



# SERVING COLUMBUS

## The Great Migration

### Course

American History, Humanities, African-American Studies, AP U.S. History

### Relevance to the Service Community

Many service organizations in Columbus today have their roots in the Great Migration era. The Columbus Urban League emerged during this period to provide social services and economic support. Today, the organization continues its mission “to empower families in need” through education, career services, housing support services, and community outreach. The Lincoln Theater Association serves as the steward of the historic Lincoln Theater, a nationally-known jazz center from the 1930s to the 1960s, and supports emerging arts groups and African American businesses. The King Arts Complex also works to “preserve, celebrate and teach” Columbus’s African American cultural history.

### Introduction and Background

During the first three decades of the twentieth century, an estimated 1.5 million African Americans left the predominantly rural South to live and work in northern cities in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and New York. Between 1910 and 1930, African-American migration to Ohio swelled the state’s cities. The African-American population in Columbus increased 12,379 to 32,774 in this period. Attempting to escape racial violence and segregation of the Jim Crow South, African Americans sought economic opportunity in emerging industries in the North. The onset of World War I spurred the need for an even larger industrial workforce. African-American workers Ohio could find abundant work in tire and rubber factories, iron works, railroads, and coal mines.

Noting the increasing white intolerance, workplace discrimination, and mob violence, historian Andrew Cayton considers Ohio a “hostile world” for newly arrived African Americans. African Americans faced *de facto* segregation (a more sinister and hidden form of segregation) in education, housing, jobs, and services. Cayton and historian William Giffin point out that Ohio’s color line stiffened in the wake of the Great Migration, as whites reacted in fear to the increasing number of African Americans, nearly 99 percent of which settled in cities. Organized by a Franklin county dentist, Ohio’s KKK used vandalism, violence, and threats of violence to intimidate African Americans. The KKK marched through downtown Columbus in 1924 on their way to a cross burning at a public park. Cross burnings were also reported in the area west of Ohio State campus and in the Linden area. The KKK membership roles in Ohio reached 300,000 by 1927.

Despite these barriers, African Americans were able to establish self-sustaining communities which, in turn, led to the establishment of social service organizations and political institutions that could effectively combat segregation and racism. African-American leaders in Columbus took decisive steps to counter the problems of Columbus, including social ills, crime, and white prejudice and discrimination. The efforts by the African-American community to weaken the city’s color line provide early examples of grassroots efforts to achieve racial equality. These methods served as a foundation for civil rights activism in subsequent decades. The Columbus Urban League, NAACP, YMCA, and YWCA were among the active organizations that emerged to meet the needs of the African-American community during the Great migration era. The Great Migration also sparked the Harlem Renaissance, an extension of cultural pride and creativity in the African-American community. Opened in 1928, the Lincoln Theater became a nationally-known center for jazz music and celebration of African-American culture in Columbus.

## Standards Alignment

### **American History** (Ohio's New Learning Standards in Social Studies)

#### Topic: Industrialization and Progressivism (1877-1920)

Content Statement 12. Immigration, internal migration and urbanization transformed American life.

Content Statement 13. Following Reconstruction, old political and social structures reemerged and racial discrimination was institutionalized.

Content Statement 14. The Progressive era was an effort to address the ills of American society stemming from industrial capitalism, urbanization and political corruption.

#### Topic: Prosperity, Depression and the New Deal (1919-1941)

Content Statement 17. Racial intolerance, anti-immigrant attitudes and the Red Scare contributed to social unrest after World War I.

Content Statement 19. Movements such as the Harlem Renaissance, African-American migration, women's suffrage and Prohibition all contributed to social change.

### **Common Core** (6-12 ELA – Reading)

#### Key Ideas and Details

RI.9-10.1. Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.

### **Common Core** (6-12 ELA - Writing)

#### Text Types and Purposes

W.9-10.1. Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.

W.9-10.3. Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.

#### Research to Build and Present Knowledge

W.9-10.7. Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.

