

124-A-1 SCHOOL DECISION (2)
PRO

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Decision
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M

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

February 13, 1956

Dear George:

Thanks for your February tenth note and enclosure. I am attaching a copy of the letter I am today sending to Mr. Morris R. Mitchell, President of the Putney Graduate School of Teacher Education, respecting his proposals on desegregation.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

The Honorable George D. Aiken
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

bkn
enc: cc of ltr to Mr. Morris R. Mitchell

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

February 13, 1956

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Senator Aiken has been so kind as to send me a copy of your "Proposal for Executive Action in the Desegregation Issue." I appreciate having this brought to my attention and will see that it is circulated here and in the Department of Justice, where the problem is currently under study. We are, of course, glad to know of your interest and concern respecting this important problem.

Sincerely,

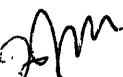
Mr. Morris R. Mitchell, President
Putney Graduate School
of Teacher Education
Putney, Vermont

BKN

John A. ...

Governor Adams

Two signatures

Jack Martin 

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

FEB 1 6 1956
CARDED

Miss Eileen Slator:

Senator Aiken is sending this along inasmuch as it was requested by a constituent. He is in no way advocating the proposal.

Charles G. Weaver
Office of Senator Aiken

WALTER F. GEORGE, GA., CHAIRMAN
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, R. I. ALEXANDER WILEY, WIS.
J. W. FULBRIGHT, ARK. H. ALEXANDER SMITH, N. J.
JOHN SPARKMAN, ALA. BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, IOWA
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, MINN. WILLIAM LANGER, N. DAK.
MIKE MANSFIELD, MONT. WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, CALIF.
ALBEN W. BARKLEY, KY. GEORGE D. AIKEN, VT.
WAYNE MORSE, OREG. HOMER E. CAPEHART, IND.
CARL MARCY, CHIEF OF STAFF
C. C. O'DAY, CLERK

THE WHITE HOUSE
United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS FEB 11 9 23 AM '56

February 10, 1956 RECEIVED

FEB 13 1956
CANDLER

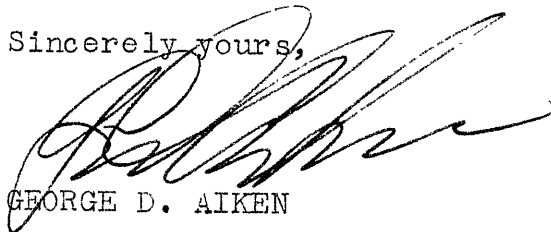
Honorable Sherman Adams
The Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sherm:

Mr. Morris R. Mitchell, President of the Putney Graduate School of Teacher Education at Putney, Vermont has prepared the enclosed "Proposal for Executive Action in the Desegregation Issue" and would like to have it brought to your attention.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,


GEORGE D. AIKEN

GDA:ms

PROPOSAL FOR EXECUTIVE ACTION IN THE DESEGREGATION ISSUE

While desegregation is proceeding harmoniously in many border areas, the situation is worsening in a hard core of distinctly Southern states. The superb decision of the Supreme Court has in Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, and Georgia, intensified differences of feeling between groups characterized by the Citizens Committees and the NAACP. Whites and Negroes are suffering from the conflict economically, intellectually, emotionally. It is clear that the situation will "become worse before it gets better." Would it not be well for the executive branch of the government to recognize the deep cleavage and the leadership of each faction and provide a platform for their meeting in council in the hope of evolving a reasonably patient yet positive program for integration. Such a program seems possible, imperative.

The first step might be the tacit recognition of the Citizens Committees that have so widely sprung into being. For better or for worse, they are groups of citizens, meeting and exchanging reactions. They feel beleaguered; feel that they are unfairly treated by the nation's press. It is proposed that the chairmen of these Committees from all these states, and possibly Florida, be invited to a conference "at the White House." The very recognition would deflate their sense of indignation, their defensiveness. The opportunity to confer with one another and draw up a statement of their common position on a Southwide basis would, by the nature of the setting and of the national audience addressed, probably reduce their inflammatory attitude and

increase a sense of responsibility to think fairly. It is proposed that following the airing of their views, a representative of the executive department, with the President taking a few minutes to say a few words, share with this group the nation's intolerable position of Russia's appealing to the colored majority of the world by playing on this domestic difficulty. This presentation would naturally lead to the question of what should be done.

It is proposed that the next step be the appointment of representatives of the Southern Governors or their Legislatures and of the Citizens Committees to meet with representatives of the NAACP and perhaps other interested groups, as the American Friends Service Committee, the Southern Regional Council, the interested faculty group of George Peabody College for Teachers, and representatives of the executive branch of the government, in order to work out a concrete and suitably timed program.

By now, it is clear that some communities were ready for integration May 17th, 1954. Others are moving toward readiness, are ready or soon will be. It is equally clear that certain distinctly rural counties and communities with Negro majorities in the 80- and 90-percentiles will not be ready at best for ten or fifteen years. It is also clear that forces such as industrialization of the South, urbanization of the South and out-migration of Negroes to the North are positive ones that will automatically lessen tensions regarding integration.

Finally, it is proposed that these groups jointly seek a basis for rating the communities of the South in terms of their readiness

for integration on a scale of ten or fifteen years, with the agreed-on objective of requiring by law complete integration on this time schedule. The basis for rating the communities should be as simple and as objective as possible, depending primarily on such factors as the racial percentage by county or community, the prevailing wage rate, and whether they are predominantly agricultural, partially industrial or predominantly industrial. There would be place for a rating made by the Peabody group through careful sociometric studies of readiness in attitude. But unfortunately, there might be skepticism of this modern use of the behavioral sciences.

February 3, 1956

Morris R. Mitchell

THE RHODE ISLAND

124-A-1
School Decision

STATE OF COLORADO
Executive Chambers

March 15 1956.

MAR 29 11 56 '56
RECEIVED
APR 10 1956
CENTRAL FILES

Copy

Edwin C. Johnson
Governor.

6F 123 Colorado

Mr. Earl W. Mann
2149 High Street *
Denver, Colorado.

Dear Earl:

Thank you for your letter of March 9, 1956.
I am truly saddened that you are to retire.

We need you in public life. You have had a
notable career of good service and you have been a won-
derful crusader for a better America. You have been under-
standing and fair, but firm, and such a combination is
the need of the hour. I hope to see you often.

Clipping well.
6F 114-D. 72

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

A C J: ma

Ed. C. Johnson.

*Letter to Mr. Mann
by Mr. Johnson
referred to Mr. Mann*

Mar 17 - 1956

THE COLORADO STATESMAN

THE JOURNAL OF THE STATE

96 CONGRESSMEN DEMAND SEGREGATION RULING CHANGE

WASHINGTON — Nineteen Senators and 77 Representatives, all from the South, pledged to exercise every "lawful means" to reverse the Supreme Court ruling against school segregation.

They issued a manifesto calling the court's 1954 decision an unconstitutional, chaos-creating abuse of judicial power.

Northern democrats told their Southern colleagues Monday they will arouse the wrath of the world against America with their campaign to upset the Supreme Court's ban on school segregation.

Simultaneously, Sen. John C. Stennis, (D-Miss) hinted that Southern Democrat senators will try to block confirmation of any nominees for the Supreme Court whose civil rights views differ widely from theirs.

The only three senators from the states represented who did not sign the statement were Democratic leader Lyndon Johnson of Texas and Democratic Sens Albert Gore and Estes Kefauver, both of Tennessee.

SO THEY SAY.

By Lieut. Earl W. Mann

DIXIE ATTITUDE CAN BE CHANGED BY PRAYER

Viewing the fact that America is the cynosure of an exhibit involving human rights, would it not be appropriate for "all" peace loving peoples to seek the counsel of our Common Maker Sunday with a view of obviating the predictions of serious racial trouble in Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia

The admission, or refusal to admit, of an individual into the public school creating, as it has, the national and international turmoil we have evidenced the past few weeks rightfully challenges our claim to complete maturity I believe that America has a great world destiny — a spiritual as well as political mission The drama now being filmed, however, definitely discloses the need of the script being rewritten Both stage and actors need

Continued on page 2

Eyes of the World

I WOULD be remiss in both civic position as well as personal obligation were I to fail in commenting upon Palmer Hoyt's address to the Chamber of Commerce

"Great As Well As Big," as spoken by Mr. Hoyt connotes the existence of too many vacant lots whereupon worthwhile products may be sown, cultivated, and harvested, for the benefit of mankind, if we will but take his prognosis seriously.

The ghetto—particularly the Negro ghetto, a peculiar American institution, its boundaries set by force of deed covenants, statute, or simple duress can no longer endure.

We (America) have more churches, chapels, and civic centers than any country in Europe, yet we are swayed by deep rooted prejudices that transcend the understanding of peoples throughout the civilized world.

A revolution cannot be accomplished in social or moral kid gloves, wherefore may we not accept the diagnosis and prognosis of Palmer Hoyt, with the firm conviction that just as much good can be done today as at any time in the past, provided only that we have the will generated by Christian convictions. To do this we may rest assured that in the eyes of the world America will be great as well as big. EARL W. MANN.

Denver

The Denver Post 3/22/56

GE.

124-A-1

School
Decision

March 23, 1956

MAR 23 1956
RECEIVED

C

Dear Mr. Ohnimus:

This will acknowledge, on behalf
of the President, receipt of a copy
of House Resolution No. 16 as
adopted in the Assembly of the
State of California on March 15,
1956.

Very truly yours,

Gerald D. Morgan
Special Counsel to the President

Mr. Arthur A. Ohnimus
Chief Clerk X
California Legislature Assembly
X 3196 State Capitol
Sacramento 14, California

X 5 F 123 - California

mcr

RECEIVED
MAY 6 1956
OFFICE OF THE
STAFF SECRETARY
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

6
Mr. Morgan
March 20, 1956

RECEIVED
MAY 6 1956
OFFICE OF THE
STAFF SECRETARY
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE
ROUTE SLIP
(To Remain With Correspondence)

TO Mr. Morgan

PROMPT HANDLING IS ESSENTIAL.
WHEN DRAFT REPLY IS REQUESTED
THE BASIC CORRESPONDENCE MUST
BE RETURNED. IF ANY DELAY IN
SUBMISSION OF DRAFT REPLY IS
ENCOUNTERED, PLEASE TELEPHONE
OFFICE OF THE STAFF SECRETARY.

Date March 20, 1956

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

- ACTION:** Comment _____
Draft reply _____
For direct reply _____
For your information _____
For necessary action _____
For appropriate handling x _____
See below _____

Remarks:

GPO 16-71264-1

Ltr of 3-16-56 to the P from Hon.
Arthur A. Ohnimus, Chief Clerk, Cal.
Legislature, 3196 State Capitol,
Sacramento 14, Cal.; encl copy of House
Res. No. 16 urging federal action to
support the civil rights decision of the
Supreme Court of the U.S.

By direction of the President:


A. J. GOODPASTER
Staff Secretary

3196 STATE CAPITOL
SACRAMENTO 14, CALIFORNIA

TELEPHONE GILbert 2-4711
EXT 3614

Assembly
California Legislature

THE WHITE HOUSE
MAR 20 9 02 AM '56

RECEIVED

ARTHUR A. OHNIMUS
CHIEF CLERK

March 16, 1956

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

My dear Mr. President:

Enclosed you will find a copy of House
Resolution No. 16, as adopted in the Assembly
on March 15, 1956.

An acknowledgment of the receipt of this
resolution would be appreciated.

Respectfully yours,

ARTHUR A. OHNIMUS

AAO:ds
Enc. 1

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 16

House Resolution No. 16: By Messrs. Hawkins, Rumford, Elliott, Kilpatrick, Maloney, Bee, Wilson, O'Connell, Porter, Munnell, Unruh, Henderson, Thomas, Miller, Beaver, Weinberger, McMillan, Donald D. Doyle, Masterson, McFall, and Gaffney—Urging federal action to support the Civil Rights Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Resolution read.

Consideration of Committee Amendments

The following amendment was proposed by the Committee on Rules:

Amendment No. 1

In lines 3 and 4 of the first resolved clause of the printed measure, strike out "the enactment of whatever legislation is needed and".

Amendment read, and adopted.

Resolution read, as amended.

Request for Unanimous Consent

Mrs. Sankary, Messrs. McCollister, Pattee, Rees, Ernest R. Geddes, Grant, Miss Donahoe, Messrs. Meyers, Nisbet, and Mrs. Davis, asked for and were granted, unanimous consent to have their names added as co-authors to House Resolution No. 16.

Consideration of House Resolution No. 16, as Amended

By Messrs. Hawkins, Rumford, Elliott, Kilpatrick, Maloney, Bee, Wilson, O'Connell, Porter, Munnell, Unruh, Henderson, Thomas, Miller, Beaver, Weinberger, McMillan, Masterson, Donald D. Doyle, McFall, Gaffney, Mrs. Sankary, Messrs. McCollister, Pattee, Rees, Ernest R. Geddes, Grant, Miss Donahoe, Messrs. Meyers, Nisbet, and Mrs. Davis:

House Resolution No. 16

Urging federal action to support the Civil Rights Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States

WHEREAS, Our great American democracy was founded upon the basic concepts of equality and liberty for all which principles are embodied in our Constitution and cherished as the supreme law of our land, and

WHEREAS, These doctrines of equality and freedom have been fountainheads of strength to our Nation which have borne us through our times of trial, nurtured us as a free people who have matured a mighty and thriving civilization, and brought us to an ascendancy among the nations of the earth; and

WHEREAS, There have been reliable reports of serious violations of these American democratic principles in certain of our sister states of the South which threaten the national security, the orderly processes of commerce among the several states, and the welfare of the Nation; and

WHEREAS, According to these reports of this critical situation, the constitutional rights of citizens to vote and engage in the pursuit of happiness, to travel, work and attend school, are violated frequently and often with means of physical violence and terror, and

WHEREAS, These attacks based solely upon bigotry and race prejudice, have in some Southern States achieved the sanction of state governments in the form of nefarious attempts to defy the Supreme Court of the United States and to threaten nullification of the Constitution; and

WHEREAS, Such unlawful acts and overt defiance of the Constitution and the power of the United States Supreme Court are of national concern, regardless of the states in which they occur, and demand the cognizance of all states, as well as the active attention of the Federal Government, because they are repugnant to every moral, religious, and political principle of our great American democracy and seriously weaken the United States in the international conflict between democracy and totalitarianism; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, That it memorializes the Executive Branch and Congress of the United States to take the necessary action to support the recent decisions of the Supreme Court on civil rights, by the utilization of available agencies and facilities to maintain peace and order, protect the rights of citizens, and enforce the laws of our land; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President and Vice President of the United States, Speaker of the House of Representative, U. S. Department of Justice, and to each Senator and Representative of the State of California in the Congress of the United States

Resolution read, as amended

Speaker pro Tempore Presiding

At 10.58 a.m., Hon. Thomas A. Maloney, Speaker pro Tempore of the Assembly, presiding.

Demand for Previous Question

Messrs. Hansen, Bee, Pattee, Wilson, and Miss Donahoe demanded the previous question.

Demand for previous question sustained.

The question being on the adoption of the resolution, as amended.

Resolution adopted

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. McCollister arose to the following point of order: That the hour having arrived, the special order of business is now in order.

Ruling by Speaker

Speaker pro Tempore Maloney ruled the point of order well taken.

CONSIDERATION OF SPECIAL ORDER

The hour having arrived, Assembly Bill No. 1 was taken up.

Assembly Bill No. 1—An act making appropriations for the support of the Government of the State of California and for several public purposes in accordance with the provisions of Section 34 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of California, and declaring urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

Bill read third time.

Speaker Presiding

At 11 08 a.m., Hon. L. H. Lincoln, Speaker of the Assembly, presiding.

Point of Order

Mr. Lowrey arose to the following point of order: That copies of the printed bill, as last amended, are not on the desks of the members.

Ruling by Speaker

Speaker Lincoln ruled the point of order well taken, and requested the Sergeant-at-Arms to place copies of the bill on the members' desks.

The question being on the passage of the bill.

Motion to Amend

Mr. Lowrey moved the adoption of the following amendments.

Amendment No. 1

On page 96, line 42, of the printed bill, as amended in the Assembly on March 14, 1956, strike out "\$9,150,000", and insert "\$4,900,000"

March 29, 1936

Dear Mr. Fitzgerald:

This will acknowledge on behalf of the President your letter of March twenty-sixth, enclosing a statement adopted by the General Executive Board of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America on March 23, 1936.

Very truly yours,

Gerald D. Morgan
Special Counsel to the President

Mr. Albert J. Fitzgerald
General President
United Electrical, Radio and
Machine Workers of America
11 East 51st Street
New York 22, New York

mcr

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

TO Mr. Morgan

PROMPT HANDLING IS ESSENTIAL.
WHEN DRAFT REPLY IS REQUESTED
THE BASIC CORRESPONDENCE MUST
BE RETURNED. IF ANY DELAY IN
SUBMISSION OF DRAFT REPLY IS
ENCOUNTERED, PLEASE TELEPHONE
OFFICE OF THE STAFF SECRETARY.

Date March 27, 1956

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

ACTION: Comment _____
Draft reply _____
For direct reply _____
For your information _____
For necessary action _____
For appropriate handling _____
See below _____

Remarks:

By direction of the President:

A. J. GOODPASTER
Staff Secretary

United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America
ELEVEN EAST FIFTY-FIRST STREET  NEW YORK 22, N. Y. • PLAZA 3-1960

ALBERT J. FITZGERALD
General President

JULIUS EMSPAK
General Secretary-Treasurer

JAMES J. MATLES
Director of Organization

March 26, 1956

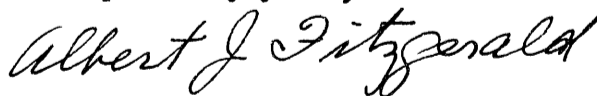
President Dwight D. Eisenhower,
White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear President Eisenhower:

Enclosed is a statement adopted by the
General Executive Board of the United Electrical, Radio
and Machine Workers of America on March 23, 1956.

We are sending this to you as an indica-
tion of the views of our 200,000 members on this crucial
issue.

Respectfully yours,



ALBERT J. FITZGERALD
General President

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Statement Adopted by the
General Executive Board
United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America
March 23, 1956

* * *

To President Dwight D. Eisenhower
and the Congress of the United States

The General Executive Board of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America views the manifesto of southern Congressmen as presented in the Congress with grave concern as a serious effort to nullify again the 13th and 14th Amendments to the Constitution, as happened in 1878. The 13th Amendment outlaws slavery in the United States. The 14th Amendment guarantees to all people born in the United States or naturalized, the full citizenship rights including the right to vote and equal protection under the law. Such a presentment could have only one purpose, namely, to nullify the 13th and 14th Amendments to the Constitution, to discredit the protector of the Constitution, the United States Supreme Court.

All Americans need to be reminded that the country passed the 13th and 14th Amendments to settle the civil rights of Negro citizens.

Democracy in government and the public schools did prevail in the South, including the present hotbeds of Alabama and Mississippi. That democracy was backed by the Federal Government, including all branches, legislative, executive and judicial. The Constitution was struck down during the latter part of the 19th Century, beginning in 1878. Subsequent history has shown that that deal has meant a green light was given to nullify the 13th and 14th Amendments through force and violence and unconstitutional jim-crow laws, out of which came today's segregation. That nullification had northern assent.

The Supreme Court has sought to restore the 13th and 14th Amendments of the Constitution. Hence, the dangerous manifesto seeks to gain northern assent again to nullify those Amendments.

Events in the South, participated in by a number of the signers, make it quite clear that absolute resistance to the Supreme Court's decisions on the Constitution is on their order of the day. Their purpose: nullification of those precious Amendments. The White Citizens Councils and the legislative actions taken in Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia clearly indicate this. These legislative maneuvers, the Citizens Councils' incitements and killings point to a three-pronged attack to achieve nullification of the Constitution in order to maintain jim-crow and segregation.

Governor Folsom of Alabama publicly requested that the governor of that state be released from the obligation to take the oath to uphold the Constitution of the United States. His statement was made in connection with this constitutional debate.

In the face of these constitutional issues, we believe a grave burden falls upon us as citizens and upon you as federal officials, to protect our Constitution and the integrity of the Supreme Court as the interpreter of the Constitution. We believe the signers of the manifesto are again forcing the test of whether a nation dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal can long endure.

We therefore add our voices to those democratic voices in our land who have affirmed their belief in that proposition, and who believe that our Constitution must and shall prevail for all our citizens. We stand firmly against nullification of any part of the 13th and 14th Amendments and of the Constitution as a whole.

We have called upon our members to add their voices to the March 28th day of prayer, when the churches will pray for our nation's democracy. We trust that your voices will ring out as clearly as did that great founding father's, Thomas Jefferson, back in 1825. He told the white students of the University of Virginia who were carrying on anti-Negro acts that the founding fathers meant every word of it when they said "all men are created equal." These students retreated in face of his firm and uncompromising position. The stand of all democratic forces must be as firm as his if our cherished Constitution is not to be nullified by the forces of reaction in the South.

124 A-1
Feb 20 1956
RAB

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

TO Mr. Rabb

PROMPT HANDLING IS ESSENTIAL.
WHEN DRAFT REPLY IS REQUESTED
THE BASIC CORRESPONDENCE MUST
BE RETURNED. IF ANY DELAY IN
SUBMISSION OF DRAFT REPLY IS
ENCOUNTERED, PLEASE TELEPHONE
OFFICE OF THE STAFF SECRETARY.

Date April 9, 1956

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

ACTION: Comment _____
Draft reply _____
For direct reply _____
For your information _____
For necessary action _____
For appropriate handling _____
See below _____

Remarks: _____

GPO 16-71264-1

Ltr 4/5/56 to the President from
Dr. J.H. JACKSON, Pres., National Baptist
Convention, 3101 S. Parkway, Chicago 16, Ill.,
encl copy of the Negro's Declaration of Intention
which was recently adopted by representatives
from more than 11 states.

By direction of the President:

A. J. GOODPASTER
Staff Secretary

AG

PHONE VI 1-2-106

National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., Inc.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
3101 South Parkway
Chicago 16, Illinois

THE WHITE HOUSE

APR 9 9 08 AM '56

RECEIVED

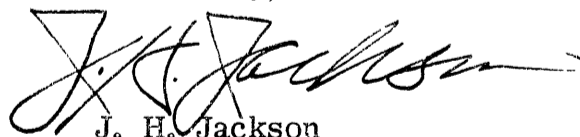
April 5, 1956

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

Dear President Eisenhower:

Please find enclosed a declaration that has been adopted by representatives from more than eleven states; and the interest in it is growing. I am delighted to know that we have this type of loyalty to our great nation.

Yours truly,



J. H. Jackson
President

JHJ:nb
Enc.

The Negro's Declaration
of Intention

Written by

J. H. JACKSON

President, National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc.

Pastor, Olivet Baptist Church

Chicago, Illinois

APRIL 3, 1956

PREFACE

After conferring with Negro citizens from all walks of life in all parts of the country; the writer has put together in his own words, the impressions gained in the form of this Declaration of Intention. There have been interviews of college presidents and professors, high school principals and teachers, and ministers of religion in the different denominations of the country. Doctors, lawyers, labor leaders and students in high school and college, are also included. Farmers, day laborers, and the men on the street have expressed their opinions

There has been an attempt on the part of the Gallup Poll to gather data as to the thoughts and reaction of Negroes to the present struggles that they face. In recent days, many questions have been raised about the new wave of terror sweeping the Southland.

Many people in Europe, including Russia, as well as those in Africa and South America, and the Isles of the sea, are concerned about the basic reaction of the Negro population. Will they remain loyal, or will they turn communist?

It was the writer's opinion that some kind of expression of outlook, aims and purpose would be of untold value. Hence, this Declaration of Intention.

DECLARATION

1. At all times, WE INTEND to support the Federal Constitution, to obey the laws of the land, to avoid contempt of courts, and to respect the judgments and decrees of the Supreme Court of the United States of America, and to always abide by the same.
2. Whatever is said or done against the United States of America by enemies, foreign or domestic, we will ever oppose with all of our heart, mind, body, soul and strength.
3. WE INTEND to continue to teach our children that this nation is a great free republic of law and order, with a system of government *Of the People, By the People, and For the People*. And any person who disobeys the laws of the land and teaches others to do so, is a declared enemy of this nation, and is working for its overthrow, and hence, does not deserve the right of free participation in the nation's life, and is unworthy of the security that the country gives, and is subject to the penalties of the law. We shall also teach our children that this nation under God, was founded in the spirit of justice, freedom, and due regard for moral law, and cannot survive without remaining true to its foundation principles.
4. WE INTEND to participate in the total cultural life of the nation, both for personal growth and development, and for the further progress of the country itself.
5. WE INTEND always, to cherish and to give thanks for those natural endowments and special gifts that have made our race great; and pledge all of our talents and resources in the building of a better social order and a more democratic world.
6. In spite of the doctrine of the segregationist, we shall always believe that the basic quality of real distinction, is character not color, and the stature of a person's

determined by the power of his mind, the purity of his heart, and the highest possible dedication of his life.

7. WE INTEND to crusade against all the evils in our society that are designed to poison creative human relationships, and to crush the constructive growth of human personality, and to fight against the false doctrine which claims that some men are by origin, birth and nature, superior to others.
8. While we shall recognize a need for the patience that accompanies growth, WE INTEND at all times, to reject that doctrine of gradualism which implies that the established laws of the land should be gradually applied, and gradually obeyed, in order to respect the unjust traditions of men, and to give free reign and honor to destructive prejudices.
9. WE INTEND to take every legal step to employ every constructive measure, and to cooperate with every group of loyal Americans in the struggle to preserve all of the nation's ideals, and to overcome every economic, political and cultural stumbling block that hinders the further progress of this great republic.
10. With love for our nation, goodwill towards all, utter devotion to the Federal Constitution, and undying faith in God, WE INTEND to continue our struggle for the complete victory of freedom on every front, and the preservation of the soul of the nation whatever the cost. And if we are slain by the forces of oppression before our high purpose is achieved; we pray that we shall sleep under the shadows of the flag that we love, and that our flowing blood shall help to wash from the nation's life, every blot of shame; and our bleached bones shall help to fertilize our hallowed soil for those who come after us, and our sacred dust shall be a silent testimony and a lasting memorial to our eternal quest for justice, peace and goodwill.

12
1956
April 16, 1956

Dear Mr. Hoyer:

The President has asked me to thank you for your letter of April ninth with reference to your suggestions about the integration of the public school system.

We appreciate your thoughtfulness in giving us the benefit of your views on this matter. Inasmuch as this is a problem which must be worked out by the local courts and the local authorities, according to the ruling of the Supreme Court, it is not anticipated that the federal government will undertake any program of intervention, however.

Thank you for writing of your interest in this very important subject.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mr. H. Conrad Hoyer
Executive Secretary
Division of American Missions
National Lutheran Council
327 La Salle Street
Chicago 4, Illinois

ncs

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
APR 10 1956

National Lutheran Council

PAUL C. EMPJE
Executive Director



DIVISION OF AMERICAN MISSIONS

H. CONRAD HOYER, Executive Secretary
E. W. MUELLER, Asst. to Executive Secretary

327 S. LaSALLE ST. • CHICAGO 4 • ILLINOIS

WABASH 2-2480

Secretaries:

NELS E. BERGSTROM WALTER KLOETZLI, JR.

April 9, 1956

The Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower
Washington, D. C.

Honorable Sir:

The question of desegregation in education in the South is one of the perplexing ones facing the executive department of the government. I have watched for a suggestion concerning a resolution of the problem in a practical way for some time, and since it seems there are only two extremes, neither of them quite practical, I venture to propose one that seems to me to be fair, workable, just and practical. It will carry out the intent of the Supreme Court decision without working hardship on either the Whites or the Negroes, and practical integration in education will be accomplished in eight years (perhaps it would take ten).

My suggestion would be (1) that the national government encourage state governments to achieve integration on an eight year graduated basis, beginning with the integration of the first grade pupils the first year and adding an additional grade each year; (2) that the national government cooperate with the state governments by providing scholarship subsidy, to be matched in part by the state governments, to make available scholarships for further teacher training during the summer months for inadequately trained teachers in the states seeking to achieve integration of education on this schedule. These scholarships would go largely to Negro teachers, and should be renewable for four summers. During that time the extra training should close the training discrepancy now apparent in the teacher.

The fact is, that seeking to achieve interration by forcing all the schools together in one grand movement would work a hardship on the Negro teachers, most of whom are inadequately trained, and it would work a hardship on the Negro students who would be inadequately trained as compared to the White students in the same grades because of the fact that we have not had "separate but equal" education in the South. Forced wholesale integration as one action would work a hardship on the White pupils because the inadequately trained Negro teachers could not teach the White pupils as well as they were accustomed to being taught by their White teachers.

This proposed program would start integration with a group of children who have not had experience in a segregated situation; therefore, the tension would be the least. It would provide for them, at the same time, the same educational advantages so that there would not be developed the discrepancy between the Negro and the White children which now exists. At the same time, it would provide training for the inadequately trained teachers so that by the time they were

An agency for

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LUTHERAN FREE CHURCH

The Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower

April 9, 1956

needed for the integrated schools they could, presumably, be trained to the point of serving adequately and efficiently in the integrated class rooms. Even before that, their summer school training would advance them as teachers in the Negro schools where they are now serving.

By advancing the number of integrated classes, one each year, the pupils will begin their first year with integrated classes, and never have had the experience of segregated class rooms and the tension and difficulty at that point would be less.

Naturally, most of the teachers in the integrated first grade would be White teachers for the first year. In the small one-room school in the rural areas the White school building would very likely be used for the integrated first grade class, since it would very likely be the better building and would presumably have the better teacher.

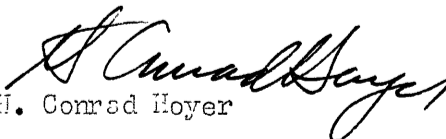
I am aware, of course, that there would be some tension at any point where the White pupils would be taught by Negro teachers, but by giving the Negro teachers the opportunity for additional training the likelihood of this difficulty becoming serious when it happened would be greatly lessened, for once the children learned that the teacher could teach adequately, the pupil reaction would be better.

Admittedly, this is an outline only for grade schools. A somewhat similar pattern might be proposed for the high schools, beginning on a given year with the freshmen class. Also, some scholarship features ought to be made available for inadequately trained Negro high school teachers.

This outline seems to me a practical approach that could be suggested and could be encouraged by the national government. The scholarship for teachers should be generous enough to make it possible for teachers to take the full three months study each summer for four years.

Should the plan seem to have some merit to you and the Department of Education, and should it be worthwhile for some one to discuss it further, I will be in Washington on the 13th of April, and would welcome the opportunity to discuss it with some one from the Department of Education. Any appointment time could be made with the Rev. Robert Van Deusen of the Division of Public Relations of the National Lutheran Council.

Sincerely yours,


H. Conrad Hoyer

HCH:mc

cc: Department of Education
Dr. Robert Van Deusen - 2633 16th Street N. W. (Telephone: Decatur 2-1210)

April 12, 1956

Dear Mr. Davis:

The President has asked me to thank you for your thoughtfulness in sending him a copy of your letter of March 29th, which was addressed to the Editor of the Dayton Daily News.

It is good to know of your warm support of the President's position. You may be sure that he will continue to combat bias and prejudice wherever the federal government has authority.

Thank you for making this letter available to us.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mr. Carl Homer Davis
109 Ventura Avenue
Dayton 7, Ohio

ncs

109 Ventura Ave.
Dayton 7, Ohio
March 29, 1956

To the Editor of The News:

It was reported through news channels that ex-Gov. Adlai Stevenson, avowed Democratic candidate for President, and the Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, Democratic Representative from New York, both recently on separate occasions made statements which undoubtedly are of grave concern to every American.

This humble and obscure writer, an unknown to the Gentlemen above mentioned, and to President Eisenhower, now attempts to analyze in part the problems discussed.

Speaking at the University of Minnesota, Mr. Stevenson on desegregation of public schools in the South said in effect, that before we cast stones at our neighbors in the Southern states we should first consider the inequitable status which Negroes must accept in our Northern states. Thus Mr. Stevenson adopts a wait and see policy even though our Supreme Court has made crystal clear its Edict of 1954 which desegregates all public tax-supported schools, colleges and universities.

It is refreshing to recall, however, that Gov. Henry Horner of Illinois, another Democrat, in 1933, did not settle for a wait and see policy for Chicago when lawlessness was rampant there. He immediately approved marshalling of the forces of Mayor Ed. Kelly, State's Attorney Thomas Courtney, and other State and Federal law-enforcement agencies which brought tremendous criminal activities to justice in the courts. This great campaign for justice also smoked out racial bigotry in that city.

This writer lived in Chicago through that period. But I later had reports of an upswinging pendulum of crime and racial bigotry in Illinois during Gov. Stevenson's administration.

Now about Mr. Powell, a member of my race.

I read March 12th. in The Dayton (Ohio) Daily News that Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, D.-N.Y., speaking of the Montgomery, Ala. bus boycott, said he had written to President Eisenhower urging him to hold a conference of white and Negro Southern leaders.

"The President's reply", said Powell, "was patiently deceitful, sheer hypocritical back-passing." The News report continues, "Powell read a reply he said was signed by Bryce W. Harlow, administrative assistant to the President, saying that recommendations for a bipartisan civil rights commission should come from Congress."

Prior to this March 12th. report Powell had accused the President in similar terms.

A study of Civics and a look at Constitutional Law, not only by lawyers, but also by ordinary laymen like me, will prove that Rep. Powell is wrong 100%, and that Mr. Harlow, administrative assistant to the President is right 100%.

(Please see page 2.)

(Page 2)

The Three Acts of Government, legislative, executive, and judicial, are set forth in the Constitution of the United States of America.

Article 1, Section 1. The vesting of all legislative powers in the two Houses of Congress; Article 2, Section 1. The vesting of the executive power in the President of the United States; Article 3, Section 1. The vesting of the judicial power in one Supreme Court, and in other inferior courts.

From page 334 of the book, "Modern Legal Principles", by Counselor Francis W. Marshall, LL.B., LL.M., member of the Massachusetts and Illinois Bar, I quote part of a paragraph:

"The Constitution has never been regarded as denying ~~##~~ to the Congress the necessary resources of flexibility and practicality, which will enable it to perform its functions in laying down policies and establishing standards, while leaving to selected instrumentalities the making of subordinate rules within prescribed limits and the determination of facts to which the policy as declared by the Legislature is to apply."

Representative Powell chose also not to accept the criteria employed by former Representatives Oscar DePriest and Arthur W. Mitchell of the first Congressional District of Illinois.

In 1932 and 1933 I sat in large church-gatherings in Chicago and listened to Mr. DePriest, a Republican, explain that the first Bill he introduced into Congress would reduce Southern states' representation in Congress in the proportion of which the number of eligible citizens denied the right to vote was to the whole number of eligible citizens in those states. His Bill was consistent with Section 2, Article 14, of the Amendments to the Constitution of the United States. But he never accused the President of "evading the issue."

I first met Atty. Arthur W. Mitchell in his Chicago law office in spring of 1933. He soon became my friend and counselor, he a Democrat and I a registered Republican notwithstanding. He later joined Rev. D. Z. Jackson's Liberty Baptist church of which I had long been a member. After being elected to Congress he often came back Sundays to our church advocating the enactment of an anti-lynching Bill he had introduced in Congress. He also supported all progressive legislation in Congress, serving his District well.

Most Americans have read how Congressman Mitchell was abused and bodily ejected from a dining car by a Rock Island railroad conductor near Little Rock, Arkansas. But Mitchell, whose conscience seemed always to approve his conduct, did not bother the heavily-burdened President with this judicial problem of racial segregation practiced in the U. S. A. by many railroads. He instead brought suit in the courts of Illinois, and with the westbrook law firm of Chicago, he fought this case through the courts in Illinois, and on to the United States Supreme Court where he won not only his case against the Rock Island railroad, but also the desegregation of all railroad dining-car service extending to the Gulf of Mexico and the Mexican border. Representative Mitchell never accused the President of "evading the issue--passing the buck."

(Please see page 3)

THE ABOVE IS A SUMMARY OF THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT FROM WHICH THIS SUMMARY WAS PREPARED. THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND IS LOANED TO YOU BY THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES. IT IS TO BE RETURNED TO THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES AT THE ADDRESS LISTED BELOW. YOU ARE NOT TO REPRODUCE OR TRANSMIT THIS INFORMATION IN ANY FORM OR BY ANY MEANS, ELECTRONIC OR MECHANICAL, INCLUDING PHOTOCOPYING, RECORDING, OR BY ANY INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEM, WITHOUT THE EXPRESS WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES. FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES AT THE ADDRESS LISTED BELOW.

A more recent radio report stated that Rep. Adam Clayton Powell of New York said in effect that unless this country gets back to the Truman civil rights, American Negroes will join a third party movement.

In spring of 1948 I wrote President Truman at the White House in Washington praising him for his courageous Program of Civil Rights, notwithstanding the revolt of the Dixiecrats. I also had this letter published in The Muskegon (Michigan) Chronicle, and with my consent it later appeared in part on page 93 of "We, The People" which was published in 1949 by The Paebar Company of New York City.

Nevertheless, the great majority of American Negroes know full well that the Republican Party gave birth to Constitutional Civil Rights for our race in America. This "New Birth of Freedom" originated with the enforcement of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation on Jan. 1, 1863. These Civil Rights became a reality for colored Americans with the adoption of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution on Dec. 18, 1865, July 28, 1868, and March 30, 1870, respectively, under Republican Presidents Andrew--Johnson and U. S. Grant.

Even though Vermont, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey and New York had abolished slavery prior to the Civil war, yet the Negro population of those states had no such Constitutional guarantees or citizenship rights.

Though I feel that with limited education and seriously defective eyesight, I am not qualified to seek public office, yet if the opposition wishes to investigate me it can start with the marriage of my mother and father. In 1897 at Batesville in Panola county, Mississippi a Negro lawyer, Mr. Morse Young, Chancery clerk for that county, issued a marriage license to Benjamin Davis and Miss Martha--Ann Boyles. Ten years later, on Oct. 10th, I was born to them on my father's farm in that county. My father passed on when I was 12. At 18 I became choir director for my church, and at 19 I was licensed by the superintendent of public education as a teacher in the grade schools of Panola county.

