

124-A-1 SCHOOL AND/OR SCHOOL (7)
DECISION CON
Beginning May 17, 1954

G.F.

December 29, 1958

RECEIVED
DECEMBER 31
CENTRAL FILES

Dear Mr. Gilmore:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of December twelfth to the President transmitting a copy of a resolution passed by the West Carroll Parish School Board at its special meeting on December 2, 1958.

Sincerely,

E. Frederic Morrow

Mr. C. . . Gilmore
Superintendent
West Carroll Parish School Board
Oak Grove, Louisiana

lrs/mlw

C.L.

W R WILLIS, PRES

C W GILMORE, SUPT

WEST CARROLL PARISH SCHOOL BOARD
OAK GROVE, LOUISIANA

December 12, 1958

President Dwight D. Eisenhower
White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Eisenhower:

I am sending you a copy of a resolution passed by the West Carroll Parish School Board at its special meeting on December 2, 1958.

This resolution deals with the problem most important to all of us. Your consideration of this resolution and efforts to put it into effect will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,



C. W. Gilmore, Superintendent
West Carroll Parish School Board

CWG:drs

Enclosure 1

R E S O L U T I O N

WHEREAS, the West Carroll Parish School Board under date of December 2, 1958, adopted a resolution which concluded that the Board accept the mandate from the Legislature of Louisiana and as an agency of the State pledge its full support to continue the operation of West Carroll Parish Schools in accord with its established policy of segregating white and negro children, and maintaining separate schools, taught by teachers of the respective races, and with equal, modern and proper educational facilities in fact for the children of all races.

WHEREAS, we recognize that serious conditions exist in various states in the South arising out of interference by the Federal Government in the operation of public schools, a right traditionally and constitutionally vested in the states.


WHEREAS, we believe that the Senators and Representatives from the State of Louisiana and from the other states have not been as alert and forceful as they could have been in the Congress of the United States in preserving public education as a function of the state, and further that party affiliation and seniority on Congressional Committees have outweighed their consideration, action and presentation of issues that are fundamental to the continuation of States Rights and Public Education in the schools of the nation.

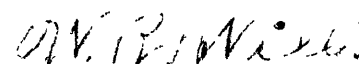
THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that we call upon the Senators and Representatives of Louisiana to encourage, to initiate, and to stand with senators and representatives from other states, irrespective of party platform and party affiliation, in adopting Legislation on a national level as follows:

1. That will curb the power of the Supreme Court of the United States.
2. Reinstate States Rights
3. Preserve to the individual states the right inherent since the founding of this country to operate a system of public education free from intervention and interference by the Federal Government.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, the Senators and Representatives from Louisiana, State Senator, State Representative, Governor of Louisiana, Members of the State Board of Education, the State School Board Association, and the Press.

Adopted unanimously this 2nd day of December, 1958.


C. W. Wilmore, Secretary-Treasurer
West Carroll Parish School Board


W. R. Willis, President
West Carroll Parish School Board

GE

124-A-1

School District

124-A-1

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Our church appeals to you concerning Civil Liberties, States' Rights and Racial Problems as follows:

WHEREAS, we believe that Christianity is the basic moral support of our nation, and

WHEREAS, we believe an organized conspiracy is being waged by the National Council of Churches and the World Council of Churches to overthrow traditional Americanism and the faith of our fathers, even to the destruction of the Constitution of the United States, and

WHEREAS, we believe the philosophy that these religious organizations are advocating is subversive in nature and agitating strife and hate, rather than Christian love, as they agitate for racial integration, and

WHEREAS, for 3,500 years, prior to this century, neither Judaism nor historical Christianity has ever held that integration of the races in social and religious life was necessary to obey God or comply with the teachings of Christ,

THEREFORE, be it known that we, the ~~Last Side Missionary Baptist~~ church have approved the accompanying petition and pray that you may take special notice that we are not represented by either the National or World Council of Churches, nor do we believe they actually represent the majority of the Protestant voice today in their expressions concerning the racial problem. We also pray you to use your influence in every way possible to help maintain the historic American principles of individual liberty, free enterprise, and States' Rights.

Rev. W. B. Hines

Pastor

Lithia Rt. 1 Box 152

City

Fla.

State

13

G.F.

124. A. 1
Decision
RECEIVED
1-8-58
FILES

Resolution on Segregation and Civil Liberties

Whereas Missionary Baptists are liberty loving and liberty promoting people,

And, Whereas, Missionary Baptists have been historically law abiding citizens, and promoters of the "Glorious Revolution".

And, whereas, alien philosophies of morals and government have been imposed upon our American way of life in recent years thru the Judicial, Executive and Legislative branches of our Gov't to stir racial strife,

And, whereas, the Supreme Court of the U.S. in May 1954 imposed a new interpretation on our National Constitution which effected a reversal of our National Courts on the same issues for 150 years, past.

And, whereas, we believe that racial integration, forced or otherwise, in social, educational, business, and religious life is against the historical spirit of the Constitution of the U.S. (Art.4,Sec.4: TENTH AMENDMENT), and the Word of God accordingly.

And, whereas, we are glad to recognize our duties as citizens of the state as well as the Kingdom of God.

And, whereas, the spirit of this resolution, calling for segregation of the races was unanimously adopted by the below named church in regular conference September 1st., 1954; To Wit: In answer to Fla's attorney Gen. Richard Erwin's public inquiry "To write attorney Gen. Erwin, That The Westbrook Missionary Baptist Church is on record as opposing NON-Segregation

100%, That is; in favor of Segregation and opposed to integration of the races.

Be it resolved: That we, The Westbrook Missionary Baptist Church again voice our disapproval of and protest against all efforts made local, state and Nationally by which integration of the races, forced or otherwise, without recourse to trial by jury on the part of the accused might be effected.

Be it further resolved: That we seek to reestablish our people in the faith of our fathers and the American way of life under which our country has been so gloriously prospered by the Lord.

Be it therefore resolved further: That we vehemently oppose and disapprove of the wicked decision of the Supreme Court and the unconstitutional acts of the President and Att. Gen. of the United States, in sending federal troops into the sovereign state of Arkansas, taking away their God given rights and making Little Rock a "TOMB OF AMERICAN LIBERTY" by depriving them of their Constitutional rights.

The above resolution was unanimously adopted at the regular business session of the Westbrook Missionary Baptist Church on January first, in the year of our Lord, 1958.

Faithfully Submitted

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| W.K. Williams, Pastor | W.A. Dowling, Deacon |
| Herbert A. Poncher | E.S. Crews |
| Lewis E. Wyatt | W.M. Dowling |
| Lewis Crews | Walter P. Roberts |

This resolution, by directive of the church, shall be sent to every U.S. Senator and Congressman; to every Fla. State senator and Representative, and to every Governor in the United States of America; urging them to take necessary steps to see that legislation and execution thereof, does not hereafter deprive the people of their Constitutional rights to social discrimination.

W.K. Williams, Moderator
Vivian Crews, Church Clerk

REC'D
JAN 10
CENTRAL

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Our church appeals to you concerning Civil Liberties, States' Rights and Racial Problems as follows:

WHEREAS, we believe that Christianity is the basic moral support of our nation, and

WHEREAS, we believe an organized conspiracy is being waged by the National Council of Churches and the World Council of Churches to overthrow traditional Americanism and the faith of our fathers, even to the destruction of the Constitution of the United States, and

WHEREAS, we believe the philosophy that these religious organizations are advocating is subversive in nature and agitating strife and hate, rather than Christian love, as they agitate for racial integration, and

WHEREAS, for 3,500 years, prior to this century, neither Judaism nor historical Christianity has ever held that integration of the races in social and religious life was necessary to obey God or comply with the teachings of Christ,

WESTBROOK MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH
2242 COMMONWEALTH AVE.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

THEREFORE, be it known that we, the church have approved the accompanying petition and pray that you may take special notice that we are not represented by either the National or World Council of Churches, nor do we believe they actually represent the majority of the Protestant voice today in their expressions concerning the racial problem. We also pray you to use your influence in every way possible to help maintain the historic American principles of individual liberty, free enterprise, and States' Rights.

Pastor

City

State

2
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

G.F.



RECEIVED

January 6, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR

The Honorable E. Frederic Morrow
Administrative Officer (Special
Projects)
The White House

FROM ^{15/} W. Wilson White

Re: Edward J. Pranke - ltr. dated
12/15/58 to the President.

In answer to your note of January 2,
we are not replying to Mr. Pranke's letter
to the Attorney General, and you will note
that it does not call for a reply from the
President.

The original correspondence is
enclosed.

121.8
7205 Eaton Avenue
Jacksonville 11, Fla
December 15, 1958

The Honorable
Dwight D. Eisenhower,
President of the United States
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

I have today written the following letter to
your Attorney-General, the Honorable William Pierce Rogers:

"Will you please explain to me under what principle
of law or justice you ask people to obey a law which is no law
at all, but made in violation of Article I and Article V of the
Constitution, and enforced in complete violation of Section 5 of
the Fourteenth Amendment?"

Are you honoring or violating your oath of office to
"support and defend the Constitution and bear it true faith
and allegiance" when you permit and encourage the Supreme Court
to annul Section 5?

You undoubtedly have the forensic skill to write me
some words to support your position, but any explanation can be
only a circumvention. Section 5 still says that Congress shall
have the power to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment, and everybody
knows that this can be changed only by an amendment.

Colonialism, forced rule by an outside majority upon
a minority that wants to live under laws that it has some share
in making, is as distasteful to the South as it is in areas of
Asia and Africa governed by outsiders who don't have to live with
the local problems.

If you must reform people, why not start in Washington,
D.C., and show the Southerners what a blessing it would be to have
in their communities a similar record of illegitimacy, rapings,
assaults with deadly weapons, and other immoralities, as examples
to white children for their betterment and that of society in gen-
eral?

The white people in Washington who can afford it,
including all officials in favor of integration who have children,
solve the problem by moving to Virginia, but where would the
white people of the whole South move to to protect their children?

Very truly yours,

Edward J. Branke

1400 Board Avenue
Washington 25, D.C.
December 25, 1959

The Honorable
 Dwight D. Eisenhower,
 President of the United States
 Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

I have today written the following letter to
 your Attorney-General, the Honorable William Pierce Rogers:

"Will you please explain to me under what principle
 of law or justice you ask people to obey a law which is no law
 at all, but made in violation of Article I and Article V of the
 Constitution, and enforced in complete violation of Section 5 of
 the Fourteenth Amendment?"

Are you honoring or violating your oath of office to
 "support and defend the Constitution . . . and bear it true faith
 and allegiance" when you permit and encourage the Supreme Court
 to annul Section 5?

You undoubtedly have the forensic skill to write me
 some words to support your position, but any explanation can be
 only a circumvention. Section 5 still says that Congress shall
 have the power to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment, and everybody
 knows that this can be changed only by an amendment.

Colonialism, forced rule by an outside majority upon
 a minority that wants to live under laws that it has some share
 in making, is as distasteful to the South as it is in areas of
 Asia and Africa governed by outsiders who don't have to live with
 the local problems.

If you must reform people, why not start in Washington,
 D.C., and show the Southerners what a blessing it would be to have
 in their communities a similar record of illegitimacy, rapings,
 assaults with deadly weapons, and other immoralities, as examples
 to white children for their betterment and that of society in gen-
 eral?

The white people in Washington who can afford it,
 including all officials in favor of integration who have children,
 solve the problem by moving to Virginia, but where would the
 white people of the whole South move to to protect their children?

Very truly yours,

Keep for handwritten note

*4/1/59
Referred to
W. Wilson White
for signature
12/25/59*

INTERPRETING
THE
CONSTITUTION

—
THE MARSHALL
DOCTRINE

—
*The Marshall Doctrine is only
an opinion. It has not been en-
acted into law. Can an opinion
endow the Supreme Court with
power to violate the Constitu-
tion it swore to support and
defend?*

—
Edward J. Pranke

**Interpreting The Constitution—The Marshall
Doctrine**
Edward J. Pranke

The integration decision of the Supreme Court, on May 17, 1954, if allowed to stand, would be the deadliest blow ever struck at the Constitution of the United States, not because of its subject matter, but by setting a precedent of constitution-violation, which, if firmly established as a principle, would make the Court supreme over the Constitution, Congress, the Executive, and the people.

In an opinion handed down on Sept. 29, 1958, the Supreme Court of the United States said: "Article VI of the Constitution makes the Constitution the supreme law of the land." A few sentences further it said: "The interpretation of the Fourteenth Amendment enunciated by the Court in the Brown case * (integration decision) is the supreme law of the land."

The Fourteenth Amendment was ratified in 1868. The phrase "equal protection of the law", in this amendment, was understood for eighty-six years, and so confirmed by every Supreme Court that passed on it, to mean that "equal protection" was afforded colored children when they were provided with public schools "equal" to those provided for white children. On May 17, 1954, the Supreme Court rendered a decision that "equal" was not enough, the schools had to be "the same", a vastly different view, causing great turmoil in most of the Southern States, where the almost universal pattern is separate schools.

Which, then, is "the supreme law of the land", the version understood by the authors of the Fourteenth Amendment and those who ratified it, and by the Supreme Court up to May 17, 1954, or the version decided upon by the Supreme Court and proclaimed on May 17, 1954 to be the new law of the land to take the place of the previous law? The Constitution says, Article I, Section 1: "All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." How can the Supreme Court make law?

The Court, in its opinion of Sept. 29, 1958, states how it made its new law of the land:— "In 1803, Chief Justice Marshall, speaking for a unanimous Court, referring to the Constitution as 'the fundamental and paramount law of the nation', declared in the notable case of *Marbury V. Madison* . . . that 'it is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is.' . . . This decision declared the basic principle that the federal judiciary is supreme in the exposition of the law of the Constitution, and that principle has ever since been respected by this Court and the country as a permanent and indispensable feature of our constitutional system."

What did Chief Justice Marshall mean by the words "to say what the law is"? Did he not mean that it was the province and duty of the Supreme Court to tell the people what the words in the Constitution literally mean and were intended to mean by those who wrote the words?

Surely, Chief Justice Marshall did not mean that anything the Court might arbitrarily say the law is would really make it the law. Article I, Section 1 says categorically: "All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in . Congress". He could not have meant to say that the Court could arbitrarily make any word or words mean something they were not intended to say, for to change the meaning is to amend, and Article V prescribes the only way this can be done, namely, by submission of a proposed amendment, approved by a two-thirds vote of Congress, to the States, and ratification by three-fourths of them.

The Chief Justice could only have meant, as he said, that the Court had the right and duty to "interpret" the Constitution, which, according to the dictionary, means literally, "to explain the meaning of; to clarify, or elucidate." It is the duty of an interpreter to mirror exactly what was in the mind of the writer or speaker of the words being interpreted. The interpreter never has any right to add any ideas of his own, or to omit anything, or change the meaning of what the original writer or speaker was trying to say. If any of the original words are not clear, recourse may be had to examining evidence regarding the circumstances under which the

words were uttered or written, and such evidence should be presented. The question to be answered is "what did the writer or speaker have in mind"?

Whether the above analysis is correct or not, what difference could it make what Chief Justice Marshall said? The Marshall doctrine is only an opinion. It is no part of the Constitution. It has never been enacted into law. How can a Chief Justice endow the Supreme Court with any power? Power can come to the Court only from the Constitution, and the laws of the United States made pursuant to it. Article VI, Section 2: "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land . . ." would have to be amended by adding a clause reading substantially—, and the Supreme Court shall have the sole right to say what any words in this Constitution mean." This would, of course, make the Supreme court really "supreme".

Nor does Article VI, Section 2, recognize established customs or precedents as conveying any power. The Article is clear and specific: "This Constitution . . . etc . . . shall be the supreme law of the land." Neither the Marshall doctrine, nor established custom or precedents can change this without an amendment. It is extremely doubtful that the American people, who chose to be governed by the Constitution, will ever agree to having this contract superseded by the Supreme Court.

The Fourteenth Amendment was ratified in 1868, three years after the end of the Civil War. No evidence has ever been submitted to show that those who wrote the word "equal", and those who ratified the Amendment, had any idea in mind that the recently-freed slaves or their children should go to the same schools with white children. There simply is no such evidence. Without evidence the Court ruled in 1954 that "equal" was not enough, that colored children had the right to go to "the same" schools with white children. This was the Court's idea, as the Court explained, not that of those who wrote the Amendment or those who interpreted it during eighty-six years. The Court, actuated by

its own reasons, made a new "law" affecting millions of people, without their consent or participation or that of their representatives in Congress. The resulting turmoil in the Southern States is well known.

Not only did the Court violate the Constitution by giving "equal" a new meaning, thereby amending the Amendment, and making a new "law", but without any explanation whatever it ordered the lower courts to enforce its new "law", in violation of Section 5 of the Amendment: "Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article."

The effects, present and future, of the integration decision upon the actual progress of integration will not be speculated upon here. The only purpose here is to comment on the constitutionality or rather unconstitutionality of this decision, as an example of constitution-violation run wild, and as precedent for unlimited disregard for the Constitution, and unlimited expansion of the Supreme Court's legislative and executive powers. If these violations are to be allowed to stand as precedents, and the Marshall doctrine is to continue to be misread to tolerate and justify and empower the making of new laws by judicial decision, then we will have a new form of government, achieved without the formality of asking the people whether they want rule by the Supreme Court to take the place of rule by a written and respected Constitution.

Recently, the Chief Justices of 36 States, convening in Pasadena, California, on August 23, 1958, issued a report citing numerous decisions of the Supreme Court having the effect of legislation based on opinions of the Court, and causing grave uncertainties in the minds of State and Federal officials. The report strongly urged the Court to exercise "judicial restraint". What was really meant, but not said, was "legislative restraint."

The big question is: How can the Supreme Court be induced to stop exercising legislative functions and confine itself to judging cases strictly according to the existing laws? This writer does not pretend to know the best answer, but some suggestions may be offered for consideration.

Article VI, Section 3 of the Constitution provides: "The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States, and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution."

The prescribed oath, taken on assuming office, reads: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God."

The Constitution names no specific penalty for violation of the oath of office, nor has Congress provided any by law. Perhaps the makers of the Constitution, being gentlemen, thought the word of gentlemen would be sufficient. The possibility of some offenses, however, was foreseen, and provision made. For example, Article III, Section 1 provides: "The judges both of the supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior." Is violation of the oath of office "good behavior" or bad behavior? Article II, Section 4 provides: "The President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of . . . misdemeanors." Is violation of the oath of office a misdemeanor? Is usurpation of the law-making power of Congress and the power of amending the Constitution a misdemeanor?

Since Congress has the sole power of appropriation, it can direct that no money appropriated shall be used to enforce any so-called "law", rule of conduct, or enforcement order which shall be deemed by Congress to be a usurpation of its legislative powers.

Possibly the justices of the Supreme Court, and most probably the vast majority of other public officials, Federal and State, who have taken the oath of office, and the people in general, have been misled in their understanding of the Marshall doctrine, which conveys no authority under the Con-

stitution or the law to empower the Court to amend the Constitution, or to make new law in place of old, or to say that the law is anything more than what the Constitution says in plain English, or what the evidence shows it was intended to mean.

It is to be hoped that publicity and public demand will suffice to induce the Supreme Court to support and defend the Constitution and bear it true faith and allegiance. The people have chosen to live by the Constitution. They have never indicated that they want unrestrained law-making by the Supreme Court.

7205 Eaton Ave.
Jacksonville 11, Fla.
November, 1958

G.F.

124-A-1

RECEIVED
JAN 13 1959
GENERAL FILES

January 12, 1959

Dear Mr. Johnston:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of December eighteenth to the President transmitting a copy of a resolution passed by the Caldwell Parish School Board at its regular meeting on December 6, 1958.

Sincerely,



E. Frederic Morrow

x
Mr. T. L. Johnston
Superintendent
Caldwell Parish School Board
x Columbia, Louisiana

lrs/mlw

W A FISHER, WARD 1
C E MYERS, WARD 2
J W KINNISON, WARD 3
E L CARROLL, MD WARD 4
OTIS C GORDY, WARD 4
W H STEELE, WARD 5

C E MYERS, PRESIDENT

Caldwell Parish School Board
COLUMBIA, LOUISIANA

M T GOUGH, WARD 6
S B HARRELSON, WARD 7
JAMES W MOTT, WARD 8
DUDLEY M MAY, WARD 9
T A TINGLE, WARD 10

T L JOHNSTON, SUPERINTENDENT

December 18, 1958


The President
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

I am sending you a copy of a resolution passed by the Caldwell Parish School Board at its regular meeting on December 6, 1958.

This resolution deals with the problem most important to all of us. Your consideration of this resolution and efforts to put it into effect will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,


T. L. Johnston, Superintendent
Caldwell Parish School Board

TLJ:red

Enclosure

. . . .

R E S O L U T I O N

WHEREAS, the Caldwell Parish School Board under date of December 6, 1958, adopted a resolution which concluded that the Board accept the mandate from the Legislature of Louisiana and as an agency of the State pledge its full support to continue the operation of the Caldwell Parish Schools in accord with its established policy of segregating white and negro children, and maintaining separate schools, taught by teachers of the respective races, and with equal, modern and proper educational facilities in fact for the children of all races.

WHEREAS, we recognize that serious conditions exist in various states in the South arising out of interference by the Federal Government in the operation of public schools, a right traditionally and constitutionally vested in the states.


WHEREAS, we believe that the Senators and Representatives from the State of Louisiana and from the other states have not been alert and forceful as they could have been in the Congress of the United States in preserving public education as a function of the state, and further that party affiliation and seniority on Congressional Committees have outweighed their consideration, action and presentation of issues that are fundamental to the continuation of States Rights and Public Education in the Schools of the nation; THEREUPON the following resolution was offered by Mr. Harrelson and seconded by Mr. Gordy

BE IT RESOLVED by the Caldwell Parish School Board, that we call upon the Senators and Representatives of Louisiana to encourage, to initiate, and to stand with senators and representatives from other states, irrespective of party platform and party affiliation, in adopting Legislation on a national level as follows:-

1. That will curb the power of the Supreme Court of the United States
2. Reinstate States Rights
3. Preserve to the individual states the right inherent since the founding of this country to operate a system of public education free from the intervention and interference by the Federal Government.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, etc., that a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Vice-President of the United States, the Senators and Representatives from Louisiana, the Governor of Louisiana, Members of the State Board of Education, the State School Boards Association, Presidents and Superintendents of all School Boards in Louisiana, and the Press.

Motion unanimously adopted this 6th day of December, 1958.


T. L. Johnston, Secretary


C. E. Myers, President
Caldwell Parish School Board

GF
124. A. 1
Decision
at 124. A. 1

RECEIVED
JAN 1 1959
CENTRAL FILES

January 13, 1959

Dear Mr. Couvillion:

The President has asked me to acknowledge your letter of December sixth with the enclosed Resolution No. 3.

^x
Your interest in writing and submitting this Resolution is appreciated.

Sincerely,

E. Frederic Morrow

Mr. F. L. Couvillion
Superintendent of Schools
Avoyelles Parish School Board
516 South Main Street
Marksville, Louisiana

x GF 124. A

irs/flg

Avoyelles Parish School Board

L. O. CAMPBELL, JR., PRESIDENT

F. L. COUVILLION, SUPT.

11/12/58
11/12/58
11/12/58
Marksville, Louisiana

6 December 1958

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

Enclosed herewith is a certified copy of resolution number 3 of the special meeting of the Avoyelles Parish School Board held on December 2, 1958, calling upon Louisiana's Senators and Representatives to encourage, initiate and to stand with Senators and Representatives from other states, irrespective of party platform and party affiliations, in adopting legislation on a national level to preserve to the individual states, their inherent right to operate a system of public education free from intervention and interference by the Federal Government; to reinstate state rights; and to curb the powers of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Inasmuch as we feel that our system of public education in the South can continue to develop only under our established policies of segregating white and Negro children, and maintaining separate schools taught by teachers of the respective races, with equal facilities, we shall be grateful for your consideration of our views in this matter.

Yours respectfully,

F. L. Couvillion
F. L. Couvillion
Superintendent of Schools

FLC:mmn

Enclosure

Resolution No. 3
Special Meeting of the Avoyelles Parish School Board
2 December 1958

Resolution by Hiram Bonnette, seconded by A. M. Fontane:

WHEREAS, the Avoyelles Parish School Board, on December 2, 1958, accepts the mandate from the Legislature of Louisiana as an agency of the state, and pledges its full support to continue the operation of the Avoyelles Parish Schools in accord with the established policies of segregating white and Negro children, and maintaining separate schools taught by teachers of the respective races with equal facilities, and

WHEREAS, we recognize that serious conditions exist in various states in the South, arising out of interference by the Federal Government in the operation of public schools, a right traditionally and constitutionally vested in the States, and

WHEREAS, we believe that the Senators and Representatives from the State of Louisiana and from the other states have not been as alert and forceful as they should have been in the Congress of the United States in preserving public education as a function of the state, and further, that party affiliations and seniorities on Congressional committees have outweighed their consideration, their actions, and their presentation of issues that are fundamental to the continuation of state rights and public education in the schools of the nation,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that we call upon Louisiana Senators and Representatives to encourage, initiate and to stand with Senators and Representatives from other states, irrespective of party platform and party affiliations, in adopting legislation on a national level, as follows:

- (1) To preserve, to the individual states, their inherent right to operate a system of public education free from intervention and interference by the Federal Government;
- (2) To reinstate state rights;
- (3) To curb the powers of the Supreme Court of the United States; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Vice-President of the United States, the U. S. Senators and Representatives from the State of Louisiana, the Governor of Louisiana, the State Board of Education, the State School Boards Association, and the press. The resolution was carried.

STATE OF LOUISIANA
PARISH OF AVOYELLES:

I, F. L. Couvillion, the duly qualified, acting and empowered Secretary of the Avoyelles Parish School Board of Marksville, Louisiana, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, correct and complete copy of resolution number 3 adopted by the Avoyelles Parish School Board, Marksville, Louisiana, at a special meeting held on the 2nd day of December, 1958.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto affixed my hand and the corporate seal of said Avoyelles Parish School Board of Marksville, Louisiana, on this 6th day of December, 1958.

F. L. Couvillion
Secretary

G.F.

RECEIVED
JAN - 9 1959
GENERAL FILES

January 8, 1959

Dear Mr. Bell:

The President has asked me to acknowledge your letter to him of January second.

Your observations regarding the sensitive issue of school integration have been noted. There is no question but that under the Constitution each state has the power to provide a system of public education and to control the manner in which the system shall be operated. The 14th Amendment to the Constitution, however, provides that a state, in the exercise of its powers - whether they be with respect to education or otherwise - shall not deny any person the equal protection of the laws. As you know, the Supreme Court of the United States held, when the issue was raised before it, that it is a denial of the equal protection of the laws for a state to refuse to admit a student to any public school solely because of the student's race or color.

The President is not responsible for decisions made by the Courts of our land but is by oath sworn to uphold and defend the Constitution and the laws. He has stated in a press conference, "... I still hold, as I always held, that the true cure for our racial difficulties lies with each citizen examining himself, seeing whether he is doing his duty as is expected by our basic Constitution and legal procedures, and whether he is trying at least to obey law and logic and correct procedures rather than his own prejudices and emotions."

This issue is one which requires patience, understanding and forbearance from all persons. Please be assured that the President will resolutely continue to work with all the skill which he can command to advance the time-honored principles of American equality and justice.

Sincerely,

F. Frederic Morrow

Mr. J. George Bell
Vice Chairman
Republican Executive Committee XRF
Post Office Box 338
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

lrs

C.K.

Republican Executive Committee

TUSCALOOSA COUNTY
HEADQUARTERS 2000 SEVENTH STREET
TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA

OFFICERS:
DR A M WALKER, CHAIRMAN
J GEORGE BELL, VICE CHAIRMAN
G W "NICK" SWANSON, SECT'Y -TREAS

January 2, 1959

COMMITTEEMEN:
J L FLYNN
R H. HERREN
MRS WIMBRETH W. DANIEL
MRS. REBECCA D CLEERE
ALLEN THOMAS

The Honorable Dwight Eisenhower,
President of the United States
Washington, D. C.

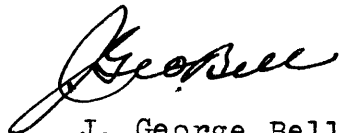
Dear Sir:

I would like to take this opportunity to say that among some of the Southern People I am one and as you will see from this stationery I am more or less a Republican but from facts and feelings I am only an Eisenhower Republican.

You have been criticised for some of the decisions that you did not make concerning intergration in the South. It would be greatly appreciated by me and many others less outspoken that the conditions be left to the individual States as we know our problems much better than possibly someone less informed and concerned.

I hope and pray that you will keep these matters, as well as the safety of our country through our foreign services and etc., to the utmost in your services as our President.

Your very truly friend,



J. George Bell
P. O. Box 338
Tuscaloosa, Ala.

JG7:rw

G.F.^M

January 15, 1959

RECEIVED
JAN 15 1959
GENERAL SERVICES

Dear Mr. Ward:

I have been asked to acknowledge receipt of the resolution sent to the President from the Ouachita Parish School Board.

The contents of the resolution have been noted, and your interest in submitting it is appreciated.

Sincerely,

E. Frederic Morrow

Mr. William W. Ward
Secretary
Ouachita Parish School Board
Monroe, Louisiana

pk/dfp

C. L.

OUACHITA PARISH SCHOOL BOARD
WILLIAM W. WARD, SUPERINTENDENT
MONROE, LOUISIANA

C.E.

R E S O L U T I O N

11
PM 3:30-35
6/11/47
J.W.

WHEREAS, the Ouachita Parish School Board accepts the mandate from the Legislature of Louisiana and as an agency of the State pledges its full support to continue the operation of Ouachita Parish Schools in accord with its established policy of segregating white and negro children, and maintaining separate schools, taught by teachers of the respective races, and with equal, modern and proper educational facilities in fact for the children of all races.

WHEREAS, the citizens of Ouachita Parish have shown faith in the administration of the Ouachita Parish School Board by voting Bonds to improve all school facilities in Ouachita Parish in the amount of \$10,400,000.00 since 1950.

WHEREAS, we recognize that serious conditions exist in various states in the South arising out of interference by the Federal Government in the operation of public schools, a right traditionally and constitutionally vested in the states.

WHEREAS, we believe that the Senators and Representatives from the State of Louisiana and other states should always be alert and forceful in pushing legislation in the Congress of the United States that will preserve public education as a function of the state and further that they should let no other legislation outweigh their consideration, action and presentation of issues that are fundamental to the continuation of States Rights and Public Education in the schools of the nation.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That we call upon the Senators and Representatives of Louisiana to encourage, to initiate, and to stand with senators and representatives from other states, irrespective of party platform and party affiliation, in adopting Legislation on a national level as follows:

1. That will curb the power of the Supreme Court of the United States
2. Reinstate States Rights
3. Preserve to the individual states the right inherent since the founding of this country to operate a system of public education free from intervention and interference by the Federal Government.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, the Senators and Representatives from Louisiana, the Governor of Louisiana, Members of the State Board of Education, the State School Boards Association, Presidents and Superintendents of all School Boards in Louisiana, and the Press.

Motion of Harry Wheelis, seconded by Marvin Shipp, the resolution was adopted by unanimous vote.

William W. Ward, Secretary

C. G. Wall, Jr., President

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of a resolution passed by the Ouachita Parish School Board at a special adjourned meeting the 9th day of December, 1958.

William W. Ward

William W. Ward, Secretary
Ouachita Parish School Board

G.F.

January 13, 1959

Dear Mr. Butcher:

The President has asked me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of December sixth and its enclosure.

Your interest in writing and submitting your 'Citizen's Appeal to the Congress and Senate of the United States' is appreciated.

