

The Eruption of Tulsa

By WALTER F. WHITE

A HYSTERICAL white girl related that a nineteen-year-old colored boy attempted to assault her in the public elevator of a public office building of a thriving town of 100,000 in open daylight. Without pausing to find whether or not the story was true, without bothering with the slight detail of investigating the character of the woman who made the outcry (as a matter of fact, she was of exceedingly doubtful reputation), a mob of 100-per-cent Americans set forth on a wild rampage that cost the lives of fifty white men; of between 150 and 200 colored men, women and children; the destruction by fire of \$1,500,000 worth of property; the looting of many homes; and everlasting damage to the reputation of the city of Tulsa and the State of Oklahoma.

This, in brief, is the story of the eruption of Tulsa on the night of May 31 and the morning of June 1. One could travel far and find few cities where the likelihood of trouble between the races was as little thought of as in Tulsa. Her reign of terror stands as a grim reminder of the grip mob violence has on the throat of America, and the ever-present possibility of devastating race conflicts where least expected.

Tulsa is a thriving, bustling, enormously wealthy town of between 90,000 and 100,000. In 1910 it was the home of 18,182 souls, a dead and hopeless outlook ahead. Then oil was discovered. The town grew amazingly. On December 29, 1920, it had bank deposits totaling \$65,449,985.90; almost \$1,000 per capita when compared with the Federal Census figures of 1920, which gave Tulsa 72,075. The town lies in the center of the oil region and many are the stories told of the making of fabulous fortunes by men who were operating on a shoe-string. Some of the stories rival those of the "forty-niners" in California. The town has a number of modern office buildings, many beautiful homes, miles of clean, well-paved streets, and aggressive and progressive business men who well exemplify Tulsa's motto of "The City with a Personality."

So much for the setting. What are the causes of the race riot that occurred in such a place?

First, the Negro in Oklahoma has shared in the sudden prosperity that has come to many of his white brothers, and there are some colored men there who are wealthy. This fact has caused a bitter resentment on the part of the lower order of whites, who feel that these colored men, members of an "inferior race," are exceedingly presumptuous in achieving greater economic prosperity than they who are members of a divinely ordered superior race. There are at least three colored persons in Oklahoma who are worth a million dollars each; J. W. Thompson of Clearview is worth \$500,000; there are a number of men and women worth \$100,000; and many whose possessions are valued at \$25,000 and \$50,000 each. This was particularly true of Tulsa, where there were two colored men worth \$150,000 each; two worth \$100,000; three \$50,000; and four who were assessed at \$25,000. In one case where a colored man owned and operated a printing plant with \$25,000 worth of printing machinery in it, the leader of the mob that set fire to and destroyed the plant was a linotype operator employed for years by the colored owner

at \$48 per week. The white man was killed while attacking the plant. Oklahoma is largely populated by pioneers from other States. Some of the white pioneers are former residents of Mississippi, Georgia, Tennessee, Texas, and other States more typically southern than Oklahoma. These have brought with them their anti-Negro prejudices. Lethargic and unprogressive by nature, it sorely irks them to see Negroes making greater progress than they themselves are achieving.

One of the charges made against the colored men in Tulsa is that they were "radical." Questioning the whites more closely regarding the nature of this radicalism, I found it means that Negroes were uncompromisingly denouncing "Jim-Crow" cars, lynching, peonage; in short, were asking that the Federal constitutional guaranties of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" be given regardless of color. The Negroes of Tulsa and other Oklahoma cities are pioneers; men and women who have dared, men and women who have had the initiative and the courage to pull up stakes in other less-favored States and face hardship in a newer one for the sake of greater eventual progress. That type is ever less ready to submit to insult. Those of the whites who seek to maintain the old white group control naturally do not relish seeing Negroes emancipating themselves from the old system.

A third cause was the rotten political conditions in Tulsa. A vice ring was in control of the city, allowing open operation of houses of ill fame, of gambling joints, the illegal sale of whiskey, the robbing of banks and stores, with hardly a slight possibility of the arrest of the criminals, and even less of their conviction. For fourteen years Tulsa has been in the absolute control of this element. Most of the better element, and there is a large percentage of Tulsans who can properly be classed as such, are interested solely in making money and getting away. They have taken little or no interest in the election of city or county officials, leaving it to those whose interest it was to secure officials who would protect them in their vice operations. About two months ago the State legislature assigned two additional judges to Tulsa County to aid the present two in clearing the badly clogged dockets. These judges found more than six thousand cases awaiting trial. Thus in a county of approximately 100,000 population, six out of every one hundred citizens were under indictment for some sort of crime, with little likelihood of trial in any of them.

