

HAYNES Lost

Compliments of

FRANK H. HALLION

National Negro Business League

Headquarters

Colored Y. M. C. A. Bldg.

N. W. Twelfth Street,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 7, 1919.

Dr. George E. Haynes
Director of Negro Economics
Department of Labor
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Haynes:

This letter is for the purpose of requesting of such persons as you find it desirable to confer with in the course of your present inquiry, that they afford you all possible opportunity for securing complete and trustworthy information. Their doing so is of great importance to the Department of Labor and, through it, to the public of all sections, at a time when there seem to be possibilities of an intensification of labor problems by complications with race discord.

Trusting that you may find a hearty spirit of cooperation on every hand, I am

Sincerely yours,

Louis F. Post
Asst. Secretary.

Fule

H. Post

August 8, 1919.

Dr. George E. Haynes
Director of Negro Economics
Wabash Avenue Y.M.C.A.
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Dr. Haynes:

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Sincerely yours,

Louis F. Post
Assistant Secretary.

G.

H-Post

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

August 8, 1919.

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Yast
8/25/19

Dr. George E. Haynes
Director of Negro Economics
Wabash Avenue Y.M.C.A.
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Dr. Haynes:

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Trusting that you may find a hearty spirit of cooperation on every hand,
I am

Sincerely yours,

Louis F. Post

Louis F. Post

Assistant Secretary.

H-Post

C.

GILES B. JACKSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Practice in all Courts of Virginia and U. S. Courts
NOTARY PUBLIC WITH SEAL
511 NORTH SECOND STREET,
RICHMOND, VA.,

R
York
8/26/19

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
AUG 19 1919

Director of Negro Economics

August Sixteen,
Nineteen Hundred
Nineteen.

Dear Doctor Haynes:

Not having heard from you since our conference in Richmond several weeks ago I went to Washington last week with the hope of having further conference with you to find that you left the same morning for the west. I was in Washington again Thursday of this week but you had not returned.

I am very anxious to confer with you as I have a new plan that I am sure will be enacted in the law and I thought to confer with you as it would not be the best thing for us to have two different plans. I am certain when I shall have laid my plan before you you will accept it as being the better of the two, and I am satisfied sufficient influence will be brought to bear to have the President recommend it. I am further satisfied that every member of congress, whether Republican or Democrat, except perhaps a small percent, will endorse the proposition. It will suit the times and will have far seeing results.

I shall leave here for Atlantic City Monday and will stop over in Washington with the hope of seeing you. If you are not there, and should you return before the 29th, I would be glad if you would come to Atlantic City if this conference is worth while. I will remain in that city until the 29th. You may write or inquire for me at Mrs. Harrison Walker's 325 North South Carolina Avenue, Atlantic City. Perhaps you may not feel sufficiently interested in my plans to come to Atlantic City in the absence of full particulars, yet, you may be sure that I would not have taken the trouble to come to Washington to see you if the plans were not worthy of intelligent consideration from my viewpoint and others to whom I have mentioned it.

With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

Giles B. Jackson

Dr. George E. Haynes,
Director Negro Economics,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

C o p y

Detroit, Mich.,

August 19, 1919.

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Assistant to Director,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:

* * * * *

Please say to Mr. Post that letter from Boston hardly justifies my going on there and that the situation here seems not greatly upset by riots elsewhere.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) George E. Haynes,

Director, Negro Economics.

Mr. Post:

Mr. Haynes writes that he
will be in this afternoon

Respectfully

Noted

Aug 27/19

H-O

Shelley

September 6, 1919.

Memorandum

From: The Director of Negro Economics

To: The Assistant Secretary.

For sometime different persons connected with the matter of Negro labor in the northern territory have discussed with the Director of Negro Economics the wisdom of calling together the men in supervisory positions having to do with the supervision of Negro labor in industrial plants. I have a list of a number of such men in the cities of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Illinois, and could probably get others from New York, New Jersey and Indiana. From the point of view of the Department, would not such a conference be desirable?