Upon my return from the Army in 1919, I resumed teaching in the grade schools of that county, and my only remaining brother, Nathaniel Davis, having died in the Armed Services, I became the only man to operate my family's 112-acre farm. I was elected vice-president, and later president of the Panola County Singing Convention. I gave up teaching in 1927, and moved with my mother to Chicago, Ill. in 1928.

My mother passed on in Muskegon, Mich. in 1913, and my sister and I thereafter paid taxes on our Mississippi farm until we sold it in 1951. I have since paid small property taxes in Muskegon and Detroit, Michigan until my wife and I sold these and moved to Dayton, Ohio two years ago. I have properly filed all income tax returns, and am now paying small property taxes here in Dayton.

REC'D
AUG 10 1956
CENTRAL FILES

August 6, 1956

Dear Mr. Donahue:

Your letter of August first has arrived in Mr. Rabb's absence from Washington and I am, therefore, taking the liberty of acknowledging it.

Mr. Rabb is away from Washington for a brief period. His schedule for the month of August is rather uncertain but we anticipate that he will be in and out of town several times.

You may be sure that your letter will be brought to his attention immediately upon his return.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Natalie S. Wilson
Office of Maxwell M. Rabb

Mr. Charles Donahue
Americans for Democratic Action
1341 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

ncs

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WASHINGTON CHAPTER

AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION

1341 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N W, WASHINGTON 6, D C

DECATUR 2-6010



August 1, 1956

Honorable Maxwell M. Rabb
Secretary to the Cabinet
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rabb:

Integration in the schools of the District of Columbia has been successfully and quietly accomplished under the present administration. Despite this generally recognized fact, we now find that public investigation is under way for the apparent purpose of discrediting this outstanding achievement of government in the nation's capital. A justified feeling of fear that this inquiry will unjustifiably attempt to characterize integration here as producing juvenile delinquency and lower school standards has led us to believe that there is a clear and present need for a full and fair study of this subject by an impartial committee of outstanding citizens.

A fair study and report on successful integration in our schools will undoubtedly serve as an example to the rest of the nation on what should be done and what should be avoided in the process of abolishing segregated education. We believe that the true facts will speak for themselves. They will stand as a tribute to those who can claim credit for a job which, on the whole, has been well done with a minimum of friction.

We know that many other organizations in the District of Columbia would be glad to join us in this request we are making for the President to appoint an outstanding committee at the earliest possible date to study and report on eliminating segregation in the schools of the District of Columbia. The urgency of the present need, however, has prompted us to call it to your attention at this time as one organization among many which will lend their support to this proposal.

Mr. Maxwell Rabb
Page 2
August 1, 1956

We hope to hear from you at your earliest convenience on this matter, and would appreciate an opportunity to discuss it in a personal meeting with you.

With sincere best wishes.

Yours very truly,

Charles Donahue, President
Washington, D. C., ADA

August 9, 1956

RECEIVED
AUG 14 1956
GENERAL FILES

Dear Mr. Trager:

The President has asked me to thank you for your letter of recent date with the attached copies of resolutions adopted by the Plenary Session of the National Community Relations Advisory Council.

We appreciate your making these available to us.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb
Secretary to the Cabinet

Mr. Bernard H. Trager
Chairman
National Community Relations
Advisory Council
9 East 38th Street
New York 16, N. Y.

ncs

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

TO Mr. Rabb

PROMPT HANDLING IS ESSENTIAL.
WHEN DRAFT REPLY IS REQUESTED
THE BASIC CORRESPONDENCE MUST
BE RETURNED. IF ANY DELAY IN
SUBMISSION OF DRAFT REPLY IS
ENCOUNTERED, PLEASE TELEPHONE
OFFICE OF THE STAFF SECRETARY.

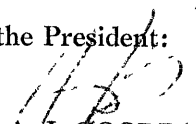
Date July 19, 1956

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

ACTION: Comment _____
Draft reply _____
For direct reply _____
For your information _____
For necessary action _____
For appropriate handling _____
See below _____

Remarks:

By direction of the President:


A. J. GOODPASTER
Staff Secretary

NATIONAL COMMUNITY RELATIONS ADVISORY COUNCIL

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Secretary: JULIAN A. KISER, *Indianapolis*



9 East 38th Street, New York 16

Telephone: MUrray Hill 5-1606

Executive Director: ISAIAH M. MINKOFF

July 17, 1956

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

Dear Mr. President:

I take the liberty of transmitting herewith copies of resolutions adopted by the recent Plenary Session of the National Community Relations Advisory Council.

These resolutions were adopted with the unanimous concurrence of delegates from the six national Jewish organizations and most of the thirty-five Jewish community councils that are constituents of the NCRAC and which are listed on the reverse side of this letterhead.

It is our hope, Mr. President, that you will agree with us as to the substance of these resolutions, and that you will use the influence of your office to advance the purposes advocated in them.

Respectfully yours,

Bernard H. Trager
Chairman

BHT:mr
Enc.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MEMBERS JOSEPH F. BARR, Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A., PAUL CAPLAN, Norfolk Jewish Community Council, DAVID M. COOK, Indiana Jewish Community Relations Council, LOUIS J. COHEN, Jewish Community Council of Essex County, N.J., NATHAN L. EDELSTEIN, Philadelphia Jewish Community Relations Council, MAURICE N. EISENDRATH, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, MOSES I. FEJERSTEIN, Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, AARON GOLDMAN, Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington, ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN, American Jewish Congress, ADOLPH HELD, Jewish Labor Committee, SIDNEY HOLLANDER, Baltimore Jewish Council, CHARLES ROSENGARTEN, United Synagogue of America, Ex Officio: MYRON SCHWARTZ, President CRC

IMMEDIATE PAST CHAIRMAN IRVING KANE, Cleveland

ALTERNATE MEMBERS EUGENE B. BLOCK, San Francisco Jewish Community Relations Council, SAMUEL L. BRENNGLASS, Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, H. BROADMAN EPSTEIN, Brooklyn Jewish Community Council, ECHUEL FEINSTEIN, St. Louis Jewish Community Relations Council, JOSEPH W. FELDMAN, Pittsburgh Jewish Community Relations Council, ISAAC FRANCK, Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington, M. DELOTT GARBER, Hartford Jewish Federation, PAUL L. GOLDMAN, Jewish Labor Committee, I. CYRUS GORDON, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, C. E. ISRAEL, Cincinnati Jewish Community Council, BORIS M. JOFFE, Jewish Community Council of Metropolitan Detroit, REUBIN KAMINSKY, Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A., ABE J. KAPLAN, Jewish Federation and Council of Greater Kansas City, BARNEY MEDINTZ, Atlanta Jewish Community Council, SHAD POLIER, American Jewish Congress, SAMUEL ROTHSTEIN, United Synagogue of America, SIDNEY Z. VINCENTI, Cleveland Jewish Community Federation, LOUIS WEISS, Minnesota Jewish Council

NATIONAL COMMUNITY RELATIONS ADVISORY COUNCIL

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

National Agencies

American Jewish Congress
Jewish Labor Committee
Jewish War Veterans of the United States
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America
United Synagogue of America

Local, State, and Regional Agencies

Jewish Welfare Fund of Akron
Atlanta Jewish Community Council
Jewish Community Relations Council for Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, California
Baltimore Jewish Council
Jewish Community Council of Metropolitan Boston
Jewish Community Council, Bridgeport, Conn.
Brooklyn Jewish Community Council
Community Relations Committee of the Jewish Federation of Camden County, N J
Cincinnati Jewish Community Council
Jewish Community Federation, Cleveland, Ohio
Connecticut Jewish Community Relations Council
Jewish Federation of Delaware
Jewish Community Council of Metropolitan Detroit
Elizabeth, N J, Jewish Community Council
Jewish Community Council of Essex County, New Jersey
Jewish Community Council of Flint, Mich.
Community Relations Committee of the Hartford (Conn.) Jewish Federation
Indiana Jewish Community Relations Council
Indianapolis Jewish Community Relations Council
Jewish Community Council, Jacksonville, Fla.
Community Relations Bureau of the Jewish Federation and Council
of Greater Kansas City
Community Relations Committee of the Los Angeles Jewish Community Council
Milwaukee Jewish Council
Minnesota Jewish Council
New Haven Jewish Community Council
Norfolk Jewish Community Council
Philadelphia Jewish Community Relations Council
Jewish Community Relations Council, Pittsburgh
Jewish Community Council, Rochester
Jewish Community Relations Council of St. Louis
Community Relations Council of San Diego
San Francisco Jewish Community Relations Council
Jewish Community Council of Toledo
Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington (D.C.)
Jewish Community Relations Council of the Jewish Federation of Youngstown, Ohio

NATIONAL COMMUNITY RELATIONS ADVISORY COUNCIL

9 East 38th Street

New York City 16

PLENARY SESSION
June 21-24, 1956

RESOLUTION ON DESEGREGATION

The NCRAC, in Plenary Session assembled, reiterates its unequivocal support of the Supreme Court decision banning racial segregation in the public schools and renews the pledge which we adopted immediately thereafter to do all that lies within our power to help in concert with other law-abiding groups and organizations to make the transition required by the decision as harmoniously and as rapidly as possible.

The many states and school districts that have successfully effectuated the transition to a non-discriminatory school system during the past year provide a heartening demonstration that, given good faith and leadership, compliance can be secured through orderly legal processes.

We recognize, as did the Court itself, the variations and complexities of the problem and the flexibility in approach necessary for dealing with it successfully in different localities.

Appreciation of local patterns and problems, however, cannot be permitted to obscure the national stake in the issue and the national responsibility for its resolution, nor can concern for local difficulties be permitted to condone defiance of the law.

Respect for law, orderly process, and the institutions of government is prerequisite to the preservation of our democratic system. It is the responsibility of all agencies of government, at every level, to demand and obtain compliance with law.

We call upon the President to assert clearly the leadership of his office to assure that the law is obeyed and that the lawful activities of individuals are not interfered with. We urge the President to call a conference looking toward means of facilitating orderly implementation of the Supreme Court order.

We call upon the Congress to enact legislation to safeguard the rights to freedom of the franchise and freedom from personal molestation, and the right to resort to the courts for enforcement of constitutional guarantees.

NATIONAL COMMUNITY RELATIONS ADVISORY COUNCIL

9 East 38th Street

New York City 16

PLENARY SESSION
June 21-24, 1956

RESOLUTION ON INFRINGEMENTS OF CIVIL LIBERTIES OF AMERICANS
BY ARAB NATIONS

The government of the United States, by acquiescing in open and flagrant acts of discrimination by the Arab states against American citizens on the basis of their religious beliefs, appears to be condoning practices that are in utter violation of the fundamental American principles of religious liberty and equality of citizenship. These acts of discrimination include the following:

- (1) Americans of the Jewish faith are excluded from serving in Arab countries in American military, diplomatic and civilian capacities.
- (2) Arab countries refuse to honor American passports carried by Jews.
- (3) The Arab countries are conducting a boycott against American business firms which employ Jews or which have Jewish stockholders or directors.
- (4) Arab consular and diplomatic officials lend their offices to the implementation of such boycotts and to spreading anti-Semitism.
- (5) At the Dhahran Air Base in Saudi Arabia, Christian military chaplains are prohibited from publicizing their religious services and from wearing their religious insignia.

The acquiescence by our government in these acts is in contrast to the conduct of the United States in similar situations in the past which brought an end to attempt by foreign governments to discriminate against Americans.

We call upon the government of the United States to safeguard the integrity of American citizenship and the rights of American citizens by:

- (a) notifying all the nations of the world that our government will not tolerate discrimination against American citizens because of their religion;

(b) instructing all agencies of government to desist from screening qualified American citizens for military, diplomatic or other service in a foreign country solely because of objections by that country to American citizens on religious grounds;

(c) providing expressly in all treaties and executive agreements with foreign countries that American citizens shall not be denied rights of travel, employment, trade or any other rights under such agreements because of their religion.

We call upon the President's Committee on Government Contracts and the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy to insure that there shall be no yielding to the religious prejudice of the Arab countries in the hiring or placement of American personnel.

NATIONAL COMMUNITY RELATIONS ADVISORY COUNCIL

9 East 38th Street

New York City 16

PLENARY SESSION
June 21-24, 1956

RESOLUTION ON CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION

The organizations associated in the National Community Relations Advisory Council have long urged the enactment by the Congress of appropriate legislation to assure Americans of every race, color, religion and national origin the enjoyment of the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution.

We are mindful that legislation to accomplish these purposes has been introduced repeatedly in the Congress and has been repeatedly reported on favorably by Congressional committees, only to be prevented by parliamentary maneuvers from being brought to a vote, with the result that no civil rights bill has been enacted by the Congress for over 80 years.

Developments during the past year have especially highlighted the need for legislation to protect the constitutional guarantees of security of the person and the right to vote. We believe that H.R. 627, as reported on favorably by the House Judiciary Committee, will in a substantial degree meet these most immediate needs.

The provisions of H.R. 627 have been endorsed by the President and by members of Congress of both parties. Given the determined and non-partisan support which the issue merits, the parliamentary roadblocks which have thus far prevented floor action can be overcome and this urgently needed and long overdue measure brought to a vote and enacted into law in the present session.

We call upon the members of Congress in both parties to work and vote to bring about this result.

G.F.

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NEW YORK NY SEP 4 1043AME

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

ON BEHALF OF ALL PEOPLE IN SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
RESPECTFULLY URGE THAT NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION GET OFF
ITS PASSIVITY AND TAKE ACTION IN AREAS WHERE RIGHTS OF
CITIZENS TO HAVE UNSEGREGATED EDUCATION MAY BE IN
JEOPARDY

SIDNEY H ASCH MEMBER OF NEW YORK ASSEMBLY.

X

905 THE STANDARD REGISTER CO., DAYTON 1 OHIO, U. S. A.

5

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE
ROUTE SLIP
(To Remain With Correspondence)

RECEIVED
SEP 17 1956
CENTRAL FILES

TO Mr. Rabb

PROMPT HANDLING IS ESSENTIAL.
WHEN DRAFT REPLY IS REQUESTED
THE BASIC CORRESPONDENCE MUST
BE RETURNED. IF ANY DELAY IN
SUBMISSION OF DRAFT REPLY IS
ENCOUNTERED, PLEASE TELEPHONE
OFFICE OF THE STAFF SECRETARY.

Date September 4, 1956

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

- ACTION:** Comment _____
- Draft reply _____
- For direct reply _____
- For your information _____
- For necessary action _____
- For appropriate handling _____
- See below _____

Remarks:

By direction of the President:

U.V.G.
A. J. GOODPASTER
Staff Secretary

W.M.

124-A-1
J. Edgar Hoover
C
THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

RECEIVED

SEP - 7 1956

CENTRAL FILES

TO Mr. Fisher Howe
Director, Executive Secretariat
Department of State

PROMPT HANDLING IS ESSENTIAL.
WHEN DRAFT REPLY IS REQUESTED
THE BASIC CORRESPONDENCE MUST
BE RETURNED. IF ANY DELAY IN
SUBMISSION OF DRAFT REPLY IS
ENCOUNTERED, PLEASE TELEPHONE
OFFICE OF THE STAFF SECRETARY.

Date September 7, 1956

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

ACTION: Comment _____
Draft reply _____
For direct reply _____
For your information _____
For necessary action _____
For appropriate handling _____
See below _____

Remarks:

GPO 16-71264-1

Message of 9/6/56 to the P from Eusebio
Mujal Barniol, Havana, Cuba; congrats re
carrying out Supreme Court ruling with re-
gard to equal rights for all citizens.

By direction of the President:

A. J. GOODPASTER
Staff Secretary

elb

SEP 6 1956

The White House
Washington

AAC -1 /SEPT 6 VIA ALL AMERICA CABLES

1956 SEP 6 PM 2 58
HABANA 54 SEPT 6 101P

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTONDC

IN THE NAME OF CONFEDERATION OF LABOR OF CUBA WISH TO CONGRATULATE
YOU FOR YOUR CORRECT STANDING IMPOSING RESPECT TO LAW IN REFERENCE
TO EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL CITIZENS ACCORDING TO U S SUPREME COURT
RESPECTFULLY YOURS

EUSEBIO MUJAL BARNIOL SECRETARY GENERAL CTC

RECORDED
27 11 8/16
GENERAL FILES

September 24, 1956

Dear Miss Wright:

The President has received your fine letter and has asked me to thank you for writing.

He is most grateful for your very generous comments about the efforts of this Administration to help break down the barriers of job discrimination and inequality wherever it still exists. You can be certain that he will never cease in his efforts to achieve a better America.

Thank you again for writing and for the fine confidence which you have in him. Such support is a source of great inspiration to him.

Sincerely,

SHERMAN ADAMS

Miss Effie M. Wright
964 Twenty-first Street
Oakland
California

mg

17 3/15
964-31- St.
Oakland Calif.
Sept. 13, 1956

Dear President EisenHower:

After reading in the news paper how that you are calling the Nation to prayer, I am entreated to write you to let you know how we thank God for a President whose hope and faith is in God. All of my life until the year of 41 I lived in a state where we were not allowed to vote. But my father said that through prayer and faith in God, we would have that privilege universal. Not only do we have a opportunity to vote but we have the privilege to participate in business, in schools, in jobs that we have longed desired to have. We know that these oppositions that prevented us or being broken down through your Administration. Since you have been the President, we thank God for you and we are praying to God for you to be elected not only for the next four years but as long as you live. For we read in the Holy Bible where Jesus said, again I say unto you, That if two of you shall agree on earth as touching any thing that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heaven. Matthew 18:19. He that putteth not his money to usury, nor taketh reward against the innocent, He that doeth these things shall never be moved. Psalms 15: 5. In reading the scriptures I hope you will see how Jaha was anointed king over Isreal and how victorious he was in all of his rulership. *DR KING 9 Ch.* And we believe that God have chosen you for the President of this day for the United States of America. And we are joining you in prayer for your request for our nation and peace. For we know that God will answer prayer. If you find the time to reply to a humbly citizen of the United States of America. I would be glad to hear from you. We will always try to prove to you how much we appreciate your wonderful Administration over the people of the United States of America.

Sincerity Your
Effie M. Wright

Effie M. Wright

EMMA LAZARUS FEDERATION
OF JEWISH WOMEN'S CLUBS

160 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.
CHELSEA 3-3640

NOV - 7 1956
GENERAL FILES

MRS. LEAH NELSON
President
MRS. MOLLY BERGER
Vice-President
MRS. MIRIAM SILVER
Secretary-Treasurer

MRS. JUNE GORDON
Executive Director

AN OPEN LETTER TO PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER:

Unanimously adopted at an Eastern Seaboard
Meeting of the Board of the Emma Lazarus
Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs, held
on Saturday, September 22, 1956.

What has happened in Clay, Kentucky, a town of 1,400 inhabitants, has become the measure of our great nation's moral fibre.

When ten-year-old James Henry Gordon asked, "Mama, why can't we go to school at Clayton?" and his young mother, Louise Gordon, answered, "If you have the guts to go, I have the guts to take you", her words rang out for all the world to hear.

We rejoiced in this mother's reply. We experienced a new dignity in the love of our country, as the courageous mother proved anew, that the core of our way of life, planted at the time of our war for independence, is all-powerful and thrives in every part of the land and among all of the people. The United States became a nation because our forefathers had guts and we shall become the foremost free nation, if we all find the kind of courage shown by Mrs. Gordon and her children.

Who won, when the three Negro children were locked out of the Clay school by reading to them a proclamation containing the Kentucky State Attorney-General's order to keep them out? Not the state and not the country.

Who lost? Not Mrs. Gordon and her children. Truth and justice are on their side - our side - freedom's side - Mr. President.

The guts of this mother lives in us - in all parents of whatever race, creed, or national origin, who believe that full equality to enjoy all the opportunities of our country is the foundation of our democracy.

Unfortunately, on the very same day that bigotry prevailed in Clay for the moment, your own beloved grandson, an innocent child, was used to give encouragement to the racists by the press featuring a picture of him wearing a cap of the Confederacy. We find it difficult to believe that you gave sanction to a scheme which can only encourage the racists and the people they misled in the South.

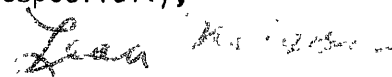
Therefore, we respectfully propose that you write a letter to Mrs. Louise Gordon and her family, giving them your moral support. Such a letter would assure our fellow Negro Americans that the President of the United States is in full

-2-

sympathy with their law-abiding efforts to carry out the Supreme Court's decision for desegregation of public schools. Such a letter would strengthen the moral fibre of the whole nation and render a great service to white Southerners who need such encouragement to come forward more firmly against the die-hard segregationists.

We have resolved to measure ALL candidates in the coming elections by their actions for the full and speedy implementation of the Supreme Court's desegregation decision. Therefore, we direct this open letter also to Richard Nixon, Vice President, and Adlai Stevenson and Estes Kefauver, Democratic candidates for President and Vice President, urging them, as we have urged you, Mr. President, to address a public letter to Mrs. Louise Gordon. Such a letter, declaring full moral and practical support of her courage and readiness to take the risks she did, will not only help her children to achieve the full measure and promise of freedom and equality, but will secure these inalienable rights for all of the people of these United States of America.

Respectfully,


(Mrs.) Leah Nelson
President

LN:AH
1283/ftul
Oct. 5, 1956

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

TO Mr. Rabb

PROMPT HANDLING IS ESSENTIAL.
WHEN DRAFT REPLY IS REQUESTED
THE BASIC CORRESPONDENCE MUST
BE RETURNED. IF ANY DELAY IN
SUBMISSION OF DRAFT REPLY IS
ENCOUNTERED, PLEASE TELEPHONE
OFFICE OF THE STAFF SECRETARY.

Date October 10, 1956

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

ACTION: Comment _____
Draft reply _____
For direct reply _____
For your information _____
For necessary action _____
For appropriate handling _____
See below _____

Remarks:

By direction of the President:

A. J. Goodpaster
A. J. GOODPASTER
Staff Secretary
jam

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

RECEIVED
OCT 15 1956
CENTRAL FILES

TO Mr. Rabb

PROMPT HANDLING IS ESSENTIAL.
WHEN DRAFT REPLY IS REQUESTED
THE BASIC CORRESPONDENCE MUST
BE RETURNED. IF ANY DELAY IN
SUBMISSION OF DRAFT REPLY IS
ENCOUNTERED, PLEASE TELEPHONE
OFFICE OF THE STAFF SECRETARY.

Date October 13, 1956

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

- ACTION:** Comment _____
Draft reply _____
For direct reply _____
For your information _____
For necessary action _____
For appropriate handling _____
See below _____

Remarks:

GPO 16-71264-1

Tel of 10/11/56 to the P from Jack
Crandall, 140 S. Lasky Dr., Beverly
Hills, Cal.; urges P to make statement
before election concerning Israel.

By direction of the President:

A. J. GOODPASTER
Staff Secretary

Tel of 10/11 from Ramon S. Scruggs, Pres., Detroit Urban League, Detroit,
Mich.; suggests calling a conference of national leaders for purpose of
planning how best to implement Supreme Court decision on integration.

10/11/56

White House
Region

WAC17 DL PD

DETROIT MICH OCT 11 857AME

105 OCT 11 AM 10 56

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE DETROIT URBAN LEAGUE EARNESTLY URGE YOU TO SEEK OUT AS THE NATIONS LEADER IN BEHALF OF LAW AND ORDER AN ENDORSEMENT OF THE SUPREME COURTS DECISION ON DESEGREGATION IN EDUCATION.

WE BELIEVE THAT YOU CAN BEST ACCOMPLISH THIS BY CALLING A CONFERENCE OF NATIONAL LEADERS FOR THE PURPOSE OF PLANNING HOW BEST TO

IMPLEMENT THE SUPREME COURTS DECISION.

THE PEOPLE MUST LOOK TO YOU FOR THE POSITIVE LEADERSHIP NEEDED TO
BRING ABOUT FIRST CLASS CITIZENSHIP FOR ALL AMERICANS

RAMON S SCRUGGS PRESIDENT.

G.F!

124 A.1

School Board

Pro E

October 18, 1956

RECEIVED
OCT 19 1956
CENTRAL FILES

Dear Private Edelin:

The President has asked me to thank you for your letter of recent date. It was good of you to write and give us the benefit of your views on this matter.

As you undoubtedly realize, the President has, during the past month, made several statements in response to questions during his press conferences which clearly indicate his stand on this matter. He has deplored, as strongly as is possible, the use of violence in certain areas of our country in dealing with the integration of schools, and he has pointed to the peaceful integration of such school systems as that of Louisville, Kentucky, as examples of a calm and reasonable approach to the problem. The President has even stated vigorously that in his opinion children who participate in demonstrations and violence of this nature are not being properly counseled at home.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Pvt. Melvin E. Edelin
U. S. 52390976
Headquarters, 160th Signal Group
APO 46, U.S. Army
New York, N. Y.

ncs

CONFIDENTIAL
OCT 18 1956
HECFIAF

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/18/56 BY 60322 UCBAW/STP

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 21, 1956

MEMORANDUM FOR

Maxwell M. Rabb

The attached letter to the President from
Pvt. Melvin E. Edelin, Hdqs. 160th Signal
Group, APO 46, New York, New York,
regarding public school integration is
referred to you for reply.

Bms.

Bernard M. Shanley

Pvt. MELVIN E. EDELIN
U. S. 52390976
Headquarters
160th Signal Group
APO 46 US Army
New York, N. Y.

18 September 1956

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing this letter for a specific reason. The reason is the problem pertaining to public school integration. The situation as it now exists can be helped, but only by you. I respect and understand your position to an extent, but I also appeal to your sense of dignity and understanding. You see, the Governors of some states outrightly denounce the decree by the Supreme Court. This in itself constitutes, in my estimation, some type of crime against the U. S. Government. However, we do have freedom of speech so people are supposed to speak their mind without fear of reprimand. It is a major problem which has been allowed to get out of hand to an extent where it has become very dangerous, and it will become disasterous unless it is curtailed immediately.

YOU are the only person who is in the proper position to do anything about the situation that now exists with- in the United States.

Nevertheless, in a case of this sort, Sir, I think it proper to reprimand severely, if only verbally. You see, the people who are ignorant to an extent and I must say ignorant in all respects to the people who obey the decree even though they do not agree with it, but obey it because it is right, and because the Supreme Court is supposed to be the last earthly authority in such matters. These people would not be so bold if it were not for the leaders of certain states speaking right out in favor of breaking the law.

Now I am sure if you were to speak to these people (leaders, governors) publicly or privately whichever you think proper, and let them know that type of thing is wrong and you do not condone it. They would stop it out of respect for the President, and the man, who would not have become President if he had not had a few Godly qualities. They (the leaders) do not have to agree with the decrees, but they should tell people in their respective states to follow the Supreme Court law because it is what they should do as American citizens, and God fearing people.

As I said earlier in this letter, I understand your position to an extent, and I know this will take a great deal of sacrifice on

your part. But someone has to do this, and you are the only person that by doing so would derive any working results. You will probably talk this over with your family and advisors because it will truly be a very great decision in your life. But in the name of the God of us all, do this. I am sure you understand.

Sir, there is a duplicate of this letter, and I would like your opinion regarding any decision to release it to the press.

I am from the District, therefore if you prefer my releasing it to the press, the paper would be the Washington Post Times Herald. Upon receiving and answering my correspondence, please send along your views regarding this.

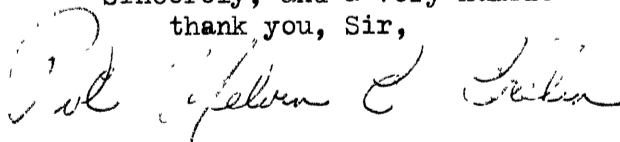
Thank you, Sir, and your deepest consideration would be highly appreciated on this matter in general.

Sir, there is no fame or glory sought on my part, so if it possibly could be arranged and taken care of without fanfare. This too would be greatly appreciated.

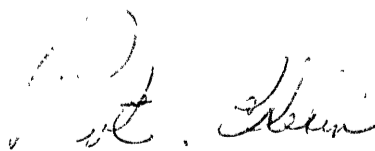
You see, Sir, I have thought long hours about this and come up with many possible solutions. And I have finally reached this one, which I think if handled properly would be a blessing from heaven. There is considerably more which could be said to help carry out this function smoothly, however, to get the maximum results out of the idea a personal conference would be most convenient and necessary.

May God help and guide you, always.

Sincerely, and a very humble
thank you, Sir,



P. S. Sir, I could explain my views to you much better personally if I had the opportunity. If you possibly could arrange such a meeting I would appreciate it tremendously. That is, if you have ample time. I realize the heavy burden of election year. By the way, good luck.



October 13, 1956

Dear Mr. Anderson:

I have your letter of recent date regarding the situation affecting integration. I am sorry not to have been able to write sooner, but I have been on a speaking tour throughout the country and I have been away from here most of the time since your communication arrived.

It is good that you are concerned about this important matter. As a matter of fact, the record of the President -- and I know this from firsthand observation -- is extraordinarily good. It has been a record of accomplishment without noise and publicity. The President is devoted to the principle which he has expressed thus: A cardinal ideal in this heritage we cherish is the equality of rights of all citizens of every race and color and creed.

This Administration is proud of the progress which has been made in the past three years toward guaranteeing to all our citizens equal privileges under the law. In the District of Columbia, in the Federal Government, in the Armed Forces, tremendous strides have been taken in the direction of full equality for all Americans. You may be sure that this progress will continue, under the full leadership of President Eisenhower.

The suggestion of a conference of leaders which you have made is under constant study here. You must however bear in mind that merely calling together people who will talk or will crystalize extreme points of view which now exist may not be the best approach.

You may be assured that this matter is one of intense interest to the President of the United States.

Thank you for writing as frankly as you did.

Sincerely,

Marwell M. Papp

Mr. Doug Anderson
35 East 63rd Street
New York 21, New York

MMR/br

of a great many who are not of the same
background as the Negroes. The Negroes
are the product of the American people,
and they are entitled to the same
rights and opportunities as the white
people. The American people should
stand up for the rights of the
Negroes and should not let the
Negroes be treated as second-class
citizens. The American people should
demand that the government do
everything in its power to
eliminate the discrimination
against the Negroes.

October 18, 1956

134-111-124
CE

DOUG ANDERSON • 35 EAST 63rd STREET • NEW YORK 21, NEW YORK • Templeton 8-5725

September 24, 1956

Mr. Maxwell Raab, Presidential Assistant
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Raab:

I am not a Negro, nor (for that matter) a Democrat, but I am truly amazed that President Eisenhower has refused to endorse the Supreme Court decision, or to do a single thing to bring the two sides together in the South. Surely there is a lesson to be learned from Dr. Carmichael of Louisville. President Eisenhower, alone, has the authority to get leaders of the whites and Negroes to meet and try to discuss their problems. The president's aloofness and silence can only give encouragement to the mobs, the Kaspers, the White Supremists. There will be more violence unless Mr. Eisenhower stops "playing it safe."

Respectfully,
Doug Anderson

W.F.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

RECEIVED
NOV - 7 1956
GENERAL FILES

November 6, 1956

Dear Mrs. Busgo:

The President has asked me to thank you for your letter of October 31, on behalf of the Parents' Association of P.S. 42, Queens. It was good of you to write.

As you know, the President is dedicated to the cause of equality for all and during his Administration he has worked tirelessly to eliminate prejudice and discrimination wherever it might have existed in the federal establishment.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mrs. Natalie Busgo
President
Parents' Association
P.S. 42 Queens
Beach 66th Street
Arverne, Long Island

ncs

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE
MCA
HIT

11/4

Parents' Association

P. S. 42 QUEENS

Beach 66th Street

Arverne, L. I.

October 31, 1956

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

Dear Mr. President,

Parents of P. S. 42, Queens, meeting in executive committee, and fully aware of the time and energies involved in carrying out the problems of desegregation, urge you to use your Presidential powers to enforce the Supreme Court decision.

Respectfully,

Natalie Rusgo

NATALIE RUSGO,
President

nr/jl

RECEIVED
JAN 12 1957
GENERAL FILES

January 7, 1957

Dear Mrs. Armstrong:

The President has asked me to thank you for your letter concerning Mkata K. Abba. I am sorry to have been so long in responding to your very nice communication; unfortunately, the past several weeks have been so hectic that it has been impossible to keep up with the correspondence as we should like.

I am returning herewith the letter from Mr. Abba, since I am sure that you would like to keep it in your personal files. It was good of you to share this with me and we are taking the liberty of dropping a note to Mr. Abba also.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mrs. William Armstrong
116 Louis Avenue
Louisville, Ohio

ncs

RECEIVED
STILL
JAN 10 1957

January 7, 1957

Dear Mr. Abba:

Your friends, Mr. and Mrs. William Armstrong, recently brought to the attention of the President the letter which you wrote them just prior to the election. The President has asked me to express to you his appreciation of the kind comments and the efforts which you made in his behalf.

We were very interested in your observations concerning the integration of Washington, D.C. This is something of which this Administration is very proud and we were pleased to know of your personal reaction to the policy.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb
Secretary to the Cabinet

Mr. Nkata K. Abba
1401 West Oxford Street
Philadelphia 21
Pennsylvania

ncs

116 Louis Ave
Louisville, Ohio
Nov. 9, 1956

Mrs Dwight D. Eisenhower
Washington D.C.

Dear "Ike";

I believe the enclosed letter will be of interest to you. The writer, "Abba", was a class mate of our sons at Swarthmore College and spent his spring vacation with us several years ago.

He is a Nigerian boy, (colored) who was sent here by his government to study civil engineering. After graduating from Swarthmore he took two years post graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania and is working in Philadelphia this year to gain practical experience.

He wrote a similar letter to our son in New York, and I'm sure he didn't forget his other friends in the U.S.

If the letter is soiled, it is due to its having been handled a great deal as we showed it to our friends.

I feel sure that, if "Abba" were to
get a personal note of thanks for his
work on your behalf, he would
treasure it always.

Sincerely yours
Hazel Armstrong (Mrs. Wm.)

G.F.

124-A-1

School - Mission

P.M.D.
H

RECEIVED
JAN 12 1957
CENTRAL FILES

January 7, 1957

Dear Reverend Hendrieth:

The President has asked me to thank you for your wire of January third with reference to Montgomery, Alabama.

The Administration does not condone acts of violence such as those you describe and, when a federal statute is involved, the federal government stands ready to act speedily. However, the enforcement of local peace and order is the responsibility of the State officials and the incidents to which you refer rest, I am advised, in the jurisdiction of the State government. The federal government has no authority to act in this case.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

The Reverend Marlin J. Hendrieth
Pastor
Wayman A. M. E. Church X
X Minneapolis, Minnesota

nCS

C. G.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE
ROUTE SLIP
(To Remain With Correspondence)

TO MR. RABB

PROMPT HANDLING IS ESSENTIAL.
WHEN DRAFT REPLY IS REQUESTED
THE BASIC CORRESPONDENCE MUST
BE RETURNED. IF ANY DELAY IN
SUBMISSION OF DRAFT REPLY IS
ENCOUNTERED, PLEASE TELEPHONE
OFFICE OF THE STAFF SECRETARY.

Date January 4, 1957

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

ACTION: Comment _____
Draft reply _____
For direct reply _____
For your information _____
For necessary action _____
For appropriate handling X _____
See below _____

Remarks:

By direction of the President:

A. J. G.
A. J. GOODPASTER
Staff Secretary
[Signature]

The White House
Washington

1957 JAN 3 PM 4 42

V

WA026 DL PD

MF MINNEAPOLIS MINN JAN 8 227PMC

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

MR PRESIDENT:

WE, THE MEMBERS OF WAYMAN A.M.E. CHURCH ARE
WRITING YOU ABOUT A VERY IMPORTANT MATTER. THE SITUATION
IN MONTGGMERY IS A DISGRACE TO CIVILIZATION. WOMEN AND
MEN ARE BEING SHOT ON EUSES IN THE CAPITAL CITY OF
ALAFAMA.

FORM 805 THE STANDARD REGISTER CO., DAYTON, OHIO, U.S.A.

THE SUPREME COURT HAS DONE ITS FULL DUTY IN
OUTLAWING SEGREGATION AND DISCRIMINATION, BECAUSE OF
RACE AND COLOR. IT IS UP TO YOU MR. PRESIDENT AS
COMMANDER IN CHIEF TO ENFORCE THE ACTIONS OF THE HIGHEST
COURT IN OUR LAND.

WILL YOU AND YOUR LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY KEEP
SILENT WHILE AMERICAN BORN CITIZENS ARE BEING SHOT
AND THEIR HOMES BOMBED?

CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME. HOW CAN WE RESCUE PEOPLE
FROM THEIR ENEMIES, WHO LIVE THREE THOUSAND MILES FROM

OUR SHORES, WHILE OUR OWN CITIZENS ARE BEING SHOT AND DENIED THE COMMON FREEDOMS WHICH OUR CONSTITUTION GUARANTEES TO ALL?

WE ARE NOT A LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY, BUT WE SUPPORT THOSE WHO DO ENFORCE THE LAWS OF OUR LAND. THESE AGENCIES ARE AT YOUR COMMAND AND YOU HAVE THE MORAL AND PHYSICAL SUPPORT OF ALL LOYAL AND PATRIOTIC CITIZENS OF AMERICA.

HOW LONG WILL YOU DELAY ACTION WHICH WILL PREVENT MORE SHEDDING OF BLOOD?

IF YOU DO NOT ANSWER US IN A REASONABLE LENGTH OF TIME
WE WILL KNOW THAT YOU DID NOT RECEIVE OUR MESSAGE.

THEN WE WILL RELEASE IT TO AP. SO THAT YOU WILL
BE SURE TO SEE IT

YOURS TRULY

REV MARLIN J HENDRIETH A F D D PASTOR.

12
THE STANDARD REGISTER CO. PATON 11, CHIO 1 5 4

February 26, 1957

Dear Chub:

I have your letter of February 21st and read with great interest what you had to say about Professor Chafee and his ideas.

This is a thought we have had on the fire here for some time. I will see to it that this new note is introduced and I know it will carry considerable weight.

Thank you for your sympathetic words about my sister-in-law.

