

[FOLDER 1 OF 2]

J

Jackson

*Noted
10/13/19*

B R I E F.

Brief statement of the committee representing the consolidated interest of the Negro of the United States, giving the reason why there should be created an Industrial Commission, to be known as the Negro Industrial Commission, and why Congress of the United States should authorize the appointment of such a commission.

1. The Negro is a separate and distinct race within the nation.
2. He is a long ways out of touch with the United States government, although he is a contributing factor to the support of this government.
3. There should be an avenue through which the Negro can at all times be in close touch with the government of the nation. The creating of this Commission would be the creating of a direct wire through which the Negro as a race can at all times reach the central point of the government that he may keep in close touch therewith.
4. The Negro has no representative in Congress neither has he any connection with the government through which to receive orders to render service to the government and the nation. The creating of such a ~~commission~~ would aid, stimulate and encourage the Negro in doing his bit for the support of the government of the nation, of which he constitutes at least twelve percent. It will be clearly shown by the next census that he now numbers twelve million.
5. There are existing under the laws of the United States large numbers of commissions covering government activities, perhaps they may run into the hundreds, and upon examination it will be seen that none of these commissions are created to aid the Negro as a race, or to help the Negro aid the government in

The Negro has no representation in the government or any of its agencies, for this reason his spirit has many times been misinterpreted and his activities misconstrued. As result of this there has been great unrest throughout the country, and especially in centers largely populated by Negroes, most of whom try to adjust themselves to the new conditions and surroundings, brought about by the large migration of Negroes from one section of the country to the other, culminating in riots and bitter feelings between the races. The damage incurred by these clashes between the races has cost many times the amount it will take to operate this commission for a number of years. Through the activities of such a commission these clashes can in the future be avoided and a better understanding can be had between the races; thereby relieving the unrest and unsettled condition now existing in this country.

8. The Negro question is one among the foremost questions of the day because of its various aspects. It has its economic side, its industrial or labor side, its civic and other phases that could be easily adjusted through this commission.

9. Upon consideration it is clearly evident that from the Executive down through the other departments of the government, this commission would be of invaluable assistance in handling questions pertaining to the Negro. If we understand that part of the League of Nations having reference to Africa and Islands of the Sea inhabited by Negroes, there is no question that this commission would be of great service to the government in working out questions pertaining to the Negro. The fact that there are hundreds of Negro missionaries sent out and supported by the different Negro denominations to do work in Africa and the Islands, who make their reports to certain Negro agencies, creates an avenue through which the commission could gather

information ^{and} submitted it to the government upon any question pertaining to the Negro in which the government would be concerned. The last mentioned statement fixes the bases by which the Commission would be of invaluable service to the State Department of the United States government. If the recommendation of the Secretary of Interior to distribute certain public land to soldiers is approved, this Commission could be of service to the Department of Interior in handling the land that would be set apart for the colored soldiers. The Commission could also be of service to the Secretary of the Treasury in handling the thousands of questions which must be confronted by the War Risk Insurance Department in respect to the settlement of claims of the colored soldiers. It could be of invaluable service to the Secretary of Labor in handling the labor situation, which to-day is paramount to all other questions, in which the Negro occupies a very conspicuous place.

10. The congested conditions as shown by reports of accredited agencies in the sections of the country where the Negro has migrated under mis-guided influence, are very deplorable, to say the least. It appears from one of the writers on Negro Migration that thousands of colored families have left splendid homes with good environments and gone to these congested centers to be crowded into undesirable localities with the very worst sanitary conditions, which would necessarily play heavily upon the mortality of the heretofore healthy laborer. This Commission could aid the Labor Department in regulating this evil.

We have mentioned quite a number of activities that could be employed by this agency, yet there are hundreds of others that could be mentioned and there are others that will present themselves from time to time for the attention of this commission.

We would therefore respectfully ask that Congress would pass a bill authorizing the President of the United States to create a Negro Industrial Commission of five members, three of whom are to be members of the Negro race, with headquarters at the seat of government.

Respectfully submitted.

Chairman

511 North Second Street,
Richmond, Virginia.

his desire to become an important factor in time of peace or time of war. There is no race of people living under this government that is not represented in the government except the Negro. The Indian is provided for by the Indian Department or Indian Commission, which not only looks after their welfare, but they are treated as a ward of the nation and as such ward the government spends millions of dollars annually for the support of this race. The Negro is not like the Indian, but is a self-sustaining race and contributes to the support of the government by paying his proportion of the tax, both direct and indirect, during the time of peace; and in the time of war he contributes his pro rata of man power. In the European war he contributed more than two Hundred Million dollars to help win the war by purchasing government bonds and thrift stamps. He also contributed hundreds of thousands of dollars to the red cross, and stands ready at all times to answer the call to the government. He has never produced an assassin to assassinate a president of the United States. He has never resorted to bombs to blow up railroads, bridges and buildings. He has never produced a traitor to the government and can at all times be relied upon as a safe ally to the government.

6. The creating of this commission is desired on behalf of the Negro of this country for the solution of the various problems with which his race is affected and especially the economic problems which cut to the core, and can only be healed by the efforts of the Negro himself.

7. The life of the Negro is so completely divorced from all agencies of the government by reason of his position as a separate race, his relation to the nation has been misunderstood in several sections of the country.


PETITION TO CONGRESS

C O P Y

Miss B. Jackson
511 North 2^d St
Richmond
Va

Noted
HBS

August 26, 1919.



Giles B. Jackson, Esq.,
c/o Mrs. Harrison Walker,
325 North South Carolina Avenue,
Atlantic City, N. J.

Dear Mr. Jackson:

I regret that I was unfortunate in not being in the city when you took the trouble to come, as I am deeply interested in your plans. I am just back from an investigation of labor conditions following the riots in Chicago, and will not be able to leave again soon. However, if you come from Atlantic City on the 29th and will stop here on the 30th, I shall be glad to see you. Please let me know at once if you will come, and the hour at which I may expect you. I am going to be away for a little rest over Labor Day and will not be back to the office before September 2.

Awaiting your pleasure, I remain

Yours very truly,

Director of Negro Economics.

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.,

126 Center St.,
Atlantic City N.J.

Mr. George E. Haynes,
Director of Negro Economics,

Dear Doctor,

I am in receipt of yours of the 26,
and in reply I want to say that I will
see you in Washington on the 30th.
I will phone you and make an
appointment for conference.

Very respectfully,

Giles B. Jackson


Seen in person

8/30/19
G.E.H.

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
AUG 30 1919

Director of Negro Economics

September 11, 1919.



Col. Giles B. Jackson,
511 North Second Street,
Richmond, Va.

My dear Col. Jackson:

According to my understanding of your plans to return to the city, I expected you here yesterday, but you did not come so I am writing to ask if you have changed your plans. I have canvassed the question of your plan for an Adjustment Commission and have gone over the question of Negro Economics in the Department of Labor. It now seems to me that your new plan would get in the way of our original plan on which we have been, and are still, working,-- that of the Division of Negro Economics in the Department of Labor. This is already going, and has a following and a fair chance of success in getting legislation for permanency. Do you not think it would be best to concentrate on getting this through, first, and then to try for the larger thing? Please let me know what you think of this.

With many cordial greetings, I remain

Yours very truly,

Director of Negro Economics.

September 15, 1919.

✓
Mr. Giles B. Jackson
511 N. Second Street
Richmond, Virginia.

Dear Mr. Jackson:

Please find enclosed copy of the Richmond Times-Dispatch which you were so kind to leave with me the other day. If you can find another copy of this I would be glad to have one.

You spoke of being here Wednesday, but I need to tell you that Wednesday is a holiday on account of the welcome to General Pershing and all the offices will be closed.

I am going carefully over your bill and will be glad to discuss it with you when you come.

Yours very truly,

Director of Negro Economics.

H/MLC

Enclosure.

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.,

Sept. 25, 1919.

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

My dear Dr. Haynes:

I presume by this time you have returned from your much needed rest and vacation; and I presume that you are again at your post of duty. I am therefore writing this letter, to say that I shall be in Washington, Monday, September 29th, and will remain there for two or three days.

I have my plans now fully developed and prepared for execution, and shall come prepared for this purpose. In the meantime, however I shall call to see you and have a further conference. I would state that perhaps for your satisfaction, that the papers, a copy of which I left with you, have been examined by a number of our friends and have been pronounced as perfect as could be for that purpose for which it is intended. However, I am still open for a suggestion from you.

Very truly yours,

GBJ/IFD.

Giles B. Jackson

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
SEP 26 1919

Director of Negro Economics

September 26, 1919.

Giles B. Jackson, Esq.,
511 North Second Street,
Richmond, Va.

My dear Mr. Jackson:

Your letter of September 25 finds Dr. Haynes still on his vacation. He is expected to return to Washington by Noon, September 29th, and by Wednesday morning, October 1st, at the latest. May I ask that when you reach Washington you telephone in and see if Dr. Haynes is here, as I know he will welcome a conference with you.

We are now located in rooms 401-2-3, having been moved from the eighth floor last week.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips
Assistant to the Director
of Negro Economics.

*Noted
G.B.H.
9/29/19*

U.S. PACIFIC

Say Govern- Too Late. Already Out.

October 1.—With on strike at Ta- Eureka, Calif., and out effective at all shipbuilding centers ast, the opinion of als of the Pacific lay was that gov- ken in Washington me too late to pre- temporary tie-up of ng on government

announcement was ping board and Navy there would be no yment of increased he government paid increase. This an- trict metal trades es declared, came too em to call off the

More an Hour.

and an average in- s an hour over the reement, which ex- t last night. Recent- on representatives of ard and the Navy De- d that no increased s granted men work- ent vessels until after ence, called by Presi- meet next Monday, had abors. The men then rike.

Metal Trades Council king out wherever the were willing to pay scale.

ncisco three concerns ay the increase, but the r strike orders pending a formal agreement.

geles harbor and San union leaders announced d strike unless the in- was granted.

union heads agreed required to obey the em- higher

MAYOR OF OMAHA, NEARLY LYNCHED BY MOB, CE AND POLICE HEAD TRYING TO RESTORE ORDER.



Left—Mayor Edward P. Smith of Omaha, who was nearly lynched during the race rioting in his city when he refused to deliver to the mob a negro alleged to have assaulted a white woman.

Right—J. Dean Ringlerk, police commissioner of Omaha, who is directing his forces co-operating with the federal troops, now under command of Gen. Wood, in restoring order in Omaha. The police of the city were powerless before the great mob. Many of the officers were stripped of their uniforms, clubs and guns and severely beaten.

FIFTY MEN AND BOYS ARRESTED IN OMAHA

OMAHA, Neb., October 1.—Fifty men and boys were under arrest today in connection with the rioting last Sunday night when a negro, held for attacking a white girl, was lynched, the mayor dragged through the streets with a rope about his neck

and the county courthouse badly damaged by fire set by the mob.

Among the prisoners is Sol Francis, twelve years of age. All of those under arrest are held for either murder, inciting to riot or assault to commit murder and willful destruction of property.

Dr. E. C. Henry, physician attending Mayor Edward P. Smith, who was seriously injured by the mob, stated this morning that his condition was such that he thought all danger past.

Ten negroes were arrested in Council Bluffs, Iowa, just across the river from here, late yesterday when the discovery was made that they had a stock of guns and ammunition.

BEAR BRAND KNITTING YARNS STANDARD OF QUALITY

CE Od 5 Rel bra ple spe Lev Car ma gav sple go f cos T der. E. Gra Wa Mee Edr sun Edr sun M. viol pan of Gen Blar ter by t Mary Mr. Bam Th were man and Pr chair Mary tion- all ti ratio W. J Lout

National Community Board

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Washington, D. C.



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SPEAKERS' BUREAU
OFFICE
1516 H STREET N. W.
NEXT DOOR TO COSMOS CLUB

October 4, 1920

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

My dear Dr. Haynes:

This is to say that the Incorporators of the National Community Board have elected you a member of its Council. We express the hope that you will be able to serve the national welfare in this capacity.

For your information I enclose three circulars, which state clearly and briefly the nature of its purpose and work. No. 1 - Its Charter; No. 2 - The need of it; No. 3 - One of its seven activities.

While this work could use all the time and attention you can devote to it, yet the minimum requirement for the position is one day a year in Washington. Beyond that you will have to protect yourself against permitting the fascination of the work to absorb more of your time than you can spare.

Please to understand that we are not after your money, but after you. We believe the cause is such that the money will come without imposing a burden on anyone. Nor is it our plan to capitalize the use of well-known names. We want the cause to win its way on its own merit. Only those are asked to be members of the Board who have a sincere interest in the work.