## Learning Objectives

- Identify the push and pull factors that contributed to African-American migration to the North.
- Discuss the extent of the color line in Columbus during the Great Migration and explain how various organizations responded to the challenges facing the African-American community in Columbus.
- Evaluate and analyze the African American social, political, and cultural experience that resulted from the Great Migration.
- Explain the relevance of the Great Migration era to the service community in Columbus today.

## Assessments

- Have students write a letter from the perspective of an African American who moved to Columbus between 1910 and 1930. The letter should be addressed to a family member or friend still living in the South. The letter should discuss: the motivations for leaving, the expectations for life in North, the working and living conditions, economic and educational opportunities, challenges and hardships, and how the African-American community is meeting the needs of the community.
- Have students write a short research paper on some aspect of African-American history in the Great Migration era. Students might choose to focus on the work of a service organization such as the Columbus Urban League or NAACP or the cultural history of the King-Lincoln-Bronzeville neighborhood.

## Assessments (continued)

- Have students create a brochure that promotes the work of a current service organization that began in the Great Migration era (Columbus Urban League, NAACP, YMCA, YWCA). The brochure should include the history, mission, and current services provided by the organization.
- Have students do an oral history project by interviewing a long-time neighborhood resident in a historic African-American community, such as the King-Lincoln-Bronzeville neighborhood or American Addition. Alternatively, students could interview a community leader or service organization leader who could discuss the history of the community and its service organizations.
- Have students create a visual or performing arts project that summarizes their learning about the Great Migration and its impact on Columbus. Students could choose to paint a mural, write a song or drama.

## Instructional Strategies

- Have students view works of art on the Great Migration and African-American experience in Columbus by local artist Aminah Brenda Lynn Robinson. Her collection can be found online at: <http://database.aminahsworld.org/>. Select an appropriate Series Title from the dropdown menu (e.g. Migration, Pages in History, Poindexter Village/Blackberry Patch) and examine a few works of art that illustrate major themes of the Great Migration era in Columbus. Use the attached **Art Analysis Activity** handout to examine the works of art. Have students compare Robinson's work with the Great Migration art of Jacob Lawrence: [http://www.phillipscollection.org/migration\\_series/index.cfm](http://www.phillipscollection.org/migration_series/index.cfm).
- Discuss the "push" and "pull" factors that contributed to the Great Migration. African Americans from the South were "pulled" northward by wartime industrial expansion, labor agents, the Black press, and family ties. They were "pushed" out of the South by the boll weevil, Jim Crow segregation, political disfranchisement, and anti-black violence. Have students create a graphic organizer to illustrate these causes.
- Read the attached **Great Migration Letters** written by African Americans to the *Chicago Defender*, an African-American newspaper that encouraged migration to the North. As students read each letter, have them highlight the "pull factors" with one color and "push factors" with another color.
- Read the following excerpt from Ronald Takaki's book *A Different Mirror: A History of Multicultural America*:

*As they (African Americans) traveled to the North, they spoke excitedly about the "Fight out of Egypt," "Bound for the Promised Land," and "Going into Canaan." Jeremiah Taylor of Mississippi has been resigned to remain on his farm until his son returned from town one day and told that folks were leaving "like Judgment day." After a group for migrants crossed the Ohio River, they knelt down in pray and then sang: "I done come out of the Land of Egypt with Good News." "The cry of 'Goin Nawth' hung over the land like the wail over Egypt at the death of the first-born," reported a sharecropper's daughter.*

Discuss what this excerpt shows about African Americans' expectations about opportunities in the North. What metaphors did they use to describe the North? What biblical analogies did they use? How do you think their expectations compared to the realities of the African-American experience in Ohio during this period? Was Ohio truly a "promised land"?

- Display the attached image: **Klansman**. Ask students if they can identify the location of the photograph. (Broad Street near 4<sup>th</sup> St. in front of the Columbus Athletic Club). What does the presence of an open and active KKK chapter in Columbus tell us about the conditions African Americans faced in Columbus and other northern cities? Read the attached sources: **Klan Articles** for further illustration about the extent of the Klan activity in Columbus.