Hope to see you soon.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb
Secretary to the Cabinet

Mr. Endicott Peabody
Peabody, Koufman & Brewer
Fifty State Street
Boston 1, Massachusetts

SW

LAW OFFICES OF
PEABODY, KOUFMAN & BREWER

ENDICOTT PEABODY
JOSEPH M. KOUFMAN
WM. CONANT BREWER JR.
JOHN R. AMBROGNE
PHIL DAVID FINE

JACOB M. ATWOOD
EDMUND S. PURVES

FIFTY STATE STREET
BOSTON 9, MASSACHUSETTS

LAFAYETTE 3-7520

February
Twenty-first
1957

Maxwell Rabb, Esq.
Assistant to the President
White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mac:

You, no doubt, have heard of the recent death of one of the great law Professors and Americans, Zechariah Chaffee, Jr.

Professor Chaffee is a man who has stood out through his life because of his championing of the cause of the freedom of the individual to speak and to obtain the rights made available to all in our Constitution. During times of stress he has been a bulwark of our Freedoms.

I am sure that President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles remember him for his outstanding defense of their position in opposition to the Bricker Amendment, during the winter of 1953-54.

Shortly before his death, Professor Chaffee urged that the President was in a wonderful position to further progress in the implementation of the Supreme Court's racial segregation decisions, by giving a fireside talk on the whole question and by appealing to law-abiding and thoughtful men in the South. I am sure that this would bring great progress in this field and that it would enhance the prestige of the United States in our International dealings which are at a most crucial stage at this time.

Maxwell Rabb, Esq.

-2-

2/21/57

I hope you will take this question up with the President. His wide popularity and even disposition can do much to bring about progress and peace in this field, if he should undertake a fireside chat as requested by Professor Chaffee in one of his last public statements before his death.

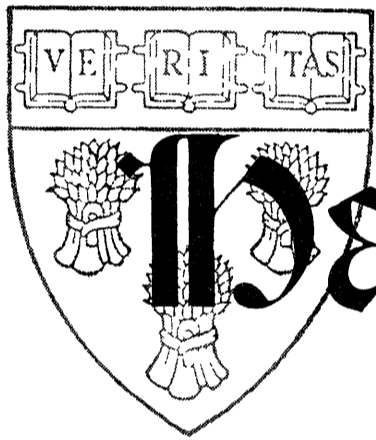
I enclose a copy of the Harvard Law School Record and refer you to the Editorial page which has more on the subject.

Sincerely yours,

Chub Peabody

Endicott Peabody

P.S. I was very sorry to hear
your sister-in-law's death.



Endicott Peabody
19 Larch
Cambridge 38, Mass.

Harvard Law Record

America's Oldest Law School Newspaper

VOL. 24, NO. 3

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1957

Transfer Sends Kaplan to Yale For One Year

Professor Benjamin Kaplan will be a visiting professor at Yale Law School during the next academic year. In return, Yale will send Professor Fleming James, Jr., to Harvard for the same period under an exchange arrangement between the two schools.

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A memorial service for Chafee was held at Memorial Church, Harvard Yard. Interment was in the Chafee family crypt in the Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Providence, R.I.

Despite the knowledge that he had a heart condition, Chafee refused in recent years to leave his teaching schedule of weekly lectures. He made his last lecture at Langdell Hall in 1956, and lectured regularly until last year.

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Austin W. Scott, Jr., of Law, who was on the faculty in 1909, died at the news of Chafee's death. "I have known Chafee and have learned a great deal from him, but I have lost one of my best teachers," he said.

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Endicott Peabody
19 Larch
Cambridge 38, Mass.

Harvard Law Record

America's Oldest Law School Newspaper

NO. 3

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1957

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Jaffe Plans Tour In '57-'58 Leave

Louis L. Jaffe, Byrne Professor of Administrative Law, will spend the academic year 1957-58 on sabbatical leave in Europe. Professor Jaffe and his wife will leave this country on June 17, and will spend the summer in Spain and southern France.

Although they plan to reside in Rome, Professor and Mrs. Jaffe hope to spend his first leave in a twenty-one year teaching career traveling to Sicily, Greece, and other centers of art and culture throughout the Mediterranean area.

Professor Jaffe has indicated that during this period he intends to expand and integrate a number of his writings into a new text on Administrative Law. One drawback to the

(Continued on page three)

Speakers at Forum Analyze Private Censorship of Films

The latest in the current series of Law School Forums brought together three New Yorkers who could find little ground for dispute at the New Lecture Hall last Friday night.

Hypothetically at least the parties seemed likely to fall into opposite camps: Patrick Murphy Malin, president of the American Civil Liberties Union and Morris L. Ernst, author and attorney, were to disagree with Godfrey P. Schmidt, Fordham University law professor and president of AWARE, Inc., an organization of "watchful Americans."

Changed Role

Professor Benjamin Kaplan, in his role as moderator, introduced the topic, "Censorship in the Movies and TV," and outlined the projected course of the discussion. He indicated the changed role of censorship on the contemporary scene, emphasizing the position self-appointed units now play in "the agonizing problems of the private censorship field."

Mr. Malin, partially hidden behind a battery of microphones, declined to pick up the gauntlet.

Mr. Malin traced the decline of the more formalistic elements of quality control in the motion picture industry and dismissed TV for the moment with the thought that "the FCC has

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Working in close cooperation with the Criminal Division, Mr. Rogers' office has reduced cases and matters pending in United States Attorneys Offices by nearly 30%. Much of the credit for the gain against the backlog is attributed to the relatively new Attorney General's recruitment program for honor law graduates.

This program permits recent graduates of high standing to enter responsible positions in the Justice Department and benefits both the graduates by giving valuable practical experience, and the department by allowing a speedup of procedural functions.

a kind of over-reaching authority" for uncodified control. He developed the theme that freedom of speech was a matter of choice between risks rather than "a choice between a risk and risklessness." He also decried, softly, the fact that objectors to obscenity use free speech themselves to restrict the freedom of speech by insidious and informal means.

Consumers' use of the freedom of speech to limit the future actions of producers of products within the entertainment field was conceived as the most effective means of limiting objectionable productions—the avowed purpose of censorship in a democracy.

Mr. Schmidt not only followed Mr. Malin to the rostrum, but also followed the pattern which Mr. Malin had established. Mr. Schmidt, instead of answering by denial or by confession and avoidance, threw his

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A memorial service for Professor Chafee was held at Memorial Hall, Harvard Yard, Interdenominational Center, Prov.

Despite the heart condition, Professor Chafee refused to leave the schedule of his teaching. He had been teaching at Harvard since 1917, and regularly until his death.

On Monday, Professor Chafee's body was buried in the Harvard cemetery. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. Chafee, and two daughters, Mrs. Chafee and Mrs. Chafee.

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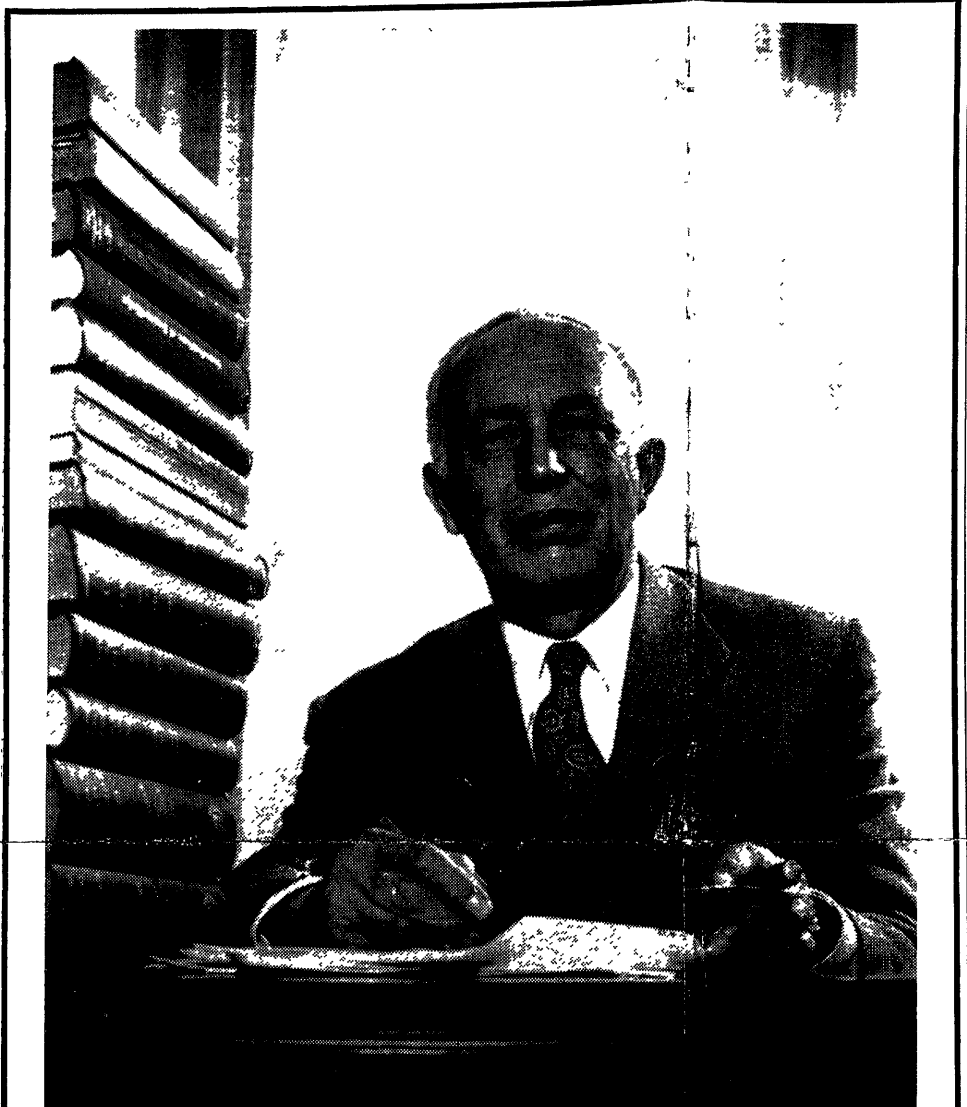
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Professor Street, who is a solicitor, formerly taught at the University of Nottingham, and recently returned to the University of Manchester, where he took his own degree.

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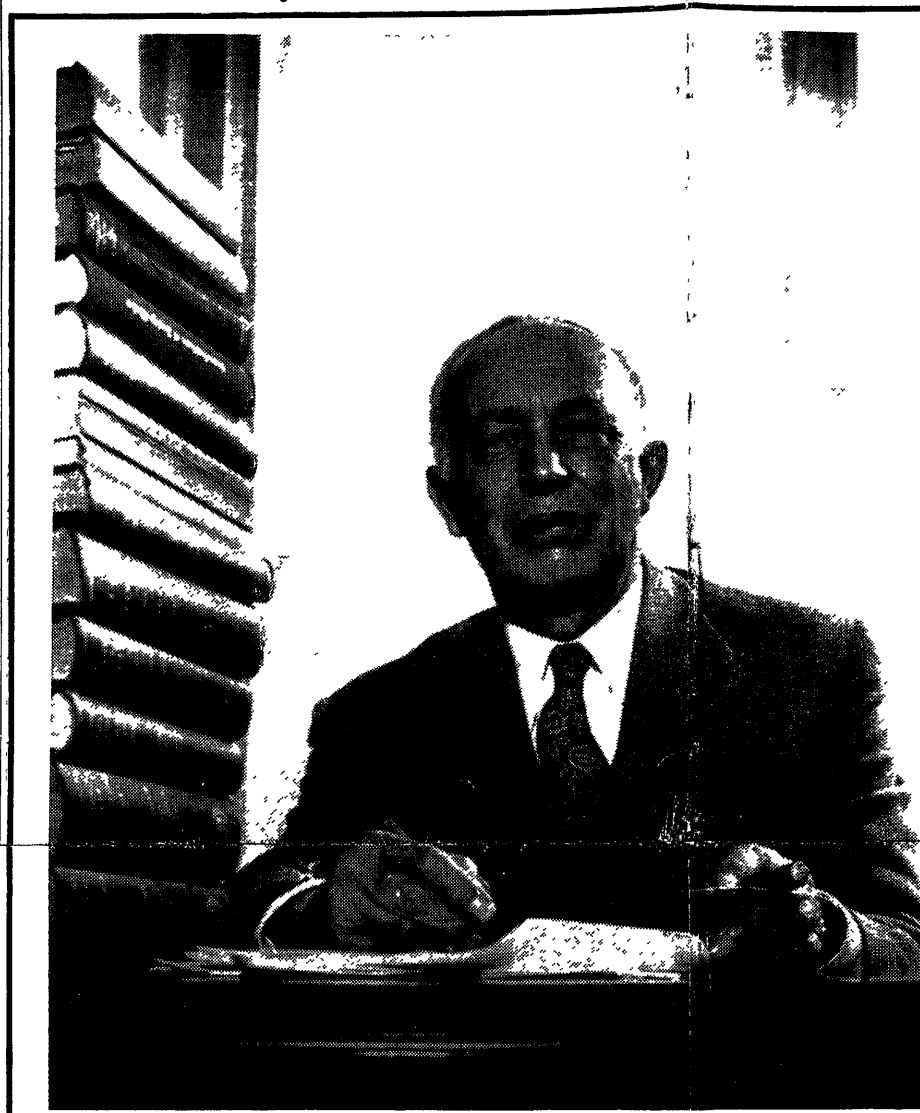
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Two weeks ago, Professor Chafee spoke out on what he termed an important aspect of civil liberty, racial discrimination. He criticized piecemeal enforcement of the Supreme Court's segregation decision by private litigation, and called for President Eisenhower to give a fireside talk appealing for Southern co-operation.

The Harvard Law School Library has placed on display a collection of pictures of Mr. Chafee and copies of some of his published works. The exhibit is in cases north of the Langdell Reading Room desk.

(Chafee's biography on page three)

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from Columbia Law School. He taught at the State University of Iowa before World War II. After the war he joined the University of Pennsylvania Law School faculty, and became a professor of law there in 1948. He will conduct courses in Administrative Law and Contracts during the coming year.

Professor Neal served as law clerk to the late Justice Robert H. Jackson of the United States Supreme Court. He is a member of the California bar and practiced in San Francisco for several years. Since 1948 he has been on the faculty of Stanford University Law School, and became a professor of law in 1954. While here, Professor Neal will teach a course and a seminar on Administrative Law.

Harvard Law Record

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Zechariah Chafee, Jr.

In his book "The Blessings of Liberty," Zechariah Chafee, Jr., described the development of the ban on compulsory self-incrimination, which was early (but not originally) expressed in the Fifth Amendment. He warned of the dangers of relaxing this bar: the purge trials, the parroted confessions, the brainwashing which has now replaced less refined tortures in other countries. He sought to remind us that the Fifth Amendment, the right *not* to speak, as he called it, may sometimes be a shield for malefactors, but is still part of the Bill of Rights — rights which are designed to protect the innocent.

Basic to his philosophy was the concept of freedom of speech. This right has been challenged constantly since its inception; it is always more easily lost than won, for passivity will never keep it secure. Unless freedom of speech is exercised, it will atrophy.

Many who have been outspoken in their exercise of free speech, particularly in universities, have come under criticism by those who feel that the State must be watchful of what academicians teach. These usually self-appointed guardians seem to fear that, like Socrates, teachers may corrupt the youth of the land.

Massachusetts Legislature Weighs The Uniform Commercial Code

By ROBERT BRAUCHER
Professor of Law, Harvard Law School

House No. 130, now pending before the Joint Committee on the Judiciary of the Massachusetts General Court, embodies the Uniform Commercial Code as revised by the 1956 recommendations of the editorial board appointed by the American Law Institute and the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. A similar bill has been introduced in Indiana, and preliminary work is going forward in other states. In Pennsylvania, where the Code has been in effect since July 1, 1954, an amending bill embodying the 1956 recommendations will undoubtedly be introduced at the current session.

The Code

The Uniform Commercial Code was promulgated by the ALI, the National Conference and the American Bar Association in 1952. Begun in 1940, the Code comprises some 400 sections, replacing the Uniform Sales Act, the Negotiable Instruments Law, the Bank Collection Code and numerous other statutes sponsored by the American Bankers Association, the Bulk Sales Acts, the Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act, the Uniform Bills of Lading Act, the Uniform Stock Transfer Act, and numerous statutes governing chattel mortgages, conditional sales, trust receipts, factor's liens and assignments of accounts receivable. The current Massachusetts bill consists of 187 printed pages; with official comments, the 1952 edition ran to 816 pages.

The New York Study

Since its enactment in Pennsylvania the Code has been subjected to intensive study by public and private groups both there and elsewhere, including the Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce, the American Bankers Association and legislative research bodies in Missouri, Texas and Virginia. Massachusetts Annotations to the Code were published in 1953. By far the most important review of the Code took place in New York, where the New York Law Revision Commission dropped all other work in the years 1953-1956, held a series of public hearings on the Code, employed some 17 consultants, and reviewed the Code in exhaustive detail.

The New York report rendered early in 1956 was generally favorable to the Code con-

ommendations for amendment and authorized the publication of cumulative revisions changing 277 of the 401 sections. Most of the changes were made to clarify or to harmonize details; the basic structure of the Code remained intact.

The Massachusetts Bill

Massachusetts House No. 130 was introduced by Representatives Lee, Murphy and Randall on the petition of Willard B. Luther and others. In addition to Mr. Luther and the other Massachusetts Commissioners on Uniform Laws, the petitioners included deans and professors from four Massachusetts law schools, counsel for the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, leading members of several bar associations, members of leading law firms in Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Pittsfield and Greenfield, and representatives of a number of banks and other financial institutions.

On January 22, 1957, the Joint Committee on the Judiciary held its public hearing on the bill. In addition to a number of individual petitioners, the following organizations noted appearances in support of the bill: Massachusetts Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations, Massachusetts and Boston Bar Associations, Massachusetts Bankers Association, Massachusetts Council of Retail Merchants, Associated Industries of Massachusetts, Greater Boston Chamber of Commerce, Boston Retail Trade Board, Massachusetts Motor Truck Association, Boston & Maine Railroad, CIT Corporation, John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., and Deere & Co. After the various articles of the Code had been explained by people who had participated in the process of annotation, review and revision, the arguments of the proponents were concluded by Eugene W. Walrath of Syracuse on behalf of Deere & Co., a national organization selling farm machinery through the 48 states, and by Carl Funk, Esquire of the Philadelphia bar. No one appeared in opposition.

A Businessman's Reaction

Extracts from Mr. Walrath's testimony follow:

"We are interested as business people primarily for the sake of uniformity. We have

Book

AFRICA'S CHALLENGE TO AMERICA, by Chester Bowles. pp. University of California Press, Berkeley and London, 1957. \$2.75.

Chester Bowles' *America* is a welcome body of serious literature on the importance of Africa as a vital part of the Western world. It is a series of lectures delivered at the University of California as a provocative introduction to the Dark Continent. The book is a series of primers, however, of former Ambassador Bowles himself with a narrow focus on Africa. He investigated the problem more deeply.

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Massachusetts Legislature Weighs The Uniform Commercial Code

By ROBERT BRAUCHER

Professor of Law, Harvard Law School

House No. 130, now pending before the Joint Committee on the Judiciary of the Massachusetts General Court, embodies the Uniform Commercial Code as revised by the 1956 recommendations of the editorial board appointed by the American Law Institute and the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. A similar bill has been introduced in Indiana, and preliminary work is going forward in other states. In Pennsylvania, where the Code has been in effect since July 1, 1954, an amending bill embodying the 1956 recommendations will undoubtedly be introduced at the current session.

The Code

The Uniform Commercial Code was promulgated by the ALL, the National Conference and the American Bar Association in 1952. Begun in 1940, the Code comprises some 400 sections, replacing the Uniform Sales Act, the Negotiable Instruments Law, the Bank Collection Code and numerous other statutes sponsored by the American Bankers Association, the Bulk Sales Acts, the Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act, the Uniform Bills of Lading Act, the Uniform Stock Transfer Act, and numerous statutes governing chattel mortgages, conditional sales, trust receipts, factor's liens and assignments of accounts receivable. The current Massachusetts bill consists of 187 printed pages; with official comments, the 1952 edition ran to 816 pages.

The New York Study

Since its enactment in Pennsylvania the Code has been subjected to intensive study by public and private groups both there and elsewhere, including the Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce, the American Bankers Association and legislative research bodies in Missouri, Texas and Virginia. Massachusetts Annotations to the Code were published in 1953. By far the most important review of the Code took place in New York, where the New York Law Revision Commission dropped all other work in the years 1953-1956, held a series of public hearings on the Code, employed some 17 consultants, and reviewed the Code in exhaustive detail.

The New York report rendered early in 1956 was generally favorable to the Code con-

ommendations for amendment and authorized the publication of cumulative revisions changing 277 of the 401 sections. Most of the changes were made to clarify or to harmonize details; the basic structure of the Code remained intact.

The Massachusetts Bill

Massachusetts House No. 130 was introduced by Representatives Lee, Murphy and Randall on the petition of Willard B. Luther and others. In addition to Mr. Luther and the other Massachusetts Commissioners on Uniform Laws, the petitioners included deans and professors from four Massachusetts law schools, counsel for the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, leading members of several bar associations, members of leading law firms in Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Pittsfield and Greenfield, and representatives of a number of banks and other financial institutions.

On January 22, 1957, the Joint Committee on the Judiciary held its public hearing on the bill. In addition to a number of individual petitioners, the following organizations noted appearances in support of the bill: Massachusetts Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations, Massachusetts and Boston Bar Associations, Massachusetts Bankers Association, Massachusetts Council of Retail Merchants, Associated Industries of Massachusetts, Greater Boston Chamber of Commerce, Boston Retail Trade Board, Massachusetts Motor Truck Association, Boston & Maine Railroad, CIT Corporation, John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., and Deere & Co. After the various articles of the Code had been explained by people who had participated in the process of annotation, review and revision, the arguments of the proponents were concluded by Eugene W. Walrath of Syracuse on behalf of Deere & Co., a national organization selling farm machinery through the 48 states, and by Carl Funk, Esquire of the Philadelphia bar. No one appeared in opposition.

A Businessman's Reaction

Extracts from Mr. Walrath's testimony follow:

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Book Review

AFRICA'S CHALLENGE TO AMERICA, by Chester Bowles. 134 pp. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1956. \$2.75.

Chester Bowles' *Africa's Challenge to America* is a welcome addition to the limited body of serious literature on the subject of the importance of Africa's emergence as a vital part of the Western World with respect to American foreign policy. Based upon a series of lectures delivered in March at the University of California, the book serves well as a provocative introduction to the problems of the Dark Continent. As is usual with such primers, however, one could wish that the former Ambassador to India had contented himself with a narrower subject and then investigated the problems of specific areas more deeply.

Mr. Bowles enunciates a few essential propositions as unifying factors in a diplomatic approach to the general area: (1) All African peoples to a greater or lesser extent are caught up in a "Revolution of Rising Expectations," of which the goals are political self-determination, racial equality, and economic prosperity. (2) The explosive incidents of post-World War II African history are the results of the frustration of this revolution by a ruling class on a basis of color. (3) The retention of African raw materials is indispensable to the economies of the free world. (4) Such retention can only be achieved by indigenous social, economic, and political advance; military force will never hold the allegiance of underprivileged peoples. (5) America, despite its postwar negativism, still captures the imagination and hopes of the African peoples. (6) America must return unequivocally to the ideals of Jefferson, Lincoln, Wilson, and Roosevelt if Africa is to remain in the Western Orbit over the long haul.

Scope Is Too Wide

To some extent the author has perhaps done his readers a disservice in undertaking to examine the continent as a whole. Although the unifying factors are considerable, it seems to me that the unique nature of the problems in certain great areas of the continent are more significant. [Mr. Bowles is fully aware of these centrifugal forces, but the cumulative effect of the book is to underplay them as a basis for over-all policy.]

The area from Cairo to Casablanca, for example, contains a white, Semetic, Arab-speaking population whose problems must be considered within the context of both our

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Zechariah Chafee, Jr.

In his book "The Blessings of Liberty," Zechariah Chafee, Jr., described the development of the ban on compulsory self-incrimination, which was early (but not originally) expressed in the Fifth Amendment. He warned of the dangers of relaxing this bar: the purge trials, the parroted confessions, the brainwashing which has now replaced less refined tortures in other countries. He sought to remind us that the Fifth Amendment, the right not to speak, as he called it, may sometimes be a shield for malefactors, but is still part of the Bill of Rights — rights which are designed to protect the innocent.

Basic to his philosophy was the concept of freedom of speech. This right has been challenged constantly since its inception; it is always more easily lost than won, for passivity will never keep it secure. Unless freedom of speech is exercised, it will atrophy.

Many who have been outspoken in their exercise of free speech, particularly in universities, have come under criticism by those who feel that the State must be watchful of what academicians teach. These usually self-appointed guardians seem to fear that, like Socrates, teachers may corrupt the youth of the land.

Zechariah Chafee, Jr., was criticized by some for his insistence on the liberty of the teacher as an integral part of free speech and free thought. Some felt, perhaps, that he and others on the lecture platform might be corrupting the youth.

Those of us who were privileged to read his writings, or hear him speak, or perhaps converse with him, do not feel that we have been corrupted. It does not matter whether we agree with all, or even part of what he said. If freedom of speech is to be secure, there must be men who are not afraid to speak.

Zechariah Chafee, Jr., was such a man.

A Final Call

Two weeks ago, the RECORD published a letter written by Professor Chafee in which he expressed his dissatisfaction with the manner of implementing the recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court outlawing racial segregation in public schools. Mr. Chafee declared, "There is one man in the United States who could do something to better the situation, and that is the President. He ought to give us a fireside talk on the whole question and appeal to law-abiding and thoughtful men in the South."

Mr. Chafee did not mean that a fireside talk would solve the problem of racial discrimination. But President Eisenhower, in addition to being a national leader, has great prestige in the South, as demonstrated by his electoral success in that region. A statement from him would carry considerable weight among moderate Southerners.

The President of the United States occupies a unique position. Unlike congressmen, he does not represent a district or state. His constituency is the whole nation, and he is the spokesman for all its citizens, particularly those who have no other spokesman. The Negroes of the South have called upon him to take some action to expedite implementation of the Supreme Court's decisions on school and bus segregation. Private individuals and the NAACP do not have the unlimited resources necessary to wage a court-by-court fight to win compliance with these decisions.

The President is the leader and representative of all the American people. We add our voice to that of Mr. Chafee in calling upon the President to speak out for those of his constituents who are striving to invoke the law of the land.

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The New York report rendered early in 1956 was generally favorable to the Code concept and project, but it made specific adverse reference to the drafting or policy of parts of some 67 sections, and recommended "comprehensive re-examination and revision in the light of all critical comment obtainable."

Revision

In anticipation of critical comment the sponsors reactivated a joint editorial board in 1954, and the board appointed subcommittees to keep in touch with critical comment and recommend amendments where needed. The subcommittees were carefully balanced with law professors and practicing specialists; each subcommittee had at least one practitioner from Pennsylvania. Early in 1955 the editorial board approved a series of amendments, primarily in response to criticisms made in Pennsylvania and at the New York hearings, published as Supplement No. 1 to the Code.

During 1955 and 1956 the subcommittees maintained contact with the working bodies of the Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce and the New York Commission, and undertook the "comprehensive re-examination and revision" of the Code. Late in 1956 the Editorial Board completed action on rec-

Current Case Comments

A lower court judge in California last month ruled that a Negro has no cause of action for damages against a dentist who has denied him service on account of his race, despite sections 51 and 52 of the California Civil Code, forbidding discrimination in public establishments.

The sections in question specifically enumerate inns, restaurants, hotels, eating houses, barber shops, bath houses, theaters, skating rinks, and public conveyances.

In *Coleman v. Middlestaff*, 25 U. S. LAW WEEK 2332, Judge Kurtz Kauffman of the California Superior Court, Appellate Department, Los Angeles City, noted a decision of the California Supreme Court to the effect that the statute in question applied to places similar to those enumerated, but did not apply to cemeteries. *Long v. Mountain View Cemetery*, 278 P.2d 945 (Cal. Dist. App. 1955).

In determining whether a dentist's office was "similar to those enumerated," the court referred to *Rice v. Rinaldo*, 119 N.E. 2d 657 (Ohio App. Ct., Montgomery Co. 1951), where it was held that a dentist's office was not "similar" to establishments listed in an Ohio statute almost identical to that of California. The Ohio court had applied the doctrine of

ejusdem generis. This rule of construction is, in effect, that if a legislature had intended general words to apply, uninfluenced by particular words and without restriction, it would have employed general words in the first place.

The plaintiff in the instant case had argued that since the public policy of California is opposed to racial discrimination, the policy must be applied to private as well as public actions, and no specific statute is necessary for its enforcement. The court, however, distinguished the case from *Williams v. Boiler-makers*, 27 Cal.2d 586, 165 P.2d 903 (1946) which held the statute applicable to labor unions though they were not specifically enumerated. Judge Kauffman claimed that labor unions as organizations are analogous to public service businesses, such as public conveyances, whereas dentists do not come under the same classification. He refused to accept the *Williams* case as applicable to the plaintiff's contention.

A Businessman's Reaction

Extracts from Mr. Walrath's testimony follow:

"We are interested as business people primarily for the sake of uniformity. We have been operating under the Pennsylvania Code. When our business people and our lawyers first saw this Code we were somewhat dismayed but very quickly as we got into it we recognized it was almost an answer to our prayers. We have a serious problem trying to keep our contracts and instruments in conformance with the laws of the forty-eight states. . . .

"We are supporting this not with any idea of getting any special privilege. We would like to know what we are supposed to do. Nationwide it is very difficult to do so. . . .

"Our people in our general offices in Moline, Illinois, are following the efforts of the people working on the Code in other states, Indiana, Illinois and California. Frankly Massachusetts is highly regarded in the financial world and the banking world and in the middle west. In New York state of course it is a guess, but it is the consensus of opinion that if Massachusetts did adopt the Code the other states would snowball. We think [New York] will be guided by what Massachusetts does. We think if Massachusetts turns it down the Code is dead for twenty years and that would be a catastrophe."

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If the case is appealed, and if the California Supreme Court decides that dentistry is not a public service, the Court will be presented with this question: should the state prohibit an individual from refusing to do business with another solely on the grounds of the other's race?

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Trustees

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Finally, there are the dependent countries of which, despite their independence those most in need of help

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allegiance of underprivileged peoples. (5)
America, despite its postwar negativism, still
captures the imagination and hopes of the
African peoples. (6) America must return
unequivocally to the ideals of Jefferson, Lin-
coln, Wilson, and Roosevelt if Africa is to
remain in the Western Orbit over the long
haul.

Scope Is Too Wide

To some extent the author has perhaps
done his readers a disservice in undertaking
to examine the continent as a whole. Although
the unifying factors are considerable, it seems
to me that the unique nature of the problems
in certain great areas of the continent are
more significant. [Mr. Bowles is fully aware
of these centrifugal forces, but the cumula-
tive effect of the book is to underplay them
as a basis for over-all policy.]

The area from Cairo to Casablanca, for
example, contains a white, Semetic, Arab-
speaking population whose problems must be
considered within the context of both our
Middle Eastern and our NATO policies.

On the other hand, the area south of the
Sahara and west of Lake Tanganyika has
been generally closed to white settlement, and
there seems to be a reasonable hope that the
peoples there will eventually achieve political
self-determination and economic interdepend-
ence with the "mother country," whether it
be Britain, France, Belgium, or Portugal.

At the opposite extreme is the area south
of the Sahara and east of Lake Tanganyika,
where the presence of substantial numbers of
settlers will continue to jeopardize a peace-
ful resolution of the Revolution of Rising
Expectations.

At the bottom of the continent, the Union
of South Africa, which has had white settlers
for three hundred years, presents the special
problem of an attempt to permanently segre-
gate the Negro population.

Trusteeships

In addition, the United Nations Trustee-
ships — British Tanganyika, Italian Somali-
land, Belgian Ruanda-Urundi, French and
British Cameroons, French and British Togo-
land, and South West Africa under the Union
of South Africa — are wards of the world
organization, and in some respect their ad-
ministration subject to its supervision.

Finally, there are the historically inde-
pendent countries of Ethiopia and Liberia
which, despite their independence, are among
those most in need of help.

In terms of "Africa's challenge to Ameri-
ca," Mr. Bowles only presents a penetrating
and satisfying solution to the area of Africa
under trusteeship. In dealing with the remain-
ing seven-eighths of the continent, the for-
mer Ambassador is forced to fall back upon
words about the importance of evolving an
affirmative policy. Such words no doubt need
to be spoken, but along with them must go a
considerable amount of thinking about the
particularized problems of those areas. Mr.
Bowles' summation is only the very beginning
of that vital effort:

The answers to these decisive ques-
tions are in themselves largely dependent
on the willingness of the colonial powers
to recognize the inevitability of African
self-determination and to accept the fact
that only the pace, method, and cost re-
main in question.

America's role will be determined by
her ability to shake loose from her pres-
ent negative fascination with what Mos-
cow is doing, avoid panicky action, and
apply her influence and resources toward
the responsible solution of the problems
that constitute the African dilemma.

Ansel B. Chaplin, II

University Professor Chafee Had Variety of Interests

Zechariah Chafee, Jr., was born in Providence, on Dec. 7, 1885. He came from a leading Rhode Island family, and after graduating from Brown in 1907, worked for his father's firm, the Builders Iron Foundry, for three years. He then enrolled in Harvard Law School, where one of his classmates was the late Robert A. Taft. After graduation in 1913, he practiced with the firm of Tillinghast & Collins in Providence.

In 1916, Mr. Chafee joined the faculty as assistant professor of law. He was appointed full professor in 1919, Langdell Professor in 1938 and University Professor in 1950. The university professorship, one of the highest faculty honors, permits the holder to "work on any of the frontiers of knowledge." Professor Chafee retired in 1956, becoming university professor emeritus.

Expressed Fears

"A nation gets only as much freedom of speech as it wants, and I fear this nation doesn't seem to want much right now," he told the RECORD last year when announcing his retirement from the Law School faculty. "Leading members of the bar shouldn't be afraid to take civil liberties cases," Mr. Chafee continued. "They must play a positive role in the formation of public opinion on this and other matters."

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Professor Chafee considered his greatest work to be the Federal Interpleader Act, which was passed in 1936. This act has done much to simplify multi-party litigation. Mr. Chafee described the Act in articles in the *Yale Law Journal* in 1936 and 1940.

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Professor Chafee received the Abraham T. Alper Memorial Award for outstanding contributions to the defense of basic constitutional rights from the Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts last May. In that month, he was guest of honor at the HARVARD LAW RECORD's annual dinner. In April, he spoke at the *Law Review* banquet.

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But Professor Chafee was not universally praised. On July 2, 1952, at a hearing of a Senate subcommittee, Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) named him as one of seven persons "dangerous" to the United States.

Dean Erwin N. Griswold, who spoke at the service Sunday, paid this tribute to Professor Chafee:

"The depth of his knowledge, his vigorous standards of scholarship, and his command of clear and graceful English, spoken as well as written, made him a great teacher, respected and admired by thousands of students now practicing throughout the land. . . . He was, too, a man, a friend, a human being of rare warmth and charm. Those of us who were privileged to know

JAFFE



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Forum Tomorrow To Study Education

The Harvard Law School Forum will be held tomorrow at 8 p.m. in Sanders Theater, Memorial Hall at 8 p.m. Forum President Nathan M. Pusey, historian Henry Jones, and president Robert M. Hutchins of the University of Chicago will be the main speakers.

Under the title "The Changing University," the forum will discuss the rapidly rising college population, the

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The three guests are well qualified for their task. Dr. Hutchins, past dean of the Yale Law School and former chancellor of the University of Chicago, won wide fame as an innovator and experimenter, particularly in the acceleration of undergraduate training. Professor Commager is widely known as a lecturer, educator



Nathan M. Pusey

and writer at Amherst and Columbia, and has done much to make American history come alive for the layman as well as the scholar. Dr. Pusey served as president of Lawrence College in Wisconsin before coming to Harvard in 1953.

Erwin D. Canham, editor of the *Christian Science Monitor*, will be moderator, according to Forum president Zelig Robinson, 3L of Baltimore.

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FORUM

(Continued from page one)

opponents and the audience off stride by agreement and exposition. "The debate here is not on the ends, but on the means," he said.

It remained for Mr. Ernst to bring the issues into focus after being introduced by Professor Kaplan as "the man who, with James Joyce and *Ulysses*, gave an unknown judge a chance to become immortal."

Mr. Ernst approached the problem of censorship somewhat more forthrightly than his two predecessors. "Men have always been frightened of ideas," he said. Censorship is dependent entirely upon "how easily you are scared." American censorship problems arise because: "Our people have an opinion on everything although they know very little about anything. Ideals are really the only things that are precious to man, and you can't censor them."

— Mulroney

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Freund to Deliver Lecture in Newark

Paul A. Freund, Charles Stebbins Fairchild Professor of Law, will deliver the second annual lecture sponsored by the Harvard Law School Association of New Jersey, on Monday, February 18 in Newark. His subject will be "The Supreme Court and Fundamental Freedoms."

The Association has stated that its purpose in presenting the lectures is "to develop a better understanding of the role of the law in our present-day society, both by the legal profession and by the public."

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The current series of Dorm Council dances comes to an end this Saturday night with a gala Valentine's Day dance. Dress will be optional. As usual, set-ups will be provided. The music will begin at 8:30 in the Large Meeting Room at Harkness Commons, and continue to midnight.

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Alumni Notes

LL.B. '41 — Logan Cresap, Henry D. Valentine, and Byrd D. Wise have formed a partnership for the general practice of the law under the firm name Wise, Valentine & Cresap. Robert E. Canfield, LL.B. '28, will be associated with the firm as counsel. Their offices will be at 122 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York.

LL.B. '48 — Landis, Cohen, Rubin and Schwartz have announced the opening of their European Office at 211 Bellerivestrasse, Zurich, Switzerland, with Saul G. Marias as their European partner.

LL.B. '50 — Melville B. Nimmer has opened his offices for the practice of law at 233 South Beverly Drive, Suite 203, Beverly Hills, California. He recently resigned as attorney for Paramount Pictures Corporation.