The purpose of such a conference would be first, to secure the cooperation of these men with efforts of the Department to get in touch with Negro workers to improve their efficiency and their relation with white workers and white employers; second, to stimulate the higher standard of personnel and methods of work of such supervisors thru their contact one with the other; third, to have discussion from experience of such questions as labor turnover, absenteeism, thrift, welfare work, etc. and its relation to Negro workers in industrial plants.

Respectfully submitted,

Director of Negro Economics.

H/MLC

Div. of Negro Econ.

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44124
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September 12, 1919.

Memorandum:

From: The Director of Negro Economics
To: The Secretary
Subject: Conference with supervisors of Negro labor in
industrial plants in northern states.

The accompanying memorandum to the Assistant Secretary is referred, at his suggestion, to the Secretary for consideration and approval. This is in line with the principle previously approved by the Secretary, viz: Local and sectional conferences of sympathetic persons to create nation-wide sentiment of racial labor cooperation. If it is desirable to make the conference of wider character than indicated in the accompanying memorandum, representatives of welfare agencies and of labor organizations that have shown a sympathetic attitude in this work of the Department could be invited. I am quite sure that all those who attend would have a strongly-sympathetic attitude and that it would promote harmony and cooperation.

Such a conference would, of course, be informal and without any official authority in character. It would simply be called together, at the initiative of the Department, and guidance given to it so as to have the conference result in some constructive steps.

Respectfully submitted,

Director of Negro Economics.

Enclosure - accompanying.

H. Port

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

^{23 K.P.}
September ~~17~~, 1919.

Mr. John B. Densmore,
Director General, U. S. Employment Service,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Densmore:

I called at your office the day following our last conversation about the memorandum of September 2 to obtain the restatement which you said you would prepare with reference to our conference of August 30 about the work of Messrs. Jennifer and Hall.

I have not received it or heard from you, so I am venturing to submit a restatement of the matter to meet, as near as I understand them, your views on some points in the matter of September 2. Will you kindly give me your endorsement of this, and also issue the necessary instructions to Jennifer and Hall, so that the matter may be completed.

Yours respectfully,

Director of Negro Economics.

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ok
L. J. P.
left 23/19

October 14, 1919.

Dr. George E. Haynes, ✓
Director of Negro Economics,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Authority is hereby granted, including travel and other expenses, for you to proceed from your official station, via New York, N. Y., to Detroit, Mich., and return to Washington, for the purpose of seeking information on conditions among Negro wage-earners in Detroit, Mich. The expenses incident to such travel are properly chargeable to the appropriation "General Expenses," "Children's Bureau, 1920," such travel to commence on or after October 14, 1919.

To expedite payment, a copy of this authorization should be attached to your voucher.

Chief, Children's Bureau

Approved:

Louis F. Post,
Assistant Secretary.

STATEMENT GIVEN BY THE NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE ON THE RACE
CONDITIONS AT THE PRESENT TIME.

The race riots in Washington and Chicago are solemn warnings to our country of the dangers that we are facing in our own body politic. They emphasize anew the fact that after all, human relations can only be satisfactory when founded on conditions which are based on justice and equality.

Negroes in this country in their progress out of slavery have been subject to various disabilities, by-products of ignorance and prejudice, and misunderstanding. In the past Negroes have suffered from mob attacks on individuals for crime or alleged crime committed by the individual while the bulk of the Negro population was left unmolested; but at East St. Louis, Washington and Chicago, Negroes were attacked as a race and at Washington and Chicago, they retaliated as a race.

There are two ways to govern and control relations of men where friction occurs: One is the rule of the bayonet and the machine gun; the other, the rule of reason, even-handed justice, and cooperative endeavor.

The rule of the bayonet and the machine gun is oppression with its attendant train of evils and bitterness and suspicion. The other method entails upon our citizenship responsibilities of great weight and devotion to the public good and to our common humanity on the part of all elements in the population.