Sincerely,

E. Frederic Morrow

Mr. William N. Butcher, Jr.
3200 Keith Street, N. W.
Knoxville 21
Tennessee

lrs/flg

5. 1. 11 13/1
K. 1. 11 13/1
December 6, 1958.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir;

Enclosed is a copy of my appeal to the members of the 86th, Congress and the Senate of the United States. It is my request, that you read and study this petition, and if it merits your approval, please support and recommend the actions proposed therein, to the members of the 86th Congress and Senate, in your State of the Union message to them.

It is my firm conviction that positive action, by you, to protect, preserve and defend the rights and liberties of the Citizens of the United States, that are guaranteed them by the "Bill of Rights". Would be of great assistance to you, should you desire to repudiate and repulse, the sweeping indictment and undeniable vote of no-confidence, in you and your administration, expressed by the Citizens in the November elections.

The Citizens, who have twice intrusted to you, the highest Office and greatest Honor that they can bestow on a Citizen of our Nation. which you accepted by this "Oath of Office". quote- "I DO SOLEMNLY SWEAR (or affirm) THAT I WILL FAITHFULLY EXECUTE THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND WILL, TO THE BEST OF MY ABILITY, PRESERVE, PROTECT, AND DEFEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES".

I have implicit faith in your intellectual ability, to understand that this Oath, means all of the Constitution and all of the Amendments thereto. It is because of this, that I feel justified in my request to you. Your future actions, will establish your integrity and sense of moral responsibility, in performance of your "Oath of Office", and will either affirm or repudiate the tyrannical classification of your administration.

This letter to you is written in due performance of my "Oath of a Citizen", a copy of which is also enclosed. Your prompt consideration, will be greatly appreciated,

Sincerely Yours,

Wm. M. Butcher Jr.

P.S. Did you personally receive my letter of October 12, 1957 ?
Receipt of which was acknowledged in a letter from your former Assistant, Mr. Sherman Adams, dated October 17, 1957.

"A CITIZEN'S APPEAL TO THE CONGRESS AND SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES"

As a citizen of the United States, I am impelled to take this action because of my belief in the Constitution of the United States, and in certain principles of Government, supported by it. Also in performance of my duties and oath as a citizen, and because of these,

1. **UNDENIABLE FACTS AND TRUTHS:**

Our country and our Constitution is in greater peril, at the present time, than ever before in our history. We are confronted with powerful, unscrupulous, foreign nations, who seek our utter destruction. We are already under attack by them from within, by hundreds of organizations, the supreme purpose of which is to destroy our laws and our government. By inciting domestic rebellion, aided by trusting and unsuspecting public officials, they have succeeded in a division of our country because our citizens and our elected representatives have not adhered to the principles and Constitutional procedures provided us by our forefathers and writers of the Constitution.

Therefore our position is untenable and can be corrected only by prompt, efficient, Constitutional action, by a majority of the members of this Congress and Senate.

2. **WE ARE NOT UNITED BECAUSE OF THIS PROBLEM:**

A Supreme Court Decision in 1954 in the Brown vs. Board of Education case, and subsequent decisions and opinions of this Court and subordinate Federal Courts in defense of the original decision combined with the actions, statements, and procedure of enforcement of Federal Court decrees by the President of the United States and other members of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government HAS BEEN PROTESTED AND DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND UNACKNOWLEDGED BY OUR LAWS - by the Governors, the Legislatures, Judicial Officers, and the majority of the citizens of many states of the United States. Thus creating a serious division of our country. So serious in fact as to amount to undeclared war between the Federal Government and States of the United States.

3. **UNDENIABLE RESULTS OF THIS DISPUTE:**

- A. Thousands of children are denied their right to attend public schools, with the rights of millions in jeopardy.
- B. Violence and unlawful conduct in connection with this dispute is being encouraged and aided by subversive organizations and is increasing at an alarming rate.
- C. Peaceable, lawful relations between white and colored citizens have degenerated into injustices and intolerance. Unthinking citizens of both races have been incited to riot by the incendiary speeches and actions of members of organizations advocating Civil Rights or opposed thereto.
- D. The Constitution of the United States has been deliberately and openly violated by many of our public officials who have sworn an oath to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution.
- E. This disagreement and the results thereof is giving great aid and comfort to our foreign enemies, constituting "Treason" as defined in Article Three of the Constitution.

Because of these truths and undeniable facts it is undeniably the sworn duty of this Congress and Senate to take positive action and pass laws to protect the United States, its citizens, and the Constitution thereof.

Whereas this dispute is caused by an unprecedented decision of the Supreme Court concerning the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution and its subsequent decisions and opinions in support of the same, aggravated by the Executive Department's attempts to enforce a law legislated by the Judicial Department.

It is undeniably the duty of Congress to act as stated in Section 5 of this Amendment. (Quote) "The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this Article." Provided that such appropriate legislation neither denies or abridges the rights and privileges of citizens or states as defined by Article IV, Sections 2 and 4, of the Constitution, or the provisions of the Amendments 1 through 10, which have never been repealed.

It is my opinion that any law passed by Congress opposed to or denying these basic rights would immediately be challenged by all defenders of the Constitution of the United States, thereby increasing rather than decreasing the dangers to our nation.

Should the Congress be unable to agree and pass laws as required by the Fourteenth Amendment, it is clearly and undeniably their duty to propose and submit to the states Amendments that will solve this problem and settle this dispute by a vote of the people, as provided in Article V of the Constitution. To accomplish this without undue debate and delay, Congress should agree to submit two separate amendments to the states and citizens so that they may vote for the amendment they approve and reject the one they disapprove. All citizens would approve of this legal and Constitutional procedure.

"Suggested Amendments"

1. An Amendment proposing repeal of all sections of the Constitution or amendments thereto contrary to the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment and providing strict compliance and enforcement of the provisions thereof, written and supported by members of the Congress and Senate who wish to do so.
2. An Amendment proposing repeal of the Fourteenth Amendment and strict enforcement of the Constitution of the United States and the "Bill of Rights" as written by our forefathers, written and supported by members of the Congress and Senate who wish to do so.

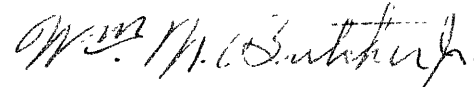
It is therefore my conclusion and conviction that this Congress act to pass necessary laws or propose Amendments to eliminate this division of our country and the peril thereto. Failure to act in this undeniable emergency constitutes violation of sworn duty to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and self conviction of "Treason" as defined in Article III thereof.

This petition for redress of grievances provided for by the first Amendment, supported by undeniable facts and truths, is presented to the Congress with the sincere expectation of the writer that the Congress will judge the truth of the facts and statements herein and use its authority, granted by the Constitution, to make the United States Government a government of the people, by the people, for the people, deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed, without influence of party policy or politics.

With no desire to assume the responsibilities or the duties of the Congress or to dictate to them, and motivated only by my desire to do my duty as a citizen of the United States, may I suggest that the Congress and Senate consider and carefully study my ideas of laws, which should be immediately enacted, to settle this dispute that the Supreme Court and Executive Branch of the Federal Government is now engaged in with State Governments and Citizens of this Nation, and satisfy the undeniable need for justice until the people have voted on the suggested Amendments.

With firm reliance on your respect for truth, I am

Sincerely yours,



William N. Butcher, Jr.

PROPOSED LAWS, OR AN AMENDMENT, TO PROTECT THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE RIGHTS OF THE CITIZENS THEREOF.

"RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE"

Section One. No decision, opinion, or action of the Judicial Departments, State or Federal, of the Executive Departments, State or Federal, or of the Legislative Departments, State or Federal, SHALL NOT, in any manner, violate, restrict, or deny the rights and privileges of a citizen of the United States of America guaranteed by the "BILL OF RIGHTS", defined herein as the first ten Amendments to the Constitution; no law, court decision, or opinion, either State or Federal, to the contrary not withstanding.

"RIGHTS OF THE PRESIDENT"

Section Two. No action of the Executive Department of the United States SHALL NOT EXCEED the powers granted this branch of the Government by Article II of the Constitution or by Amendments thereto unless authorized, by specific laws enacted by the Congress. The Executive Department SHALL NOT ENFORCE any decision, law, or action contrary to or in violation of any section of this law.

"RIGHTS OF THE SUPREME COURT"

Section Three. No decision, opinion, or action of the Judicial Department of the United States SHALL NOT EXCEED the powers granted this branch of the Government by Article III of the Constitution or by Amendments thereto, or attempt to abridge, or usurp, the provisions of Article I concerning the right of the Legislative Department to enact all Federal laws or to assume the power of enforcement granted the Congress by any Constitutional Amendment without specific laws enacted by Congress. No decision of any court SHALL NOT BE contrary to, or in violation of, any section of this law.

"ENFORCEMENT"

Section Four. The undeniable right of any citizen of the United States to prosecute any public official who violates these laws, under the provisions of the Constitution and the first Amendment thereto SHALL NOT BE DENIED.

A citizen prosecuting a member of the Supreme Court, the President, or a member of the Senate, shall present written proof of such a violation to the Speaker of the Senate, who shall supply every member of the Senate a copy of the petition. Any Senator may substantiate the evidence submitted in the petition and submit a motion of impeachment to the Senate. Failure of any Senator to submit a motion or failure of such a motion to carry shall constitute dismissal of petition.

The same rules shall apply to a member of the Congress except the written proof shall be presented to the Speaker of the House.

All other prosecutions of violators of these laws shall be as provided for by Article VI of the Constitution and existing laws.

"PENALTIES"

Section Five. Violators of these laws upon conviction thereof shall be guilty of violating the Constitution and of treason as defined by Article III. Penalties shall be as provided by the Constitution and Federal Law as ordered by the judicial authority of such trial.

THESE LAWS ENACTED BY THE AUTHORITY OF ARTICLE I, SECTION 8, OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, TITLED - IMPLIED POWERS OF CONGRESS; AND IN SUPPORT OF ARTICLE VI; AND TO PRESERVE, PROTECT, AND DEFEND THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE AS STATED IN THE "BILL OF RIGHTS".

Respectfully submitted,



William N. Butcher, Jr.

"OATH OF A CITIZEN"

I, William N. Butcher, Jr., a citizen of the United States of America, do hereby solemnly swear that this statement to all Citizens of the United States, and this petition to the Congress and Senate of the United States were composed by and written by myself, and to the best of my knowledge and belief is a true, correct and complete summary of The Supreme Law of the Land, as intended by our forefathers who wrote and signed The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. That my action of expressing myself in this manner is strictly the right and privilege of any Citizen, attested to by the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. With no desire to deny or abridge the right of any Citizen, to disagree, provided they do so, with a strict Compliance to Constitutional Provisions. That the beliefs and truths expressed herein were inspired by a study of The Constitution and Amendments thereto, the Declaration of Independence, and the History of the United States, and statements of patriotic Citizens thereof. I have indiscriminately used these documents and statements because of my belief, that they were willingly bequeathed the Citizens of the United States by their authors.

I furthermore solemnly swear, that I am not, and have never been a member of any organization listed by The United States Attorney General, in accordance with the provisions of Executive order number 10450, or of any subsequent Executive Order, as Totalitarian, Fascist, Communist, or Subversive, or which have adopted a policy of advocating or approving the commission of acts of force and violence, to deny others, their rights under the Constitution of the United States, or which seek to alter the form of the Government of the United States by unconstitutional means.

I furthermore solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the duties of a citizen of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States. Also that, this statement of beliefs and convictions, and this Petition, to the Congress and the Senate of the United States, is my execution of the duties, of a Citizen, and the actions proposed therein, were proposed in due performance of my Oath, to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution.

With a firm reliance on the guidance and protection of Divine Providence, I hereby pledge my support to the accomplishment of the purposes and principles stated herein.

Signed this 25th day of October 1958

Wm. N. Butcher Jr.

STATE OF TENNESSEE
KNOX COUNTY

Personally appeared before me, Boscoe T. Goder, a Notary Public in and for said County, the within named Citizen, Wm. N. Butcher, with whom I am personally acquainted, and who acknowledged the truth and purposes of the Oaths herein contained, and that they were made by him freely, voluntarily, and understandingly, without compulsion or constraint from any person on earth, and for the reasons therein expressed.

Witness my hand and official seal at office, this 6th day of November, A. D. Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Eight.

Boscoe T. Goder
Notary Public

My commission expires September 18, 1961.

7 1 1957

October 17, 1957

Dear Mr. Butcher:

The President appreciated the interest which prompted your recent letter to him regarding the difficult Arkansas situation.

I am enclosing for your reference the transcript of the President's remarks at his recent news conference as he discussed the fundamental factors in the matter.

Sincerely,

Mr. William N. Butcher, Jr.
3200 Keith Street, N. W.
Knoxville
Tennessee

Enclosure

October 12, 1957.

Mr. Dwight D. Eisenhower, President,
of The United States of America,
The White House, Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

SUBJECT: The Law of the Land.

Enclosed you will find a questionnaire, prepared by myself, for reasons given there-in. The object of this letter to you, is to obtain your answers, and opinions, of these questions. This questionnaire contains questions concerning you, and some of your recent actions. This procedure is commanded by our Savior, Jesus Christ, in the Gospel of Saint Matthew, Chapter 18, Verses 15 to 20. Be assured no further action will be taken, until your reply has been received. Because of the careful consideration that must be given these important questions, I realize that several days will be required for you to answer. Because of the importance of your reply and the great danger our country is in. Please telephone me, collect, at 2-3967, Knoxville, Tenn., and tell me your intentions about answering this letter, and the questions submitted. This will take only a few minutes of your time, and I believe, I have the right to ask this of you.

It is my belief, that the leaders of our government, assume the responsibility, of obeying the Constitution of the United States, and the Bill of Rights. Which are the first 10 amendments. If any amendment or law passed at a date later than the year 1791, disagrees in any way, from the intent and purpose of the original Constitution, and the Bill of Rights. I will expect your ~~your~~ assurance that you will, at the next meeting of the Congress, do all in your power as our President, to get repealed, any and all amendments or laws, that conflict with the Constitution or the Bill of Rights. I consider this your responsibility and duty, to the people of the United States. Who have intrusted to you, the highest office and honor, our country can bestow on one of its citizens. Which you have accepted, by your oath of Office. To preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States of America.

Mr. President the writing of this letter is not intended to hurt or damage you in any way. It is my intentions, to try to help you in the performance of your duties. By presenting to you facts, that I hope, and sincerely believe to be the truth. If in your honest opinion, I am wrong in any of my facts or opinions, I shall expect you to help me as I am trying to help you. My beliefs and facts are clearly stated in the questionnaire. I shall apologize to no man, as long as I believe, that I am right. Be assured that your reply, will govern my actions in the future. If your reply convinces me, that I am wrong in any respect. I here and now give to you, my promise, that I will be prompt and humble in begging your forgiveness.

If you answer "Yes" to all of the questions of the questionnaire. Affirming that my facts and beliefs are correct. I am sure that as a result of the action you will take, no further action by myself will be necessary. This letter is my answer, to the last, and as I believe, the most important question on the enclosed questionnaire. With all respect due you and your high office, I am,

Yours, Sincerely,

Wm M Butcher Jr.

P.S. Address reply to,
W.M. Butcher Jr.
3200 Keith St. N.W.,
Knoxville, Tenn.

QUESTIONS FOR ALL CITIZENS OF THE U.S.A.

These questions are asked, because I believe, our nation to be in great danger, not only from other nations. But from our own citizens, and leaders in government. That great injustice has been done to many of our citizens. I believe that this danger and injustice, can be corrected, only by right thinking and peaceful actions. Some of these questions are difficult, requiring long and careful consideration. A copy of the Constitution of the United States and the amendments there-to, is absolutely essential to even attempt to answer all of the questions. Correct answers are important, because the future of our Country, our Children, and even our lives, depend on them. I answered yes to all of the questions. What are your answers?

"BASIC QUESTIONS"

1. Do you believe in the Constitution of the United States, and the "Bill of Rights", which are the first 10 amendments, and a part thereof?
2. Have you ever taken an oath to protect, preserve, and defend the Constitution of the United States of America? If not, would you?
3. Many great men have given their lives, to protect, preserve and defend, our Constitution, for You and I. Would you be willing to give yours, for the same cause?

"QUESTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION"

1. Do you believe that the "Bill of Rights" is the law, our forefathers, applied to their government, but not to themselves, And that they deprived each other of what they would not permit, THE CONGRESS, THE PRESIDENT, OR THE SUPREME COURT, to deprive them?
2. Do you believe that the Constitution of the United States, and the "Bill of Rights", are the Peoples Document, and can be easily understood by all of the Citizens of the United States, Who are of sound mind and ability to read? That the people in the year 1791, understood it or they would never have approved it?
3. Do you believe that the Articles number 9 & 10 of the Bill of rights, are more important than others, because they are the safeguard of all of the others?
4. Do you believe that the first amendment gives you the right to question the constitutionality, of any law or amendment to the Constitution, and that it is patriotic, and your duty to do so?
5. Do you believe that, if we are as wise as our forefathers, who wrote our Constitution, and the "Bill of Rights", we will see to it that no administration, Republican or Democrat, departs from the letter or spirit of our Constitution? Would you do this in spite of a flood of propogands, from the press, radio, and television, to the contrary?

If you can truthfully and honestly answer Yes to Questions, listed above. You are now fully prepared to debate with yourself, on seven Questions of Supreme Importance. If any of your answers a doubtful yes, proceed no further, for you could not understand the next questions. But to all that believe as Patrick Henry, ask yourself, these serious and important questions.

(next page please)

(Page Two)

The President of the United States of America recently made this statement. Quote-- "THE LAW OF THE LAND MUST BE RESPECTED AND OBEYED".

I agree with this statement and submit these questions to all citizens, of the United States, who are confused by, what is the Law of the Land.

"QUESTIONS ON LAW"

1. Has recent and past decisions of the Supreme Court violated the Constitution or the "Bill of Rights"? Read amendments number 9 & 10 before answering this question. Article 3 of the constitution, provides a course of action, if your answer is yes.
2. Does any amendment to the Constitution violate, Constitutional authority of the "Bill of Rights"? Read the 14th amendment and compare with the 9th & 10th amendment. How can the 14th amendment be legal, without repealing the 9th & 10th? It is not legal because it violates article 5 of the Constitution, because of the methods used to get this amendment made. The Civil War was caused by the violation of the 9th. & 10th. amendments.
3. Do you know that the Constitution of the United States, has been violated and perverted, for selfish and political purposes, until almost everything, can be controlled by the Federal Government?
EXAMPLE -- The operation of the public schools was not mentioned, in the Constitution, as one of the functions delegated, to the Federal Government. According to amendments numbers 9 & 10 this right was reserved to the States, or to the people. Which means, the local school boards. Elected by the people, locally.
EXAMPLE-- How many Governors of the 48 states, has demanded this right for their people? They too have obligations concerning the Constitution of the United States.
4. The "Bill of Rights", starts with the words, "Congress shall make no Law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances. Has the actions of Congress and the Senate violated the Constitution? It is their duty to see that the constitution is obeyed.
5. Has the president of the United States violated any of the "Bill of Rights" or the Constitution of the United States?
6. Did the President of the United States violate Article number 4, Section 4, of the constitution, when he sent federal troops into the public schools of Little Rock Ark? What law did Congress pass or what decision of the Supreme Court did he use, to enforce what law, of the land? A satisfactory explanation of this, is the duty and responsibility of our President. Do you agree?
7. Will you take action to make our government, a government of the people, by the people, for the people? Considering that you and I, are equally as responsible, for the present conditions, as our public officials, and government leaders. It is our duty to see, that the Constitution, and the "Bill of Rights", is strictly obeyed by all of our Public Officials. These questions are a part of my action, and I will do everything in my power, that is right, honest and reasonable, to make the Constitution and the "Bill of Rights", once more a document of the People. Will You?
Let me here and now express my thanks, and appreciation, to the men, who by their words, caused me to ask myself these questions. The words of one man, written in September, 1957, is the reason for these questions.

William N Butcher Jr.

G.F.

124.11

Subj. Decision
Comp
77

January 21, 1959

Respectfully referred for the
attention of Mr. Morrow.

WILTON B. PERSONS
The Assistant to the President

The following Telegrams to the President are Pro Segregation
in the State of Virginia: (See copy of Telegram
attached)

School. Act No.
11

SHUPPE, Mr. and Mrs. Irvin G., 3310 N. Vernon St., Arlington,
Va., 1/20/59.

YOUNG, Victoria, Arlington, Va., 1/20/59.

MATTHEWS, Mr. and Mrs. James J., 3601 N. Peary St.,
Arlington, Va., 1/20/59.

H/er/hc

WA003 NL PD

TDW ARLINGTON VIR JAN 20

1959 JAN 21 AM 6 29

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITEHOUSE

THIS IS TO LET YOU KNOW THAT WE SUPPORT GOVERNOR
ALMOND OF VIRGINIA ONE HUNDRED PERCENT. WE BELIEVE THE
STATES HAVE RIGHTS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION THAT THE FEDERAL
GOVERNMENT HAS USURPED. WE HOPE YOU START TO BELIEVE THIS
TOO, OTHERWISE OUR UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AS YOU HAVE GROWN
UP WITH WILL EVENTUALLY END IN DISASTER

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF REALTORS
1954

MR AND MRS JAMES J MATTHEWS 3601 NORTH PEARY ST
ARLINGTON VIRGINIA

2076

The White House
Washington

1959 JAN 21 AM 6 29

73700
file
RECEIVED
JAN 23 1959
MAIL ROOM

WAOO4 NL PD

TDAX ARLINGTON VIR JAN 20

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITEHOUSE

AS A RESIDENT OF THE SOVERIGN STATE OF VIRGINIA, I

FULLY SUPPORT GOVERNOR J. LINDSAY ALMOND IN HIS MOVEMENT

FOR COMPLETE SEGREGATION OF VIRGINIA SCHOOLS

MR AND MRS IRVIN G SHUTTE

3310 NORTH VERNON STREET ARLINGTON VIRGINIA

G.F.

124-A-1

1/2/59

cc

3

January 29, 1959

RECEIVED
FEB - 7 1959
CENTRAL FILES

Dear Mrs. Smith:

This is to acknowledge on behalf of the President your letter of January thirteenth with the enclosed copy of Carlton Putnam's October thirteenth letter. * The President has read Mr. Putnam's letter. Your interest in bringing this matter to his attention is nevertheless very much appreciated.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Gerald D. Morgan
The Deputy Assistant to the President

Mrs. Carolyn B. Smith
The Carolina *
Finehurst,
North Carolina

GDM/ard

113

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 22, 1959

To: Gerald D. Morgan

From: E. Frederic Morrow *EM*

Jerry:

I feel this might more properly be
answered by you.

EM
E. Frederic Morrow



Pinehurst, N. C.

The President
Washington, D.C.
My dear Mr. President-

Because I
am a Northerner and a
Republican, devoted to you and
your good wife but have spent
twenty odd winters in
Pinehurst, N.C. Mr Putnam's
letter to you does ring a bell.
I wish this
letter could be brought to your
personal attention. A compromise
with our Supreme Court might be
worked out and relieve this
horrid situation in our own land.

Very respectfully yours,
Carolyn B. Smith

Jan. 13, 1959.

Carleton Putnam, who wrote the following letter to Pres. Eisenhower, is a member of the famous New England Putnam family, a native of New York City, a graduate of Princeton and Columbia, founder and president of Chicago and Southern Airlines (1933-48), and is on the board of Delta Airlines. He recently published a widely-praised biography of Theodore Roosevelt.

Washington, D. C.
October 13, 1958

The Hon Dwight D. Eisenhower
President of the United States
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

MR DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

A few days ago I was reading over Justice Frankfurter's opinion in the recent Little Rock case. Three sentences in it tempt me to write you this letter. I am a Northerner, but I have spent a large part of my life as a business executive in the South. I have a law degree, but I am now engaged in historical writing. From this observation post I risk the presumption of a comment.

The sentences I wish to examine are these: "Local customs, however hardened by time, are not decreed in heaven. Habits and feelings they engender may be counteracted and moderated. Experience attests that such local habits and feelings will yield, gradually though this be, to law and education."

IT IS MY PERSONAL CONVICTION that the local customs in this case were "hardened by time" for a very good reason, and that while they may not, as Frankfurter says, have been decreed in heaven, they come closer to it than the current view of the Supreme Court. I was particularly puzzled by Frankfurter's remark that "the Constitution is not the formulation of the merely personal views of the members of this court." Five minutes before the court's desegregation decision, the Constitution meant one thing; five minutes later, it meant something else. Only the one thing intervened, namely, an expression of the personal views of the members of the court.

It is not my purpose to dispute the point with which the greater part of Frankfurter's opinion is concerned. The law must be obeyed. But I think the original desegregation decision was wrong, that it ought to be reversed, and that meanwhile every legal means should be found, not to disobey it but to avoid it. Failing this, the situation should be corrected by constitutional amendment.

I CANNOT AGREE that this is a matter involving "a few states", as Frankfurter suggests. The picture in reality is of a court, by one sudden edict, forcing upon the entire South a view, and a way of life, with which the great majority of the population are in complete disagreement. Although not from the legal, in fact from the practical, standpoint the North, which does not have the problem, is presuming to tell the South, which does have the problem, what to do.

Copy letter to Mr. Eisenhower

To me there is a frightening arrogance in this performance. Neither the North, nor the court, has any holy mandate inherent in the trend of the times or the progress of liberalism to reform society in the South. In the matter of schools, rights to equal education are inseparably bound up with rights to freedom of association and, in the South at least, may require that both be considered simultaneously. (In using the word "association" here, I mean the right to associate with whom you please, and the right not to associate with whom you please.) Moreover, am I not correct in my recollection that it was the social stigma of segregation and its effect upon the Negro's "mind and heart" to which the court objected as much as to any other, and thus that the court, in forcing the black man's right to equal education was actually determined to violate the white man's right to freedom of association?

IN ANY CASE the crux of this issue would seem obvious: social status has to be earned. Or, to put it another way, equality of association has to be mutually agreed to and mutually desired. It cannot be achieved by legal fiat. Personally, I feel only affection for the Negro. But there are facts that have to be faced. Any man with two eyes in his head can observe a Negro settlement in the Congo, can study the pure-blooded African in his native habitat as he exists when left on his own resources, can compare this settlement with London or Paris, and can draw his own conclusions regarding relative levels of character and intelligence - or that combination of character and intelligence which is civilization. Finally he can inquire as to the number of pure-blooded blacks who have made contributions to great literature or engineering or medicine or philosophy or abstract science. (I do not include singing or athletics as these are not primarily matters of character and intelligence.) Nor is there any validity to the argument that the Negro "hasn't been given a chance." We were all in caves or trees originally. The progress which the pure-blooded black has made when left to himself, with a minimum of white help or hindrance, genetically or otherwise, can be measured today in the Congo.

Lord Bryce, a distinguished and impartial foreign observer, presented the situation accurately in his American Commonwealth when he wrote in 1880:

"History is a record of the progress towards civilization of races originally barbarous. But that progress has in all cases been slow and gradual...Utterly dissimilar is the case of the African Negro, caught up in and whirled along with the swift movement of the American democracy. In it we have a singular juxtaposition of the most primitive and the most recent, the most rudimentary and the most highly developed, types of culture... A body of savages is violently carried across the ocean and set to work as slaves on the plantations of masters who are three or four thousand years in advance of them in mental capacity and moral force...Suddenly, even more suddenly than they were torn from Africa, they find themselves, not only free, but made full citizens and active members of the most popular government the world has seen, treated as fit to bear an equal part in ruling, not only themselves, but also their recent masters."

One does not telescope three or four thousand years into the 78 years since Bryce wrote. One may change the terms of the problem by mixed breeding, but if ever there was a matter that ought to be left to local option it would seem to be the decision as to when the mixture has produced an acceptable amalgam in the schools. And I see no reason for penalizing a locality that does not choose to mix.

I WOULD EMPHATICALLY SUPPORT improvement of education in Negro schools, if and where it is inferior. Equality of opportunity and equality before the law, when not strained to cover other situations, are acceptable ideals because they provide the chance to earn and to progress - and consequently should be enforced by legal fiat as far as is humanly possible. But equality of association, which desegregation in Southern schools involves, pre-supposes a status which in the South the average Negro has not earned. To force it upon the Southern white will, I think, meet with as much opposition as the prohibition amendment encountered in the wet states.

Throughout this controversy there has been frequent mention of the equality of man as a broad social objective. No proposition in recent years has been clouded by more loose thinking. Not many of us would care to enter a poetry contest with Keats, nor play chess with the national champion, nor set our character beside Albert Schweitzer's. When we see the doctrine of equality contradicted everywhere around us in fact, it remains a mystery why so many of us continue to give it lip service in theory, and why we tolerate the vicious notion that status in any field need not be earned.

PIN DOWN THE MAN who uses the word "equality" and at once the evasions and qualifications begin. As I recall, you, yourself, in a recent statement used some phrase to the effect that men were "equal in the sight of God." I would be interested to know where in the Bible you get your authority for this conception. There is doubtless authority in Scripture for the concept of potential equality in the sight of God - but where is the authority for the sort of ipso facto equality suggested by your context? The whole idea contradicts the basic tenet of the Christian and Jewish religions that status is earned through righteousness and is not an automatic matter. What is true of religion and righteousness is just as true of achievement in other fields. And what is true among individuals is just as true of averages among races.

The confusion here is not unlike the confusion created by some left-wing writers between the doctrine of equality and the doctrine of Christian love. The command to love your neighbor is not a command either to consider your neighbor your equal, or yourself his equal; perhaps the purest example of great love without equality is the love between parent and child. In fact the equality doctrine as a whole, except when surrounded by a plethora of qualifications, is so untenable that it falls to pieces at the slightest thoughtful examination.

FRANKFURTER closes his opinion with a quotation from Abraham Lincoln, to whom the Negro owes more than to any other man. I, too, would like to quote from Lincoln. At Charleston, Ill., in September 1858 in a debate with Douglas, Lincoln said:

"I am not, nor ever have been in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races; I am not nor ever have been in favor of making voters or jurors of Negroes, nor qualifying them to hold office ...I will say in addition to this that there is a physical

difference between the white and black races which I believe will ever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And in as much as they cannot so live, while they do remain together, there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I as much as any other man am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race."

The extent to which Lincoln would have modified these views today, or may have modified them before his death, is a moot question, but it is clear on its face that he would not have been in sympathy with the Supreme Court's position on desegregation. Many historians have felt that when Lincoln died the South lost the best friend it had. This also may be moot, but again it seems clear that for 94 years - from the horrors of Reconstruction through the Supreme Court's desegregation decision - the North has been trying to force the black man down the white Southerner's throat, and it is a miracle that relations between the races in the South have progressed as well as they have.

PERHAPS the most discouraging spectacle is the spectacle of Northern newspapers dwelling with pleasure upon the predicament of the Southern parent who is forced to choose between desegregation and no school at all for his child. It does not seem to occur to these papers that this is the cruelest sort of blackmail; that the North is virtually putting a pistol at the head of the Southern parent in a gesture which every Northerner must contemplate with shame.

Indeed, there now seems little doubt that the court's recent decision has set back the cause of the Negro in the South by a generation. He may force his way into white schools, but he will not force his way into white hearts nor earn the respect he seeks. What evolution was slowly and wisely achieving, revolution has now arrested, and the trail of bitterness will lead far.

Sincerely yours,

Signe Carleton Putnam

January 21, 1959

124- A 4
School Segregation
Conv
Y

Respectfully referred for the
attention of Mr. Morrow.

WILTON B. PERSONS
The Assistant to the President

The following Telegrams to the President are Pro Segregation *school deseg*
in the State of Virginia: (See copy of Telegram
attached)

3/1/59
SHUTE, Mr. and Mrs. Irvin G., 3310 N. Vernon St., Arlington,
Va., 1/20/59.