LL.B. '52 — Richard A. Norris and Arthur S. Meredith have formed a partnership for the general practice of law under the firm name of Meredith and Norris with offices to be located at 52 West Main Street, Somerville, New Jersey.

LL.B. '52 — Edgar J. Graef, Jr., and Katherine Wetherbee Graef report the birth of a second child, a daughter, on April 8, 1956.

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Other activities on the Society's calendar include a discussion in Holmes Hall at 7:30 p.m. on February 14. Father Dexter Hanley, S.J., a graduate student in the Law School, will lead a discussion on "The Morality of the 'Right-to-Work' Laws."

The Society will participate in a spiritual retreat to be conducted by the Stigmatine Fathers at Waltham on the weekend of March 22. Transportation will be furnished for all members, who may make arrangements through Edwin K. Daly, Jr., 2L of Bryn Mawr, Pa., in Shaw 210A.

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Gordon A. Millsbaugh, 1L of Bay
Head, N. J.; J. Daniel Nyhart, 2L of
Indianapolis, Ind.; Charles W. Ufford,
1L of Haverford, Pa., and James T.
Wood, III, 2L of Pasadena, Calif.

Alumni Notes

LL.B. '41 — *Logan Cresap*, Henry
D. Valentine, and Byrd D. Wise have
formed a partnership for the general
practice of the law under the firm
name Wise, Valentine & Cresap. *Rob-
ert E. Canfield*, LL.B. '28, will be as-
sociated with the firm as counsel.
Their offices will be at 122 East 42nd
Street, New York 17, New York.

LL.B. '48 — *Landis, Cohen*, Ruben
and Schwartz have announced the
opening of their European Office at
211 Bellerivestrasse, Zurich, Switzer-
land, with *Saul G. Marias* as their
European partner.

LL.B. '50 — *Melville B. Nimmer*
has opened his offices for the practice
of law at 233 South Beverly Drive,
Suite 203, Beverly Hills, California.
He recently resigned as attorney for
Paramount Pictures Corporation.

LL.B. '52 — *Richard A. Norris* and
Arthur S. Meredith have formed a
partnership for the general practice
of law under the firm name of Mere-
dith and Norris with offices to be lo-
cated at 52 West Main Street, Som-
erville, New Jersey.

LL.B. '52 — *Edgar J. Graef, Jr.*,
and Katherine Wetherbee Graef re-
port the birth of a second child, a
daughter, on April 8, 1956.

George Wein, visiting lecturer at
Boston University on the history and
development of jazz, outlined the
scope of American jazz for his audi-
ence at Coffee Hour last week.

Mr. Wein, one of the founders of
the annual Newport Jazz Festival,
traced the development of jazz as an
"art form" and spoke wistfully of
the late 'thirties as the "golden era"
of jazz.

He charged the limited appeal of
modern jazz on the American scene
to the absence of any real leader with-
in the field. "No modern giants have
lately appeared to walk the land and
influence the music world," he de-
clared. "Metaphysically speaking,
there is no Benny Goodman to draw
the fans to him and to jazz as a
whole."

Mr. Wein was introduced as one
who speaks with authority on the
"drawing power" of jazz. He is the
owner-manager of Storyville, Bos-
ton's only jazz night club.

TMS to Schedule Weekly Luncheons

The St. Thomas More Society will
hold informal luncheon meetings
every Thursday at 1 p.m. in the Har-
kness Commons Dining Hall, according
to George J. McCormack, 3L of New
York City, president of the group.
The meetings will be held in the guest
dining room whenever possible, and
are designed to give all members an
opportunity to discuss the Society's
program and offer suggestions and
criticisms.

Other activities on the Society's cal-
endar include a discussion in Holmes
Hall at 7:30 p.m. on February 14.
Father Dexter Hanley, S.J., a gradu-
ate student in the Law School, will
lead a discussion on "The Morality of
the 'Right-to-Work' Laws."

The Society will participate in a
spiritual retreat to be conducted by
the Stigmatine Fathers at Waltham
on the weekend of March 22. Trans-
portation will be furnished for all
members, who may make arrange-
ments through Edwin K. Daly, Jr.,
2L of Bryn Mawr, Pa., in Shaw 210A.

Dean of the Law School and
former chancellor of the University
of Chicago, won wide fame as an in-
novator and experimenter, particu-
larly in the acceleration of undergradu-
ate training. Professor Commager is
widely known as a lecturer, educator



Nathan M. Pusey

and writer at Amherst and Columbia,
and has done much to make American
history come alive for the layman as
well as the scholar. Dr. Pusey served
as president of Lawrence College in
Wisconsin before coming to Harvard
in 1953.

Erwin D. Canham, editor of the
Christian Science Monitor, will be
moderator, according to Forum presi-
dent Zelig Robinson, 3L of Baltimore.

Warren A. Seavey, Bussey Profes-
sor of Law, Emeritus, previously
scheduled as moderator for the eve-
ning, will be unable to attend because
of illness.

Tickets at 95 cents each will be sold
at the door.

Law Wives...

The Law Wives' annual cocktail
party for the faculty will be held in
the Large Meeting Room of Harkness
Commons on Saturday, February 16
from 4 until 6 p.m. Student wives are
asked to bring *hors d'oeuvres*. Contact
Mrs. Thomas Marshall, Cocktail Par-
ty Chairman, at MI 8-2598, to make
arrangements.



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- Costume Jewelry

THE
COOP

Chafee's Contributions to Equity and Civil Rights are Praised by C

(Continued from page one)

gunning with an outstanding article, *Freedom of Speech in War Times*, 32 HARV.L. REV. 932 (1919), a succession of books has made him our leading authority on law and free belief, opinion, writing and speaking.

Nor has his scholarly scrutiny stopped there. During the first World War he began to inquire into methods of prosecution in enforcement of the Espionage Act and like legislation, and his article, *A Con-*



Roscoe Pound

temporary State Trial, 33 HARV.L.REV. 747 (1920), followed by his masterly report, *Lawlessness in Law Enforcement*, made significant contributions to the history of American law which must someday be written. As a result of the article in the trial of Jacob Abrams, Professor Chafee, Professor (now Mr. Justice) Frankfurter, Professor Francis B. Sayre, Edward B. Adams, Librarian of the Law School, and I, who had signed a petition to President Wilson for a pardon of Abrams (which was granted) were tried before the Visiting Committee on May 9, 1921, and were acquitted. He has stood for freedom under law for a generation . . .

Morris L. Ernst

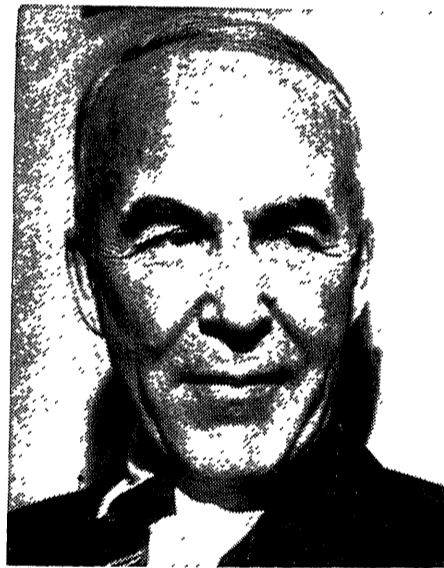
General Counsel,
American Civil Liberties Union

I leave to others the happy chore of listing, appraising and praising the important writings of Zechariah Chafee in the field of

amusing blind spot when appraising the alleged need of societal protection against obscenity. . . .

But this is only a minor blind spot, it seems to me, in comparison to the great contribution made single-handed by Chafee. In all frankness I have, in an inverted sense, a much more severe criticism. Why did he never teach at the Law School the subject matter of his great contribution to the law and our folkway? Can't we even now get this bender of our folkways to teach at his Law School the problems of *The First Freedom*, which he now teaches at Harvard College. Our gamble that truth wins out in conflict of thought should long ago have had a position of importance for future legal luminaries, at least as important as the study of "negotiable instruments," one of the professor's pets. The negotiability of "ideas" — man's most precious commodity — touches on more than an act of faith, particularly in this era of expanding quantity and quality of "negotiation" of ideas. Why can't we get Chafee to start a course dealing with the printing press, the silver screen and the ether wave? Such instruction might bring into sharper reality the Chafee philosophy and also educate some future practising disciples. Such a course would deal with postal powers, the regulatory concepts of the Federal Communications Commission, the monopolies of the Associated Press, the giants of Hollywood, world shortages of newsprint, et cetera, et cetera.

It need not be pure philosophy — which at best is a means to an end. Above all it might bring some new vision, for example, to our attempts to control communism by



Archibald MacLeish

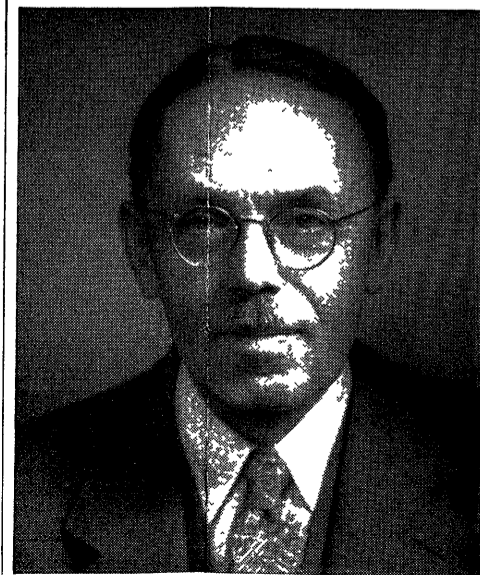
have had his portrait in Langdell and the lively gratitude of generations of Law Students but his Yankee modesty would not have been troubled otherwise. It was when he began to think and then to write and finally to act in defense of the rights of men to be men — of the right of an individual to be an individual — that the first of the muses memorized his name for her chronicles. For he was born — or rather he grew up — into a time in which the defense of the right of an individual to be an individual was a notable, not to say an astonishing thing. People, although they talked about freedom, and made wars for freedom, had ceased to believe in freedom. Particularly the freedom of an individual to be an individual. Freedom to think as nobody else thought, or as nobody but a very few thought, was considered dangerous if not downright treasonable. People who thought in that way were pinks if they were not actually reds and therefore fair game for any newspaper publisher with the Constitution and his circulation to maintain. To say nothing of any politician who wanted to get, or to stay, elected. For a lawyer then, particularly a lawyer who was also a Professor, more particularly for a lawyer who was also a Professor at Harvard — for such a man to begin to think and to talk and to act in defense of the right of an individual to be an individual was to ask for trouble and therefore, considering the quarter from which the trouble threatened, to ask for fame. Zech has, of course, other claims. He is not only the avowed defender of the

John M. Maguire

Royall Professor of Law,
Harvard Law School

Of Zechariah Chafee, Jr., I cannot write without overflowing gratitude to the kind Providence which produced him, and to my own lucky star which has already granted me nearly 40 years of association with him. That association began soon after he joined the Harvard Law School faculty in 1916, and he firmly cemented my affection and admiration by taking me (in the humble capacity of novice cook) on a coastal cruise during the early summer of the next year. You come to appreciate a man's quality very fast by bucketing with him in a small and somewhat porous single-sticker through a strong wind and over a rough sea from the Cape Cod canal across Massachusetts Bay to Marblehead, and thence on along the Maine coast to Sorrento. Half-a-dozen others were with us at various stages of that cruise, each very different from the rest, but all good fellows and all devoted to Zack. The experience gave me just respect for his wide human appeal.

World War I put us in camps somewhat opposed. My task was counter-espionage work under John Lord O'Brian, involving exercise of very summary governmental



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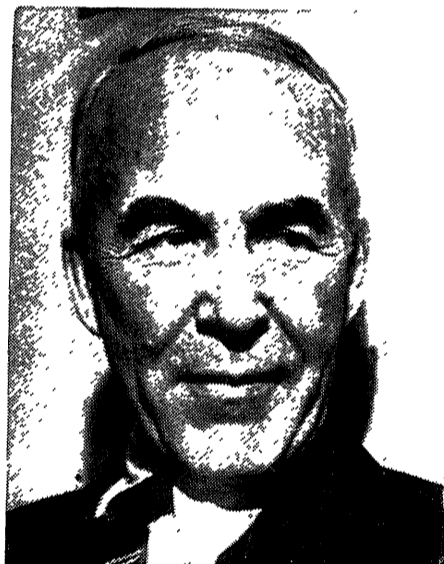


L. Ernst
*Counsel,
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Archibald MacLeish

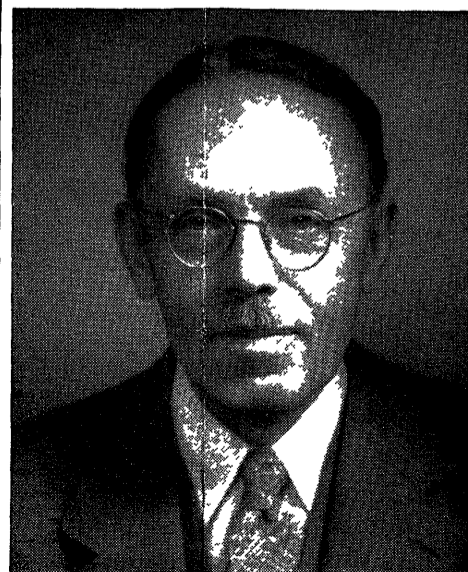
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Law School's invitation to become one of
 its teachers. When I began in Cambridge,
 he turned over lock, stock, and barrel for
 my use his whole apparatus covering the
 course on Evidence. This was a tremendous
 aid to a greenhorn, for it had grasp and
 range which keep Zack even now an au-
 thority on this subject although he has not
 taught it in over three decades.

Releasing Evidence, Zack plunged whole-
 heartedly into Equity and soon established
 intellectual mastery. This was no mean
 achievement, since he had to continue a
 great line of succession — Langdell, Ames,
 Scott, and Pound. Quite likely it is fitting
 to dub him the Last of the Harvard Chan-
 cellors. For in this School at least fate has
 dealt a shattering blow to the pedagogic
 integrity of Equity. Irresistible intrusion of
 new material upon the curriculum relegates
 fragments of the once solid Equity courses
 to incidental treatment under other main
 titles. To be sure, one course bearing the
 name still remains, and that course will
 be ably taught; but the empire of Equity
 is gone.

Not that Zack has been staggered. The
 structure of his professional life never rested
 against any single prop. His is the pervasive
 culture which should mark a truly learned
 lawyer, and his intellectual interests spread
 as far as his friendships. Read the tight-
 printed 3³/₄ inches devoted to him by *Who's
 Who in America*, and count the multiple
 useful capabilities that leap to the eye. He
 has dealt with significant matters all the
 way from race-tracks to colonial legal his-
 tory. His concerns are nationwide and in-
 ternational. Consider too that the position
 of University Professor has — as Sir Ham-
 ilton A. R. Gibb recently said with refer-
 ence to his own like position — given every de-
 partment of Harvard a call upon him.

How Zack has been able to do all these
 things will reward a moment's thought. His
 own talk bearing upon the point is often
 downright deceptive. He has in faculty dis-
 cussion sometimes grumbled so dolefully
 against the prodigious workload cast upon
 law professors that a listening stranger
 might well have marked him as an eater of
 the lotus. Nothing could be further from
 fact. My own belief is that Zack draws a
 sharp line between slaving and striving. He
 will slave tractably for no man, but has
 schooled himself from youth to strive
 swiftly, tenaciously, and efficiently.

Much of the efficiency comes from re-
 markable power of communication. He



Roscoe Pound

temporary State Trial, 33 HARV.L.REV. 747 (1920), followed by his masterly report, Lawlessness in Law Enforcement, made significant contributions to the history of American law which must someday be written. As a result of the article in the trial of Jacob Abrams, Professor Chafee, Professor (now Mr. Justice) Frankfurter, Professor Francis B. Sayre, Edward B. Adams, Librarian of the Law School, and I, who had signed a petition to President Wilson for a pardon of Abrams (which was granted) were tried before the Visiting Committee on May 9, 1921, and were acquitted. He has stood for freedom under law for a generation . . .

Morris L. Ernst

General Counsel,
American Civil Liberties Union

I leave to others the happy chore of listing, appraising and praising the important writings of Zechariah Chafee in the field of civil liberties. I assume there can be little disagreement that Chafee has substantially affected our national thinking, and even our national policy with respect to the folly of man's fear of ideas. Further, there can be little doubt but that Chafee, among all the non-bench writers of our generation, has had greater impact on our oft hysterical and censorial thinking than any other lawyer. For such services he is well entitled to the honorary degree of "Defender of the Faith."

During the past decades our folkway has been frightened by the advancing power of trade unions, the secret underground activities of foreign governments, and the very indigenous and somewhat New Englandish fear of sexual excitement. On the first two generic levels all of us who acted as advisors or even courtroom barristers, could not have operated with success without the collations of material contained in the Chafee "bibles." His fortitude and wisdom on these levels acted as spiritual guides for all of us in the ranks, and the quality of his selfless spirit seeped down from the tops of our culture even to the level of the police courts and the lower reaches of magistracy. At the top levels of our culture he made a contribution comparable to that of Roger Baldwin in the operational field.

I would be less than frank, however, if I did not add that Chafee has had an

in conflict of thought should long ago have had a position of importance for future legal luminaries, at least as important as the study of "negotiable instruments," one of the professor's pets. The negotiability of "ideas" — man's most precious commodity — touches on more than an act of faith, particularly in this era of expanding quantity and quality of "negotiation" of ideas. Why can't we get Chafee to start a course dealing with the printing press, the silver screen and the ether wave? Such instruction might bring into sharper reality the Chafee philosophy and also educate some future practising disciples. Such a course would deal with postal powers, the regulatory concepts of the Federal Communications Commission, the monopolies of the Associated Press, the giants of Hollywood, world shortages of newsprint, et cetera, et cetera.

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Morris L. Ernst

inviting individuals to step up to the public counter and ask for the privilege of registering as pariahs and treasonable folk.

I envy Chafee his contribution to our society and his deserved reputation in the field of his writings as distinguished from the field of his teaching. But we might by now have had wiser leadership throughout the nation if Chafee had taught at Harvard Law School courses on Civil Liberties. Hundreds of students might now, as practising lawyers, find that protection of ideas is as exciting a part of the law-game as protection of property.

Archibald MacLeish

Boylston Professor of Rhetoric
and Oratory, Harvard University
Former Librarian of Congress

When a great lawyer is also a great humanist it's hard not to write of him as a great man. Zech Chafee wouldn't care for the epithet, but it may well be too late for him to protest. History has glanced at him and history has a way of calling those she looks at by the names that please her. If Zech had stuck to Bills and Notes he would



Archibald MacLeish

have had his portrait in Langdell and the lively gratitude of generations of Law Students but his Yankee modesty would not have been troubled otherwise. It was when he began to think and then to write and finally to act in defense of the rights of men to be men — of the right of an individual to be an individual — that the first of the muses memorized his name for her chronicles. For he was born — or rather he grew up — into a time in which the defense of the right of an individual to be an individual was a notable, not to say an astonishing thing. People, although they talked about freedom, and made wars for freedom, had ceased to believe in freedom. Particularly the freedom of an individual to be an individual. Freedom to think as nobody else thought, or as nobody but a very few thought, was considered dangerous if not downright treasonable. People who thought in that way were pinks if they were not actually reds and therefore fair game for any newspaper publisher with the Constitution and his circulation to maintain. To say nothing of any politician who wanted to get, or to stay, elected. For a lawyer then, particularly a lawyer who was also a Professor, more particularly a lawyer who was also a Professor at Harvard — for such a man to begin to think and to talk and to act in defense of the right of an individual to be an individual was to ask for trouble and therefore, considering the quarter from which the trouble threatened, to ask for fame. Zech has, of course, other claims. He is not only the principal defender of the freedom of the human mind in this country — which means, things being what they are, in the world. He is also a man who cares about the human mind — about what comes out of it — about its capacity, its inventiveness, its forms, its reasons, its aspirations, its fantasies. Which is another way of saying that he is a civilized man in a time when not many men are civilized. I don't know how you can add Zech Chafee up — sound scholar, lucid writer, devoted citizen, cherished friend, courageous man — without using the adjective which will embarrass him. If he is not, quite simply, a great American then words have lost their meaning.

Arthur E. Sutherland

Bussey Professor of Law,
Harvard Law School

To ZECHARIAH CHAFEE, Jr.

A teacher, who, fortunately for us, tells us with vast kindness the lamentable facts of our shortcomings;
A scholar, whose insistent search for truth has never dwindled into giggling pedantry;
A civilized man, who each day demonstrates that graciousness dwells with true learning;
A free man, whose whole life has shown that this freedom, had at great price, is what first of all he cherishes.

The HARVARD LAW RECORD, microcosmic representative of a Free Press, gratefully acknowledges a long-standing debt.

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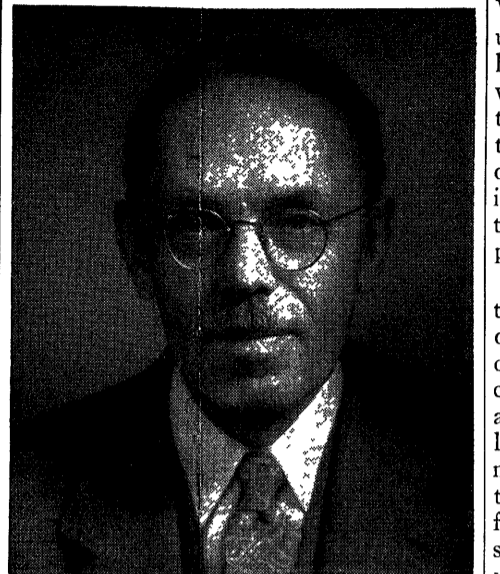
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World War I put us in camps somewhat opposed. My task was counter-espionage work under John Lord O'Brian, involving exercise of very summary governmental



John M. Maguire

powers, while Zack began that vigorous fight for individual freedom and tolerance which he has ever since carried on. We talked with some measure of disagreement over his first book on Freedom of Speech. He must have felt that I inclined too much toward restraint and suppression, while I thought his tune would have been slightly different if he had been responsible for the conduct of unruly alien enemies. But my thinking in the long run bent more and more toward his, which ultimately held its own in a memorable hearing before the Law School Visiting Committee of the Harvard Overseers.

After the disturbances of war had died down, Zack patiently and wisely criticized drafts of my early efforts at legal writing, and in 1923 it was he who brought me the

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Second H

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Chesterfield Overcoats and Topcoats in excellen

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Scofield Pound

Trial, 33 HARV.L.REV. followed by his masterly re- contributions to the history of which must someday be result of the article in the Abrams, Professor Chafee, (Mr. Justice) Frankfurter, B. Sayre, Edward B. of the Law School, and ed a petition to President ardon of Abrams (which re tried before the Visiting ay 9, 1921, and were ac- stood for freedom under tion . . .

is L. Ernst

eral Counsel, Civil Liberties Union ers the happy chore of list- and praising the important ariah Chafee in the field of assume there can be little at Chafee has substantially tional thinking, and even cy with respect to the folly f ideas. Further, there can ut that Chafee, among all writers of our generation, impact on our oft hysterical nking than any other law- rvice he is well entitled to egree of "Defender of the

st decades our folkway has by the advancing power of e secret underground ac- on governments, and the very somewhat New Englandish excitement. On the first two ll of us who acted as ad- our courtroom barristers, could ed with success without the material contained in the His fortitude and wisdom acted as spiritual guides for ranks, and the quality of seeped down from the tops ven to the level of the po- the lower reaches of magis- pp levels of our culture he ation comparable to that of in the operational field. less than frank, however, d that Chafee has had an

in contact of thought should long ago have had a position of importance for future legal luminaries, at least as important as the study of "negotiable instruments," one of the professor's pets. The negotiability of "ideas" — man's most precious commodity — touches on more than an act of faith, particularly in this era of expanding quantity and quality of "negotiation" of ideas. Why can't we get Chafee to start a course dealing with the printing press, the silver screen and the ether wave? Such instruction might bring into sharper reality the Chafee philosophy and also educate some future practising disciples. Such a course would deal with postal powers, the regulatory concepts of the Federal Communications Commission, the monopolies of the Associated Press, the giants of Hollywood, world shortages of newsprint, et cetera, et cetera.

It need not be pure philosophy — which at best is a means to an end. Above all it might bring some new vision, for example, to our attempts to control communism by



Morris L. Ernst

inviting individuals to step up to the public counter and ask for the privilege of registering as pariahs and treasonable folk.

I envy Chafee his contribution to our society and his deserved reputation in the field of his writings as distinguished from the field of his teaching. But we might by now have had wiser leadership throughout the nation if Chafee had taught at Harvard Law School courses on Civil Liberties. Hundreds of students might now, as practising lawyers, find that protection of ideas is as exciting a part of the law-game as protection of property.

Archibald MacLeish

Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory, Harvard University Former Librarian of Congress

When a great lawyer is also a great humanist it's hard not to write of him as a great man. Zech Chafee wouldn't care for the epithet, but it may well be too late for him to protest. History has glanced at him and history has a way of calling those she looks at by the names that please her. If Zech had stuck to Bills and Notes he would



Archibald MacLeish

have had his portrait in Langdell and the lively gratitude of generations of Law Students but his Yankee modesty would not have been troubled otherwise. It was when he began to think and then to write and finally to act in defense of the rights of men to be men — of the right of an individual to be an individual — that the first of the muses memorized his name for her chronicles. For he was born — or rather he grew up — into a time in which the defense of the right of an individual to be an individual was a notable, not to say an astonishing thing. People, although they talked about freedom, and made wars for freedom, had ceased to believe in freedom. Particularly the freedom of an individual to be an individual. Freedom to think as nobody else thought, or as nobody but a very few thought, was considered dangerous if not downright treasonable. People who thought in that way were pinks if they were not actually reds and therefore fair game for any newspaper publisher with the Constitution and his circulation to maintain. To say nothing of any politician who wanted to get, or to stay, elected. For a lawyer then, particularly a lawyer who was also a Professor, more particularly for a lawyer who was also a Professor at Harvard — for such a man to begin to think and to talk and to act in defense of the right of an individual to be an individual was to ask for trouble and therefore, considering the quarter from which the trouble threatened, to ask for fame. Zech has, of course, other claims. He is not only the principal defender of the freedom of the human mind in this country — which means, things being what they are, in the world. He is also a man who cares about the human mind — about what comes out of it — about its capacity, its inventiveness, its forms, its reasons, its aspirations, its fantasies. Which is another way of saying that he is a civilized man in a time when not many men are civilized. I don't know how you can add Zech Chafee up — sound scholar, lucid writer, devoted citizen, cherished friend, courageous man — without using the adjective which will embarrass him. If he is not, quite simply, a great American then words have lost their meaning.

Arthur E. Sutherland

Bussey Professor of Law, Harvard Law School

To ZECHARIAH CHAFEE, Jr.

A teacher, who, fortunately for us, tells us with vast kindness the lamentable facts of our shortcomings; A scholar, whose insistent search for truth has never dwindled into giggling pedantry; A civilized man, who each day demonstrates that graciousness dwells with true learning; A free man, whose whole life has shown that this freedom, had at great price, is what first of all he cherishes.

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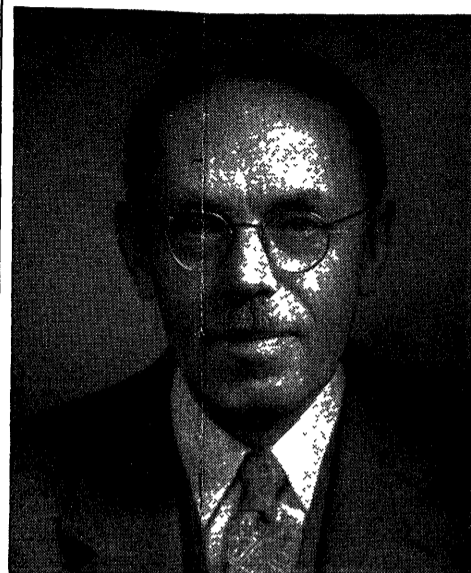
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during the early summer of the next year. You come to appreciate a man's quality very fast by bucketing with him in a small and somewhat porous single-sticker through a strong wind and over a rough sea from the Cape Cod canal across Massachusetts Bay to Marblehead, and thence on along the Maine coast to Sorrento. Half-a-dozen others were with us at various stages of that cruise, each very different from the rest, but all good fellows and all devoted to Zack. The experience gave me just respect for his wide human appeal.

World War I put us in camps somewhat opposed. My task was counter-espionage work under John Lord O'Brian, involving exercise of very summary governmental



John M. Maguire

powers, while Zack began that vigorous fight for individual freedom and tolerance which he has ever since carried on. We talked with some measure of disagreement over his first book on Freedom of Speech. He must have felt that I inclined too much toward restraint and suppression, while I thought his tune would have been slightly different if he had been responsible for the conduct of unruly alien enemies. But my thinking in the long run bent more and more toward his, which ultimately held its own in a memorable hearing before the Law School Visiting Committee of the Harvard Overseers.

After the disturbances of war had died down, Zack patiently and wisely criticized drafts of my early efforts at legal writing, and in 1923 it was he who brought me the

cellars. For in this School at least rate has dealt a shattering blow to the pedagogic integrity of Equity. Irresistible intrusion of new material upon the curriculum relegates fragments of the once solid Equity courses to incidental treatment under other main titles. To be sure, one course bearing the name still remains, and that course will be ably taught; but the empire of Equity is gone.

Not that Zack has been staggered. The structure of his professional life never rested against any single prop. His is the pervasive culture which should mark a truly learned lawyer, and his intellectual interests spread as far as his friendships. Read the tight-printed 3 3/4 inches devoted to him by Who's Who in America, and count the multiple useful capabilities that leap to the eye. He has dealt with significant matters all the way from race-tracks to colonial legal history. His concerns are nationwide and international. Consider too that the position of University Professor has — as Sir Hamilton A. R. Gibb recently said with reference to his own like position — given every department of Harvard a call upon him.

How Zack has been able to do all these things will reward a moment's thought. His own talk bearing upon the point is often downright deceptive. He has in faculty discussion sometimes grumbled so dolefully against the prodigious workload cast upon law professors that a listening stranger might well have marked him as an eater of the lotus. Nothing could be further from fact. My own belief is that Zack draws a sharp line between slaving and striving. He will slave tractably for no man, but has schooled himself from youth to strive swiftly, tenaciously, and efficiently.

Much of the efficiency comes from remarkable power of communication. He speaks and writes fluently, and with force and particularly endearing friendly humor galling none save those who have momentarily or permanently lost the power to smile. Zack himself strongly maintains this power, and through it has helped make bad times tolerable and good times better. During these years of danger, change, and doubt his steady faith has had worth beyond calculation to the Law School and the University. The closing words, simple and emphatic, inscribed on one of Boston's public monuments well befit him:

A TALENTED, HONEST, GENEROUS, SERVICEABLE MAN.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 20, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL GOODPASTER

FROM: Maxwell M. Rabb *MMR*

I thought you might be interested in seeing the attached clipping from yesterday's New York Times. *copy of 2*

A great number of these letters are answered every week in this office and it is good to see the effect it has.

NEW YORK TIMES, April 18, 1957
**2d Grade Bronx Pupils Query
President on Bias in the South**

By LEONARD BUDER

There is a group of second-graders at Public School 66 in the Bronx who, for the life of them, cannot figure out why white and Negro children cannot go to the same schools in some Southern communities. They have put the question to the White House.

These 7-year-olds know that white and Negro children attend the school at 1001 Jennings Street together, and they are all good friends.

The question came up earlier this term in connection with the youngsters' study of current affairs. The pupils were reading the daily newspapers, trying to understand world and national developments. When they came across an article about school segregation in the South, they were puzzled. These boys and girls, who come from a mixed neighborhood in the East Bronx, had not encountered segregation.

"Why can't Negro boys and girls go to the same schools with white children?" they asked.

Their teacher, Mrs. Rita Stafford, used the question as a focal point for discussion and further study. She told about the progress the Negroes in the United States had made since their emancipation from slavery.

Frame Questions to President
The discussion led right back to the news item about segregation.

"Does the President know about this?" one child asked. "Maybe if we told him how we feel, he could help things."

The others in the class thought this was a good idea. Before long the class was engaged in a mass letter-writing project.

Here are some excerpts from what they wrote:

Steven—"There's room for brown, red, yellow, black and white children in the schools."

David—"I think to make the Southern schools better you should take this into your own hands."

Children can learn more if they are not separated, because when you work together you can do more than you can by yourself."

Anita—"It's very bad that the colored children are in the old schools and the white children are in the new schools. It hurts my heart very much. Can you do something for it, huh?"

One youngster, Kenneth, wanted to do more than just write a letter. He wrote a story, "A Boy Named Ted," that told how a little Negro boy, ran away from the South because "he could not go to the same school with all the other white children."

28 Letters Are Sent

When the children were finished writing, they had twenty-eight letters, including Kenneth's story. Mrs. Stafford put them in one large envelope, together with an explanatory letter of her own, and mailed it to the President.

A few weeks later, Mrs. Stafford found a letter in her mailbox at home. It was from Maxwell M. Rabb, Secretary to the Cabinet, and it said:

"The President has asked me to thank you and the members of your class for your recent letters."

"He is always happy to hear from the young citizens of this country and very much appreciated your thoughtfulness in writing to give him this expression of your views."

When she read aloud the letter to the class the next day, the youngsters cheered.

In the weeks since receiving the letter from the White House, Mrs. Stafford reported yesterday the youngsters have been avidly reading the newspapers to see what is happening in the South.

"Everytime they read an item that tells of some progress toward desegregation," she said, "they act as if it were their letters that did the trick."

GF.

124 A-1
March 6, 1957

MAR - 6 1957
CENTRAL FILES

Dear Mrs. Stafford:

The President has asked me to thank you and the members of your class for your recent letters.

He is always happy to hear from the young citizens of this country and very much appreciated your thoughtfulness in writing to give him this expression of your views.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb
Secretary to the Cabinet

Mrs. Harry Stafford
2704 Parsons Boulevard
Flushing
New York

SW

47
Chas. J. ...
No. 1 ...

Mrs. HARRY STAFFORD
2704 PARSONS BOULEVARD
FLUSHING, NEW YORK

February 13, 1957

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

Dear President Eisenhower,
I teach the second
grade at Public School
#66 in the Bronx.

Mrs. HARRY STAFFORD
2704 PARSONS BOULEVARD
FLUSHING, NEW YORK

As part of our
Current Events studies
my pupils have been
reading about the
school situation in
some of our southern
cities.

Their faith in you
has no limitations
sir, and it is their

MRS. HARRY STAFFORD
2704 PARSONS BOULEVARD
FLUSHING, NEW YORK

believe that their letters
to you will carry
sufficient weight to
remedy the problem.

The faith in you
is as great as the
children's - but I do
realize that you are
largely responsible for
the great amount of
good that has already

Mrs. HARRY STAFFORD
2704 PARSONS BOULEVARD
FLUSHING, NEW YORK

been accomplished -
and I did not want
to disillusion the
children by saying that
you can do very little
more, at this time.

I know that you
will appreciate the
children's love for you
and belief in you. If
you can find a few

MRS. HARRY STAFFORD
2704 PARSONS BOULEVARD
FLUSHING, NEW YORK

moment, the class
would appreciate a
word from you. I know
that they will receive
great comfort in knowing
you say that you are
giving your attention to
the matter.

My very best wishes
for your everlasting good
health and happiness.

Respectfully
(Mrs) Rita Lynn Stafford

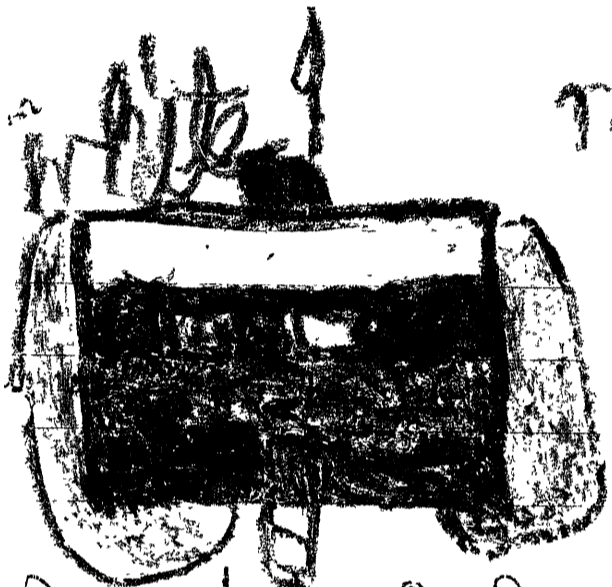
Public School # 66
1001 Jennings Street
The Bronx, New York

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

Dear President Eisenhower,
I am writing this letter to
ask you to please help the negro
children in the south. The white people
do not like the negro children to
go to the same school as their
children do. I don't think this
is fair of the white people because
the negro children would like to
go to nice clean schools with
new books also. In our city we
all go to the same schools and
we are all very happy
together. I hope with all my heart
that you will help these children
with their problems.

R.S.V.P.

Yours truly
Marilyn Williams



Public School #6

1001 Jennings Street

The Bronx New York

President D. D. Eisenhower,

The White House

Washington, D. C.

Dear President Eisenhower,

I am seven years old.

We read in the papers about

the Southern schools.

Please read the story I wrote

Please try to help the negro children
down South.

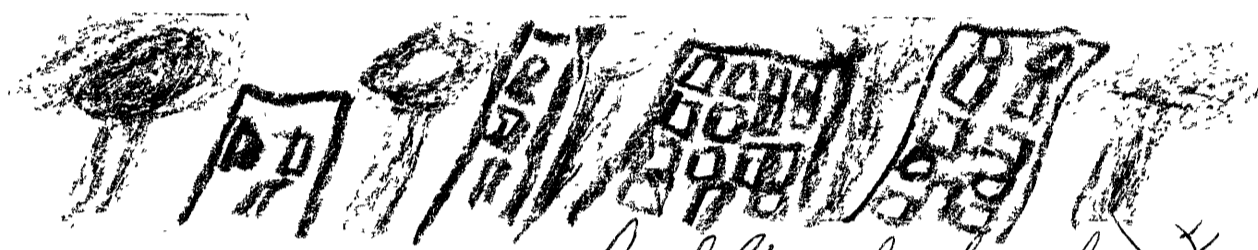
Love,
Lynn

Public School # 66
1001 Jennings Street
The Bronx New York
President D. D. Eisenhower,
The White House,
Washington ; D. C.