The conditions obtaining after a riot has started require the most effective and impartially strict administration of the law. Unfortunately both in Washington and Chicago, the colored people and

the whites who know the facts, are convinced, that the police have not administered their office with fairness. The Chicago riot seems to have started with the refusal of a white policeman to arrest the man accused of the almost deliberate murder of a colored boy. In contrast to this, we have accounts of a colored police officer killing a colored rioter who had shot at his white fellow officer and of Negro soldiers guarding white policemen and conducting them to safety.

It is the condition which makes for these racial outbreaks that demands the immediate attention of all public-minded men and women.

It will be recalled that the inadequate housing for the great newly arrived Negro population of Chicago, improper industrial conditions at East St. Louis and a state of racial distrust which had grown out of increasing division of the races in the capital of our nation produced the bitterness out of which the riots sprang. Only by improving the housing, health and recreation opportunities of the Negro at the same time that we demand of him the contribution of his hands and brain in industry can we look for fundamental improvement in race relations. Organized labor as well as organized capital must understand him and his human longings and both must give him justice and chance to make his contribution to the common life of our communities.

We feel it is the duty of every agency of public expression, public officials, especially those of the police departments, doctors, lawyers, clergymen, teachers, and all who have the opportunity to express themselves in public to bring to bear the forces of public opinion to rectify the abuses which produce conditions of distrust and almost of despair; and at the same time to use their influence to restore such measure of confidence as may be possible under conditions of excited thought and expression which have obtained in these past months.

New York
August 5, 1919.

September 12, 1919. ✓

Memorandum:

From: The Director of Negro Economics
To: The Secretary
Subject: Conference with supervisors of Negro labor in
industrial plants in northern states.

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Respectfully submitted,

Director of Negro Economics.

Enclosure - accompanying.

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H. P. ...
H. P. ...

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JOSEPH FEUCHTWANGER

PRESIDENT
ELMER RICHARDS COMPANY

CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

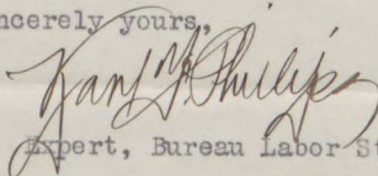
December 29, 1919.

Dear Dr. Haynes:

Enclosed herewith is a card of Mr. Joseph Feuchtwanger, President, Elmer Richards Company, Chicago. Mr. Post has just said that in a recent conversation he had with Mr. Feuchtwanger the latter expressed his very high regard for you and his deep interest in the work you are doing with the Department. Mr. Post suggested that you express your appreciation by writing Mr. Feuchtwanger.

Should you pass thru Chicago en route to New York perhaps you could call to see the gentleman.

Sincerely yours,



Expert, Bureau Labor Statistics.

KP/MLC

January 20, 1920.

Mr. Joseph Feuchtwanger, Pres.,
Elmer Richards Company,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Feuchtwanger:

The Assistant Secretary Mr. Louis F. Post gave me the cordial message which you gave him when he saw you a few weeks ago in Chicago. It was a great pleasure to get this greeting from you and I hope sometime, on a visit to Chicago, I may have further pleasure of seeing you. I remember so pleasantly my contact with you when I was there last summer.

Yours very truly,

Director, Negro Economics.

H/MLC

Haynes Post

August 1, 1920.

George E. Haynes,
Immigrant Inspector (Sec. 24),
Gloucester City, N. J.

Following oral instructions regarding the nature of your official duties, already given, you are hereby directed to proceed to Washington, D. C., for further oral instructions bearing upon the enforcement of the Alien Contract Labor Laws. You will then proceed to Pittsburgh, Pa., and return to your official station, via Washington, D. C., where you will report. Later, you will return to Washington, D. C., for further instructions and duties in connection with your field work.

The travel and other expenses incidental to this travel are authorized and payable from the appropriation "Expenses of Regulating Immigration, 1921".

Assistant Secretary.