## Instructional Strategies (continued)

- Read the following quote:

In the increasingly interconnected world of the twentieth century, sharecroppers from Georgia found jobs in steel mills in Pittsburgh because farm boys from Bavaria were finding death in northeastern France. – John A.M. Rothney, *Twentieth Century World*

This quote illustrates how the onset of World War I spurred the need for an even larger industrial workforce. Declining immigration and the military draft of thousands of northern white men left a void in the labor market that could be filled by African-American migrants. Industries in Columbus also thrived during this period, providing economic opportunities for African Americans during and after the war. Display the attached source **Urban League Letter – Industrial Employers in Columbus**. Discuss what this source tells us about “pull factors” that led African Americans to Columbus, and how it illustrates the work of the Columbus Urban League.

- Display the attached source **Urban League Letter – Education**. Discuss what this source tells us about educational opportunities in Columbus and the work of the Columbus Urban League. Given the residential patterns of cities, schools often experienced *de facto* segregation. However, school board policies often resulted in manipulation of attendance zones that created segregated schools within integrated districts. Columbus Public Schools, for example, manipulated its attendance areas in 1911 so that African-American students attended Champion Avenue Jr. High. There they were taught by African-American teachers (including four that been transferred from predominately white schools). White students from the same neighborhoods attended different schools.
- Use the attached **Contesting Discrimination News Articles** to discuss the role of the Columbus Urban League, the NAACP and other civic organizations in fighting discrimination and racism in Columbus. Have students group the articles into various categories (or “buckets”): social, political, economic, etc.

## Service Learning Opportunities

- Have students use their research on the Great Migration to propose an Ohio Historic Marker for a significant individual, institution, or site in the African-American history of Columbus. For details on the Historic Marker program, go to: <http://www.remarkableohio.org/ProposeAMarker.aspx>
- Students can post their oral history projects online to share their learning with the community and help raise awareness about service work in the African-American community of Columbus.
- If students create a visual or performing arts project, have them contact a community organization that could provide space for a public showcase or performance. The proceeds from the showcase or performance could be used to benefit a local service organization.
- Have students create a Public Service Announcement (PSA) about the work of a service organization in the African-American community. The PSA could be a video for posting on YouTube or an audio commercial for public radio. For a sample PSA, see the Serving Columbus project site: <http://www.teachingcolumbus.org/serving-columbus.html>.

## Art Analysis Activity

1. Describe the artwork. What do you see?
2. Divide the artwork into equal sections of four. Closely study each individual section and list the people, objects, places, and activities in each section.
3. Is this artwork realistic or abstract? Is it fully one style or does it mix the two?
4. How does the artist use color? Are there symbolic meanings behind the color choices?
5. What is the center of interest?
6. What “statement” is the artist trying to make?
7. How are the details in the piece used to express its meaning?
8. What questions would ask the artist about the artwork?

## Great Migration Letters

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Aug. 28, 1917.

hollow Dr. my old friend how are you to day i am well and is doing fine plenty to eat and drink and is making good money in fact i am not in the best of health i have not had good health sence i ben here. i thought once i would hefter be opperrated on But i dont no. i were indeed glad to recieve that paper from Union Springs. i saw in this a peas swhare I wrote to ellesfore a 2 horse farm. i have seval nochants of coming back, yet i am doing well no trouble what ever except i can not raise my children here like they should be this is one of the worst places in principle you ever look on in your life but it is a fine place to make money all nattions is here, and let me tell you this place is crowded with the lowest negroes you ever meet. when i first come here i cold hardly ever see a Negro but no this is as meny here is they is thir all kinds of loffers. gamblers pockit pickers you are not safe here to walk on the streets at night you are libble to get kill at eny time thir have ben men kill her jest because he want allow stragglers in his