// YOUNG, Victoria, Arlington, Va., 1/20/59.

MATTHEWS, Mr. and Mrs. James J., 3601 N. Peary St.,
Arlington, Va., 1/20/59.

H/er/hc

1970 JUN 20 PM 11 27

file

WAO72 PD

TDAX ARLINGTON VIR JAN 20 1044PME

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

YOU TALK STATES RIGHTS AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY, PLEASE
PRACTICE IT. THE MAJORITY WANTS SEGREGATION IN VIRGINIA

VICTORIA YOUNG.

③

G.F.

124 11 1
James C. B.

RECEIVED
FEB - 7 1959
GENERAL FILES

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Our church appeals to you concerning Civil Liberties, States' Rights and Racial Problems as follows:

WHEREAS, we believe that Christianity is the basic moral support of our nation, and

WHEREAS, we believe an organized conspiracy is being waged by the National Council of Churches and the World Council of Churches to overthrow traditional Americanism and the faith of our fathers, even to the destruction of the Constitution of the United States, and

WHEREAS, we believe the philosophy that these religious organizations are advocating is subversive in nature and agitating strife and hate, rather than Christian love, as they agitate for racial integration, and

WHEREAS, for 3,500 years, prior to this century, neither Judaism nor historical Christianity has ever held that integration of the races in social and religious life was necessary to obey God or comply with the teachings of Christ,

THEREFORE, be it known that we, the _____ church have approved the accompanying petition and pray that you may take special notice that we are not represented by either the National or World Council of Churches, nor do we believe they actually represent the majority of the Protestant voice today in their expressions concerning the racial problem. We also pray you to use your influence in every way possible to help maintain the historic American principles of individual liberty, free enterprise, and States' Rights.

Rev Leslie Tomberlin
Pastor

Jerome P.O. Bot 742
City

Idaho
State

Bible Baptist Church
136 2nd Ave East
Jerome, Idaho

A PETITION TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

We, the undersigned citizens, wish to present our views as follows concerning civil liberties, states' rights and racial problems.

We love our country and her historic heritage, but we are alarmed at apparent trends toward total loss of individual liberties, civil liberties, states' rights, and racial understanding. We fear that our heritage of democracy may now be in peril of subversion to a communist state.

We believe that the Supreme Court's persistent decisions favoring organizations and accused persons in our country who promote sabotage philosophies against our historic principles of social and religious life may soon lead to tyrannical dictatorship.

We believe the Supreme Court's actions in recent months and years, concerning racial problems, have been influenced by the NAACP to the point of a perversion of the original intent of our constitution and disrespect for previous legal opinions, so that the Court has, in effect, usurped law-making powers instead of exercising interpreting rights in keeping with its constitutional intent.

We appeal to you as PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES to use your powers in every way honorable to curb tendencies toward socialism in civic affairs and racial amalgamation in moral affairs and execution of Supreme Court opinions that are contradictory to historic legal opinions of the Court on matters of racial relations and civil liberties in the past, and to give the people of the several states the right to express their desires on the subject of forced integration in the public schools by means of a national referendum.

We also pray that you may be appraised that prior to this century neither Judaism nor Christianity (for 3,500 years) has ever taught that racial integration was necessary to obey the commands of God or follow the teachings of Christ. We consider pressure efforts of the National and World Council of Churches and their claims to represent the majority opinion of Protestantism in agitating for racial integration to be in moral error and false. To their agitations toward a revolution of historic Christianity's position on racial matters, we pray that you may turn a deaf ear and use your positive influence to maintain our Christian heritage of liberty and honorable racial respect under which our nation has been so gloriously prospered.

NAME	ADDRESS	DENOMINATION
<u>Flord Peterson</u>	<u>R. J. Randall</u>	<u>Bible Baptist</u>
<u>Mrs. Grace Myers</u>	<u>Rt 2 Jerome Idaho</u>	<u>" " "</u>
<u>Ethel Bennett</u>	<u>Jerome Idaho</u>	<u>" " "</u>
<u>Stevell Oeller</u>	<u>Jerome Idaho</u>	<u>" " "</u>
<u>Mrs. Leola Blatten</u>	<u>Randall Id</u>	<u>" " "</u>
<u>Mrs. Jean Kirk</u>	<u>Rt 2, Jerome, Idaho</u>	<u>" " "</u>
<u>Mrs. Elmer Baird</u>	<u>" " "</u>	<u>" " "</u>
<u>Mrs. H. H. Harrison</u>	<u>" " "</u>	<u>" " "</u>
<u>Mrs. C. D. York</u>	<u>Jerome Idaho 425-13</u>	<u>" " "</u>

NAME

ADDRESS

DENOMINATION

Le & Mable
K. S. Cook
J. J. ...

1205 E. 10th
408 E. 5th Ave
316 ...

Bible Baptist
Bible Baptist
Bible Baptist

Mrs. ...
Mr. & Mrs. ...

21 ...
408 E. 5th Ave

Bible Baptist
Bible Baptist

Eleni McDonald
B. J. ...

577 E. Ave B
312 ...

Bible Baptist
Bible Baptist

Edna E. ...
Mary ...

743 ...
509 10th Ave E

Bible Baptist
Bible Baptist

Howard ...
Mrs. ...

R. 2
R. 2

Bible Baptist
Bible Baptist

W. ...
L. ...

R. 3
464 E. 3rd, ...

Bible Baptist
Bible Baptist

Mrs. I. F. Tomberlin
Mrs. Kenneth ...
Con. Benegas

464 W. 7th
No. Lincoln

Bible Baptist
Bible Baptist

57-2

G.F.

124 124

RECEIVED
FEB - 7
CENTRAL

February 6, 1959

Dear Mr. Dupuy:

I have been asked to acknowledge receipt of the resolution sent to the President from the East Feliciana Parish School Board.

The contents of the resolution have been noted, and your interest in submitting it is appreciated.

Sincerely,

E. Frederic Morrow
Administrative Officer
Special Projects Group

Mr. P. H. Dupuy
Superintendent
East Feliciana Parish School Board
Clinton, Louisiana

pk/alb

EAST FELICIANA PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

CLINTON, LOUISIANA
January 30, 1959

To: The President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, the Senators and Representatives from Louisiana, the Governor of Louisiana, Members of the State Board of Education, the State School Boards Association, Presidents and Superintendents of all School Boards in Louisiana, and the Press:

The East Feliciana Parish School Board adopted the enclosed resolution at a special meeting held on January 27, 1959, and directed that a copy be sent to you. We request that you make every effort to carry out the terms of the resolution, and appreciate your cooperation.

Yours respectfully,

P. H. Dupuy
SUPERINTENDENT

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the East Feliciana Parish School Board under date of January 27, 1959, adopted a resolution which concluded that the Board accept the mandate from the Legislature of Louisiana and as an agency of the State pledge its full support to continue the operation of East Feliciana Parish Schools in accord with its established policy of segregating white and negro children, and maintaining separate schools, taught by teachers of the respective races, and with equal, modern and proper educational facilities in fact for the children of all races.

WHEREAS, we recognize that serious conditions exist in various states in the South arising out of interference by the Federal Government in the operation of public schools, a right traditionally and constitutionally vested in the states.

WHEREAS, we believe that the Senators and Representatives from the State of Louisiana and from the other states should be as alert and forceful as possible in the Congress of the United States in preserving public education as a function of the state, and further that party affiliation and seniority on Congressional Committees should not outweigh their consideration, action and presentation of issues that are fundamental to the continuation of States Rights and Public Education in the schools of the nation.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That we call upon the Senators and Representatives of Louisiana to encourage, to initiate, and to stand with senators and representatives from other states, irrespective of party platform and party affiliation, in adopting Legislation on a national level as follows:

1. That will curb the power of the Supreme Court of the United States.
2. Reinstate States Rights.
3. Preserve to the individual states the right inherent since the founding of this country to operate a system of public education free from intervention and interference by the Federal Government.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Vice-President of the United States, the Senators and Representatives from Louisiana, the Governor of Louisiana, Members of the State Board of Education, the State School Boards Association, Presidents and Superintendents of all School Boards in Louisiana, and the Press.

3

G.F.

RECEIVED
FEB - 7 1959
CENTRAL FILES

February 6, 1959

Dear Mr. Bateman:

I have been asked to acknowledge receipt of the resolution sent to the President from the Concordia Parish School Board.

The contents of the resolution have been noted, and your interest in submitting it is appreciated.

Sincerely,

E. Frederic Morrow
Administrative Officer
Special Projects Group

Mr. H. A. Bateman
Superintendent
Concordia Parish School Board
Vidalia, Louisiana

pk/alb

RECEIVED
FEB - 1 1959
RECEIVED

RECEIVED
FEB - 1 1959
RECEIVED

RECEIVED
FEB - 1 1959
RECEIVED

RECEIVED
FEB - 1 1959
RECEIVED

RECEIVED
FEB - 1 1959
RECEIVED

RECEIVED
FEB - 1 1959
RECEIVED

RECEIVED
FEB - 1 1959
RECEIVED

RECEIVED
FEB - 1 1959
RECEIVED

11 2 1

Adm.
2/6/59
ak

Concordia Parish School Board
Vidalia, Louisiana

January 26, 1959

To: The President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, the Senators and Representatives from Louisiana, the Governor of Louisiana, Members of the State Board of Education, the State School Boards Association, Presidents and Superintendents of all School Boards in Louisiana, and the Press:

The Concordia Parish School Board adopted the enclosed resolution at a regular meeting held on January 7, 1959, and directed that a copy be sent to you.

Yours very respectfully,

H. A. Bateman,
Supt.-Sec.-Treasurer

A RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the Concordia Parish School Board desires to accept the mandate from the Legislature of Louisiana and as an agency of the State pledge its full support to continue the operation of Concordia Parish Schools in accord with its established policy of segregating white and negro children, and maintaining separate schools, taught by teachers of the respective races, and with equal, modern and proper educational facilities in fact for the children of all races.

WHEREAS, we recognize that serious conditions exist in various states in the South arising out of interference by the Federal Government in the operation of public schools, a right traditionally and constitutionally vested in the states.

WHEREAS, we believe that the Senators and Representatives from the State of Louisiana and from the other states should be as alert and forceful as possible in the Congress of the United States in preserving public education as a function of the state, and further that party affiliation and seniority on Congressional Committees should not outweigh their consideration, action and presentation of issues that are fundamental to the continuation of States Rights and Public Education in the schools of the nation.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That we call upon the Senators and Representatives of Louisiana to encourage, to initiate, and to stand with senators and representatives of other states, irrespective of party platform and party affiliation, in adopting Legislation on a national level as follows:

1. That will curb the power of the Supreme Court of the United States
2. Reinstate States Rights
3. Preserve to the individual states the right inherent since the founding of this country to operate a system of public education free from intervention and interference by the Federal Government.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, THAT a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, the Senators and Representatives from Louisiana, the Governor of Louisiana, Members of the State Board of Education, the State School Boards Association, Presidents and Superintendents of all School Boards in Louisiana, and the Press.

Adopted this 7th day of January, 1959.

/s/ H. A. Bateman
H. A. Bateman, Secretary

/s/ W. D. Wactor
W. D. Wactor, President

G.F.

RECEIVED
FEB 19 1959
GENERAL FILES

February 9, 1959

Dear Mark:

I'm sorry I haven't replied earlier to your letter of January nineteenth -- but I know you still remember just how hectic things can be here.

The President did not write personally to Mr. Putnam. However, his letter was acknowledged by Gerald Morgan who was Special Counsel to the President.

Abbott forwarded the clipping you sent of Mr. Meier's story about the President's message from the Atlas -- Many thanks.

All my best.

Sincerely,

James C. Hagerty
Press Secretary
to the President

Mr. Mark B. Lewis
Public Affairs Officer
The Foreign Service
of the United States of America
P. O. Box 8168, Causeway
Salisbury, South Rhodesia



U. S. INFORMATION SERVICE

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OFFICIAL/INFORMAL
OFFICIAL USE ONLY

P.O. Box 8168, Causeway,
Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.

January 19, 1959.

Dear Jim:

The attached is a local press reproduction of a letter to the President from Mr. Carleton Putnam. Has the President replied to the Putnam letter or are there any plans for replying to it? Needless to say, the Putnam letter, as it stands, is not helpful to us here.

Many thanks for the letter to Mr. Jaffa who did the stamp portrait of The President.

Kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Mark

Mark B. Lewis
Public Affairs Officer

The Honorable
James C. Hagerty,
Press Secretary to The President,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Sunday Mail
Jan. 18, '59

CARLETON PUTNAM, WHO WROTE THE FOLLOWING LETTER TO PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, IS A MEMBER OF THE FAMOUS NEW ENGLAND PUTNAM FAMILY, A NATIVE OF NEW YORK CITY, A GRADUATE OF PRINCETON AND COLUMBIA, AND A TOP AIRLINES EXECUTIVE. HE RECENTLY PUBLISHED A WIDELY-PRAISED BIOGRAPHY OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Negro's Cause Set Back A Generation

A FEW days ago I was reading over Justice Frankfurter's opinion in the recent Little Rock case. Three sentences in it tempt me to write you this letter.

I am a Northerner, but I have spent a large part of my life as a business executive in the South. I have a law degree, but I am now engaged in historical writing. From this observation post I risk the presumption of a comment.

The sentences I wish to examine are these: "Local customs, however hardened by time, are not decreed in Heaven. Habits and feelings they engender may be counteracted and moderated. Experience attests that such local habits and feelings will yield, gradually though this be, to law and education."

It is not my purpose to dispute the point with which the greater part of Frankfurter's opinion is concerned. The law must be obeyed.

But I think the original desegregation decision was wrong, that it ought to be reversed, and that meanwhile every legal means should be found, not to disobey it, but to avoid it. Failing this, the situation should be corrected by constitutional amendment.

I cannot agree that this is a matter involving "a few states," as Frankfurter suggests. The picture in reality is of a court, by one

78 years. One may change the terms of the problem by mixed breeding, but if ever there was a matter that ought to be left to local option, it would seem to be the decision as to when the mixture has produced an acceptable amalgam in the schools.

And I see no reason for penalising a locality that does not choose to mix.

Throughout this controversy there has been frequent mention of the equality of man as a broad social objective. No proposition in recent years has been clouded by more loose thinking.

n
e
a
g
s
.
l
e
s
y
e
d

e
1
d
it
h
e
7.
r
e
e
h
s
-
3
;
;

Negro's Cause Set Back A Generation

A FEW days ago I was reading over Justice Frankfurter's opinion in the recent Little Rock case. Three sentences in it tempt me to write you this letter.

I am a Northerner, but I have spent a large part of my life as a business executive in the South. I have a law degree, but I am now engaged in historical writing. From this observation post I risk the presumption of a comment.

The sentences I wish to examine are these: "Local customs, however hardened by time, are not decreed in Heaven. Habits and feelings they engender may be counteracted and moderated. Experience attests that such local habits and feelings will yield, gradually though this be, to law and education."

It is not my purpose to dispute the point with which the greater part of Frankfurter's opinion is concerned. The law must be obeyed.

But I think the original desegregation decision was wrong, that it ought to be reversed, and that meanwhile every legal means should be found, not to disobey it, but to avoid it. Failing this, the situation should be corrected by constitutional amendment.

I cannot agree that this is a matter involving "a few states," as Frankfurter suggests. The picture in reality is of a court, by one sudden edict, forcing upon the entire South a view, and a way of life, with which the great majority of the population are in complete disagreement.

Although not from the legal, in fact from the practical, standpoint the North, which does not have the problem, is presuming to tell the South, which does have the problem, what to do.

Arrogance

TO me there is a frightening arrogance in this performance. Neither the North, nor the court, has any holy mandate inherent in the trend of the times, or the progress of liberalism, to reform society in the South.

In the matter of schools, rights to equal education are inseparably bound up with rights to freedom of association and, in the South at least, may require that both be considered simultaneously. (In using the word "association" here, I mean the right to associate with whom you please.)

Moreover, am I not correct in my recollection that it was the social stigma of segregation and its effect upon the Negro's "mind and heart," to which the court objected as much as to any other, and thus that the court, in forcing the black man's right to equal education, was actually determined to violate the white man's right to freedom of association?

Comparison

ANY man with two eyes in his head can observe a Negro settlement in the Congo, can study the pure-blooded African in his native habitat as he exists when left on his own resources, can compare this settlement with London or Paris, and can draw his own conclusions regarding relative levels of character and intelligence.

Finally, he can inquire as to the number of pure-blooded blacks who have made contributions to great literature or engineering or medicine or philosophy or abstract science.

Nor is there any validity to the argument that the Negro "hasn't been given a chance."

We were all in caves or trees originally. The progress which the pure-blooded black has made when left to himself, with a minimum of white help or hindrance, genetically or otherwise, can be measured today in the Congo.

One does not telescope three or four thousand years into

78 years. One may change the terms of the problem by mixed breeding, but if ever there was a matter that ought to be left to local option, it would seem to be the decision as to when the mixture has produced an acceptable amalgam in the schools.

And I see no reason for penalising a locality that does not choose to mix.

Throughout this controversy there has been frequent mention of the equality of man as a broad social objective. No proposition in recent years has been clouded by more loose thinking.

Not many of us would care to enter a poetry contest with Keats, nor play chess with the national champion.

When we see the doctrine of equality contradicted everywhere around us in fact, it remains a mystery why so many of us continue to give it lip service in theory, and why we tolerate the vicious notion that status in any field need not be earned.

Quotation

FRANKFURTER closes his opinion with a quotation from Abraham Lincoln, to whom the Negro owes more than to any other man. I, too, would like to quote from Lincoln. At Charleston, Illinois, in September 1858 in a debate with Douglas, Lincoln said:

"I am not, nor ever have been, in favour of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races; I am not nor ever have been in favour of making voters or jurors of Negroes, nor qualifying them to hold office . . ."

"I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will ever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality."

"And in as much as they cannot so live, while they do remain together, there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I as much as any other man am in favour of having superior position assigned to the white race."

Best Friend

MANY historians have felt that when Lincoln died, the South lost the best friend it had.

This also may not be moot, but again it seems clear that for 94 years—from the horrors of Reconstruction through the Supreme Court's desegregation decision—the North has been trying to force the black man down in the white Southerner's throat, and it is a miracle that relations between the races in the South have progressed as well as they have.

Indeed, there now seems little doubt that the court's recent decision has set back the cause of the Negro in the South by a generation. He may force his way into white schools, but he will not force his way into white hearts nor earn the respect he seeks.

WHAT EVOLUTION WAS SLOWLY AND WISELY ACHIEVING, REVOLUTION HAS NOW ARRESTED, AND THE TRAIL OF BITTERNESS WILL LEAD FAR.



U. S. INFORMATION SERVICE

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OFFICIAL/INFORMAL
UNCLASSIFIED

P.O. Box 8168, Causeway,
Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.

January 7, 1959.

Dear Abbott:

Could you give Jim Hagerty a look at
the attached and then pass them up to IPS.

The piece, "Hagerty hinted to Salisbury
writer: Satellite to speak message," was written
by local editor Rhys Meier who visited Jim last May
while on a Specialist grant.

The Rhodesia Herald's "Ike Speaks from
Outer Space," was plastered all over this town and
is one of those things it's nice to save for one's
kids, as I'd planned to do, but I'll get another.

Darragh joins me in best wishes to you
during the New Year.

Warmest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Mark B. Lewis
Public Affairs Officer

Mr. Abbott Washburn, XGF 2: 1
Deputy Director,
U.S. Information Agency,
1776 Pennsylvania Ave.,
Washington 25, D.C.

Hagerty hinted to Salisbury writer: Satellite to speak message

THE SCENE was James Hagerty's office in the White House at Washington on May 8. The Press Secretary, as familiar a figure to Americans as the President himself, had just finished dealing with one of his Press conferences.

As an official visitor to the States (writes a colleague) I had been allowed to attend — but not until a thorough scrutiny of my credentials had been made by the ever-present security officer.

Then, as the reporters trooped out, I stayed behind to have a private word with this stocky man so often in the news. Grim-mouthed and wearing typical rimless American spectacles, he talked to me about his job.

Satellites

And it led us, of all things, to a discussion of satellites—as they would affect his job and the job of succeeding Press Secretaries at the White House.

This is what I wrote in my diary afterwards:—

"James Hagerty said that with the advent first of radio and now of TV the function of the Press Secretary to the President had become more and more important.

"One TV correspondent, for instance, would serve an audience of 30,000,000 people or more in a continent-wide hook-up. Hagerty emphasised the importance of getting the President into the homes of the people.

'In my lifetime'

Then he went on — "Perhaps in my lifetime, so rapid is TV's progress, the present physical limitations of TV transmission will be removed. There will be global TV transmission as a result of relays from satellite stations we have put up into space.

"Think what that will mean. The President, or Queen Elizabeth, will have the world for an audience. The President, or the Queen, will be able to get a message into the homes of the people, not only in one country but in every country in the world.

"Think what that would mean in South America or in Asia."

Knew about it

That, Mr. Hagerty "knew something" is proved by what has happened since America launched its giant Atlas missile into orbit around the earth on Friday.

Perhaps, when I was talking to him at the White House in May, the President's message of peace in a broadcast from space was already being planned.

And the success of the President's experiment (as Hagerty said) opens for us the gateway to new fields for broadcasting with limitless possibilities.

GE

124-21

RECEIVED

February 12, 1959

Dear Mr. Thornton:

The President has asked me to acknowledge your memo of February fifth with enclosure of your letter of the same date to Chet Huntley.

The Administration is well aware of the difficulties that have arisen in connection with the sensitive issue of human rights. Your observations have been noted.

Sincerely,

E. Frederic Morrow
Administrative Officer
Special Projects Group

Mr. David A. Thornton
Post Office Box 63 X
Macon, Georgia

Irs

REALTORS
DEVELOPERS
INSURORS

Thornton
REALTY & INSURANCE
Company

THORNTON REALTY CO.
DAVID THORNTON LAND CO.
DAVID THORNTON DEVELOPMENTS, INC.
THORNWOOD, INC.

P. O. BOX 63, 538 FIRST STREET, MACON, GEORGIA

DATE: February 5, 1959

MEMO FROM: *Dave Thornton*

SUBJECT:

TO: President's Secretary

Dear Sir:

I am certain with the tremendous volume of mail which the President receives that he has little opportunity to read each letter, but please don't send a "The President appreciates your comments and views" letter with mimeographed speech relating to the subject attached.

Sincerely,

David W. Thornton
David W. Thornton



DWT:mr
encl.

David W. Thornton, President
David L. Lee, Vice-Pres.



REALTORS
DEVELOPERS
INSURORS

COPY

Thornton
REALTY & INSURANCE
Company

THORNTON REALTY CO.
DAVID THORNTON LAND CO.
DAVID THORNTON DEVELOPMENTS, INC.
THORNWOOD, INC.

P. O. BOX 63, 538 FIRST STREET, MACON, GEORGIA

February 5, 1959

Mr. Chet Huntley
N. B. C. News
New York City

Dear Mr. Huntley:

It was with a great deal of interest that I watched your Outlook Program, "The Second Agony of Atlanta" on February 1st. You should be complimented on a factual documentary lacking in an apparent effort toward slanting or selling of a point of view.

It was your critique which was most impressive. It was, unfortunately, out of proportion in brevity to profoundness.

I would not be so presumptuous as to consider that I can add anything to this subject in the form of original thinking, nor will I claim to be objective. Someone has said that one cannot be objective when he is emotionally involved. Consequently, objectivity seems to be out in that we are ALL now emotionally involved.

Regardless of one's views as to the legal, moral, religious, or social aspects involved, what we are dealing with at this moment is a political issue — nothing more, nothing less. That which is politically popular and expedient for Senators Javits and Douglas to proclaim, the very reverse is heralded politically in the South. The hypocrisy of the Javits' and the Douglas' has resurrected sectionalism and wrought more ill feeling than the John Kaspers and the Ku Klux Klan combined. These gentlemen would do well to lower their voices, quit looking Southward and check their own back yards.

The white voter in the North appears to overwhelmingly endorse integration. But does he? With the Northern politicians vying for the minority vote, Mr. Northern white Voter has no chance to express himself on this issue at the ballot box. The result is that we are rapidly nearing an impasse aggravated by a lack of responsible leadership. A lack apparent on both sides, I must admit.



David W. Thornton, President
David L. Lee, Vice-Pres.



Mr. Chet Huntley

-2-

February 5, 1959

One of the most frightening aspects of this dilemma is that what was purportedly a Supreme Court ruling against legal segregation has now evolved into forced or compulsory integration.

If our Constitution guarantees freedom of choice, would not freedom of rejection naturally follow? In other words, if we are to guarantee freedom of choice to one group, EITHER GROUP, without freedom of rejection, and that freedom must be backed up by court order or force, then are we not denying to the other group the very thing we seek to guarantee? What manner of society dictates with whom one will associate without regard to preference?

The mass media of dissemination of news in this country - namely network radio and television - must bear a large share of the responsibility for widening the breach by dramatizing and sensationalizing the tensions out of proportion to their true significance. I think I interpreted an inference toward this conclusion in your summary. And what has suddenly quieted the voice of our liberal Northern press which has championed the cause of non-conformity?

We of the South are indeed weary and angry over being called demagogues, hate-mongers, bomb-throwers, race-baiters, treasonists, extremists, and the like. Our children hear such charges aired on radio and television so we must either plead guilty, which most of us are not, or we must defend our position. The result is an entire new generation of NBC and CBS trained segregationists. I would have preferred that mine had decided for themselves which position was right.

The charge of "hate" seems to be injected into every discussion of this crisis. Can one not have a preference without hating? We think so. The Negro seems to have developed more hatred toward the white man than vice versa.

Many say we have lost, meaning the South. "WE" have lost - all of us - white, black, North, South, East and West for irreparable damage has already been done.

If indeed the Federal government is dedicated to the proposition that might makes right, then it has won its point hands down, but the price of this "victory" is higher than can now be assessed by any yardstick.

In other words, if the system of segregation is inherently evil, then the prescribed "cure" of "all deliberate speed" is three times as evil.

The U. S. government recently negotiated a cease fire with the Communists over Quemoy. Could she not do the same for her own? A solution - not an unworkable ultimatum - would appear to be the prime objective of the day.

David Lawrence has proposed a solution. He advocates a Constitutional

Mr. Chet Huntley

-3-

February 5, 1959

amendment whereby the parents would have the freedom of choosing
segregated or integrated schools - or would this be un-Democratic?

Yours very truly,

David W. Thornton

DWT:mr

CC: ✓President Dwight D. Eisenhower
Vice-President Richard Nixon
Chief Justice Earl Warren
Justice Hugo Black
Dr. Clayton C. Powell

G.F.

124-111

124-111

February 3, 1959

RECORDED
FEB 12 1959
CENTRAL FILES

Dear Mr. Peebles:

The President has asked me to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of January twenty-seventh.

Your interest in bringing the two men you mention to the White House is appreciated. The matter of White House conferences on the sensitive issue of human rights is one that is under consideration. Please be assured that your offer of assistance will be placed on record.

Sincerely,

E. Frederic Morrow
Administrative Officer
Special Projects Group


Mr. ^{*}W. S. Peebles, Jr.
Lawrenceville
Virginia

Irs

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 29, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR: Fred Morrow

FROM: Tom Stephens 

For handling by you.

LAWRENCEVILLE, VA
BLACKSTONE, VA
SOUTH HILL, VA
EMPORIA, VA

BRODNAX, VA.
VICTORIA, VA.
CLARKSVILLE, VA
MCKENNEY, VA

BOYKINS, VA.
WAKEFIELD, VA
WAVERLY, VA.
ROXBORO, N. C.

FRANKLIN, VA.
GREER, S. C.
CAPE CHARLES, VA.
KENBRIDGE, VA.

SPRUCE PINE, N. C.
OXFORD, N. C.
RICH SQUARE, N. C.
MURFREESBORO, N. C.

W. S. PEEBLES & CO.

C. W. PEEBLES
PRES & TREAS

W. S. PEEBLES, JR
VICE-PRES

C. W. PEEBLES, JR
SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE
JAN 28 2 10 PM '59
Peebles Quality
RECEIVED
LAWRENCEVILLE, VIRGINIA

January 27, 1959

President Dwight D. Eisenhower
White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

For twenty years the writer has served on the Brunswick County School Board and also served for approximately sixteen years on the Board of Trustees of a negro college here in Lawrenceville, the St. Paul's College.

For several years now the ^xcommunity, both white and negro have been under considerable strain due to race relations brought about by the integration ruling of the United States Supreme Court.

My entire life with the exception of the years spent in college in a midwestern university has been spent in the south and I can truthfully say I have always had the high regard for the negro race and have always gotten along with them, however, it is my humble opinion that the north does not understand the race relations in the south anymore than the United States understands Russia or Russia understands the United States.

In Lawrenceville there are two men who have lived here about ten years, one who grew up and spent all of his younger years in Pennsylvania. Another who grew up and spent all of his younger life in Connecticut. I am wondering if it would be possible for me to bring these two men to Washington and let the three of us have ten minutes of your time to try to explain this feeling and situation to you. These two men, both being northerners and having spent more time in the north than in the south could possibly give you a viewpoint you have not yet had.

If this meeting could be arranged you may be sure we will come to Washington at your convenience.

Sincerely yours,



W. S. Peebles, Jr.

WSPjr/ash

*184 A - 2000000
7-1-59*

C.F.

February 25, 1959

Dear Mr. Harris:

This will acknowledge on behalf of the President and General Persons your letter of February fifteenth concerning the 1954 Supreme Court decision about segregation in public schools. Your interest in writing is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Gerald D. Morgan
The Deputy Assistant to the President

Mr. S. C. Harris
525 Jackson Hill
Houston, Texas

ARD

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Honorable Wilton D. Persons,
Assistant to the President of the U.S.A.,
White House,
Washington, D.C.

Houston, Texas.
February 15, 1959.

Dear Mr. Persons:

It is said that in order to get thru to the President one has to channel thru his very capable Assistants. I therefore am transmitting thru yourself, and it is my hope that you will accelerate the progress of this communication to its destination. As our President daily has to meet responsibilities that demand the 100% support and co-operation of all of our people, and my comments being representative of rank and file of a great mass of our peoples, I feel that they would be of interest to our President. I therefore respectfully address -

Mr. President:

The writer is much concerned in the situation that we find ourselves in today as concerns the '54 school decision pronounced by the Supreme Court. Relief to this situation must be had before a bad situation becomes worse. While the writer is not an Attorney, but a layman, I am fully conscious of public attitude, as well as my own, which has been enlightened by much reading and observance. Whether you will agree with my convictions may not be as important as your acceptance of the logic of such. I wish to present my reasoning to that end.