Dear President Eisenhower,
I feel that you should do
something about these poor negro
people. They should go to the
schools that the white people
go to; They should read the
clean books. They should go to the
clean schools & I think that you
should make the southerners
let the negro people do these things.

I love you, President
Eisenhower.

Sincerely,
Lynn Handelsman.

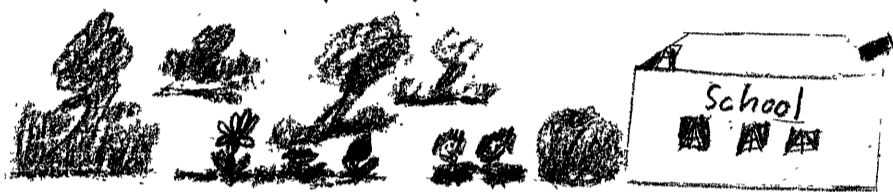


Public School # 66
1001 Jennings Street
The Bronx, New York
President D. D. Eisenhower
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear President Eisenhower,
The Emancipation Proclamation
was written by President Abraham
Lincoln to free the negro slaves.
You know the school problem
in the southern states.
You should follow Abraham Lincoln's
steps. You should write a proclamation
that says that all children are equal
and that the negro children
should go to school with white
children.

Sincerely Yours,

Mark Alan Bodenstein



Public School # 66
1001 Jennings Street
The Bronx, New York

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

Dear President Eisenhower,

Can't you do something about the negro children?

The southern people said: "The negro children should go to the old schools and the white children should go to the new schools!" President Eisenhower you should do something about this. Please do.

Love,
Uaira Breyel



Public school # 6
1001 Jennings Street
The Bronx, New York

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

Dear President Eisenhower,

You should stop those people that don't let colored
children go to school.

Colored people are as good as white people and should
be given the same chance as any body else.

Sincerely,

John

Public School # 66
1001 Jennings Street
The Bronx, New York
President D. D. Eisenhower
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear President Eisenhower,

If the Supreme Court cannot
get the southerners to let the negro
children go to school in the same new
school with the same smart teacher
as white children, you should do
something to make the southerners
let the negro go to school feeling
that people respect them because



they are equal children.

Sincerely yours,

Mark Alan Bodenstein



Public School # 66
1001 Jennings Street
The Bronx, New York
President D. W. Eisenhower,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

Dear President Eisenhower,

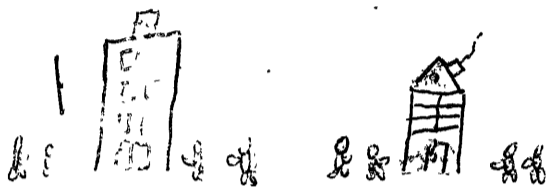
I feel very bad that the colored children are in the old schools and the white children are in the new schools. It hurts my heart very much. Can you do something for them? The colored children are part of my heart.

And so are the white children.

I think you should build more schools. I think colored children are just as important as the white children. I think that we should give the colored children new books. And the teachers new desks.

Love,

Anita



Public School # 66

1001 Jennings Street

The Bronx, New York.

President D. D. Eisenhower,

The White House.

Washington, D.C.

Dear President Eisenhower,

Please read my story.

Please tell the southern people to listen
to the Supreme Court.

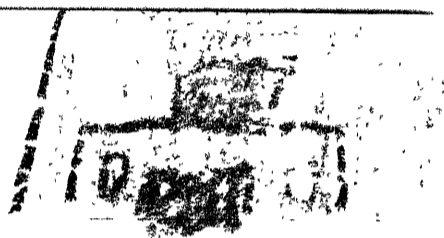
Love,
Ada.

Dick's Old Old School.

Dick went to an old school and
had a dirty book.

The white people said that the
colored people could not go to the new school
because they did not like their children to go
to school with the colored children.
That's what's going on in the south.

Ade. We thought that you would do
something.



Public School # 66
4001 Jennings Street
The Bronx, New York
President D. D. Eisenhower,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear President Eisenhower,
I am in the second
grade and I'm 7 years old.
I want to know how
you feel about children in other
schools. I don't think it is right
that the colored people should go
to old schools, and white people
should go to new schools. We are
all people and we should go to
the same schools.

Some people are still mean
and ignorant, and stupid.

I love my country and
I hope the conditions in the south
will be better.

My name is Paula.

My teacher is Teaching us
about Harriet Beecher Stowe
and told us about it, and she
wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin", and
"Gred".

My teacher's name is Mrs.
Stafford. My teacher is teaching
us so I wanted you to know.

I hope you are elected for
the next four years.

Love, Paula Gianfortone



Public School #66

101 Jennings Street

The Bronx, New York

President D. D. Eisenhower

The White House

Washington, D. C.

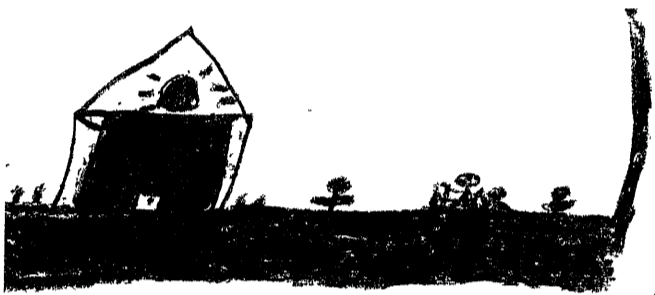
Dear President Eisenhower,

Do you know what is taking place in the
southern part of the U. S.? The children who
are white go to the new schools and the colored

children go to the old schools. How mean is that, do
you know that when some children wanted to
go to school people would throw rocks and

stones and bricks at them? Dear Mr. President
please do something to improve the schools down
south.

Sincerely,
Helaine



Public School #66
1001 Jennings Street
The Bronx, New York

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

Dear President Eisenhower,
I heard that the white
children should go to the ~~new~~ schools and
negro people should go to the old schools.

This is not good. All children
should go to good schools. Please
help the Southern people to realize
that all people are free and equal
in America. They will believe you so
please tell them.

Love,
Barbara



Public School # 66

1001 Jennings Street
The Bronx, New York

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

Dear President Eisenhower,

Something should be done for the negro
children in the southern part of America.

The white children have good schools
and smart teachers but the negro children
have old broken down schools and ~~not~~ so smart
teachers

They should have schools like the white
children.

Sincerely yours,

Pat Jacoi



Public School # 61
1001 Jennings Street
The Bronx New York

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

Dear President Eisenhower,

I am writing this letter to you to ask you to try and do something about the schools in the south. If America can promise freedom and equal treatment to others, then why can't the Negro children have the same thing here at home?

I believe that schools can be made better and children can learn more if they are not separated, because when you work together you can do more than you can by yourself.

The people in America look to you for help. Won't you try and help them?

Yours truly,

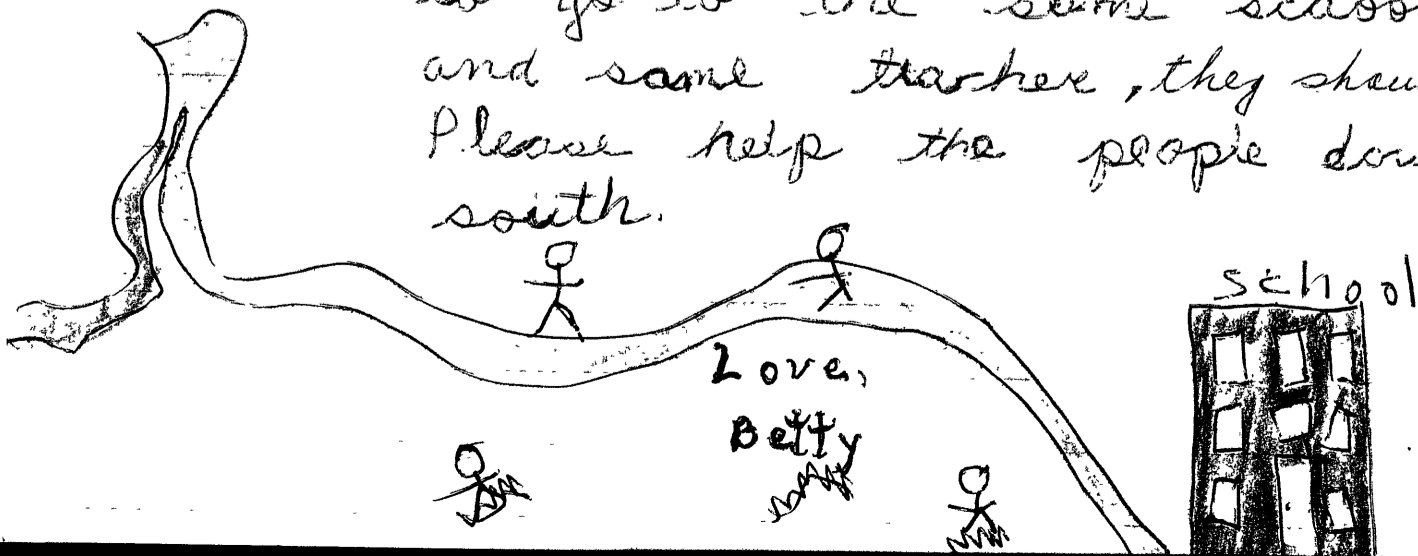
Anthony Rolle

Public School # 66
1001 Jennings Street New
York N.Y.
President D.D. Eisenhower,
The White House.
Washington, D.C.

Dear President Eisenhower,
I feel very bad about the
negro people down south.

Why won't the white people
let the negro children go
with the white children?

If the Supreme Court says
every one should be free
to go to the same school
and same teacher, they should.
Please help the people down
south.



1

Public School # 66
1001 Jennings Street
The Bronx New York
President D. D. Eisenhower,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear President Eisenhower,

Do you know that

these southern people are not
very rich like we?

So won't you do something about
that President Eisenhower?

Please do something about
how the southern men are
treatting the people in the
south.

And besides that you should

make some more schools, President
because the colored and white
people need them.

They must get some more
schools for the colored and
white people because it is
not very fair for the
white and colored people.

to have old schools.

Please do something
about that.

Love,

Floyd

Public School # 66

1001 Jennings Street

The Bronx, New York

President D. D. Eisenhower,

The White House

Washington D. C.

Dear President Eisenhower,

I am eight years old and I am in
class 2-2.

I would like you to read my
book about the southern children.
Since you are our president you
can help them.

Sincerely yours,

John J. ...

Public School # 56
1001 Jennings Street
The Bronx, New York
President D. D. Eisenhower,
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear President Eisenhower,
I am seven years old.
We read in the papers
about the southern schools.
Please read the book
I wrote. Please try to
help the negro children
down south.

Love,

Kenneth David Golding

A Boy
NAMED TED

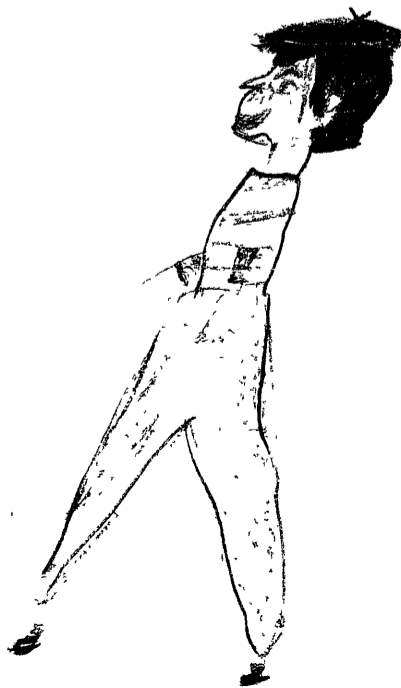
by

Kenneth David Goldberg



"A BOY
NAMED TED"

by Kenneth
David
Goldberg



"A BOY NAMED TED"

Once there was a little negro boy named Ted who lived in the south.

He was a very unhappy little boy because he could not go to the same school with all the other white children, so at the age of 11 he ran away from home because everyone treated him very bad.

He made plans to go to the north so that he could go to school with all the other children because he wanted to get a better education.

When he got to the north he was tired and his clothes were all torn and he was cold.

As he was walking along he saw an orphanage and he went up to the door and knocked. When no one answered he went in. When he got in he saw a lady who asked him, "What is your

name little boy"? "My name is Ted,"
"What is your name," asked Ted? "My
name is Miss Hall." Miss Hall asked
Ted, "What are you doing here?" And
Ted replied: "I ran away from home
because I wanted to be like the
other children and get a better education
than I can in the south."

Miss Hall who was a very
kind lady took Ted into another room
and gave him new clothes and shoes to
wear.

The next day Ted got up
before anyone else and got dressed in his
new clothes and was ready for school.
Miss Hall took Ted to school. Ted
liked school very much and had
lots of fun with all the boys and
-girls. Later on when the class went
down to play Ted thought to himself
that all the people of the north should
help all the negroes all over the south
no matter what color they are.

July 3, 1957

Dear Mr. Hansen:

The President has asked me to thank you for your recent letter regarding the resolution adopted by the Institute on Race Relations.

The President is very pleased to know of your support and appreciates your thoughtfulness in making this information available to him.

With kind regard,

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mr. Arthur G. Hansen
Institute Chairman
Council of Churches of the Berea Area
316 Daisy Street
Berea, Ohio

CCM

Council of Churches of the Berea Area

316 Daisy Street

Berea, Ohio

June 26, 1957

President Dwight Eisenhower
Whitehouse
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

Due to the continuing problems on race relations which exist in our country, the Department of Social Action of the Berea Area Council of Churches recently conducted an Institute on Race Relations. Approximately 175 people of our community were present and participated. Before the close of the Institute, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by those in attendance:

1. "Be it resolved that we believe that the President of the United States should place the moral weight of his office behind the Supreme Court desegregation ruling by personally stating his belief that it is right and should be enforced, and by going himself and sending other members of his team to the South to show his belief in democracy in America as well as in Africa."
2. "Be it resolved that we urge the enactment of Civil Rights legislation to protect the right of all citizens to vote."

It is our sincere hope that you will give this resolution your careful consideration.

Sincerely,

Arthur G. Hansen
Arthur G. Hansen
Institute Chairman

September 19, 1957

Dear Miss Burlock:

The President has asked me to thank you for your letter of September ninth. Your interest in writing to give him this expression of your views is very much appreciated.

It is the desire of the President to create in this country a moral climate in which discrimination will have no part. He believes that the path of human progress is not along the path of hatred and that the commonsense of Americans will insure that right prevails.

As you know, the President is not in Washington at the moment and when he returns I am afraid that his scheduled appointments, dealing with national and foreign affairs, will be such that it will not be possible to arrange the meeting you suggest. Please be assured, however, that we are grateful for your interest.

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Ladd

Miss Barbara Burlock
River Pines Apartments
Hastings-on-Hudson
New York

SW

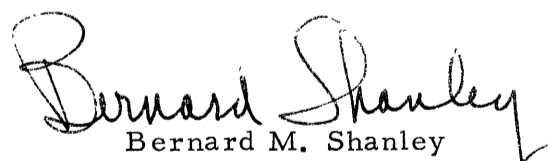
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 11, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Rabb

The attached letter from Barbara Burlock, who write re integration, and requests an appointment with the President, is referred to you for handling.

We cannot, of course, grant her request for an appointment.


Bernard M. Shanley
Secretary to the President

1

① September 9, 1957

Dear Mr. President,

I am a 20 year old girl
I attended Hastings High School.
When I finished high school
I went to Business School
for one year.

I have always admired you.
You are a wonderful man
I feel that as a citizen
and a Christian it is my
duty to write you and to
express my feelings about
the negro situation down
south.

I belong to the Lutheran
Church in Hastings. I

firmly believe² that God
created man equal regard-
less of color. I don't
know of any church that
teaches different.

I remember when I was
in school it didn't matter
to me if a negro pupil
sat next to me or ate
lunch with me.

I get sick when I
see white people actually
acting so cruel to negro
people.

I feel if this continues
the way it is now,

eventually, ^③ everyone in
our own nation will be
fighting. We have a
nation to be proud of and
it should stay that.

Maybe God made some
people with darker skin
than others, but that
doesn't mean they are not
equal.

I pray every night that
you can help these
people.

I am trying very hard
to understand the white
people of the south,

but I can't. ⁽⁴⁾

I can't understand
the situation at all.
I would like in the
future to go down to
Washington to on a week-
end and if you could
see me for a few minutes
to please explain to me
about the whole situation.
It would give me peace of
mind, which I would
greatly appreciate it.

Sincerely yours,
Barbara Burbank
River Pines Apts,
Hastings-on-Hudson
New York

September 6, 1957

2 31
ORIGINAL FILES

Dear Miss Baird:

The President has asked me to thank you for your letter of August 31st, which includes a resolution recently adopted by the Lambda Kappa Mu Sorority.

He is grateful to you for your thoughtfulness in making this resolution available to him.

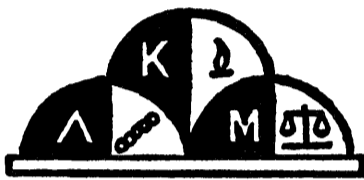
Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Miss Enid C. Baird
Grand Basileus
Lambda Kappa Mu Sorority
103 St. Edwards Street
Brooklyn 1, New York

sw

THE GRAND BASILEUS
130 ST. EDWARDS STREET
BROOKLYN 1, NEW YORK



LAMBDA KAPPA MU SORORITY

AFFILIATED WITH THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN

August 31, 1957

THE WHITE HOUSE
SEP 3 10 46 AM '57
RECEIVED

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

Dear President Eisenhower:

Lambda Kappa Mu Sorority wishes to call your attention to the following resolution growing out of the Twenty-first Annual Conclave of the organization which was concluded recently in New York City:

"That Lambda Kappa Mu Sorority

- (1) Condemn the formation of white citizens councils throughout the south and parts of the north; and the brutal actions perpetrated by them in an effort to deny the civil and human rights of minority groups;
- (2) Offer support and financial aid to those organizations working for full constitutional rights for all citizens."

We hope very much that you will exert your strongest leadership to the ends referred to in the resolution.

Very truly yours,

Enid C. Baird
Enid C. Baird
Grand Basileus

ECB:VWJ

Mr. Harlow:

y.c.c.

For your information and/or suggestions

Ruth

*Just ack as his say + say you'll get it
in the night lands here + then make sure
Jack sees it when he returns*

J. G. A.

G.F.

177-2)

RECEIVED
OCT - 4 1957
GENERAL FILES

September 30, 1957

Dear Congressman Younger:

Mr. Anderson is presently in California, and in his absence I am taking the liberty of getting your September 27th letter to the proper people here in the White House.

I am sure Mr. Anderson will appreciate your sending him the suggestions about this important matter and your letter will also be brought to his attention when he returns.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to Mr. Anderson

The Honorable J. Arthur Younger
Member of Congress
23 Second Avenue
San Mateo, California

J. ARTHUR YOUNGER
9TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

23 Second Avenue
San Mateo, California

September 27, 1957

Dear Jack:

Suggestions have been made here in connection with the school integration problem which I think are worth studying, and perhaps they have been considered already by the President.

The suggestion is that the South agree to start the integration with the first grade and then move the Negroes on through from that point.

I think you can readily understand the reason for the suggestion, in that you do not have the objection in the hearts and minds of the youngsters that now exist in the high school students.

If they grow up with them in the grade schools, they will readily accept them in the high schools. Also, nobody is going to attack Negro youngsters in the first grade and kick them around.

Will you please pass this along to the proper individuals in the President's secretariat?

Cordially yours,



J. Arthur Younger, M. C.
9th District, California

Mr. Jack Z. Anderson
Administrative Assistant
to The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

JAY:ld

G.F.

September 25, 1957

Dear Mr. Alderman:

The President has asked me to thank you very much for your letter of September 12th, making available to him the correspondence you dispatched to Senator Russell.

Please be assured that he very much appreciates your kind words of encouragement.

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mr. James J. Alderman
KPEG
Post Office Box 1234
Houston 1, Texas

MMR:sw

KPRC

FIRST in RADIO and TELEVISION

P. O. Box 1234

Houston 1, Texas

Sep. 12, 1957

JACK HARRIS
vice president
and
general manager


Hon. Dwight D. Eisenhower,
Naval Base,
Newport, Rhode Island

My dear Mr. President:

The enclosed copy of a letter to Senator Russell is submitted to you for whatever interest and value you may derive from it.

Keep up the good work. Your patience and self-restraint in the face of the major problems facing our nation are most reassuring.

Respectfully yours,


James S. Alderman

Sep. 12, 1967

Sen. Richard B. Russell,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator Russell:

As one of America's finest citizens, you undoubtedly recognize your responsibility of exerting every effort to lead all our people in the ways of peace and justice.

I am quite certain that you would never knowingly cause any of our citizens to do aggressive violence. Yet, it seems possible that the stand you have taken on the Negro Problem has indirectly given courage to some of our less responsible citizens who hold that violence is the only solution of the problem.

Could you agree that the time has come for a reassessment of your position? As Christians, you and I are admonished by our Creator to do justice. Can we possibly do justice to our fellow Negro citizens when we actively deny them the full benefits of tax-supported institutions? It is around the answer to that question that all our controversy lies.

Hope as we may, the Federal Government cannot permit the South to ignore that question through four more generations. If the South persists, it can lead only to a repetition of the disaster that befell our nation in 1861. As a descendant of Southern slave owners, I am sure that you and I and our co-descendants have paid a tremendous price for the folly of the Civil War. The principles the South is fighting for today are as futile as what our ancestors fought for then. Can we ignore the lessons of history?

To do so is to deprive even our white citizens of the full benefits of citizenship in the greatest social enterprise conceived by man -- the United States of America. You yourself experienced this when you saw your ambitions to serve as President thwarted by the fact that you were "from the South". In every other respect, I considered you better qualified than any of your opponents.

Under present conditions, your son and my son and every Southern father's son can aspire to the Presidency only by leaving the South and identifying himself politically with another section of the country, as did Theodore Wilson. This phase of the problem was succinctly expressed by the late President Roosevelt when he said, "To keep a man in a ditch, you have to stay down there with him."

page 2, Sen. Russell

No Southerner can rise to the full position of dignity to which he is endowed by his Creator when he fosters hate for his fellow man. Jesus, our model and guide, said, "As long as you did it to one of these, My least brethren, you did it to Me."

The Negro race is potentially one of the South's greatest assets if it is given equal opportunity to develop its talent and resources. If the white man will become the leader of the negro instead of his master, together they can in a very few years bring the South to the position of national distinction to which it is entitled.

The direction in which the nation is being carried today as a result of the South's official attitude toward the Negro Problem can cause only harm, heartbreak and possibly disaster for all of us. Of all the leaders in the South, you have earned the respect and are probably best qualified to lead us in the opposite direction toward unity and strength. I implore you to reassess your position and chart us a new course, not only for the South and the nation but also for the world.

respectfull yours,

James G. Alderman
TV News Editor

September 18, 1957

Dear Reverend Patton:

The President has asked me to thank you and Reverend E. L. Kinzer for your recent telegram.

He appreciates your interest in wiring and is pleased to know of your support.

Sincerely,

Maxwell W. Rabb

Reverend J. Henry Patton
Chairman
Baptist Conference Civil Committee
50 South Merion Avenue
Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania

je

M

WU5 PD ARDMORE PENN SEP 12 837AME
PRESIDENT DWIGHT D EISENHOWER
NEWPORT RI

AT A JOINT MEETING OF THE BAPTIST CONFERENCE AND
AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL PREACHERS' MEETING OF
PHILADELPHIA AND VICINITY YOU WERE COMMENDED FOR YOUR
DECLARED INTENTION TO UPHOLD THE CONSTITUTION OF THE
UNITED STATES BY ALL LEGAL MEANS AT YOUR COMMAND

THE LAWLESSNESS EXISTING IN SEVERAL SOUTHERN STATES
REQUIRES GREAT PATIENCE AND UNDERSTANDING; HOWEVER,
FIRMNESS IS NECESSARY IF RESPECT FOR LAW AND ORDER
IS TO BE MAINTAINED. WE REALIZE THAT YOU KNOW
THAT NO PROBLEM IS EVER SOLVED UNLESS MJUSTICE TRIUMPHS

WE WANT YOU TO KNOW THAT AS YOU SEEK A SOLUTION TO
THIS VERY PERPLEXING SITUATION THAT OUR PRAYERS ARE
WITH YOU

REV J HENRY PATTON, CHAIRMAN BAPTIST CONFERENCE
CIVIC COMMITTEE - REV E L KINZER, SECRETARY A M E
PREACHERS' MEETING 50 SOUTH MERION AVENUE
BRYN MAWR PENNA

922AME

G.F.

October 5, 1957

Dear Mrs. Vreeland:

Governor Adams has received your recent letter with the enclosures.

Your views and your interest in writing to the Governor are very much appreciated by him.

Sincerely,

Henry Roemer McPhee
Assistant Special Counsel
to the President

Mrs. Paul Vreeland
Murray Hill
New Jersey

mcc

Hon. Sherman Adams
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Monday Sept. 31, 1957
Oklauda, Florida

ack
10/5/57

Dear Mr. Adams -

I have just arrived in the South and what a difference! The papers here are all slanted "toward" Faubus whom I am convinced had evil intent from the beginning. It would be interesting to have him investigated. I am strongly of the opinion that he has been influenced unduly by someone or some organization and all his contacts should be investigated thoroughly.

Altho' I believe also strongly that you can't legislate prohibition as we so sadly found out in the 20's and since then with a large percentage of alcoholics, I do not believe you can legislate people's feelings. I love the colored but you can't force down too fast this integration in the South where the negro hasn't had enough time to advance to an intellectual or social equality even if they weren't black but white. They need more education in more ways than reading, writing or arithmetic

2- as well as morals and clean living (particularly)
This is not true for all of them and I
honestly believe the ^{grand} children of the parents
now in their forties and fifties are
going to integrate successfully in the South.
If Faubus hadn't put those troops there,
the integration would have taken place
more successfully but they would resent
the colored in the South so much that
the colored would not wish to attend
integrated schools! You can't legislate
feelings or moral laws — they have

now and the Southerners need education.

Particularly religious education — what
gives the white race priority on being
"the" race — and all others inferior?

I think the Churches can do a great
job in educating Americans to a true
sense of values but it takes time!

The Supreme Court decision was right but
the timing wasn't right or ripe just
work in the South. Please go slow —

God bless you to have the wisdom of Solomon
beside Eisenhower. I admire him more than
any man living!

Sincerely,
Margarette R. Ireland
Murry Hill, N.J. - person. (Mrs. Paul)

OKLAHOMA CITY Star The Sept 27, 1957

THE STAR'S EDITORIAL OPINION:

Can't Even Think In Little Rock

ACCORDING TO dispatches from Washington the Justice Dept. has started machinery in motion for criminal prosecution of persons who showed enough interest to mill around the Little Rock school and who might be held responsible for this week's disturbance in which the only person injured was a man who was clubbed by paratroopers.

An informed source said FBI and police information on so-called trouble-makers was being evaluated in Little Rock and in Washington, with plans to send any cases which develop to a fed-

eral grand jury now sitting in the Arkansas capital.

It begins to look as if the federal Govt is determined on a policy of trying to punish individuals for just thinking.

And let it not be said people are not thinking.

Newspaper pictures of the clubbed paratroopers' victim together with that of the president busily engaged in his golf game at Newport brought hundreds of indignant telephone calls to the newspaper offices—all with one thought in mind:

"Is this another case of Nero's fiddling while Rome burns?"

The Changing Scene

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Some Clouds

Variable cloudiness with scattered showers. High 87. East and southeast winds 5-15 mph. Sunrise, 6:16 a.m. Sunset, 6:16 p.m.

Orlando Sentinel

'Tis a Privilege to Live in Central Florida

Vol. 68—No. 34 ★ Orlando, Florida, Saturday, September 28, 1957

TELEPHONE 3-4411 GARDEN

5 Cts.

24



Ike Plays While The South Burns

Third Day With

Little Rock For Aid In R

Move Behind Actions Told

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (INS) Gun-bristling Central High's nine integrated Negro students marched off to their first weekend holiday late yesterday. As they left, the background of events leading up to the use of federal troops to protect them emerged from Little Rock and the Summer White House.

Their third straight day had been without incident, apparently, and they were taken to their school bus — an army station wagon — conveyed by a single unarmed paratrooper from the 101st Airborne Division.

The troops will guard the empty high school over the weekend as a precaution against possible bomb-planters.

AT LITTLE ROCK, unimpeachable sources revealed that Mayor Woodrow Wilson Mann had three telephone conversations with a presidential aide at

Injunction Eyed

HOT SPRINGS, Ark. (INS) Arkansas Gov. Faubus said last night there is a possibility he might ask the court for an injunction against the use of federal troops at Little Rock Central High School to enforce racial integration.

Obey Court Injunction

About-Faces On Vote

Dave Beck, presidential Brotherhood might he recognize an injunction has in electing official action is being

union's Miami headquarters that entails commitments from six e has a chance g report of a ommittee. The by Johnny Dio argets of labor

report "within the next 24 to 48 hours."

THOMAS J. HAGGERTY, secretary-treasurer of a Chicago Milk Truck Drivers Local and a candidate to succeed Beck, said also any court order would have to be obeyed. He said that was the issue in the school integration fight at Little Rock.

First word of Judge Letts' decision yesterday caused consternation among supporters of James R. Hoffa of Detroit, who has expressed confidence he will be elected Teamster president.

Labor Official

Wilson Avoids GI-Riot Issue

New York Herald Tribune News Service

WASHINGTON — Pentagon officials trod heavily on the soft pedal yesterday in discussing the present or possible further use of regular army troops in school integration in the South.

Defense Sec. Charles E. Wilson talking to reporters informally in his Pentagon office said emphatically he does not expect regulars will have to be used anywhere below the Mason-Dixon line, and added fervently the hope that those now at Little Rock can be withdrawn soon



SOPHIA ... At
Wasn't Prese
Sophia

Orlando Sentinel

'Tis a Privilege to Live in Central Florida

Vol. 68—No. 34 * Orlando, Florida, Saturday, September 28, 1957 TELEPHONE 5 Cts. 24 Pages GARDEN 3-4411

Over Lawrence
see below
Faubus

Third Day Without Incident

Little Rock Mayor's Bid For Aid In Riots Bared

Move Behind Actions Told

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SOPHIA LOREN AND PROXY HUSBAND CARLO PONTI ... At reception for actress in Washington last month (AP Wirephoto)

Wasn't Present; Still Lives Alone

Sophia Loren Discovers She



le The South Burns

Wilson Avoids GI-Riot Issue On Vote

in the next 24 to 48

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as granted on rank and file claimed many re improperly

not readily locals whose check over mtee.

investigating eific recom- ably would

il Vows egation

Gov. Ernest day Georgia's regated "even nent of a pub-

will not be de- and steadfast ain segregated ithstanding the force."

Jim

me like them folks hem lakes or sea- picnic are gonna end for hit this m cool breezes



'in rite that ar an them : all git out.

JS Same Date 1956 \$5,574,831.69

report "within the next 24 to 48 hours."

THOMAS J. HAGGERTY, secretary-treasurer of a Chicago Milk Truck Drivers Local and a candidate to succeed Beck, said also any court order would have to be obeyed. He said that was the issue in the school integration fight at Little Rock.

First word of Judge Letts' decision yesterday caused consternation among supporters of James R. Hoffa of Detroit, who has expressed confidence he will be elected Teamster president.

Labor Official Tells Of Threat

WASHINGTON (AP) A former officer of the Michigan federation of labor testified yesterday the Teamsters Union used death threats, rigged elections and links with the underworld to build up power in his state.

Robert Scott also told the Senate rackets committee that James R. Hoffa, Midwest boss of the Teamsters, threatened "to break both my arms and legs" when Scott threatened to resign from the federation in protest against the way Hoffa and others were changing the constitution. Scott said he resigned anyway.

HE WAS PLACED under the protection of the committee after reporting that he received two threatening telephone calls last week warning him not to testify in Washington.

Today's hearing ended with an outburst from William Bufalino, president of Teamsters local 985 in Detroit, that the committee was using "Gestapo tactics" and "trying to get information at gun point."

Robert F. Kennedy, committee counsel, acknowledged that one of his investigators had drawn a pistol on Harry Newman, the business agent of Bufalino's local. Kennedy said the incident occurred after Newman, whom he described as a husky Negro, started pushing the investigator around.

Missile Fired At Cape

CAPE CANAVERAL (AP) A small missile spurted from the guided missile test center here about 4:40 p.m. [Orlando time] yesterday and disappeared quickly into a low-hanging cloud bank before observers could get a good look at it.

Inside Today

Churches	4A	Obituaries	7B
Comics	4B	Radio-TV	7A
Editorial	6A	Sports	1B
Financial	8A	State	3A
Movies	6B	Weather	7B

A Quick Smile

A country pastor complained to one of the members that the latter had not been in church on the previous Sunday. "I had haying to do," the farmer explained, "and it was over in the back lot where nobody could see me working on the Sabbath."

"But God saw you," the pastor protested.

"I know it," the farmer burst out, "but He's not so gossipy as the people around here."

Wilson Avoids GI-Riot Issue

WASHINGTON — Pentagon officials trod heavily on the soft pedal yesterday in discussing the present or possible further use of regular army troops in school integration in the South.

Defense Sec. Charles E. Wilson talking to reporters informally in his Pentagon office said emphatically he does not expect regulars will have to be used anywhere below the Mason-Dixon line, and added fervently the hope that those now at Little Rock can be withdrawn soon.

SEEMINGLY DISTRESSED about employment of regular army troops in the school integration issue, Wilson said there is "nothing for anybody to cheer about" in the use of federal soldiers at Little Rock, although "there was nothing else to do."

Meanwhile, Army Sec. Wilber M. Brucker promised there will be no revival of an order, revoked Thursday, for more riot duty training for Southern-based regulars.

Brucker would not say who issued the order on Wednesday, nor reveal its contents. "It is a closed book," he stated firmly.

THE BOOK WILL not stay closed if Sen. Richard B. Russell, [D-Ga] has anything to say about it.

Sen. Russell, chairman of the powerful Senate armed services committee, said yesterday he has asked Brucker for a copy of the revoked riot-training order, plus all others relating to the use of troops in Little Rock or any which might concern the possible use of troops in similar situations.

Sen. Russell, who has been bitter about the use of federal troops in Little Rock, said "I want to find out if the army has formulated plans for the occupation of the entire South."

AT CRESTVIEW, FLA., Rep Sikes [D-Fla] said he had telegraphed Sec. of Defense Wilson demanding the text of the riot training order and the name of the person responsible for it.

Sikes described the order as an alert "for what could amount to a new invasion of the South"

Police Guard NAACP

NEW YORK (AP) Police have placed a 24-hour guard over national headquarters of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

This was learned yesterday as the second fake bomb scare in as many days was telephoned to the headquarters in the Willkie Memorial Bldg., 20 West 40th St. The guard was assigned Thursday.

Sunday Specials

Orlando Has A Birthday—A Century Of Good Living

Gov. Faubus Set The Stage For An Historic Test Of Authority

Strange Things Happened When Young Henry Took Over Ford

Eight Pages Of TV Florida Magazine

to their first weekend yesterday late yesterday. As they left, the background of events leading up to the use of federal troops to protect them emerged from Little Rock and the Summer White House.

Their third straight day had been without incident, apparently, and they were taken to their school bus — an army station wagon — convoyed by a single unarmed paratrooper from the 101st Airborne Division.

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AT LITTLE ROCK, unimpeachable sources revealed that Mayor Woodrow Wilson Mann had three telephone conversations with a presidential aide at

Injunction Eyed

HOT SPRINGS, Ark. (INS) Arkansas Gov. Faubus said last night there is a possibility he might ask the court for an injunction against the use of federal troops at Little Rock Central High School to enforce racial integration.

The governor made that comment in reply to a question at a news conference held in Hot Springs where he wound up a day of appearances out in the state.

Faubus recalled the injunction obtained against Pres. Truman when the steel industry was seized, and in response to further questioning said.

"I have conferred with lawyers about it."

the White House during Monday's rioting, and finally pleaded that his embattled police could hold back the mobs of anti-integrationists for "only a matter of hours."

At Newport, R. I., where the president is winding up his vacation, Press Sec. James Hagerty disclosed that the president had received a telegram from Mann disclosing the "tense" situation that now existed, just before he made his historic decision to send in the federal troops.

The president was pictured as having made up his mind "90 pct." to federalize the 10,000-man Arkansas National Guard which Gov. Orval Faubus used to prevent the integration of nine Negro children at Central High School. He also was considering sending in a few troops from Camp Chaffee, at Fort Smith, or the security force stationed at the nearby Strategic Air Command Base.

LAST MONDAY'S ugly rioting in front of Central High made up the rest of his mind, informed persons state. Mayor Mann opened telephone communications with the White House shortly after several newsmen and Negro passers-by had been beaten by the mobs. Asst. Police Chief Gene Smith, on the scene, expressed his first fears that the crowd might rush the 65 local police and the 25 or 30 state troopers on hand.

Subsequently there were three such assaults, all thrown back. But the mood of the mob was becoming more enflamed. A mysterious local clothier, James T. Karam, close friend of Gov. Faubus, appeared to be looked to by the more rabid demonstrators for guidance. One woman stood on top of a parked car and screamed "Let's go in and pull those niggers out of our school."

School Closing Sought

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) The Mother's League of Central High will ask Gov. Orval E. Faubus today to close the school immediately because federal dictatorship is not conducive to educational activities."

Mrs. Margaret Jackson, vice president of the mothers' group, said the mother. feel that the lives of their children are in danger.



SOPHIA LOREN AND PROXY ... At reception for actress in

Wasn't Present; Still Lives

Sophia Loren D

Was Wed In Me

HOLLYWOOD (INS) Sophia Loren learned yesterday she is wed to Italian producer Carlo Ponti, but she wasn't present at the wedding and she is still living at home alone.