family. yet i have not had no trouble no way. and we are making good money here. i have made as hight at 7.50 per day and my wife \$4 Sundays my sun 7.50 and my 2 oldes girls 1.25 but my regler wegers is 3.60 fore 8 hours work. me and my family makes one hundred three darlers and 60 cents every ten days. it don cost no more to live here than it do thir, except house rent i pay 12 a month fore rent sence i have rote you everything look closely and tell me what you think is best. i am able to farm without asking any man fore enything on a credit i can not injoy this place let me tell you this is a large place Say Jef thornton, and William Penn taken dinner with us last Sunday and we taken a car ride over the city in the evening we taken the town in and all so the great lake era. they left Sunday night for Akron. Allso Juf griear spent the day with me few days ago give my love to all the Surrounding friends

By By

AKRON, OHIO, May 21, 1917.

*Dear Friend:* I am well and hop you are well. I am getting along fine I have not been sick since I left home I have not lost but 2½ day I work like a man. I am making good. I never liked a place like I do here except home. Their is no place like home How is the church getting along. You cant hardly get a house to live in I am wide awake on my financial plans. I have rent me a place for boarders I have 15 sleprs I began one week ago and be shure to send me my letter of dismission By Return mail. I am going into some kind of business here by the first of Sept. Are you farming. Rasion is mighty high up here. the people are coming from the south every week the colored people are making good they are the best workers. I have made a great many white friends. The Baptist Church is over crowded with Baptist from Ala & Ga. 10 and 12 join every sunday. He is planning to build a fine brick church. He takes up 50 and 60 dollars each sunday he is a wel to do preacher. I am going to send you a check for my salary in a few weeks. It cose me \$100 to buy furniture. Write me.

Klansman



April 25, 1923

# KLANSMEN GIVEN CALL TO COMING CEREMONY

## Cross Is Burned and Fireworks Put Off South of City by Men in Regalia.

Formal call to every Ku Klux Klansman "within hearing and sight" to prepare for the "biggest klan event ever held in Ohio," was issued at a cross-burning ceremony last night staged south of Columbus

by more than 200 hooded and robed klansmen. No candidates became "naturalized citizens in the invisible empire" at the ceremony.

"Naturalization" will take place at a future date, it was said, and, at that time, there will be more than 1000 men admitted to the organization. All these will be Columbus men and all will become members of the Columbus branch of the klan, according to George William Witt, exalted cyclops and past grand kleagle.

Many klansmen from other cities were here for the "call" ceremony last night.

This "call" is issued by fireworks, and the display last night attracted nearly 100 auto loads of curious folks to the scene of the ceremony. One of the pieces discharged known as a Morse shell, exploded when about 500 feet in the air, and gave forth a miniature burning cross.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1923.

GOSH! YOU DON'T KNOW WHETHER TO SCARE AT 'EM OR LAUGH AT 'EM

May 29, 1924

# Klan Makes Cross of Flaming Circle

**K**NIGHTS of the Ku Klux Klan were holding a ceremony on the Hess farm, south of Dodridge St., in the Olentangy River Rd., last evening.

Flaming crosses were burning merrily, a feminine voice told The State Journal.

Then, in the adjoining field, a flaming circle, emblem of the organization opposed to the klan, burst forth.

"Our boys went over, chased away the others, brought the flaming circle over to our field, and made a flaming cross out of it," the woman said.

And that's that.



# NEGROES TAKE STEPS TO STOP KU KLUX KLAN MEETING HERE

## SHERIFF AND SAFETY DIRECTOR, HOWEVER, REFUSE TO STOP IT

No Definite Reservation Has  
Been Made at Indianola  
Park, Manager Miles  
Declares.

## SOAPBOX STUNT?

Meeting at Canton Provokes  
Little Comment—Five Hun-  
dred Persons At-  
tend It.

Although more than 75 negroes, representing five organizations in the city, followed a protest meeting held yesterday at Spring St. Y. M. C. A., asked both Safety Director McCune and Sheriff Holycross to stop the meeting of the Ku Klux Klan, scheduled for tomorrow night at Indianola Park, both officials told the delegation they were helpless to prevent it.