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August 11, 1920.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY:

The accompanying questionnaires are submitted for your approval for use in gathering information for Departmental purposes on the problem of Negro labor, particularly in its relationship to foreign born and immigrant laborers in industrial occupations. Blank marked "I" is to be sent to employers and blank "II" to persons indicated in the note at the top of the blank.

Respectively,

Director of Negro Economics.

H/MLC

JUL 14 1920

Department of Labor

Office of the Secretary

Director of Negro Economics

WASHINGTON

Note: The Department of Labor has been gathering material for furnishing reliable information to those interested in the employment of Negroes in industries. A bulletin giving the experience of Negroes ^{in industries in which} were introduced during the War and the first twelve months after the armistice was signed is now being published, ^{This includes} including a body of ^{facts} data which will doubtless be of great value to all interested persons.

The Department desires to gather as much additional information as possible and to make it available ^{to the public} for similar use. Will you therefore please give the information about employment of Negroes in your plant on the spaces and return it at your earliest convenience:

P indicated below

1. Number of employees? _____ White - Male _____ Female _____
Negro - Male _____ Female _____

2. To what extent are Negroes admitted to skilled occupations?

3. Does the management promote Negro workmen from the unskilled to the semi-skilled and skilled ranks?

4. Is there ^{as} equal opportunity for unskilled Negro workmen to learn semi-skilled or skilled processes as ^{white} workmen?

5. Does the management recruit Negro workmen locally or from distant points, and where?

6. Does the management have any tests by which it measures the quality of work produced? If so, please give comparative results of such tests of work for white and Negro workmen.

7. Does the management keep a record of the quantity of work performed? If so, please give comparative results for Negro and white workmen.

8. What difference, if any, in the loss ^{is there} of materials, due to defective workmanship, between white and colored employees?

9. Is there a colored labor advisor? ^{Has} ^{he} ^{be} ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{labor} ^{department} ^{or} ^{does} ^{he} ^{have} ^{charge} ^{of} ⁱⁿ ^{fact} ^{work} for colored employees or both?

10. If so, have results been satisfactory?

11. What is the percentage of turnover for colored and white employees, respectively?

12. Remarks:

Date _____
Signature _____

Company _____

13. How do white and Negro employes compare in: ^{accident record? ... in tardiness? ... in loyalty? ... in morale?}
14. Do you find ^{noticeable} prejudice among white employes for Negro employes?
15. How do Negro employes compare in ^{morale} ^{efficiency} ^{with} ^{the} ^{less} ^{advanced} ^{plants} ^{of} ^{press} ^{impersonal}?

12. How do white and Negro employees compare in accident record, *int*ardiness, *in*days lost, *in*loyalty, *in*morale?

13. Do you find noticeable prejudice among white employees for Negro employees?

~~14. Do you propose to increase the number of your Negro employees?~~

15. How do Negro employees compare in efficiency with the less advanced races of present immigration?

16. Remarks:

Date _____

Signature _____

Company _____

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

Note: The Department of Labor has been gathering material for furnishing reliable information to those interested in the employment of Negroes in industries. A bulletin giving the experiences of industries in which Negroes were introduced as workers during the War and the first twelve months after the armistice was signed is now being published. This includes a body of facts which will doubtless be of great value to all interested persons.

The Department desires to gather as much additional information as possible and to make it available to the public for similar use. Will you therefore please give the information about employment of Negroes in your plant on the spaces indicated below and return it at your earliest convenience?