Last July a white man by the name of Roy Belton, accused of murdering a taxicab driver, was taken from the county jail and lynched. According to the statements of many prominent Tulsans, *local police officers directed traffic at the scene of the lynching*, trying to afford every person present an equal chance to view the event. Insurance companies refuse to give Tulsa merchants insurance on their stocks; the risk is too great. There have been so many automobile thefts that a number of companies have canceled all policies on cars in Tulsa. The net result of these conditions was that practically none of the citizens of the town, white or colored, had very much respect for the law.

So much for the general causes. What was the spark that set off the blaze? On Monday, May 30, a white girl

by the name of Sarah Page, operating an elevator in the Drexel Building, stated that Dick Rowland, a nineteen-year-old colored boy, had attempted criminally to assault her. Her second story was that the boy had seized her arm as he entered the elevator. She screamed. He ran. It was found afterwards that the boy had stepped by accident on her foot. It seems never to have occurred to the citizens of Tulsa that any sane person attempting criminally to assault a woman would have picked any place in the world rather than an open elevator in a public building with scores of people within calling distance. The story of the alleged assault was published Tuesday afternoon by the *Tulsa Tribune*, one of the two local newspapers. At four o'clock Commissioner of Police J. M. Adkison reported to Sheriff McCullough that there was talk of lynching Rowland that night. Chief of Police John A. Gustafson, Captain Wilkerson of the Police Department, Edwin F. Barnett, managing editor of the *Tulsa Tribune*, and numerous other citizens all stated that there was talk Tuesday of lynching the boy.

In the meantime the news of the threatened lynching reached the colored settlement where Tulsa's 15,000 colored citizens lived. Remembering how a white man had been lynched after being taken from the same jail where the colored boy was now confined, they feared that Rowland was in danger. A group of colored men telephoned the sheriff and proffered their services in protecting the jail from attack. The sheriff told them that they would be called upon if needed. About nine o'clock that night a crowd of white men gathered around the jail, numbering about 400 according to Sheriff McCullough. At 9:15 the report reached "Little Africa" that the mob had stormed the jail. A crowd of twenty-five armed Negroes set out immediately, but on reaching the jail found the report untrue. The sheriff talked with them, assured them that the boy would not be harmed, and urged them to return to their homes. They left, later returning, 75 strong. The sheriff persuaded them to leave. As they complied, a white man attempted to disarm one of the colored men. A shot was fired, and then—in the words of the sheriff—"all hell broke loose." There was a fusillade of shots from both sides and twelve men fell dead—two of them colored, ten white. The fighting continued until midnight when the colored men, greatly outnumbered, were forced back to their section of the town.

Around five o'clock Wednesday morning the mob, now numbering more than 10,000, made a mass attack on Little Africa. Machine-guns were brought into use; eight aeroplanes were employed to spy on the movements of the Negroes and according to some were used in bombing the colored section. All that was lacking to make the scene a replica of modern "Christian" warfare was poison gas. The colored men and women fought gamely in defense of their homes, but the odds were too great. According to the statements of onlookers, men in uniform, either home guards or ex-service men or both, carried cans of oil into Little Africa, and, after looting the homes, set fire to them. Many are the stories of horror told to me—not by colored people—but by white residents. One was that of an aged colored couple, saying their evening prayers before retiring in their little home on Greenwood Avenue. A mob broke into the house, shot both of the old people in the backs of their heads, blowing their brains out and spattering them over the bed, pillaged the home, and then set fire to it.

Another was that of the death of Dr. A. C. Jackson, a colored physician. Dr. Jackson was worth \$100,000; had been described by the Mayo brothers "the most able Negro surgeon in America"; was respected by white and colored people alike, and was in every sense a good citizen. A mob attacked Dr. Jackson's home. He fought in defense of it, his wife and children and himself. An officer of the home guards who knew Dr. Jackson came up at that time and assured him that if he would surrender he would be protected. This Dr. Jackson did. The officer sent him under guard to Convention Hall, where colored people were being placed for protection. En route to the hall, disarmed, Dr. Jackson was shot and killed in cold blood. The officer who had assured Dr. Jackson of protection stated to me, "Dr. Jackson was an able, clean-cut man. He did only what any red-blooded man would have done under similar circumstances in defending his home. Dr. Jackson was murdered by white ruffians."

