

JULY · 1896

negro. No race can wrong another race simply because it has the power to do so, without being permanently injured in morals, and its ideas of justice. The negro can endure the temporary inconvenience, but the injury to the white man is permanent. It is the one who inflicts the wrong that is hurt, rather than the one on whom the wrong is inflicted. It is for the white man to save himself from this degradation that I plead.

If a white man steals a negro's ballot, it is the white man who is permanently injured. Physical death comes to the negro lynched — death of the morals — death of the soul — comes to the white man who perpetrates the lynching.

Booker T. Washington

Our Day, 16 (June 1896), 311.

¹ *Plessy v. Ferguson*, 163 U.S. 537 (1896), established the "separate but equal" doctrine not only in transportation but in public accommodations and education until its overthrow in *Brown v. Board of Education*, 347 U.S. 483 (1954).

From Francis William Fox¹

Westminster England 6 July 1896

Dear Sir Mr George Dixon² of Great Ayton has kindly favored me with your name & address, thinking you may know of some suitable American who could undertake the superintendence & management of our agricultural Industrial Mission which it is proposed to establish in one of the Islands of Zanzibar or Pemba to employ & train the liberated slaves when we have obtained the abolition of the legal status of slavery in those Islands.

The superintendent would have under him native overseers but he will have to learn Swahili & the Languages.

The climate is much the same as that of the Bermudas in the West Indies.

I should be glad to hear from you by an early post if you know of any individual who would be suitable & who would be disposed to take the management of such an Agricultural enterprise?

He should be a decided Christian man. Yours faithfully

Francis Wm Fox