- 1-The Supreme Court in their '54 school decision declare that in their opinion segregation by race is now illegal, but it is not explained why it had heretofore been legal all the ways back to Pilgrim Days, and how this change could result when there was an absence of the amendatory process to the Constitution, which the Constitution prescribes as the way for the Constitution to change.
- 2-Under our Constitution the Supreme Court is precluded from legislating.
- 3-Under our Constitution the Supreme Court is restricted solely to that of interpreting the INTENT of Congressional enacted law. When they say that the Congress INTENDED to outlaw segregation when enacting the 14th. amendment, cannot be supported by the facts, for at the time of enactment of this amendment segregation prevailed at the time in the midst of Congress in the D.C. and was not then or since disturbed by Congress. Now if Congress had such INTENT would it not have been revealed by Congress? Furthermore, at the time of legislating this particular amendment the carpet bag government of South Carolina did in fact propose that the amendment provide for the outlawing of segregation, but this was REJECTED by the Congress. Can any pronouncement ascribing INTENT to this enacted amendment be justified or accepted by the people?
- 4-To say that any pronouncement made by this Court, legal or illegal, should be accepted by the public, solely by reason of having been made by such a body and that body is infallible, cannot be justified, for if it could they or another like body might well make any other declaration that they would deem to make, such as black is no longer black but is red. They were reversed in the Tidesland Act to mention but one, and should be similarly dealt with in the school field.
- 5-If it is felt that our Constitution should be made specific to outlaw segregation, let the effort to do so be done in an honest and legitimate way, by legislation- a Constitutional amendment if this is the objective desired.
- 6-Even prior to legislation have the public conditioned for acceptance of such a law by first having our Churches desegregated. Our Churches are presently segregated and have been since Pilgrim Days, 100% in our South and 95% in other areas. Our Churches advocate and preach segregation of the races, as they do elective and selective associations. They advocate Church attendance to provide one fellowship and association with others similar, and frown upon undesirable associations of any kind whatsoever. It is the Churches that have made possible the

(reverse)

facilities to preserve segregation in the private schools at Little Rock. Dr. Crisler, Pastor of the largest Baptist Church in the World, the 1st. Baptist of Dallas advocates and preaches segregation worldwide.

- 7-As there is no legal justification for the Supreme Court '54 school pronouncement, neither is there on "religious, moral and right thing to do" grounds, as some do say. Our religious course is charted by our Churches, and they are segregated.
- 8-In view of the illegality of the decision, and without justification in any other respect, it was thought that you in your Executive capacity would do as did a former President who remarked "The decision was made by the Chief Justice, so let the Chief Justice enforce his decision", and it was never enforced.
- 9-The attitude of the people toward this illegal decision can be expressed by a conversation of a half dozen of us last night. It was stated that the Court in the Little Rock case had gone beyond that case to embrace a supposedly foolproof guarantee that their edict could be forced upon the people, even to the point of dictating associates. Only integrated schools could be maintained by the State, and it was unlawful to maintain segregated ones, and also unlawful for the State to give money to the parent for the son to attend a school of his choice, if his choice was a segregated school. It was stated that it seemed to be narrowing down to where Local School Boards, who administer, would have to pay the price of jail sentence for refusal to admit negroes, and the jailed would continue refusal. When enough of these School Boards were jailed public opinion would be so aroused as to do something to correct the situation. It was stated, however, that maybe these School Boards would not want to go along with a jail sentence, and in that case public schools would have to be abandoned. It was then stated if public schools were so interfered with the people would have to cease payment of taxes into the Federal treasury, as such sums would need to be kept at home to provide for other schools. Some stated that to cease paying Federal Taxes and furnishing boys for the draft would invite martial law. The reply was that martial law would not be worse than submitting to Court orders, and personnel necessary to police all the States would leave none to man the overseas bases, let alone defense and combat the Soviet. So it was agreed that martial law or concentration camp would be welcome to permitting this Court to get away with their edict.
- 10-It is observed that due to the illegality of this '54 school decision this Court has been condemned by the American Bar Assn., the National Assn. of State Chief Justices, and vast majority of Federal Judges both sitting and retired. Also, that there has been presented to the Congress a 1,500' petition to impeach the Court by a California group. I consider their greatest offense to be that of bringing upon the Court disrepute and infamy and loss of respect. It seems to me that they have attempted to capitalize on public respect, merited by their predecessors, to usurp power to impose a thing that they personally desire. And despite the known attitude of the people in a democracy having rule of-for-and BY the PEOPLE, as the Virginia and Arkansas elections, they persist in substituting their desires in the matter in lieu of that of the concerned people. Were this to prevail we would no longer be a democracy. I liken their attempt to seize upon the public respect had for the Court to secure own desires, the same as the Minister who seizes upon respect had for our Churches and Pulpit to now advocate to his congregation that they sin. Now I'm sure no one would advocate compliance to sin, merely because this pseudo Minister advocated and prescribed it.
- 11-If this race association ever becomes an accomplished fact in the South it will be the result of the voluntary willingness of the majority white people to enter into it. It cannot be brought about by force, coercion, cajoling, urging, or pleading, and so far the effort has been entirely one of forcing it and instead of achieving the objective sought, the reverse can only result, and actually has. If 98% of the negroes are dependent on the white people for their very livelihood, which they are, then neither they nor their well wisher are in position to visit a stitution on the white that is not wanted by these same white. It is as simple as that.

12-So long as 85% of the negroes live in our South, it is a South's problem, and not a National one. It can become a National problem only when these negroes are pro-rate distributed in the 49. In the South they are provided for, even they they do not defray 1/100th. of the expense of benefits given to them. The negro is denied no rights simply by his attending his school in a building separate to that of the white, where he studies the same text book, the same curriculum, having equally prepared and paid teachers. The ideas as expressed by the Court that were the negro permitted white association, the superior qualities of the white would rub off on this negro to make him equal to the white, is completely absurd. It just couldn't happen.

13-As the negro is denied no rights in his schooling merely by attending a school of his kind, one has to look further to ascertain what all the commotion is about then. It is my opinion that the negro's education is secondary to the proposition of what and how he will use his education once he gets it. In the South there are traditions and customs that bar a negro to but limited occupations. He cannot practice law, medicine, or dentistry, if his patients and clients are to be confined solely to other negroes. This is true because these services are obtained by the negro from Welfare and Charity Wards of Hospitals. Also even negro would not want him for lawyer, for fear of prejudicing the Jury. He cannot do direct sales, for the custom is to come to back door and not front. So it is on and on as to other occupations. So it is proposed that were a negro permitted to attend school from the 1st. grade to the very last one, association with white would be an accomplished fact, and there would be a conditioning of the white to where the negro could go on from there to fill all the occupations presently denied him. But this wouldn't work either. The last time I read of relationship of negro Physician and white lady patient, the negro was hung to a telephone pole.

Now this conditioning toward achieving association is to make of our children the guinea pig. If we elders would not undergo such association, does anybody think we would require our children to submit to it? At what price could and would accrue to our children? There would be a deterioration of character, that we had up to that point tried so hard to develop. Our children would be thrown into association with the offsprings of 75% and more common law marriages, who could not have had the environment and home life as had our children. There would be introduced to our children vulgarity, profanity, obscenity, sex promiscuity, lying, cheating, stealing, and other crime, lack of incentive, lack of ambition, and from a race diseased inherently. Just unthinkable! Juvenile Delinquency being what it is today, would be many times moreso around the corner.

14-It seems unthinkable and unrealistic to me to have our country divided over this unnecessary matter, when 100% unity is necessary to defense and combat Communism, and that these usurping characters could have injected it into the normal tranquility of our country, merits correction and fast. Support should be lent to the 1,500' impeachment petition now before the Congress. We can operate well enough in the absence of such a Court, and they would be surprised at the ease that this could be done. Support should be lent then to the passage of a Constitutional Amendment providing for the equal geographic partition of the countries into 9 parts, and calling for the election of Justices, with the candidates possessing no less than 5 years Jurist experience in a competent Court. Term of office parallel that of the President or 5 years. Now unless such action is had the school situation, plus human relations, is going to become worse before they improve, if indeed they ever improve. The public school is fast approaching to where they will cease and be abandoned. For under no circumstances will our South subject our children to an association with the negro race. It is possible that the latter race in a thousand years may have improved itself to merit white association, but this remains for the future to determine. Being as familiar as I am with the situation I doubt it ever occurring, and any effort in that direction, simply creates dissatisfaction

(reverse)

15-I have stated above that inasmuch as the vast majority of negroes live in the South, it is a problem for the South alone, and not a National one. If there be those of other areas that wish to coddle the negro, give him Welfare, and otherwise provide for him, that is their privilege, and there is no restriction on the negro traveling to those areas. He can do so without sacrifice, for not 2% own their homes or an investment that require their continuance in the South, and certainly we wish them bon voyage. Strangely the negro loves the South and conditions that he is accustomed to. All the agitation originating from other areas by negro opportunists, and principally white, cannot secure the co-operation of the great mass of negroes of the South. We witness a sprinkling here and there that will enter into the experiment but most often there is an inducement to do so. At Little Rock it is reliably reported that the 9 negroes were paid \$1,000. each to undergo the experiment and this considered cheap. You could not get one to go thru it in certain States for \$10,000. and that is no joke. We had a condition similar to Little Rock in our Texas at Mansfield.

So Mr. President I do not know if there is an acceptance of these views by you, but I can assure you that they are views that I sincerely believe in, and feel that 98% of our white people feel likewise. I thank you for your time to read these views, which can be called representative of our great Southland. In the responsibility of your great position in these perilous times, you need the full united support of our people, and things that divide us should be of great concern to you.

You have been observed on television at portions of your news conference as requesting the people to support the Constitution, and in this we heartily agree, but there seems a difference as to what is the Constitution. We reject that the Supreme Court pronouncement of '54 in the school decision can be part of the Constitution, for it is the other way round. It (decision) is in opposition to the Constitution. This is so because the States have the sole right to operate their schools and have always had thru the 9th. and 10th. Amendments, which is now being subject to interference. The interference being power usurped and illegal, and capitalized on by seizing upon respect reposed by the people in a Court that heretofore merited such respect.

May we have your support in the impeachment proceedings as well as the amendment providing for elective Justices of experienced Jurists, in lieu of present phonies

Respectfully submitted,

J. C. Harris
 J. C. Harris,
 505 Jackson Hill,
 Houston, Texas.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
HENRY G. TALIAFERRO
JONESVILLE, LOUISIANA

PRESIDENT
DR. H. B. HEWETT
833 HODGES STREET
LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MATTHEW R. SUTHERLAND
537 OLIVIER STREET
NEW ORLEANS 14, LOUISIANA

LOUISIANA SCHOOL BOARDS ASSOCIATION

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
112 GEORGE PEABODY HALL, LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
PHONE DICKENS 8-6511 -- EXT. 2885
POST OFFICE ADDRESS: BOX 8986 -- UNIVERSITY STATION

BATON ROUGE 3, LOUISIANA

March 5, 1959

RECEIVED
MAR 20 1959
CENTRAL FILES

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
FRED G. THATCHER

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

DISTRICT ONE

LLOYD J. RITTNER
3217 27TH STREET
METAIRIE, LOUISIANA

DISTRICT TWO

LONEY J. AUTIN
700 HANCOCK STREET
GRETN, LOUISIANA

DISTRICT THREE

JOSEPH P. ARCENEUX
CARENCRO, LOUISIANA

DISTRICT FOUR

J. D. WAGGONER, JR.
PLAIN DEALING, LOUISIANA

DISTRICT FIVE

M. F. HILL
358 WEST JEFFERSON STREET
BASTROP, LOUISIANA

DISTRICT SIX

WILLIS A. BAKER
SLIDELL, LOUISIANA

DISTRICT SEVEN

FULTON J. BACON
BASILE, LOUISIANA

DISTRICT EIGHT

C. O. SLAY, JR.
LIBUSE, LOUISIANA

IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT

MARVIN W. BASS
3115 DARIEN STREET
SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

C. J. DROST, CHAIRMAN
SULPHUR, LOUISIANA

LEVI O. CAMPBELL, JR.
BUNKIE, LOUISIANA

FRANK FIELD
1127 BILBO STREET
LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA

T. J. FORET, JR.
LUTCHER, LOUISIANA

DR. FRANK T. GOUAUX, JR.
112 BARATARIA STREET
LOCKPORT, LOUISIANA

J. G. GUTHRIE
300 DESIARD STREET
MONROE, LOUISIANA

LOUIS G. RIECKE
P. O. BOX 7006, STATION G
NEW ORLEANS 19, LOUISIANA

WALKER W. TEEKELL
P. O. BOX 1655
SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

W. W. TERRY
DELHI, LOUISIANA

MRS. ELIZABETH S. WILKINSON
ROUTE 2, BOX 67
PORT ALLEN, LOUISIANA

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

BEN H. PEABODY, CHAIRMAN
3452 SCENIC HIGHWAY
BATON ROUGE 5, LOUISIANA

E. J. ELLZEY
VENICE, LOUISIANA

HORACE TERREBONNE
719 AVENUE A
WESTWEGO, LOUISIANA

The President
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

Enclosed is a copy of a resolution adopted
by the Louisiana School Boards Association at its
annual convention in Monroe, Louisiana, on February
24, 1959.

Sincerely yours,

Fred G. Thatcher
Fred G. Thatcher
Executive Secretary

FGT:lmc

Encl. 1

G.F.
124-A-1
School Boards
Comm
L

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
"The Boardman"

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the Louisiana School Boards Association, a federation of all the public schools of Louisiana, on February 24, 1959, at its annual convention in the City of Monroe, Louisiana, again affirms, accepts and pledges its full support of the mandate from the Louisiana Legislature to the public school boards to continue the operation of the public schools in Louisiana in accord with the established policies of segregating white and Negro children and maintaining separate schools taught by teachers of the respective races with equal facilities, and

WHEREAS, we recognize that serious conditions exist in various states in the South, arising out of interference by the Federal Government in the operation of public schools, a right traditionally and constitutionally vested in the states, and

WHEREAS, we believe that some Senators and Representatives from the State of Louisiana and from the other states have not been as alert and forceful as they should have been in the Congress of the United States in preserving public education as a function of the state, and further, that party affiliations and seniorities on Congressional committees have outweighed their consideration, their actions, and their presentation of issues that are fundamental to the continuation of state rights and public education in the schools of the nation,


THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that we call upon Louisiana Senators and Representatives to encourage, initiate and to stand with Senators and

Representatives from other states, irrespective of party platform and party affiliations, in adopting legislation on a national level, as follows:

1. To preserve, to the individual states, their inherent right to operate a system of public education free from intervention and interference by the Federal Government,
2. To reinstate state rights,
3. To curb the powers of the Supreme Court of the United States, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Vice-President of the United States, the United States Senators and Representatives from the State of Louisiana, the Governor of Louisiana, the State Board of Education, the Louisiana State University Board of Supervisors and to the various agencies of the press.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of a resolution adopted by the Louisiana School Boards Association at its annual convention in the City of Monroe, Louisiana, on February 24, 1959.


Fred G. Thatcher
Executive Secretary

March 12, 1959

RECEIVED
MAR 13 1959
GENERAL

Dear Mr. Harden:

The President has asked me to acknowledge your recent letter in which you express concern about the sensitive issue of human rights.

Most assuredly the Administration is aware of the difficulties which have arisen, and your interest in sharing your observations is appreciated.

Sincerely,

E. Frederic Morrow
Administrative Officer
Special Projects Group

Mr. Delmus C. Harden
Editor
The Itawamba County Times
P. O. Drawer 27
Fulton, Mississippi

pk/jlc

2/9

THE ITAWAMBA COUNTY TIMES

P. O. Drawer
37

104-106 N. Gaither Street

Phone
UN 2-2531

FULTON, MISSISSIPPI

February 6, 1959

Delmus C. Harden, Editor

The Hon. Dwight D. Eisenhower
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

42-C
pk/pe
Rec'd
3/2/59

My Dear Mr. President:

I have just concluded reading a copy of the letter written to you on October 13, 1958 by the Hon. Carlton Putnam.

I wish to state that Mr. Putnam has expressed the views of hundreds of thousands of Southerners,--even though he, himself, is a Northerner.

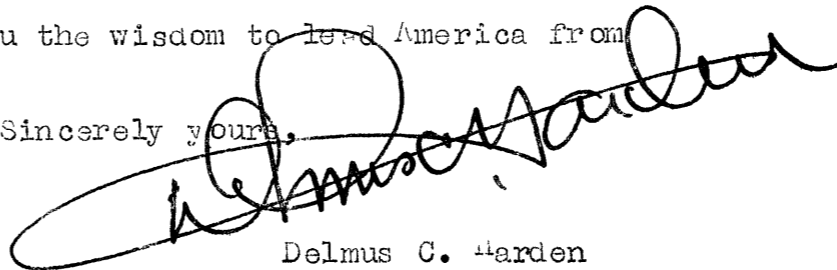
When the President of these United States, be he yourself or another, refuses to listen to common sense and reason in a matter. Or, when he continues to add left-wing men to the Supreme Court whose full purposes are to destroy the Constitution of these United States. Or, when people are condoned whose full object is to split the people of this nation into two camps . . . then . . . you can mark the day when this nation will perish with rot from within.

I predict, Mr. President, unless some definite changes come from those in authority, that our grandchildren will not know the meaning of the word FREEDOM!

Freedom is being lost. Americans are less free today than they were yesterday . . . and this will be more and more true as days go by. I do not wish to be absurd or to bother you without cause, but rulers are ordained of God, and are held accountable for their actions by the same God. You are an elected ruler and the responsibility is yours.

May God grant you the wisdom to lead America from this awful wilderness.

Sincerely yours,



Delmus C. Harden

Casefile - in 6F124-A-1 School Decision - Gen (7)

THE WHITE HO
MAR 18 1 43 P
RECEIVED

CARLETON PUTNAM

The Westchester
Washington 16, D. C.

March 17, 1959

The Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower
President of the United States
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

The enclosed letter to the ^{SECRET} Attorney General deals with the subject of school desegregation somewhat more in detail than did my letter to you of October 13. Apart from it, however, and as a result of further study since I wrote you, I would commend to your attention the extent to which an equalitarian ideology has infected our society, its unAmerican nature, and the sources from which it springs. Opposed to it, I invite you to consider the remark of Alexander Hamilton in the Constitutional Convention of 1787:

"Inequality will exist as long as liberty exists. It unavoidably results from that very liberty itself."

I have been interested to hear from my friends in the foreign service who have returned from posts among backward peoples that what these peoples want is not freedom, which it will take them decades to understand and far longer to sustain. What they want is equality, as untrained children want the jam pot. I beg you to consider the ramifications of this fact---in our domestic, as well as in our foreign, policy---before the jam pot is empty, the children ill, and the kitchen a mess.

My letter to you of October 13 has now had a circulation of six million, largely as a news item throughout the South, almost entirely as an advertisement throughout the North, paid for by the contributions of thousands of Northerners. The overall response has been 96% favorable. There is unquestionably a tide of inarticulate sentiment among the still numerically predominant native American stocks in this country. These people do not control the more powerful Northern organs of publicity. They are crying for leadership. You are the only man who can provide it. While the enclosed excerpts, which I had photographed last fall, are mainly from the South, I could make you up many times as many now from the North. Glance at a few of them.

May I say in conclusion, in regard to your remarks concerning the duty of the Executive Branch to enforce the law, that no President worthy of the office has ever submitted supinely to a bad decision of the Supreme Court, particularly when that Court stood where this one does in the opinion of the rest of the bench, and of the bar.

Sincerely yours,

Carleton Putnam
Carleton Putnam

CARLETON PUTNAM
The Westchester
Washington 16, D. C.

March 16, 1959

The Honorable William P. Rogers
Attorney General of the United States
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Attorney General:

Following my correspondence with your Department in December, I have had a chance to review your briefs in the school desegregation cases and also to scan, as carefully as time permitted, the nine relevant volumes of the Supreme Court's Records and Briefs. I hesitate to impose further upon your kindness, but my survey has left one question in my mind upon which the record does not appear to touch, and which you may be able to answer.

I turn to you for the reason that, as a non-adversary party to these proceedings, I understand you to have represented the people of the United States. Since a majority of the population of the South are obviously against integration, and since the Gallup Poll for September 24, 1958, indicates that 58% of the white population of the North would not put their children in schools where more than half the enrollment is Negro, it becomes a close question whether the decision of the Supreme Court in these cases was not in fact contrary to the wishes of a national majority. While I recognize that this would in no way affect the validity of the decision, it would seem to have placed a peculiar responsibility upon you.

The matter which I find curious is the omission in your briefs of any challenge to the authorities cited by the Court in Footnote 11 to their opinion of May 17, 1954. I assume there must have been some indication, in argument or elsewhere, that these authorities were to be used. They appear, in large measure, to form the foundation of the decision. They reflect a point of view rooted in what I may call modern equalitarian anthropology---a school which holds that all races are currently equal in their capacity for culture, and that existing inequalities of status are due solely to inequalities of opportunity. While the briefs for the State of Virginia touch upon the qualifications of some of the individual psychologists who testified in the lower courts, they contain no examination of the underlying anthropological theory. It seems to me that such an examination should have been made. I have a science degree, I have read with some diligence

The Honorable William P. Rogers

in the field of anthropology and I have discussed the subject with competent anthropologists. It is my considered opinion that two generations of Americans have been victimized by a psuedo-scientific hoax in this field, that this hoax is part of an equalitarian propaganda typical of the left-wing overdrift of our times, and that it will not stand an informed judicial test. I do not believe that ever before has science been more warped by a self-serving few to the deception and injury of so many. On this subject there may be disagreement. But it is clear to me the Court should have been invited to examine the question.

Allow me to give my reasons for this opinion. The Court says in Footnote 11 "see generally Myrdal, An American Dilemma," and I start with this book. I need hardly dwell upon the highly socialistic bias of its foreign author, and the startling remarks with which his text is peppered, such as his comment that the American Constitution "is in many respects impractical and ill-suited for modern conditions," that the Constitutional Convention of 1787 "was nearly a plot against the common people" and that in the conflict between liberty and equality in the United States, "equality is slowly winning." A foreign socialist could not, perhaps, have realized that Jefferson's statement "all men are created equal" was a corruption from the Virginia Declaration of Rights, where the original wording read "all men are created equally free," nor that if equality (in any sense other than equality of opportunity and equality before the law) is defeating liberty in the United States, then everything America has stood for is in jeopardy, but certainly it was essential that these matters be called to the Court's attention in evaluating Myrdal's book.

I hasten, however, to the basic hypothesis underlying Myrdal's 1400 pages. On pages 90-91 he introduces the doctrines of Franz Boas, a foreign-born Columbia University professor who arrived in the United States in 1886, who was himself a member of a racial minority group, and who may be called the father of equalitarian anthropology in America. From these pages forward, Myrdal's Dilemma is founded upon the philosophy of Boas and his disciples. Thereafter, one constantly finds in Myrdal such sentences as these:

"The last two or three decades have seen a veritable revolution in scientific thought on the racial characteristics of the Negro. . . . By inventing and applying ingenious specialized research methods, the popular race dogma (that races are not by nature equal in their capacity for culture) is being victoriously pursued into every corner and effectively exposed as

The Honorable William P. Rogers

fallacious or at least unsubstantiated. . . . It is now becoming difficult for even popular writers to express other views than the ones of racial equalitarianism and still retain intellectual respect."

If you have not already read him, I invite you to a thorough and impartial study of Boas. I am confident you will find his views wholly unconvincing, his doctrines more "unsubstantiated" than those he attacks, and his approach so saturated with wishful thinking as to be pathetic. In even the most superficial analysis of the subject, Boas should have been challenged and his more obvious errors exposed. Boas, for example, may have been convinced that the average African's improvident indifference to "tomorrow" is just a healthy "optimism", but I dare say the proverbial reasonable man on a jury would think of it less charitably.

If the deceptions of the Boas school were unconscious, they were nevertheless serious. People, for instance, were induced to believe that because early anthropologists put emphasis on brain pan size in their studies of race, and brain pan size was later proved to be an invalid criterion, this automatically made all races equal. No one took the time to point out that not only is brain pan size not a final test of intelligence, but that, even if it were, equal brain size would not prove equal capacity for civilization. The character-intelligence index---the combination of intelligence with all of the qualities that go under the name of character, including especially the willingness to resist rather than to appease evil---forms the only possible index of the capacity for civilization as Western Europeans know it, and there is no test for this index save in observing the native culture in which it results. Such observation does not sustain the doctrine of equality.

Indeed, the entire foundation of the Boas theory rests on sand. It is based on the assumption that present day cultural differences between the Negro and other races are due, not to any natural limitations, but to isolation and historical accident. This theme has been taken up again and again by later anthropologists, such as Kluckhohn of Harvard, and repeated as established scientific fact. I may illustrate the argument by comparing the condition of the white tribes of Northern Europe just before the fall of Rome with the Negro tribes in the Congo. Both were primitive and barbaric, both were isolated from civilization. With the conquest of Rome by the white barbarians, the northern tribes were brought in contact with the ancient Greco-Roman civilization and gradually absorbed its culture. The Negro, on the other hand, lacked such a contact and therefore remained in statu quo.

The Honorable William P. Rogers

This was Boas' historical accident, and his explanation of the Negro's present level of civilization in Africa. Boas had various additional points and refinements of his thesis, such as the advantage the white barbarians enjoyed in contiguity of habitat and the more moderate differences in modes of manufacture in earlier times, which made it easier for backward peoples in those days to compete commercially with more advanced cultures than was the case in later centuries when our white civilization invaded Africa, but these arguments hang on the first point. In other words, had the Negroes shown the enterprise and initiative of the white barbarians, the Negroes themselves would have established a contiguity of habitat and had the advantage of more moderate differences in modes of manufacture.

As far as isolation is concerned, it hardly seems necessary to point out that the Alps did not keep the white barbarians out of Italy, and that the Nile Valley was open to the Negroes into Egypt. One observer, recently returned from an intensive tour of Africa and himself apparently a racial equalitarian, nevertheless feels compelled to include these sentences in his report:

"Why, when in China, India, Mesopotamia and on the Mediterranean coasts and islands, men isolated almost completely from one another, during some 5,000 years independently developed writing and metal tools, invented compasses, built temples and bridges, formulated philosophies, wrote books and poems---why, then, did similar progress not occur in Africa?"

"I posed the question to many Africans. Their answer: the desert, the heat, disease, isolation---and always these words: 'For centuries our most vigorous young men were taken off as slaves.'"

"The answer falls short. China has a desert; India's climate is as hot and as unhealthy; Mesopotamia indeed is hotter---and was surrounded by deserts. As for the slave trade, why were the Africans not making slaves of the Portuguese and the Arabs?"

The Honorable William P. Rogers

This report, prepared by the assistant to the publisher of "Time" magazine, goes on to seek justification for the equalitarian viewpoint in the modern intelligence test and the modern performance of the exceptional Negro, answers which fall as far short as the others. The field of the intelligence test, like the field of Boas' anthropology, is filled with wishful thinking, with comparisons of the better Negroes and the poorer whites, with studies of mulattoes whose successes are largely proportionate to the admixture of white genes, and with similar avoidance of the essential point, namely, that in matters of race either the average of one must be compared with the average of the other, or the best of one must be compared with the best of the other.

If we are to compare averages, there is probably no better laboratory than the rural area around Chatham, Ontario, Canada. Chatham is a town at the northern end of the pre-Civil War "underground railroad" where a community of the descendants of escaped slaves has existed for 100 years. The social and economic situation of Negroes and whites in the rural area around Chatham is approximately equal. The schools have always been integrated, yet the tests of Negroes in these rural schools show them, after 100 years, to be as far below the whites in the same schools as the Negroes in the schools of the South are below the whites in the schools of the South. Dr. H. A. Tanser, now Superintendent of Schools at Chatham, published a study of this matter in 1939. The study is never mentioned by the modern school of equalitarian anthropology, but you will find it in the Library of Congress. Did your Department give it consideration?

In this connection, you are perhaps aware that Dr. Audrey M. Shuey, Chairman of the Department of Psychology at Randolph-Macon Woman's College, published a report in 1958 surveying and summarizing the results of 40 years of intelligence tests involving whites and Negroes. Dr. Shuey took her B.A. at the University of Illinois, her M.A. at Wellesley, and her Ph.D. at Columbia. Her book contains a foreword by Dr. Henry E. Garrett who was formerly president of the American Psychological Association, the Eastern Psychological Association, the New York State Association of Applied Psychology and the Psychosomatic Society. In his foreword, Dr. Garrett says:

The Honorable William P. Rogers

"Dr. Shuey finds that at several age levels and under a variety of conditions, Negroes regularly score below whites. There is, to be sure, an overlapping of scores, a number of Negroes scoring above the white medians. This overlap means that many individual Negroes achieve high scores on the tests. But the mean differences persist. Dr. Shuey concludes that the regularity and consistency of the results strongly imply a racial basis for these differences. I believe that the weight of evidence supports her conclusion."

Dr. Shuey states that "the remarkable consistency of test results. . . all point to the presence of some native differences between Negroes and whites determined by intelligence tests", and she adds the significant comment: "The tendency for the IQ's of colored children to become progressively lower with increase in age has been reported by a number of investigators who tested Negro children. . . One is confronted with the probability of a continuance during adolescence of what seems to be a widening gap between the races." I recognize that Dr. Shuey's report was not extant at the time of the Brown decision, but a large part of her material was available, and in my opinion should have been submitted to the Court. I repeat that I do not consider the intelligence test decisive, as I believe character to be more important than intelligence, but in answer to those who use the intelligence test to support theories of racial equality, surely Tanser's and Shuey's material belonged in the record.

If, on the other hand, we compare the best with the best, the discrepancies are even clearer. I had occasion to ask Kluckhohn a question with respect to a statement in his Mirror for Man at page 126. This statement reads: "It is true that the total richness of Negro civilizations is at least quantitatively less impressive than that of Western or Chinese civilization." (Emphasis mine). I asked Kluckhohn if he would mind defining in what respects he found it qualitatively as impressive. I told him I was curious as to one poem equal to Milton's Paradise Lost, one history equal to Gibbon's Decline and Fall, one novel equal to Dickens' David Copperfield, one playwright equal to Shakespeare, one philosopher equal to Aristotle, one medical discovery equal to Salk's polio vaccine, one military leader equal to Napoleon, one inventor equal to Edison, one physicist equal to Einstein, one pioneer equal to Columbus, one statesman equal to Lincoln, one composer equal to Beethoven, one painter equal to Rembrandt. I have received no reply, but Kluckhohn's "at least quantitatively" seems to me typical of the deceptive words used by our modern

The Honorable William P. Rogers

equalitarian anthropology. The Court should not have been left in the dark on this tendency. Although they do not specifically cite Kluckhohn, he is one of the leaders of the modern school on which Myrdal rests his case.

I have found that a favorite method used by Boas and Kluckhohn for throwing dust in the eyes of the public is to create an impression that there is really no such thing as race. Although Kluckhohn begins the third paragraph of the fifth chapter of his Mirror for Man with the sentence "There are undoubtedly human races," he nevertheless entitles this chapter "Race: A Modern Myth." His thesis is that culture, not race, is what makes human beings what they are. Yet nowhere is the obvious fact examined that culture is absorbed, refined and advanced in proportion to racial capacity. There are, of course, certain modifying variables, among the chief of which are climate and economic conditions. The white culture of New England differs from the white culture of the Deep South, but not as much as the white culture of Southern Florida differs from the black culture of Haiti, where the climate is approximately the same. That is to say, the effect of the variables is clearly less decisive than the fundamental difference in race.

Undoubtedly an individual or group, taken out of the cultural environment of their own race and brought up in that of another, will sometimes absorb some features of the culture of the new environment, but in such instances they become parasites upon the culture of the second race. They are carried up, or carried down, as the case may be, by the overwhelming impact of the environment of the second race. Their own capacity to contribute to, and to sustain, a culture can only be judged by the performance of their own race in its native habitat. And if that capacity is low, then too many of them, too freely integrated, must inevitably in the long run lower the culture of the second race.

There have, not unnaturally, been situations in which a race has captured the spark of culture in one habitat but not in another. In the case of the fall of the Roman Empire, the barbarians were, broadly speaking, members of the same race as the conquered. Here we find two branches of the white race, one of which had produced a culture while the other had not, and here the Boas theory of historical accident is tenable. Similarity of tinder permitted passage of the spark. It was still the white race that absorbed, and eventually carried forward, the Roman culture.

The Honorable William P. Rogers

The essential question in this whole controversy is whether the Negro, given every conceivable help regardless of cost to the whites, is capable of full adaptation to our white civilization within a matter of a few generations, or whether the record indicates such adaptation cannot be expected save in terms of many hundreds, if not thousands, of years, and that complete integration of these races, especially in the heavy black belts of the South, can result only in a parasitic deterioration of white culture, with or without genocide. I am certain neither you nor the Court, nor any significant number of Northerners would knowingly shackle upon their racial brothers in the South against their will a system which would produce either of the latter results. The sin of Cain would pale by comparison.