I could arrange to give you further information through a personal interview, but we hope that the circulars are sufficient to lead you to send an affirmative answer at your early convenience. We think the new Board affords an opportunity for us to render a most useful public service.

Very sincerely yours,

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OCT 8 1920

Henry E. Jackson
President.

Director of Negro Economics

HEJ:LGT

enc.

NATIONAL BOARD
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March 13, 1920

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MAR 15 1920

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

Director of Negro Economics

My dear Dr. Haynes:

I find myself during these first few weeks of my return to New York, trying to catch up with my friends who have been going at a wild gallop during my seven months absence.

May I ask you to send ~~my~~ any literature that you have gotten out during this time that directly affects the interest of colored industry and women.

Thanking you for the past assistance given us and awaiting an early reply, I remain

Most cordially yours,

Mary E Jackson

Mary E. Jackson
Industrial Secretary
Bureau of Colored Work.

MEJ:CC

March 15, 1920.

Miss Mary B. Jackson,
Industrial Secretary, Y. M. C. A.,
600 Lexington Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Miss Jackson:

In response to your request of the 13th instant, I am sending to you, under separate cover, some material which, although it does not directly relate to the interests of colored women in industry, may be of general worth to you. You will note that this material has been released by the Women's Bureau of the Department.

I may say that within the past seven months the Division of Negro Economics has made no releases on the subject you mention. We have ready for the press at this time the draft of a publication which we hope will be ready for distribution within the coming month and which will contain scattered references to colored women workers.

I am asking Mrs. Helen B. Irvin, formerly of the Women's Bureau, to write you concerning any material which she may contemplate releasing in the near future. For further information, will you not kindly telephone Dr. Haynes, c/o Interchurch World Movement, 45 West 18th Street, New York City.

Yours very truly,

Assistant Director Negro Economics.

p
p

Enclosures - separate cover.

March 15, 1920.

Mrs. Helen B. Irvin,
1812 - Ninth Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Irvin:

May I burden you with request to make some brief reply, as you think practicable, to Miss Jackson's request.

Yours cordially,

Assistant Director Negro Economics.

P

P

Enclosures

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September 28, 1920

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

SEP 29 1920

5

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

Director of Negro Economics

My dear Dr. Haynes:

As I am leaving the city this afternoon I shall not have time to go into the details of your letter until my return to New York, a month from now. I regret that I will be unable to have a personal conference with you on your visit to New York, but am asking Miss Bowles to include our industrial problem in her conference with you.

Thanking you for your cooperation, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Mary E. Jackson

Mary E. Jackson
Industrial Secretary
Bureau of Colored Work

MEJ/EW

*Noted
Gast
9/29/20*

*Saw Miss
Head re Mrs
Haynes
10/13/20
Saw Mrs Jackson
10/31/20*

*Mc
F*

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November 22, 1920

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

My dear Dr. Haynes:

I am expecting to visit Cincinnati, Columbus and Wheeling within the next month. If Miss Shields has any data on the women of either of these cities I shall be very grateful for any facts that you find it possible to give me. I expect to be in Washington the week of the 29th and hope I may have the privilege of meeting you.

Very truly yours,

Mary E. Jackson
Mary E. Jackson
Industrial Secretary
Colored Girls' Work

MEJ/MRP

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
NOV 24 1920
Director of Negro Economics

1. Jobs

2. ✓ by - Greater efficiency

3. ✓ S - ✓ } - Shows
 ✓ v' } understanding on
 } part of employers
4. - ✓ S - ✓ } of their share in
 } holding the industrial
 } conditions

5. - ✓ S - ✓ } - Word of organization

Miss Jackson

November 24, 1920.

Miss Mary E. Jackson,
Industrial Secretary, Colored Girls' Work,
National Board - Y. W. C. A.,
600 Lexington Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Miss Jackson:

Your inquiry of the 23d, I regret, finds Dr. Haynes out of the city. However, since you expect to be in Washington on and after the 29th I trust that a reply delayed until that time will not inconvenience you, as Dr. Haynes will be in the office on that date.

Yours very truly,

Assistant Director Negro Economics.

November 29, 1920.

Miss Mary E. Jackson,
Industrial Secretary, Colored Girls' Work,
National Board - Y. W. C. A.,
600 Lexington Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Miss Jackson:

Miss Shields has not returned from her trip to the West, and whatever data she has for that territory she has in her possession out there. I regret, therefore, we are not able to give you any information about conditions in that section, other than what was in Mrs. Irvin's report, copy of which you already have.

I shall be in Washington through December 1st, and will be glad to see you at any hour you can make it convenient.

Yours very truly,

Director of Negro Economics.

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p

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December 6, 1920.

RECEIVED
 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
 DEC 9 1920

Director of Negro Economics

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

My dear Dr. Haynes:

Your letter reached me just a few hours too late to find you in Washington.

Without asking for definite data, will you write Miss Shields asking that she give me some general idea of industrial conditions in Wheeling; such as, the places where colored girls are employed, the number, etc., asking that she communicate with me at 495 East Long Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Miss Harriet King has been placed in Washington as industrial worker. We hope that she will make good. I should greatly appreciate any suggestions that you might give us in reference to the needs in Washington.

Yours very truly,

Mary E. Jackson

Mary E. Jackson
 Industrial Secretary
 Colored Work

MEJ:Z

W.C.S.
W.C.S. summary
Miss Shields
12/9/20

Notes
E. L. S.
12/10/20

OK
W.C.S. 12/14/20
12/10/20

Mr. Haynes
will handle
this
12/10/20

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RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

January 20, 1921.

JAN 20 1921
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DEPT OF L

Director of Negro Economic

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

My dear Dr. Haynes:

In your reply to my request with reference to the report, you state that you have not yet received the second study, which left me to assume that the first had already been distributed. I do not know of the existence of any other report. If there is such, may I ask for a copy?

Thanking you for your cooperation, I am

Most sincerely yours,

Mary E. Jackson

Mary E. Jackson
Industrial Secretary
Bureau of Colored Work

MEJ:del

January 21, 1921.

Miss Mary E. Jackson,
Industrial Secretary, Bureau of Colored Work,
National Board, Y. W. C. A.,
600 Lexington Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Miss Jackson:

I am answering, for Dr. Haynes, your inquiry of the 20th instant. We have numbered our present and prospective studies of Negro labor as follows:

First Study: "Negro Migration in 1916-17"
Second Study: "The Negro at work during the World War and Reconstruction"
Third Study: (In course of preparation)

I am sending you today a copy of the "First Study". We shall give prompt attention to forwarding you advance copies of the "Second Study" which is expected daily from the Government press. The "Third Study" will embrace the investigations of Miss Shields concerning which we shall keep in touch with you from time to time.

Yours very truly,

Assistant Director Negro Economics.

Enclosure - separate cover.

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January 25, 1921

Mr. K. T. Phillips
Department of Labor
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:

Please accept thanks for report on
Negro migration in 1916 and 1917.

Very truly yours,

Mary E. Jackson

Mary E. Jackson
Industrial Secretary
Bureau of Colored Work

MEJ/EW

OK
RB 1/26/21

Presbyterian Board of Publication & Sabbath School Work
SABBATH SCHOOL AND MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT

WILLIAM H. JACKSON,
District Superintendent

Rev. HAROLD McAFEE ROBINSON, D. D., Secretary,
J. M. SOMERNDIKE, Superintendent of Missions,
Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW BERN, NORTH CAROLINA

Dec 22

R
1/5/24

Dear Dr. Haines,

I have been thinking for some days of writing you. I have wondered if you will continue in your school work, or if during the new administration you would be called to Washington again.

Should you return to Washington, having charge of any Department, I would like, if you could see your way so to do, that you give me a position in the Department in which you might have charge.

I think you know me very well, from my early days in Y. M. C. A. work out in Ohio, and I feel now that I would like to get out a little from my regular line of work. You will remember I spoke to you along this line when we were in Atlantic City.

I consider you among our foremost men of today, and I think our people in general are proud of you. I want to keep in touch with you, should you return to Washington. Will appreciate a line from you on the subject. Yours, William H. Jackson.

January 5, 1921.

Mr. William H. Jackson,
District Superintendent,
Presbyterian Bd. of Publication &
Sabbath School Work,
New Bern, N.C.

Dear Mr. Jackson:

Your letter of December 22 was appreciated and I thank you for your kind words of commendation. I am still part of the time with the Department of Labor and we are doing all we can now to get Congress to give us an appropriation for continuing the work. I shall keep your letter on file and, if there is any opportunity, will take up the matter of work with you again.

I might venture in closing to say that I have just completed working up some of the rural survey and think that before long there will doubtless be some action for larger programs along your line. As you have pioneered in that field it seems to me that you will be the man to get in whatever development takes place.

Yours very truly,

Director of Negro Economics.

R/MIC

72

October 13, 1919.

Mrs. Rose Janowitz,
Alexander Young Hotel,
Honolulu, Hawaii.

My dear Mrs. Janowitz:

The clipping from the Pacific Commercial Advertiser has been received and read with deep interest. It is strong, and I wish we had more such editorials in the states. This clipping is a reminder of how many apologies I owe for my sins of delay in writing you before this to tell you, in the strongest of words, how much I appreciated your spirit and help when you were with the Investigation and Inspection Service of the Department.

Your tact and insight in handling the delicate negotiations with reference to the survey at Norfolk, Va., deserve the highest commendation and my only regret is that the uncertainty of appropriations would not allow to go through with our program.

I need to tell you, also, how Mrs. Haynes and I are indebted to you for some of the contacts you helped us secure in Washington. I saw Mr. Remy only this week. He has recently spent a number of weeks traveling through the South in the interest of Negro matters, and says now he is thinking of writing a book on the question.

You will be pleased to know that although all my field staff had to be dismissed July 1, the Secretary has found enough funds to keep my assistant and one stenographer, and me on part time, so as to carry over this work until we can get further appropriations and legislation from Congress for which we are now working. I do want to keep in touch with you to know what you are doing, and to keep up our connections for the good that we may be in these difficult racial situations.

With many cordial greetings, I remain
Yours very truly,

Director of Negro Economics.

September 12, 1919.

Reverend W.H. Jernagin
Care of The National Baptist Convention
First Regiment Armory
Newark, N.J.

I shall appreciate it if you will call to the attention of the Convention the value of having a resolution passed endorsing the Division of Negro Economics in the Department of Labor such as was passed at St. Louis last year. I am sending a telegram of greetings to-day to Secretary Hudson.

I hope to see you as soon as you return about the matter of the Labor Commission and the Business Commission of the Race Congress as well as several other matters connected with the Congress.

Yours sincerely,

Director of Negro Economics.

H/MIC

Special del.
9/12/19

RESIDENCE, 430 QUE STREET, N. W.

STUDY OF

TELEPHONE NORTH 5194

PRESIDENT GENERAL BAPTIST CONVENTION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND VICINITY
VICE PRESIDENT NATIONAL BAPTIST
CONVENTION

REV. W. H. JERNAGIN, D. D.
PASTOR MT. CARMEL BAPTIST CHURCH
THIRD AND EYE STREETS, N. W.

TREASURER NATIONAL B. Y. P. U. BOARD
LOCATED AT NASHVILLE, TENN.
VICE-PRESIDENT AT LARGE OF THE NATIONAL
B. Y. P. U. AND S. S. CONGRESS

Washington, D. C. July 22, 1920. 19

Dr. Geo. Haynes,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Haynes:

You will find enclosed a letter that is being sent to each local unit of the National Race Congress. I am writing to ask if you have any suggestions to offer for the coming meeting or the program?

Let me hear from you on this matter at once. I will be in East Northfield, Mass. from July 10th to Aug. 15th. Write me. not Prof. Hawkins is leaving for Europe on the 24inst and will return till Oct. first, hence I need your assistance to help me put this matter over.

Yours for the Race,

W. H. Jernagin

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
JUL 23 1920

Director of Negro Economics

R
Yost
8/3/20

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

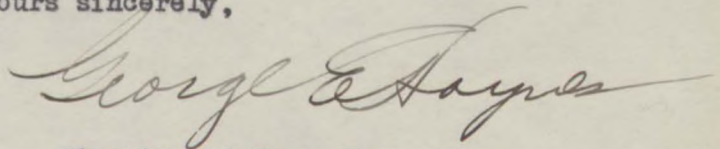
August 3, 1920.

Dr. W.H. Jernagin
East Northfield, Mass.

Dear Dr. Jernagin:

Your letter of July 22 came during my absence and I am taking this opportunity for reply. ~~I shall be glad to help you in any way I can.~~ I shall be away ~~for~~ much of August and September, as I am only giving part-time service to the Department. Please let me know when you will be back in Washington that I may have a conference with you, and be assured that I shall serve you in any way I can.

