPS

December 23, 1946

Dear Nat: Since I got back from a trip to New Orleans, getting through my accumulated mail has been a major archeological operation. Therefore, the delay in answering your letter. I hope the check Miss Elvidge mailed to you on Friday arrived in time to help. I hope you'll send me the clips of the stories. They couldn't possibly be as lousy as you make out. Labor pains make people yell all kinds of things, and I am confident that the baby is sound and upstanding. I am delighted about the book and hope you'll keep me informed about it. Lipscomb wired for application blanks which were sent immediately and I shall look forward to getting his completed papers.

Merry you-know-what, and write when the spirit moves.

Tout a toi,

WILLIAM G. HAYGOOD

WCH:LCM

Mr. (Nat) Caldwell  
The Nashville Tennesseean  
1100 Broadway  
Nashville 1, Tennessee

FISK  
UNIVERSITY

FELLOWSHIPS

January 17, 1947

Dear Nat: Will you handle this enclosed request from the Wharton School? I anticipate other requests of a similar nature, and if you have any copies of the news galleys you could send me, they would come in mighty handy-like.

I hope you are finding time to work on the book, and I'll always be happy to get screed from you.

Yours,

WILLIAM C. HAYGOOD

WCH:rfl  
enc.

Mr. Nat Caldwell  
3810 Baxter Avenue  
Nashville, Tennessee

C  
O  
P  
Y

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia

WHARTON SCHOOL OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE

January 15, 1946

Julius Rosenwald Fund  
4901 Ellis Avenue  
Chicago 15, Illinois

Gentlemen:

I read with a great deal of interest in the January 6 issue of Newsweek a report on a recent study by Nathan G. Caldwell of the anticipated effects of further farm mechanization on the agricultural South. The news report stated that Mr. Caldwell's study had been made possible by a Rosenwald Fellowship.

As I have a similar study of the agricultural revolution under way, I wonder whether it would be possible for me to obtain a copy of the full report. If it is available in published form, will you please let me know how I can obtain it?

Sincerely,

James H. Street  
Instructor in Economics

FISK  
UNIVERSITY

I thought you might be interested in the reverberations of Caldwell's cotton study.

WCH	1/3	WCH	2/3
ERE		ERE	0
WVA		WVA	0
CSJ		CSJ	0

FELLOWSHIPS

Dear Bill,

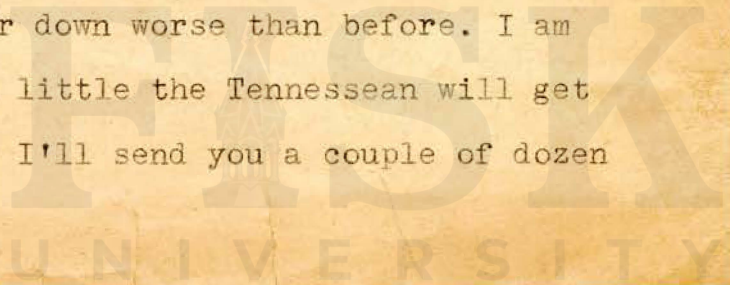
Of course, you know what I think of John Lipscomb. He's tops. And if he'd just go no further than the anti-labor activities of Stahlman, the Southern States Industrial Council, which has its headquarters here, the Tennessee Manufacturers Association, and the Tennessee Small Business Men's Association, he'd turn up some stuff that would make good reading in the Chicago Sun, PM, the New York Post, the Philadelphia Record and other papers. The stuff is really here in those fields he's asked to do his work in. There's the same story in every southern state. He's a quiet, swift worker, where I'm loud, slow, and clumsy too most of the time. I think he'd turn you out a good piece of work.

*Caldwell, et*

Now, about me and my activities. I have this to report: the stories were printed in the Sun, as you saw, the Milwaukee Journal, Washington Post, half a dozen excerpts in the New York Post. In the south they were printed in the Tennessean (by the hardest), the Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, Birmingham <sup>News</sup> Box, Richmond Times Dispatch, Charlotte Observer, Tupelo, Miss., Journal, Southern Textile News. I have given several smaller papers from Searcy, Ark., to Gastonia, N.C., permission to reprint them.