Yet to my mind it seems obvious that all the facts, and a preponderance of theory, are against Myrdal and his authorities. I would go so far as to say that in the last fifty years anthropology has been drafted to serve the demi-Goddess of Equalitarianism instead of the Goddess of Truth, and that the modern school in this field has a stern judgment to face, both at the bar of American public opinion and at the hands of two generations of youth whose thinking has been corrupted by it. One does not build a healthy society on error. One faces the truth, and deals with it as best one can.

I pass now from Myrdal, and the sources upon which his more general assumptions rest, to the remaining authorities cited in Footnote 11. All of these deal primarily with the adverse psychological effect of segregation upon Negroes and only secondarily with its alleged adverse effect upon white children. Nowhere is any study cited of a third question, namely, of the quite possible adverse effect of integration upon whites in schools with large percentages of Negroes. Was any such study made and presented to the Court?

The third question was well put by William Polk in his book Southern Accent: "If the Negro is entitled to lift himself up by enforced association with the white man, why should not the white man be entitled to prevent himself from being pulled down by enforced association with the Negro?" This question seems particularly important in view of the patent partiality of the authorities cited in favor of integration. The majority of these appear either to belong to Negro or other minority groups, or to have prepared their studies under the auspices of such groups. To expect these groups to present impartial reports on the

The Honorable William P. Rogers

subject of racial discrimination is like expecting a saloon keeper to prepare an impartial study on prohibition, or a meat packer to pass an unbiased judgment on the Humane Slaughter Bill. Their point of view is important and deserves consideration. Many of them are brilliant and consecrated men. But to permit them to provide the overwhelming preponderance of the evidence is manifestly not justice. If this is compounded by an absence of any consideration of the damaging effect of integration upon white children, it becomes doubly serious. While the brief for the State of Virginia touches upon the subject, it seems to me that the people of the United States, whom you represented, had a particular interest in seeing it more fully developed. I would appreciate your directing me to such a study, if one was made, and also your providing me with some explanation as to why the evidence on damage to the Negro was from such partisan sources.

Any American worthy of the name feels an obligation of kindness and justice toward his fellow man. He is willing to give every individual his chance, whatever his race, but in those circumstances where a race must be dealt with as a race, he realizes that the level of the average must be controlling, and that the relatively minor handicap upon the superior individual of the segregated race, if it be a handicap at all, must be accepted until the average has reached the point where the desire for association is mutual.

This leads me to my final query. I will be frank to say that I was startled at the uncritical manner in which the Supreme Court was allowed to accept one phrase in the language of the lower court, to wit: "A sense of inferiority [produced by segregation] affects the motivation of a child to learn." Did neither you nor counsel for any of the appellees take occasion to point out that if a child is by nature inferior, enforced association with his superiors will increase his realization of his inferiority, while if he is by nature not inferior, any implication of inferiority in segregation, if such there be, will only serve as a spur to greater effort? Throughout history, challenges of this sort, acting upon individuals, groups and races of natural capacity, have proved a whip to achievement, times without number. The point was one of the legal hinges on which the case turned. In fact without it the decision falls apart, for

-10-

The Honorable William P. Rogers

there is no other even remotely arguable excuse why separate facilities cannot be made equal within any possible stretch of the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment. Consequently, I would have thought it imperative that you raise it.

Sincerely yours,

/s/Carleton Putnam

cc: The President
The Members of the Supreme Court

That Famed Putnam Letter: Northern Business Man Denounces Court On Integration

COMMENTS FROM READERS

You have put into words the feelings of millions of people. It would be a wonderful thing if other intelligent people, in proper positions

You clearly express the often vaguely-felt, un-defined, unexpressed thinking of thousands of us involved either directly or indirectly in this matter. I feel sure those who have copies of your letter will use it as a basis for clarifying and formulating an expression of their own sentiments as regards segregation-integration.

I was so overjoyed by your letter to the President. Sent me by our Southern friends, as our News Paper never print the truth any more. You must have been divinely guided the way you brought out the truth of law and order!

I would like to have your permission to reprint this letter as I would like to distribute it as widely as I can, within my limited facilities.

segregation. It was superbly done and I thank you from the bottom of my heart. We

The little candle you lit has certainly thrown its beams a long way, in all directions. It bids fair to become a flaming torch, to the delight of millions of your admirers, even if

"May I offer a toast to a scholar and an honorable gentleman, and shatter the glass!" - Thank you and bless you -

I have just read your letter to the President carried on the editorial pages of the Danville Register. It is very gratifying to know we have a friend such as yourself who knows our problems and is willing to stand up and be counted. I don't have any education as you will see after reading this letter, and that which I don't have was obtained in a one room school to which I walked three miles to attend through all sorts of weather and sat with wet feet many a day. In spite of all this

No headlines will herald my views as by a "distinguished Northerner", and right here I am one of the millions by now, I suppose, who have read your open letter to Mr. Eisenhower and feel that it expresses a balanced consideration of fact and

I thought nothing of a forty mile trip to and from Norfolk in order to purchase twelve copies of the paper, with your letter. I found that the completely unprecedented demand for copies was such that the Publishers had already arranged for special printing in leaflet form, as attested in the notice which appeared in yesterday's issue.

During the ten years that I have been a retired resident of Tidewater Virginia this is the first time such an offering has ever appeared in either Norfolk Newspaper. A tribute indeed to the power and authority of a letter written by an erudite master of the English language. Your name will live in the minds of a great group of thoughtful, earnest Southern men and women.

Like yourself - I am a Northerner, a Chicagoan - educated at Williams College. My Exeter son chose Princeton. Your

Thank God for people like you. It does my heart good to know that someone other than a native Southerner understands. God Bless you.

You'll never know how much better I feel, after reading that letter. It's comforting to know that there are Northerners who understand and share the feelings of the South in the present situation. I wish that everyone in the country could read

The entire South is deeply grateful and thankful for another telling blow you have struck for Segregation.

It is highly possible your efforts will be as fruitful for the North. You may be receiving the thanks and gratitude of their thinking citizenship in the near future.

I have just read a reprint of your recent letter to President Eisenhower which appeared in the Columbia State. This letter should be widely distributed and read throughout the country for you have summed up the arguments against desegregation in admirable fashion and in language of unmistakable clarity.

Many of our local residents have expressed the opinion, and I heartily concur, that yours is the most sensible, logical, and universally acceptable reasoning that has been set forth concerning the present crisis in which we of the south, and more particularly, we of Virginia and Arkansas have found ourselves.

An octogenarian, who reads some and meditates on it, desires to express admiration and unqualified approval of your letter of Oct. 13, 1958 to the President of the United States, referring to the

I want to congratulate you on the fine letter you wrote to President Eisenhower re school integration in the South. Your letter is indeed a classic. I wish that this letter could be published over the North as it is over the South. So many of our northern friends have no conception

Thank you for your letter. I am sending the letter to the President, as a personal message with a copy of it.

You have expressed so truthfully the feelings of Southerners - who love our Country and also love our children

I read with exhilaration your magnificently done letter to Mr. Eisenhower of October 13, 1958, appearing in the October 16 issue of the Richmond Times-Dispatch. It is by all odds the most temperate, logical and accurate exposition of the Southern white man's point of view that I have seen anywhere. To congratulate you would be like carrying coals to Newcastle.

you said everything on the subject you should have said - just the way it should have been said - With such dignity, calmness, truth and dignity.

I must tell you that the letter of yours to President Eisenhower published in our News and Courier, Sunday October 26, 1958 is the finest piece of logic and truth I've ever read, many I have talked with are thrilled with it, if only it gets thru to the President, I hope it does and if he has any conscience at all it should make him feel very much ashamed. You have

Many who read the recent Commercial Appeal reprint of your October letter to Ike, were glad to see a man of your stature and experience display such courage and honesty. It is unfortunate that other men of means, who also really understand the true situation, do not make their thinking known - or make it count.

Eisenhower. This I have read several times with an increasing appreciation of its timeliness, its common-sense and its unanswerable logic. The people of the South are grateful to you for sending the President this letter. Please let me thank you for the masterpiece you saw put the South's views. He

You cannot be too highly praised for the thoughtful and accurate treatment which you have given this important subject. The South, indeed the entire nation, is in need of leadership of men such as you.

Plot a trail to read our wonderful letter in Birmingham Post Herald. I have addressed several copies to distribute among my friends in other sections of State & Country

I am eighty two years of age and I thank GOD that I am able to see and understand what I read.

In The Fort Worth Star Telegram of Thursday evening November 20, 1958. I read where you have criticized Francis Cardinal Spellman of the Catholic Hierarchy for his activities in and with the Negro integration

money. You must have been divinely guided the way you brought out the truth of law and order.

I would like to have your permission to reprint this letter as I would like to distribute it as widely as I can, within my limited facilities.

Segregation. It was superbly done and I thank you from the bottom of my heart. etc

The little candle you lit has certainly thrown its beams a long way, in all directions. It bids fair to become a flaming torch, to the delight of millions of your admirers, even if

May I offer a toast to a scholar and an honorable gentleman, and shatter the glass! - Thank you and bless you -

I have just read your letter to the President carried on the editorial pages of the Danville Register. It is very gratifying to know we have a friend such as yourself who knows our problems and is willing to stand up and be counted. I don't have an education as you will see after reading this letter, and that which I don't have was obtained in a one room school to which I walked three miles to attend through all sorts of weather and sat with wet feet many a day. In spite of all this

No headlines will herald my views as they are "distrustful Northerners", and right here I am one of the millions by now, I suppose, who have read your open letter to Mr. Eisenhower and feel that it expresses a balanced consideration of fact and sentiment.

Thank you from the bottom of our collective hearts. I speak, not as a newspaper woman, not as a farmer's wife, not as the mother of two teen age children nor as the accepted friend of many black people, but as the whole total rolled together.

garding integration. I have wandered aloud and even written to well known writers the question "Why doesn't someone who can write stand up for the people of the south?" May I say, you took the words in your letter right out of my heart. Words I could never express in writing

We feel that this is one of the best written articles dealing with this subject so vital to the entire nation, that we would like to mail copies to our business friends throughout the United States.

Thank you for your letter to President Eisenhower published in our morning world. I hope and pray he read it. It is splendid. I sent copies to my sisters and niece in Denver, Parrytown D. Y. - Florida

It is most gratifying not only to the writer, but to thousands of real and true Americans in this great country of ours, to have one so ably battle for the things that are right, just as your forefathers fought to make America free.

You have added lustre to a fine name. It shall ever be cherished by those of us in the South who are engaged in a great struggle to maintain a way of life for which many Americans have made the supreme sacrifice.

Throughout the history of mankind, whenever a great crisis arose threatening the stability of the human race, God always provided a leader to direct the destiny of that which he created in His own image. At this point it appears that the hand of fate has so ordained you; at least your letter to President Eisenhower points to that direction.

If only Gdn like you and Mr. Dubney had stood writing several years ago as you are writing now the Supreme Court would never

I am mailing reprint copies of your letter to relatives, friends and business organizations with whom I am doing business in the North, East and the West. I trust that other Southerners will do the same.

native Southerner understands.

God Bless you.

You'll never know how much better I feel, after reading that letter. It's comforting to know that there are Northerners who understand and share the feelings of the South in the present situation. I wish that everyone in the country could read

The entire South is deeply grateful and thankful for another telling blow you have struck for Segregation.

It is highly possible your efforts will be as fruitful for the North. You may be receiving the thanks and gratitude of their thinking citizenship in the near future.

I have just read a reprint of your recent letter to President Eisenhower which appeared in the Columbia State. This letter should be widely distributed and read throughout the country for you have summed up the arguments against desegregation in admirable fashion and in language of unmistakable clarity.

Many of our local residents have expressed the opinion, and I heartily concur, that yours is the most sensible, logical, and universally acceptable reasoning that has been set forth concerning the present crisis in which we of the south, and more particularly, we of Virginia and Arkansas have found ourselves.

An octogenarian, who reads some and meditates on it, desires to express admiration and unqualified approval of your letter of Oct. 13, 1958 to the President of the United States, referring to the

I want to congratulate you on the fine letter you wrote to President Eisenhower re school integration in the South. Your letter is indeed a classic. I wish that this letter could be published over the North as it is over the South. So many of our northern friends have no conception

Thank you for an excellent letter to the President. I am complete, you left nothing out. Every one has in business and it

If more people could be as well informed and understanding as you are, the situation would never have gotten in its present condition.

This is the first letter I have ever written anyone about this matter but your letter was so outstanding I could not help but express my congratulations to you.

The facts submitted in your letter are so ably stated that I would like to obtain your permission to have copies of this letter printed to be used as enclosures in out-going mail from this office.

I hope you will find it in your heart, if time will permit, to let people hear from you again.

On behalf of two old grandparents, our children and our eight fine grandchildren, I wish to offer my humble thanks for your

While I have read many fine articles written by David Lawrence and others, yours is the very finest of them all. How I wish that every citizen of the United States could read it.

I am sure I speak for millions of other Southerners in saying - Thank you from the bottom of my heart -

relative to your stand on segregation. You certainly brought home to me a very strong point, which I shall never forget and it is my hope that our President

Since childhood, I have revered your illustrious forebearers for their magnificent deeds in a just cause.

I now praise you for your noble stand in our present struggle.

You are to be congratulated. I don't believe I had seen a better commentary on the whole business come out since it started

Please permit me to say that, as a member of the School Board of the City of Charlottesville and therefore one more deeply and grievously concerned in this matter than even my fellow Southerners, your letter is the most thought provoking and complete statement of the case that I have ever seen. It is of a special importance and meaning to find

Smart some ago with cancer I am a Christian I am praying for God to let you live and reign on this earth as the South's greatest friend would you please

have been... earnest, truth and dignity.

I must tell you that the letter of yours to President Eisenhower published in our News and Courier, Sunday October 26, 1958 is the finest piece of logic and truth I've ever read, many I have talked with are thrilled with it, if only it gets thru to the President, I hope it does and if he has any conscience at all it should make him feel very much ashamed. You have

Many who read the recent Commercial Appeal reprint of your October letter to Ike, were glad to see a man of your status and experience display such courage and honesty. It is unfortunate that other men of means, who also really understand the true situation, do not make their thinking known - or make it count.

Eisenhower. I have read several times with an increasing appreciation of its timeliness, its common-sense and its unanswerable logic. The people of the South are grateful to you for sending the President this letter. Please let me thank you for the masterpiece. Please let me thank you for the masterpiece. Please let me thank you for the masterpiece. Please let me thank you for the masterpiece.

You cannot be too highly praised for the thoughtful and accurate treatment which you have given this important subject. The South, indeed the entire nation, is in need of leadership of men such as you.

What a thrill to read your wonderful letter in Dominion Post Herald. I have already read copies to distribute among my friends in other sections of State & Country

I am eighty two years of age and I thank GOD that I am able to see and understand what I read.

In The Fort Worth Star Telegram of Thursday evening November 20, 1958. I read where you have criticized Francis Cardinal Spellman of the Catholic Hierarchy for his activities in and with the Negro integration question or position.

Never in my life have I ever enjoyed any reading At any rate you have done more than any other man to stem this vicious tide. You may be very proud of such an effort.

May I try to Thank you for your recent courageous article defending the South. I hope and pray your article will be read in the North, and may be understood to many - the

Could you please tell me whether your letters, which were in several newspapers through-out the country, is still available, I inquired to

the United States into two factions, which is tragic. Of all the articles that I have read on this subject, yours is the most lucid and intelligent; and I would appreciate it very much if you could please tell me where I can procure additional copies so that I might be in a position to send them to some of my friends in the North.

I am writing to acknowledge the debt of gratitude I believe the South owes you for the intuition and courage manifested by you

Congratulations on your wonderful letter to the President which was printed in the Jacksonville, Journal. The words used so expressed my own views and opinion that I seemed to be reading my thoughts. Your letter shows deep thought and consideration

Yours is, beyond a doubt, the most intelligent and understanding resume we've read on the subject, and we feel you are to be

Our appreciation of your wonderful article which appeared in the Birmingham Paper, knows no bounds. May God bless you!

You have said for us what so many people have felt but been unable to express. You have given a just appraisal of a situation which the Justices of the country have been unable to see or feel.

I read your letter to my ninety-year old father, a retired clergyman, whose own father was a

Your position is on the side of history and eternity

Mr. Morgan said the Pres. has not
& will not see this.

Furthermore, it should not be
acknowledged. Anyone in his
right mind wouldn't write the
Pres. a letter like this.

G.F.

March 23, 1959

RECEIVED
MAR 24 1959

Dear Mr. Nelson:

The President has asked me to acknowledge your letter to him of March sixteenth in which you express concern about the sensitive issue of human rights.

Most assuredly the Administration is aware of the difficulties which have arisen, and your interest in sharing your observations is appreciated.

Your kind invitation for General and Mrs. Persons to visit with you is also appreciated.

Sincerely,

F. Frederic Morrow
Administrative Officer
Special Projects Group

Mr. Hans J. Nelson
Danevang
Texas

lrs

President Dwight D. Eisenhower-Page 2-March 16, 1959

Ordinarily you don't notice it, but get packed too close on a hot day, and you certainly do. I am sure you have heard the old saying that birds of a feather flock together. They do that even in such closely related species as the different breeds of wild ducks. There is just as much difference between us and the Negro, and ninety-five per cent of both the colored and the white people will be happier and better off if they are allowed to have their separate schools and churches.

You say we should obey the Supreme Court.

Back in 1940 we had the church convention here. As our house guest we had a minister and an undertaker, both from the North. One of the preachers by the name of Lund was from Brooklyn, New York. He had written a book on how the Negroes were suppressed and mistreated here in the South and he promised to send us a copy when it was published. Well, time went and we did not get any book. Two years ago, I met him in Sioux City, Iowa where he was a pastor. I asked him what had become of the book he promised to send. He looked at me a while and then confessed, that shortly after the convention he had spent four years as a pastor in Louisiana and that the book would have to be greatly revised if it was ever to be published.

I believe that the Supreme Court is as ignorant of the true condition here in the South as Rev. Lund was before he spent the four years in Louisiana. Besides that, the Supreme Court we now have either have not read the Constitution, or if they have, they figure it is something that applied to their grandfathers and not to them.

I base that on the ruling they made against the Texas housewives who refused to pay Social Security Tax on their maids and took their case to the Supreme Court. If forcing private citizens to be tax collectors without pay is not unconstitutional, I don't know what is.

In refusing to grant a year's adjustment period, they of course, pleased a small number of both blacks and whites, most of whom are radicals, politicians, or starry eyed reformers who want to make the world over. But to the great majority of both whites and blacks, they did great harm, especially to the children whose schooling is interrupted. There are a few of the Negro children who are as bright and far advanced in their studies as the white children, but the vast majority are not. Forcing them to integrate, the teacher has the choice of either holding back the white children, which is a crime against them, or to try to push the colored children, in which case they will be bewildered, or to take the middle-of-the-road course in which neither the white nor the colored children get as good an education as they could have had if they had been allowed to attend their separate schools.

I would like for you to grant the two years extension that was refused by the Supreme Court. If you do not think I know what I am talking about, how about sending your new aid, Major General B. Persons down here to find out. The Houston, Texas newspapers regard him very highly. I will extend the same invitation to him as I did to your brother, Dr. Milton Eisenhower. He can bring his wife and stay with us. My wife is an excellent cook, and they will suffer no

President Dwight D. Eisenhower-Page 3-march 16, 1959

great hardship by staying with an average farm family for a few days.

In El Campo, Texas, our main trading center, we have about the average mixture of Whites, Blacks, and Mexicans. By interviewing them and us farmers in our homes, or places of business, he will learn more in a week than he can learn in Washington in a year, because in Washington many of those who come either have an ax to grind, or are as ignorant of conditions here in the South as Rev. Lund was while he was preaching in Brooklyn, New York.

Yours truly,

Hans J. Nelson
Hans J. Nelson
Danevang, Texas

(2)

G.F.

124-A-1

School Director
Con
P

Putnam

No covering ltr or
name of writer be
open ltr to the Pres. by
Carlton Putnam

John
Con School Sec.

* GF 156-D

William Putnam
White House
Washington
D.C.

LEXINGTON
MAR 24
3 PM
1959
K.V.



-Advertisement-

Distinguished New Englander Discusses High Court's Decision on Public Schools

Washington, D. C.
October 13, 1958

The Hon. Dwight D. Eisenhower
President of the United States,
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

Carleton Putnam, who wrote the following letter to Pres. Eisenhower, is a member of the famous New England Putnam family, a native of New York City, a graduate of Princeton and Columbia and was founder and president of Chicago and Southern Airlines (1943-1948). He recently published a widely-praised biography of Theodore Roosevelt.

RECEIVED
MAR 27 1959
GENERAL FILES

My Dear Mr. President:

A few days ago I was reading over Justice Frankfurter's opinion in the recent Little Rock case. Three sentences in it tempt me to write you this letter. I am a Northerner, but I have spent a large part of my life as a business executive in the South. I have a law degree, but I am now engaged in historical writing. From this observation post I risk the presumption of a comment.

The sentences I wish to examine are these: "Local customs, however hardened by time, are not decreed in heaven. Habits and feelings they engender may be counteracted and moderated. Experience attests that such local habits and feelings will yield, gradually though this be, to law and education."

★ ★ ★

IT IS MY PERSONAL CONVICTION that the local customs in this case were "hardened by time" for a very good reason, and that while they may not, as Frankfurter says, have been decreed in heaven, they come closer to it than the current view of the Supreme Court. I was particularly puzzled by Frankfurter's remark that "the Constitution is not the formulation of the merely personal views of the members of this court." Five minutes before the court's desegregation decision, the Constitution meant one thing; five minutes later, it meant something else. Only one thing intervened, namely, an expression of the personal views of the members of the court.

It is not my purpose to dispute the point with which the greater part of Frankfurter's opinion is concerned. The law must be obeyed. But I think the original desegregation decision was wrong, that it ought to be re-

minimum of white help or hindrance, genetically or otherwise, can be measured today in the Congo.

Lord Bryce, a distinguished and impartial foreign observer, presented the situation accurately in his *American Commonwealth* when he wrote in 1880:

"History is a record of the progress towards civilization of races originally barbarous. But that progress has in all cases been slow and gradual . . . Utterly dissimilar is the case of the African Negro, caught up in and whirled along with the swift movement of the American democracy. In it we have a singular juxtaposition of the most primitive and the most recent, the most rudimentary and the most highly developed, types of culture . . . A body of savages is violently carried across the ocean and set to work as slaves on the plantations of masters who are three or four thousand years in advance of them in mental capacity and moral force . . . Suddenly, even more suddenly than they were torn from Africa, they find themselves, not only free, but made full citizens and active members of the most popular government the world has seen, treated as fit to bear an equal part in ruling, not only themselves, but also their recent masters."

One does not telescope three or four thousand years into the 78 years since Bryce wrote. One may change the terms of the problem by mixed breeding, but if ever there was a matter that ought to be left to local option it would seem to be the decision as to

the sort of *ipso facto* equality suggested by your context? The whole idea contradicts the basic tenet of the Christian and Jewish religions that status is earned through righteousness and is not an automatic matter. What is true of religion and righteousness is just as true of achievement in other fields. And what is true among individuals is just as true of averages among races.

The confusion here is not unlike the confusion created by some left-wing writers between the doctrine of equality and the doctrine of Christian love. The command to love your neighbor is not a command either to consider your neighbor your equal, or yourself his equal: perhaps the purest example of great love without equality is the love between parent and child. In fact the equality doctrine as a whole, except when surrounded by a plethora of qualifications, is so untenable that it falls to pieces at the slightest thoughtful examination.

★ ★ ★

FRANKFURTER closes his opinion with a quotation from Abraham Lincoln, to whom the Negro owes more than to any other man. I, too, would like to quote from Lincoln. At Charleston, Ill., in September 1858 in a debate with Douglas, Lincoln said:

"I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races; I am not nor ever have been in favor of making voters or jurors of Negroes, nor qualifying them to hold office . . . I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I

ness executive in the South. I have a law degree, but I am now engaged in historical writing. From this observation post I risk the presumption of a comment.

The sentences I wish to examine are these: "Local customs, however hardened by time, are not decreed in heaven. Habits and feelings they engender may be counteracted and moderated. Experience attests that such local habits and feelings will yield, gradually though this be, to law and education."

★ ★ ★

IT IS MY PERSONAL CONVICTION that the local customs in this case were "hardened by time" for a very good reason, and that while they may not, as Frankfurter says, have been decreed in heaven, they come closer to it than the current view of the Supreme Court. I was particularly puzzled by Frankfurter's remark that "the Constitution is not the formulation of the merely personal views of the members of this court." Five minutes before the court's desegregation decision, the Constitution meant one thing; five minutes later, it meant something else. Only one thing intervened, namely, an expression of the personal views of the members of the court.

It is not my purpose to dispute the point with which the greater part of Frankfurter's opinion is concerned. The law must be obeyed. But I think the original desegregation decision was wrong, that it ought to be reversed, and that meanwhile every legal means should be found, not to disobey it but to avoid it. Failing this, the situation should be corrected by constitutional amendment.

★ ★ ★

I CANNOT AGREE that this is a matter involving "a few states" as Frankfurter suggests. The picture in reality is of a court, by one sudden edict, forcing upon the entire South a view, and a way of life, with which the great majority of the population are in complete disagreement. Although not from the legal, in fact from the practical, standpoint the North, which does not have the problem, is presuming to tell the South, which does have the problem, what to do.

To me there is a frightening arrogance in this performance. Neither the North, nor the court, has any holy mandate inherent in the trend of the times or the progress of liberalism to reform society in the South. In the matter of schools, rights to equal education are inseparably bound up with rights to freedom of association and, in the South at least, may require that both be considered simultaneously. (In using the word "association" here, I mean the right to associate with whom you please, and the right not to associate with whom you please.) Moreover, am I not correct in my recollection that it was the social stigma of segregation and its effect upon the Negro's "mind and heart" to which the court objected as much as to any other, and thus that the court, in forcing the black man's right to equal education was actually determined to violate the white man's right to freedom of association?

★ ★ ★

IN ANY CASE the crux of this issue would seem obvious: social status has to be earned. Or, to put it another way, equality of association has to be mutually agreed to and mutually desired. It cannot be achieved by legal fiat. Personally, I feel only affection for the Negro. But there are facts that have to be faced. Any man with two eyes in his head can observe a Negro settlement in the Congo, can study the pure-blooded African in his native habitat as he exists when left on his own resources, can compare this settlement with London or Paris, and can draw his own conclusions regarding relative levels of character and intelligence—or that combination of character and intelligence which is civilization. Finally, he can inquire as to the number of pure-blooded blacks who have made contributions to great literature or engineering or medicine or philosophy or abstract science. (I do not include singing or athletics as these are not primarily matters of character and intelligence.) Nor is there any validity to the argument that the Negro "hasn't been given a chance." We were all in caves or trees originally. The progress which the pure-blooded black has made when left to himself, with a

curately in his *American Commonwealth* when he wrote in 1880:

"History is a record of the progress towards civilization of races originally barbarous. But that progress has in all cases been slow and gradual . . . Utterly dissimilar is the case of the African Negro, caught up in and whirled along with the swift movement of the American democracy. In it we have a singular juxtaposition of the most primitive and the most recent, the most rudimentary and the most highly developed, types of culture . . . A body of savages is violently carried across the ocean and set to work as slaves on the plantations of masters who are three or four thousand years in advance of them in mental capacity and moral force . . . Suddenly, even more suddenly than they were torn from Africa, they find themselves, not only free, but made full citizens and active members of the most popular government the world has seen, treated as fit to bear an equal part in ruling, not only themselves, but also their recent masters."

One does not telescope three or four thousand years into the 78 years since Bryce wrote. One may change the terms of the problem by mixed breeding, but if ever there was a matter that ought to be left to local option it would seem to be the decision as to when the mixture has produced an acceptable amalgam in the schools. And I see no reason for penalizing a locality that does not choose to mix.

★ ★ ★

I WOULD EMPHATICALLY SUPPORT improvement of education in Negro schools, if and where it is inferior. Equality of opportunity and equality before the law, when not strained to cover other situations, are acceptable ideals because they provide the chance to earn and to progress—and consequently should be enforced by legal fiat as far as is humanly possible. But equality of association, which desegregation in Southern schools involves, pre-supposes a status which in the South the average Negro has not earned. To force it upon the Southern white will, I think, meet with as much opposition as the prohibition amendment encountered in the wet states.

Throughout this controversy there has been frequent mention of the equality of man as a broad social objective. No proposition in recent years has been clouded by more loose thinking. Not many of us would care to enter a poetry contest with Keats, nor play chess with the national champion, nor set our character beside Albert Schweitzer's. When we see the doctrine of equality contradicted everywhere around us in fact, it remains a mystery why so many of us continue to give it lip service in theory, and why we tolerate the vicious notion that status in any field need not be earned.

★ ★ ★

PIN DOWN THE MAN who uses the word "equality," and at once the evasions and qualifications begin. As I recall, you, yourself, in a recent statement used some phrase to the effect that men were "equal in the sight of God." I would be interested to know where in the Bible you get your authority for this conception. There is doubtless authority in Scripture for the concept of potential equality in the sight of God—after earning that status, and with various further qualifications—but where is the authority for

What is true of religion and righteousness is just as true of achievement in other fields. And what is true among individuals is just as true of averages among races.

The confusion here is not unlike the confusion created by some left-wing writers between the doctrine of equality and the doctrine of Christian love. The command to love your neighbor is not a command either to consider your neighbor your equal, or yourself his equal: perhaps the purest example of great love without equality is the love between parent and child. In fact the equality doctrine as a whole, except when surrounded by a plethora of qualifications, is so untenable that it falls to pieces at the slightest thoughtful examination.

★ ★ ★

FRANKFURTER closes his opinion with a quotation from Abraham Lincoln, to whom the Negro owes more than to any other man. I, too, would like to quote from Lincoln. At Charleston, Ill., in September 1858 in a debate with Douglas, Lincoln said:

"I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races; I am not nor ever have been in favor of making voters or jurors of Negroes, nor qualifying them to hold office . . . I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will ever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And in as much as they cannot so live, while they do remain together, there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I as much as any other man am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race."

The extent to which Lincoln would have modified these views today, or may have modified them before his death, is a moot question, but it is clear on its face that he would not have been in sympathy with the Supreme Court's position on desegregation. Many historians have felt that when Lincoln died the South lost the best friend it had. This also may be moot, but again it seems clear that for 94 years—from the horrors of Reconstruction through the Supreme Court's desegregation decision—the North has been trying to force the black man down the white Southerner's throat, and it is a miracle that relations between the races in the South have progressed as well as they have.

★ ★ ★

PERHAPS the most discouraging spectacle is the spectacle of Northern newspapers dwelling with pleasure upon the predicament of the Southern parent who is forced to choose between desegregation and no school at all for his child. It does not seem to occur to these papers that this is the cruelest sort of blackmail; that the North is virtually putting a pistol at the head of the Southern parent in a gesture which every Northerner must contemplate with shame.

Indeed, there now seems little doubt that the court's recent decision has set back the cause of the Negro in the South by a generation. He may force his way into white schools, but he will not force his way into white hearts nor earn the respect he seeks. What evolution was slowly and wisely achieving, revolution has now arrested, and the trail of bitterness will lead far.

Sincerely yours,

CARLETON PUTNAM

This advertisement was paid for by individual donations from hundreds of citizens in many states. The sponsoring committee will appreciate additional donations to publish Mr. Putnam's letter in other newspapers. Please fill in this coupon and return with your contribution.