1. Number of employees *1000* White: Male Female
Negro: Male Female
2. To what extent are Negroes admitted to skilled occupations?
3. Does the management promote Negro workmen from the unskilled to the semi-skilled and skilled ranks?
4. *What* Is there *the* *in comparison with white workmen* an equal opportunity for unskilled Negro workmen to learn semi-skilled or skilled processes? *as for white workmen?*
5. Does the management recruit Negro workmen locally or from distant points? *and where?*
6. Does the management have any tests by which it measures the quality of work produced? If so, please give comparative results of such tests of work for white and Negro workmen:
7. Does the management keep a record of the quantity of work performed? If so, please give comparative results for Negro and white workmen:
8. What difference is there, if any, in the loss of materials, due to defective workmanship, between white and *colored* employees?
9. Is there a *negro employed as* colored labor advisor? Is he in the labor or production department or does he have charge of welfare work for colored employees; or both?
10. *If so,* Have results *of labor advisor's work* been satisfactory?
11. What is the percentage of turnover for *negro* colored and white employees respectively?
12. How do white and Negro employees compare in accident record,
in tardiness , in days lost , in loyalty ,
in morale?
13. Do you find noticeable *hostility* prejudice among white employees *toward* for Negro employees?
If so, please tell how manifested shown.
14. How do Negro employees compare in efficiency with the less advanced races of present immigration?

15. REMARKS:

Date: _____
Signature: _____
Company: _____

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

August 11, 1920.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY:

The accompanying questionnaires are submitted for your approval for use in gathering information for Departmental purposes on the problem of Negro labor, particularly in its relationship to foreign born and immigrant laborers in industrial occupations. Blank marked "I" is to be sent to employers and blank "II" to persons indicated in the note at the top of the blank.

Respectively,

George E. Haynes

Director of Negro Economics.

H/MLC

I question the prudence
at this time of the
second part of question 6,
the last part of question 7, and
the whole of questions 8 and
12. ~~Otherwise~~ of Employers
sheet & otherwise the
questionnaire is approved. Can
be done as the alphetunably
features of design
aug 17/20 L. F. P

July 19, 1920

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

NOTE: The Department of Labor has been gathering material for furnishing reliable information to those interested in the employment of Negroes in industries. A bulletin giving the experiences of industries in which Negroes were introduced as workers during the War and the first twelve months after the armistice was signed is now being published. This includes a body of facts which will doubtless be of value to all interested persons.

The Department desires to gather as much additional information as possible and to make it available to the public. Will you therefore please give the information about employment of Negroes in your plant on the spaces indicated below and return it at your earliest convenience? Your firm name will not be made public in this connection.

-
1. Number of employees: White: Male: _____ Female: _____
 Negro: Male: _____ Female: _____
 2. How many Negroes are employed in skilled occupations?
What is your policy on employing them in skilled occupations?
 3. Does the management promote Negro workmen from the unskilled to the semi-skilled and skilled ranks?
 4. What is the opportunity in comparison with white workmen for unskilled Negro workmen to learn semi-skilled or skilled processes?
 5. Does the management recruit Negro workmen locally or from distant points?
 6. Does the management have any tests by which it measures the quality of work produced _____? If so, please give comparative results of such tests of work for white and Negro workmen:
 7. Does the management keep a record of the quantity of work performed?
If so, please give comparative results for Negro and white workmen:
 8. What difference is there, if any, in the loss of materials, due to defective workmanship, between white and Negro employees?
 9. Is there a Negro employed as labor advisor? Is he in the labor or production department or does he have charge of welfare work for colored employees; or both?
 10. Have results of this labor advisor's work been satisfactory?
 11. What has been the percentage of turnover per month for Negro and white employees respectively for twelve months preceding July 1, 1920?
 12. How do white and Negro employees compare in accident record _____;
in tardiness _____; in days lost _____;
in morale _____; in loyalty _____;
 13. Do you find noticeable hostility among white employees toward Negro employees? If so, please tell how shown:
 14. How do Negro employees compare in efficiency with the less advanced races of present immigration _____?

