

Suggested items for Republican Party Platform :

- Equal Rights for Minority Groups -

Our nation has successfully concluded a gigantic struggle against those who would have enslaved the freedom-loving peoples of the world. American citizens of all races, creeds, and colors sacrificed to help win this fight for world democracy. Therefore, the Republican Party of Florida believes that our country should grant a fuller measure of democracy to minority groups within its own borders. All American citizens are entitled to "the equal protection of the laws", as guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment.

Several times during the past three years Florida's record has ~~be~~ been marred by the brutal lynching of its helpless Negro citizens. In neither case has anyone been punished by our Democratic state administrations. The Republican Party of Florida believes that sheriffs and other peace officers should be held strictly responsible for the adequate protection of prisoners entrusted to their care, and that officers who fail to provide such protection should be promptly suspended from office. We also believe that a federal law against lynching should be enacted.

The Republican Party of Florida maintains that the right of fair employment, without regard to race, color, or creed, is a fundamental principle of any true democracy. We hold that there should be no special jobs for Negroes or special jobs for Whites, but that every American citizen should be able to seek and find employment on the basis of his ability to do the job. We therefore ~~also~~ favor the establishment of a permanent FEPC.

An educated and well-trained citizenry is essential to the general welfare and happiness of any nation. When one group is denied equal educational opportunities, the entire nation suffers. Florida's Democratic state and county governments have failed to respect that part of the State Constitution which says : "Although white and Negro children shall not be taught in the same schools, impartial provisions shall be made for both". The Republican Party of Florida believes that our Negro citizens should be provided with equal educational opportunities, with regard to school buildings, equipment, bus facilities, teachers' salaries, etc.

Submitted by :

Harry T. Moore
Mims, Florida

P. S. I also would suggest that delegates to Republican National Conventions be selected in state primaries, rather than in state conventions.