PUTNAM LETTER COMMITTEE, James E. Simpson, Treasurer
317 North 20th Street, Birmingham 3, Alabama

Enclosed please find my contribution to aid in publicizing the Putnam letter:

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

PLEASE PRINT

G.F.

May 21, 1959

FILE
MAY 23
GENERAL

Dear Mrs. Herrington:

The President has asked me to acknowledge your letter to him of May twelfth.

Under the Constitution each state has the power to provide a system of public education and to control the manner in which the system shall be operated. The 14th Amendment to the Constitution, however, provides that a state, in the exercise of its powers - whether they be with respect to education or otherwise - shall not deny any person the equal protection of the laws. As you know, the Supreme Court of the United States held, when the issue was raised before it, that it is a denial of the equal protection of the laws for a state to refuse to admit a student to any public school solely because of the student's race or color.

Please be assured that the Administration is well aware of the difficulties that have arisen. The issue is one which requires patience, understanding and forbearance from all persons.

Sincerely,

E. Frederic Morrow
Administrative Officer
Special Projects Group

Mrs. Q. Esther Herrington
Route #1, Box 192
Rocky Ford, Georgia

lra

Route #1 Box 192
Rocky Ford, Ga
May 12, 1959.

To The President of the United States

My Dear Sir:

For the sake of the entire Nation please don't have anything to do with the Georgia schools, and all other Southern States schools that fall in the category of integration between the white and black races.

We Southerners like our Southern way of life and I have talked to a few of our good Colored Church leaders of the Community where I live and they too, want things to go just as they are. — Separate Schools.

We all down here in Georgia respect and like our Colored Citizens and every since the emancipation our races have lived peacefully in a successful way and I think for everyone's sakes this would be the proper way life of the future should continue.

I thank you and ^{with} every good wish, I am

Yours very truly,
Mrs. Lucian Estlin Washington
Route #1 Box 192, Rocky Ford, Georgia

2/

GH

124
June 1, 1959
Cov
*

124
Cov

June 1, 1959

Dear Mr. Hysong:

This is in reply to your letter of May 19, 1959, to the President, in which you request that he take no action on the petition of the District of Columbia Citizens Committee for the Advancement of Christianity in the Young Men's Christian Association urging him to use his office to assist in changing the racial policy in the Woodward School for Boys.

Your letter was referred to the Department of Justice, and I have been advised by the Attorney General that the Young Men's Christian Association is a private organization that does not come within the scope of any federal law relating to racial discrimination. In these circumstances, it would be inappropriate for the President to intervene in this matter.

Sincerely,

Gerald D. Morgan
The Deputy Assistant to the President

Mr. Thomas M. Hysong
Hysong's Funeral Home
1300 N Street, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

FHS--Justice draft

J



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

May 29, 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR

Honorable Gerald D. Morgan
The Deputy Assistant to the President
The White House

I attach draft replies to two letters relating to the racial policy of the Woodward School for Boys operated by the Young Men's Christian Association of the District of Columbia.

Inasmuch as the views expressed in these letters are diametrically opposed, it is my opinion that a brief acknowledgment along the lines suggested and without engaging the President directly in this matter is the best approach to take.

John F. Cushman
Office of the Attorney General

Enclosures (4)

2 GF 15-A

Orig filed 12-1-51
School Dir
Pro, F
Rev Jas D Foy
" Cha. C. ...

to the President' in which
data is in reply to your letter of May 19, 1959

DEST. MR. HAROLD:

SUGGESTED DRAFT REPLY

SUGGESTED DRAFT REPLY

Dear Mr. Hysong:

This is in reply to your letter of May 19, 1959 to the President, in which you request that he take no action on the petition of the District of Columbia Citizens Committee for the Advancement of Christianity in the Young Men's Christian Association urging him to use his office to assist in changing the racial policy in the Woodward School for Boys.

Your letter was referred to the Department of Justice, and I have been advised by the Attorney General that the Young Men's Christian Association is a private organization that does not come within the scope of any federal law relating to racial discrimination. In these circumstances, it would be inappropriate for the President to intervene in this matter.

Sincerely,

May 26, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR

The Honorable William P. Rogers
The Attorney General

Can you let me have a suggested draft
reply to the attached letter to the Presi-
dent from Thomas M. Hysong? I
would appreciate it if I could have the
draft by Tuesday, June second.

Gerald D. Morgan
The Deputy Assistant to the President

Enclosures

Ltr. dtd. 5/19/59

ARD

WPA 58 1088

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 26, 1959

To: Gerald D. Morgan

From: E. Frederic Morrow ✓

Respectfully referred.

*Cy not sent to file
6/2/59*

THOMAS M. HYSONG
MARY C. HYSONG



MARTIN W. HYSONG
J. EDGAR HYSONG

Hysong's Funeral Home

Directors of Funerals

1300 N STREET, NORTHWEST
NATIONAL 8-8420
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

May 19, 1959

President Dwight D. Eisenhower
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President;

I am writing you this letter in behalf of Mrs. Hysong and myself, who are the parents of two children attending Woodward School, 1736-G Street N.W., Washington, D.C. We read in the Washington Post this morning of the appeal to you by the D.C. Citizens Committee for The Advancement of Christianity in the YMCA for your assistance in the forced integration of a Private School for Boys, namely Wood-ward School. As parents we pay a top price for the education of our boys in a Segregated white school, and we think it would be a travesty on justice for the President of the United States to intervene in anyway in this matter. We do not argue against the privilege of parents to send their children to integrated schools if they wish to, but we desire to pay for the privilege of our children to attend segregated white schools, and we do not see why this school should be called "this one stubborn ugly spot of school segregation in the Capital."

I was not under the impression that Private Schools came under the heading of forced integration.

I would like you to know, Mr. President, that as a business man, and a Father, that I am not in the habit of writing such a letter as this to the President, but my wife and I are duly concerned with the education of our Children. We trust you will accept this one letter as a protest against the trusted and tried school policy of a fine and successful private school. As one born in Washington, D.C., and a graduate of the school system in the D.C. I feel qualified in standing up for my beliefs in the way my children are to be educated, as long as I am able and willing to pay for it.

THOMAS M. HYSONG
MARY C. HYSONG



MARTIN W. HYSONG
J. EDGAR HYSONG

Hysong's Funeral Home
Directors of Funerals
1300 N STREET, NORTHWEST
NATIONAL 8-8420
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

(2)

Woodward School has had a long and successful career in the turning out of fine upstanding men, and Mrs. Hysong and I feel there should be no change in the policies of this school.

Thanking you for your consideration, I beg to remain,

Very truly yours,

Thomas M. Hysong
Thomas M. Hysong
1300-N Street N.W.
Washington, 5, D.C.

G.F.

LAKE COUNTY CITIZENS' COUNCIL

STATES RIGHTS - - - RACIAL INTEGRITY
P. O. BOX 25 UMATILLA, FLORIDA

RECEIVED
JUN 10 1959
CENTRAL FILES

H. LIGHTFOOT
CHAIRMAN BOARD DIRECTORS

RAY J. NEWELL
CHAIRMAN

REED HOLLINGER
VICE CHAIRMAN

JIM GODWIN
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

SHIRLEY SEWELL
TREASURER

Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower
President of the United States
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

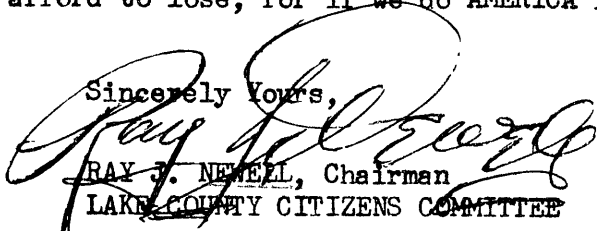
Enclosed please find a news paper copy of a resolution that reflects the feelings of our organization on a State level.

In short Sir, our organization feels that the Constitution of the United States is Americas' instrument of Government, or the law of the land, designed by our courageous and farsighted fore-fathers to protect the souverign States of the union from a centralized type of government. There is also provisions in the Constitution to change or add amendments when the people of the several States so desire.

Sir, we are asking you, in the name of GOD and Country to use all the powers of your office to preserve Constitutional government and as time present changes that are contrary to the Constitution. Advise the group that is desirous of a change that it is not Constitutional that it must be done by legislative procedures, as provided in the Constitution for changes or amendments, so their desires will also become the law of the land, by being a part of the Constitution.

Sir, it is needless to remind you, and the other leaders of our Nation and States, that will receive a copy of this letter and Resolution, that it is the duty of all Americans to give freely of their time, talent, and money, and most of all, work together to preserve Americas' instrument of government, the CONSTITUTION of the UNITED STATES. If we do this, we cannot lose, for the simple reason we cannot afford to lose, for if we do AMERICA is lost.

Sincerely Yours,


RAY J. NEWELL, Chairman
LAKE COUNTY CITIZENS COMMITTEE

Copies sent to:
U.S. Senator
U.S. Congressman
Governor
State Senator
State Representative

Dedicated To The Maintenance of Peace, Good Order And Domestic Tranquility In Our
Community And In Our State And To The Preservation Of Our States Rights.

Resolution of the Florida Association of Citizens Council

Sponsored by: the Lake County Citizens Council

WHEREAS, The words schools or education are not contained in any of the articles or amendments of the Constitutions of the United States, the instrument of government that has guided these United States to be the leading nation of the world, and

WHEREAS, the composers of the Constitution of the State of Florida, comprehending that schools and education were reserved to the states by the Constitution of the United States, incorporated in the Constitution of the State of Florida, that the schools of Florida shall be segregated schools, schools for the white and schools for the Negro, and

WHEREAS, This system of schools has functioned with peace, good order, and domestic tranquility in our communities and state since the adoption of the State Constitution, and

WHEREAS, Due to the unlawful decisions of the United States Supreme Court directing all schools in the nation to integrate, and due to the fact that some of the higher officials of Florida have indicated that they recognize this unlawful decision as the law of the land thereby not upholding the Tenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States for States Rights or the Constitution of the State of Florida which forbids integrated schools, thereby encouraging a Communistic centralized government and the integration of schools in Florida, and

WHEREAS, This will disrupt the peace, good order, and domestic tranquility in our communities and state, destroying the state school system and our present educational program for the boys and girls of the state as well as a distant possibility of mongrelization of the races, and

WHEREAS, The only present apparent answer to defeat the conspiracy that the United States Supreme Court and some public office holders have entered into the Communist infiltrated organizations and do-gooders to cause divided people in these United States is for the Legislators, both State and National, to oppose and expose Communistic movements which are destroying our American way of life and constitutional government, and

WHEREFORE, Be it resolved by the Florida Association of Citizens Council that all elected office holders of the State of Florida exercise all of the powers of their respective offices to preserve constitutional government and States Rights, and our Legislators, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, County Superintendents of Public Instruction, and Boards of Public Instruction appoint a working and advisory committee to prepare proper plans and plans which can be accomplished to preserve segregated schools in accordance with our State Constitution as a preparative measure in the event a centralized type of government order is forced on our school system to integrate, before a nation-wide public opinion rules for the preservation of constitutional government and States Rights.

Paid for by: Ray J. Newell, Chairman
and Jim Godwin, Executive Secretary

Lake County Citizens Council

Reprinted From The Daily Commercial
Wednesday, May 6, 1959

G.F.
12/4 A-1
Sch...
L...

June 12, 1959

Dear Mr. Smith:

The President has asked me to acknowledge your letter to him of June ninth.

Under the Constitution each state has the power to provide a system of public education and to control the manner in which the system shall be operated. The 14th Amendment to the Constitution, however, provides that a state, in the exercise of its powers - whether they be with respect to education or otherwise - shall not deny any person the equal protection of the laws. As you know, the Supreme Court of the United States held, when the issue was raised before it, that it is a denial of the equal protection of the laws for a state to refuse to admit a student to any public school solely because of the student's race or color.

The issue is one which requires patience, understanding and forbearance from all persons.

Sincerely,

E. Frederic Morrow
Administrative Officer
Special Projects Group

Mr. Dennis Smith
Post Office Box 514
Austell, Georgia

EFM/lrs

RECEIVED
JUN 10 1959

THE FEDERAL COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
WAS ORGANIZED BY CONGRESS IN 1957 TO
ENFORCE THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1957
AND TO INVESTIGATE ALL MATTERS
RELATING TO THE ENFORCEMENT OF
THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1957

[Handwritten signature]
CE

JUN 10 1959

6/11

Austell, Georgia
June 9, 1959
Box 514 P. O.

Mr President:

Sir, As a citizen of the United States Of America
I wish to express my view on the imposing problem of
intergration, just the other day the courts ordered
Intergration in the schools of Georgia.

I beleive that the people should have the right
to vote on the issue Instead of a few men ordering us
to do what many of us do not wish to do. Our nation is
a democratic nation or is suppose to be. I am a Senior
at South Cobb High School and would not like to become
one of the " Lost Class of 1960".

I firmly beleive that the people of Georgia should
have the right to vote to see if the issue will stand
for the people or against the people. I know you
are a busy man with the problems a man of your office
must have. So if one of your aids could please write
me and explane WHY the citizens of Georgia cannot
vote on the issue I would be very grateful.

Very truly

Dennis Smith

jds

G.F.

124-A-1

July 8, 1959

filed in
601

RECEIVED
JUL 10 1959
CENTRAL FILES

Dear Mr. Holder:

x GF 114-2104

The President asked me to acknowledge and thank you for your recent letter with the enclosure. The President appreciated your letting him have an expression of your views.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Gerald D. Morgan
The Deputy Assistant to the President

Mr. W. F. Holder
P. O. Box 825
Gulfport, Mississippi

W. F. Holder
J. H. Morgan
H

↓

ard/fhs

7
2nd 6/30
... Civil Integration

Hon. Dwight D. Eisenhower,
President of the U.S.

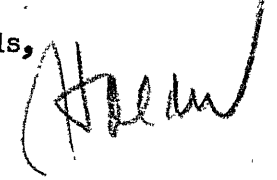
XGF-124-A-2

Its quite degrading to have Roy Wilkins of the NAAACP to start
criticizing the President of the U.S.

This goes to show that he has no regard for anything except to
put over his point of mixing the white race with the negro race.

You can see and we all can see that when you start mixing them
trouble begins. Otherwise they live peacefully together.

Read the attached newspaper article-- its interesting.

Thanks and regards,


WFHolder,
PO. Box 825
Gulfport, Miss

DEPARTMENTAL INDEX

Amuse Sec. 1, P 22-23 Marine Sec. 3, P 18
 Bridge Sec. 3, P 5 Radio-TV Sec. 2, P 4
 Classified S 3, P 10-18 Society Sec. 3, P 4-6
 Comics Sec. 3, P 7 Sports Sec. 2, P 5-11
 Editorial Sec. 1, P 12 State News S. 2, P 2
 Finance S. 3, P 8-9 State TV Sec. 2, P 4

The Ti

123rd YEAR—No. 153 Associated Press (AP), United Press International (UPI),
 Chicago News Wires, Exclusive Pictures by (AP) WIREPHOTO N.

NEW YORKERS BATTLE SLUM PUPILS SHIFTING

STE
 U
 107 S.
 1st fl.

Standards to Fall, Delinquency Rise, They Say

NEW YORK (AP)—Three hundred white parents picketed City Hall Thursday in protest against forced transfer of Negro and Puerto Rican slum children into their schools.

"Don't tread on us," read signs which pickets carried in a steady rain.

Later, a delegation talked with Mayor Robert F. Wagner, who promised to discuss their protests with school officials.

The demonstrators insisted they are not fighting integration as such and are not anti-Negro. But they claimed the importation of youngsters into Queens schools from Brooklyn slums will lower property values and teaching standards, and increase juvenile delinquency.

New York permits no legal segregation. But in neighborhoods where one race predominates, schools follow a pattern that is equivalent to segregation.

TRANSFER INTEGRATION
 Nearly three years ago, the Board of Education outlined a bold plan to force integration on such schools by transporting small groups of Negroes into white school areas.

This aroused considerable protest from teachers, parents and others. The board backed down to a degree and offered assurances that its limited integration plan would not cross borough lines.

However, this week the board announced plans to transport 1000 Negroes and Puerto Ricans from the tough, teeming Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn to schools in the adjoining borough of Queens.

Some 390 of them were scheduled to enter four public schools in the Glendale section of Queens next term.

STORM OF PROTEST
 The board contended Bedford-Stuyvesant schools are overcrowded while Glendale schools are not being used to maximum capacity.

Glendale residents raised a storm of protest, climaxed by Thursday's demonstration. They demanded that the board reopen closed schools in Brooklyn, rather than transport Bedford-Stuyvesant students some three miles to predominantly white schools.

Six Negro children counterpicketed the Glendale demonstrators outside City Hall. Their placards read:

"This is New York City, not Little Rock."

"Are we the JD's that Glendale fears?"

The mother of one of the Negro youngsters, Naomi Clark, said she wanted her boy in Glendale schools because they have a higher achievement level.

"It's the democratic way of life," she declared.

MEASUREMENTS FOR ALASKA BOOST
 GTON (AP) — Pre-

BUSSING

MLK (M)
 SC 110



PROTE
 city bo
 demons
 student
 switch

Cor
 E
 FORM
 EX

Bauer F
 in I

BATON
 Charles E
 the oldest
 Rouge and
 paper back
 old Louisa
 day at his
 Funeral
 Friday m
 St. Jam
 here.

Bauer wa
 chel in West
 which was
 day Port All

Bauer att
 Millwood ins
 rolled in Lou
 sity in 1877.

He became
 was 19, empl
 Baton Rouge

When a he
 paigu agains
 tery was set
 tery tapped
 and edit the
 Dispatch.

3

G.F.

104-111

July 7, 1959

RECEIVED
JUL 10 1959
CENTRAL FILE

Dear Mr. Bultman:

The President asked me to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of June twentieth with its enclosures. The President appreciated your letting him have the benefit of your views.

Sincerely,

Gerald D. Morgan
The Deputy Assistant to the President

Mr. George H. Bultman
111 North Harvin Street
Sumter, South Carolina

ard

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 1, 1959

To: Gerald D. Morgan *C*

From: E. Frederic Morrow *E. Frederic Morrow*

Respectfully referred.

10
encl

4/23

Mr Morgan

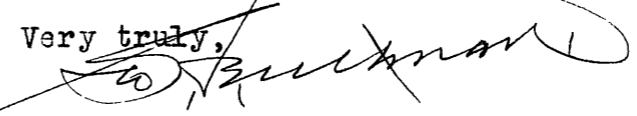
111 N. Harvin St.,
Sumter, S. C.
June 20th. 1959.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:-

In your position you have your time pretty well taken up, but I would like for you to take out a little time and read the enclosed clipping from the Columbia, S. C. "State" of June 21st. This Davis Lee certainly puts it on the line, and it is the truth. Think it over seriously and without anyones advice.

Then, if you have time, read the White Sentinel, especially page 3 and a quotation from you on page 5. You can see what you are doing to this country by trying to anforce integration. You are breaking this country wide open, when right now, of all times, we should be united.

Very truly,

Geo. H. Bultman.

and Kansas City.

NJ Negro Editor Declares You Can't Eat Integration

Editor's Note—The following editorial is reprinted from The Lake City (S.C.) Times-Herald.

At this time when much of the country has gained the impression that racial-mingling is the universal ambition of Negroes, we would like to quote Davis Lee, Negro editor of a national Negro newspaper, The Newark (N.J.) Telegram. The following is from his recent editorial, "You Can't Eat Integration":

"This integration-segregation issue has stirred up bitterness, hatred, prejudices, and has destroyed long-standing friendships. But, strange as it may seem, fifty percent of the Negroes are not concerned about it either way.

"The liberals are frothing at the mouth and shedding crocodile tears over the plight of the poor Negro in the South, will gladly give him integration, but won't give him a job or provide his family with clothing or bread.

"The Southerners don't want to have integration, but they will gladly give him a job and help clothe and feed his family.

"The liberals will open their schools to Negro children, but they won't hire many Negroes as teachers. The South won't admit Negro children to its schools, but they will give the Negro his own school manned by teachers of his own race. And all of this is given to him without cost.

"There are forms of segregation

that are degrading and humiliating, but to have one's own school and teachers is not one of them. Giving the Negro his own school and teachers is more in keeping with that concept of freedom, justice and equal opportunity that the founding fathers had in mind than is an integrated system of education."

Mr. Lee pleads for "ample time" for adjustment. He points out that the South has never attempted to tell the rest of the nation how to run its affairs, "and in no section of the country does the Negro enjoy the educational, employment and economic opportunities which he enjoys in the South."

"The labor unions," he notes, "are pouring thousands of dollars into this integration movement, yet Southern Negroes are working at jobs that Northern Negroes cannot get, because the unions will not accept them as members. There are more Negro carpenters, brick-layers and building contractors in North and South Carolina than there are in the 33 integrated states.

"Negroes can't eat integration. They need jobs. They need the opportunity to develop their talents . . . The South is the only section of this nation that offers such opportunities. If these liberals and agitators are the Negro's friends and Southern whites are his enemies, then someone needs to protect him from his friends."

H
L
C
G
H
A
b
V
r
o

THE TRUTH
THAT
SHOULD
BE PRINTED

The White Sentinel

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL CITIZENS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

P. O. BOX
156
ST. LOUIS 3,
MO.

Vol. IX No. 4

Racial Integrity - Not Amalgamation

April, 1959

COMMITTEE EXPOSES TEAMSTERS USING RACIAL ISSUE

The Senate Rackets Committee headed by Chairman John L. McClellan (D -Ark) uncovered a plot by the Teamsters to use the negro as a tool during its investigation of the Teamsters organizing drive in Florida

Used negroes as Tool

Committee investigators produced a copy of a letter written by a Teamsters organizer at Miami, Fla., asking James R. Hoffa, Teamsters international president, for \$15,000 to be used in connection with a scheme to bring the Heftler Construction Co of Miami and a subcontractor the Teamsters were trying to organize, to their knees.

The plan, as outlined in the letter from Dave Frechette, boss of Teamsters Local 290 at Miami, to Hoffa, was to have large numbers of negroes invade a Heftler housing development when the houses went up for sale and to have at least one negro armed with a check sufficient to buy a house. The money was to be supplied by the union. The purpose of bringing the negroes in, as outlined, was to discourage White people from buying.

There was evidence introduced that within two months after Frechette appealed for aid, \$15,000 was transmitted to Miami from the international headquarters.

Walter Sheridan, testified that \$10,000 was sent to Ben Cohen, a Miami labor attorney, the following May 16. Cohen was named in the Frechette-to-Hoffa letter as the one who would handle the details of the racial gimmick

Senator McClellan and Senator Church joined in a demand that the Department of Justice and the Civil Rights Commission investigate the Teamsters.

Hypocrisy Of The Teamsters Exposed

In April, 1959, during a question-and-answer period in Baton Rouge, La., deep in the heart of the Southland, Hoffa was asked this question: "How does the Teamsters Union stand on the subject of integration?"

Hoffa's answer. "I want to answer by saying first of all that I recognize only one type of person in the United States and that is the American citizen. And I recognize the fact that all blood is red."

"And I recognize the fact above and beyond all, that human beings, being what they are, must live together or have individuals take advantage of their separation."

(What hypocrisy! While Hoffa was speaking of individuals taking advantage of separation of the races, the union had taken advantage of this very situation in their organizing drive in Florida - using the negro as a tool to their own advantage)

"Therefore, I say to you that it is necessary to recognize



Hoffa shaking hands with Southern Union Delegate

that there can be no division of color, race or creed when it comes to meeting at a bargaining table with your employer. Therefore you must forget the question of integration but recognize only one thing - that your employer doesn't hesitate to hire regardless of color."

Hoffa uses the racial issue, putting the employer in the role of being the integrationist villain. Again the mask is ripped away. Hoffa forgot to tell his audience most teamster union contracts have a clause that outlaws discrimination in hiring leaving the employer no choice. The following newspaper items announcing this policy appeared in St. Louis newspapers.

St. Louis (negro) *Argus* January 23, 1953, "Harold Gibbons vice-president of Teamsters said: "The policy of Local 688 has a contract clause with employers outlawing discrimination in hiring." Robert Pentland, business representative of Local 688 of St. Louis, stated: "In our Union, we have attempted to meet this problem in shops under contract with clauses outlawing discrimination in hiring and upgrading. Approximately 70 per cent of our shops under contract are covered by such clause." (The employer signs the contract or else. The average White union member does not know this clause is included in the contract. Such a contract was forced on the St. Louis Taxi cab companies. Gibbons insisted this contract clause be put into effect immediately).

St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, August 17, 1956 - "William Boyd, a member of the Teamsters Union Executive Committee said:

'The Urban League of St. Louis sent drivers to each company. They will start work tomorrow morning.'

Gibbons was a Board Member of the St. Louis Urban League.

The White Cab Drivers Struck In Protest

Some 11,000 White drivers went out on strike. The Strikers also charged that Gibbons runs Local 405 dictatorially and the members have little or no say in its operation.

Gibbons imported Barney Baker to enforce his (liberal) democratic contract policy.

In one incident a striking cab driver was beaten over the head with a baseball bat. Later police arrested four men, all known hoodlums, one of the men was Barney Baker. The beaten cab driver claimed he was unable to identify the four men. Police said a man who was with the beaten driver said he did not want to prosecute, "if I did it would be unsafe for me to walk the streets at night."

Barney Baker, ex-convict and hoodlum, sometimes known as Jew Baker, an ex-pugilist, sometimes referred to contemptuously in underworld circles as a overgrown messenger boy for big time operators.

Gibbons forcing companies to hire negro drivers is just another act in his long pro-communist record

Teamsters Submit Plan To End School Segregation

In 1952, Gibbons Union prepared an 8 point detailed plan for ending segregation in the public schools which he presented to the St. Louis Board of Education. His plan included bringing about racial integration of teachers, including negro participation in school athletic contests and the establishment of a required "human relations" course as a required subject for all high school students, etc.

Gibbons - The Red Race-Mixer

Gibbons has a long record of Communist activities and race-mixing, going back many years. A Chicago *Tribune* April 23, 1937 newspaper item, stated that Gibbons and one Bernice Fisher of Chicago were promoting inter-racial dances connected with Roosevelt College. These dances said to be those in which negro men kissed White girls while dancing

The CIO National Committee To Abolish Discrimination presented Gibbons with a Certificate of Recognition for his race-mixing activities.

To the right, reproduction of the Citation given to Gibbons.

Gibbons Red Record

Gibbons is a Member of the National Board of Americans for Democratic Action ADA has two major goals, first of all, it is totally dedicated to collectivism, although rejecting the label "socialist," it does not conceal its wish to put our economy and our lives under complete government control. While busy constructing a police state, however, ADA wants to insure that all "civil liberties" will be preserved. Just how these aims are to be reconciled is never quite discussed.

It blasts private utilities ("the interests") It has called for the repeal of the Smith Act. Because the Smith Act makes it a crime to advocate the violent overthrow of our government, says ADA, it infringes upon "individual rights." Because Senator McCarthy said that people who refuse to deny they are Communists probably are Communists - maintain the Constitution-loving Deep-Thinkers (who are telling us the Constitution is "out-moded") - he impaired the dignity of the Fifth Amendment.

Anyone who thinks there is such a thing as an internal Communist menace, says ADA, is clearly "hysterical." Another ADA peeve is the "secret informer." The ADA maintains, there is nothing lower than a "secret informer," - unless it is the government agency that uses one.

On foreign affairs, ADA's double standard is, if anything, even more noticeable. ADA fell all over themselves getting into the Geneva boat, and now calls on us to "co-exist" with the Soviet Union in the great new age of Economic Competition. Professing to be a "moral" organization, ADA advocated with brutal cynicism American recognition of Communist China. It looks with favor on the "nationalism" of India or Israel, but wantonly attacks anyone advocating American "nationalism." It has called for a "world government with powers adequate to prevent war," yet its Deep Thinkers opposed use of the UN's "police power" to punish aggression by Red China in Korea.

Background of Founders and Officers of ADA

Joseph L. Rauh, Jr. Chairman - Defended William W. Remington, ex-Commerce Department official, who was convicted of perjury in denying his membership in the Communist Party, and that he had given Government secrets to the Communist spy ring. Rauh

also was attorney for Communist Poland when it sought a loan from the United States.

Walter Reuther, Eleanor Roosevelt, Rinhold Neibuhr - Eleanor Roosevelt is a founder and the great pink goddess of the ADA. To list the communist affiliations of these three individuals would require many pages. Suffice it to say that their presence on the National Board stamps the organization as a leftist propaganda instrument.

Arthur Schlessinger, Jr. Harvard professor - Founder, affiliated with the following communist front organizations - Sponsor, Sponsors of Spanish Refugee Aid, National Committee, American Civil Liberties Union, National Committee, American Committee on Africa. Member, National Citizens Political Action Committee, founded by Communist Sidney Hillman, held to be a communist front, Oct. 1944, by Special Committee on Un-American Activities J. B. Matthews, Research. Affiliated with American Student Union, cited as communist front, CUAA, page 179, 4th Report, 1948.

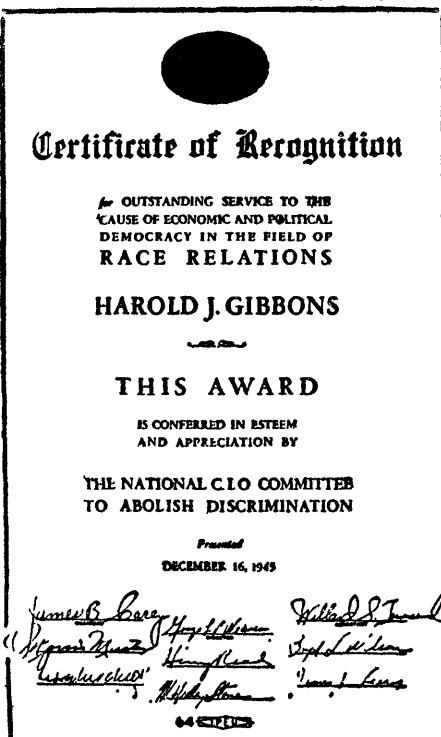
Michael Straight, National Board Member - Editor-at-large, *The New Republic*. *The New Republic*, which a New York State Legislative Committee investigating "radicalism" branded as an "advocate of revolutionary socialism," is owned by a foreign corporation financed by Mrs. Leonard Elmhurst of London, American born heiress to a large fortune. Mrs. Elmhurst has been one of the principal backers of the Socialist movement in England. Michael Straight, Socialist son of Mrs. Elmhurst, who succeeded Henry Wallace as editor of *New Republic*, was educated in England and names Red professor Laski as the instructor who influenced him most.

Barry Bingham, Founder - Editor and President of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* Louisville, Ky. - Founder of Southern Conference of Human Welfare, an organization designated by the Communist Party to foment a negro revolt in the South in the event of war with Russia

J. J. Galbraith, Founder, Harvard professor - Supplies the ADA with leftist economics, Member of the National Citizens Political Action Committee.

Hodding Carter - Board of Directors Southern Regional Council, formerly the Southern Conference of Human Welfare, Sponsor, Sponsors of Spanish Refugee Aid.

Max Lerner - Sponsor, Allied Voters Against Coudert, member, American Committee for Anti-Nazi German Seamen, signer of petition to discontinue the Dies Committee, American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, sponsor, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, sponsor, American Friends of Spanish Democracy, affiliated with American Friends of Soviet Union, sponsor, American Investors Union, American League for Peace and Democracy, affiliated with American Student Union, endorser, American Youth Congress, sponsor of appeal, Appeal for Pardon of German Communist, member, Ben Leder Memorial Fund, signer of appeal, Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder, member, Citizens Committee for Harry Bridges, sponsor, Citizens Emergency Conference for Inter-racial Unity, sponsor, Conference on Pan American Democracy, sponsor, Consumers National Federation, Coordinating Committee to Lift



For his work in advancing the cause of integration in unions, Harold Gibbons was presented a citation by the C I O.