McCune told the committee, which was headed by A. L. Foster, assistant secretary of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, that Indianola Park is without the city's limits, and that the police department, consequently, has no jurisdiction. He suggested they see the sheriff.

Holycross promised the negroes he would investigate the meeting. He said last night that Charles E. Miles, manager of the park, said no reservation has been made by the Klan, whereby only its adherents would be admitted.

"Since anyone who has 10 cents can enter the grounds, and it is to be a public meeting, my hands are tied," Holycross said. "I can take no action unless some overt act contrary to law takes place or unless I am called upon to reserve a restraining order prohibiting the meeting issued by a competent court."

Foster, in his appeal to McCune and Holycross, declared it was the belief of the negroes that "such activities make for a racial feeling which we do not want." Other members of his delegation included S. M. Huffman, D. L. Brown, Dr. A. L. Bailey and A. P. Dentley.

Canton, May 25.—In spite of protests of Canton citizens and the Chamber of Commerce, the local branch of the Ku Klux Klan staged a rally in Nimisilla Park tonight. A crowd of 500 gathered in a drizzling rain. A corps of police and deputy sheriffs sufficient to quell any outbreak was on hand, but there was no disorder.

Dr. C. L. Harrod, Columbus, king klegle of Ohio, was the principal speaker.

No injunction was sought by those opposed to the klan, according to court officials, although officials of the Urban League, a negro civic body, announced they were considering asking for an injunction on the same grounds as set forth in securing a court order in Akron Wednesday night.

## Urban League Letter – Industrial Employers in Columbus

November 5, 1930

Mr. T. Arnold Hill, Director  
Department of Industrial Relations  
National Urban League  
1133 Broadway  
New York City

My dear Mr. Hill:

The following are the largest industries in Columbus which employ Negroes:

Jeffrey Manufacturing Co	East First Avenue
Ohio Malleable Iron Co	E. of Big Four Railroad
Ralston Steel Car Co	East Columbus
Columbus Malleable Iron Co	Curtis Avenue
Buckeye Steel Castings Co	S. Parsons Avenue
Federal Glass Co	Innis & Parsons Avenue
Bonny-Floyd Co	Marion Road
American Chain Co	Long & Scioto
Norfolk & Western	Mt. Vernon & Fifth
Panhandle Shops	
Kilbourne & Jacobs Mfg Co	Lincoln & N. 4th Sts
American Rolling Mills Co	S. Parsons Avenue
American Iron Paper & Metal Co	335 N. Ludlow

Recently we made an investigation of the attitudes toward Negroes of the larger employers of industrial labor in our city. Columbus being a non-union city, we have been unable to find any evidence of Negroes being discharged and white employees put on in their stead. Unemployment is very acute here for both white and colored. There is a larger percent of Negroes in proportion out of employment than whites, but what percent we have no way of knowing. The prospects of employment this winter is not at all encouraging. We are getting set for a terrific time in this regard.

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The Kroger Grocery and Baking Company is the name of the concern which discharged the colored manager. This case is being worked out in our office in connection with members of other organizations. I think we are going to get matters adjusted. When we get further along, we will send you a complete history of the affair.

Very truly yours,

N. B. Allen  
Executive Secretary

NBA:c

Urban League Letter – Education

October 5, 1931.

Mr. L. D. Shuter  
Assistant Superintendent  
Columbus Public Schools  
270 East State Street  
Columbus, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Shuter:-

The Columbus Urban League through its Neighborhood Club in the American Addition is interested in securing a Bus for the twenty-six children who reside in the American Addition, and are now attending Champion Avenue School. The distance from the homes of these children to the school is more than two miles, and they have to walk across the Norfolk & Western viaduct on which there is no sidewalk. At times because of the smoke that obscures visibility over this viaduct makes it very hazardous for one to walk.

We shall appreciate it so much if you would use your good office to see to it that a Bus is secured to take these children to and from school. Enclosed is a request from the American Addition Improvement Association.