*Egleston School
816 - 9th St -*

RIDA STATE CONFERENCE OF THE

W. Palmer
National Association

FOR THE

ancement of Colored People

NATIONAL OFFICERS

ARTHUR B. SPINGARN
PRESIDENT

WALTER WHITE
SECRETARY

MARY WHITE OVINGTON
TREASURER

ROY WILKINS
EDITOR, THE CRISIS

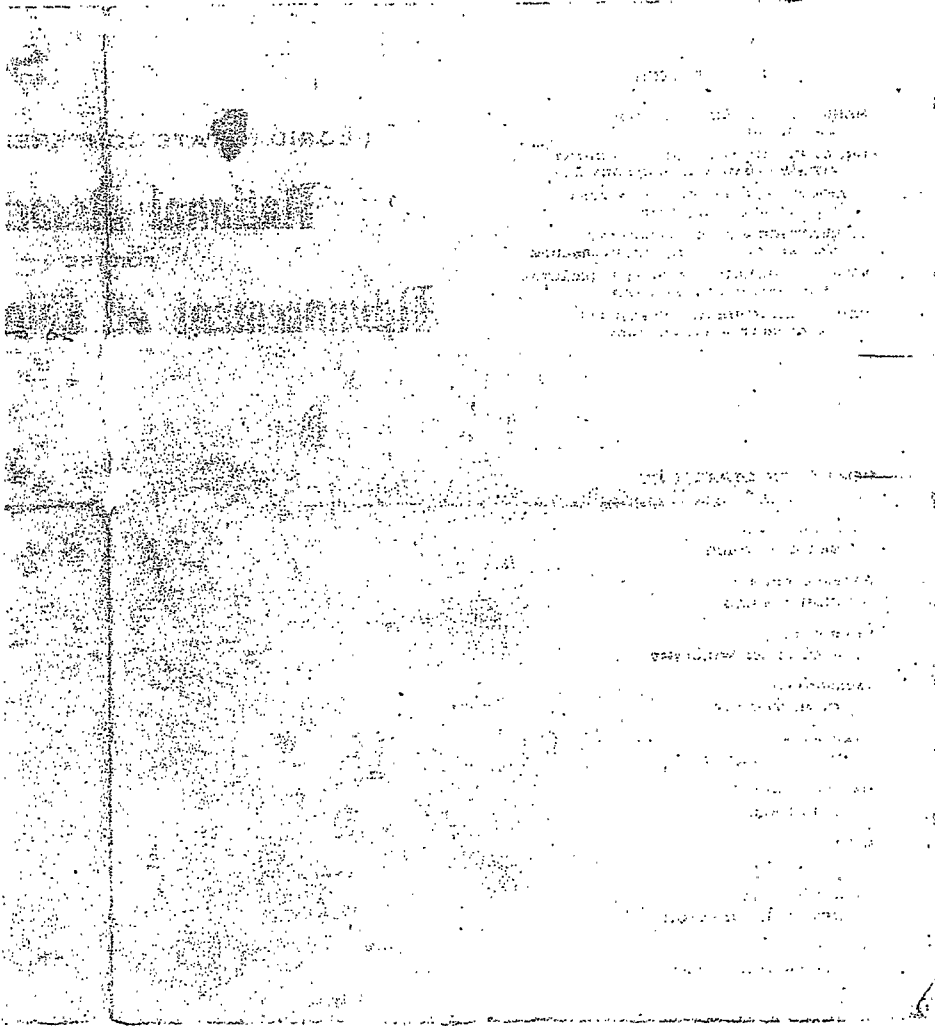
THURGOOD MARSHALL
SPECIAL COUNSEL

ELLA J. BAKER
DIRECTOR OF BRANCHES

l Association For The
ment of Colored People
vard County, Fla. Branch

Executive Committee

Elmer Silas
Roderick Harris
Harry T. Moore
B. P. Warren
N. N. Gilbert
J. E. Gilbert
Wm. Gibson
M. J. Monroe
David Thompson
Rev. M. M. Lindsay
Rev. W. L. Byrd
Van Wisonant
P. D. L. Williams



UNITED



The following table shows the results of the experiment conducted on the 15th of May 1964. The data was collected from the field plots and is presented in the following table. The first column shows the treatment, the second column shows the mean yield in tons per acre, and the third column shows the standard error of the difference between treatments. The fourth column shows the probability of the difference being due to chance. The fifth column shows the probability of the difference being due to systematic error. The sixth column shows the probability of the difference being due to random error. The seventh column shows the probability of the difference being due to systematic error. The eighth column shows the probability of the difference being due to random error.

Treatment	Mean Yield (tons/acre)	Standard Error of Difference	Probability of Difference due to Chance	Probability of Difference due to Systematic Error	Probability of Difference due to Random Error	Probability of Difference due to Systematic Error	Probability of Difference due to Random Error
Control	1.2	0.1	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Treatment A	1.5	0.1	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Treatment B	1.8	0.1	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Treatment C	2.1	0.1	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Treatment D	2.4	0.1	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05

The results of the experiment show that the yield of the crop increases with the amount of fertilizer applied. The control treatment (no fertilizer) has the lowest yield, while the treatment with the highest amount of fertilizer has the highest yield. The standard error of the difference between treatments is 0.1 tons per acre. The probability of the difference being due to chance is 0.05. The probability of the difference being due to systematic error is 0.05. The probability of the difference being due to random error is 0.05. The probability of the difference being due to systematic error is 0.05. The probability of the difference being due to random error is 0.05.



April 8, 1937

Progressive Voters' League of Florida will meet at Central Baptist Church, 1st & Franklin
on Saturday, April 8th, at 1:00 P. M., to consider and endorse candidates for State and
Congress.

According to our custom for previous meetings of this nature, two sessions will be held.
The first session, from 1:00 P. M. to 2:30 P. M., will be open to the public. During
this session hear statements from any candidates, or representatives of candidates, who
are present. The general public also will be permitted to express opinions or to ask
questions of candidates. The second session, beginning at 3:00 P. M., will be a closed meet-
ing. All period discussions and deliberations will be restricted to the officers and
members of the State League and to the representatives of affiliated local units of the
Progressive Voters' League. (Each affiliated local unit is entitled to 1 representative for
each ward, or fraction thereof. The minimum number of members required for an affiliate
is 10. The annual affiliation fee to the State League is 50¢ per member.) It will be in
this session that final decisions on endorsements and on other business of the State
League will be made.

How To Use Our 200,000 Votes -

Reports coming from various parts of Florida indicate that we shall have about
200,000 voters this year. All have done a good job in helping to get these names on the
poll list. Now prepare to use these votes in an effort to improve conditions for the masses
of our people. Do not make "deals" with the candidates - not for a few dollars to put in
for a "Negro" politician, but for better streets and roads, better schools,
higher pay for Negro teachers, better police protection, more justice in the courts, more
efficiency, and a higher degree of citizenship ALL Negroes.

The League already has sent questionnaires to candidates for Congress and for the State
Legislature in an effort to determine their stand on matters pertaining to the welfare
of our people. Local units of the Voters' League and other political groups should send similar
questionnaires to city and county candidates. Then you should endorse and support candidates on
the basis of their records and the answers received from your questionnaires.