(Continued on page 7)

Integration - the Inevitable Result - Mongrelization

INTER-RACIAL MARRIAGE CLUBS PLANNED ON NATIONAL SCALE

In Northern areas where segregation has been broken down, mongrelization of the races has begun. Inter-racial clubs have been formed to make inter-racial marriages popular

Detroit, Michigan

Detroit, Michigan has an inter-racial *Club of Tomorrow*. *Club of Tomorrow* seeks to enlist an estimated 500 inter-racial couples living there and is planning an all-out campaign for an integrated U S. Pictured below are inter-racial members of *Club of Tomorrow*. This picture was taken on Belle Isle, where the Detroit race riot started in 1943.



New York City, New York

New York has its inter-racial *Penguin Club* a similar group. One of its requirements for entrance - a couple must have produced one mongrel child to prove themselves sincere.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Milwaukee has the *Manassah Club* also similar in its inter-racial aims

Chicago, Illinois

Chicago has a chapter of the *Manassah Club*.

Over 300 a Year in Chicago

The Chief Clerk of the Cook County Marriage License Bureau reports that the number of mixed marriages in the County has increased steadily during the last decade, to a peak of over 300. Before World War II, he reported, such marriages were rare.

Los Angeles, California

The largest of the inter-racial clubs is in Los Angeles

where but a few years ago mixed marriages were illegal. It is called *Club Miscegenation*. To become a member of this club, the White person must be legally married to a negro and willing to accompany his or her negro mate publically at all times. *Club Miscegenation* is well named. Miscegenation is a inter-breeding between different races - mongrelization. The Los Angeles club describes its purposes in its constitution as, educating ourselves in order to educate our children to integrate

Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C. too, has its inter-racial club and one of the oldest *Club Internationale*. Its aims and purposes are the same - make inter-racial marriage popular

To Organize on National Scale

The Los Angeles, Detroit and Washington clubs have plans in the making for similar organizations in other cities. A national organization of mixed marriage clubs is being discussed by the clubs

The Big Lie

Once again, the big lie being fed to us through our various news mediums is exposed

EDITORS' NOTE Most of our present news mediums have become mere transmission belts for Communist propoganda, giving aid and comfort to the enemy

Pictured below, the result of integration



REDS MARCH ON WASHINGTON - DEMAND FASTER INTEGRATION

The picture of the students of Oberlin College (Ohio) parading for integrated schools is not surprising. Oberlin College has a very interesting background, most of it being subversive. In 1950, Dr. William E. Stevenson, president of Oberlin College addressed the Annual Dinner of the St. Louis Urban League. In his address Dr. Stevenson said: "One of the finest men that I met, overseas, was Sidney Williams, formerly with the Urban League here in St. Louis, then executive secretary in Cleveland and now serving in that capacity in Chicago. Sidney and I puzzled together over numerous problems in our Red Cross work, many of them of a racial nature." (Sidney Williams, negro, was active in Urban League affairs for over 20 years. He was listed by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as "an active Communist." He was finally fired in July 1955 - not for being a Communist, but for nearly wrecking the Chicago Urban League).

Dr. Stevenson went on: "Because of my admiration for Sidney Williams, it was natural for me to have become interested in the Urban League. That interest has been extended and my respect for its program greatly increased by my acquaintance with Lester Granger in the past year, during which we have both been serving as members of President Truman's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services" (Lester Granger, negro, executive director of the National Urban League has been affiliated with at least 10 Communist fronts according to the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Granger has never publically denounced any of his red connections)

Young Socialist Club

One also finds that The Young Socialist Club has a chapter at Oberlin College. The Oberlin College Student Council took a strong stand against the Loyalty Oath for college professors.



Dr. William E. Stevenson, president of Oberlin College and John T. Clark, executive secretary of the St. Louis Urban League. Dr. Stevenson was principal speaker at Urban League Dinner, held at Temple Israel, 5017 Washington Blvd., Oberlin College, from its beginning in 1833, has been inter-racial.

TYPICAL OF the brain-washed college students, who joined the Communist-sponsored Youth March For Integration were these two Oberlin College students from Ohio, James Bryant, of St. Louis, Mo., and Peggy Taylor, of Montgomery, Ala.



Young Socialist

Vol. 2, No. 6

401

March, 1959

YOUNG SOCIALIST CLUB LIST

ANNAPOLIS c/o Bob McCormick, Box 16, St John's College	MONTREAL McGill University Socialist Society, c/o McGill Students' Union, 690 Sherbrooke St. W
BALTIMORE Socialist Study Group, c/o A Robert Kaufman, 2738 Reister-town Rd LA 3-3703	MILWAUKEE Young Socialist Club, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
BAY AREA Young Socialist Alliance, 2431 Dwight Way, Berkeley E V Debs Club, 2431 Dwight Way, Berkeley Mark Twain Club, 196-A Connecticut St., San Francisco	NEW YORK CITY Young Socialist Alliance, Box 471, Cooper Sta
BOSTON c/o Camejo, 405 Monroe, MIT, Cambridge	OBERLIN, Ohio Oberlin Socialist Club, Oberlin College
CHICAGO Young Socialist Committee, c/o Calnek, 1501 E 68 St	PHILADELPHIA Young Socialist Club, c/o Phelps Apt 4b, 3506 Powelton Ave
DENVER Young Socialist Club, Box 724	PORTLAND, Ore Focus, Reed College
DETROIT Young Socialist Committee, c/o 3310 Cortland	RICHMOND, Ind Socialist Discussion Group, Earlham College
LOS ANGELES Young Socialist, Box 3615, Terminal Annex, LA 54	TWIN CITIES Independent Political Youth, c/o Jean Bradford, 1822 La Salle Ave, Mpls
MADISON, Wis Wisconsin Socialist Club, c/o Landau, 1026 Clymer Pl	TORONTO Young Socialist Alliance, LE 6-9336
	YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio Socialist Discussion Club, Antioch College

Above, reproduction from the Young Socialist newspaper. The Young Socialist is equivalent to the Young Communist League

Top Collaboratorist

Dr. J. B. Matthews, one of America's foremost authorities on Communism, and research director for Un-American Activities Committees, listed Walter M. Horton of Oberlin College as one of the "top collaboratorists" with Communist fronts.

Dangerous Radicals

Herbert G. Moore writing about the Communist menace in our schools in the *National Republic* stated that "dangerous radicals also haunt the faculty of Oberlin College."

Walter Horton's Red Record

Walter M. Horton has been affiliated with the following Communist fronts - World Citizenship Movement, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, listed by the California Un-American Activities Committee, page 322, 4th report, 1948, *Protestant*, House Report, 78th Congress, page 1455, 1944, *The Protestant Digest*, House Report, 78th Congress, page 1522, 1944, Russian War Relief, House Report, 78th Congress, page 475, 1944.

The Protestant

Dr. J. B. Matthews reports, "*The Protestant*, formerly known as *The Protestant Digest*, has been viciously pro-Communist. Hardly an issue of the magazine has appeared in the past 20 years in which there were fewer than a half dozen articles breathing love for the Soviet Union and praising race-mixing.

The Protestant brazenly defended the Hungarian torture and imprisonment of Cardinal Mindszenty.

In its December-January, 1942 issue, *The Protestant* carried the following editorial rhapsody entitled 'God's Red Army'.

It is not because Russia has saved us that we thank God for the Red Army....It is simply because of what Russia is and because of the quality of the Red Army itself, the spiritual quality of its soldiers, the way its soldiers feel toward its people, the way its soldiers feel toward their enemies. This is why, listening to our innermost voice, we hear ourselves thanking God for the Red Army.



Pictured above with White House Aide E. Frederic Morrow are left to right, Josephine Boyd, Harlon Eric Joye, Reginald Green and Sallye Phillips. The four students representing the integration youth marchers received from President Eisenhower his word that he "will never be satisfied until the last vestige of segregation has disappeared in the United States." This position was given in a special statement issued after the students called at the White House to present the President a petition seeking faster action on integration. (Ike was playing golf in Georgia).

In the fall of 1941, two months before Pearl Harbor, *The Protestant* obtained the signatures of one thousand Protestant clergymen to a manifesto calling for all-out aid to the Soviet Union. The *Daily Worker* featured this achievement with a Page One, eight-column banner headline. The manifesto declared, among other things, that "not one member of any branch of our Government is Communist." Why one thousand Protestant clergymen considered themselves competent to sign such a preposterous statement! Its falsity has been fully established. Among the signers of the statement we find the following: the Rev. John A. Makay, president of Princeton Theological Seminary, the Rev. D. V. Jemison, president of the National Baptist Convention, the Rev. Walter M. Horton, Oberlin College, the Rev. Joseph F. Fletcher, the Rev. Guy Emery Shipler, the Rt. Rev. G. Ashton Oldham, Protestant Bishop of Albany, and the Rev. Rufus W. Weaver, chairman of the Baptist Public Relations Committee."

A large percentage of the veteran clergymen supporters of the Communist front apparatus have studied at Union Theological Seminary. Among them is the Rev. Walter M. Horton of Oberlin College.

Walter M. Horton, professor, Oberlin Divinity School, affiliated with, National Religion and Labor Foundation, set up by radicals, in 1932, to propagandize "the new social order," seeking the revolutionary overthrow of the capitalist system. Its directing personnel and National Committee were composed almost exclusively of Socialists and Communists. Writing in its official organ, one of its officers says: "It is no longer a question of the need of revolution, the question is as to the method of bringing the revolution to pass." It has published blasphemous and atheistic literature.

Oberlin College, Ohio, in 1834 was one of the first colleges in the West to enroll negroes. It had been established by Abolitionists who had withdrawn from Lane Theological Seminary of Cincinnati, Ohio, after the controversial discussion of slavery had been curtailed there. The wealthy Tappan brothers of New York, dry goods merchants gave huge sums to the Abolition Movement. Arthur Tappan helped finance Oberlin College, when the news leaked out the Tappan store in New York was assailed by a mob in 1834, and Lewis Tappan's house

(Continued on Page 8)

Race-Mixing Union to Join World Communist Boycott

Union Brags It Could Tie Up U. S. Shipping

Harry Bridges, race-mixing, communist union leader, who recently married Noriko Sawada, American-Nisei, despite the fact Nevada had never repealed an 1864 law forbidding marriage between Caucasian and non-Whites, bragged before a Senate investigating Committee that his dock workers would honor a request from unions in Communist nations not to handle shipping in the United States ports.

In a sense he said, international transport unions could invoke a worldwide shipping boycott in support of union aims.

Integration of the Races is One of Their Aims

The Fourth Congress (*of the Communist International in Moscow - Ed.*) recognizes the necessity of supporting every form of negro movement which tends to undermine or wreck capitalism or imperialism or to impede its further penetration (Italics ours.)

Such international reciprocity among transport workers constitutes a great danger to the national interest, Representative Clyde Doyle (Dem.), California said.

Representative Gordon H. Scherer (Rep.), Ohio, told Bridges it was almost inconceivable he had so much power. Scherer said Congress should curb the powers of such men as Bridges and James R. Hoffa, Teamsters Union president.

Bridges, in a long day of back talk with the committee, was questioned about conferences he had with international labor leaders and foreign Communists in a trip to Europe last January and February.

In the process, Bridges invoked the Fifth amendment against self incrimination when he was asked whether he or certain members of his union were Communists.



Opening Convention of International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. Led by Communist Harry Bridges on the right, on the left, Seattle's Mayor Gordon Clinton, welcomes delegates to the inter-racial affair.

Chairman Francis E. Walter (Dem.), Pennsylvania, asked Bridges whether his recent trip to Russia and other European nations had "any reference to any plans you and Mr. Hoffa

may have to put together all the transport workers of the world in one union."

"Not specifically," Bridges replied.

Under questioning by committee counsel Richard Arens, Bridges said that if a request not to work ships came from a Communist country it would be honored.

Bridges freely acknowledged meeting with foreign labor officials described by Arens as Communist leaders or Soviet espionage agents.

Communism in Hawaii

A review of the facts will reveal that the threat of Communism in the Hawaiian Islands is very real, and that this nation has acquired a Communist-controlled state

In 1955, when the Honorable Ingram M. Stainback, former Governor of Hawaii, was questioned by the Senate Committee studying the question of the Communist domination of the ILWU (International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union) he, when asked if Bridges' union controls the economic life of Hawaii today, replied:

"There isn't any question about it, not the slightest. They have sugar, pineapples and transportation right in the hollow of their hands, and those hands are Communist hands, or rather controlled by them.

In September, 1953, Hawaiian dock workers staged a strike in protest of a circuit court's affirmation of the perjury conviction of Harry Bridges. Plantation workers throughout the islands also walked out in sympathy, bringing the Territory the closest it has ever been to a general strike. Commenting on this situation in a speech before the United States Senate, which appeared in the Congressional Record of April 13, 1953, Senator James O. Eastland declared:

"Such power is unheard of in the United States. This is a fearful thing. The ability to call a general strike in protest of a decision of the courts of the United States shows tremendous Communist power. For example, they had the power there to close down and interfere with the operation of the great naval base at Pearl Harbor. It speaks for itself. It shows that the Communists control the economic life of the islands. From my knowledge of the subject, it is plain to me that the Communist Party is stronger, more influential, and more powerful in the Territory of Hawaii than was the Communist Party in the average satellite state of Central or Eastern Europe at the time they were taken over.

"Even under the United States flag the economic life of Hawaii is at the mercy of the world Communist conspiracy. The party is so powerful that the politicians have to compromise, yield and hedge because of it. The administrative assistant to the mayor of the City of Honolulu, a city which contains more than half the population of the islands, is a recognized, noted and powerful Communist. The mayor of this city owes his election to Communist power."

As recently as July 14, 1958, Representative John R. Pillion of New York, commented on the Communist control of Hawaii as follows.

"At the present time in the lower house of the Hawaiian legislature, consisting of 30 members, 22 of those members were elected with the political aid and assistance of Harry Bridges, the ILWU, the UPW (United Public Workers), the Communist Party of the United States and Communist International organizations. Harry Bridges is probably the most powerful Communist figure in the United States who ranks

(Continued on page 8)

HAROLD GIBBONS

Continued from page 2

the Embargo, member of advisory board, Frontier Films, sent greetings, Golden Book of American Friendship with the Soviet Union, initiating sponsor, Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, affiliated with, League of American Writers, speaker, Michigan Civil Rights Federation, member, National Citizens Political Action Committee, listed as a clemency supporter, National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, speaker, National Conference on Social Work, sponsor, National Emergency Conference, sponsor, National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights, signer of open letter, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, affiliated with, *New Masses*, member, Non-Partisan Committee for the Re-election of Congressman Vito Marcantonio, signer, Open Letter to American Liberals, signer, Open Letter for Closer Cooperation with the Soviet Union, signer of protest, Prestes Defense, sponsor of appeal, Russian War Relief, contributor, *Soviet Russia Today*, signer, Statement Defending the Communist Party, signer, Statement Against U.S. Policy in Mexico, sponsor, Supporters of Anti-Nazi Seamen. All of the above organizations are communist fronts.

Morris Ernst - Member of board of directors, American Fund for Public Service, member of lawyers committee, American League for Peace and Democracy, sponsor, Consumer-Farmer Milk Cooperative, patron, Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy, Manhattan Chapter, member of lawyers committee, Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, member of advisory board, Milk Consumers Protective Committee, sponsor, National Conference on the German Problem, chairman, Non-Partisan Committee for the Re-election of Congressman Vito Marcantonio. All the above organizations are communist fronts.

Archibald MacLeish - 38 communist front citations.

Harold J. Gibbons, Vice-President Teamsters Union, Board Member, ADA, Member of the American Committee for Leon Trotsky, Communist front, House Report 78th Congress 2nd Session, 44 appendix IX, Southern Conference of Human Welfare, National Committee Member, Workers Defense League, communist front page 679, House Committee hearings, 75th Congress 3rd Session, 1938 thru 78th Congress 2nd Session, 1944, Board member, Congress of Racial Equality, communist front, Member of the Socialist Party, declared to be a communist front, by Attorney General, May 16, 1950, Attended Highlander Folk School, 1940, referred to as a school for training Communists, National Council Against Conscription, communist front, Un-American Activities in California, page 319, 4th Report, 1948, Gibbons was a board member of the St. Louis Urban League. Gibbons spoke before the communist, liberal students at the University of Chicago supporting peace at any price. Many students took the "Oxford Oath" pledging them to bear no arms, even in defense of the United States of America.

The Committee Brings Gibbons Red Connections to Light

7 Harold Gibbons, St. Louis Teamster Union leader was linked in testimony before the

STEVE ALLEN DOES NOT LIKE FAN MAIL

THE PITTSBURGH COURIER

Protests Wilson Death Sentence

NEW YORK — Without being the least bit funny, television comedian Steve Allen held an audience of 500 spellbound as he recounted the series of events that followed his protest of the death sentence of Jimmy Wilson of Alabama for theft of \$1.95.

Principal speaker at the 10th anniversary dinner-dance of the Committee on Civil Rights of Manhattan Inc., Allen told the not-too-widely-known results of his wire to Governor Folsom of Alabama, urging that Wilson's life be spared. The TV star read excerpts from Southerners condemning him for his "interference." He also read portions of articles he had written for "Village Voice," a locality newspaper.

Most of the letters he received made him more angry, he said. He later sent copies of the articles to those who had written him.

THE LETTERS to Allen contained such objections as "Negroes standing next to whites on the Allen show"; one accused Allen of condoning raping of 83-year-old white women; another told Allen to "keep his Jewish nose out of our business."

Marked by the presence of many of the city's most distinguished citizens, the dinner was chaired by George Goodman, news director of station WLIB. He introduced Mrs. Reba Bowen, CCRM chairman of the dinner committee, and Manhattan Borough President Hulan Jack who read his proclamation, designating April 13 as "CCRA Day."

Steve Allen addressed the 10th anniversary dinner-dance of the Committee on Civil Rights in Manhattan. Left to right, Doc. George D. Cannon, Reba Bowen and Manhattan Borough president Hulan Jack. Can you find Steve in this picture?



Senate Labor Rackets Committee with a west coast labor leader who was expelled from the old CIO Furniture Workers' Union in 1950 for Communist activity.

The Senators were told that the Teamsters supplied money and manpower last year to aid the banished union officer in his independent organizing efforts at a Los Angeles furniture store after Gibbons, executive assistant to general president James R. Hoffa, set up a meeting in Washington to discuss merging the Communist-led local with the Teamsters.

The Communist was identified as Gus Brown, now leader of an independent local of the Furniture Workers Union.

The National Citizens Protective Association is not responsible for the return of unsolicited articles, manuscripts or other material submitted. If return of such material is desired, a self-addressed stamped envelope should accompany same.

EDITORIAL BOARD

FOREST W. WOLF,	President,	National Citizens Protective Association
RAMER WOODERSON,	Vice President,	National Citizens Protective Association
EDWARD ABHSHER,	Executive Board,	National Citizens Protective Association
WILLIAM AMMAN,	Executive Board,	National Citizens Protective Association
ARTHUR B. COLE,	Executive Board,	National Citizens Protective Association
HELEN M. WOLF,		Editor

GROUP SUBSCRIPTIONS

50 to 100 - \$2.75 100 to 500 - \$2.50 500 to 1000 - \$2.25 1000 and over - \$2.00

BULK RATES FOR CURRENT OR BACK ISSUES

10 copies \$1.00 100 copies \$6.50 1000 copies \$48.00

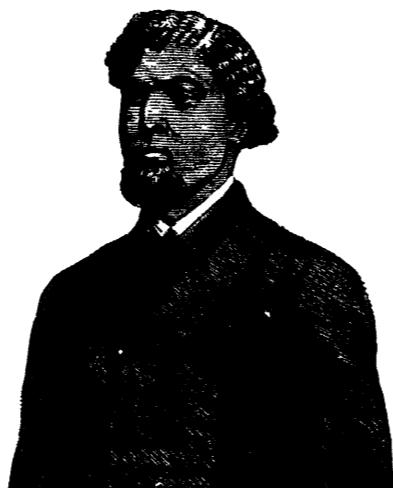
OBERLIN COLLEGE

(Continued from Page 5)

was wrecked and his furniture burned in the street.



Arthur Tappan, New York Abolitionist, often called the patron of Emancipation.



The Rev. B. F. Randolph, an Oberlin College graduate, a Methodist minister. Elected to the South Carolina Senate, during Reconstruction Days.

AMERICAN RACE THEORIST

An Expose of the Equalitians

Byram Campbell is to be congratulated on his book *American Race Theorists*. This study exposes the dangerous fallacies in the arguments of the racial equalitians. The false doctrine of racial equality is brought into the searching glare of a keen student's research. The distorted opinions of Hooton, Kroeber, Gillin, Gunnar Myrdal (the author of *An American Dilemma*, the book the Supreme Court based its 1954 *Black Monday* decision on), and others are shown for what they are - pure race-mixing nonsense.

We recommend this book for students and those who want to keep a complete library on the racial question.

In order to get this book into the hands of the people immediately, we are reducing the price from \$3.50 to \$3.00 if you order immediately. Special rates on bulk orders.

American Race Theorists can be purchased from the National Citizens Protective Association, P. O. Box 156, St. Louis 3, Mo., at \$3.00 a copy



Blanche K. Bruce, studied at Oberlin College. Bruce had been appointed a tax collector in Natchez, Miss., served as a sheriff, Supt. of Schools, and later elected to the Mississippi Senate during Reconstruction Days.

HARRY BRIDGES

(Continued from page 6)

second only to William Z. Foster, the Chairman of the Communist Party of the United States. If Hawaii were to be granted statehood there is no question in my mind but that the Senators and one or two Representatives elected from the Territory of Hawaii would be elected only with the aid of the Communist Party, Mr. Bridges, William Z. Foster, Mr. Khrushchev, and the whole group of Communists who are centering their attention at the present time upon the political area and the economy of Hawaii."

FRUITS OF INTEGRATION

In Boston, the inter-racial romance of a Back Bay debutante was exposed when her negro lover David James Booker, was sentenced to one year for illegal possession of dope, his fifteenth conviction in 25 years. Andrea Bruce, 21 year old blond, who Booker says he married in Newark, N. J., on March 15th (there is no court record) was also sentenced to an indefinite term for passing bad checks. The strange love affair began in the summer of 1957, at a dope party in Boston. Andrea picked up the heroin habit. Andrea's negro lover spent \$15.00 to \$20.00 a day for his dope habit. Andrea promptly wrote out worthless checks to keep her negro lover supplied with dope. Three and a half months ago, Andrea gave birth to her negro lover's baby. At present, Andrea is now three months pregnant, and in jail serving an indefinite term. Andrea is another example of integration.

Andrea and her negro lover, both serving sentences. Andrea bore him one child, and is pregnant with another.



SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

THE WHITE SENTINEL

"Official Organ of the National Citizens Protective Association"

P. O. Box 156

St. Louis 3, Mo.

Name

Street

City..... Zone..... State.....

Rates: \$3.00 a year - 2 years \$5.00, Published Monthly
The *White American News Service*, published monthly, is also included with your subscription to *The White Sentinel*

OFFICE OF
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL



RECEIVED
JUL 16 1959
CENTRAL FILES

July 13, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR

Honorable David W. Kendall
Special Counsel to the President
The White House

In response to your request of July 13 to the Attorney General for a draft reply to the attached telegram, it is recommended that no reply be made to this communication.

If you feel a reply is necessary, I would suggest a very simple acknowledgement.

John F. Cushman

John F. Cushman
Office of the Attorney General

Enclosure

V. Cushman

7/21/59

The White House
Washington

C.F.

JUL 1 PM 9 50

WAC76 NL PD

PROOKFIELD CONN JUL 1

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

RESPECTFULLY PEG YOU TO GIVE UTTERANCE TO THE DISMAY
OF MILLIONS LIKE OURSELVES THAT RECENT SUPREME COURT
DECISIONS MAINTAINING THE RIGHT OF THE INDIVIDUAL
WHOLLY IGNORE THE LARGER PUBLIC INTEREST INVOLVED AND
THREATEN NOT ONLY THE MORAL HEALTH OF THE AMERICAN

PEOPLE BUT THE VERY LIFE OF THE NATION

DOROTHY AND HERMANN HAGEDORN AND MARY HAGEDORN.

G.F.

July 15, 1959

RECEIVED
JUL 20 1959
GENERAL FILES

Dear Mrs. Neiswander:

The President wishes me to thank you for writing and sharing your views with him on the very sensitive issue of human rights.

Sincerely,

E. Frederic Morrow
Administrative Officer
Special Projects Group

Mrs. M. B. Neiswander
1795 South Congress Avenue
West Palm Beach, Florida

EFM/lrs

1795 5th Congress Ave
West Palm Beach, Fla
June 23rd 1959

To whom it may concern:-

It is self-evident that our good old "U.S.A" has been disallusioned in regard to Segregation.

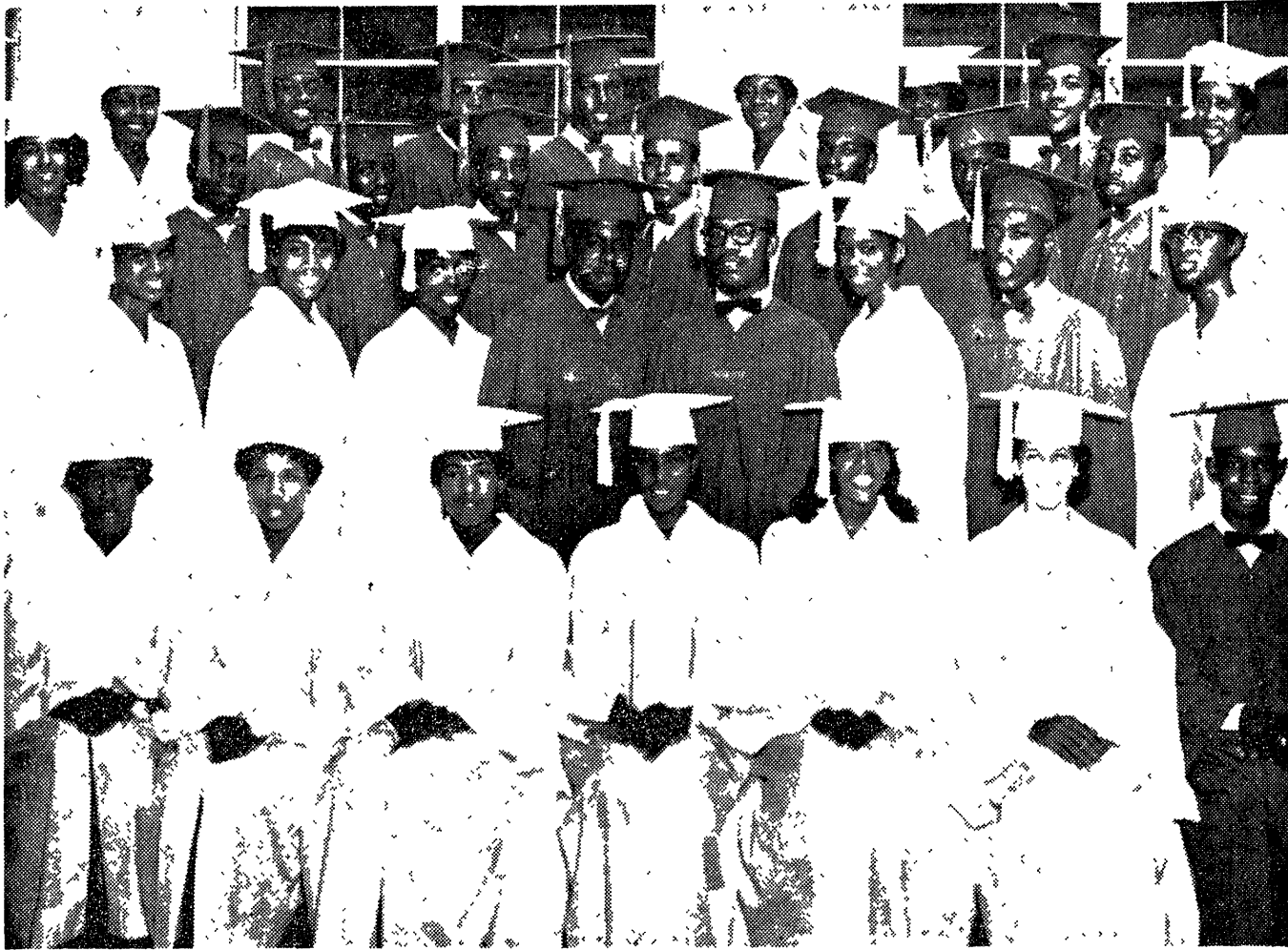
It is quite necessary for our "white" race to defend its privileges in regard to this matter.

If we allow the races to mix, as has been suggested we will, without doubt have a mulatto race with a decline in intelligence that is not commendable in the least.

Rather, if the colored race is so neglected and their rights curtailed, I think it would be wiser and more pleasant to put the pressure on our conniving white persons who are doing these disreputable things.

Enclosed find a sample of what one county of the many in our state of Florida, is doing for the colored race.

Respectfully Submitted
Mrs M. B. Neiswander.

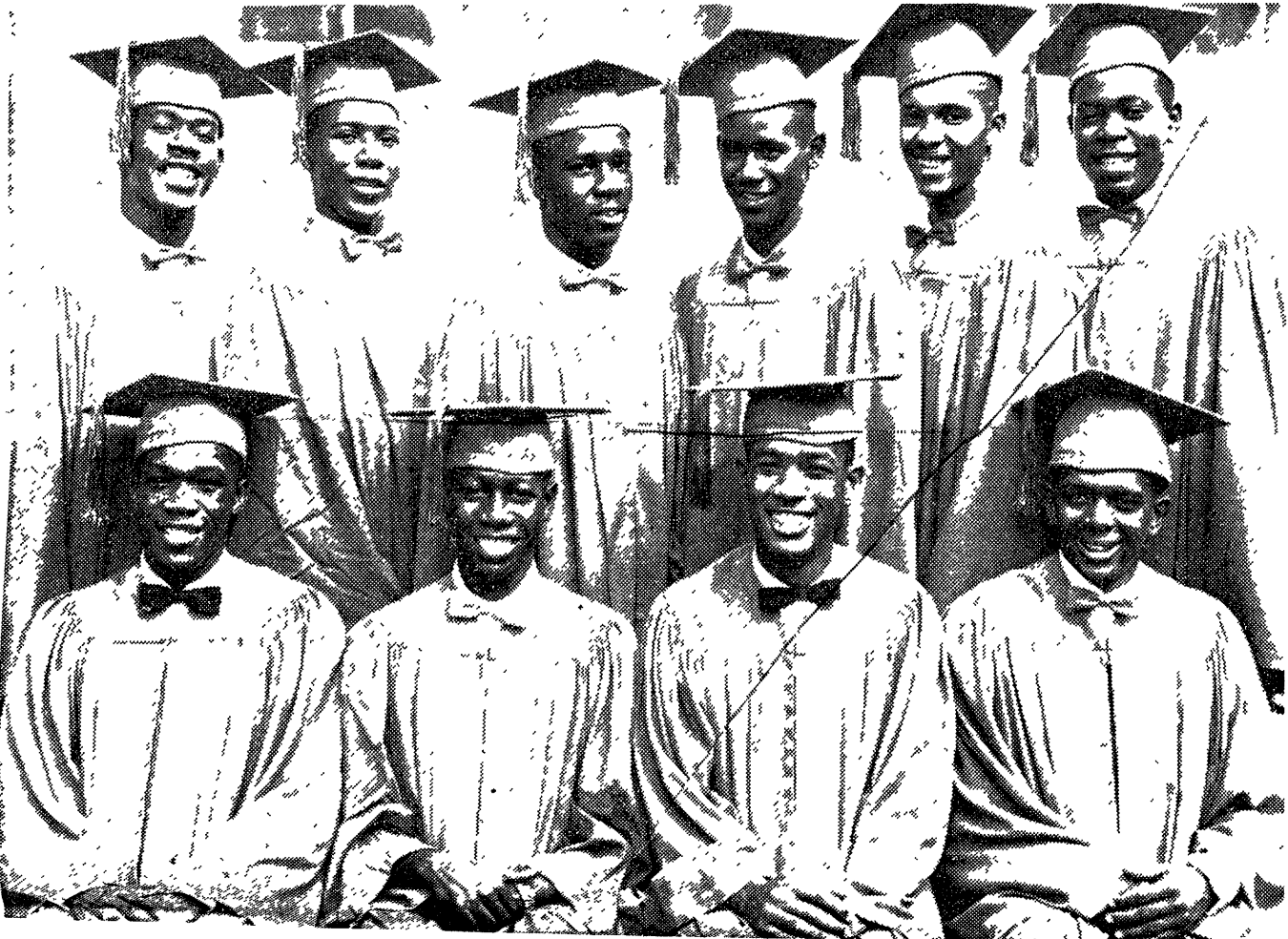


ROOSEVELT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES—First row, left to right: Loretta Wright, Elois Madison, Yvonne Rolle, Virginia Jones, Alberdia Gilmore, Yvonne Stephens, Frank Sampson. Second row: Sandra Haines, Bobbie Dudley, Joyce McCray, Julius Bunch, Eddie Morrison, Audrey Brown, Charles Barry,

Frances Owens. Third row: Madelene Haddocks, Bennie Merchant, Charles Collie, David Johnson, John Cheatham, Arthur Waldron, Earl Johnson, Andrew Daniels. Fourth row: Brenda Gibson, Reginald Cooper, Richard Adams, Clarence Powell, Billie Wright, Lucille Young, Willie Odums, Mattie Griffin.