The exotic brunette beauty and the man who discovered her were married in Juarez, Mexico, in a proxy ceremony last Sept. 17. The pair did not hear of the marriage until a few hours ago. Contacted on a Hollywood movies set, where she had just gone through a mock wedding ceremony, gown and all, with actor Cary Grant, Sophia said:

"I WAS HAPPY to learn today that I am married."

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'Disseminating Falsehoods'

FBI Chief Accus Of Using Lies In

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MYSTERY MAN KARAM ... Governor's clothier

While The South Burns

Wilson Avoids GI-Riot Issue

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WASHINGTON — Pentagon officials trod heavily on the soft pedal yesterday in discussing the present or possible further use of regular army troops in school integration in the South.

Defense Sec. Charles E. Wilson talking to reporters informally in his Pentagon office said emphatically he does not expect regulars will have to be used anywhere below the Mason-Dixon line, and added fervently the hope that those now at Little Rock can be with-
drawn soon.

SEEMINGLY DISTRESSED about employment of regular army troops in the school integration issue, Wilson said there is "nothing for anybody to cheer about" in the use of federal soldiers at Little Rock, although "there was nothing else to do."

Meanwhile, Army Sec. Wilber M. Brucker promised there will be no revival of an order, revoked Thursday, for more riot duty training for Southern-based regulars.

Brucker would not say who issued the order on Wednesday, nor reveal its contents. "It is a closed book," he stated firmly.

THE BOOK WILL not stay closed if Sen. Richard B. Russell, [D-Ga] has anything to say about it.

Sen. Russell, chairman of the powerful Senate armed services committee, said yesterday he has asked Brucker for a copy of the revoked riot-training order, plus all others relating to the use of troops in Little Rock or any which might concern the possible use of troops in similar situations.

Sen. Russell, who has been bitter about the use of federal troops in Little Rock, said "I want to find out if the army has formulated plans for the occupation of the entire South."

AT CRESTVIEW, FLA., Rep Sikes [D-Fla] said he had telegraphed Sec. of Defense Wilson demanding the text of the riot training order and the name of the person responsible for it.

Sikes described the order as an alert "for what could amount to a new invasion of the South."

Police Guard NAACP

NEW YORK (AP) Police have placed a 24-hour guard over national headquarters of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

This was learned yesterday as the second fake bomb scare in as many days was telephoned to the headquarters in the Willkie Memorial Bldg., 20 West 40th St. The guard was assigned Thursday.

Sunday Specials

Orlando Has A Birthday—A Century Of Good Living

Gov. Faubus Set The Stage For An Historic Test Of Authority

Strange Things Happened When Young Henry Took Over Ford

Eight Pages Of TV

Florida Magazine

their first weekend holiday late yesterday. As they left, the back-ground of events leading up to the use of federal troops to protect them emerged from Little Rock and the Summer White House.

Their third straight day had been without incident, apparently, and they were taken to their school bus — an army station wagon — convoyed by a single unarmed paratrooper from the 101st Airborne Division.

The troops will guard the empty high school over the weekend as a precaution against possible bomb-planters.

AT LITTLE ROCK, unimpeachable sources revealed that Mayor Woodrow Wilson Mann had three telephone conversations with a presidential aide at

Injunction Eyed

HOT SPRINGS, Ark. (INS) Arkansas Gov. Faubus said last night there is a possibility he might ask the court for an injunction against the use of federal troops at Little Rock Central High School to enforce racial integration.

The governor made that comment in reply to a question at a news conference held in Hot Springs where he wound up a day of appearances out in the state.

Faubus recalled the injunction obtained against Pres. Truman when the steel industry was seized, and in response to further questioning said:

"I have conferred with lawyers about it."

At the White House during Monday's rioting, and finally pleaded that his embattled police could hold back the mobs of anti-integrationists for "only a matter of hours."

At Newport, R. I., where the president is winding up his vacation, Press Sec. James Hagerty disclosed that the president had received a telegram from Mann disclosing the "tenser" situation that now existed, just before he made his historic decision to send in the federal troops.

The president was pictured as having made up his mind "90 pct." to federalize the 10,000-man Arkansas National Guard which Gov. Orval Faubus used to prevent the integration of nine Negro children at Central High School. He also was considering sending in a few troops from Camp Chaffee, at Fort Smith, or the security forces stationed at the nearby Strategic Air Command Base.

LAST MONDAY'S ugly rioting in front of Central High made up the rest of his mind, informed persons state. Mayor Mann opened telephone communications with the White House shortly after several newsmen and Negro passers-by had been beaten by the mobs. Asst. Police Chief Gene Smith, on the scene, expressed his first fears that the crowd might rush the 65 local police and the 25 or 30 state troopers on hand.

Subsequently there were three such assaults, all thrown back. But the mood of the mob was becoming more enflamed. A mysterious local clothier, James T. Karam, close friend of Gov. Faubus, appeared to be looked to by the more rabid demonstrators for guidance. One woman stood on top of a parked car and screamed "Let's go in and pull those niggers out of our school."

School Closing Sought

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) The Mother's League of Central High will ask Gov. Orval E. Faubus today to close the school immediately because federal dictatorship is not conducive to educational activities.

Mrs. Margaret Jackson, vice president of the mothers' group, said the mothers feel that the lives of their children are in danger.



SOPHIA LOREN AND PROXY HUSBAND CARLO PONTI ... At reception for actress in Washington last month

Wasn't Present; Still Lives Alone

Sophia Loren Discovers She Was Wed In Mexico Sept. 17

HOLLYWOOD (INS) Sophia Loren learned yesterday she is wed to Italian producer Carlo Ponti, but she wasn't present at the wedding and she is still living at home alone.

The exotic brunette beauty and the man who discovered her were married in Juarez, Mexico, in a proxy ceremony last Sept. 17. The pair did not hear of the marriage until a few hours ago.

Contacted on a Hollywood movies set, where she had just gone through a mock wedding ceremony, gown and all, with actor Cary Grant, Sophia said:

"I WAS HAPPY to learn today that I am married."

The Loren-Ponti romance was well known in movietown, but the block to their marriage was the fact that the producer had a wife in Italy. Ponti obtained a proxy divorce prior to the proxy marriage to Sophia.

Both the divorce and the marriage were handled by Atty. Mario Ballesteros. In the actual proxy ceremony, Ballesteros and another attorney stood in for the principles, neither of whom could be present at their own wedding.

PONTI, WHO introduced Miss Loren to the screen in 1952, was unavailable for comment, but friends who talked to him Thursday said he did not mention anything about the proposed marriage.

It is believed that because of the strictness of divorce laws in Italy, the producer may have to get squared away with his own Govt before his marriage to Miss Loren will be recognized in the couple's native land.

Friends of the couple in Hollywood predict they will be rewed in Switzerland when Sophia completes her current movie.

Disseminating Falsehoods

FBI Chief Accuses Faubus Of Using Lies In Address

WASHINGTON (AP) FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover accused Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas yesterday of "disseminating falsehoods" by saying the FBI had held teenagers incommunicado in Little Rock for hours of questioning.

Hoover issued the following statement:

"THE STATEMENT of Gov. Orval Faubus last night that FBI agents held teenaged girls incommunicado for hours of questioning is as false as his recent statement that the FBI tapped his telephone.



MYSTERY MAN KARAM ... Governor's clothier

"No teenager or anyone else has been held incommunicado by the FBI for hours of questioning.

"We of course have talked, to students, including those whose names have been furnished to us by Gov. Faubus' counsel for the purpose of securing information with respect to possible violence.

"HAD GOV. FAUBUS been interested in securing the truth rather than disseminating falsehoods, a telephone call to the Little Rock office of the FBI or to me would have provided him with the facts."

Faubus told a television audience Thursday night that:

"Literally swarms of FBI agents have been operating throughout the city . . . Teen-aged girls have been taken by the FBI and held incommunicado for hours of questioning while their frantic parents knew nothing of their whereabouts."

HOOVER'S REMARK that Faubus had said earlier that the FBI tapped his telephone goes back to Sept. 4 incident when the governor sent a telegram to Pres. Eisenhower saying, among other things.

"I have strong reasons to believe that the telephone line to the Arkansas executive mansⁿ have been tapped — I suspect tⁿ federal agents."

within the next 24 to 48

J. HAGGERTY, secretary of a Chicago Milk Truck local and a candidate to succeed said also any court order to be obeyed. He said that due in the school integration Little Rock.

rd of Judge Letts' decision caused consternation among of James R. Hoffa of De- has expressed confidence elected Teamster president.

Of Threat

GTON (AP) A former officer Michigan federation of labor yesterday the Teamsters death threats, rigged elec- links with the underworld power in his state.

Scott also told the Senate committee that James R. Hoffa, boss of the Teamsters, threat- break both my arms and Scott threatened to resign federation in protest against Hoffa and others were chang- institution. Scott said he re- way.

PLACED under the protec- committee after reporting eived two threatening tele- s last week warning him fy in Washington.

hearing ended with an out- William Bufalino, president rs local 985 in Detroit, that tee was using "Gestapo tac- trying to get information at

Kennedy, committee coun- ledged that one of his in- had drawn a pistol on Harry he business agent of Bufa- Kennedy said the incident ter Newman, whom he de- husky Negro, started push- estigator around

Fired At Cape

ANAVERAL (AP) A small rted from the guided mis- nter here about 4:40 p.m. me] yesterday and disap- ickly into a low-hanging before observers could get k at it.

side Today

- 4A Obituaries 7B
- 4B Radio-TV 7A
- 6A Sports 1B
- 8A State 3A
- 6B Weather 7B

Quick Smile

y pastor complained to one bers that the latter had not urch on the previous Sun- haying to do," the farmer and it was over in the back nobody could see me work- Sabbath."

saw you," the pastor pro- t," the farmer burst out, ot so gossipy as the people e."

Northern Schools Violate 'Law Of Land'

By DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON — Every public school in the United States that is "segregated" — which means that for any reason whatsoever all white pupils are in a single building and all Negroes are in a separate location — is today violating "the law of the land," as now interpreted by the president and enforced by federal bayonets. "Voluntary segregation" is taboo. "Enforced integration" is now the command.

Unless the governors of every state — Northern as well as Southern — take steps promptly to require that attendance at every school be mixed in large proportions as soon as possible, so that there is no segregation of either whites or Negroes in separate schools, these governors, too, will be violating what the president terms "the law of the land." He repeated in his television address Tuesday the Supreme Court's declaration that "separate educational facilities are inherently unequal."

NEGRO ORGANIZATIONS have called to the attention of the board of education in New York City that "segregation" continues there and have declared that the ratio in every school in the metropolis should approximate about 85 pct. whites and 15 pct. Negro — the proportion of the races there today. A school with 40 pct. Negroes in New York City has been termed by these same organizations to be a "segregated" school.

The Supreme Court of the United States ruled in 1954



David Lawrence

that, because a Negro student feels a sense of inferiority in a segregated school, there must be an opportunity for mingling with large numbers of white students or else there are no "equal educational opportunities." The nation's capital, with several all-white and many all-Negro schools, is evidently disregarding "the law of the land." A sprinkling here and there of one or the other of the two racial groups isn't a fulfillment of the Supreme Court's definition of the psychological benefits of "integration." Applying the formula of "integration" demanded by the New York City groups would require that every public school in the District of Columbia contain 70 pct. Negroes, 30 pct. whites.

THESE DEVELOPMENTS may come as a surprise to most people in the North who have assumed all along that "integration" was not compulsory everywhere — as, indeed, a three-judge federal court said in 1955 in a decision as yet unreversed. But, in enforcing the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States of 1954, Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, the military commander of the U. S. Army of occupation at Little Rock, said this week, upon instruction from his superiors at Washington, that all "separate" schools are barred.

Law-abiding citizens in the North, therefore, must begin to conform at once to the same edicts against which the people at Little Rock have been protesting.

Gen. Walker was not limited to the task of protecting the city against violence. He entered the classrooms of the high school and, just as in reconstruction days, threatened dire consequences to the pupils if the rules laid down by the military officer were not upheld.

UNQUESTIONABLY GEN. Walker's instructions were prepared in advance in Washington. He told the students

that the Supreme Court's decision makes it necessary "for those states maintaining separate schools to revise their systems to eliminate distinction on the basis of color."

This edict means that excuses about residence and zoning no longer can prevail. The board of education in New York City, for example, is transporting Negro pupils at least an hour's bus ride from their homes in order to get them into predominantly white schools. The purpose is to give them the alleged benefits of "integration." For the Supreme Court's decree said that such "psychological" advantages are essential and come within the meaning of "equal protection of the laws." Hence, no separate schools of any kind can be justified legally hereafter even on a voluntary basis.

FROM NOW ON Gov. Harriman of New York and other chief executives of Northern states will be on the spot. What, it will be asked, are they doing to abolish all-white schools, the existence of which today are a violation of "the law of the land?" It's a tragic turn of events but the people of the North have not yet awakened to the fact that, in the eyes of federal authority, they can be regarded as "lawless" as the people of Arkansas so long as they allow any "segregation" of whites or of Negroes in the public schools to continue.

The situation has shifted from one that deals with mere prevention of violence to questions of military compulsion and enforcement of "integration." It remains to be seen now whether the federal judge's injunction can be construed to compel, at the point of a bayonet, reluctant white parents to send their children to school. Three federal judges have already enjoined in separate orders any concerted movement or "boycott" of school attendance. If the parents, of course, were organized as a "labor union," they might get away with the "boycott."

Flag At Half Mast For Rights Loss Col. McCoy To Be Offered Board Post

GREENWOOD, Miss (AP) The Veterans of Foreign Wars post here flew the American flag at half staff yesterday in respect to "the death of states rights" following use of federal troops to force school integration in Arkansas.

A picture of the WATCH We can't fix —
LAWTON'S JEWELERS
Expert Watchmakers 47 N. Orange Ave.

SPRAYING BACK YARD CITRUS & SHRUBBERY FALL CLEAN UP JOB MIDDLETON GARDEN SUPPLY 2625 Edgewater Dr. Ph. GA 3-6803 Estab. 1952

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Civil War Trophy—Still Loaded?



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Schools Violate 'Law Of Land'

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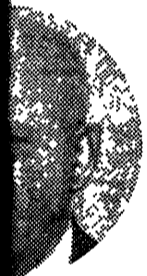
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Civil War Trophy—Still Loaded?



Burns Fatal To Trapped Elderly Man

Tom S. Guentel, whose 91-year-old father was burned to death early yesterday morning in a fire that destroyed their home on the Winter Garden-Kissimmee road near Vine-land, was reported in fair condition at Osceola Hospital in Kissimmee yesterday.

Guentel and his wife, both in their 80s, tried in vain to get to Charles Otto Guentel, who was trapped in his locked bedroom when their five-burner oil stove exploded and set fire to the kitchen.

TOM GUENTHEL suffered severe first and second degree burns.

The elderly man's room opened into the kitchen where the fire originated and rapidly spread throughout the four-room frame house, according to sheriff's deputies.

Envoy Returns

NEW YORK (AP) James Zellerbach, U. S. ambassador to Italy, departed last night for Rome after a six-weeks visit to the U. S.

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JORDAN LIFTS BAN
AMMAN, Jordan (UP) Jordan has lifted a ban on some 20 Egyptian artistic and literary magazines outlawed at the time an anti-regime plot within the Jordanian army was uncovered. Egyptian political newspapers and magazines still are banned.

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Guaranteed
BETTER GAS
SAVE O.K. GAS & OIL
IN ORLANDO
540 N. Orange Blossom Trail
IN OCALA
West Hwy. 27 at Blichton Road
IN BELLEVUE
Across Hwy. from the School
NOW IN LAKELAND
West Memorial & Walker
WATCH FOR THE BARBER
POLE STRIPE TANKS

ENROLL
On Piano Accordion or Electric Guit
Rental Plan — One Free Demonstrati

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A picture of
WATCH
We can't fix—
LAWTON'S JEWELERS
Expert Watchmakers 47 N. Orange Ave.

SPRAYING
BACK YARD
CITRUS & SHRUBBERY
FALL CLEAN UP JOB
MIDDLETON
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YOU CAN ALWAYS
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PLENTY of FREE PARKING

WEEK-END SPECIALS

- ★ A Whole
COCONUT CAKE
and
- ★ One Pint of
Howard Johnson's
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SPECIAL PRICE **1.15**

AT YOUR FAVORITE

HOWARD JOHNSON'S
LANDMARK FOR HUNGRY AMERICANS

WEEKEND Club Dinner

\$1.50

When it's too hot to cook—and almost too hot to eat... relax in air-conditioned comfort and revive your languid appetite with our Weekend Club Dinner. We are featuring today:

Choice of
Soup of the Day or Chilled Fruit Juices

Grilled Ham Steak

As Gratin Potatoes Buttered Fresh Spinach
Spicy Apple Rings on Crisp Lettuce

Hot or Iced Tea Coffee



HOWARD JOHNSON'S

2415 N. ORANGE AVE.
307 N. ORANGE BLSM. TR.
LANDMARK FOR HUNGRY AMERICANS

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COMMR. JACK MURDOCK said he would support McCoy's nomination to the port authority.

Cooper said he asked McCoy to serve because of his outstanding background in aviation.

"I BELIEVE Col. McCoy is as well informed as any person in the county on aviation, airports and jet aircraft operations," Cooper stated. "In addition, he has a solid background in helping to meet and solve the problems of the county. He's a solid citizen and will be an asset to such an important group as the port authority."

Cooper will ask the board of county commissioners to act on McCoy's appointment at the Monday meeting.

STABS TEACHER
TRAPANI, Sicily (UP) Matteo Gangitano, an 18-year-old student, stabbed his teacher before a class of stunned pupils Thursday. Authorities said Gangitano was mad because he failed an examination.

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Complete Steam Cleaning Service
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1035 N. Orange Ph. GA 2-5607

Optimists Hear Gen. Newman

Jet Airport Urged If Need Shown

Orlando should proceed with the construction of a jet airport if an engineering feasibility survey shows the need, Maj. Gen. J. B. Newman [retired] told the Orlando Optimist Club yesterday.

Newman admitted it would be impossible to get firm commitments from the airlines that they would use a jet airport in the event it is constructed, but said, "I think it is reasonable to assume they

\$75,000 Sought In Damage Suit

In a civil suit filed with the clerk of Circuit Court yesterday, James S. Grice, Apopka, asks \$75,000 in damages from Jack H. Worley, Orange County, and Dixie Lily Milling Co., as a result of a traffic accident here last year.

Grice charges in his suit that Worley was operator of the milling firm truck which struck his vehicle and permanently injured him here Dec. 6, 1956.

would bring jet service here if we had the proper facilities."

HE USED the term continental to describe the proposed airport and said the present facility could not be altered to fit the standards of a continental airport.

Newman said air traffic throughout the U.S. in the period 1947-56 increased by 20 pct. and during the same period Orlando traffic increased 21 pct. "Orlando can become a southern terminal for continental jet planes if we go ahead with a jet airport construction program," Newman added. "If we don't have a jet airport we will be relegated to a feeder line city," he concluded.

NEWMAN SAID IF and when an airport is constructed it should be located so as to serve the maximum number of people in the area.

When questioned as to whether or not a commercial jet airport could be constructed near a military base using

jet aircraft, Newman said the proposed location southwest of Orlando would necessitate turning planes operating from the two fields in opposite directions.

According to Newman, jet commercial planes will be in service in late 1959.

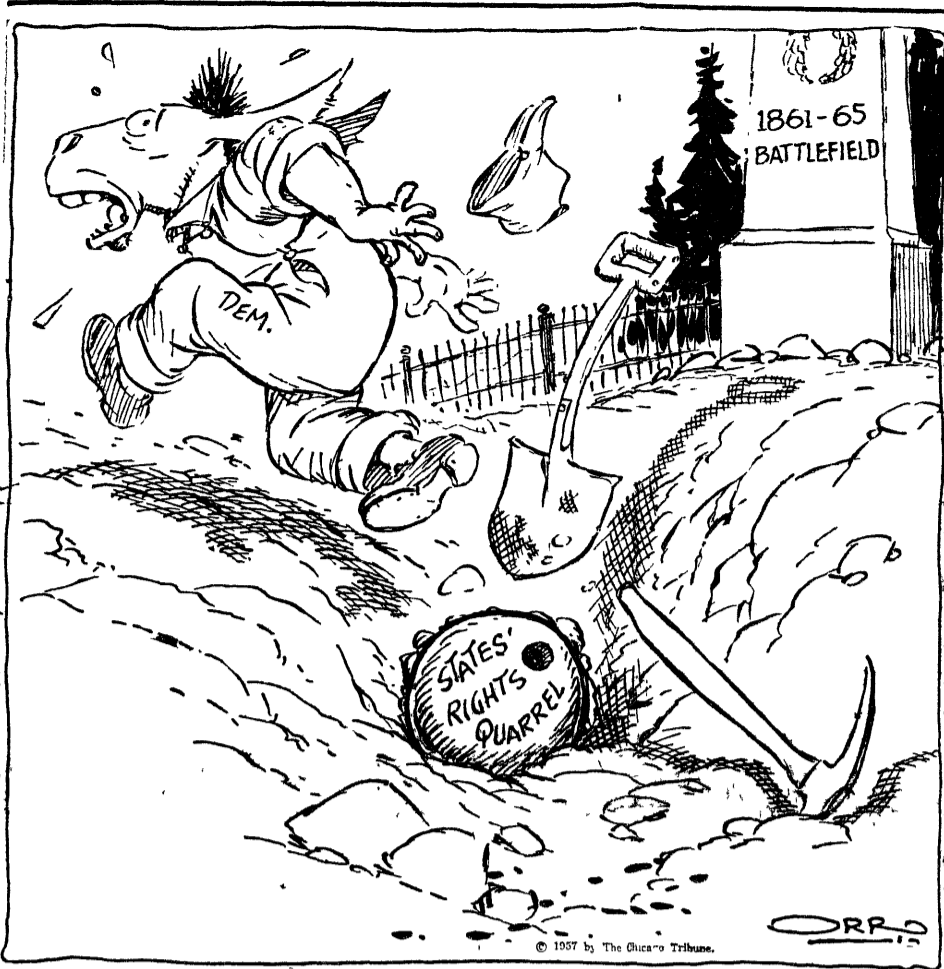
Winter Garden City Election Next Tuesday

WINTER GARDEN — Residents here will elect a new mayor and two city commissioners Tuesday.

Dwight L. Woosley and F. L. [Hook] Middaugh are seeking the post of mayor. Mayor J. F. Keller is not seeking re-election.

JOHN E. PARTEE and W. E. [Ed] Petris are unopposed candidates for the two county commission seats. Commrs. J. Curtis Britt and A. K. Mask, now completing two-year terms, are not seeking re-election.

Polls will be open from 8 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. in the basement of city hall, according to E. M. [Doc] Tanner, city clerk.



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None of the children were seriously hurt, the sheriff said, but the truck driver, David N. Rice, 17, Apopka, a tile setter's helper, was arrested later for leaving the scene of an accident and driving without a license.

DEPUTY SHERIFF DON Elms who investigated the case said Rice, who arrived in another vehicle, got into a truck belonging to Albert Cobb and backed it out of the yard without looking over his shoulder. He backed across the paved highway into sand where 10 children were standing waiting for the bus.

Hit were David Fields, 10, who had abrasions of the right shoulder, Donald Goad, 11, and Wayne Bone, 10, both of whom complained of sore arms. One of the children was knocked under the truck, Elms said. All were able to go to Lockhart Elementary School.

RICE SAID HE did not see the children, Elms said, but they were standing there when he drove up and they were screaming and yelling after he backed into them and took off.

Peace Justice Johnnie McLeod set Elms' bond at \$500 on the leaving the scene of an accident charge and \$50 for not having a license. Rice is in jail.

Mother-to-be
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42 WEST CENTRAL

Col. McCoy To Be Offered Board Post

Col. Michael N. W. McCoy, 321st Bombardment Wing, commander at Pinecastle AFB, will be nominated Monday to serve on the newly created Orlando Port Authority.

County Commr. James T. Cooper, who was appointed to the board this week, said McCoy had been cleared by the Air Force to serve on the authority and has agreed to accept the appointment if it is made.

COMMR. JACK MURDOCK said he would support McCoy's nomination to the port authority.

Cooper said he asked McCoy to serve because of his outstanding background in aviation.

"I BELIEVE Col. McCoy is as well informed as any person in the county on aviation, airports and jet aircraft operations," Cooper stated. "In addition, he has a solid background in helping to meet and solve the problems of the county. He's a solid citizen and will be an asset to such an important group as the port authority."

Cooper will ask the board of county commissioners to act on McCoy's appointment at the Monday meeting.

STABS TEACHER
TRAPANI, Sicily (UP) Matteo Gangitano, an 18-year-old student, stabbed his teacher before a class of stunned pupils Thursday. Authorities said Gangitano was mad because he failed an examination.

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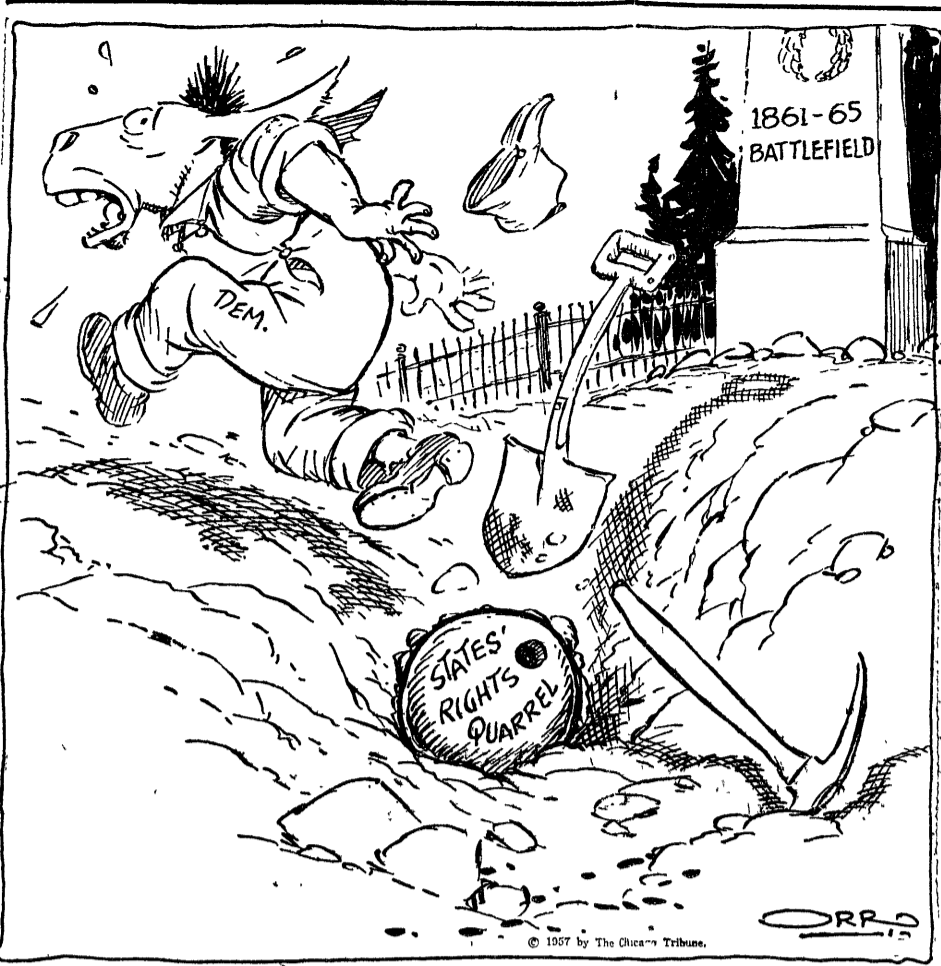
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Optimists Hear Gen. Newman

Jet Airport Urged If Need Shown

Orlando should proceed with the construction of a jet airport if an engineering feasibility survey shows the need, Maj. Gen. J. B. Newman [retired] told the Orlando Optimist Club yesterday.

Newman admitted it would be impossible to get firm commitments from the airlines that they would use a jet airport in the event it is constructed, but said, "I think it is reasonable to assume they

\$75,000 Sought In Damage Suit

In a civil suit filed with the clerk of Circuit Court yesterday, James S. Grice, Apopka, asks \$75,000 in damages from Jack H. Worley, Orange County, and Dixie Lily Milling Co., as a result of a traffic accident here last year.

Grice charges in his suit that Worley was operator of the milling firm truck which struck his vehicle and permanently injured him here Dec. 6, 1956.

would bring jet service here if we had the proper facilities."

HE USED the term continental to describe the proposed airport and said the present facility could not be altered to fit the standards of a continental airport.

Newman said air traffic throughout the U.S. in the period 1947-56 increased by 20 pct. and during the same period Orlando traffic increased 21 pct. "Orlando can become a southern terminal for continental jet planes if we go ahead with a jet airport construction program," Newman added. "If we don't have a jet airport we will be relegated to a feeder line city," he concluded.

NEWMAN SAID IF and when an airport is constructed it should be located so as to serve the maximum number of people in the area.

When questioned as to whether or not a commercial jet airport could be constructed near a military base using

jet aircraft, Newman said the proposed location southwest of Orlando would necessitate turning planes operating from the two fields in opposite directions.

According to Newman, jet commercial planes will be in service in late 1959.

Winter Garden City Election Next Tuesday

WINTER GARDEN — Residents here will elect a new mayor and two city commissioners Tuesday.

Dwight L. Woolsley and F. L. [Hook] Middaugh are seeking the post of mayor. Mayor J. F. Keller is not seeking re-election.

JOHN E. PARTEE and W. E. [Ed] Petris are unopposed candidates for the two county commission seats. Commrs. J. Curtis Britt and A. K. Mask, now completing two-year terms, are not seeking re-election.

Polls will be open from 8 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. in the basement of city hall, according to E. M. [Doc] Tanner, city clerk.

Truck Hits 3 Children; Driver Held

Three children waiting for a school bus on the old Apopka highway just north of the underpass were hit by a backing truck yesterday, Sheriff Dave Starr reported.

None of the children were seriously hurt, the sheriff said, but the truck driver, David N. Rice, 17, Apopka, a tile setter's helper, was arrested later for leaving the scene of an accident and driving without a license.

DEPUTY SHERIFF Don Elms who investigated the case said Rice, who arrived in another vehicle, got into a truck belonging to Albert Cobb and backed it out of the yard without looking over his shoulder. He backed across the paved highway into sand where 10 children were standing waiting for the bus.

Hit were David Fields, 10, who had abrasions of the right shoulder, Donald Goad, 11, and Wayne Bone, 10, both of whom complained of sore arms. One of the children was knocked under the truck, Elms said. All were able to go to Lockhart Elementary School.

RICE SAID HE did not see the children, Elms said, but they were standing there when he drove up and they were screaming and yelling after he backed into them and took off.

Peace Justice Johnnie McLeod set Elms' bond at \$500 on the leaving the scene of an accident charge and \$50 for not having a license. Rice is in jail.

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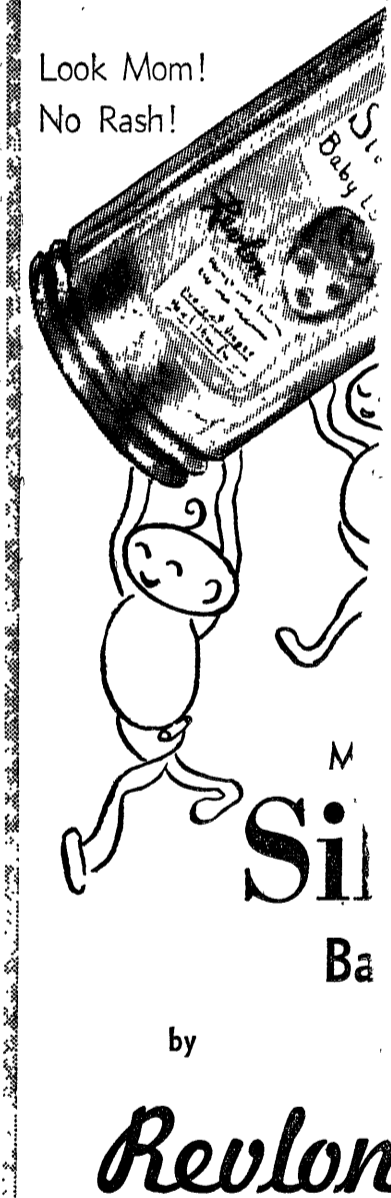
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42 WEST CENTRAL

NEW YORK (AP) James Zellerbach, U. S. ambassador to Italy, departed last night for Rome after a six-weeks visit to the U. S.

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THE LEXINGTON ADVERTISER

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October 3, 1957

HAZEL BRANNON SMITH, Publisher

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G.E.

124-A

RECEIVED
OCT 10 1957
FEDERAL FILES

Mr. James Magerty
Press Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL ✓

Dear Mr. Magerty:

You may recall that my husband, Walter D. Smith, and I were in your office in Washington in February and had a long conference with you. This was following a banquet given by The Fund for The Republic at the Mayflower Hotel at which I was one of four guests of honor, due to the fact that I was the subject of a prize-winning letter written by Mr. Hodding Carter of Greenville, Mississippi, in the American Traditions contest sponsored by The Fund.

You may further recall that I wanted very much at that time to have a conference with President Eisenhower—and told you that it was not as an editor or reporter that I wanted to see him, but as a private citizen, interested in the future of my country.

I went into some detail with you at the time as to the Citizens Council movement in the South—and my personal experience and knowledge of it. I wanted to talk to Mr. Eisenhower about it and to try to get over to him the nature of the resistance movement in the South. I felt then, and I still feel, that he did not then understand what was happening in the South. I do not believe he understands even now, after Little Rock, to what extremes these people in the Citizens Councils will go to defy the Federal government. These people believe the ends justify whatever means it takes to retain segregation and they will do anything to achieve it.

Mr. Magerty, having lived in the South my entire life, and having been a resident in the area where the Citizens Council is strongest, please believe me when I say that I know whereof I speak.

My purpose in seeking a conference with the President was to try to get him then to speak out strongly as to what the Federal government would do to uphold the law of the land—you may remember that I told you as much. I knew then that Little Rock was inevitable, or some place like it. I also know this—Little Rock is only the beginning unless Mr. Eisenhower stands firm and goes even farther—he must attack himself. He must attack the position of the rabid segregationists and make them understand that Negroes are "people" and citizens—and that their wishes must be taken into consideration in this great country of ours, as well as the views of the white Anglo Saxons.

Hagerty-2 Personal and Confidential

When the average Southerner speaks of the overwhelming majority being against integration he is speaking the truth as far as he goes-but he does not go far enough. He is speaking for the white people-and not even considering the Negro. He does not know (or care) what the Negro wants.

You may have thought when I was in your office that I was over-dramatizing the situation. After Little Rock you may feel differently. The tense situation created there and elsewhere after the rebellion of Gov. Faubus is no stranger to us. My husband and I have been living in a state of siege since November of 1954. We have barely been able to stay in business because of economic pressures and reprisals against me and my papers-all growing out of a libel suit in which I was sued by a crooked sheriff because I printed a news story and an editorial about him when he shot a Negro man in the back without cause.

Mr. Hagerty, the moderate, fair-minded people of the South today who live here and must earn their living here are paralysed with fear-they dare not speak out their convictions because of the economic reprisals that are bound to follow. That is the very basis upon which the Citizens Councils are organized-their basic plan of action, to be used against any white person or any Negro, who dares to uphold the Supreme Court as the law of the land.

Until this atmosphere can be changed there can be no support of President Eisenhower's leadership in the South. If he had taken a stronger position early this year I do not believe we would have had a Little Rock-now the question is not only how to resolve Little Rock, but how to keep it from happening elsewhere in the South and the nation. I firmly believe that we have in this situation an issue that can result in a second Civil War. The Citizens Councils and what they stand for must be discredited for what they are-unAmerican, undemocratic and unChristian. They are fascist in organization and spirit. They were organized for an illegal purpose in the first place-to maintain segregation. They feature high sounding phrases and make a lot over the fact that some of the leading people in the various communities belong to them-and this is true. But those people who belong in most of the cities in Mississippi do not really know the basic premises upon which the original Councils (at Sunflower county and in Holmes county) were organized. Indianola, Sunflower county, of course is Senator Eastland's county-and Holmes county is my own county.

W. J. (Bill) Simmons, editor of the monthly Citizens Councils newspaper published in Jackson, Miss. is reported to have been affiliated with a fascist organization in South America-whether this is true or not I do not know. But I do know that he told a newsman who asked him a direct question on it: "I believe that is actionable, if you print that."

My purpose in writing this letter, Mr. Hagerty, is to get you to use what influence you have to influence the President and the Attorney General to investigate this fascist movement-the Citizens Councils-and expose them in the nation for what they are. They are running the politicians in the South, the local and state governments. They are anti-Negro and anti-union. I believe if the FBI will dig deep enough that it will find that the CC was very much in the conspiracy at Clinton, at Little Rock, Nashville and all the other trouble spots. While they (the CC) disavow violence they create an atmosphere in which violence is inevitable. I think they should be put on the list of unAmerican organizations.

Hagerty-5 Personal and Confidential

I want you to understand that I am writing this letter to you on a personal and confidential basis--and I certainly do not want any word of it to be known to anyone except you and anyone you may wish to discuss it with. But I cannot have it known that I wrote you a letter--I wouldn't want even one congressman or either of the two senators from my state to even know that I wrote you. I want no publicity whatsoever.

Jim Eastland was outside your office the day we were there--and he was so curious to know what was going on. I would have preferred that he did not know about my visit there--but he saw me before I had a chance to duck. I've been knowing him for years and consider him a personal friend--but he's keeping the wrong company with the CC as far as I'm concerned. Jim knows the pressures that are being exerted in Mississippi--but you would never get him to admit it. He also knows me personally, knows that I am not an integrationist, that until the past few years I had never questioned the morality of our Southern system of segregation. But like many other Southerners who love the South, I am first of all an American. I have traveled over a great part of the world in the past ten years--and I know what we have in this country--if we can keep it.

I see where Mr. E. O. Spencer and a number of Mississippians have resigned from the Eisenhower Committee in protest of the President's action in sending in troops to Little Rock. I do not intend to resign my position on the Eisenhower Committee--I know the President did the only thing he could have done when Gov. Faubus defied the Federal Court. I am for him.