Yours sincerely,



Director of Negro Economics.

H/MIC

August 3, 1920.

Dr. W.H. Jernagin
East Northfield, Mass.

Dear Dr. Jernagin:

Your letter of July 22 came during my absence and I am taking this opportunity for reply. I shall be away much of August and September, as I am only giving part-time service to the Department. Please let me know when you will be back in Washington that I may have a conference with you, and be assured that I shall serve you in any way I can.

Yours sincerely,

Director of Negro Economics.

H/MLG

8/3/20
m l c

December 27, 1919.

Mrs. Mary F. Jennings
London Street
Portsmouth, Virginia.

My dear Mrs. Jennings:

Please let me know just as soon as possible if the date for a mass meeting has been fixed for the second Sunday in January at four o'clock, p.m.

Yours very cordially,

ERH/MLC

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES
200 FIFTH AVENUE, ROOM 416, NEW YORK CITY
TELEPHONE: GRAMERCY 3978

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AUG 9 1919

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A. S. FRISSELL, TREASURER
EUGENE KINCKLE JONES, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
GEORGE EDMUND HAYNES, EDUCATIONAL SECY

Director of Negro Economics

August 8, 1919.

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

I am sending to you a copy of the statement sent
out by the National Urban League concerning the riots.
I shall be pleased to send you more if you can use them.

Sincerely yours,

E. N. Jones

*noted
E. N. Jones
8/23/19*

September 12, 1919.

Mr. John C. Dancy, Jr.
Executive Secretary
Detroit Urban League
297 St. Antoine Street
Detroit, Mich.

My dear Dancy:

I am writing to get your confirmation of the engagement for me to speak at the public meeting you are to hold during your Urban League Conference in Detroit.

Will you also give me the full name and address of Mr. ~~Ball~~, the assistant at Dodge Brothers, who was so kind and courteous to me.

I am enclosing the questionnaire promised. In using parts of it you will of course note that it will be necessary to acknowledge its source as it is official.

Bailey

Yours sincerely,

Director of Negro Economics.

Enclosure
H/MLC

②
11

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

127 EAST 23RD STREET ROOMS 33-34, NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE: GRAMERCY 3978

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*M.H.C.
Follow up*

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ments of the
League Exist in the
following Cities:

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PITTSBURGH
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ST. LOUIS
TRENTON
WESTFIELD, N. J.
WHITE PLAINS
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

September 17th, 1919.

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

My dear Dr. Haynes:

I am sending you herewith an announcement of the
Conference which the League is planning to hold in Detroit
on October 15th to 19th.

On Thursday evening, October 16th, at eight o'clock,
we shall hold a public meeting to discuss the question of
"Housing the Negro Worker" and wish you to make a twenty or twenty-
five minute address on this subject.

We trust that you will be able to attend the whole
session, however, and contribute wherever you may to the general
discussion which is to follow all of the morning and afternoon
meetings.

I hope that you have been able to do something towards
getting representation of colored workers at the industrial con-
ference which the President is planning to hold early in October.

Sincerely yours,

Eugene Kinckle Jones

EKJ/PW

Enclosure:

*R
Gast
9/22/19*

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
SEP 18 1919

Director of Negro Economics

ANNOUNCEMENT

CONFERENCE

on

“Industrial Problems of The Negro”

to be held in

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday
OCTOBER 15th to 19th, 1919

under the auspices of

THE NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

Following is a Tentative Program :

- Wednesday,** 9 a. m. Reception to Delegates—Registration
10.30 a. m. Exercises under auspices of the local League consisting of the welcome address and response and the presentation of the general subject by someone especially prepared to state the problem
2 p. m. **Migration**
8 p. m. **Is the Negro Grasping His Industrial Opportunity?
Negro Labor Turn Over.....Why?**
- Thursday,** 10 a. m. **The Recreation of Negro Workers**
~~8~~ 2 p. m. **Housing the Worker**
~~2~~ 8 p. m. **His Health**
- Friday,** 10.00 a. m. **Training for more Skilled Work—Educational Provision**
2.00 p. m. **Community Program for Industrial Efficiency**
8.00 p. m. **Organization of Negro Workers
Resolutions
What the Negro Preachers are doing and can do in a Program for Community Development.**
- Saturday,** 10 a. m. Meeting of the Executive Board Members of the Locals and National Organization and the Employed Executives to discuss matters of concern to the National Organization and the Locals.
- Sunday—Pulpits of the city to be filled by those persons selected who will remain over for this purpose.**

Social Workers, Industrial Leaders and Persons Generally Interested in Negro Welfare are cordially invited to attend. Men and women of national influence will speak, but the sessions in the main will be round-table talks in which all delegates will join in discussing matters affecting their particular situations.

For further information address the **National Urban League, 127 East 23rd Street, New York City;** or **John C. Dancy, Jr., Executive Secretary Detroit Urban League, 297 St. Antoine Street, Detroit, Michigan.**

September 22, 1919.

Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones
Executive Secretary
National Urban League
127 East 23rd Street
New York City.

My dear Mr. Jones:

Please accept my acknowledgment and
thanks for your excellent letter written to the Secretary
of Labor commending him for his decision to continue
the Negro Economics work. Your words of appreciation of
this work undoubtedly will be helpful.

Yours sincerely,

Director of Negro Economics.

H/MLC

DETROIT URBAN LEAGUE

For Social Service Among Negroes

297 ST. ANTOINE ST., DETROIT, MICH.

TELEPHONE CHERRY 1325

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September 23rd, 1919

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
SEP 26 1919

Director of Negro Economics

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

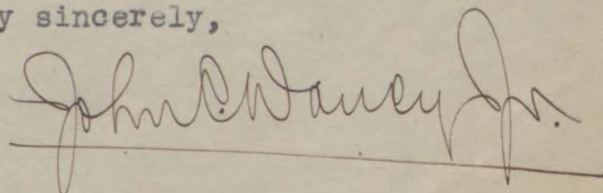
My dear Dr. Haynes:

I have your letter of September 12th, asking me to confirm your engagement to speak at the Urban League Conference. In reply let me say that I have written Mr. Jones suggesting your name and he has written back stating that he has you booked for a place on the program, so I should imagine by this time you have received definite word from him on this score.

Mr. Bailey's address is 297 St. Antoine St., care of this office.

Both my wife and myself received your letters and were delighted with them. Write again. Let us know how things go with you. With very very best wishes, from my wife and self, I am,

Very sincerely,



JCD:OEM

THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES OF DETROIT AT 31 WARREN AVENUE WEST, THROUGH ITS ADMINISTRATION BUREAU, RECEIVES AND DISBURSES ALL FUNDS

September 23, 1919.

Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones
Executive Secretary
National Urban League
127 East 23rd Street
New York City.

My dear Mr. Jones:

I thank you for your invitation to speak at the Urban League Conference October 16. Some weeks ago when I was in Detroit I accepted an invitation thru Mr. Dancy to speak on October 15 on the experience with Negroes in industry in the North, giving some results of some investigations the Department made on this subject. I have been working on the material since accepting that invitation and have much of my address ready.

I could not at this late date begin the preparation of another address on the subject of Housing as I am now filled up to the limit with the work of the fall. I shall therefore have to keep my original agreement and trust that this will fit into your later arrangement.

Yours sincerely,

Director of Negro Economics.

H/MLC

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

September 25, 1919.

Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones,
Executive Secretary, National Urban League,
127 East 23d Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Jones:

In reply to your letter of September 24, let me say that I am not declining your invitation, but please allow me to explain, again, that the only subject on which I can speak is the one I agreed to speak on, for the simple reason that I have absolutely no time, now, to look up any matter or to prepare another address, which, of course, I should have to do if I undertook to speak on "Housing". When I saw Mr. Dancy, I understood that he was speaking for the organization, and I shall be pleased to know of such understanding as he and your Program Committee come to.

I regret very much that you have any feeling in your mind that there was a misunderstanding about the subject you consented to discuss at our conference here last February, as reference to our files fails to show any discussion of any misunderstanding on this matter. You wrote me, asking for fuller explanation of your topic and its relation to the general object of the conference. I replied as clearly as possible. We wanted to move the topic on which you were to speak to a different hour in order to give the speakers of that session more time. I wrote you and the others, asking if such a change of time would suit your convenience.

I wish at all times to accord you every possible consideration. Trusting to know your decision at an early date, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Director of Negro Economics.

h
P

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

127 EAST 23RD STREET, ROOMS 33-34, NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE: GRAMERCY 3978

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September 24th, 1919.

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Exist in the follow-
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WESTFIELD, N. J.
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

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

My dear Dr. Haynes:

I hope I am not to interpret your letter of September 23rd as declining to accept our invitation to speak at the Conference on the evening of October 16th. All invitations have been issued from this office and no communication has been sent to Mr. Dancy authorizing him to invite the speakers other than local. We have not received from him any communication saying that he had asked you to speak and that you had settled on a subject.

I can quite appreciate his inviting you to speak when he could see you in person, knowing that you would be one of the logical speakers, but I am sure he would be very loth to embarrass the Program Committee by making any formal arrangements with speakers and their dates without at least submitting such to the Committee or informing the Committee of his action.

I am very sorry for the misunderstanding, for our speakers for the Wednesday evening meeting have been selected and have given their consent. They are also very busy people and I cannot ask them to change their subjects or the time of their appearance now. Since you were notified of our desire to have you speak at least a month before the date of the conference, I hope you can plan for that time. May I therefore urge you to arrange for the date that I have requested. You will doubtless be able to bring in the experiences you mention at this time and in connection with the subject indicated.

You will recall that there was a little misunderstanding about the subject assigned to me at your conference and I fitted in where you suggested in keeping with the plans made by you in Washington and I am sure you will accord me the same consideration.

EKJ/PW

Sincerely yours,

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
SEP 25 1919

Director of Negro Economics

R
9/25/19
gjs
JP

"Let us not work as colored people nor as white people for the narrow benefit of any group alone, but together, as American citizens for the common good of our common city, our common country."

MRS. WILLIAM H. BALDWIN, JR.

WHAT WE DO TOWARD THIS END

We

1. Try to show social welfare agencies the advantage of co-operation.
2. Secure and train social workers.
3. Protect women and children from unscrupulous persons.
4. Fit workers $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{for} \\ \text{to} \end{array} \right\}$ work
5. Help to secure playgrounds and other clean places of amusement.
6. Organize boys' and girls' clubs and neighborhood unions.
7. Help with probation oversight of delinquents.
8. Maintain a country home for convalescent women.
9. Investigate conditions of city life as a basis for practical work.

September 25, 1919.

Mr. John C. Dancy, Jr.,
Executive Secretary, Detroit Urban League,
297 St. Antoine Street,
Detroit, Mich.

My dear Dancy:

Please find enclosed an additional letter from Mr. Jones,
and my reply. I shall be pleased to hear your decision
and trust that you will feel free to act in any way that
will not cause you embarrassment.

Yours sincerely,

Director of Negro Economics.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

September 25, 1919.

Mr. John C. Dancy, Jr.,
Executive Secretary, Detroit Urban League,
297 St. Antoine Street,
Detroit, Mich.

My dear Dancy:

Please find enclosed an additional letter from Mr. Jones, and my reply. ~~I put considerable work on the subject that I promised you I would discuss.~~ I shall be pleased to hear your decision ~~and accepted your cordial invitation in good faith, have spent some time in getting matter ready, and wrote to you some days ago to get final confirmation as to date, etc.~~ *and trust that you will feel free to act in any way that will not cause you embarrassment.*

Yours ~~very truly,~~ *sincerely,*

George E. Haynes
Director of Negro Economics.

Enclosures 2

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

October 2, 1919.

Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones
Executive Secretary
National Urban League
127 East 23rd Street
New York City.

My dear Jones:

October 16 or ~~any~~ of the other days which the Committee sets will be satisfactory to me provided I know, shortly, the day and hour as very probably I shall be able to spend only one day at the conference as much as I would desire to stay longer.

I prepared ~~the paper~~ ^{my talk as per is} on the subject "Some Experience with Negroes in Typical Industries 1918 and 19" and will give that if it ^{I hope it will} suit your ~~desire and~~ plans. Please let me know by return mail if this is acceptable.

Sincerely yours,

George E. Haynes
Director of Negro Economics.

H/MIC

October 2, 1919.

Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones
Executive Secretary
National Urban League
127 East 23rd Street
New York City.

My dear Jones:

October 16 or any other days which the Committee sets will be satisfactory to me provided I know, shortly, the day and hour as very probably I shall be able to spend only one day at the conference as much as I would desire to stay longer.