The Tennessean will eventually get around to striking me off a few hundred or maybe thousand reprints. We've had orders from the Farm Implement Institute for 500 and others for 50 and a 100 in addition to more damn letters from screwballs and cranks and college students and professors than I have been able to even think about answering.

The News-Week story made them shower down worse than before. I am hoping that by keeping on pushing ~~them~~ a little the Tennessean will get around to printing me ~~xxfew~~ some proofs. I'll send you a couple of dozen when I get them. (more)



A friend of mine on Forty-seven has asked me to do a piece for them. If I can get to it I will, and I am determined to. ~~Then~~ After that I'm going to polish up the outline for the book and try to knock out those two sample chapters I've intended doing for a month now. I'm going to try to ship these off to Knopf by the end of the first week in February.

Meanwhile I've been shedding my ~~blood~~ energies if not my blood at the task of ~~keeping~~ <sup>trying to keep</sup> the Tennessee legislature showing at least the tip of its tail outside of Mr. Crump's hip pocket. That job is no sinecure. On that ~~xxxxx~~ the Tennessean has been excellent. I have had the same lee-way as usual. But no one ever will put the editorial finger on them as beautifully as Perry. I do miss him.

At least I'm not quite as low in the mouth as I was at the time of my last letter. Bill, I honestly believe that, if Dr. Johnson wanted discussion promoted on the general theme of mechanization in the south and nationally, I have got the job done for him. You ought to see the mail I've gotten and the editorial comment pro and con in the country press throughout the south. Incidentally Dr. Johnson is so damn busy hopping around the world I haven't had a chance to see him since I got back. I do not intend to sit at his door out there and wait a thousand years to see him, when he stops off here between trips to New South Wales and Paris.

I have faint hopes of getting another two weeks off after the legislature to do some concentrated work, but they are very faint hopes. Tell me how you're doing on your book. Bill, I'm still a little miffed at most of the Negro intellectuals I met. Your friend, Horace Caton, was a case in ~~my~~ point. Give me a few slightly left of center New Dealers, who could mix good politics, with reforms, and bribe or browbeat them through Congress or state legislatures.

By the way how long does the remainder of my grant money remain before it lapses. I've got to make at least one trip over to the University of North Carolina. But I don't think I'll get to that until the middle of the summer. Knopf says, if they take the book, they'll not expect it till early fall, thank God.

Do what you can for Lipscomb. Thanks.

*James  
Rat*

February 3, 1947

Dear Nat: Thanks for the good reference on Lipscomb, and also your informative letter which I am going to show Messrs. Embree, Johnson, and Alexander, since I know they'll be interested in the reverberations of your study. When the paper births out your reprints I will be looking forward to the promised sets. I'm happy to know you plan to take some more time off in connection with the book. As you know, you still have about Thirteen hundred left to call upon. There is no strict time limit for its expiration, but since the Fund will probably be out of business in a couple of years, I hope you'll be able to use all or as much of it as you profitably can within this coming year.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM C. HAYGOOD

WCH:rfl

Mr. Nathan Caldwell  
The Nashville Tennessean  
Nashville, Tennessee

FISK  
UNIVERSITY

(Nat) Caldwell,  
Nashville Tennessean,  
Nashville, Tenn.,

	WCH	4/11	WCH	4/24
			ans	personally
Dear Bill,	DAE		Be	o

FELLOWSHIP

This is a hell of a long time to be answering your letter. But only a couple of weeks ago did the Tennessean get these reprints from the printers. I am enclosing about 20 for you. If you should need them I'll have more.

After two gruelling months of covering a Crump legislature (I hope it's the last one he owns) I am back hitting a few licks each day on the book. I'm afraid Knopf has given me out, after I promised them an outline and specimen chapters the last week in January. Anyhow I hope I'll have something to ship them in a couple of weeks.

By this time you ought to be finished with your book. By the way, what did you ever do about John Lipscomb's ~~book~~ application.

DAE { Bill, set tight on my money (as we illiterates say). I hoping to get another three weeks or more off this summer. Incidentally, I've had another piece of rough luck so far as the book is concerned. I had depended heavily on the Pace Committee report on southern agriculture (particularly cotton) and its future. The Republicans won't allow funds for printing it. So I'll have to go to Washington and dig the facts out of the only copy they have of the report. The report, I understand, was not turned in until the last week in March. It was due December 30. I had sort of waiting for this report before putting the touches on my outlines. I understand it is packed and jammed with interesting facts, ideas, and surmises by most of the state extension and state agricultural people in the south.