One candidate for the State Legislature in one county already has answered "yes" to each of these
3 questions submitted by one of our local units:

- 1. Do your counties still pay Negro teachers less than they pay white teachers with the
same training and experience. This same thing is true with reference to Negro and white
teachers in our State colleges. Do you think this is unfair. Will you introduce and support
legislation to require the state and the counties to pay teachers equal salaries, based
entirely on training and experience?
 - 2. Do you feel that the Ku Klux Klan is an un-American organization. Will you support
legislation to outlaw the Klan?
 - 3. Do you feel that we have just had a disgraceful case of mob violence in Lake County. Do you feel that we
need a state law against lynching and mob violence for the protection of all citizens.
Will you introduce and support such a measure?
- Will you submit these 3 questions to candidates for the Legislature in your county? If Negro
groups in the various counties will concentrate on these 3 important issues, we might
secure favorable action in the next Legislature.

Wm. J. Moore, President
1st St. Petersburg

Harry T. Hoote
Harry T. Hoote, Executive Secretary

March 30, 1950

The Progressive Voters' League of Florida will meet at Sovereign Pipe Line Church, Fort Prosser, Saturday, April 8th, at 1:00 P. M., to consider and endorse candidates for State and Presidential.

As with the custom for previous meetings of this nature, two sessions will be held. The first session, from 1:00 P. M. to 2:30 P. M., will be open to the public. During this session you will hear statements from any candidates, or representatives of candidates, who are running. The general public also will be permitted to express opinions or to ask questions of the candidates. The second session, beginning at 2:00 P. M., will be a closed meeting. This period discussions and deliberations will be restricted to the officers and members of the State League and to the representatives of affiliated local units of the Progressive Voters' League. (Each affiliated local unit is entitled to 1 representative for every 25 members, or fraction thereof. The minimum number of members required for an affiliation is 25. The annual affiliation fee to the State League is 50¢ per member.) It will be in this second session that final decisions on endorsements and on other business of the State League will be made.

How To Use Our 200,000 Votes -

The reports coming from various parts of Florida indicate that we shall have about 200,000 votes this year. All have done a good job in helping to get these names on the ballot. We now prepare to use these votes in an effort to improve conditions for the masses. We do not now make "deals" with the candidates - not for a few dollars to put in a "kick-back" or degree "politician", but for better streets and roads, better schools, better pay for Negro teachers, better police protection, more justice in the courts, more freedom, and a higher degree of citizenship ALL Negroes.

The League already has sent questionnaires to candidates for Congress and for the State Legislature in an effort to determine their stand on matters pertaining to the welfare of the masses. Local units of the Voters' League and other political groups should send similar questionnaires to city and county candidates. Then you should endorse and support candidates on the basis of these records and the answers received from your questionnaires.

One of the State Legislatures in one county already has answered "yes" to each of these questions:

1. Do the counties still pay Negro teachers less than they pay white teachers with the same training and experience. This same thing is true with reference to Negro and white students in our State colleges. We think this is unfair. Will you introduce and support legislation to require the state and the counties to pay teachers equal salaries, based on equal training and experience?

2. Do you think that the Ku Klux Klan is an un-American organization. Will you support legislation to outlaw the Klan?

3. We have just had a disgraceful case of mob violence in Lake County. We feel that we need a state law against lynching and mob violence for the protection of all citizens. Will you introduce and support such a measure?

Will you submit these 3 questions to candidates for the Legislature in your county? If Negro political groups in the various counties will concentrate on these 3 important issues, we might see favorable action in the next Legislature.

Harry P. Moore
Executive Secretary

Harry P. Moore
Harry P. Moore, Executive Secretary

300 West University Avenue
Gainesville, Florida
October 14, 1946

Mr. Harry T. Moore,
Executive Secretary,
Progressive Voters League of Florida,
Box 4,
Wims, Florida.

Dear Mr. Moore :

I wish to thank you for your letter of the 12th. As a Republican my stand on the poll tax and the FEPC should go without question. Time and again I have spoken on these subjects before NAACP meetings over the state.

I particularly refrained in assembling my platform from mentioning any particular matters sponsored by any group so that I would not have to try to satisfy every group. You can appreciate what a dilemma one can get in by doing that. For instance, the Legion, the Townsendites, the Drys, the Farmers Co-operative, Women's Equal Right Organization, the Union, and others have all wanted me to make some mention of their particular interest.