The subject of my talk is "Some Experience with Negroes in Typical Industries 1918 and 19" and I hope it will suit your plans. Please let me know by return mail if this is acceptable.

Sincerely yours,

Director of Negro Economics.

H/MIC

Copy of correspondence sent to Mr. Dancy 10/2/19.

MC

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

127 EAST 23RD STREET, ROOMS 33-34, NEW YORK CITY

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October
 Third
 1919

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

RECEIVED
 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
 OCT 6 - 1919

Director of Negro Economics

My dear Haynes:

We are expecting you to speak on the sub-
 ject mentioned by you on Thursday evening, October 16th
 as first suggested by the Committee. We will appreciate
 your bringing in, in some way, the housing and room registry
 experience the Government has had with Negro workers so as
 to get the subject of housing before the audience.

We appreciate your coming and are sure that
 we will profit thereby.

Sincerely yours,

Eugene Kinckle Jones

EKJ/PW

*noted
 Hest
 10/5/19
 Mc F*

*R
 Hest
 10/6/19*

"Let us not work as colored people nor as white people for the narrow benefit of any group alone, but TOGETHER, as American citizens for the common good of our common city, our common country

MRS. WILLAM H. BALDWIN, JR.

What we do toward this end

We

1. Try to show social welfare agencies the advantage of co-operation.
2. Secure and train social workers.
3. Protect women and children from unscrupulous persons.
4. Fit workers { for } work.
 { to }
5. Help to secure playgrounds and other clean places of amusement.
6. Organize boys' and girls' clubs and neighborhood unions.
7. Help with probation oversight of delinquents.
8. Maintain a country home for convalescent women.
9. Investigate conditions of city life as a basis for practical work.

October 6, 1919.

Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones,
Executive Secretary, National Urban League,
127 East 23d Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Jones:

Please let me know how much time you expect me to take on
Thursday evening, October 16.

Sincerely yours,

Director of Negro Economics.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

127 EAST 23RD STREET, ROOMS 33-34, NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE: GRAMERCY 3978

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WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

October 7, 1919.

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

My dear Dr. Haynes:

We are limiting all speakers—depending upon the subject—
and the hour—to fifteen and twenty minutes but as you
are to appear at an important evening session, I shall
ask you to speak for twenty-five minutes on Thursday
evening, October 16th.

Thanking you for your cooperation, I am

Sincerely yours,

E. M. Jones

EKJ
T-R

*Copy sent to Mrs. Nancy
10/9/19*

*Noted
10/8/19*

*"Let us not work as colored people
nor as white people, for the narrow bene-
fit of any group alone, but TOGETHER
as American citizens for the common good
of our common city, our common country."*

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7. Help with probation oversight of delinquents.
8. Maintain a country home for convalescent women.
9. Investigate conditions of city life as a basis for practical work.

October 13, 1919.

Mr. John C. Dancy, Jr.,
Executive Secretary, Detroit Urban League,
297 St. Antoine St.,
Detroit, Mich.

My dear Dancy:

I plan to reach Detroit on Thursday afternoon, to remain
until the next day. Sorry I cannot be there earlier.
Will you please arrange for me Thursday night.

Sincerely yours,

Director of Negro Economics.

C o p y

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People,
Charleston Branch,
Charleston, West Virginia, 10-13-19

S e c r e t a r y

Edward Clayton Lewis,
308 Donnelly Street.

- - - - -

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

Dear Sir:

The writer desires to secure some information and literature concerning the Urban League and its activities and would be pleased to have you forward same or place me in touch with the proper authorities.

Thanking you kindly,

Very truly yours,

Edward Clayton Lewis,

Sec.,

Chas. Branch - N. A. A. C. P.

October 15, 1919.

Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones,
Executive Secretary, National Urban League,
127 East 23d Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Jones:

The enclosed self-explanatory letter is respectfully referred to you by Dr. Haynes. Will you kindly make appropriate reply to Mr. Lewis.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to the Director
of Negro Economics.

Enclosure - 1

October 20, 1920.

Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones,
Executive Secretary, National Urban League,
127 East 23d Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Jones:

The Women's Bureau has referred to this office some material and your request for the exhibit material for the Conference at Newark, and has asked Miss Shields, Special Agent, to bring you what could be supplied hastily and at once. Miss Anderson joins in the expression of regret that owing to the lateness of your request there is not time to get together other material that might have been prepared.

Trusting to serve you at any time, I remain

Yours very truly,

Director of Negro Economics.

Immediate Release

Department of Labor
Office of the Secretary
WASHINGTON

Extracts from address of Dr. George E. Haynes, Director of Negro Economics,
U. S. Department of Labor, on "NEGRO LEADERSHIP OF NEGRO WORKERS IN
INDUSTRIAL PLANTS."

Newark, N. J., October 22, 1920.

Speaking here tonight at the Annual Conference of the National Urban League on the subject of "Negro Leadership of Negro Workers in Industrial Plants," Dr. George E. Haynes, Director of Negro Economics of the U. S. Department of Labor, emphasized the following points:

"However much we may laugh and deplore the spectacular efforts of some of the Negro enterprises noticed by the newspapers, recently, an impartial observer must see that such newspapers as 'The Negro World,' such efforts as the 'Black Star Line' and other proposals with all the spectacular appeals to the mass of the Negroes, are a skillful use of the rising tide of race consciousness among them."

"If the Negro's growing race consciousness so influences him in other parts of his life, it is surely a factor in his industrial work. If the Negro is looking to his own for leadership in other fields, should not industrial management see the importance of using Negro leadership in the establishments where Negroes are employed?"

"Similar color and appearance produces a sense of likeness and out of that sense of likeness grows a consciousness of kinship or kind."

"We have recognized this scientific principle in dealing with other racial and national groups. It is rather strange that it is necessary to argue that it applies to Negroes in the same way. We recognize that the Italian working gang is more readily led by the Italian padrone. Likeness of language and common place of residence has something to do with this. Consciousness of likeness in other respects, however, is a prime factor. Those who have managed and employed Chinese coolies testify to the same things in handling these workers."

"Furthermore, to know people very well one must live with them. Those who best understand conditions that affect their daily lives, or drawbacks which the average Negro wage-earner has in finding houses in which to live, in finding suitable

educational facilities for his children, in finding satisfactory church life and religious leadership, in finding outlet of his desires for amusement and recreation, and in finding assurance for that great overflowing warmth of emotion and fellow feeling, must live with Negroes, must share with them the life of the Negro world. Only Negro leaders live within that world.

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WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

October 17th, 1919.

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

My dear Dr. Haynes:

You will recall that at the National Conference of Social Work held at Atlantic City last summer, you agreed to make an effort to secure proper representation of Negro speakers and the proper consideration of problems among Negroes at the New Orleans Conference of the organization next June.

The understanding was that I should let you know who the chairman of the section or division is so that you could communicate with him on the subject. The chairman of the division on "THE LOCAL COMMUNITY" is Mr. Howard S. Braucher, War Camp Community Service, #1 Madison Avenue, New York City. I shall be pleased to hear from you as soon as you secure any results from your efforts.

Sincerely yours,

E. K. Jones

EKJ/PW

*Noted
Galt
10/18/19*

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OCT 18 1919

Director of Negro Economics

*mc
F.*

October 18, 1919.

Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones,
Executive Secretary, National Urban League,
127 East 23d Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Jones:

Responding to your letter of October 17, with reference to the New Orleans meeting of the National Conference, I am pleased to say that I have taken up the matter with Mr. Braucher and hope to be able to report results.

Sincerely yours,

h
p

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ST. LOUIS
TRENTON, N. J.
WESTFIELD, N. J.
WHITE PLAINS, N.Y.
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

December
Fifteenth
1920

My dear Dr. Haynes:

I am pleased to state that practically all of our local Secretaries report that they have received very favorable responses from the Congressmen representing their local districts relative to the Bill which the Secretary of Labor is presenting to the present Congress in the interest of the continuation of the Department of Negro Economics.

Sincerely yours,

Eugene Kinckle Jones

EKJ/PW

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

*Noted
Gelt
12/20/20*

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MRS. WILLAM H. BALDWIN, JR.

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6. Organize boys' and girls' clubs and neighborhood unions.
7. Help with probation oversight of delinquents.
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9. Investigate conditions of city life as a basis for practical work.

December 21, 1920.

Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones,
Executive Secretary,
National Urban League,
127 East 23rd Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Jones:

I thank you so much for your letter of December 16th, giving information about the interest of yourself and others in promoting the work of this Department.

Yours very truly,

Director of Negro Economics.

h
p

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March
30th
1921.

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MARCH 31 1921
Dr. George E. Haynes,
Department of Labor,
Division of Negro Economics,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Dr. Haynes:-
Director of Negro Economics

Do you know where I could get data on the exact location of Negro locals of labor unions; also the list of locals that have a certain number of Negroes in their membership although the Negroes are not organized in separate locals? I should also like to know where there are Negro organizers for local unions.

I shall thank you for any suggestions as to where this information can be obtained, if you do not have it.

Sincerely yours,

EKJ/ME

EUGENE KINCKLE JONES,
Executive Secretary.

R.H.
21

*"Let us not work as colored people
nor as white people, for the narrow bene-
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8. Maintain a country home for convalescent women.
9. Investigate conditions of city life as a basis for practical work.

March 31, 1921.

Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones,
Executive Secretary,
National Urban League,
127 East 23rd Street,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Jones:

I regret very much this office has
no information about location of Negro local labor
unions or Negro organizers.

Regretting that I am unable to serve
you in furnishing this information, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Director, Negro Economics.

H/MLC

NATIONAL COMMUNITY BOARD

1516 H ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Enclosed find one dollar (or dollars) for which please
send me a copy (or copies) of Henry E. Jackson's

"What America Means to Me"

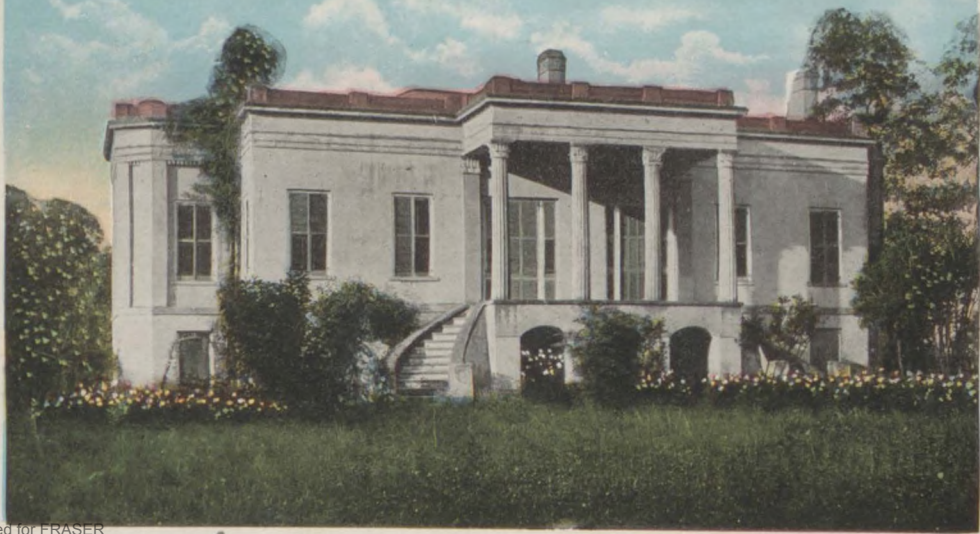
Name

Address

Mansion at the Hermitage, Savannah, Ga.



Mansion at the Hermitage, Savannah, Ga.



Mansion at the Hermitage, Savannah. Ga.



ANNOUNCEMENT

CONFERENCE

on

“Industrial Problems of The Negro”

to be held in

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday
OCTOBER 15th to 19th, 1919

under the auspices of

THE NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

Following is a Tentative Program :

- Wednesday, 9 a. m.** Reception to Delegates—Registration
10.30 a. m. Exercises under auspices of the local League consisting of the welcome address and response and the presentation of the general subject by someone especially prepared to state the problem
2 p. m. **Migration**
8 p. m. **Is the Negro Grasping His Industrial Opportunity?**
Negro Labor Turn Over.....Why?
- Thursday, 10 a. m.** **The Recreation of Negro Workers**
2 p. m. **Housing the Worker**
8 p. m. **His Health**
- Friday, 10.00 a. m.** **Training for more Skilled Work—Educational Provision**
2.00 p. m. **Community Program for Industrial Efficiency**
8.00 p. m. **Organization of Negro Workers**
Resolutions
What the Negro Preachers are doing and can do in a Program for Community Development.
- Saturday, 10 a. m.** Meeting of the Executive Board Members of the Locals and National Organization and the Employed Executives to discuss matters of concern to the National Organization and the Locals.
- Sunday—Pulpits of the city to be filled by those persons selected who will remain over for this purpose.**

Social Workers, Industrial Leaders and Persons Generally Interested in Negro Welfare are cordially invited to attend. Men and women of national influence will speak, but the sessions in the main will be round-table talks in which all delegates will join in discussing matters affecting their particular situations.