You may remember that you were going to send me an autographed picture of the President and a letter congratulating or commending me on my fight for a free and unintimidated press in Mississippi and the nation, in the lawsuit which I appealed to the Supreme Court of Mississippi and won by a unanimous verdict-- but I never received any further word from you on it. I presumed, that since I was such a controversial figure in Holmes county, that despite my support in the past Mr. Eisenhower didn't want to get involved in it. I hope I am wrong--and that the reason I didn't hear anything more was that you never were able to present it to him for one reason or another.

Isn't it odd that now, about the most unpopular thing that could happen to me from the public viewpoint, would be for me to receive a letter of commendation or esteem from the President of the United States? Right now he is much more controversial than I have ever been in my own locale. Even the Mississippi Press Association finally got around to commending me (after the fight was virtually over and I had managed to stay in business) at their June convention on the Gulf Coast. I am told that I will receive a plaque to hang on my wall eventually.

In case you have not been able to mention this to Mr. Eisenhower I should like still for you to do it--if you care to. I would be most pleased and honored to have an autographed picture from him "as one controversial character to another." I believe him to be the greatest living American--and I just hope God will lead him out of the wilderness in which we as a nation are now wandering.

Most Sincerely,

Hazel Brannon Smith
(Mrs. Walter D.)

Lexington, Mississippi

RECEIVED
OCT 10 1957
GENERAL

October 7, 1957

Dear Mr. Hess:

This is to acknowledge and thank you for your telegram to the President. I regret that it is not possible to arrange an interview for you, but the President's schedule of commitments is such that it is necessary for us to limit his personal appointments to those of an urgent nature. I know you will understand.

The interest which prompted you to wire is appreciated, nevertheless, and I can assure you that your suggestion will be considered.

Sincerely,

Bernard M. Shanley
Secretary to the President

Mr. J. Hess
239 N. 2nd Street
Perryopolis
Pennsylvania

mlw

WAO15 NL PD

1957 Oct 3 AM 6 59

HARRISBURG PENN OCT 2

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

MR PRESIDENT ONLY THROUGH INTELLIGENCE CAN THE INTEGRATION
OF SOUTHERN SCHOOLS BE ACCOMPLISHED THEREFORE I PROPOSE
SOMETHING SIMILAR TO PENNA. LAWS AS A MEMBER OF THE
19TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT I WISH YOU WOULD DO SOMETHING
ABOUT IT TO HELP IMPROVE THE SOUTHERN SITUATION FOR
FURTHER DETAILS I PROPOSE A CONFERENCE BETWEEN YOU AND

I AT ANY TIME

AL HESS 239 N 2ND ST WORMLEYSEURG PENNA.

61

Handwritten notes:
10/10/57
10/10/57
10/10/57

October 8, 1957

RECEIVED
OCT-9 1957
GENERAL

Dear Mrs. Gillery:

The President has asked me to thank you for your recent letter. He very much appreciates your kind comments.

As you know, the President has often stated his belief that it is through patience and understanding as well as firmness of purpose that we will create in this country a moral climate in which discrimination will have no part.

I am sorry that there are no pictures available of David Eisenhower and so it is not possible to comply with your request.

Sincerely,

Henry Roemer McPhee
Assistant special Counsel
to the President

Mrs. H. R. Gillery
296 Greenwich Avenue
Stanford, Connecticut

SW

CEM 1971
OCT - 11 1957
REC'D

Office of the
Director

Handwritten notes and scribbles

C.A.

9/17/57

Mrs. A. B. [unclear]
996 Lehigh Ave.
Stanford Conn.

Dear Sir,
I am writing this letter
in regard of my race, and
more so for the colored people
of the South. I had to
write this letter
because I have so much to
explain to you. And you can
put so little on paper, and
yet it won't be understood
as it should be. Now if I
could talk to you in person,
I could explain myself
more clearly. As you might
guess, I am writing you about
integration. Now I would like
for you to understand that
I am not trying to tell
you how to run your job.
Because I know that no
one can do it any better

than you. That's why you were
 elected President. And we
 know more colored people voted
 for you in the South than
 before. The reason for that vote
 were because they had trust &
 confidence in you. We were
 praying each day that you
 can help us. I know you
 will let us down. you see
 I know what people are thinking
 but they don't understand a
 lot of things. We don't want
 to rule the United States and we
 don't want to beat anyone. We
 just want to be treated like
 human. I don't know how we don't
 expect the world on a living
 matter we just want our
 rights. I am sure you can
 understand my point. Thank you
 give my regards to your wife
 & the family. especially your
 smart little grandchild.
 (smile) love a little little house.

Friendly yours, Helen
 P.S. Answer right away. I don't want to be disappointed.

October 9, 1957

RECEIVED
OCT 11 1957
CENTRAL

Dear Mr. Spaulding:

Thank you for your recent message and the clipping which you enclosed.

As you know, the President has made it clear that it is incumbent upon all Americans to abide by the Constitutional interpretation of the Supreme Court.

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

Sincerely,

SMEDIAN

Mr. A. S. Spaulding
Vice President and Actuary
North Carolina Mutual Life
Insurance Company
Post Office Box 201
Durham, North Carolina

Enclosure

2/mek



A. T. SPAULDING,
VICE-PRESIDENT AND ACTUARY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

3 October 1957

Mr. Sherman Adams
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Governor Adams:

I am enclosing herewith clipping of a "letter to the editor" of our morning newspaper from Mrs. Doris Betts of Sanford, North Carolina, which I thought might be of some interest to you as it expresses another view of many of the white people of the South.

Very truly yours


A T Spaulding

atsfm

enclosure- 1

Letters

TRADITIONS

To the Editor.

If one were to judge by the most recent expressions of public opinion in the South, it would seem that neural development in the Sub-Mason-Dixon man had never progressed beyond the spinal cord level.

The Southern citizen has reacted in one gigantic reflex: he has been thinking with his backbone — a stiffened one — and not his cerebrum. He began by protesting the Supreme Court decision and he has been in such a stance of protest ever since that he is too busy yelling about his problem to solve it.

Because integration is the great monster, it has shut out his light. It stands in his sun; he has built that bugaboo so large that it now has trampled with all the grace of a Frankenstein upon a few other important matters — such as law vs. anarchy, the difference between a mob and free assembly, and the distinctions to be made between expression of opinion and spitting upon a fellow human being.

He has run the monster of integration into his own well-ordered house and is now rushing about gathering material with which to burn the whole structure down in the name of righteous indignation.

Obedience to law is no Yankee principal being stuffed down the throat of the South. Obey it or change it by orderly means — these are the traditional alternatives for civilized man. The South is long on traditions which suit it, such as white supremacy; but it has behaved as if savagery were also some great tradition instead of a still surviving vice.

Some people in the South do believe that integration will come, that miscegenation will not, and that the youngsters of both races will learn to cooperate and compete on the basis of individual merit or lack of it.

We feel the cerebrum can function in a warm climate as well as a cool one, under Democratic or Republican administrations. We suspect kindness, tolerance and self-respect — as well as laziness, immorality and dishonesty — are individual traits which individuals of all colors and sizes cope with daily. We believe violations of discipline and right conduct, whether in homes or at Little Rock or in the United Nations, must be dealt with whatever the shade of skin, and no race gets either favoritism or discrimination when it is asked to live up to human decency.

Other people feel differently on these issues, and in our disagreements we yet defend the rights of Eastland, Timmerman, Griffin, Faubus — even John Kasper — to say what each feels and to work for his own goals. We ask only that they do so by persuasion rather than violence, by modifying law rather than defying it, and by discussion instead of fisticuffs. We think each should examine for reasonableness and pragmatism whether no education is

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What is needed now is not a rush to destroy old traditions but a willingness to re-examine some of them. We need neither immediate integration nor die-hard segregation; we need men who believe in law first and preferences second, more discussion and less abuse, prethought instead of afterthought, more goals than labels and more hope than wishful thinking.

While the trumpets are blowing hard for Southern tradition, it would also be well if a few still small voices quoted the old-fashioned words of the Golden Rule, and applied them to Dorothy Counts and nine children moving through screams and saliva in order to reach a classroom.

DORIS BETTS

Sanford

G.F.

Handwritten note:
11/11/57
by [unclear]

1360 Oak Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

RECEIVED

OCT 18 1957

CENTRAL FILES

October 14, 1957

President Dwight D. Eisenhower

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Developments during the past few weeks lead me to write you and invite your consideration to some positive planning in working out the overall implementation of the Supreme Court Decision relating to integration in the public schools, and that area of Civil Rights secured by the recently enacted Civil Rights laws on the right to vote. While this type of effort embraces many additional problems than that faced by you in effecting a change in the social and cultural patterns of Washington, it nonetheless, offers an example of how leadership can prepare a community for the peaceful acceptance of the laws of the land.

In this regard, may I suggest that some study be given to the feasibility of establishing a White House Conference on Human Affairs, to which outstanding religious leaders, elected officials, and leaders in civic affairs generally would be invited to participate in work shop groups, to offer suggestions as to how they can and will assist in improving human relations in their communities. Such a group, it would appear to me, would better serve its purpose if it were bi-partisan and inter-racial.

Such personal attention given the matter by the President would give an opportunity and incentive to those stable minded individuals in the community to assume leadership in their communities, without which leadership, it will be most difficult to succeed without many attendant disastrous results.

While it's unfortunate that the existing climate is one charged with emotions, some direction must be given lest we lose the opportunity to effect these gains in the democratic way of life, in an orderly process.

With faith in your ability to give positive dynamics to this very serious problem, I am

Yours faithfully,

Handwritten signature:
Cora M. Brown

CORA M. BROWN,
Special Associate General Counsel
Post Office Department
Former Michigan State Senator

cc: Vice-President Richard
M. Nixon
Washington, D. C.

RECEIVED
OCT 16 1957
GENERAL FILES

October 15, 1957

Dear Mr. Courshon:

The President has handed me your recent letter regarding the problems of integration. I also have the letter you addressed to me on this subject. As you know, under the Supreme Court decision the actual steps leading to the integration of our schools must be handled on a local basis. A plan similar to the one you suggest has been adopted in some localities.

Thank you for your thoughtfulness in sending your suggestions to us. They have been carefully noted.

Sincerely,

Jacob B. Courshon, Esq.
231 South La Salle Street
Chicago 4
Illinois

las

LAW OFFICE
JACOB B. COURSHON
231 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO 4
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 6-8488

THE WHITE HOUSE

OCT 5 9 25 AM '57

RECEIVED

October 3, 1957
VIA AIR MAIL

Hon. Sherman Adams
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Honorable Sir:

The school integration problem seems to have boiled down to an effort on the part of segregationists to postpone segregation for as long a time as possible. The majority of segregationists are reconciled to eventual integration, but favor gradual integration with the least possible friction. Where Colored students have been admitted to so-called White classes, there seems to be general acceptance among the students, particularly in the lower grades. Serious friction has developed over immediate integration in the higher grades and in the High Schools.

Emancipation of the Negro in this country is less than 100 years old. Emancipation of other enslaved peoples, in the historic past, took much more than 100 years. We have gone a long way on the road of complete emancipation and recognition of human equality in less than 100 years. Nevertheless, feeling against the Negro in parts of this country is still strong.

If integration is to be accomplished with the least possible friction, then it must be done over a period of time, and in a gradually accepted sense. In my opinion, this must be accomplished through the very young. Why not establish a system of integration by permitting the young Negro child who just commences school to enter in the first grade and develop association with Whites from the first grade up? This would, over a period of eight to ten years, accomplish integration as a matter of course, and without the resentment we are experiencing today.

Many of the segregationists take the position that a Negro child is not prepared for integration, and by that I take

LAW OFFICE
JACOB B. COURSHON
231 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO 4
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 6-8488

October 3, 1957
VIA AIR MAIL

THE WHITE HOUSE

OCT 4 3 19 PM '57

RECEIVED

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

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Hon. Dwight D. Eisenhower

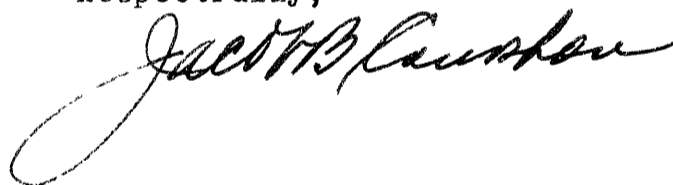
-2-

October 3, 1957

it they mean a Negro student is not prepared academically to take his place alongside White students in the upper grades and, especially, in the High School. By permitting the young Negro children to enter integrated schools beginning with the first grade, we will then have a gradual integration over a period of eight to ten years, with academic equality of all children, regardless of color.

Arrangement along the lines of the foregoing could be easily established by agreement, consent, decree of Court, or by Court itself, in a properly instituted proceedings.

Respectfully,



mg

OCT 17 3 08 PM '57 10-17-57

WILLIAM S BENNET
NEW YORK 5

124-A-1
Dear Adams: Thanks for the October 3rd transcript. I had read it before, have just re-read it, and am very glad to have it. It is plain, and to the point. The Russian satellite has had one result which the Russians did not intend and which is gravely unfortunate for this country. It is diverting the country's attention from the fact that Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida and North and South Carolina, are deliberately and intentionally disregarding the Supreme Court's 1954 decision and intend to continue to do so. I do not include Virginia as the highest courts have not, as yet, passed on Virginia's substatute statute. This is the first time in our history that 7 states have deliberately disregarded a unanimous decision of the Supreme Court. Unless something is done about it our present form of government has ceased to exist. If a combination of states can disregard one unanimous decision, any state can ~~disregard~~ disregard any decision of the Supreme Court and our Federal

Union - Legislative, executive and judicial is at an end.

The president has a clear duty to act, the only effective way he can act is to call a special session, to meet soon after election. I don't overlook that the Democrats will try to make other questions the prominent subjects of discussion, but the president can control that by sending in on the first day - a strong message on the defiance of the supreme court, ending with a request for the advice of congress.

He might also point out that the right of these 7 states to withdraw, rather than to be governed by a supreme court decision, should be considered.

1937 is very different from 1861.

We are a very much larger country. While we ~~are~~ ~~very~~ ~~much~~ would all very deeply regret it, we could afford, rather than to see our supreme court defied, to let them go.

It should be borne in mind, in view of Fairbanks reference to the supreme court, ^{in his 13th inaugural} that the present supreme court decision is not on a controversy between private parties but is a defiance of a constitutional provision relating to citizens generally.

WILLIAM S BENNET
NEW YORK 5

It is the only decision of this character
that has ever been defied either by a single
state, or by a combination of them.

Necessarily, both the president, and the con-
gress must both deal with it.

I was in hopes that the four governors
when they met with the president, would do
something about it, but they did not.

Yours very truly

To

William S. Bennett

Hon. Sherman Adams

G.F.

October 21, 1957

Dear Mr. Solomon:

The President has asked me to acknowledge your recent telegram and to thank you for your willingness to visit Washington in order to submit your plan in the field of integration.

We would not want you to make a trip for this purpose alone but if you have any written outline of your proposal we would be happy to have it.

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mr. Irving Solomon
3143 North West Flagler Terrace
Miami, Florida

MMR:sw

C.F.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 14, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR

Mr. Rabb

Attached for your appropriate handling is
a telegram to the President from Mr.
Irving Solomon, 3143 North West Flagler
Terrace, Miami, Florida.

BMS

Bernard M. Shanley

10/14/57

✓

WA004 NL PD

OCT 10 AM 6 36

MIAMI FLO OCT 9

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

PRESENTED THIS AFTERNOON A DISAPASSIONATE AND
DECISIVE SCHOOL INTEGRATION PLAN APPLICABLE TO LITTLE
ROCK AND ENTIRE SOUTH TO MR LANG OF GREATER MIAMI
URLAN LEAGUE AND DR HAWKINS OF NAACP WHICH EOTH
APPROVED EDITOR CRAWFORD OF MIAMI DAILY NEWS TO HEAR
DETAILS TOMORROW OR FRIDAY AND MAY EDITORIALIZE.

x GF 124. A. 2

WOULD YOU, MR PRESIDENT, MAKE POSSIBLE A TRIP TO
WASHINGTON FOR YOUR OWN FIRST HAND DETERMINATION OF
THE PROPOSALS FEASIBILITY AND PRACTICALITY. MOST
RESPECTFULLY

IRVING SOLOMON 3143 NORTH WEST FLAGLER TERRACE
HIGHLAND 30570.

G.F.

October 23, 1957

Dear Miss Dausse:

The President has asked me to thank you and the Young Republicans of Marin County for your cordial telegram of October 19. It is always encouraging to receive messages of good will.

We have a grave responsibility in the matter to which you make reference. Ways must be found to minimize the frictions that are involved here. As you can, wherever you can, it is hoped that you, your friends and associates, will urge patience and understanding as well as firmness in every consideration of this extremely sensitive issue.

Thanks again for letting us hear from you.

Sincerely,

HOWARD W. YOUNG
Deputy Assistant
to the President

Miss Jeanne Dausse
Secretary, Young Republicans of Marin County
1000 Sausalito
Sausalito, California

Handwritten notes in the left margin, including the word "CE" and various illegible scribbles.

The White House
Washington

1957 OCT 19 AM 7 18

WA023 NL PD

RU SAN FRANCISCO CALIF OCT 18

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

IN AGREEMENT WITH THE YOUNG REPUBLICANS OF CALIFORNIA,

THE MAIN COUNTY CHAPTER OF THE YOUNG REPUBLICANS, AT ITS
GENERAL MEETING LAST NIGHT, PASSED THE FOLLOWING

RESOLUTION: "BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE PRESIDENT OF THE

UNITED STATES AND THE CONGRESS BE COMMENDED FOR THE

LEGISLATION THAT HAS BEEN PASSED AND WAS PROPOSED

1978

DURING THE FIRST SESSION OF THE 85TH CONGRESS AND FOR HIS WISE AND STRONG LEADERSHIP IN ENFORCING BY LEGAL MEASURES THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES IN RESPECT TO INTEGRATION OF SCHOOLS. "BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT THE PRESIDENT AND THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BE URGED TO CONTINUE TO PRESS FOR FURTHER LEGISLATION O PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF ALL INDIVIDUALS UNDER OUR CONSTITUTION AND TO IMPLEMENT ENFORCEMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT DECISION ENDING SEGREGATION IN SCHOOLS".

YOUNG REPUBLICANS OF MARIN COUNTY BY JEANNE DAUSSE
SECRETARY 30 SAIS AVENUE SAN ANSELMO CALIFORNIA.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

October 30, 1957

RECEIVED
OCT 31 1957
GENERAL FILES

Dear Mr. Heck:

Thank you for your letter of October eighteenth, enclosing the resolution recently adopted by the New York State Council of Machinists.

I am certain that this expression of support will be encouraging to the President and I will be pleased to make your correspondence available to him.

Sincerely,

Mr. Amand Heck
Secretary-Treasurer
New York State Council of Machinists
15 Richmond Avenue
Oneonta, New York

SW

RECEIVED
OCT 20 1957
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WASHINGTON, D.C.

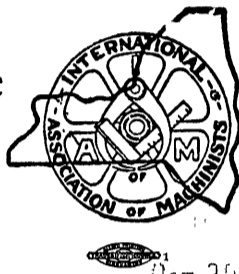
RECEIVED
OCT 20 1957
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

New York State

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION

ROBERT HANSON, PRESIDENT
314 PALMER STREET
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.
PHONE 9-2551



Council of Machinists

OF MACHINISTS, AFL-CIO

AMAND HECK, SECRETARY
15 RICHMOND AVENUE,
ONEONTA, N. Y.
PHONE 2929

OCT 29 9 17 PM '57

From the Office of:
SECRETARY

October 18, 1957

Mr. Sherman Adams
Presidential Aid - President Eisenhower
White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

At the recent convention held by the New York State Council of Machinists in Syracuse, New York on September 28 and 29, the following resolution was passed and your referring this Resolution to President Eisenhower, will be appreciated.

With best wishes, I remain

Yours truly,

Amand Heck
Secretary treasurer
New York State Council

NEW YORK STATE COUNCIL 20TH SEMI-ANNUAL CONFERENCE

RESOLUTION #1:

WHEREAS, the Supreme Court of the United States has declared that all Public schools should be integrated and that segregation was unconstitutional, and

WHEREAS, President Eisenhower has stated that he will uphold the Constitution in every legal method, and

WHEREAS, certain Cities, States, Counties and Townships have used various methods to delay the School integration programs and this has led to violence, the calling-out of the National Guard and use of Law Enforcement Agencies, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that the New York State Council of Machinists go on record in favor of the ruling of the U. S. Supreme Court and that President Eisenhower be asked to immediately set forces in motion to counteract any steps that are now being used to delay integration in Public Schools.

November 4, 1957

Dear Mr. Cook:

The President has asked me to thank you for your letter of October twenty-third, enclosing a copy of the resolution recently adopted by the District Grand Lodge Number Three B'nai B'rith.

Your interest in making this resolution available to the President is very much appreciated.

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mr. Theodore H. Cook
Secretary
District Grand Lodge Number
Three B'nai B'rith
1110 Dewey Building
1 North 13th Street
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

SW

District Grand Lodge Number Three B'nai B'rith

PENNSYLVANIA • NEW JERSEY



DELAWARE • WEST VIRGINIA

1110 DEWEY BUILDING • 1 N 13TH STREET • PHILADELPHIA 7, PA • PHONES RI 6-0244-5 — RI 6-1249

MAX U. APPELBAUM, President—Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOSEPH L. KUN, Honorary Pres.—Philadelphia, Pa.
HARRY JACOBS, 1st Vice Pres.—Wilmington, Del.
NATHAN SHAPIRO, 2nd Vice Pres.—West New York, N. J.
LEONARD ORLOFF, 3rd Vice Pres.—Philadelphia, Pa.
THEODORE H. COOK, Secretary—Philadelphia, Pa.
MAX ROSENN, Treasurer—Wilkes Barre, Pa.
CALVIN LEICHTMAN, Honorary Treasurer—Hazleton, Pa.
MILTON BERGER, Jr., Past Pres.—Philadelphia, Pa.
SAMUEL A. WEISS, Vice President of Supreme Lodge
Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOHN J. UNTERMANN, Board of Governors—Supreme Lodge
Newark, N. J.

October 23, 1957

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

The enclosed Resolution was unanimously adopted by our recent Convention of District Grand Lodge No. 3 and reaffirmed by our District Board of Governors on October 20 in Philadelphia.

We appreciate your efforts.

Very truly yours,

THEODORE H. COOK
Secretary

thc/jdc
enc.

DESEGREGATION

WHEREAS, the Supreme Court of the United States has declared segregation in public education unconstitutional, and

WHEREAS, segregation in public education is repugnant to all those who cherish our American democratic ideal of equality of opportunity, and

WHEREAS, desegregation in public education is a long step along the road toward the fulfillment of the American dream, and

WHEREAS, certain individuals and groups have seen fit to oppose the implementation of the Supreme Court's decision by means of intimidation and threats of violence and in some instances, the actual use of force, and

WHEREAS, persons sworn to uphold the Constitution have, in their official capacity, taken actions which openly flout the decision of the Supreme Court,

THEREFORE, NOW, BE IT RESOLVED that B'nai B'rith District Grand Lodge No. 3, in Convention assembled, call upon all persons, both in and out of government, to exert themselves on behalf of speedy implementation of the Supreme Court's decision to outlaw segregation in the public schools, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that District Grand Lodge No. 3 call upon the President and the Department of Justice of the United States to take immediate and effective action against those who, through the use of force and violence or threats of the use of force and violence, would subvert orderly constitutional processes of government to prevent implementation of the Supreme Court's decision to outlaw segregation in the public schools.

A motion was made and seconded that this resolution be adopted by the Convention. This motion was passed.

November 27, 1957

Dear Father Merena:

The resolutions of the General Council of the Orthodox Catholic Patriarchate of America, as outlined in your telegram of November 19th, were received with deep appreciation here. Please extend our thanks to your membership.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Frederic Fox
Special Assistant
in the White House

Reverend Elias G. Merena
Orthodox Catholic Patriarchate of America
118 Carew Street
Springfield, Massachusetts

FFox:mz

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

TO _____

PROMPT HANDLING IS ESSENTIAL.
WHEN DRAFT REPLY IS REQUESTED
THE BASIC CORRESPONDENCE MUST
BE RETURNED. IF ANY DELAY IN
SUBMISSION OF DRAFT REPLY IS
ENCOUNTERED, PLEASE TELEPHONE
OFFICE OF THE STAFF SECRETARY.

Date November 19, 1957

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

ACTION: Comment _____
Draft reply _____
For direct reply _____
For your information _____
For necessary action _____
For appropriate handling _____
See below _____

Remarks:

GPO 16-71204-1

Tel of 11/19/57 to the _____ from Rev. Elias _____ By direction of the President:
G. Merena, Sec. of the Holy Synod, General
Council of the Orthodox Catholic Patriarchate
of America, Springfield, Mass.; commendation
re the manner in which the integration problem
in the schools of the south has been met; prayers and best wishes.

A. J. GOODPASTER
Staff Secretary

NOV 19 1957
DATE
COMMENT
TO THE CLERK SECRETARY

OFFICE OF THE CLERK SECRETARY
RECOMMENDED BY THE CLERK SECRETARY
SUBMISSION OF THE CLERK SECRETARY
THE RETURN OF THE CLERK SECRETARY
WHEN THE CLERK SECRETARY IS
BROWN HANDLING IS REQUESTED
DATE

(To Return with Correspondence)
ROUTE 218
THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

The White House
Washington

W A002 NL PD

1957 NOV 20 AM 6 34

SPRINGFIELD MASS NOV 19

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT AS DIRECTED BY RESOLUTION ADOPTED
BY THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE ORTHODOX CATHOLIC
PATRIARCHATE OF AMERICA, AT THE REGULAR SESSION,
IN THE CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS., HELD THIS DAY:
WE EXTEND OUR SINCERE WISHES AND PRAYERS FOR YOUR HEALTH,
THAT ALL YOUR ENDEAVORS FOR PEACE OF THE WORLD WILL
CONTINUE TO BEAR FRUIT, AND PRAY FOR CONTINUED SUCCESS

FORM 805 PRINTED BY THE STANDARD REGISTER CO., DAYTON 1, OHIO, U. S. A.

IN YOUR EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH AND OVERCOME THE INTEGRATION
PROBLEM IN THE SCHOOLS OF THE SOUTH, AND THE MANNER IN
WHICH IT HAS BEEN HANDLED. AND WE COMMEND YOU FOR YOUR
ACTIONS. MAY ALMIGHTY GOD BESTOW HIS BLESSINGS, AND
BE WITH YOU ALWAYS. SINCERELY YOURS

REV ELIAS G MERENA SECRETARY OF THE HOLY WYNOD.

December 2, 1957

Dear Judge Oliver:

We very much regret the delay in thanking you for your letter to the President expressing your concurrence with the school integration suggestion made by Mayor Ben West of Nashville, Tennessee.

I am sure you will understand that the tremendous volume of mail which the President has received recently makes it impossible for him to acknowledge each letter personally. You may be assured, however, that your correspondence was made available to the President and that he appreciated your thoughtfulness in outlining this plan for his consideration.

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

The Honorable L. Stauffer Oliver
President Judge
Court of Common Pleas No. 7
Judge's Chamber
487 City Hall
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

sw

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS No.7
JUDGE'S CHAMBER
487 CITY HALL, PHILADELPHIA 7, PA

L STAUFFER OLIVER
PRESIDENT JUDGE

October 7, 1957.

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

Dear Mr. President:

I think the plan for integration proposed by Mayor Ben West of Nashville, Tennessee has much to commend it. As I understand it, he suggests that integration begin in the lowest school grade. Therefore, each year it will step up one grade higher. By that means, there should be full integration in the course of approximately nine years, which is an infinitesimal period of time when compared with the great problem involved.

The merit of the suggestion lies in the fact that little children do not have the prejudices of the older scholars. I understand from those who have taught mixed groups that the little children really do not notice at all differences in color or things of that kind. With this plan, complete integration could proceed quietly and on a very wholesome basis.

Sincerely yours,



December 3, 1957

Dear Mrs. Pomerance:

The President has asked me to thank you and the Board of Managers of the Chicago Region, Illinois Congress of Parents and Teachers, for your letter of November twenty-seventh.

It is encouraging to the President to know of your support and he deeply appreciates your kind comments.

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mrs. Carl Pomerance
Corresponding Secretary
Chicago Region, Illinois Congress of
Parents and Teachers
Room 1005
127 North Dearborn Street
Chicago 2, Illinois

sw

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE
ROUTE SLIP
(To Remain With Correspondence)

TO Mr. Rabb

PROMPT HANDLING IS ESSENTIAL.
WHEN DRAFT REPLY IS REQUESTED
THE BASIC CORRESPONDENCE MUST
BE RETURNED. IF ANY DELAY IN
SUBMISSION OF DRAFT REPLY IS
ENCOUNTERED, PLEASE TELEPHONE
OFFICE OF THE STAFF SECRETARY.

Date December 2, 1957

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

ACTION: Comment _____
Draft reply _____
For direct reply _____
For your information _____
For necessary action _____
For appropriate handling _____
See below _____

Remarks:

By direction of the President:

A. J. GOODPASTER
Staff Secretary



Chicago Region
ILLINOIS CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS

ROOM 1005 — 127 N. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO 2, ILL.

TELEPHONE: DEARBORN 2-3753

OFFICERS

President

Mrs. J. Frank Lindsey
1056 N. Mason Ave.
Chicago 51, Ill.

Vice-President

Mrs. Philip Doern
1304 Elmdale Ave.
Chicago 40, Ill.

Recording Secretary

Mrs. Rowland V. Hagen
6645 S. Paulina St.
Chicago 36, Ill.

Corresponding Secretary

Mrs. Carl Pomerance
1756 E. 74th Street
Chicago 49, Ill.

Treasurer

Mrs. Herman Karel
135 N. Central Ave.
Chicago 44, Ill.

Director District 1

Mrs. E. M. Graham
6624 Ellis Ave.
Chicago 37, Ill.

Director District 2

Mrs. Alfred O. Klengel
2251 N. LaPorte Ave.
Chicago 39, Ill.

Director District 24

Mrs. Leroy Springer
3536 N. New England Ave.
Chicago 34, Ill.

Director District 25

Mrs. Chas. Baker
7021 S. Oakley Ave.
Chicago 36, Ill.

November 27, 1957

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

Dear Mr. President:

The Board of Managers of the Chicago Region, Illinois Congress of Parents and Teachers wishes to commend your efforts in the implementation of the Supreme Court's decision on desegregation of the public schools.

We face very serious problems in education today and we are indeed grateful for your concern regarding these problems and your sincere and continuing endeavor to solve them.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. J. Frank Lindsey
President

Mrs. Carl Pomerance
Corresponding Secretary

December 12, 1957

Dear Mr. Belt:

The President has asked me to thank you for your letter enclosing the article from The Denver Post which was written by Sgt. Donald A. Belt, who is stationed in Japan.

It is the desire of the President to create in this country a moral climate in which discrimination will have no part. He believes that this will be accomplished through patience and understanding as well as firmness of purpose.

The President appreciates your thoughtfulness in making Sgt. Belt's article available to him.

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mr. Clyde C. Belt
Pine
Colorado

sw

"Pine Colo."

Nov 20/57

President Eisenhower's

Washington D. C.

Dear Mr Eisenhower

I am sending you a clipping
from a Marine on the spot in Japan
which I hope you will take the
time to read it.

yours truly,

Clyde C. Belt-

Pine Colorado,

EDITORIAL PAGE: SO THE PEOPLE MAY KNOW

THE DENVER POST

TO ENCOURAGE comment we use this space weekly for "reader editorials," reflecting opinions of the public rather than the newspaper. Selected from contributions to the Open Forum, they are edited as to length, but opinions expressed remain intact.

Marine On the Spot in Japan

I THINK our slip is showing in the South. The Japanese people want to know what kind of democracy it is that allows such goings on. I don't blame them. They are very much concerned with the country by which they have patterned many of their new ideas.

The people in the South ought to open their eyes and ears to the world and forget some of the false pride they have nurtured through the past many generations. It really puts me on the spot when the Japanese people ask questions concerning this problem. They get their information from the newspapers and the articles are slightly distorted, as they are in the newspapers states-side. But, basically the papers are correct and there is no excuse for the integration problem in the South. It should have been taken care of a long time ago.

As an American, and especially an American Marine, I want the world to know that I am proud of my United States—the land of opportunity, the Four Freedoms, and democracy for all.

AS A serviceman, stationed in a foreign country, I have a job other than my duties with the Marine Corps. I have the job of being a diplomat to Japan and an ambassador from the United States, obligated to set an example, following the highest standards that I know and have been taught.

I have met and talked with many people in Japan—not the officials and executives of the country, but the common people, the majority—the ones who really count. For the most part, these people look to the United States as a land of opportunity, where every man has an equal chance regardless of race, color, or creed.

The questions usually posed by the Japanese people are something like this:

"Why can't the Negroes in the South go to school where they want to?"

"Why did the Arkansas Army stop the Negro boys from going to school?"

"What happened to the freedom and democracy in the United States?"

WHAT can I say? How can I explain? I have no excuses to give for the actions of the South in this matter.

If I could, I would challenge the people of the South to explain to the rest of the world their attitudes and actions towards the Negroes.

They might say: "Why should we have to explain anything to the rest of the world? It is our business."

And I might answer: "Maybe the rest of the world is interested in what is happening to their fellow man, and until every man, woman, and child in the world is given an equal opportunity, and allowed the God-given rights of man, the world is not free. Furthermore, this goes for other countries which are having internal difficulties today."

Sgt. Donald A. Belt.

Forwarded from Pine, Colo.



Sgt. Belt

28.

124-A-1

RECEIVED
JAN - 3
1958

January 4, 1958

Dear Miss Gaylord:

The President has asked me to thank you for your letter sending him the text of the resolution adopted by the Conservative Baptist Association of Iowa.

It is encouraging to the President to know of the support of your organization and he appreciates your thoughtfulness in making this resolution available to him.

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Miss Lavern Gaylord
Secretary of the Conservative
Baptist Association of Iowa
Box 363
Jesup, Iowa

SW

EVERY BAPTIST
A MISSIONARY



EVERY CHURCH
A
BIBLE INSTITUTE

The Iowa Conservative

December 9, 1957

Mr. D. D. Eisenhower
President of the United States
White House
Washington D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

The Conservative Baptist Association of Iowa at their semi-annual meeting on September 30th and October 1st, 1957, made and approved unanimously the following resolution:

"WHEREAS--the Scripture expressly state that "God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on the face of the earth" and "there is no respect of persons with God"

BE IT RESOLVED--that we wholeheartedly support the recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court concerning racial discrimination and deplore all efforts to promote continuing intolerance and discrimination."

Yours sincerely,

Lavern Gaylord
Secretary of the Conservative
Baptist Association of Iowa

LG:alg

G.F.

January 23, 1958

Dear Mrs. Hawkins:

Your thoughtful letter to the President was deeply appreciated.

I am enclosing four recent statements relating to the subject of your concern. I could send you many more, because this is a subject close to the heart of the President and he speaks of it constantly, firmly and hopefully. But, of course, sermons are not enough. The words of the preacher must be carried out daily in the works of the congregation.

Knowing what is required of them, the leaders of our communities across the land must give life to the principles of justice and mercy. In the self-reliant tradition of America, each citizen must also accept his or her own local responsibility to make this a better world.

Sincerely,

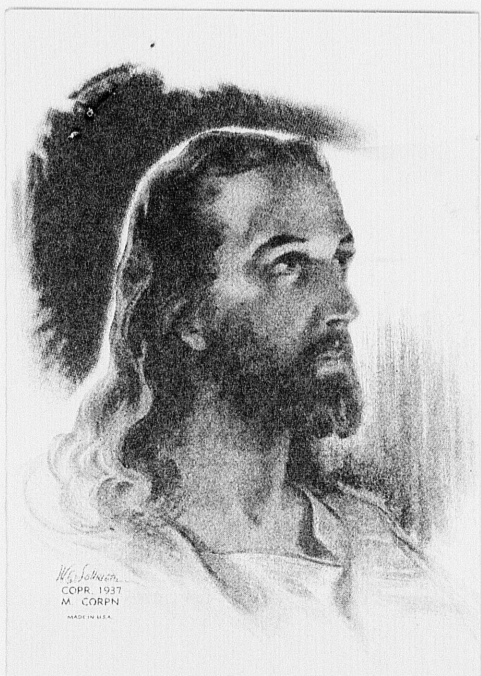
Frederic Fox
Special Assistant
in the White House

Mrs. Arlene C. Hawkins
18 Deauville Apartments
1422 Constantinople Street
New Orleans 15, Louisiana

Enclosures

(Natl Brotherhood Wk 6/28/57;
The Prayer of our People;
True Brotherhood
Natl Day of Prayer 8/8/57)

FFox:mz



"We would see Jesus"
—John 12 21

Look at Him
—Meditate, pray
Look at His eyes
—tender, loving, understanding
Look in His face
—steadfast, sure, sympathetic

Children loved Him
Strong men listened to Him
The sick sought Him
The hungry thronged Him

We, too, can talk with Him

"Ask . . . seek . . . knock"
—Luke 11 9

"Pray without ceasing"
—I Thessalonians 5 17

For SELF

—That your experience of Christ
right now may be as fresh and
vital as the air you breathe

For OTHERS

—That you may share *right now* the
concern of Christ for others

For the WORLD

—That the continuing peace of
Christ may become the peace of
the whole world

"Men ought always to pray"
—Luke 18 1

MY POCKET PRAYER CARD

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CHURCH _____

MY PURPOSE

Each day to be a part of the Prayer
Life Movement by praying

- 1 For a world-wide spiritual awaken-
ing in our time
- 2 For a new world order of peace and
justice
- 3 For the following persons who are
now in my prayers

"Pray one for another"
—James 5:16

PRAYER LIFE MOVEMENT
1908 Grand Ave., Nashville 5, Tenn

METHODIST COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC RELATIONS
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT METHODIST CHURCH



REV. VIRGIL D. MORRIS, D. D.
DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT
1431 OCTAVIA STREET
NEW ORLEANS 15, LOUISIANA

Jan. 20, 1958

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

REV. CLYDE FRAIZER, CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE
6645 SPANISH FORT BLVD
REV. J. W. MATTHEWS, JR., SEC. & TREAS.
REV. JOHN WINN
REV. ROBERT JAMIESON
REV. CLARENCE SNELLING, JR.