I have been very gratified by the responses that I have received from over the state from your group assuring me of their support.

Sincerely yours,

J. Harry Schad

JHS/my

Copy

Comment :

Above is a copy of Atty. Schad's reply to our letter of Oct. 12. You will note that no mention is made of anti-lynching legislation.

Harry T. Moore
Executive Secretary

Mims, Florida
October 12, 1946

J. Harry Schud
Candidate for U. S. Senate
Merrillville, Florida

I have read with much interest the detailed outline of your platform on foreign and domestic issues, which was published in the Florida Times Union on Oct. 8. We note, however, that your platform makes no mention of your stand on such vital issues as "BPC", the poll tax, and anti-lynching legislation. We note also that you express clearly your opposition to communism, but fail to state your attitude with reference to the Ku Klux Klan and other "hate" organizations that are designed primarily to prey upon minority groups.

Issues mentioned above are of primary importance to our group. We feel that a strong police force is needed to safeguard Negroes and other minority groups from discrimination in employment. Although Florida voters already have been relieved of the poll tax, we feel that an anti-poll tax bill should be passed for the benefit of voters in other states. We can not have a wholesome democracy so long as the exercise of franchise is limited by such artificial restrictions as the poll tax, white primaries, etc.

Lack of a strong federal law against lynching and mob violence is more evident now than ever before. State authorities either cannot or will not take effective action against lynching. The recent examples right here in our own state are the lynching of Carlos Harrison in Duval County, the lynchings of Willie James Howard and Sam McFadden in Duval County, and the lynching of Jesse James Payne in Madison County. And just this year Leroy Bradwell, a Negro from Midway, mysteriously disappeared while in the custody of the Duval County Sheriff. In the lynching of Sam McFadden has anyone been arrested or convicted. Even in this case Duval County Grand Jury refused to return an indictment, and federal authorities could only act under a weak civil rights statute. Thus a man gets off with only a year in jail and a fine of \$1000 for committing first degree murder. So long as these conditions exist in our state, our democracy is little more than "sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal", and our promises to the Peace Conference can easily be branded as hypocrites.

We appreciate an expression of your views on these issues.

Yours,

Executive Secretary
Citizens' League of Florida

Mims, Florida
May 15, 1946

Dear Co-workers:

We release the following information relative to the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Florida State Conference, NAACP, which will be held in Panama City, June 7-9.

*Registration headquarters - Elks' Home, Cove Blvd. and 10th St.
Meeting Place - St. John Baptist Church, Cove Blvd.*
Conference theme: "Finish The Fight."

- ✓ Branch registration--Under 200 members.....\$ 6.00
200 members, or over..... 10.00
✓ Registration for Delegates----- 1.00 each
- ✓ Voting delegates-----3 for first 50 members, and 1 for each additional
50 members
- ✓ Opening session-----Friday, June 7, 8:00 P. M. (E.S.T.)
- ✓ Platform guests at Sunday afternoon mass meeting-----Branch Vice Presidents
Entertaining Branch--Bay County
- ✓ Among the topics to be discussed are:

1. The Ballot,
2. Lynching, Mob Violence, and Police Brutality.

Please send me a list of your voting delegates by June 4. Send a list of all your delegates to Mr. E. W. Edwards, so that he can secure necessary accommodations.

Box 34, Panama City

- ✓ As soon as possible, please send me a report on the voting situation in your city, or county. We have been informed that properly registered Negro voters were not permitted to vote in some communities. We would like to file affidavits of these cases with Attorney Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel, so that he can ask the Department of Justice to take the necessary action.

As you know, the Annual Conference of the NAACP will be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 26 -- 30. The Southern Railway System has offered to provide a special coach, or coaches, for the Florida delegation. The round trip coach fare from Jacksonville to Cincinnati is \$37.42. As soon as possible, please let me know the number of delegates that you plan to send, so that we can make final arrangements with the railroad company.

Sincerely yours,

Harry T. Moore, President,
Florida State Conference, NAACP

Mims, Florida
August 10, 1949

To Florida NAACP Branches

Youth Councils, And College Chapters

5th Annual Meeting
- Florida NAACP Youth Councils And College Chapters -

Time and Place : St. Petersburg, August 26 - 28

Conference Headquarters : Second Bethel Baptist Church, 5th Avenue and 16th Street, South

~~Registration Fee : \$2.00 per delegate, \$1.00 per youth council member, \$1.00 per college chapter member~~

The St. Petersburg Council will provide lodging and meals for each registered delegate.

Each Council is asked to send names of delegates to Miss O. B. McLin, 335 N. Jackson Street.