For further information address the **National Urban League, 127 East 23rd Street, New York City;** or **John C. Dancy, Jr., Executive Secretary Detroit Urban League, 297 St. Antoine Street, Detroit, Michigan.**

September 22, 1920.

G.D. Jones, Esq.
Wausau, Wis.

Dear Mr. Jones:

Thank you so much for the information contained in your letter and literature sent me about your sale of land •

Very truly yours,

Director of Negro Economics.

H/MLC

Land

Lincoln High School,

Wheeling, W. Va.,

Nov. 18, 1919.

Karl F. Phillips, Esq.,

Bureau of Economics,

Department of Labor,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:

The Senior Class of Lincoln High School
is preparing reports on the following subjects:

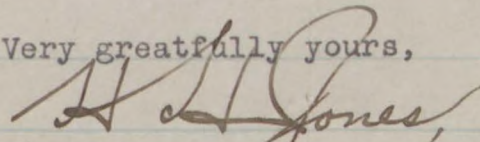
Negro Women in Industry Since 1914.

Negro Labor Since 1914.

Negro Migration Since 1914.

We should be aided very much by your
supplying us with any available data that you may have
dealing with these and kindred subjects.

Very greatly yours,



Instructor,

68 - 11th Street.

Lincoln High School.

The Citizenship Club Movement

This is Your
Coat of Arms



Do You Know
Its Meaning?

*"A State can be no better than
the citizens of which it is com-
posed. Our labor now is not to
mould States, but make citizens."*

JOHN MORLEY

NATIONAL COMMUNITY BOARD

1516 H STREET NORTHWEST

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CIRCULAR No. 3, AUGUST, 1920

The Challenge

AT half-past two on the afternoon of July 4, 1776, that is, as soon as possible after the Declaration of Independence gave birth to the new American Republic, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson and John Adams were appointed a committee of the Continental Congress to design a National Coat of Arms.

The new nation was to have its distinguishing symbols of corporate unity and purpose. The work of the committee finally issued in a design, approved and adopted by Congress, to be used also as the Seal of State; yet to the vast majority of citizens only half of it is known. For more than 125 years the other half has remained unknown, buried in governmental archives.

The reason is curious. At the time of our birth, the seals used by nations were pendant. They had two sides, were impressed upon wax, covered with gold, and attached to state papers with ribbons. Being Yankees, we thought this an impractical and cumbersome method. What we did was to cut a die for the obverse side and stamp it directly upon state papers.

The reverse side, therefore, during almost our entire national history has been forgotten. The Government never cut a die for it. A die for it has now been cut by the National Community Board for a practical and urgent reason. Its central symbol is an unfinished pyramid. This is symbolic of our democracy, which, still incomplete, presents to living citizens the challenge of an unfinished task.

The motto under the pyramid indicates how conscious they were that they were constructing a new order of things, and that the time had come for the enfranchisement of manhood. To them the task seemed so dangerous and difficult that they included in their Coat of Arms the symbol of the overseeing eye of God, and a prayer that He would favor their new enterprise. Thus by symbolism is conveyed the glory of the past and the hope of the future—a new nation under God conceived in liberty and dedicated to the lofty ideals, which by covenant and joint effort are our heritage.

Through the heroism of our fathers we were made peers in suffrage, equals before the law, and given the chance to achieve the citizenship of self-governing freemen.

Do you realize what this means? Do you know what this cost? Are you aware what such a prize meant to the Greek and the Roman? Do you know how in every age and clime men have fought, spent their treasure, even died to secure this distinction? Do you appreciate the type of our own men, who said: "We pledge our Lives, our Fortunes, and our Sacred Honor" to achieve these objects? History tells. And no matter how much or how little you know of it, you today are the legal beneficiaries of their legacy.

A rich legacy, indeed, is ours. What use shall we make of it? America opened a new road to freedom. Our task is to keep the road open. Every year two million young men and women will celebrate their 21st birthday and enter into the full duties and rights of citizens. Is it possible that they can preserve the rich legacy their fathers left them without conscious and thoughtful preparation for the task? To devise an effective plan of training for citizenship in a democracy is the problem that challenges all lovers of America. The challenge unmet can only mean, as Madison said, that "A popular government without popular information, or the means of acquiring it, is but a prologue to a farce or a tragedy, or perhaps both."

The Answer

DR. HENRY E. JACKSON, who for the past four years has been the special agent in Community organization for the U. S. Bureau of Education, has prepared an answer to this challenge. After years of thought, study, and conference, he has devised a practical plan to assist young men and women to equip themselves for citizenship.

The plan is new and unique. It dares to put in practice a principle every one says he believes, that education is a process of self-activity. It is built on the assumption that young people don't want to be taught; they want to learn; that they want to learn by doing, by seeing, and by the kind of reading that supplements their personal experience in direct pursuit of their objects.

When Lincoln was asked "how long a man's legs ought to be," he answered, "Long enough to reach the ground." The merit of the plan for citizenship training proposed by Dr. Jackson is that it has its feet on the ground, in touch with the actual needs of the nation; at every stage it calls for personal activity and personal response.

The Citizenship Club movement is fully described in Dr. Jackson's new book, called "What America Means to Me." It was prepared for the U. S. Bureau of Education, but since the Bureau did not have the facilities for handling it, the book will be published by the National Community Board, the new national agency to promote the practice of citizenship through community organization.

The book contains 250 pages and six illustrations—three in color and three in black and white. It is at least a regular two-dollar book, but because the National Board was organized for service, the charge for it will be one dollar, the cost of production and distribution. You are requested to send your orders now, so that the books may be sent as fast as they come from the press.

You, who desire to serve your community and your country at the point of their greatest need, are also urged to assist in distributing the book and information about the movement as a labor of love. It is designed for native-born and resident alien alike; it presents what is believed to be the American way of doing Americanization work. In this connection we take the liberty to remind you of Washington's statement: "Citizens, by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections."

When Paris and London and Manchester desired to honor the President of our great Republic, they could think of no greater gift to bestow than the title "Citizen of Paris;" "Citizen of London." Only so long as we regard citizenship in our Republic as the highest of human honors is the nation safe. To you, 1,000,000 young men, and to you, 1,000,000 young women, now coming, and every year coming, into your majority, is the earnest appeal here made to assist in promoting the Citizenship Club Movement as a means of equipping yourselves for this high honor. How much of an honor it may be depends upon you. We set before you an open door; don't shut it; go through it.

National Community Board

THE Citizenship Club movement is one of the seven activities which the National Community Board was organized to conduct. This Board is a promoting center to stimulate the organization of local communities into little democracies. It is also a clearing-house to assist Governmental Departments and volunteer agencies to render more effectively their specific services.

The Citizenship Training Department of the Board will furnish the book and the medal to citizenship clubs. It will also promote the movement and guide its development through suggestion and information. The book it is now publishing is only the first of a series of books and bulletins it plans to issue as the need of the work calls for them.

Citizenship clubs, as soon as they are formed, are requested to report the fact to the National Community Board and to avail themselves of its services.

The Open Road

IN order to make more concrete and continuous the service of the National Board to Citizenship Clubs, The Open Road Magazine has been selected as the official organ of the movement.

This magazine is selected because it was designed to meet the needs of youth, and its ideal and practical aims are presented in so gripping and attractive a manner as to make it especially fitted for this particular service.

Two pages of the magazine each month will be devoted to the movement, reporting its progress and describing the activities of citizenship clubs. The magazine will thus enable clubs to assist each other by pooling their experience. If clubs will send brief reports of their achievements they will be submitted to the magazine for publication.

"The average citizen must be a good citizen, if our republics are to succeed. The stream will not permanently rise higher than the main source; and the main source of national power and national greatness is found in the average citizenship of the nation. Therefore, it behooves us to do our best to see that the standard of the average citizen is kept high."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT



"To you from failing hands we throw the torch; be yours to hold it high!"

JOHN McRAE

National Community Board

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

STATING

ITS AIMS; AGENCIES;
ACTIVITIES



*"What I see in this movement is the recovery
of the constructive and creative genius of the
American people."*

WOODROW WILSON

*"The Schoolhouse ought to be the Senate
Chamber of the people, where citizens come
together not as partisans, but as neighbors."*

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

*"This means not only good civic organiza-
tion; it is also good business."*

WILLIAM H. TAFT

*"I am more interested in what you are doing
and what it stands for than anything else
in the world. You are buttressing the
foundations of democracy."*

CHARLES E. HUGHES

NATIONAL COMMUNITY BOARD

1516 H STREET NORTHWEST

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CIRCULAR No. 1. JUNE, 1920

National Community Board

ITS CHARTER

The undersigned, being of full age and citizens of the United States, a majority of whom are citizens of the District of Columbia, desiring to associate themselves, and such other persons as may hereafter join with them, into a corporation for mutual improvement, under sections 559 to 604, inclusive, of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, hereby certify as follows:

ARTICLE I.—Name

The name of this organization shall be National Community Board, and the term for which it is organized shall be twenty-five years.

ARTICLE II.—Aims

SECTION 1. Its purpose shall be to meet the present and permanent national need for community organization; to promote the development of local communities into little democracies with school-houses as their capitols, whenever they are or can be made available for community use; to assist citizens to organize themselves for mutual aid in self-development; to stimulate training for citizenship through its practice; to make more effective an enlightened public opinion; to create a social order more in harmony with the conscience and intelligence of the Nation; to put into operation the Republic's original and expanding ideals of justice and democracy, to the end that "we, the people," may be not merely a political phrase, but a spiritual and visible fact; that the public interest may become paramount, that a higher type of citizen may be developed through organized self-help, and that all social and industrial questions may be debated and determined in the light of their relation to the common welfare.

For the achievement of this general purpose it shall have two distinct, but intimately related, aims: it shall aim to be a promoting center and a service station.

SECTION 2. As a promoting center it shall aim, not to build up an overhead organization, but to stimulate and assist local communities to organize themselves on the basis of citizenship and help them acquire publicly owned buildings as headquarters for their activities, that their residents may function as citizens and their districts become typical cross-sections of America.

SECTION 3. As a service station its aim shall be to assist governmental and volunteer agencies in this field more effectively to render the specific service

they were designated to furnish; it shall enable them to pool their experience and acquire information about each other's work; it shall aim to eliminate waste of money, energy, and good will due to needless duplication of activity and the necessity of creating independent machinery; it shall seek to increase their efficiency and the people's comfort by acting as a clearing-house to relate them to each other and to their tasks in local communities.

ARTICLE III.—Agencies

The National Community Board shall consist of three special agencies through which to conduct its activities: Trustees, Council, and Assembly.

SECTION 1. *The Trustees.*—The Trustees of this Society shall be the executive officers and managers of its work, as well as trustees of its funds. They shall consist of the directors of the departments of activity and other individuals, who shall be more in number than the directors of departments. They shall secure money for the Society's work, be trustees of its fund, auditors of its accounts, and sponsors for its activities. Excepting for the first year, their terms of office shall be arranged on a rotary basis, only one-third being selected each year. The number of trustees for the first year, or until a more complete organization, shall be five.

For the sake of efficiency in the work, the Trustees may appoint from among their number an executive or action committee of three members, the function of which is to represent the Trustees in the interim between regular and special meetings. The chairman of this committee shall be the Vice-President.

The Trustees shall annually elect the following officers:

A President, who shall be the chief executive officer of the Society;

A Vice-President, who shall be chairman of the Executive Committee;

A Treasurer and an Assistant Treasurer, the latter being either an individual or a trust company;

A Secretary and Assistant Secretary, the latter being the office manager.

Heads of departments shall be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Trustees.

The Trustees shall have the authority to raise a small endowment fund of at least one million dollars, to provide a yearly income to enable the Society to maintain office headquarters in Washington and render public service to the Nation.

The National Community Board may, if it so desires, establish a National Memorial in the form, primarily, of a public service to promote community centers throughout the Nation and stimulate the

practice of the ideals of justice and democracy, in behalf of which American soldiers sacrificed their lives in the World War, and shall have the authority to raise funds necessary to put this project into operation.

SECTION 2. *The Council.*—The Council shall consist of an undetermined number of individuals, to act not as executives but as advisers. They shall be selected from among persons who have rendered conspicuous service to the cause of community organization, who are actively engaged in promoting Community Center ideals, or who otherwise possess a special fitness for service on the Council.