Very truly yours,

N. B. Allen,  
Executive Secretary.

NBA/MS

Incl.

January 4, 1919

**THE COLUMBUS URBAN LEAGUE  
EMPLOYS A NURSE DURING  
EPIDEMIC OF INFLUENZA.**

The Columbus Urban League, an organization for social service among Negroes, has employed Miss Louise Green, trained nurse of 1421 Granville St., for a period of one month. Miss Green, whose telephone number is Citz. 13416, would be glad to investigate and give professional service in all cases of influenza which may be brought to her attention where circumstances render it impossible for regularly paid service to be used. Calls for this service may also be made at the office of the Columbus Urban League, Citz. 2875, Main 9888.

April 19, 1919

# Colored Women

## Of Franklin Co. Adopt Resolutions.

Columbus, Ohio,  
April 15, 1919.

The Women's Independent Political League of Franklin County, Ohio, formerly known as the Colored Women's Republican Club at a mass meeting at the Second Baptist church, Columbus, Ohio, Monday evening, April 14, 1919, adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, the Republican Party of Ohio has pledged itself to safe-guard equal rights to the colored citizens of this State; and

Whereas, House Bill No. 139, known as the Beaty Civil Rights Bill, is a measure which seeks to secure equal rights to colored citizens, and

Whereas, the said Bill is meeting the opposition of the Republican Party of the State and County, be it

Resolved, That it shall be the future policy of this organization to support no party as such, nor any candidate because of party affiliations, but only those candidates of any party whose records and present attitude merit confidence of the colored voters.

Rosn Moorman,  
President.  
Nettie Bray,  
Secretary.

May 10, 1919

# COLUMBUS URBAN LEAGUE

An Organization for Social Service  
Among Negroes, Columbus, Ohio.

## What the League Is.

It is a national organization founded especially to give the man farthest down a chance. It holds as a firm principle that Social Service must mean that an opportunity must be given to all men to develop themselves fully, and that every man has a right to be happy, and to enjoy without let or hindrance all the privileges of manhood.

Our special field is the migrant negro. We waste no time criticizing the great Southern States from which the people have come. We note that less than two dollars per capita has been spent on these brothers of ours to school them and make them citizens, and we do not wonder that a poor sort of job has been made of it. We leave vengeance to God, and we take these butchered minds and pour into them the spirit of brotherhood. We make them welcome and bid them open their eyes and enjoy all that we have to give them.

## Our Activities

1. A Travelers' Aid at the Union Station—Miss Harriet Derwin.
2. A Nurse for the Poor—Miss Louise D. Green.
3. A Home-Bullder for the Unthinking—Miss Elsie Mountain.
4. Employment Secretary for the Idle Men and Women—Miss G. A. Trigg.

5. Industrial Group Worker to establish better relations between employer and employee—Mr. J. M. Pollard.

6. A Parole Investigator, working under the Director of Public Safety—Mr. Albert F. Hand.

7. Four teachers for soldiers with 140 negro soldiers enrolled (absolutely illiterate at the beginning of the work). Work completed and soldiers discharged.—Mr. J. M. Pollard, Miss Jean Hamilton, Mrs. Webster Byrd, Mrs. Cabaniss.

8. Two Court Visitors to assist in the reconstruction of the criminally inclined when released.—Appointed from Ministers' Alliance.

## Parole Investigations

We wish to make special mention of our work in the investigation of paroles, under the Director of Public Safety. Through the Ministers' Alliance we have two court visitors at the municipal court, whose duties are to report all cases which seem to warrant investigation. After a careful investigation, a recommendation is made to the Director of Public Safety as to whether or not the parole should be granted. The prisoner, if paroled, is required to report to a "Big Brother" or "Big Sister" once each week. Thus far the Director has honored each recommendation made by us, and only one prisoner has broken parole. This is the only way in which negro prisoners may be paroled.