Conference theme : "Citizenship for Our Times"

The Conference will open August 26th at 10:30 A. M., and it will close with a big mass meeting Sunday, August 28th, at 3:00 P. M.

The speaker for Sunday will be V. A. Fordham, young Negro lawyer of Tampa. Atty. Fordham is a native of Marion County. After his graduation from Howard Academy in Ocala, he entered Paine College in Augusta, Ga. Early this year Atty. Fordham completed his law course at Lincoln University in Missouri. He has been admitted to the Florida Bar, and his office is now at 1404 1/2 Central Avenue, Tampa.

Atty. Fordham is a staunch supporter of the NAACP. He was president of his College Chapter at Paine College, and he is now an active worker with the Tampa Branch. Acting for the Florida State Conference, Atty. Fordham held the first interview with the three Groveland Negroes who are now being held at Raiford on a charge of rape. It was Fordham who first discovered that these Negroes had been brutally beaten with rubber hose, billics and other objects while they were in the Lake County jail. It is expected that a large audience will be present to hear Atty. Fordham tell about his conversations with these men at Raiford.

- Our Fight For Equal Educational Opportunities -

On May 14th we wrote you about our fight to open the doors of the University of Florida to qualified Negro students. We asked ~~each~~ each Branch to raise a contribution of at least \$15 or \$25 to help finance this fight. To date only three branches have responded to this appeal.

This is an important fight. If we want our young people to enjoy equal opportunities for higher education, we must win this case. We have five suits now pending before the Florida Supreme Court, and we must secure sufficient funds to push them through to a successful conclusion. Please take immediate steps to raise your contribution for this fight. Make money orders to Mr. K. S. Johnson, Sanford. Mail them to the executive secretary at Mims.

Sincerely yours,

Harry T. Gore
Harry T. Gore
Executive Secretary

Why The Progressive Voters' League of Florida
Is Supporting Harry S. Truman

Why have we asked why the Progressive Voters' League of Florida is supporting Harry S. Truman for President on Nov. 2nd. We therefore wish to clarify our position.

As previously stated, "the League endorses President Truman primarily because of his stand for civil rights". It is well known, of course, that Mr. Dewey and Mr. Wallace also advocate civil rights, but there are differences that might easily be overlooked.

Let us compare the records of Dewey and Truman with regard to civil rights. We admit that Dewey had a good record as governor of New York state, and that he worked for the passage of many good and other liberal laws up there. But let us remember that Dewey did this as governor of New York, which already was one of the most liberal states in the country.

Let us look for Truman's record on civil rights. During 1945 and 1946 we had a number of shocking crimes committed against Negroes in this country. You remember the Isaac Leppard Case, the Birmingham, Tenn., riot, the Minden, La., lynching, and the lynching of Jesse James Payne in Wilcox County, Fla. And the entire world was shocked when two Negro veterans and their wives were killed with bullets near Monroe, Ga.

As you know, the NAACP investigated these cases. Late in 1946 Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, called a group of Negro leaders to Washington for a conference with President Truman. White and his group presented affidavits and laid all the facts before the President. Channing Tobias and Walter White reveal interesting facts about this conference with the President. They say "Mr. Truman was so deeply touched that he turned to his secretary and said: 'Call Mr. Clark on the telephone. This situation is getting too bad. We've got to do something about it.' After the Attorney General came in it was decided to appoint a committee to study the civil rights of minority groups. Walter White says: 'One member of the delegation told Mr. Truman, 'you know, Mr. President, that the South will raise hell, don't you?' Unperturbed, but smiling, Mr. Truman nodded and said, 'If my political career has to be sacrificed to put an end to atrocities like those recent lynchings, so be it.'"

Everybody knows that the South has "raised hell", but Truman is sticking to his promise. He established the Committee on Civil Rights, with two Negro members, and he has recommended to Congress and publicly advocated everything that this Committee recommended. No president - Democrat or Republican - can make Congress pass laws. All any president can do is to lay the matter before Congress. Truman has done that.

What a president can do for things by executive order, and Truman has issued two executive orders which carry out parts of the recommendations of the Civil Rights Committee. One of these orders creates an FEPC for government workers, and the other creates a committee to eliminate discrimination in the armed forces. The next day reporters asked the President if his order would mean an eventual end of race segregation in the armed forces, and Truman answered with a smile and flat, "yes".