They shall be elected by the Trustees, to serve for the term of three years. The Council shall hold an annual meeting to advise the Trustees on matters of general policy, to receive reports concerning the work of the Board, and to assist the work by its constructive criticism.

Members of the Council who are willing may be appointed to serve as special councilors to those departments of the Board's work in which they are most interested and through which their talents may be most effectively useful. The councilors of each department shall be nominated by its director and appointed by the Trustees.

SECTION 3. *The Assembly.*—The Board may call once a year, if it so desires, an Assembly, whose function shall be neither legislative nor executive, but educational. It may consist of the Governor and Superintendent of Public Instruction in each State, including Alaska, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands, who are in office at the time of its annual meeting, together with five citizens in each State, to be appointed by them jointly for a period of three years; together with the members of the Board of Trustees and the Council; together with representatives of Federal governmental departments engaged in some phase of community work, and representatives of similar volunteer organizations which are non-partisan, non-sectarian, national in scope, and organized not for profit, nor in the interest of any class, but for public service, the representative in each case to be selected by the agency itself; together with any individuals or representatives of agencies whom the Trustees may decide to invite. The Assembly shall organize itself, electing its own officers and providing the means for its own support. The Trustees of the National Community Board may contribute from its funds toward the support of the Assembly.

ARTICLE IV.—Activities

SECTION 1. The National Community Board shall collect information about all types of community organization, and all kinds of community activity in operation throughout the Nation, and shall make

this information available for use to those needing it.

SECTION 2. It shall undertake to furnish to summer schools, and other institutions and organizations desiring them, lecturers on community organization and kindred subjects.

SECTION 3. It shall undertake to secure and supply to local communities the service of social engineers to assist them to co-ordinate their activities or to apply community ideals to social and industrial problems.

SECTION 4. It shall publish, when and as often as it is able, a news bulletin to furnish information to local communities about helpful activities or proposed public policies which concern the common welfare.

SECTION 5. It shall stimulate the establishment of training courses in colleges and universities, or the improvement of those already established, for the equipment of men and women to enter the new profession of social engineering, or it may itself furnish such guidance and training.

SECTION 6. In addition to the general training in citizenship through its continuous practice in community centers, the Board shall promote, as a community center activity, the organization of all young men and women, previous to their twenty-first birthday, into special training clubs, and shall suggest the methods by which they may Americanize themselves and secure better equipment for the duties of citizenship.

SECTION 7. It shall devise and suggest new activities for local communities, but it will not duplicate any service which is already being rendered effectively by an existing organization. It will rather sponsor a plan devised by some special agency and promote its wider use through a community organization.

SECTION 8. It may utilize the good offices and machinery of governmental agencies, both Federal and State, as channels of communication with the people, in so far as they are available for the purpose, and it will seek to increase their equipment and availability. Its point of contact with local communities will be the Community Association and, in the case of counties and cities, the League of Community Associations as soon as they are formed.

SECTION 9. It may arrange each year for the meeting of a National Assembly for the purpose of enabling its members to make a special study of the science and art of community organization, to learn about the progress of community development throughout the Nation, and to assist each other by pooling their experience.

SECTION 10. The National Community Board shall aim not to build up any overhead organization, but to promote the organization of communities on the basis of citizenship, so that America may be put into operation locally; it shall aim to assist governmental departments and volunteer societies more effectively to render their specific services not by means of any formal agreement, but by making known to each other the work in which each is engaged and by stimulating them all to conduct their activities, not from the standpoint of institutional selfishness, but from the standpoint of their common and mutual obligation to community welfare. The Board shall seek to create the public opinion necessary to secure organized intelligence and organized good-will.

SECTION 11. For the accomplishment of the foregoing objects the Trustees shall have the power to establish and conduct, among others, the following departments of activity as soon as the necessary arrangement can be made and the fund secured:

1. Community organization.
2. Citizenship training.
3. Information service.
4. Speakers' bureau.
5. Publicity bureau.
6. Co-operative enterprises.
7. Social engineering.

ARTICLE V.—Powers

For the promotion of the above objects and in order to make the Board responsible for the handling of funds and for the employment of workers, the said corporation shall have power—

To use and adopt a common seal and to change and alter the same at its pleasure;

To use exclusively a tri-band circle of the National Colors on its publications, to the end that it may become the accepted emblem of the Community Center movement;

To use exclusively the design of the United States Coat of Arms, made for it to be used as a medal of honor in connection with the Citizenship Club Movement, which it originated and is now organizing to promote;

To hold property by bequest, lease, or purchase, either absolutely or in trust, for any of its purposes;

To receive or disburse funds; to borrow, lend, and invest money;

Provided,

That such activities shall not be for profit, but for the public improvement and the common welfare;

That no member shall by reason of his or her membership be personally liable for any of the debts or obligations of this Society;

That at the end of twenty-five years the Board shall go out of business as a promoting agency, and that all funds in its possession at that time shall be returned or otherwise disposed of, as any individual donor may designate;

That the portion of the endowment fund raised by popular subscription shall, at the end of twenty-five years and in proportion to the amount contributed by the citizens in each State, be given to the Department of Public Instruction or other public educational agency in each State, to be used for the promotion of democratic community organization in any way such agencies may deem wise;

That any unconditioned trust funds or other property held by the Trustees shall, at the end of twenty-five years, be transferred by them to a similar agency, existing or to be organized, in order to maintain a national headquarters as a service station for furnishing information and a training school for social engineers;

That a majority of those present at the first meeting of the Trustees shall have the power to organize and adopt a constitution and by-laws not inconsistent with this certification of incorporation.

In witness whereof the undersigned have made and signed the foregoing certificate of incorporation this 29th day of May, 1920.

HENRY E. JACKSON.
OLIVER P. NEWMAN.
RAY G. EDWARDS.
BENEDICT W. LAW.
ORMOND E. LOOMIS.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
District of Columbia, ss:

I, John F. Bethune, a notary public in and for the District of Columbia, hereby certify that Henry E. Jackson, Oliver P. Newman, Ray G. Edwards, each being a resident of the District of Columbia, Benedict W. Law, and Ormond E. Loomis, personally known to me to be the persons whose names are signed to the foregoing and annexed certificate of incorporation, this day personally appeared before me in said District of Columbia and acknowledged the same to be their act and deed.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and notarial seal this 29th day of May, A. D. 1920.

JOHN F. BETHUNE,
Notary Public, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE RECORDER OF DEEDS,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

This is to certify that the foregoing is a true and verified copy of the certificate of incorporation of the "National Community Board," and of the whole of said certificate of incorporation, as filed in this office the 3d day of June, A. D. 1920.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of this Office this 15th day of June, A. D. 1920.

ROBERT W. DUTTON,

Deputy Recorder of Deeds, D. C.



Recorder of Deeds
District of Columbia

National Community Board

A Brief Explanation of
Its Origin and Work



"No men can act with effect who do not act in concert; no men can act in concert who do not act with confidence; no men can act with confidence who are not bound together by common opinions, common affections, and common interests."

EDMUND BURKE

NATIONAL COMMUNITY BOARD
1516 H STREET NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CIRCULAR No. 2, JULY, 1920

National Community Board

Why it was
organized

The Nation's Chief Need

IF thoughtful citizens were asked what they considered America's greatest present and permanent need, they undoubtedly would say that it is to visualize the public interest and make it paramount, or say the same thing in some form such as that used by a Supreme Court judge: "The common good rooted in the essential institutions of justice and individual liberty—that is the national ideal." The necessity for meeting this need is painfully apparent. To furnish the effective means for meeting it is the aim of the Community Center Movement. Its recent rapid spread clearly indicates that the people have begun to realize the need and recognize its importance.

Lincoln's Warning

Every true lover of his country should be optimistic enough to face the facts as they are. With no desire to be an alarmist and with undimmed faith in the triumph of the ideals to which the nation was dedicated at its birth, nevertheless the facts compel every alert and informed citizen to feel that the time has come to raise once more the solemn warning, sounded in a national emergency by our most typical American, when Lincoln said: "A house divided against itself cannot stand."

Everywhere men and women are divided into groups and classes according to their tastes or occupations, contending for their personal interests. There are racial antagonisms, economic jealousies. Everybody is organized excepting the citizen—that is, excepting the one class which represents the public interest. This condition contains the challenge of an unfinished task confronting all patriotic citizens. The Community Movement furnishes the one real remedy for our divided condition. The hour has come to promote it with vigor on a national scale.

How to Meet It

The Community Movement as a governmental project probably will be compelled to go through the same process as did the Agricultural Department. It will have to be supported by volunteer funds until Congress realizes its importance. Even if Congress should discover it, the writer increasingly doubts whether Congress is the right agency to promote it. The danger is that the movement may be strangled with red-tape and fear. This is not a criticism, but a fact.

The Government must operate on the basis of the lowest common denominator. It can do only what public opinion will support. As between the Government and a volunteer agency, it is not a question of "either-or," but of "both-and." Our task is twofold. We should use our Government to help raise the low and slowly rising common denominator of public action, and at the same time use volunteer agencies to do pioneer and creative work. It is clear that during the Community Movement's pioneer period an independent agency must undertake the task of promoting it and preserving its virile character. Hence the necessity for the National Community Board, not only to supplement the work of the Government, but to do what it is not equipped to do.

A National Agency

The writer's experience with the Government compelled him to realize the need of such an agency. Three years ago he secured a small endowment fund and created the Community Organization Board, which has confined its operations almost entirely to Washington. The time has come for the creation of a National Board, to do a similar work for the country at large.

At first it was suggested that the Washington Board reorganize itself for the new work. But we found it easier to build a new machine than to adapt an old one to new uses. Moreover, Washington needs its own Board.

The writer has established a similar agency in two other cities and in one county. He has learned of similar boards in two more cities, which have ample endowments for their work. Every city and county needs such an agency, and it will be one of the functions of the National Board to stimulate their establishment. It became evident that the Washington Board should continue to work in its field, and that the national need called for a new Board, designed to meet the requirements of its larger task. This, therefore, was done. The founder, the donor, and the first President of the Washington Board are among the incorporators of the new National Community Board. Its charter, prepared in popular as well as legal form, describes the exact nature of its purpose and the scope of its activities.

The Hub of the Wheel

It is a pertinent question to ask why a few individuals should volunteer to set up such a Board, either in a city or in a nation. The answer is that this is the only way it can be done. The writer has tried other ways and found they led to blind alleys. He has worked patiently in conference with volunteer special-service agencies. They

are quite ready to admit in resolutions that each one of them is a spoke in the wheel to perform one among several other special services, that the efficiency of the wheel obviously requires a hub, but they see no way by which they can unite to create such a hub.

The writer has been through a similar process with governmental agencies lasting a whole year. The result was the same, because among them there is the same spirit of rivalry and the same practice of "enlightened selfishness" as among volunteer agencies. An address that was once drafted to be presented by certain distinguished people began thus: "Conscious as we are of our infirmities." "No," said Lord Justice Bowen, "let it read, 'Conscious as we are of each other's infirmities.'"

Why volunteer and governmental agencies, as spokes in the Community wheel, cannot by agreement construct a hub for it, is not only because they are overconscious of each other's infirmities, but also because each spoke itself desires to function as the hub. This is perfectly natural and very human. It is even a commendable ambition. To expect that these spokes could of themselves construct a hub is to expect what is humanly impossible. It can be done only by individuals who are unattached to any agencies designed to render specific services, but who are devoted to the science and art of community organization as a distinct and different activity.

An Open Door

Such, then, is the National Community Board. It is not officially connected with any governmental department or volunteer organization. It will not contest with them as rivals, but co-operate as allies. It will promote the type of democratic community organization promoted during the past four years by the United States Bureau of Education and described in its official bulletin. The Board is not the antagonist of any other agency, but is the protagonist of the plan of community organization which the Government has attempted to promote, but lacks the facilities for doing so effectively.

In order to meet pressing needs during the war, it was necessary to create certain special agencies like the War Trade Board, the Shipping Board, and others, because the departments were discovered to be unequal to the task. Likewise, the need for a National Community Board has been increasingly apparent. As long as two years ago this conviction found definite written expression by fourteen departments of the Government after a winter of weekly conferences. The nature of the work demanded it. The new wine burst the old bottles.