It is highly doubtful if the exact number of casualties will ever be known. The figures originally given in the press estimate the number at 100. The number buried by local undertakers and given out by city officials is ten white and twenty-one colored. For obvious reasons these officials wish to keep the number published as low as possible, but the figures obtained in Tulsa are far higher. Fifty whites and between 150 and 200 Negroes is much nearer the actual number of deaths. Ten whites were killed during the first hour of fighting on Tuesday night. Six white men drove into the colored section in a car on Wednesday morning and never came out. Thirteen whites were killed between 5:30 a. m. and 6:30 a. m. Wednesday. O. T. Johnson, commandant of the Tulsa Citadel of the Salvation Army, stated that on Wednesday and Thursday the Salvation Army fed thirty-seven Negroes employed as grave diggers and twenty on Friday and Saturday. During the first two days these men dug 120 graves in each of which a dead Negro was buried. No coffins were used. The bodies were dumped into the holes and covered over with dirt. Added to the number accounted for were numbers of others—men, women, and children—who were incinerated in the burning houses in the Negro settlement. One story was told me by an eye-witness of five colored men trapped in a burning house. Four burned to death. A fifth attempted to flee, was shot to death as he emerged from the burning structure, and his body was thrown back into the flames. There was an unconfirmed rumor afloat in Tulsa of two truck loads of dead Negroes being dumped into the Arkansas River, but that story could not be confirmed.

What is America going to do after such a horrible carnage—one that for sheer brutality and murderous anarchy cannot be surpassed by any of the crimes now being charged to the Bolsheviki in Russia? How much longer will America allow these pogroms to continue unchecked? There is a lesson in the Tulsa affair for every American who fatuously believes that Negroes will always be the meek and submissive creatures that circumstances have forced them to be during the past three hundred years. Dick Rowland was only an ordinary bootblack with no standing in the community. But when his life was threatened by a mob of whites, every one of the 15,000 Negroes of Tulsa, rich and poor, educated and illiterate, was willing to die to protect Dick Rowland. Perhaps America is waiting for a nationwide Tulsa to wake her. Who knows?

Orphans as Guinea Pigs

By KONRAD BERCOVICI

THAT scurvy and rickets were induced in infants to prove that certain diets were responsible for those diseases has been known to the medical profession of this country ever since December, 1914. In that year an article entitled *Infantile Scurvy: The Blood, the Blood-Vessels, and the Diet*, by Alfred F. Hess, M.D., and Mildred Fish, of New York, appeared in the *American Journal of Diseases of Children*. The article was dated "From the Research Laboratory, Department of Health, New York City," and was followed by other articles detailing experiments carried out in the Hebrew Infant Asylum, or The Home for Hebrew Infants, as it is now called, on groups of infants from that institution.

It is of course understood that studies of the effects of different diets on children should be made; that conclusions drawn from experiments on animals are provisional and must await substantiation on man, but where the experiments lead to such diseases as scurvy and rickets, and the subjects are institutional infants and not volunteers, the end in view does not justify the method. I quote from an article¹ of Dr. A. F. Hess and Mildred Fish:

Our study in the main is based on numerous cases of scurvy which have developed in the past few years in the Hebrew Infant Asylum. We are dealing, therefore, with a group of institutional infants concerning whom we have clinical records for a long period previous to the onset of the disease, and whose welfare we have been able to follow for many months following their recovery. *A number of these cases developed in the course of an attempt to dispense with the giving of orange juice.* In view of the fact that pasteurized milk is now heated to a temperature of only 145 F., which is claimed by many (including the commission on milk standards) not to destroy its chemical constituents, it seemed that infants should thrive on this milk without the addition of fruit juices to the diet. (Italics are mine.)

This "attempt to dispense with the giving of orange juice" while feeding pasteurized milk to the infants was followed by a number of similar attempts always with the same results: the children developed scurvy.