Truman has done all of this, not as governor of the liberal state of New York, but as president of this whole country, which includes Georgia and Mississippi. Mr. Truman has been "cussed out" more than any other president, and all because he says: "Treat Negroes as first-class citizens. Remember, fellow citizens, that it takes more courage to advocate civil rights for Alabama and Mississippi than it does for New York. Dewey has not been kicked around for his civil rights program in New York like Truman has for his civil rights program for all the states. Yes, Mr. Truman has suffered much for our cause. Are we going to support him now?"

Harry T. Moore
Harry T. Moore, Executive Secretary
Progressive Voters' League of Florida, Inc.
Tallahassee, Florida October 27, 1946

Why The Progressive Voters' League of Florida
Is Supporting Harry S. Truman

have asked why the Progressive Voters' League of Florida is supporting Harry S. Truman for President on Nov. 3rd. We therefore wish to clarify our position.

As previously stated, "the League endorses President Truman primarily because of his stand for civil rights". It is well known, of course, that Mr. Dewey and Mr. Wallace also advocate civil rights, but there are differences that might easily be overlooked.

Let us compare the records of Dewey and Truman with regard to civil rights. We admit that Dewey made a good record as governor of New York state, and that he worked for the passage of FEPC and other liberal laws up there. But let us remember that Dewey did this as governor of New York, which already was one of the most liberal states in the country.

Let us look at Truman's record on civil rights. During 1945 and 1946 we had a number of shocking crimes committed against Negroes in this country. You remember the Isaac Woodard Case, the lynching in Sumner, Tenn., riot, the "lindbergh" lynchings, and the lynching of Jesse James Payne in Madison County, Fla. And the entire world was shocked when two Negro veterans and their wives were riddled with bullets near Monroe, Ga.

As you know, the NAACP investigated these cases. Late in 1946 Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, called a group of Negro leaders to Washington for a conference with President Truman. White and his group presented affidavits and laid all the facts before the President. Mr. Clanning Tobias and Walter White reveal interesting facts about this conference with the President. They say Mr. Truman was so deeply touched that he turned to his secretary and said: "Get Tom Clark on the telephone. This situation is getting too bad. We've got to do something about it"—after the Attorney General came in it was decided to appoint a committee to study the civil rights of minority groups. Walter White says: "One member of the delegation told Mr. Truman, 'you know, Mr. President, that the South will raise hell, don't you?'. Unperturbed, but firm, Mr. Truman nodded and said, 'if my political career has to be sacrificed to put an end to outrages like these recent lynchings, so be it'."

Everyone knows that the South has "raised hell", but Truman is sticking to his promise. He appointed the Committee on Civil Rights, with two Negro members, and he has recommended to Congress and publicly advocated everything that this Committee recommended. He president - Democrat or Republican - can make Congress pass laws. All any president can do is to lay the blame before Congress. Truman has done that.

Truman can do a few things by executive order, and Truman has issued two executive orders carrying out parts of the recommendations of the Civil Rights Committee. One of these orders establishes an FEPC for government workers, and the other creates a committee to eliminate discrimination in the armed forces. The next day reporters asked the President if his order meant an eventual end of race segregation in the armed forces, and Truman answered with a smile and flat, "yes".

Truman has done all of this, not as governor of the liberal state of New York, but as president of this whole country, which includes Georgia and Mississippi. Mr. Truman has been "kicked out" more than any other president, and all because he says: "Treat Negroes as first-class citizens - remember, fellow citizens, that it takes more courage to advocate civil rights for Alabama and Mississippi than it does for New York. Dewey has not been kicked around for his civil rights program in New York like Truman has for his civil rights program for all the states. Yes, Mr. Truman has suffered much for our cause. Are we going to support him now?"

Harry S. Truman
Harry T. Moore, Executive Secretary
Progressive Voters' League of Florida, Inc.
Tallahassee, Florida October 27, 1948

Mims, Florida
October 22, 1948

Memorandum To Florida NAACP Branches

Dear Co-Workers :

You are reminded of the Eighth Annual Meeting of the Florida State Conference, NAACP, which will be held in St. Petersburg, Nov. 26 - 28.

Registration of delegates will begin at 11:00 A. M., Nov. 26, and the opening session will be at 2:00 P. M. The keynote address will be delivered Friday night by Rev. P. A. Jackson, scholarly pastor of Bethel A. M. E. Church, St. Petersburg. The closing mass meeting will be held Sunday afternoon, at which time Mr. Daniel E. Byrd, NAACP field secretary, will be the principal speaker. In fact, Mr. Byrd will be with us throughout the meeting, and delegates will be able to get the benefit of his rich experience in NAACP work.