After the new Board had been organized to meet this recognized need, an event occurred which

transformed it from a need into a necessity. The Community Center Division of the Bureau of Education was discontinued. History repeats itself frequently in Washington. This is only one among many other enterprises which have been established with patient self-sacrificing labor and then abandoned for lack of intelligent appreciation or financial support. The occurrence is common enough; also highly significant. That an activity to promote the practice of citizenship, and everywhere recognized as essential to the public welfare, should be abandoned after four years of pioneer work, just at a time when the dividends on its investment of money and labor were such as to embarrass it with success, is a policy by which no Government Department should advertise its inefficiency. This unexpected but not surprising action completes the demonstration of the need for a dependable agency to safeguard against the fickle fortunes of departmental enterprises. If the new Board had not already been created, it would be necessary to create it now.

The People's Attorney

The above criticism is made in no unkindly spirit. It is merely the statement of an obvious fact, so often repeated as to make it seem that efficiency in the departments glared by its absence. Perhaps it is not quite fair to expect from them what they are not able to do; that is, creative and constructive work. The fact is here used merely to make clear that a governmental department, while it can do something, and ought to do all it can, nevertheless cannot function effectively as a promoting agency of the Community Center Movement. The fact means that a major American enterprise like this should never be dependent on the caprice or prejudice of changing Federal officials, who may be backward-looking or may mean well feebly. It has set before the new Board an open door of opportunity for service.

The movement will suffer no loss and no lack of continuity in the help it has received from Washington. Indeed, the new Board can serve the cause far better than if it were identified with any one Department of the Government alone. The new Board, while it aims to serve all the departments of Government, does not represent the Government; it represents the people. It is the people's attorney. This is exactly as it should be, because the Community Center Movement is not properly a governmental function or a school function, but a citizen's function. It is not the business of the Government to support and control the people, but the people's business to support and control the Government. They should even be bold enough to believe in the public ownership of their own Government. Keep-

ing clearly in mind the important distinction between the State and the Nation, the new Board will represent not the State, but the Nation.

Prime the Pump

The Board, being an attorney for the people, is not an overhead organization. It aims merely to "prime the pump," to get local communities going from within, so that they will run themselves. As the writer has gone into all parts of the country, he has been deeply impressed to discover the ease with which local communities are able to survive the plans made for them in Washington and New York and dropped on the heads of the people from a safe distance.

The new Board is a Washingtonian by birth but not by nature. While its office is in Washington, it lives in local communities and thinks in terms of their need. Its chief concern is with America in "Jonesville." It believes that the history of America is the history of her villages written large, and that if the nation does not operate there it cannot be said to operate at all in any vital sense. The distinct policy of the Board is, therefore, not to build up any organization. Its service is a spiritual one. It aims to contribute ideas to local communities for their development through organized self-help. Its desire is that its contributions be judged and their merit determined by the acid test of their practical value to local communities.

A Free Hand

The new Board will have a free hand to do pioneer work. Unlike a Government agency which runs on the basis of the lowest common denominator and aims at what Plato calls "the minimum community," the new Board will run on the highest common denominator and aim at the "maximum community." It will indulge in no criticism of the existing order of things excepting criticism by construction.

While it will never criticize the existing order unless it has a better plan to propose in its place, yet it will be militant in promoting its cause. Its cause is the religion of democracy. Mazzini declared that "whoever discovers the religion of democracy will save the world." The Community Center Movement is frankly bold enough to say that it is based on this discovery, although it is in fact the rediscovery of an ancient idea. Not only so, but it has a definite constructive plan for putting this discovery into practice. It believes it has the solution, and the only solution, for two of our most alarming national problems—the drift of the best young people from countrysides into cities, and the industrial unrest.

The dominating policy of the new Board will be social sympathy, used in the sense defined by John Dewey when he said: "The chief constituent of social efficiency is intelligent sympathy or goodwill; for sympathy as a desirable quality is something more than mere feeling; it is a cultivated imagination for what men have in common and a rebellion at whatever unnecessarily divided them." Operating on this principle, the new Board will wage unrelenting war against all enemies of the common good and will serve its cause with the militant passion of religious devotion in the enterprise of assisting communities to put America into operation locally.

Using Money Twice

The Board plans to raise an endowment of \$1,000,000. The yearly income will be a very small amount in comparison to the size of the country and greatness of the need. Counting Alaska and Porto Rico, it means only \$1,000 for each State and Territory. The plan is not to build up an organization, but rather to stimulate and assist the States to do the work for themselves.

It is to be noted that the endowment is temporary. All such funds will be returned, at the end of twenty-five years, to any person or institution designated. A donor may thus use his money twice, increasing his own enjoyment of it, instead of letting his grandchildren get all the fun out of it. This plan yields big dividends. If a man intended to leave his boy fifty or a hundred thousand dollars, what could be more inspiring than to invest it in this endowment fund, and then have it come to his boy, when he is mature enough to use it wisely, together with the added memory that his money had already rendered a big national service.

The endowment is temporary, to make it clear that, in accordance with the genius of the Community Center Movement, its aim is not to serve itself by building up a permanent overhead organization, and also to avoid a common danger. After the pioneer period of a new movement is passed and the first fresh enthusiasm, born out of devotion to its cause, has spent itself, the danger is that such an organization will lose its vitality and its value as an agency for public service. To avoid this tendency at a time when it may become a danger, the Board will go out of business as a promoting center.

The National Community Board believes that "the gift without the giver is bare." It therefore desires to receive gifts to its endowment fund only from those who understand the Community Movement, are devoted to it, and who feel that they honor themselves by sharing in a patriotic work of this constructive type. Money, of course, is necessary, but the price paid for it may be too high.

The Board aims to be equally sincere in the choice of its officials. It will not elect as trustee a man merely to capitalize the use of a well-known name, but only those, known or unknown, whose connection with the cause is based on genuine interest.

In an enterprise like this, about one-fourth of its equipment for service consists in money and about three-fourths in ideas. The new Board thinks it has three-fourths of its equipment. It has information based on long experience and wide observation. It thinks it knows what needs to be done and how to do it. It also has the courage to do it. Without such equipment, no amount of money would be productive of good results.

Patriotism in Peace

During the war our citizens made two significant discoveries: First, the necessity for concerted action in local communities at a time of national danger; second, the joy of spiritual exaltation produced by working for a cause bigger than their own personal interests. Since the war they have likewise discovered, first, that concerted community action is just as needful in peace as in war; second, a desire to stay on the same high level of spiritual joy and to know how it can be done. This explains why there is as much interest in the movement since the war as during it, and why there is even more need for it. No work is now necessary to create a public opinion or sense of need for it. It already exists. All we have to do is to meet it. To help meet it in a fundamental and effective fashion is the purpose of the new Board.

In undertaking a task so big with consequences, the Board hopes to receive the intelligent sympathy and constructive criticism of all those working toward the same goal. In the difficult attempt to restore the spiritual and physical conditions which made possible concerted action in local communities at the nation's beginning, there is present urgent need for the same spirit of public-mindedness exhibited by the Nation's founders.

In the document which gave birth to the Nation, they said: "We mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor." What they did was to underwrite the Republic. In so doing they did not lose their lives, but saved them; they did not lose their fortunes, but made them; and their sacred honor became undying fame. Why should not patriotism in peace be on as high a spiritual level as patriotism in war? Why should not citizens, in times of peace, underwrite the Republic and make the public interest paramount, apart from which their lives, fortunes, and honor cannot be secure. This is our biggest national problem. It is also our biggest opportunity. To convert this problem into an opportunity is the aim of the National Community Board.

C o p y

Lincoln High School,
Wheeling, W. Va., Nov. 18, 1919.

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Assistant Director, Bureau of Negro Economics,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:

The Senior Class of Lincoln High School is preparing reports
on the following subjects:

1. Negro Women in Industry since 1914
2. Negro Labor since 1914
3. Negro Migration since 1914

We should be aided very much by your supplying us with any avail-
able data that you may have dealing with these and kindred subjects.

Very gratefully yours,

(Signed) H. H. Jones,

Instructor,

Lincoln High School.

68 - Eleventh Street.

1st Indorsement. Nov. 28, 1919.

To : Mrs. Helen B. Irvin,
1612 Ninth St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Irvin:

Many thanks for your attention to "1". "2" and "3"
have been given appropriate attention.

Sincerely,

Assistant to the Director
of Negro Economics.

November 18, 1919.

Mr. Harry H. Jones,
68 - Eleventh Street,
Wheeling, W. Va.

My dear Jones:

In response to your request, I am pleased to send you, under separate cover, some material issued by the Department of Labor. I trust that it may be of some use in connection with the work which you are undertaking.

From the strictly-educational viewpoint, may I refer you to "A study of the private and higher schools for colored people in the United States", otherwise known as Bulletin, 1916, (two volumes) Nos. 38 and 39, issued by the Department of the Interior. These volumes may be purchased for \$1.00 each, from the Superintendent of Public Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

In my personal library I have a copy of "Social and Mental Traits of the Negro" edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University, together with other books relating to the political and economic sciences. If you care to borrow any or all of these, I shall be pleased to forward them to you upon request therefor.

Do not hesitate to call upon this office for any assistance which you think it can give to you.

Sincerely yours,

Assistant to the Director
of Negro Economics.

November 28, 1919.

Prof. Harry H. Jones,
68 Eleventh Street,
Wheeling, W. Va.

Dear Prof. Jones:

Responding to your request of November 18, 1919, made in behalf of the Senior Class of Lincoln High School, I am pleased to send you, under separate cover, some material relating to Negro Labor and Negro Migration. I may explain that on account of lack of funds, the Department of Labor has not been able to have published the results of investigations of Negro labor, male and female, which were made during the past eighteen months in eleven states. The resultant facts are on file in this office and it is hoped that the same may be published during the present fiscal year. I regret, therefore, that these facts are not available to you at this time.

Concerning Negro women in industry, I should explain that the Department employed one industrial expert, Mrs. Helen B. Irvin, who worked a full year on matters relating to Negro women in industry. Mrs. Irvin, who is temporarily out of the Service, is at present preparing a very comprehensive report of her work, and the same will be available to you in due course. In the meantime, I have asked Mrs. Irvin to give you some first-hand information along the line of your request, and can assure you that you will hear from her within the next week.

If your Senior Class has made any labor surveys in the Wheeling district, this office would be grateful for copies of the reports.

Under personal cover, I shall write to you again within a day or two.

Sincerely yours,

Assistant to the Director
of Negro Economics.

P. S. Did you receive letter and material forwarded to you recently?

*Noted
GCH
12/7/19*

HARRY H. JONES
68 ELEVENTH STREET
WHEELING, W. VA.

December 2, 1919.

Mr. Karl F. Phillips, Assistant Director,
Bureau of Economics,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:

On behalf of the Senior Class of Lincoln High School and myself I wish to thank you for your ready response to our request for data on Negro Economics. The materials you sent us were of immediate use to us in our studies.

The work of this class does not embrace any study of the local conditions affecting Negro labor, but merely an attempt to analyze some general problems affecting the Negro growing out of war time conditions. Therefore, I regret that we cannot supply your bureau with any information covering this point. I may say however, that the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. is arranging for a platform meeting, at which time the Negro worker, employers, and representatives of labor unions will be given the opportunity to discuss local labor conditions affecting Negroes. If the results of this meeting warrant, a written report will be sent you. Information has reached me that Negroes are being used as strike breakers in several local mills. I have been unable to ascertain the extent and result, because of the extreme reticence of employers and workers. I feel safe in saying that the steel strike here is going to open up more economic opportunities to Negroes, to the extent of giving them a wider range of employment.

Thanking you again for your courtesy, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. H. Jones
Instructor, Lincoln High School.

Noted
RP
12/8/19

January 5, 1920.

Mr. Harry H. Jones,
68 Eleventh Street,
Wheeling, W. Va.

My dear Jones:

I am writing to say that we are now working on the Department's proposed bulletin on "The Negro in Industry and Agriculture". (That title is merely a tentative one, as yet). If you have any data on industrial studies in the Wheeling district, we should be very pleased to have them; or if you have any suggestions which you would like to submit, we shall be very glad to include them among the material which will be worked over.

We hope to present a bulletin which will throw considerable light on vital matters pertaining to the Negro worker. Any contribution which you may care to make in such an effort will be welcomed and appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Assistant to the Director
of Negro Economics.
(Expert - Bureau of Labor Statistics)

P
P

August 16, 1920.

Mr. J.S. Jones
Tide Water Bank and Trust Co.
Norfolk, Va.

My dear Mr. Jones:

Several days ago I wrote you about Mr. Baxter
Scruggs, whose detailed application has just come in.
I am sending his application to you for your perusal and
would be pleased if you would return it to me.

Yours very truly,

Director of Negro Economics.

Enclosure.