REMARKS:

Date: _____
Signature: _____
Company: _____

Department of Labor

Office of the Secretary

WASHINGTON

Note: The Department of Labor has been gathering material for furnishing reliable information to those interested in the employment of Negroes in industries. A bulletin giving the experiences of Negroes in ^{industries in which were introduced} ~~industry~~ during the War and the first twelve months after the armistice was signed is now being published, ^{including} ~~including~~ a body of ^{facts} ~~data~~ which will doubtless be of great value to all interested persons. ^{to the public} The department desires to gather as much additional information as possible and to make it available for similar use. Will you therefore please give the information about employment of Negroes in your plant on the spaces indicated below and return it at your earliest convenience:

1. Number of employees? _____ White - Male _____ Female _____
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2. To what extent are Negroes admitted to skilled occupations?
3. Does the management promote Negro workmen from the unskilled to the semi-skilled and skilled ranks?
4. Is there as equal opportunity for unskilled Negro workmen to learn semi-skilled or skilled processes as for white workmen?
5. Does the management recruit Negro workmen locally or from distant points, and where?
6. Does the management have any tests by which it measures the quality of work produced? If so, please give comparative results of such tests of work for white and Negro workmen.
7. Does the management keep a record of the quantity of work performed? If so, please give comparative results for Negro and white workmen.
8. What difference is there, if any, in the loss of materials, due to defective workmanship, between white and colored employees?
9. Is there a colored labor advisor? ^{Is he in the labor, or production, dept} ~~Does he also charge of any~~ welfare work for colored employees? ^{or both?}
10. If so, have results been satisfactory?
11. What is the percentage of turnover for colored and white employees, respectively?

August 27, 1920.

MEMORANDUM TO MR. POST:

The accompanying questionnaire has been revised since you approved it, so I am sending it for your inspection and final approval. The original is also attached for comparison.

Respectfully,

Director of Negro Economics.

H/MLG

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The Christian Work

70 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

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RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
AUG 17 1920

Director of Negro Economics

August 16th, 1920

Dr. George E. Haynes
Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Haynes:

There is a young Demararan of my acquaintance about twenty years old who wants to get an education preparatory to studying medicine or dentistry. He has finished the seventh grade and must begin with the work of the eighth grade. He prefers to go to some school in the North, in Pennsylvania, New York or New Jersey, and he wants to work his way through school. Where do you counsel him to go? He has been talking to me of Lincoln University but fears that they have no eighth grade there. I have suggested Hampton to him. I should be glad to hear from you as soon as convenient what your advice to him would be.

Shall you be back in New York this year or is Washington to be your permanent home henceforth? When you come on some interesting material which you think would interest "The Christian Work", I should be delighted if you would send me an article with a view to publication.

Yours sincerely,

Henry S. Huntington

ASSOCIATE EDITOR

R
Huntington
8/17/20

September 20, 1920.

MEMORANDUM TO THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY:

There have come two or three inquiries to the office with reference to facts about the settling of Negroes in farm colonies. As much information as could be readily gathered by correspondence has been secured. There are a number of such projects in Wisconsin and Michigan, and recently one of these has opened up a tract of land to be sold to Negroes. They report that their offerings were quickly taken.

The Department of Agriculture has been inquiring into the general question of land colonization but has made no study of the matter relating to Negro wage-earners. I have been informally told that the Census Bureau plans to make some studies of local rural communities and it might be worth while to inquire whether or not it would be feasible for them to make a special study of Negro agricultural communities in several of the northern and border states, to which large numbers of Negroes are migrating. Special mention might be made of Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, New Jersey, and the Tidewater section of North Carolina.

Respectfully,

Director of Negro Economics.

H/MLC

Haynes - Port

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

September 20, 1920.



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Respectfully,

George E. Haynes
Director of Negro Economics.

*approved as to
purpose +
will have
considered L.P.
Sept 27
20
H/MC*

September 25, 1920.

Mr. Edwin F. Sweet,
Assistant Secretary,
Department of Commerce,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Sweet:

As you probably know, the Department of Labor has had a special adviser, during the War and since, on matters relating to Negro labor. The Department made an investigation of Negro migration in 1917 and 1918 and published a bulletin on it. Various reports have been coming to the Department indicating that migration to the North is continuing.

