April 5, 1950

Dr. E Franklin Frazier Howard University Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Dr. Frazier:

Allow me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 3, informing me of the spring conference May 4 - 6.

Kindly keep me informed concerning the details of the meeting and I will see if it is possible for us to be represented.

Yours very truly,

GWGjr:acbb

George W. Gore, Jr. President

CONFERENCE OF NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIAL STUDIES

OFFICE OF THE
CO-ORDINATOR
E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER
HOWARD UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

April 3, 1950

Dr. George W. Gore, President The Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College Tallahassee, Florida

Dear President Gore:

We have set May 4, 5, and 6 as the date for our Spring conference of liaison officials. The conference this year will center around the practical aspects of the utilization of research methods, procedures and techniques adaptable to our research program.

It is our hope that it will be possible for all liaison officials to attend these meetings, and we wish to take this occasion to say that we would be greatly pleased if you could join with us in the conference.

Respectfully yours,

E. Lamblin trogie

E. Franklin Frazier, Coordinator Land-Grant Cooperative Social Studies Project May 1, 1950

Dr. E Franklin Frazier Howard University Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Frasier:

Allow me to inform you that Mr. A S Parks
has been named by me to serve as liaison officer
in connection with the Cooperative Social Studies
Project sponsored by the Conference of Negro IandCrant College Presidents.

Yours very truly,

George W. Gore, Jr.

CWGjr:acbb

GC: Mr. A S Parks

CONFERENCE OF NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIAL STUDIES OFFICE OF THE CO-ORDINATOR WASHINGTON 1. D. C. E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER HOWARD UNIVERSITY April 13, 1951 Liaison Official of the Lang-Grant Colleges Social Studies Porject Florida A and M College Tallahassee, Florida Dear Liaison Official: As you probably know, the seven Land-Grant Colleges located in the Tennessee Valley have entered into a cooperative arrangement with the Tennessee Valley Authority to undertake a study of the social changes of the Negroes within the Valley. This project is an offspring of the Cooperative . Social Studies Project in which you have been participating. Although the Land-Grant Colleges outside of the Valley could not be a part of this special project, it is possible for them to participate on an informal basis and to enjoy the benefits of this research undertaking. There will be a meeting of the representatives of the seven colleges in the Valley on April 20, 9:30 a.m. at the Tennessee Valley Authority headquarters in Knoxville, Tennessee. I expect to be present and to discuss the relationship of the Tennessee Valley project to our larger cooperative social studies project. Although the time is late we feel that it would be a great advantage to you to attend this meeting. Because of this new development we shall not have our usual spring conference of liaison officials. In the event you find it possible to attend, kindly write Mr. J. H. Daves, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee, who will arrange living accommodations for you. Sincerely yours, E. Franklin Frazier, Coordinator Land-Grant Colleges Cooperative EFF: W Social Studies Project

Program of CONFERENCE ON

LAND GRANT COLLEGES-TVA COOPERATIVE STUDY

Knoxville, Tennessee April 20-21, 1951

Conference Room, New Sprankle Building

AGENDA

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1951 MORNING: Mr. Howard K. Menhinick, Director, Regions 7:00-9:15: Opening Remarks and TVA's Interest in the Project					
9:15-10:15: The Purpose of Land Grant Colleges Social Studies and Relationship of this Project to the Total Program	Social Studies Project.				
11:00-12:00: Discussion AFTERNOON: Mr. J. H. Daves, Specialist in Negro Education and Relations, Training and Educational Relations Branch, TVA, Presiding.					
2:00-3:00: Discussion of Plan of Work for Research Project					
3:00-4:00: Some Useful Techniques for Gathering Data and Making Charts and Graphs	Lewis W. Jones, Director of Research, Rural Life Council, Tuskegee Institute.				

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1951

MORNING

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9:00-12:00: Individual Conferences with Project Director at Knoxville College.

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

Dear Friend:

It is not necessary to rehearse to you the frightening things that are happening day by day in the field of civil liberties. On June 4th, the United States Supreme Court upheld the Smith Act by a vote of 6 to 2. On June 5th, the St. Louis Post Dispatch wrote: "Never before has such a restriction been placed on the right to hold opinions and to express them in the U.S.A..... Six men have amended the U.S. Constitution without submitting their amendment to the states."

Many people have been dismayed by the consequences of the Supreme Court decision - the arrests of persons charged only with teaching and advocating ideas the arbitrary actions in holding them at unconscionably high bail - the difficulties placed in the way of their securing counsel - the increasing threats to our whole constitutional fabric. If the present trend is not stopped the time is not far distant when no citizen of the United States will be secure in the fundamental rights guaranteed to him by the Constitution.

The crucial question is whether you believe that something can, and should be done about it.

We who sign this letter are convinced that something can, and must be done to correct this intolerable situation and that right quickly. Accordingly, we and a dozen other like-minded citizens are forming an Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, and we bespeak your interest and participation. The central purpose of this new committee is to seek to safeguard and secure the basic rights of individuals or groups which are threatened with an infringement of these rights by judicial, governmental, or other malpractices, no matter what their political views might be.

We believe the trend may be halted. Even the Court majority has recognized the dangers of its precedent when Justice Vinson wrote: "Where there is doubt as to the intent of the defendants, the nature of their activities, or their power to bring about the evil, this court will review the convictions with the scrupulous care demanded by our Constitution."

It is not our intention to duplicate the work of any other group or organization and we hope to invite their cooperation.

The attached statement is a proposed policy guide. We urge you to join us in making this fight for fundamental freedoms of all Americans. Your participation will help to stem the hysteria which our President and many responsible leaders have condemned. We hope you will send us your suggestions and recommendations for making this effort as effective as possible.

Please return the enclosure in the self-addressed envelope.

Sincerely yours,

5. translin trozier James Imbrie

Ehman 9 t. Stone

Mr. James Imbrie

En &

Lawrenceville, N. J.

Emergency Civil Liberties Committee c/o Mr. James Imbrie Lawrenceville, New Jersey

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I join with you in forming the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

Signed	000000000000000000000000000000000000000		000000000000000000000000000000000000000	*********************
Address	3	******************	************************	*************
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Dr. Henry Pratt Fairchild is Professor Emeritus of New York University.

Prof. E. Franklin Frazier is Head of the Department of Sociology at Howard University.

Mr. James Imbrie is a retired investment banker.

Dr. Paul Lehman is Professor of Systematic Theology at Princeton Theological Seminary.

Mr. I. F. Stone is a journalist with the New York Daily Compass.

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

PROPOSED POLICY GUIDE

We Believe:

- 1. That fundamental freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution to all Americans, are denied by prosecutions for teaching and advocating ideas, under the Smith Act or similar legislation.
- 2. That the Smith Act is unwise legislation in a democracy and that its restrictions on freedom of speech and press are unconstitutional for the reasons outlined by Justices Black and Douglas in the case of the eleven Communists.
- 3. That there should be a rehearing of the case by the Supreme Court seeking a reversal of the majority decision and that the Smith Act should be repealed.
- 4. That in view of the doubts and qualifications expressed in the majority, concurring and dissenting opinions of the Court, prosecutions and arrests under the Smith Act should be suspended.
- 5. That all defendants in civil liberties cases are entitled to legal counsel of their own choice. The legal profession has a responsibility to see that adequate legal counsel is made available.
- 6. That the constitutional guarantee against excessive bail should be afforded to every defendant.

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For these reasons, we are joining together as the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee to work to uphold the Constitutional rights of our entire citizenry without exceptions.

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