Daniel E. Byrd is undoubtedly one of the most able workers on our National Staff. Before going to the National Office, Mr. Byrd served as president of the New Orleans Branch, as President of the Louisiana State Conference, and as executive secretary of the New Orleans Branch. It was he who secured the first affidavit against the late Theodore G. Bilbo. He also furnished the NAACP with names and identity of witnesses and participants in the Minden, La., lynching a few months ago. It is quite evident, therefore, that Mr. Byrd is very familiar with the peculiar problems faced by NAACP branches in the Deep South, and his presence should be a great asset to our meeting.

Small branches (under 200 members) are asked to register with \$6.00. Larger branches (200 members, or more) are asked to register with \$10.00. Registration fee for each delegate is \$1.00. Room reservations, please write Mr. J. A. Whitehurst, local branch president, 2824 1/2 St. 124 - 5th Ave., South. Please send names of your voting delegates to the executive secretary by Nov. 22. A branch is allowed 3 voting delegates for first 50 members, and 1 voting delegate for each additional 50 members. Send as many visiting delegates as you wish.

In a letter dated June 7, 1948, the National Office states that branches should report at least 50 members each year in order to retain their proper standing in the NAACP. At that time it was revealed that the following branches are in danger of being placed on the inactive list unless they report at least 50 members before the end of 1948: Alachua County, Avon Park, Clay County, Clewiston, Dunnellon, Gifford, McClenny, Milton, Sulphur Springs, Osceola County, Deerfield, Nassau County, Key West, Tarpon Springs.

We urge these branches to put forth a special effort to get at least 50 members for 1948. The NAACP is such a valuable organization that you cannot afford to lose your standing in it. If you need our assistance, we shall be glad to help you. Just let us hear from you.

We note that many other branches are far below their 1948 membership quotas. We suggest that you put on an intensive fall campaign, so that we can reach our goal before the end of the year.

Sincerely yours,

Edward D. Davis, President
601 E. Broadway, Ocala

Harry T. Moore
Executive Secretary

P. S. - Has your Branch agreed to enter the Popularity Contest that is being sponsored by our Executive Secretary to help raise the Conference budget? For information on this, please write Mrs. Emma A. Pickett, 2411 - 18th Ave., Tampa. Your co-operation will be appreciated.

Progressive Voters' League of Florida
Endorses Candidates

Progressive Voters' League of Florida endorses these candidates for the election on Nov. 2 :

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. President | Harry S. Truman |
| 2. Representative in Congress (5th District) | W. J. Moss, Jr. (Orlando) |

The League endorses President Truman primarily because of his stand for civil rights. We recognize the fact that Mr. Truman, as president of the United States, appointed a committee of prominent citizens in 1946 to make a study of the civil rights of minority groups. This report ranks with the Declaration of Independence and the Emancipation Proclamation in its plea for justice and equal rights for all mankind. Soon after this report on civil rights was made, Mr. Truman sent a special message to Congress, asking that the Committee's recommendations be enacted into law. And recently Mr. Truman issued two executive orders - one to establish an FEPC for government workers, and the other to create a committee to eliminate discrimination and to guarantee equality of treatment in the armed forces. Because of his stand on these issues, Mr. Truman has lost the support of many in his own party. It seems that the Dixiecrats are trying to defeat him just for spite. In view of these facts, we feel that Mr. Truman deserves our full support at the polls on Nov. 2.

The League has sent letters to the various candidates for Congress in an effort to determine their stand on such vital issues as anti-lynching, anti-poll tax and FEPC legislation, Federal aid to education with safeguards against discrimination in the use thereof, and the elimination of segregation in the armed forces. We have a reply from Mr. W. J. Moss, Jr., Republican candidate from the 5th District, pledging his support of these liberal measures. We therefore heartily endorse Mr. Moss for Congress. Mr. Charles E. Bennett, Democratic candidate for Congress from the 2nd District, sent a very cordial letter, in which he took time to express himself freely and frankly on the issues mentioned above. He feels "that major efforts should be made to improve the educational, recreational, economic, and health facilities and opportunities of the negro". Mr. Bennett "deplores any lynching", and "as a member of the Florida Legislature he voted to abolish the poll tax". He "believes, however, that most of these things should be handled entirely by the individual states involved", and "in general he opposes the so-called 'civil rights' program inaugurated by President Truman for the above reasons". No reply has been received from Miss Camille M. Gonsou, Republican candidate from the 2nd District, and we have no replies from Dwight L. Rogers and Ralph Kaltenborn of the 6th District. (If these send replies before it is too late, information will be released.)