Recently we have had some informal inquiries about the possibility of land settlements for many of these migrants, numbers of whom have come from the farms and will probably find a better adjustment on the farms than in some of the congested industrial centers. I have been informed that some of them have already undertaken to buy plots of land in some settlement projects that have been opened up in Michigan and Wisconsin. I understand also that there are several Negro farming communities established years ago that are proving quite successful.

It seems to me to be very desirable to have a little more accurate information on this subject. At the present time the Department of Labor has no available means of doing this. I am writing to ask if you think it would be feasible to have some such information gathered by one or two special investigators under the Bureau of the Census in a similar way to some of the special studies that have been made in Censuses previously. If any such special investigation seemed feasible it would, of course, be planned for a later date than the first of November in order to avoid the appearance of its having any political complexion. A personal word from you with reference to the practicability of the Census Bureau gathering this information would be appreciated.

Yours cordially,

Haynes - Post

Louis F. Post.

September 25, 1920.

Mr. Edwin F. Sweet,
Assistant Secretary,
Department of Commerce,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Sweet:

As you probably know, the Department of Labor has had a special adviser, during the War and since, on matters relating to Negro labor. The Department made an investigation of Negro migration in 1917 and 1918 and published a bulletin on it. Various reports have been coming to the Department indicating that migration to the North is continuing.

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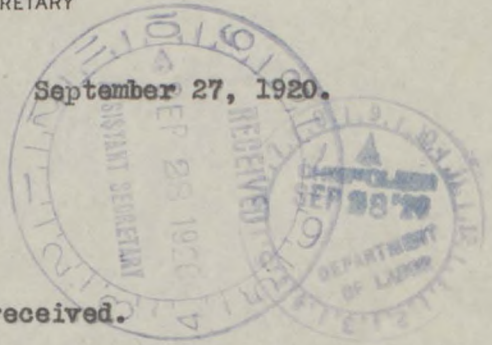
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Yours cordially,

Louis F. Post.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

September 27, 1920.



My dear Mr. Post:

Yours of the 25th instant is just received.

I am referring it to our Bureau of the Census for reply.

As I am expecting to leave the city for an absence of about ten days I am requesting the Director of the Census to communicate with you directly.

With best regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

Hon. Louis F. Post,
Assistant Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

*To Mr. Hays for his information
Sept 28/20 L.F.P.*

*noted
Galt
9/28/20*

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

September 30, 1920.

*Referred to
Mr. Post
for attention
L. J. P.*

*Noted
10/1/20*

My dear Mr. Post:

Your letter of September 25, addressed to Mr. Edwin F. Sweet, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Commerce, has been referred to me for reply as he indicated in his communication to you dated September 27. The matter to which you refer has been given very careful consideration but at this time the Bureau of the Census has made no definite arrangements for a special investigation in the field of the migration of Negro farmers from the southern to the northern states or for a study of Negro farming communities.

We are now in the midst of our tabulation of the returns sent in by enumerators for the recent census and the unit for which we show data concerning farms is the county. After county statistics have been compiled, we assemble them for states, publishing state bulletins containing detailed reports, by counties, and the state bulletins will be followed by our final report embracing all states. Since June 1 we have been issuing press summaries giving principal agricultural statistics on an average of two or more daily. We have also issued a state bulletin for New Hampshire and have a number of state bulletins in process of publication at this time.

The press summaries give the number of farms operated by colored farmers and the state bulletins give the information in much more detail, showing not only the farms operated by colored farmers, but also the character of ownership together with size of farms and value. I am today having your name placed on our mailing list to receive copies of all press announcements of agriculture which have been issued up to this time as well as copies of those which become available in the future and will also see that you receive copies of all state bulletins as they are issued.

Very truly yours,

Samuel H. Rogers
Director.

Mr. Louis F. Post,
Office of Assistant Secretary,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

RMB

October 15, 1920.

George E. Haynes,
Immigrant Inspector (Sec. 24),
Gloucester City, N. J.