Finally I have an appointment with Dr. Johnson for Friday at 10 o'clock.

Thanks,

Nat

We 4	5/16	6/4	5/29

ans personally

Nat Caldwell  
Nashville Tennessean,  
Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Billy,

I was, of course, sorry to hear about the severing of the ties. If you've got writing in your system, though, it ain't gonna hurt to have some time to write. I've sure had a stomach full of being jammed to death on my job and trying to polish a few chapters of a book into shape where I wasn't ashamed to send them to a publisher.

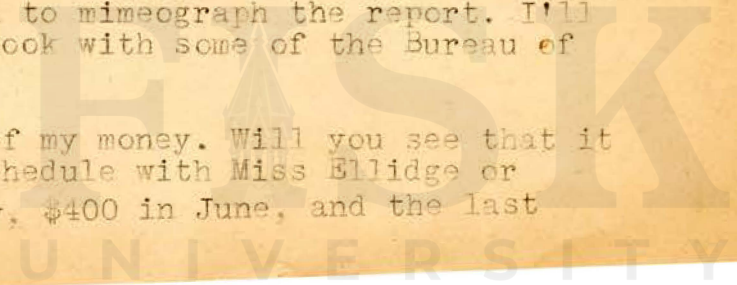
I've at last got the damn outline finished to the point where it suits me. It probably will not suit anybody else. And I'm going to give Knopf's boys a chance to shoot at it next week. Perry, I hope, will give his stamp of approval this week.

I want to take advantage of your offer to look it over whether you are with Rosenwald or not. I think your judgement is good whether dough is tied on to it or not. And you probably will be hearing me for several months after you bow out from the fund. I want your frankest criticism.

Thanks to working a hell of a lot of overtime for the past seven months, which includes a long ~~xx~~ session of the legislature, and a red hot city election, I am getting some days and weeks off.

Coming up I have my regular two weeks vacation plus 17 days of overtime equivalent. These will be days for more field trips. I have one trip planned to Chapel Hill, N.C., see some of the profs the month after school is out. Then I've got another trip through rural Georgia ~~and~~ South Carolina, and North Carolina, which I skipped completely last summer. And there's a third one to Washington where I will have to sit down and copy from the spring report to the Pace committee. The damn Republicans won't authorize money even to mimeograph the report. I'll also go over several chapters in the book with some of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

So I am going to draw the last of my money. Will you see that it is sent me as follows and leave the schedule with Miss Ellidge or whoever has charge. I want \$400 in May, \$400 in June, and the last \$500 in July. (over)



I believe I have \$1,300 still coming to me.

Bill, I certainly appreciate your help on the deal for Lipscomb. I believe he will turn out a good report for you people. He's a more careful worker than I am, insofar, as making the most economical use of his time. And he has good ideas. You should get something out of him. Or rather the fund should.

Bill, I have had a proposition on my book, which is giving me <sup>some minor</sup> ~~xxxx~~ concern. A southern politician as well known in conservative circles as Arnall is in liberal circles has an idea that he would like to horn in on my book. He says he wants the publicity. Evidently he also is interested in correcting current impressions <sup>(his reactionism)</sup> about ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~. There is no question but that co-authorship with him would make the damn thing sell. Since he has sought me out, I don't believe he would try to control its editorial content. He wants his name on it mainly and would be content for whatever it brought in the way of cash to come to Caldwell. I would be co-author with him.

While I am not considering the thing very seriously, I would appreciate your thoughts on the subject. He's written nationally for the Saturday Evening Post, Liberty, Collier's and other magazines, as well as the Sunday Magazine section of the N.Y. Times. Frankly he's nothing more than an average southern politician with a shrewd public relations sense, who has about decided that speaking on the Chamber of Commerce circuit is only good for another six or eight months. He sees a depression not much further around the corner than that. My idea now is to turn him down. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ But give me your'n. Evidently the talk must have gotten around rather widely that I was working on the subject. Otherwise he wouldn't have heard about it and propositioned me. That much is encouraging.