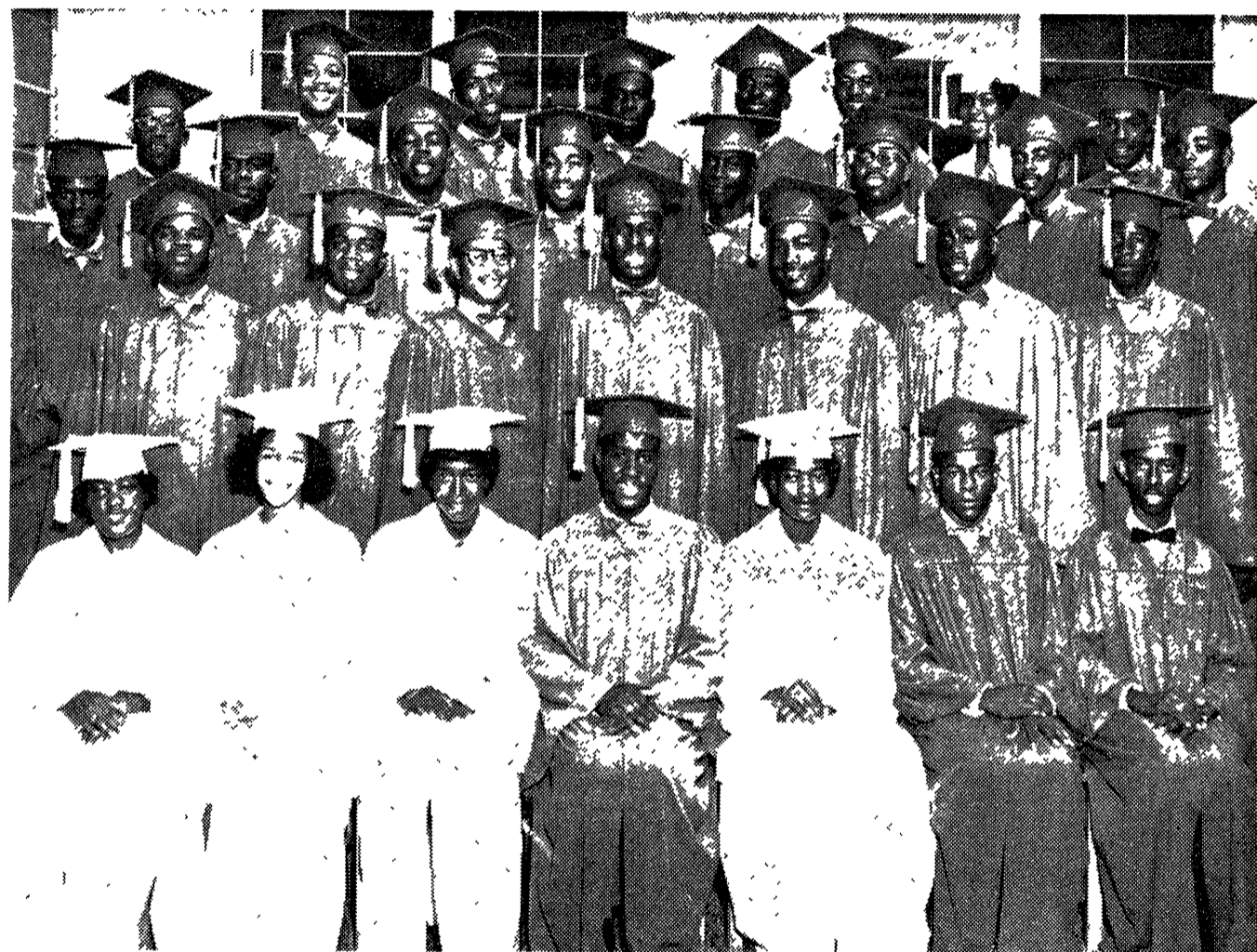
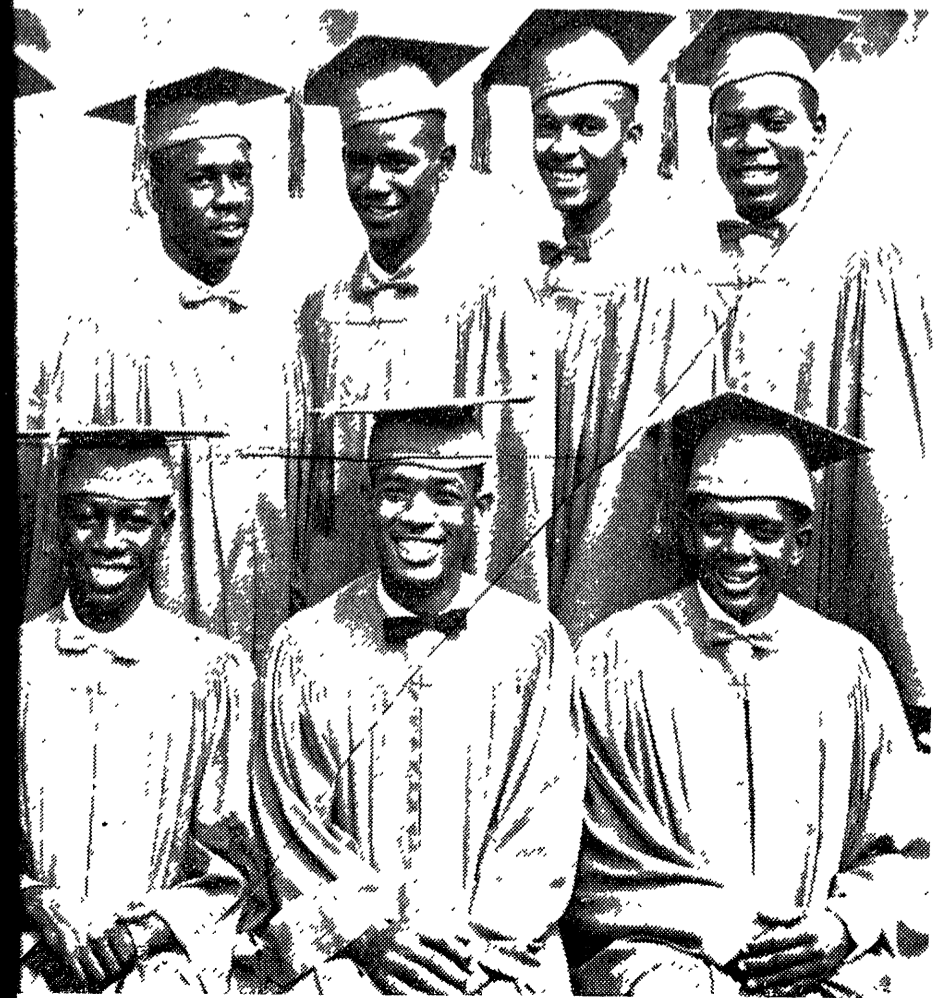
ROOSEVELT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES—First row, left to right: Patricia Daniels, Marguerite McKain, Yvonne Lewis, Stephen Strahan, Florence Kelly, Charles Bass, Roosevelt Freeman. Second row: Robert Gamble, Odell Tripp, Arthur Taylor, Perry Mitchell, Jimmie Morrison, Rossell Crosby, Charles John-





TES—First row, left to Yvonne Rolle, Virginia Hens, Frank Sampson, Dudley, Joyce McCray, Brown, Charles Barry,

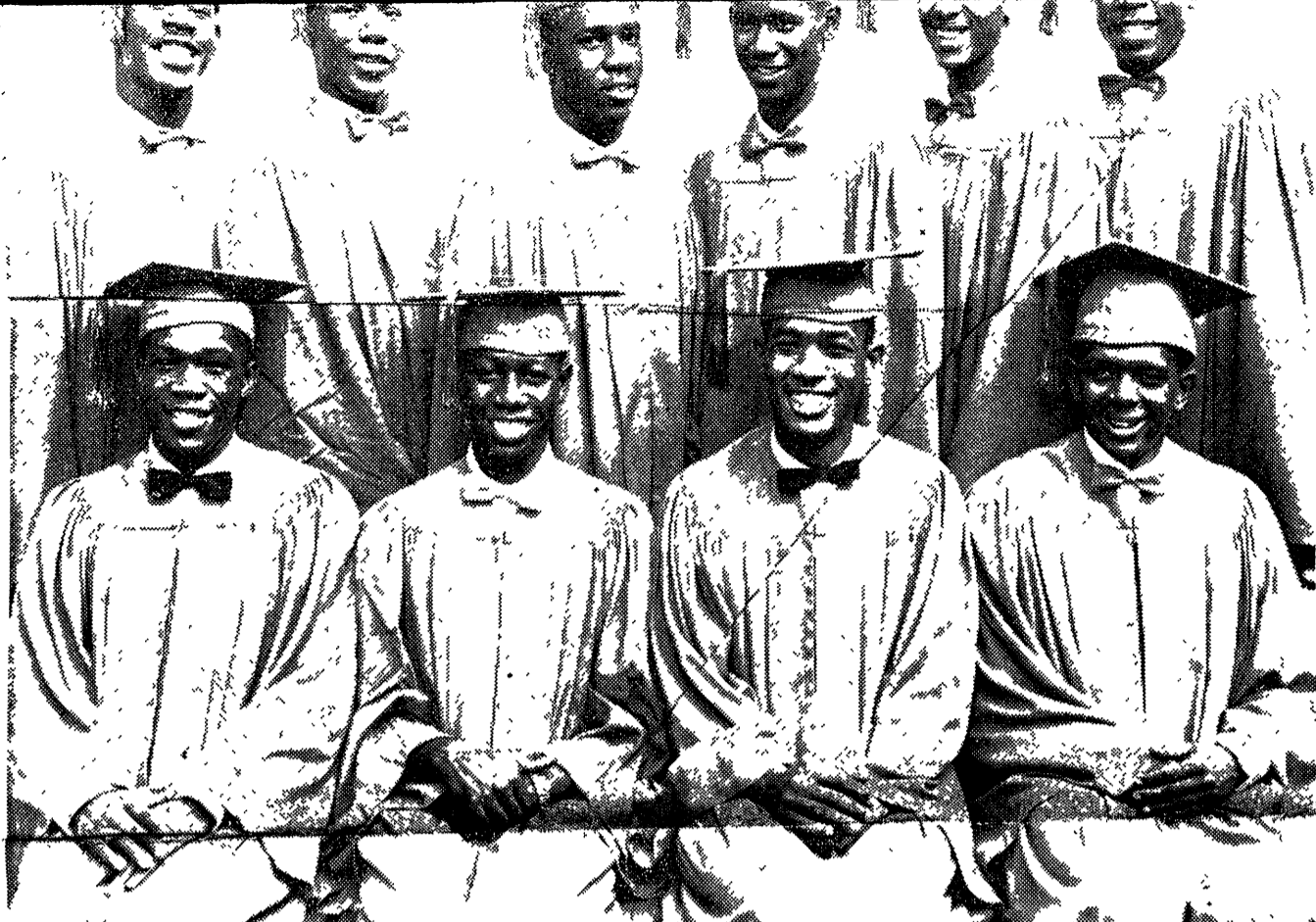
Frances Owens. Third row: Madelene Haddocks, Bennie Merchant, Charles Collie, David Johnson, John Cheatham, Arthur Waldron, Earl Johnson, Andrew Daniels. Fourth row: Brenda Gibson, Reginald Cooper, Richard Adams, Clarence Powell, Billie Wright, Lucille Young, Willie Odums, Mattie Griffin.



ROOSEVELT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES—First row, left to right: Patricia Daniels, Marguerite McKain, Yvonne Lewis, Stephen Strahan, Florence Kelly, Charles Bass, Roosevelt Freeman. Second row: Robert Gamble, Odell Tripp, Arthur Taylor, Perry Mitchell, Jimmie Morrison, Rossell Crosby, Charles John-

son. Third row: Julius Young, Willie Ealy, Herman McCray, Johnnie Singleton, John Williams, Johnnie Williams, Edwin Wade. Fourth row: Idus Jenkins, Lorenzo Folsom, Walter Wise, Samuel Fitzgerald, Rufus Spradley, Warner Heath, Joan Cleveland, Nelson Dozier.





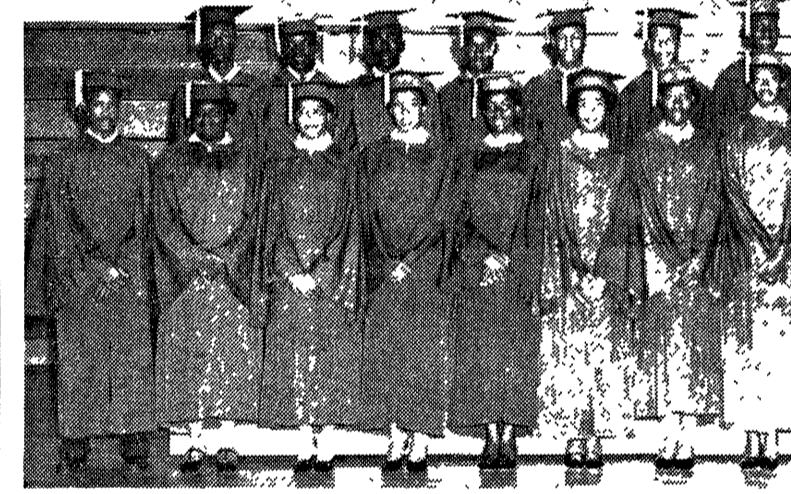
ROOSEVELT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES—First row, left to right: James Dunbar, Donald Duncome, Pearlle Jenkins, Adolphus Montgomery. Second row: Gregory Eagle, Daniel Barnes, Woodie Kirk, Alonzo Bell, Tony Woulard, Kenneth Anderson.



Post-Times Staff Photos by Bob Rabe
ROOSEVELT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES—First row, left to right: Thelma Thomas, Anne Jones, Dora Thomas, Brazilla Parks, Gloria Matthews, Betty Webster, Josephine Taylor. Second row: Blanche Johnson, James Johnson, Jacquelyn Pollard, William Watts, LaDorne Donald, Katie Robinson, Hattie Franklin, Patricia Dillard, Gussie, Caroline, Rozie P.



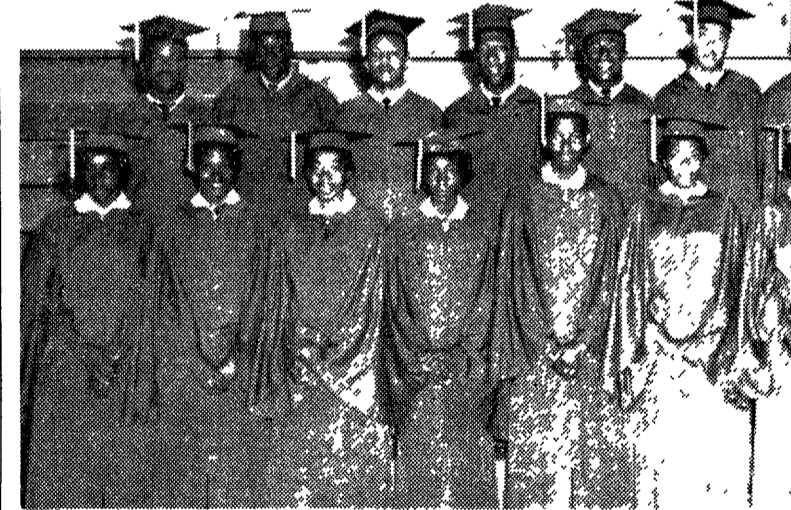
CARVER HIGH SCHOOL GRADS—First Row, left to right: Laura Albury, Agnes Stevens, Gertrude Williams, Josie Brown, Helen Richard, Odessia Miller. Second Row: Rovenia Jackson, Martha Strickland, Phyllis Albury, Marie Jones, Carrie Wyatt, Mattie Johnson, Ruth Evans. Third Row: Joseph Knowles, Ernest Williams, Carolyn Cunningham, Sharon Youngblood, Melvin Brown, Wavelon Green. Fourth Row: Harman Baine, William Bassie, John Wells, Chester Grisby, Fred Wilson, Robert Spells.



Averill Photo
LAKE SHORE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES at Belle Glade include: Front row, left to right: Coley Wade, Beatrice Sanford, Eloise Vereen, Hazel Poole, Helen Rogers, Mary McKenzie, Dorothy Wilson, Betty Singletary, Bille Jackson, Mary Barnes, Albert



Post-Times Staff Photos By Bob Rabe
CARVER HIGH SCHOOL GRADS—First Row, left to right: Beverly Bassie, Elzie Frederick, Ruth Daniels, Phyllis Dean, Gloria Richard, Llama Clark. Second Row: Bernice Brown, Velda McGriff, Ruth Nelson, Zadie Brown, Deanna Russell, Ernestine Wilson, Alice Stubbs. Third Row: James Brown, Henry Orr, Mozell Hardimon, Loretta Jones, Aaron Linder, Richard Cleckley, Fourth Row: LeRoy King, James Murph, Brooks Baldwin, Eddie Queen, Toby Ware, Robert Doster, Willie Butler.



Averill Photo
LAKE SHORE HIGH GRADS at Belle Glade, include the above, left to right, front row: Martha Holmes, Thelma Colbert, Alberta Elliott, Fannie Stinson, Rosa Mann, Florida Banks, Blanche Colbert, Mar Carter; Nelson, Wilson, Robert Ja

Interstellar Travel Obstacle Reported

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Science has just demolished one of the favorite props of science fiction — the notion that man some day will travel among the stars at nearly the speed of light.

It is theoretically possible, using the feeble thrust of light itself, to achieve such velocities. It appears, however, that neither man nor spaceship could survive the radiation exposures that would be encountered.

This new obstacle to interstellar travel was reported by Dr James A. Van Allen of the state University of Iowa in an article published Saturday by the Southwest Research Institute of San Antonio, Tex.

He considered the belts of intense radiation in the earth's magnetic field. These belts would be a fatal hazard to unshielded astronauts who dawdled too long in nearby space. But no such concentrations of charged particles are believed to exist in space remote from stars. In fact, the only matter out there is an occasional lonesome hydrogen atom consisting of a proton nucleus with its satellite electron.

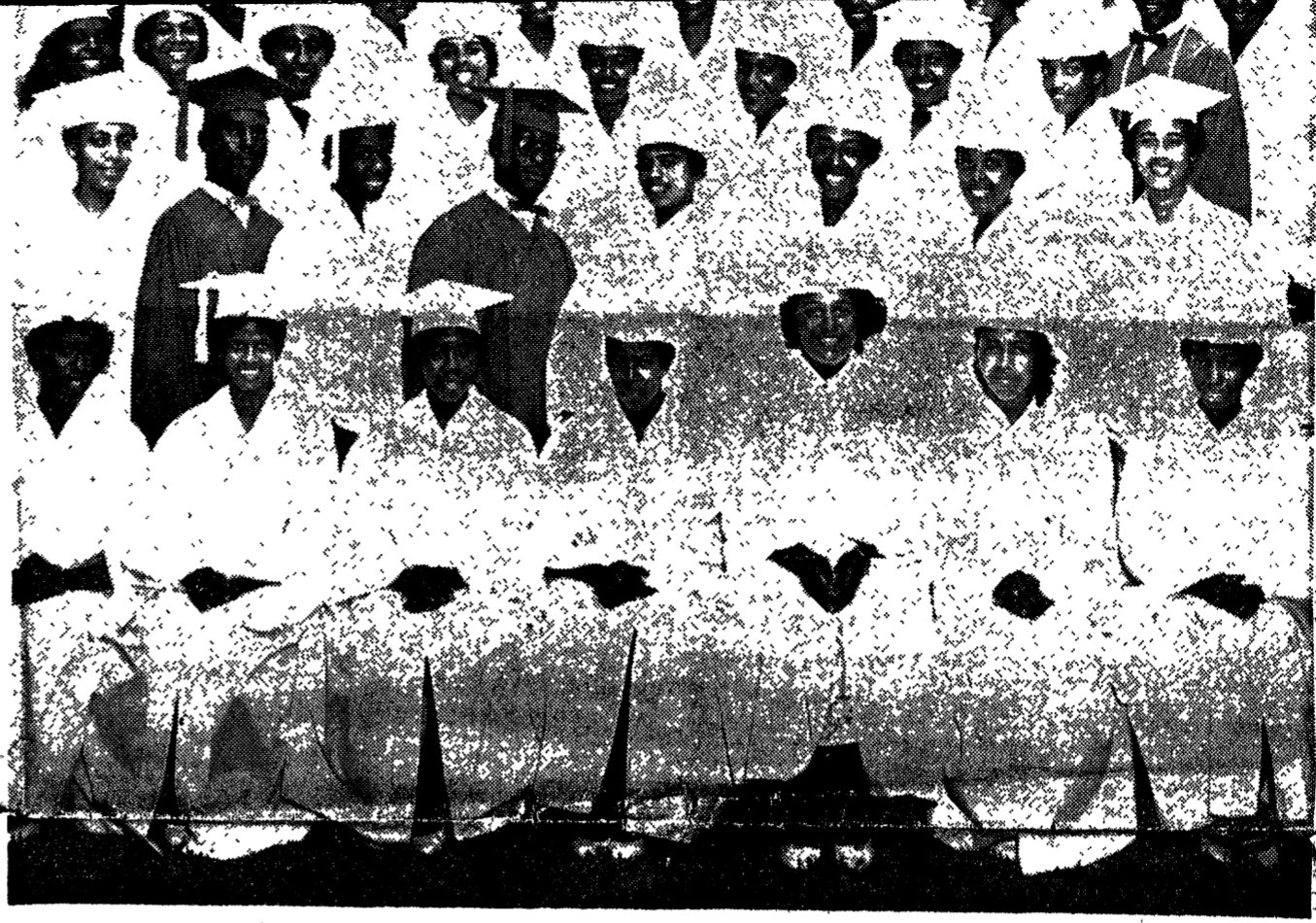
It is assumed that in these regions of near vacuum there is only one hydrogen atom per cubic centimeter. This is about the volume of your little finger tip, which contains countless trillions of hydrogen and other atoms.

What harm could one hydrogen atom per cubic centimeter do to anyone or a spaceship? Van Allen, enough. He said, "In the shielding,"

tion exposure of 20 million



ES—First row, left to right: Charlie Jenkins, Adolphus Montgomery. Second row: Gregory Eagle, Daniel Barnes, Woodie Kirk, Alonzo Bell, Tony Woulard, Kenneth Anderson.



Post-Times Staff Photos by Bob Rabe
ROOSEVELT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES—First row, left to right: Thelma Thomas, Anne Jones, Dora Thomas, Brazilla Parks, Gloria Matthews, Betty Webster, Josephine Taylor. Second row: Blanche Johnson, James Johnson, Jacquelyn Pollard, William Watts, LaDorne Donald, Katie Robinson, Hattie Franklin,

Patricia Bates. Third row: Edith Rivers, Mary Lewis, Betty Dillard, Marilyn Stephens, Lillian Balkman, Jeanette McKelvy, Gussie Hollins, Verna Stepherson. Fourth row: Ora J. Hines, Caroline Nance, Deier Wright, Margaret Braswell, Mary Jackson, Rozie Parrish, Gloria Hall, Castoria Seymore.

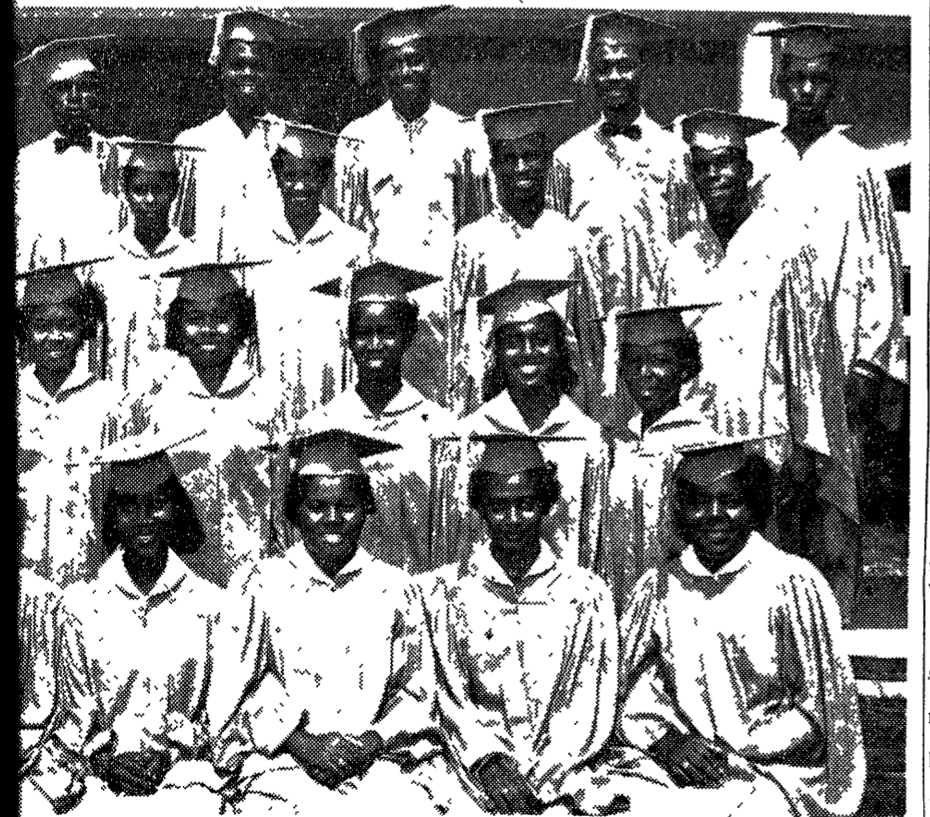


... left to right: Laura Josie Brown, Helen Phyllis Jackson, Martha Carrie Wyatt, Mattie Johnson, Ruth Evans. Third Row: Joseph Knowles, Ernest Williams, Carolyn Cunningham, Sharon Youngblood, Melvin Brown, Wavelon Green. Fourth Row: Harman Baine, William Bassie, John Wells, Chester Grisby, Fred Wilson, Robert Spells.



Averill Photo
LAKE SHORE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES at Belle Glade include: Front row, left to right: Coley Wade, Beatrice Sanford, Eloise Vereen, Hazel Poole, Helen Rogers, Mary McKenzie, Dorothy Wilson, Betty Singletary, Bille Jackson, Mary Barnes, Alber-

teen Hanford, Johnnie B. Harris, Penrose Hollins and Walter Battie; second row, Albert Johns, Joseph Middelbooks, Andren Caldwell, Eddie Coleman, Willie Williams, Alfred Eggleton, Willie J. Glee, Annual Murphy, Tommy Butler, Jimmy Chambers, James Allen and Eddie Chatmon.



... photos By Bob Rabe
 ... left to right: Bev-Phyllis Dean, Gloria Brown, Velda Mc-Griff, Ruth Nelson, Zadie Brown, Deanna Russell, Ernestine Wilson, Alice Stubbs. Third Row: James Brown, Henry Orr, Mozell Hardimon, Loretta Jones, Aaron Linder, Richard Cleckley, Fourth Row: LeRoy King, James Murph, Brooks Baldwin, Eddie Queen, Toby Ware, Robert Doster, Willie Butler.



Averill Photo
LAKE SHORE HIGH GRADS at Belle Glade, include the above, left to right, front row: Martha Holmes, Thelma Colbert, Alberta Elliott, Fannie Stinson, Rosa Mann, Florida Banks, Blanche Col-

bert, Mary Holmes, Jean Milligan, Geraldine Bailey, and Algerttha Carter; second row, Melvin Lockett, Roosevelt Cooper, James Nelson, William Freeman, James Nash, James Richardson, Ira Wilson, Walter Watson, Willie Felton, C. Edward Taylor and Robert Jackson.

Interstellar Travel Obstacle Reported By Dr. Van Allen

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Science has just demolished one of the favorite props of science fiction — the notion that man some day will travel among the stars at nearly the speed of light. It is theoretically possible, using the feeble thrust of light itself, to achieve such velocities. It appears, however, that neither man nor spaceship could survive the radiation exposures that would be encountered.

This new obstacle to interstellar travel was reported by Dr. James A. Van Allen of the state University of Iowa in an article published Saturday by the Southwest Research Institute of San Antonio, Tex.

It was Van Allen who discov-

ered the belts of intense radiation in the earth's magnetic field. These belts would be a fatal hazard to unshielded astronauts who dawdled too long in nearby space. But no such concentrations of charged particles are believed to exist in space remote from stars. In fact, the only matter out there is an occasional lonesome hydrogen atom consisting of a proton nucleus with its satellite electron.

It is assumed that in these regions of near vacuum there is only one hydrogen atom per cubic centimeter. This is about the volume of your little finger tip, which contains countless trillions of hydrogen and other atoms.

What harm could one hydrogen atom per cubic centimeter do to

anyone or anything? Plenty, says Van Allen, if you're moving fast enough. He calculated that a spaceship idling at only three-tenths the speed of light would be smacked in the nose every second by nine billion protons and nine billion electrons per square centimeter.

"Due solely to the velocity of the vehicle (55,890 miles a second), the protons and electrons would have kinetic energies with respect to the vehicle of 45 million electron volts and 25 thousand electron volts respectively," Van Allen said.

"In the complete absence of shielding," he added, "the radiation exposure level is of the order of 20 million roentgens per hour, a

truly shocking value!" This is about 40,000 times greater than the fatal radiation dose for human beings. At three-tenths the speed of light, Van Allen indicated, it might be possible to shield the craft with lead. So "perhaps the most difficult problem has to do with the deterioration of exposed surfaces" caused by the impact with protons and electrons.

But as the spacecraft's speed increased toward that of light, 186,300 miles a second, radiation exposure and wear and tear also would build up. Said Van Allen: "As the vehicle velocity approaches the velocity of light, the radiation problem assumes outrageous proportions!"