The League is against proposed constitutional amendment "1, which would take from our schools the gasoline tax money that they now receive. The League is against amendment "2, which would make it more difficult for school officials to provide for additional school buildings and other facilities through bond issues. The League is for amendment "6, which would permit Supreme Court and Circuit Court judges who have retired to return to active duty, if needed.

We re-affirm our position as an independent political organization, devoted to the cause of good government for ALL the people. ~~It is~~ The Progressive Voters' League stands on the principle of "men and measures" rather than blind allegiance to any one political party. It is our policy to endorse candidates on the basis of their record, their ability, and their inclination to give fair and equal consideration to all citizens, without regard to race, color, or creed.

In view of the great importance of this election, we solicit the full co-operation of all ministers and lay leaders in an effort to get out a heavy vote on Nov. 2. We have much at stake in this election. Our future welfare hangs in the balance. Therefore, let us not fail to take time out and vote for the liberal forces of our state and nation.

Hilton P. Rooks, President
1135 Pierce St., Clearwater

Harry T. Moore
Harry T. Moore, Executive Secretary
Mims, Florida -- October 21, 1948

Why The Progressive Voters' League of Florida
Is Supporting Harry S. Truman

We have asked why the Progressive Voters' League of Florida is supporting Harry S. Truman for president on Nov. 2nd. We therefore wish to clarify our position.

As previously stated, "the League endorses President Truman primarily because of his stand for civil rights". It is well known, of course, that Mr. Dewey and Mr. Wallace also advocate civil rights, but there are differences that might easily be overlooked.

Let us compare the records of Dewey and Truman with regard to civil rights. We admit that Dewey has made a good record as governor of New York state, and that he worked for the passage of FEPC and other liberal laws up there. But let us remember that Dewey did this as governor of New York, which already was one of the most liberal states in the country.

Now for Truman's record on civil rights. During 1945 and 1946 we had a number of shocking crimes committed against Negroes in this country. You remember the Isaac Woodard Case, the Columbia, Tenn., riot, the Minden, La., lynching, and the lynching of Jesse James Payne in Madison County, Fla. And the entire world was shocked when two Negro veterans and their wives were riddled with bullets near Monroe, Ga.

As you know, the NAACP investigated these cases. Late in 1946 Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, called a group of Negro leaders to Washington for a conference with President Truman. White and his group presented affidavits and laid all the facts before the President. Dr. Channing Tobias and Walter White reveal interesting facts about this conference with the president. They say Mr. Truman was so deeply touched that he turned to his secretary and said: "Get Tom Clark on the telephone. This situation is getting too bad. We've got to do something about it". After the Attorney General came in it was decided to appoint a committee to study the civil rights of minority groups. Walter White says: "One member of the delegation told Mr. Truman, 'you know, Mr. President, that the South will raise hell, don't you?'. Unperturbed, but grim, Mr. Truman nodded and said, 'If my political career has to be sacrificed to put an end to outrages like these recent lynchings, so be it'."

Everybody knows that the South has "raised hell", but Truman is sticking to his promise. He appointed the Committee on Civil Rights, with two Negro members, and he has recommended to Congress and publicly advocated everything that this Committee recommended. No president - Democrat or Republican - can make Congress pass laws. All any president can do is to lay the plans before Congress. Truman has done that.

A president can do a few things by executive order, and Truman has issued two executive orders to carry out parts of the recommendations of the Civil Rights Committee. One of these orders establishes an FEPC for government workers, and the other creates a committee to eliminate discrimination in the armed forces. The next day reporters asked the President if his order aims at an eventual end of race segregation in the armed forces, and Truman answered with a prompt and flat, "yes".

Truman has done all of this, not as governor of the liberal state of New York, but as president of this whole country, which includes Georgia and Mississippi. Mr. Truman has been "cussed out" more than any other president, and all because he says: "Treat Negroes as first-class citizens. Remember, fellow citizens, that it takes more courage to advocate civil rights for Alabama and Mississippi than it does for New York. Dewey has not been kicked around for his civil rights program in New York like Truman has for his civil rights program for all the states. Yes, Mr. Truman has suffered much for our cause. Are we going to support him now?"

Harry T. Moore
Harry T. Moore, Executive Secretary
Progressive Voters' League of Florida, Inc.
Miami, Florida October 27, 1948

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✓ J. H. Lewis	Rev. R. H. Johnson
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✓ J. W. Moore	Grandmother Parker
✓ C. S. Williams	John Salomon
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