Please let me hear from you again soon. Have Miss Ellidge mail the checks to me at home--3810 Baxter Avenue.

Thine, *not*

*Tom enclosing a more formal letter asking for dough, which you can show to proper authorities, necessary!*



WCH	5/16	WCH	0
SE		SE	5/19

FELLOWSHIP

Nat Caldwell,  
Nashville Tennessean,  
Nashville, Tenn.,  
May 14, 1947.

Dear Mr. Haygood,

I have been able to pile up a good deal of overtime on the paper in the past seven months. So I will have a chance beginning this month to resume my field trips on my book.

I have 17 days come to me plus my two weeks vacation. By spacing them around my week ends I should get in a whole lot of field trips this summer.

I have the following major trips planned : one to University of North Carolina and through cotton and tobacco country of N.C.; one through rural South Carolina, and Georgia (I didn't even get into these states last summer; and a third ~~through~~ to Washington.

In Washington I'll have to spend about 10 days or two weeks going through the last report by southern ag extension people and others ~~with~~ the Pace committee, the latest Bureau of Ag Economics reports. And I also want to sit down and go over several chapters with the BAE men who were my principal sources.

My outline is finished now and I've got about seven chapters roughed out. I think I should finish the book by ~~September or~~ ~~October~~ ~~or~~ ~~October~~. There's a chance I may have sold one of the chapters as an article to '47. I am going to try Atlantic Monthly on another.

Would you please have Miss Ellidge split the rest of my money and mail me checks as follows: May, \$400, June, \$400, and the remaining \$500 in July. I believe I still have \$1,300 coming to me. Have her mail the checks to me at my home, 3810 Baxter Avenue, Nashville.

Thanks a whole lot for the help you've given me.

Yours Very Truly  
*Nat Caldwell*



# Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue  
CHICAGO 15

To

Mr. Nathan G. Caldwell

3810 Baxter Avenue

Nashville, Tennessee

Payment Voucher No. 3802

Date May 16, 1947

FELLOWSHIPS

Payment on fellowship - - - - - \$400.00

Chk. #36922

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
White Southern Fellowships	45-7A	\$400.00	

Prepared by lcm	Checked by	Posted by
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Comptroller

# FELLOWSHIPS

May 19, 1947

Dear Mr. Caldwell: Mr. Haygood has shown me your letter of May 14, and I shall see that the balance of your fellowship grant is mailed to you on the following dates: Enclosed with this letter, \$400; June 15, \$400; and July 15, \$500. All of these payments will be mailed to the address on this letter unless we are notified to the contrary.

Very truly yours,

DOROTHY A. ELVIDGE

DAE:LCM  
Enc.

Mr. (Nathan G.) Caldwell  
3810 Baxter Avenue  
Nashville, Tennessee

FISK  
UNIVERSITY

# Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue  
CHICAGO 15

To

Mr. Nathan G. Caldwell  
3810 Baxter Street Avenue  
Nashville, Tennessee

Payment Voucher No. 3901

Date June 13, 1947

FELLOWSHIPS

Payment on fellowship ----- \$400.00

Ck. #37049

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
WHITE SOUTHERN FELLOWSHIPS	45-7A	\$400.00	

Prepared by	Checked by	Posted by	Comptroller
DAE			



FELLOWSHIPS

May 22, 1947

Dear Mr. Mitchell: I have on hand, and sending  
you by separate cover, a series  
of reprints from the Nashville Tennessean based on a  
study which Nat Caldwell did while on fellowship last  
year. I thought perhaps you might be able to find  
some use for them.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM C. HAYGOOD

WCH:en

Mr. George S. Mitchell  
Southern Regional Council  
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.  
Atlanta 3, Georgia

FISK  
UNIVERSITY

# Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue  
CHICAGO 15

To

Mr. Nathan G. Caldwell

3810 Baxter Avenue

Nashville, Tennessee

Payment Voucher No. 4029

Date July 15, 1947

FELLOWSHIPS

Final payment on fellowship ----- \$500.00

Chk. #37200

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
White Southern Fellowships	45-7A	\$500.00	

Prepared by lem	Checked by	Posted by	Comptroller
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