We have a campaign on now to raise \$7,000.00 for our expenses, 1919-1920. The colored people of Columbus are always ready to do their duty. Send your contribution to Foster Copeland, Treasurer, City National Bank, or J. M. Pollard, Executive Secretary, 198 East Spring street.

## Urban League Prayer

Lord, teach me who Thou art, and what Thou meanest by this world of Thine. Lord, teach me what I am, and whence I came and whither I am bound. Lord, teach me what to do, and why to do it, that all men may be one, and Thine.

May 17, 1919

## Columbus Urban League Is A Real Civic Factor

COLUMBUS, O., May 10.—Among the many activities the race in the capital city which have to do with the race's welfare few stand out like that of the Urban League. To many the words "Urban League" convey nothing but we are sure the words will have meaning if the following report of the Columbus Urban League is read:

It is a national organization founded especially to give the man farthest down a chance. It holds as a firm principle that Social Service must mean that an opportunity must be given to all men to develop themselves fully, and that every man has a right to be happy, and to enjoy without let or hindrance all the privileges of manhood.

Our special field is the migrant Negro. We waste no time criticizing the great Southern States from which the people have come. We note that less than two dollars per capita has been spent on these brothers of ours to school them and make them citizens, and we do not wonder that a poor sort of job has been made of it. We leave vengeance to God, and we take these butchered minds and pour into them the spirit of brotherhood. We make them welcome and bid them open their eyes and enjoy all that we have to give them.

February 14, 1920

## URBAN LEAGUE ACTIVITY.

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### Employment Department

The Columbus Urban League has built up a very serviceable Employment department. Many employment agents have been interviewed relative to colored workers. Arrangements have recently been made for colored girls to enter a field of activity hitherto closed to them. Special attention is also given to male applicants and efforts are frequently made to open new and better openings for negro men. Persons desiring work of any kind will be aided in finding the same by calling at the Urban League office, 675 East Long street.

### Juvenile Department

A movement which promises to render great service to the community is a Big Brother and Big Sister organization which is just getting in motion. Cards with the duties of Big Brothers and Sisters are being printed which will be suggestive to those who are going to aid in the work. The two groups will be formed separately and then there will be joint meeting. It is expected that this Big Brother and Big Sister movement will be a potent force for good just as it is in many other cities. Many prominent persons have volunteered their services for this work.

### Room Registry

The Urban League has on hand a list of large airy rooms with very respectable families and will be glad to assist persons who are seeking lodging. A list of houses for rent is also kept by this department.

June 5, 1920

## **COLUMBUS CITIZENS PROTEST JIM-CROWISM**

**COLUMBUS, O., June 1. —** When Colored people here learned that a meeting had been held to favor a separate playground for Colored children, a tremendous protest went up. The statement that 700 Colored were present to urge the jim-crow movement is emphatically denied. The scheme to get permission to establish a jim-crow playground is being promoted by one or two Colored people for selfish ends, and by the whites who favor it, to act as an entering wedge to later give Columbus separate schools, which the law now is against. Many protests, it is said, have gone in from Colored people against a jim-crow playground.

July 3, 1920

<p><b>COLUMBUS MAN FINED.</b> COLUMBUS, O., June 28.—Judge Seidel of the local municipal court last Wednesday fined Lee, a white man, proprietor of a confectionery on Russell street, \$50 and costs for refusing to serve Mrs. Mayme Davis and her sister because of their being Colored. Attorney Samuel M. Huffman, president of the local branch of the N. A. A.</p>	<p>C. P., filed affidavit against the confectionery proprietor on the 23rd of June. He was arraigned in court the following day and sentence passed, making this the speediest case on record where justice resulted for a Colored client. Attorney Huffman instituted criminal action instead of the usual action for damages, for the reason that actions for damages usually trail along</p>	<p>for months, and then result in a decision for the nominal sum of one cent, if any. The local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. is also responsible for the passing, by the state board of censors, of the photo-play, "Within Our Gates," by a Colored author, which had been twice turned down by the board of censors.</p>
		<p>Read THE ADVOCATE.</p>