In connection with scurvy [continues the same article] a study of *petechiae* [small hemorrhages] is of the greatest interest. In our experience they have been present very frequently in the earliest stages of the diseases. It is probable that their presence has not been emphasized in descriptions of this disease because they have not been sufficiently sought for. This year we had an exceptional opportunity of investigating this sign, as well as other early symptoms of the disease, when as stated above, we were making observations on a group of infants fed with milk which had been subjected to a moderate degree of temperature. As may be imagined, not only were petechial spots sought for almost daily, but all other early signs of disturbance of nutrition were examined for with regularity. . . . Post-mortem examinations show the same wide distribution of small hemorrhages. In almost all cases they have been found in the pleura, peritoneum, pericardium, in addition to the large extravasations which are found beneath the periosteum.

As can be seen, it was expected that the infants would develop scurvy in consequence of the diet given them, for all early symptoms of the disease were "sought for almost daily." Were the post-mortem examinations referred to

made of those infants who had developed scurvy in the attempt to dispense with the giving of orange juice? That question remains to be answered.

When one makes a subcutaneous puncture, for example, into the abdominal wall, in the case of an infant suffering from scurvy, it is found that very often a small hemorrhage develops at the site of the puncture wound. This is not the case when one makes a hypodermic or subcutaneous puncture in a normal person. It was thought that his observation might be of value in distinguishing early cases of scurvy, and, in fact, the first tests carried out with this object in view promised well for this method. In this case [that of an infant, 6 months old, admitted to the asylum in the spring of 1913] puncture tests of this kind resulted in a hemorrhagic reaction; as soon as orange juice was given the reaction ceased. More extensive trials with this puncture test, however, showed it to be unreliable.

Those children who had developed scurvy in the attempt to dispense with the giving of orange juice underwent another series of similar attempts. It was thought desirable to know also if children could have scurvy twice.

Infant 6 months old weighing 10½ pounds in September, 1913, developed swelling above and below the knee, accompanied by marked tenderness. It had been getting Schloss milk² for one month. [Schloss milk, says Dr. Hess in another article,³ is very prone to induce scurvy in infants.] When lemon juice was given and the food changed to two-thirds pasteurized milk and one-third barley water with sugar, the symptoms rapidly disappeared. *The lemon juice was discontinued at the beginning of January.* Six weeks later tenderness of the lower extremities was noted and a hemorrhagic reaction to subcutaneous puncture. In addition to the milk, the infant had received cod-liver oil and phosphorus for three weeks (this was done to avoid the complication of rickets; because it was Dr. Hess's theory to study the two diseases separately). Hemorrhage of the gums developed some weeks after this. At the time of the first attack of scurvy, the infant was 6 months old and weighed 10½ pounds; at the time of the second attack it was 11 months old and weighed 14½ pounds. . . . We have had an exceptional opportunity to observe the disease from this point of view, especially during the past year where, for a time, *we were watching a group of infants to ascertain whether they would show any scorbutic [pertaining to scurvy] signs on discontinuing the giving of fruit juice.*

The literature on scurvy, three hundred years old, does not contain a single instance where children were experimented on in that way. That children who have suffered from scurvy frequently do not recover fully is maintained by Dr. Hess himself:⁴

Even when the child recovers it may not gain its normal health if it has continued for a prolonged period in a state of chronic scurvy. It may remain pale and fail to gain in weight in spite of a liberal and well-balanced diet. . . . Cardiac disturbances occur also in infantile scurvy. . . . The heart may be rapid for months or even for years after the disorder, and tachycardia may develop on the occasion of even a mild infectious disease. . . . *Children so affected succumb readily to infection, especially to pneumonia, which may lead to sudden collapse followed by death. . . . Even latent or subacute scurvy causes a peculiar susceptibility to diphtheria (especially the nasal types), to coryza, bronchitis, and pneumonia.*

² Schloss milk is a mixture in certain proportions of milk, cream, water, flour, dextrimaltose, plasmon, and potassium chlorate.

³ Infantile Scurvy. A Study of Its Pathogenesis. *American Journal of Diseases of Children*, Nov., 1917, Vol. XIV.

⁴ Hess, "Scurvy: Past and Present." Pp. 226-227. Lippincott.

¹ *American Journal of Diseases of Children*, Dec., 1914, Vol. VIII, pp. 386-405.