You are hereby directed to proceed to New York, N. Y., for the purpose of carrying out oral instructions bearing upon the enforcement of the Alien Contract Labor Laws of that port. You will then return to Washington for report in regard to field duties assigned you, and from thence return to your official station.

The travel and other expenses incidental to this travel are authorized and payable from the appropriation "Expenses of Regulating Immigration, 1921".

Assistant Secretary.

E
P

Wagner Post

February 19, 1921.

MEMORANDUM TO MR. POST, Assistant Secretary.

The Civil Service Commission has notified me of my name being placed upon the eligible list for District Vocational Officer under the Federal Board for Vocational Education. The qualifications as to education, experience, etc. for being so rated are those very similar to my present position with the Department. I therefore respectfully request that readjustment be made in my appointment in this Department as to have me put into the Classified Service. I am informed by the Appointment Clerk that such can be done by proper request from this Department for certification of eligibles from that roll, upon which, I am informed by the Civil Service Commission, I rank as second.

Respectfully,

Director of Negro Economics.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

54700/832

Oct 15
~~August 19~~, 1920.

George E. Haynes,
Immigrant Inspector (Sec. 24),
Philadelphia Immigration Station,
Gloucester City, N. J.

You are hereby directed to report at the Bureau for conference in regard to Contract Labor matters in—
~~your district~~, and will then proceed to New York, N. Y., for the purpose of carrying out oral instructions, which will hereafter be issued to you, bearing on the enforcement of the Alien Contract Labor Laws at the port of New York. You will then return to your official station via Washington, D. C., at which point you will stop over for further instructions and report in regard to the duties assigned to you.

The traveling and other expenses incident to proceeding from Philadelphia to Washington and thence to New York and return to your official station via Washington, D. C., are authorized, payable from the appropriation "Expenses of Regulating Immigration, 1921".

Louis J. Post

Assistant Secretary.

WW:MUM

The Fort Valley High and Industrial School

Fort Valley, Georgia

INCORPORATED

For The Training of Colored Young Men and Women

REFERENCES:

- RT. REV'D. H. J. MIKELL
627 W. PEACHTREE ST., ATLANTA, GA.
- MR. GEO. FOSTER PEABODY
43 EXCHANGE PLACE, N. Y.
- MR. THEODORE J. LEWIS
1218 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
- JUDGE H. A. MATHEWS
FORT VALLEY, GA.

FORT VALLEY, GA.

March 4, 1921

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MAR 7 1921

Dr. George E. Haynes,
Director of Negro Economics,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

*Noted
Gibbs
3/7/21*

Director of Negro Economics

My dear Dr. Haynes:-

Your letter of February 25th has been received and I shall be pleased to receive the certificate to which you referred from the Secretary of Labor. I shall be glad also to have a copy of "The Negro at Work during the World War and during Reconstruction".

My work with the Department of Labor gave me an opportunity to see and understand as I had not before the wide range of occupations in which Negroes are engaged and the very valuable service which they render. In my opinion Negro workers were made to appreciate as they had not appreciated the importance of the service which they are rendering and the necessity for keeping at their jobs steadily. In my opinion the activities of the Negro Workers Advisory Committee had marked influence for good upon Negro employees, being especially helpful in the matter of securing greater regularity and more faithful and efficient service as well. I believe also that the work of this committee has had good effect upon white workers and employers also. Each of these groups in my opinion by having the matter called to their attention definitely was made to recognize the value of the Negro as a worker in a way they had not before.

I am thoroughly convinced from what we were able to accomplish ^{during} ~~through~~ ^{rush} the ~~results~~ of war time activities that it would be a splendid thing not only for our people but for the common welfare

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MAR 7 1921

Director of Negro Economics

Dr. George E. Haynes- second sheet-

of the country if the work could be continued. Not least among the
benefits to be derived would be that of securing ^{more} cordial
relations between white and Negro workers.

With all good wishes,

Very sincerely yours,


Principal.

HAH/W