H/MLC

LAW OFFICE OF
HURLEY & JONES

M. A. HURLEY
G. D. JONES

WAUSAU, WIS.. September 7, 1920

Geo. E. Haynies,
Dept. of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I send you with this a little literature that has been used in this vicinity in connection with our lands. I would say that I do not believe central Wisconsin lands are at all adapted to negro settlement. We do not have more than one or two in the entire county.

The climate is rather cold for them and while there has been no objection to their coming, they have not been happy here.

Very sincerely yours,

G. D. Jones

GDJ MK

notes
G. D. Jones
9/9/20

12
G. D. Jones
9/21/20

? < X

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

January 6, 1921.

Professor Lawrence C. Jones,
Braxton, Miss. .

Dear Professor Jones:

I have recently learned of your disaster
in the burning of one of your buildings and am writing
you to express my deep sympathy with you in loss.

~~I know from experience that in times of trials these~~
~~are helpful.~~

*In times of ^{such} trials ~~these~~ you feel
have a number of friends who ~~bear~~ ^{feel}
the burden with you.*

Yours most sincerely,

Director of Negro Economics.

H/MLC

January 7, 1921.

Professor Lawrence C. Jones,
Braxton, Miss.

Dear Professor Jones:

I have recently learned of your disaster in the burning of one of your buildings and am writing you to express my deep sympathy with you in loss. In times of such trials you have a number of friends who feel the burden with you.

Yours most sincerely,

Director of Negro Economics.

E/MIC

Miscellaneous letters

RP
==

LAURENCE C. JONES, Principal
MRS. LAURENCE C. JONES,
Executive Secretary.

W. P. MANGUM, T.
(Cashier Braxton B.)
CHAS. M. SHED,
Assistant Treasurer.

REFERENCES:

BRAXTON, MISS.
Pres. R. F. Everett, Braxton Bank.
JACKSON, MISS.
Pres. Z. D. Davis, Capitol National
Bank.
VICKSBURG, MISS.
Pres. B. W. Griffith, First National
Bank.
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Hon. Bolton Smith.

The Piney Woods Country Life School

(CORPORATE NAME)

For Training Boys and Girls in
Christianity, Character and Service

BRAXTON, MISS., Feb. 2, 1921.

BRIEF HISTORY.

Organized 1909 under a cedar tree by the present principal, Laurence C. Jones, with faith, honesty and energy as capital stock. First tangible help was given by Edward Nelson Taylor, consisting of 40 acres of land and fifty dollars. Plant free from debt now consists of 1,414 acres of land, five large buildings and several smaller one, three hundred students. Faculty—Eighteen, twelve department assistants, modern farm machinery and apparatus for teaching the following: Printing, Broom-making, Blacksmithing, Carpentry, Laundrying, Weaving, Cooking, Sewing, Gardening, Wheelwrighting, Basket-Making and Millinery. Valuation of property \$100,000. The school is in operation the entire twelve months of the year for those who are working their way. In this way they earn not only their education, but clothing and a little cash for necessary expenses. Location: On the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad, twenty-five miles south of Jackson, sixty-six miles north of Hattiesburg, P. O. Braxton. Freight and passenger stop, Belpine.

INSPIRATION

A YOUNG "BOOKER WASHINGTON."
(From "The Literary Digest.")

"BETTER a million educated negroes than one negro millionaire"—and similarly it is the small colored school, rather than the large one, says the Marshalltown, Iowa, Times-Republican, which does the negro the most good. Booker Washington has himself foreseen the evils of concentration, this paper adds and has often regretted a lack of co-operation among the people of his race. But now comes a young man of the Booker Washington type, of whom, we are told, the nation may feel justly proud. His name is only Jones, and he was graduated at an ordinary age from the Marshalltown High School. But there he received an uncommonly rigid education, and what is more, we read:

His education was his own. He had worked for it and earned his way by hard work. He was bright enough to have succeeded at law. He might have been a popular preacher to any church of his race. There were measurable ease and such success as a colored man may attain in this country of the free before him in directions which promised more of personal result than the road he chose to take. But Jones took the highroad.

Down at Braxton, Mississippi, in the center of the black belt and in the midst of negro ignorance and need, Jones is building an industrial school for members of his race. It was started in an old log cabin contributed by an ex-slave and begun with small donations from a few interested persons, both white and colored. There he gathered about him a few of the local youth of his race and began the apparently hopeless task of making citizenship in the shadow of a dilapidated negro cabin. The old hovel took on a different aspect. The few acres of ground cleared from the piney woods were an object lesson of thrift and aroused hope and emulation. The boys and girls worked days and studied nights. Little and common industries were developed. The school became the center of the community, the leading star of negro hopelessness out of the bondage of ignorance. It is growing, teaching, leading. From it radiates the remedy of the conditions in the black belt.

The little school is the greatest. Not Yale or Harvard but the innumerable little colleges which live as the price of struggle are the salt of education. Not Tuskegee with its marvelous success and its wealthy and powerful patrons is the hope of the black belt, but the seed it has sown to spring up all over the south as the little school in the piney woods at Braxton.

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

Dear Friend:

Thank you very much for your note of January 7th. Sympathy helps a lot when a fellow's down and I'm not calling the world mine these days. However I'm not complaining for I've never been licked yet.

Still facing forward,

Laurence C. Jones

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
FEB 5 1921
Director of Negro Economics

*Noted
G.E.H.
2/5/21*

Your truly friend
Albert A. Johnson.

My address for the summer
C/o R. H. Hudson.

Miss Albert A. Johnson.
Paris, Tenn.
C/o R. H. Hudson.

CHICAGO URBAN LEAGUE

MEMBER OF THE CHICAGO COUNCIL OF
SOCIAL AGENCIES

3032 SOUTH WABASH AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
TELEPHONE CALUMET 4919

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WHITE PLAINS
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

September twelfth
Nineteen nineteen

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
SEP 15 1919

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

My dear Dr Haynes:

Our department of Records and Research is attempting to secure information concerning the industrial advancement which Negroes have undoubtedly made since 1915. Various articles by you appearing in responsible magazines from time to time, indicate that your Bureau is in possession of the most complete information on this subject anywhere available.

I am not sure that I am familiar with your method of distribution, but it would be a great service to us here if you would provide for our use such statistics, cases, and matter relating to the industrial welfare of Negroes as you can.

It would be of interest, also to obtain literature issued by your department and to have convenient a list of the magazines in which your articles have appeared.

Very sincerely yours,

Chas. S. ...

In charge of Records and Research.

J
H

*R
galt
9/15/19*

September 15, 1919.

Mr. Charles S. Johnson
Chicago Urban League
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Under separate cover I am sending you copies of the Report on Negro Migration and some of the mimeographed statements we have put out. So far, this is all of the published material the Department has issued. Many of the facts we have put out have been in the form of releases to newspapers and the enclosures are copies of such of these as we have available. *Enc*

We have a good body of material from an investigation that was being conducted about Negroes in industrial plants in six northern states. The failure of our appropriation at the end of the fiscal year, however, prevented the completion of this study. I am hoping that sometime soon we may be able to finish the full work and publish the material in a form similar to the Migration Report. I am placing your name on the mailing list for our releases and for the Monthly Review of the Department, as well as for whatever special publications are issued about Negro workers.

I have had articles of my own in the following magazines (Some of these, however, are of a general nature):
The Survey - May 4, 1918; June 4, 1919; August 9, 1919.
The Review of Reviews - April 1919. The Public - Feb. 9, 1919; August 9, 1919. The Dearborn Independent - September 1919.

Minor articles have appeared in other places, and I have not listed here other articles appearing before 1918. The material mentioned has not been material gathered by this office or the Department of Labor, but has been dug out by me personally out of statistical reports and memoranda from various sources. If in any other way I can assist you, please let me know.

Yours sincerely,

Director of Negro Economics.

HP
H/MLC
Enclosures.

September 29, 1919.

Mr. Charles S. Johnson ✓
Chicago Urban League
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Supplementing my letter of September 15
I am writing to call your attention to my article in "THE
PUBLIC" of August 9, entitled "What Negroes Think of Race
Riots" and my article on "The Opportunity of Negro Labor"
published in the September (Labor Number) issue of "THE
CRISIS".

Yours sincerely,

Director of Negro Economics.

MLC

July 30, 1919.

Capt. Hall B. Johnson,
Morale Officer, Port of Embarkation,
Newport News, Va.

My dear Capt. Johnson:

Please pardon my delay, this week, in sending you information as promised. Rush of things, after being away from my office for two weeks, has prevented an earlier letter.

Reports indicate that agricultural workers are wanted in Arkansas, Delaware, Maryland, Michigan and New York; blacksmiths, in Arkansas, Illinois and Louisiana; carpenters, in Arkansas, Illinois, Michigan, Oklahoma, Missouri and Louisiana; teamsters, in Arkansas, Delaware, Kentucky, Michigan, Oklahoma and Pennsylvania; laborers, in Arkansas, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Michigan; railroad workers, in Connecticut and Florida; and coal loaders, in Kentucky.

These are current reports for the week ending July 29 covering information up to July 26 for occupations in states where Negroes are employed in these occupations. For specific opportunities in definite localities, the men wanting jobs would have to apply to the nearest soldiers' placement bureau, and if any seeking jobs write here to this office before they start to their destinations, their requests will be forwarded to the Federal Director of a particular state, who will take it up with the nearest soldiers' placement bureau. This office also has touch with interested citizens in a number of the localities.

Yours very truly,

Director of Negro Economics.

h
P

HEADQUARTERS PORT OF EMBARKATION
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
Port Morale Office.

August 8, 1919

Colonel Arthur A. Woods, Assistant to the Secretary of War, is attempting to get jobs for all discharged soldiers. He knows of many special openings for colored soldiers.

If you write to him for work, state that you are a discharged colored soldier, so that you can get the benefit of the special openings.

Colonel Arthur A. Woods,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

.....
Dr. George E. Haynes, Director of Negro Economics, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., who is working for the placing of discharged colored soldiers, says; that work for colored soldiers who have a trade, can be obtained as is stated below:

ARKANSAS wants Blacksmiths, Carpenters.

MICHIGAN wants Carpenters.

ILLINOIS wants Blacksmiths and Carpenters.

LOUISIANA wants Blacksmiths and Carpenters.

OKLAHOMA wants Carpenters.

MISSOURI wants Carpenters.

Laborers are wanted in most any part of the country, such as, Farm workers, Teamsters, Coal Loaders, Railroad workers, Iron workers, etc.

For further information write to:

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

.....
When you write to Colonel Woods, or Dr. Haynes, state your name and address and tell them what kind of work you want and what state you want work in, and they will attempt to get work for you.

January 24, 1921.

Mrs. Luke Johnson,
Griffin, Georgia.

Dear Mrs. Johnson:

Ever since I heard your address in New York January 12 I have wanted to tell you how deeply I was moved and how much your words affected me in my determination to do whatever I can to improve our relations and conditions affecting the masses of workers of my people and of yours, not only in the South but in other parts of the Country. I hope you will have opportunity to tell that story in the same appealing way to larger audiences of both white and colored citizens.

Yours very truly,

Director of Negro Economics.

H/MLC

77

HEADQUARTERS PORT OF EMBARKATION
NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA
PORT MORALE OFFICE

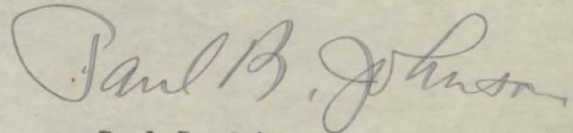
July 2, 1919

Principal of the Summer School,
Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute,
Hampton, Virginia

Dear Sir:

This office desires to assist the colored soldiers in securing employment that will better their condition. In your judgment would it be well to call their attention to particular kinds of employment by posters, lectures and otherwise? If so, what type of employment would you especially recommend to the average group of colored soldiers. Any information which you can give on this matter I assure you will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,



Paul B. Johnson
Captain, Medical Corps, U. S. A.
Port Morale Officer

WH-EH

Wrote
7/30/19

HEADQUARTERS PORT OF EMBARKATION
NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA
PORT MORALE OFFICE

July 7, 1919

Mr. George P. Phenix, Vice Principal,
Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute,
Hampton, Va.

Dear Sir:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter
of the 5th. instant, notifying us of Dr. Haynes'
visit.

Should it be possible I would like to have an
officer of my staff meet Dr. Haynes, and talk with
him personally in regard to the matter in question.

I thank you very much indeed for your early
reply and expressed willingness to co-operate with
us in this work.

Very truly Yours,

Paul B. Johnson

Paul B. Johnson,
Captain, Medical Corps, U.S.A.
Port Morale Officer

WBH-MH

*Notes
sent
7/14/19
R Capt Johnson
7/15/19
engagement*

22-6-