MRS. ARLENE CHRISTIAN HAWKINS, DIRECTOR
18 DEAUVILLE APARTMENTS
1422 CONSTANTINOPLE ST
NEW ORLEANS 15, LA

Dear Mr. President:

It is imperative that your Christian friends get a message to you, we realize it is almost impossible to contact you, even tho we call our Country a Democracy.

Many people are praying for you and we are also waiting and willing to help you.

Please, Mr. President, Call on the American People to lay aside Pride, Prejudices and Politics and urge them to open their hearts and Pockitbooks to help "Our Wounded World."

There is no better way to heal the present breach ~~between~~ ^{among} the North and South, than for you to step out boldly and join us all together as Americans to work together to bring healing to humanity's hurts around the world.

The American people need you more than ever to start us in a new direction now. I mean of course, All races, Color and Creeds

May we soon hear you on TV and thru
the News Service, Call us all to Come
~~forward~~ and go forth in a new direction,
the "Direction of World Brotherhood," Then
once again I believe you will be
loved and cherished as "Ike" the beloved
President of the United States.

Many people are praying that
our letters will reach you.

God bless you,

Arlene Hawkins

134 111
March 21, 1958

Dear Mr. Cronin:

This will acknowledge on behalf of the President receipt of a Resolution concerning segregation in the public school system which was adopted by the House of Representatives and the Senate of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in March, 1958.

Sincerely,

Gerald D. Morgan
Special Counsel to the President

Mr. Edward J. Cronin
Secretary of the Commonwealth
of Massachusetts
State House
Boston 33, Massachusetts

ARD

RECEIVED
MAR 24 1958
GENERAL STAFF

VOICE 27 1020

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

RECEIVED
MAR 24 1958
GENERAL STAFF

TO Mr. Morgan

PROMPT HANDLING IS ESSENTIAL.
WHEN DRAFT REPLY IS REQUESTED
THE BASIC CORRESPONDENCE MUST
BE RETURNED. IF ANY DELAY IN
SUBMISSION OF DRAFT REPLY IS
ENCOUNTERED, PLEASE TELEPHONE
OFFICE OF THE STAFF SECRETARY.

Date March 20, 1958

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

- ACTION:**
- Comment _____
 - Draft reply _____
 - For direct reply _____
 - For your information _____
 - For necessary action _____
 - For appropriate handling _____
 - See below _____

Remarks:

By direction of the President:

AJG
A. J. GOODPASTER
Staff Secretary
JAW



Edward J. Cronin
Secretary of the Commonwealth

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Office of the Secretary
State House, Boston 33

RESOLUTIONS MEMORIALIZING THE CONGRESS
AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
TO ENACT AND ENFORCE LEGISLATION TO
IMPLEMENT THE DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME
COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OUTLAWING
SEGREGATION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Whereas, The Supreme Court of the United States on the seventeenth day of May, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, by unanimous decision held that "in the field of public education the doctrine of separate but equal has no place"; and

Whereas, The same court expressed its desire that its decision should be complied with "with all deliberate speed"; and

Whereas, The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States provides that no state shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction equal protection of the laws; and

Whereas, The interests of orderly government demand that respect and compliance be given to orders issued by courts possessed of jurisdiction of persons and subject matter; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the General Court of Massachusetts respectfully urges the Congress and President of the United States to enact and enforce legislation to implement the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States outlawing segregation in the public school system; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Commonwealth transmit forthwith copies of these resolutions to the President of the United States, to the presiding officer of each branch of the Congress of the United States, and to each member thereof from this Commonwealth.

House of Representatives, adopted, March 4, 1958

LAWRENCE R. GROVE, Clerk

Senate, adopted in concurrence, March 10, 1958

IRVING N. HAYDEN, Clerk

A true copy. Attest:



EDWARD J. CRONIN
Secretary of the Commonwealth

File

GE

124-A-1

*S. C. ...
Pro*

February 10, 1958

Dear Mrs. W. M.:

The President has asked me to thank you for your letter of January twenty-sixth. Your interest in writing to give the President this expression of your views is very much appreciated and he is grateful to you for your kind comments.

Sincerely,

Marvell M. Rabb

Mrs. W. M. X *Anonymous*
Box 272
Sherwood
Oregon

SW

P.S. Forgive me for addressing you by your initials. Yours was such a nice letter that I wanted to make an acknowledgment even though your full name was not indicated.

1-31-58

Box 272
Sherwood, Oregon
January 26, 1958

Mr. Dwight D. Eisenhower
The White House
Washington, District of Columbia

Re: Integration of the Races in Schools
Dear Mr. President;

May I offer a suggestion to speed the much-desired integration of the races in the southern schools.

Since you seem to be the object of much thoughtless criticism, I offer this in the hope that its use, if you and your experts see merit in it, may raise you in public appreciation.

I believe that few-thinking people would object to their first-grade children being exposed to another racial group of the same age. If then, next fall, only first grade pupils are mixed in classrooms, and continue to the second, third, and upper grades together, with the next set following them each year, the problem could be resolved reasonably painlessly in twelve years.

Colleges should be able to accept their responsibilities in that time, by the good example of those twelve years. The only objections should be to individual non-conformists, barring Casperites and Ku Klux Klansmen, of course.

I thank you. I appreciate your efforts for our country.
Mrs. W. W.

March 28, 1958

Dear Mr. Baldwin:

This will acknowledge your letter of March fourth, addressed to the President. We appreciate your interest in writing to give us this expression of your views and you may be assured that your suggestions will be carefully considered.

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mr. J. B. Baldwin
Supreme Grand Master
Modern Free and Accepted Masons
of the World, Inc.
Post Office Box 1072
Columbus, Georgia

sw

Supreme Grand Lodge
Modern Free and Accepted Masons of the World Inc.,

LET THERE BE LIGHT

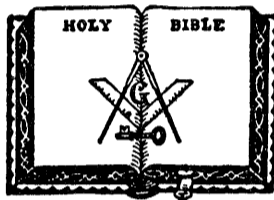
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Office 2740 Spenola Street
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FA 2-3327
Residence - 2825 Hood St
FA 2-1020, Columbus, Georgia

C. A. NALL, S. G. D. M.
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Phone RA-1-2324
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Cleveland 15, Ohio

MRS BLANCHE BALDWIN, Asst Sec.-Treas
2825 Hood St., Columbus, Georgia
Office 2740 Spenola Street
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FA 2-1020
Columbus, Georgia

OUR WATCHWORD: LET US SERVE HUMANITY P O Box 1072

Columbus, Georgia
March 4, 1958

Hon. Dwight D. Eisenhower
President of United States
And Congress of United States
Washington, D. C.

Honorable Gentlemen:-

I am writing in behalf of the Negro Race.

America and all Nations fully recognize the fact that Negroes not only constitute a part of the land of the free and home of the brave, but bled and died for a democracy that has never been theirs to enjoy, in spite of America's claim to have a democratic government with equal protection of the law for all the people.

While it seems clear that some officials of our government, along with other American citizens clearly understand the importance of not only working together to erase the shameful and disgraceful practice of discrimination, but cooperate to elevate the minority race to the height of a well recognized race of people.

Negroes appreciated the Supreme Court ruling and the influence of those citizens that endorsed and approved the 1954 Supreme Court Decision. This organization fully recognized the fact that Negroes alone are not responsible for the influence that helped prompt the decision. Negroes also appreciate the interest manifested by the N A A C P but we all must respect the fact that the N A A C P has the backing of far-sighted white people who believe segregation and second class citizenship is not only a gross wrong and sin but a disgrace and shame on our democracy. Segregation and second class citizenship also creates unnecessary expense that goes into millions of dollars, and such a practice can't successfully be used on the battlefield in time of war. This means that such practice is dangerous to the welfare of any nation.

When it is all summed up, segregation and second class citizenship creates an economic condition that proves to be unfair to many business concerns.

Supreme Grand Lodge
Modern Free and Accepted Masons of the World Inc.,

LET THERE BE LIGHT

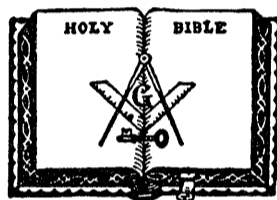
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Columbus, Georgia



OUR WATCHWORD: LET US SERVE HUMANITY

President-----2

This means that it is possible for such practice to cause another civil war. The fact remains a gross sin can not be limited to any nation or race of people, in other words a sin will finally destroy itself.

In spite of our respect for the Supreme Court Ruling and the work of the N A A C P we haven't been able to believe that the Supreme Court Ruling and the work of the N A A C P is sufficient to solve the problem.

As the Supreme Court Ruling is about four years old and as the N A A C P has been operating for many years, we wonder if it is time to change the method of dealing with the problem?

The following is our sincere conviction:

If our government would find a way to encourage better cooperation among Negroes and consider a sound way to finance establishment of enterprise to be operated by trained Negro Personnel and encourage Southern States to take advantage of complying with Supreme Court Ruling by intergrating first grades in school and continue through college, which would require about sixteen years. But it could be peacefully done and the problem would be solved, while one hundred years would be required to do it through court rulings and the work of the N A A CP alone.

Trusting the contents of this letter will invite your official and undivided attention. Kindly accept my thanks in advance for your interest.

Yours for a better world,

J. B. Baldwin
J. B. Baldwin

Supreme Grand Master Modern Free and Accepted Masons
Of the World.

JBB/clm

GE

May 16, 1958

RECEIVED
MAY 17 1958
CENTRAL FILES

Dear Reverend Jackson:

Thank you very much for sending me a copy of your letter of May seventh, addressed to the President.

These are difficult days for the President, as he is burdened with many problems of national and international scope, and I am sure he appreciates your interest in writing.

The President is aware of the matters that you bring to his attention and will, to the best of his ability, take whatever action is best for America.

Sincerely,

E. Frederic Morrow

Reverend L. K. Jackson
1938 Adams Street
Gary
Indiana

pk

The St. Paul Baptist Church

"The Church with a Dynamic and Spiritualizing Program, where
a Cordial Welcome is Always Extended."

REV. L. K. JACKSON, B.D., D.D., MINISTER

1938 ADAMS STREET

GARY, INDIANA

Church Phone TUrner 6-9313 - Res. TUrner 2-8851

Residence: 2541 Madison Street

...

MRS. ESTELLE JACKSON

Church Clerk

1536 Van Buren St. - TUrner 3-3307

Member of Trustee Board, Virginia
Theological Seminary and College

Member of Executive Board of
Ministers' Conference, Hampton
Institute

Member of Board of Directors of
National Council of Churches of
Christ in U. S.

MRS. E. L. JACKSON
Minister of Music

MRS. THELMA ROLLINS
Organist

MR. EDWARD ELZIE
Chairman Deacon Board

MR. FERRY McNEALY
Chairman Trustee Board

MR. JOE JACKSON
Supt. Sunday School

REV. HEZEKIAH MORRIS, JR.
Director B.T.U.

MISS LAURA N. DAVIS
Financial Secretary

May 9, 1958

The Honorable E. F. Morrow
Assistant to the President
White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Morrow:

Please find enclosed a copy of a letter that I have written
President Eisenhower. I am a Republican who has given the
best he has for 37 years trying to uphold the principles upon
which the Republican Party was founded. I have the highest
admiration for Mr. Eisenhower and the greatest appreciation
for all he has done. I am intensely desirous to help him
find a solution to the vexing, annoying and perplexing pro-
blems which face our nation and the world.

Please use your influence and see that he gets and reads the
letter which I sent him Air Mail Special a few days ago.

I am

Yours very truly,

L. K. Jackson,
"The Servant of the Lord's Servants"

LKJ/mmw

Encl. 1

ack'd
5/12/58
file

67-118-C

AN OPEN LETTER
to
THE HONORABLE DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, PRESIDENT
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

by
DR. L. K. JACKSON, MINISTER
ST. PAUL BAPTIST CHURCH
1938 ADAMS ST.
GARY, INDIANA

May 7, 1958

My dear Mr. President:

Please pardon me for intruding upon your very crowded schedule. I know you are burdened with a multiplicity of perplexing, bewildering and twisted problems in times like these. Were it not for the fact that I feel impelled and compelled from a power higher than I to write you, I would not intrude upon you at this time. But, I have a burning and sincere desire to do or say something that may be of assistance in helping you to give to the nation and the world the type of leadership we so badly need in times like these.

First of all, please do not take the friendly, frank and altruistic suggestions that I am going to make as criticism of, or lack of confidence in, nor disloyalty to your leadership. I have absolute confidence in your altruism, sincerity and desire to deal justly with all American citizens and to walk humbly before God and man.

I am sure you realize the seriousness of the situation with which America and the world are confronted. "These are times that try men's souls". In times like these, we need to hear the still small voice that comes from above that is untainted with political expediency or party advantage. It is for that reason I urge, beseech and pray you to hear me patiently.

It may be that I, an humble, gospel preacher who lays no claim to being a political, economical, social or industrial advisor, nor counselor, can make a suggestion that will help you to come to a decision which will enable you to give to the nation and the world the leadership that we so badly need.

There is an incident in the Bible where an influential citizen lost his mules, and sent his son with a servant to search for them. His son and servant, in search for the mules, got lost themselves. In the midst of their dilemma and search for a way out, the servant said to his master as they approached a certain city, "Let us go and see the Seer". "There is in this city a man of God who is an upright and honorable man, and all that he says most surely cometh to pass". The master's son took the advice of the servant, went into the city and saw the Seer. As a result, the young master not only found that his father's mules had been found, but he, in turn, found a kingdom and became the first king of Israel. All of which might have been lost to him forever if he had not taken the advice of his servant. "I thank Thee Holy Father that Thou hast hidden these things from wise and prudent men and revealed them unto babes".

We have in this country and the world today a multiplicity of twisted, confusing, annoying, and perplexing problems that need and demand courageous, fearless, forthright, and dynamic leadership as never before.

We have a group of partisan, political demagogues and party shysters, some of whom are willing to agitate a Civil War rather than to be patriotic, law abiding American citizens who are willing to see democracy work for all and the fruits of democracy distributed to all. This group is lead by the Ku Klux Klan, the White Citizens' Council, the signers of the Southern Manifestos, governors and legislators of most of the southern states, who, since May 17, 1954, when the Supreme Court handed down its historic decision against racial segregation in the public schools, the said governors have called the legislators into session and passed laws to not only ignore, disregard, and circumvent the Supreme Court's decision, but, in many instances, have outlawed the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People the only voice the unfortunate had crying in the wilderness against injustice, barbarity and inhumanity to humanity as practiced by the Ku Klux Klan, the White Citizens' Council, and the signers of the two infamous Southern Manifestos.

This group of so-called 110% Americans have lynched, murdered and engaged in terror, violence and economic boycotts to an alarming extent throughout the South, and in some sections of the North, East and West with almost complete immunity so far as the municipal, state, and federal law enforcement agencies are concerned. Since these agencies seemed to have winked at their cruelty, violence, and barbarity, they have now widened their scope. Since they got by with bombing Negro churches,

Negro ministers' homes, and beating up Negro preachers without being brought to justice, they are now bombing Jewish synagogues, temples and educational centers. If they get by with that with the same immunity they got by with their violence against Negroes, they will then take on the Catholics, labor leaders and the foreign born. This subversive element of so-called 110% Americans who lynch, terrorize, and intimidate Negroes hate the Jews, Catholics, labor leaders and the foreign born just as badly. So, in self defense and for the preservation of law and order, something must be done to stop this reign of terror, violence and barbarity. If so, you will show to the world that our claims of democracy and the democratic process for all are not just high sounding empty phrases.

There is another group of so-called 110% Americans (who are just as unAmerican as the leaders of violence), who are taking advantage of the world situation for political purposes and party advantage. This group of political demagogues, whose party was in power and whose leadership permitted Russia to take all of Eastern Europe and Northern Korea and fasten them down securely behind the Iron Curtain, are now accusing you of not giving the nation and the world the type of leadership they so badly need. They are holding you responsible for all of the hypocritical, deceitful and false moves that are made by Russia and her array of atheistic demagogues.

There is another group of so-called 110% Americans, who, for political purposes and party advantage, will do anything. This group is accusing you (who ran on a "peace and prosperity" platform, and were elected by the greatest majority of any president in the annals of history) of deliberately planning the recession. To make that poisonous, deliberate, and calculated propaganda stick, they are ignoring the fact that you stopped the war in Korea, brought our boys home and gave us the greatest period of prosperity and peace during your first administration than the nation has ever had. They are throwing ex-President Hoover and the depression of the 30's on the screen at all of their political gatherings. You have no idea how many simple ignorant, and hungry people there are in America who do not want to work and expect the government to give them something for nothing who are falling for that propaganda.

There is another group of so-called 110% Americans who are more vicious, treacherous, sly, slimy, and dangerous than all the rest of the unpatriotic demagogues combined. This group does not believe in freedom, justice and equality for all. Some of them march under the banner of Abraham Lincoln, but at the same time, form coalitions with the dixiecrats and unholy alliances with members of the White Citizens' Council, and are attacking the Supreme Court as never before. This nazi-minded element in our country wants to give the White Citizens' Council and the Ku Klux Klan a free hand to lynch, murder and terrorize without any interference from municipal, state and federal law enforcement agencies or the Supreme Court.

In times like these, we must have a leadership that can see under the skirts of all of this duplicity, hypocrisy, and treachery, and is willing to listen to the still small voice that comes from above. If not, confusion, chaos, doom and destruction await all of us. For God raises up kingdoms and nations, but when they refuse to give Him the glory by loving mercy, doing justly and walking humbly before God and man, He throws them down.

Mr. President, notwithstanding the shame, disgrace and world-wide condemnation America has received during the last four years as a result of the unrestrained activities of the Ku Klux Klan, the White Citizens' Council, the signers of the Southern Manifestos, and the southern governors and legislators all combined in an array against freedom, justice and equality for all, I yet believe that the great majority of the American people are law abiding and believe in justice, fair play and equality. They will give you unqualified support in any stand you take to bring an end to violence and establish peace, unity, and fraternity.

I firmly believe that if you had seized the initiative immediately after the Supreme Court's decision in 1954, gone on the air and given the nation to understand that the Supreme Court had spoken, that its decision is the law of the land and, as the president of all citizens, you were going to use every resource at your command to see that its decision was obeyed; if so, we would not have had the shame and disgrace brought upon us that the Ku Klux Klan and the White Citizens' Council have brought. In addition to that, if you had called a conference then and there of the religious and educational leaders of the nation and urged their support in an effort to mobilize the great spiritual, moral and educational resources of the land for law and order, and against violence, intimidation and chaos, the conditions would have been altogether different from what they are today.

As verification of this belief, immediately after the Supreme Court handed down its decision, all the religious organizations in the South went on record in support of the Supreme Court's decision. The South was generally ready to fall in line with

law and order. But, after you, the Executive Head of the Nation, took no action to implement the Supreme Court's decision, the Ku Klux Klan came out of hiding, the White Citizens' Council was organized and the political demagogues took the initiative. As a result, those same organizations who voted four years ago to stand with the Supreme Court have gone in hiding and today are afraid to take a stand against the leaders of violence. Thus the White Citizens' Council is given a free hand to lynch, terrorize, and intimidate with hardly any interference from the municipal, state or federal law enforcement agencies.

I firmly believe that if you had done that, the stunt which Governor Faubus pulled at Little Rock would have been impossible, and there never would have been any necessity for calling out the federal troops to protect nine little innocent Negro children at Central High School. Mr. President, there is an old adage which says: "A stitch in time saves nine".

I wish with all my soul and pray with all my heart that I could get you and the American people to see that the greatest dangers which face America are not external, military, economic or industrial, but are internal, moral, spiritual and social. Notwithstanding the ground you lost by not seizing the initiative four years ago, there is yet time to seize it, and by so doing, reduce chaotic confusion to peace, calm and tranquillity.

We are not going to solve the problem and save the world from disaster by trying to outdo communistic and atheistic Russia in the field of sputniks, missiles and bombs. "Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord". Spiritual, moral and educational battles have never been won with Satan's materialistic tools. I agree with you that we must do any and everything possible for the defense of our nation, and that we must be militarily and economically strong. But, where we must do all in our power to outstrip, outrun and outdo Russia is in the realm of morality, spirituality and social justice. This pungent, haunting and undeniable fact seems to be completely overlooked by the leaders of our nation.

This nation was founded and made the greatest in the world by people who believed in God and gave Him, religion and moral concepts the supreme place in their conduct.

There are several passages of scripture which support this idea. "If a man's ways please God, He will make his enemies be at peace with him". "Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people." If you want peace, prosperity and tranquility, "All things whatsoever ye would that men would do to you, do ye even so to them"; for this is the law and the prophets."

What now is a reasonable solution to the vexing, twisted, perplexing and chaotic problem against which we find ourselves? There may be dozens of others, but I am inspired from on High to suggest that you do the following. (1). Seize the initiative. (2). Go on the air and appeal to all law abiding, democracy loving, liberty seeking people of America to cooperate with you in an effort to maintain law and order throughout the land, establish local unity, national fraternity and international brotherhood by standing up for these high, noble and Christian principles and against violence, terror, and barbarity.

(3). Urge them to cooperate with you in your effort to maintain peace in the world. (4). Urge them to help you pull the nation out of the recession by building, expanding and doing all possible necessary spending now. (5). Tell them to use their influence over political demagogues and the prophets of gloom and doom to use every little incident that happens in the nation for political purposes and party advantage. (6). Whatever you do, you should appeal to the people, as never before, to not allow a little group of so-called 110% Americans who do not believe in justice, fair play and equality for all to destroy the usefulness and the effectiveness of the Supreme Court by passing laws to diminish its jurisdiction. If this little group succeeds in taking the protection that the Supreme Court gives me today, it will take from you the protection it gives you tomorrow.

(7). After you have seized the initiative and made this nation-wide appeal, then call to Washington the religious leaders of all denominations, faiths and beliefs and urge their cooperation with you to mobilize to the fullest extent the moral, spiritual and educational resources of our land for world peace, domestic prosperity with peace, local unity, national fraternity and international brotherhood.

One conference of this type with the religious leaders of America that is possible will do more good than a thousand summit conferences with the leaders of Russia which seems to be impossible. From such a conference, you can so organize your peaceful motives and get material with which to bombard Russia, and the nations behind the Iron Curtain that will do more good than a thousand sputniks or a million

trips to the moon.

(8). Send Vice-President Nixon on a goodwill speaking tour throughout the South, which meetings the law abiding citizens of the South who are resisting violence will gladly arrange. Have him to speak out for unity, brotherhood, fraternity and against violence, brutality and inhumanity to humanity.

If Mr. Nixon can go to the Far East, the Near East, the Middle East, Africa and South America as an ambassador of good will, I see no valid reason why he should not go to the South and help build the morale and encourage a large segment of American citizens, white and black, throughout the South who are struggling desperately for freedom, justice and equality and against violence, intimidation and inhumanity to humanity. There is not a man in America who has grown as much in the last five years as Vice-President Nixon has. If you suggest it, I think he would gladly go to the South and do the nation a thousand times more good than some of his trips abroad.

(9). Direct the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to arrange symposiums, debates, and round table discussions on the radio and television in an effort to educate the nazi-minded, hate mongers of the South into seeing and understanding democracy and the democratic process.

(10). Have sufficient money appropriated to do this very needful, necessary and indispensable piece of education. If we can send hundreds of millions of American dollars to communistic Yugoslavia, Hungary and Poland; and can spend other hundreds of millions broadcasting to the people behind the Iron Curtain in an effort to educate them to our way of life, I see no valid reason why we should not spend a few million behind the cotton curtains of the South teaching the members of the Ku Klux Klan, the White Citizens' Council, the signers of the Southern Manifestos, and the governors and legislators of the South a few lessons in democracy and the democratic process. They should be taught ^{that} democracy must be made to work for all, or it eventually will not work for any.

These subversive elements have not only lynched, murdered and intimidated some of the most loyal and patriotic citizens in America, but have been given unlimited time on the radio and television to brain wash the nation with their subversive and undemocratic ideas.

Many of us are quick to say we cannot legislate righteousness into people. That it must be done by education. Those same people do absolutely nothing to educate these subversive elements of the South who, over a period of hundreds of years, have been stewed in the broth of slavery, baked in the oven of race prejudice and fried on the stove of segregation. When it comes to this category of education, some governors, senators and congressman need as much educating as the most humble sharecropper of Mississippi.

With that in mind, I urge you to secure an appropriation, direct the Department of Health, Education ^{and} Welfare to arrange meetings with the upstanding and outstanding leaders of the South, white and colored, who are standing up so heroically and gallantly trying to make democracy live in America.

Mr. President, America is yet the greatest nation that man has ever devised. She yet has the greatest concept of justice, fair play and equality of any nation in the world. The most of our citizens mean right and will follow leadership. The greatest thing that is needed is for you to be fearless, bold and dynamic enough to mobilize the moral, spiritual, educational and social resources of our nation behind a continuous and relentless effort to establish justice, fair play and equality for all mankind; not only in America, but throughout the world. "For God so loved the world, everybody in the world, all nations, all races, all creeds and all colors that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

If you will seize the initiative and follow these humble suggestions from one who is altruistically concerned, and 100% loyal to your leadership, unborn generations will rise up and call you blessed, and history will record you as one of the greatest presidents America ever had.

I am

Yours very truly,

L. K. Jackson,
"The Servant of the Lord's Servants"

The St. Paul Baptist Church

*"The Church with a Dynamic and Spiritualizing Program, where
a Cordial Welcome is Always Extended."*

REV. L. K. JACKSON, B.D., D.D., MINISTER
1938 ADAMS STREET
GARY, INDIANA

Church Phone TUrner 6-9313 - Res. TUrner 2-8851
Residence: 2541 Madison Street

MRS. ESTELLE JACKSON
Church Clerk

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May 9, 1958

MR. EDWARD ELZIE
Chairman Deacon Board

MR. FERRY McNEALY
Chairman Trustee Board

MR. JOE JACKSON
Supt. Sunday School

REV. HEZEKIAH MORRIS, JR.
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Christ in U. S.

MRS. E. L. JACKSON
Minister of Music

MRS. THELMA ROLLINS
Organist

The Honorable Sherman Adams
Assistant to the President
White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Sherman:

Please find enclosed a copy of a letter that I have written
President Eisenhower. I am a Republican who has given the
best he has for 37 years trying to uphold the principles upon
which the Republican Party was founded. I have the highest
admiration for Mr. Eisenhower and the greatest appreciation
for all he has done. I am intensely desirous to help him
find a solution to the vexing, annoying and perplexing pro-
blems which face our nation and the world.

Please use your influence and see that he gets and reads the
letter which I sent him Air Mail Special a few days ago.

I am

Yours very truly,


L. K. Jackson,
"The Servant of the Lord's Servants"

LKJ/mmw

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

AN OPEN LETTER

to

THE HONORABLE DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, PRESIDENT
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

by

DR. L. K. JACKSON, MINISTER
ST. PAUL BAPTIST CHURCH
1938 ADAMS ST.
GARY, INDIANA

May 7, 1958

My dear Mr. President:

Please pardon me for intruding upon your very crowded schedule. I know you are burdened with a multiplicity of perplexing, bewildering and twisted problems in times like these. Were it not for the fact that I feel impelled and compelled from a power higher than I to write you, I would not intrude upon you at this time. But, I have a burning and sincere desire to do or say something that may be of assistance in helping you to give to the nation and the world the type of leadership we so badly need in times like these.

First of all, please do not take the friendly, frank and altruistic suggestions that I am going to make as criticism of, or lack of confidence in, nor disloyalty to your leadership. I have absolute confidence in your altruism, sincerity and desire to deal justly with all American citizens and to walk humbly before God and man.

I am sure you realize the seriousness of the situation with which America and the world are confronted. "These are times that try men's souls". In times like these, we need to hear the still small voice that comes from above that is untainted with political expediency or party advantage. It is for that reason I urge, beseech and pray you to hear me patiently.

It may be that I, a humble, gospel preacher who lays no claim to being a political, economical, social or industrial advisor, nor counselor, can make a suggestion that will help you to come to a decision which will enable you to give to the nation and the world the leadership that we so badly need.

There is an incident in the Bible where an influential citizen lost his mules, and sent his son with a servant to search for them. His son and servant, in search for the mules, got lost themselves. In the midst of their dilemma and search for a way out, the servant said to his master as they approached a certain city, "Let us go and see the Seer". "There is in this city a man of God who is an upright and honorable man, and all that he says most surely cometh to pass". The master's son took the advice of the servant, went into the city and saw the Seer. As a result, the young master not only found that his father's mules had been found, but he, in turn, found a kingdom and became the first king of Israel. All of which might have been lost to him forever if he had not taken the advice of his servant. "I thank Thee Holy Father that Thou hast hidden these things from wise and prudent men and revealed them unto babes".

We have in this country and the world today a multiplicity of twisted, confusing, annoying, and perplexing problems that need and demand courageous, fearless, forthright, and dynamic leadership as never before.

We have a group of partisan, political demagogues and party shysters, some of whom are willing to agitate a Civil War rather than to be patriotic, law abiding American citizens who are willing to see democracy work for all and the fruits of democracy distributed to all. This group is lead by the Ku Klux Klan, the White Citizens' Council, the signers of the Southern Manifestos, governors and legislators of most of the southern states, who, since May 17, 1954, when the Supreme Court handed down its historic decision against racial segregation in the public schools, the said governors have called the legislators into session and passed laws to not only ignore, disregard, and circumvent the Supreme Court's decision, but, in many instances, have outlawed the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People the only voice the unfortunate had crying in the wilderness against injustice, barbarity and inhumanity to humanity as practiced by the Ku Klux Klan, the White Citizens' Council, and the signers of the two infamous Southern Manifestos.

This group of so-called 110% Americans have lynched, murdered and engaged in terror, violence and economic boycotts to an alarming extent throughout the South, and in some sections of the North, East and West with almost complete immunity so far as the municipal, state, and federal law enforcement agencies are concerned. Since these agencies seemed to have winked at their cruelty, violence, and barbarity, they have now widened their scope. Since they got by with bombing Negro churches,

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There is another group of so-called 110% Americans (who are just as unAmerican as the leaders of violence), who are taking advantage of the world situation for political purposes and party advantage. This group of political demagogues, whose party was in power and whose leadership permitted Russia to take all of Eastern Europe and Northern Korea and fasten them down securely behind the Iron Curtain, are now accusing you of not giving the nation and the world the type of leadership they so badly need. They are holding you responsible for all of the hypocritical, deceitful and false moves that are made by Russia and her array of atheistic demagogues.

There is another group of so-called 110% Americans, who, for political purposes and party advantage, will do anything. This group is accusing you (who ran on a "peace and prosperity" platform, and were elected by the greatest majority of any president in the annals of history) of deliberately planning the recession. To make that poisonous, deliberate, and calculated propaganda stick, they are ignoring the fact that you stopped the war in Korea, brought our boys home and gave us the greatest period of prosperity and peace during your first administration than the nation has ever had. They are throwing ex-President Hoover and the depression of the 30's on the screen at all of their political gatherings. You have no idea how many simple ignorant, and hungry people there are in America who do not want to work and expect the government to give them something for nothing who are falling for that propaganda.

There is another group of so-called 110% Americans who are more vicious, treacherous, sly, slimy, and dangerous than all the rest of the unpatriotic demagogues combined. This group does not believe in freedom, justice and equality for all. Some of them march under the banner of Abraham Lincoln, but at the same time, form coalitions with the dixiecrats and unholy alliances with members of the White Citizens' Council, and are attacking the Supreme Court as never before. This nazi-minded element in our country wants to give the White Citizens' Council and the Ku Klux Klan a free hand to lynch, murder and terrorize without any interference from municipal, state and federal law enforcement agencies or the Supreme Court.

In times like these, we must have a leadership that can see under the skirts of all of this duplicity, hypocrisy, and treachery, and is willing to listen to the still small voice that comes from above. If not, confusion, chaos, doom and destruction await all of us. For God raises up kingdoms and nations, but when they refuse to give Him the glory by loving mercy, doing justly and walking humbly before God and man, He throws them down.

Mr. President, notwithstanding the shame, disgrace and world-wide condemnation America has received during the last four years as a result of the unrestrained activities of the Ku Klux Klan, the White Citizens' Council, the signers of the Southern Manifestos, and the southern governors and legislators all combined in an array against freedom, justice and equality for all, I yet believe that the great majority of the American people are law abiding and believe in justice, fair play and equality. They will give you unqualified support in any stand you take to bring an end to violence and establish peace, unity, and fraternity.

I firmly believe that if you had seized the initiative immediately after the Supreme Court's decision in 1954, gone on the air and given the nation to understand that the Supreme Court had spoken, that its decision is the law of the land and, as the president of all citizens, you were going to use every resource at your command to see that its decision was obeyed; if so, we would not have had the shame and disgrace brought upon us that the Ku Klux Klan and the White Citizens' Council have brought. In addition to that, if you had called a conference then and there of the religious and educational leaders of the nation and urged their support in an effort to mobilize the great spiritual, moral and educational resources of the land for law and order, and against violence, intimidation and chaos, the conditions would have been altogether different from what they are today.

As verification of this belief, immediately after the Supreme Court handed down its decision, all the religious organizations in the South went on record in support of the Supreme Court's decision. The South was generally ready to fall in line with

law and order. But, after you, the Executive Head of the Nation, took no action to implement the Supreme Court's decision, the Ku Klux Klan came out of hiding, the White Citizens' Council was organized and the political demagogues took the initiative. As a result, those same organizations who voted four years ago to stand with the Supreme Court have gone in hiding and today are afraid to take a stand against the leaders of violence. Thus the White Citizens' Council is given a free hand to lynch, terrorize, and intimidate with hardly any interference from the municipal, state or federal law enforcement agencies.

I firmly believe that if you had done that, the stunt which Governor Faubus pulled at Little Rock would have been impossible, and there never would have been any necessity for calling out the federal troops to protect nine little innocent Negro children at Central High School. Mr. President, there is an old adage which says: "A stitch in time saves nine".

I wish with all my soul and pray with all my heart that I could get you and the American people to see that the greatest dangers which face America are not external, military, economic or industrial, but are internal, moral, spiritual and social. Notwithstanding the ground you lost by not seizing the initiative four years ago, there is yet time to seize it, and by so doing, reduce chaotic confusion to peace, calm and tranquillity.

We are not going to solve the problem and save the world from disaster by trying to outdo communistic and atheistic Russia in the field of sputniks, missiles and bombs. "Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord". Spiritual, moral and educational battles have never been won with Satan's materialistic tools. I agree with you that we must do any and everything possible for the defense of our nation, and that we must be militarily and economically strong. But, where we must do all in our power to outstrip, outrun and outdo Russia is in the realm of morality, spirituality and social justice. This pungent, haunting and undeniable fact seems to be completely overlooked by the leaders of our nation.

This nation was founded and made the greatest in the world by people who believed in God and gave Him, religion and moral concepts the supreme place in their conduct.

There are several passages of scripture which support this idea. "If a man's ways please God, He will make his enemies be at peace with him". "Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people." "If you want peace, prosperity and tranquility, "All things whatsoever ye would that men would do to you, do ye even so to them"; for this is the law and the prophets."

What now is a reasonable solution to the vexing, twisted, perplexing and chaotic problem against which we find ourselves? There may be dozens of others, but I am inspired from on High to suggest that you do the following. (1). Seize the initiative. (2). Go on the air and appeal to all law abiding, democracy loving, liberty seeking people of America to cooperate with you in an effort to maintain law and order throughout the land, establish local unity, national fraternity and international brotherhood by standing up for these high, noble and Christian principles and against violence, terror, and barbarity.

(3). Urge them to cooperate with you in your effort to maintain peace in the world. (4). Urge them to help you pull the nation out of the recession by building, expanding and doing all possible necessary spending now. (5). Tell them to use their influence over political demagogues and the prophets of gloom and doom to ^{not} use every little incident that happens in the nation for political purposes and party advantage. (6). Whatever you do, you should appeal to the people, as never before, to not allow a little group of so-called 110% Americans who do not believe in justice, fair play and equality for all to destroy the usefulness and the effectiveness of the Supreme Court by passing laws to diminish its jurisdiction. If this little group succeeds in taking the protection that the Supreme Court gives me today, it will take from you the protection it gives you tomorrow.

(7). After you have seized the initiative and made this nation-wide appeal, then call to Washington the religious leaders of all denominations, faiths and beliefs and urge their cooperation with you to mobilize to the fullest extent the moral, spiritual and educational resources of our land for world peace, domestic prosperity with peace, local unity, national fraternity and international brotherhood.

One conference of this type with the religious leaders of America that is possible will do more good than a thousand summit conferences with the leaders of Russia which seems to be impossible. From such a conference, you can so organize your peaceful motives and get material with which to bombard Russia, and the nations behind the Iron Curtain that will do more good than a thousand sputniks or a million

trips to the moon.

(8). Send Vice-President Nixon on a goodwill speaking tour throughout the South, which meetings the law abiding citizens of the South who are resisting violence will gladly arrange. Have him to speak out for unity, brotherhood, fraternity and against violence, brutality and inhumanity to humanity.

If Mr. Nixon can go to the Far East, the Near East, the Middle East, Africa and South America as an ambassador of good will, I see no valid reason why he should not go to the South and help build the morale and encourage a large segment of American citizens, white and black, throughout the South who are struggling desperately for freedom, justice and equality and against violence, intimidation and inhumanity to humanity. There is not a man in America who has grown as much in the last five years as Vice-President Nixon has. If you suggest it, I think he would gladly go to the South and do the nation a thousand times more good than some of his trips abroad.

(9). Direct the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to arrange symposiums, debates, and round table discussions on the radio and television in an effort to educate the nazi-minded, hate mongerers of the South into seeing and understanding democracy and the democratic process.

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With that in mind, I urge you to secure an appropriation, direct the Department of Health, Education ^{and} Welfare to arrange meetings with the upstanding and outstanding leaders of the South, white and colored, who are standing up so heroically and gallantly trying to make democracy live in America.

Mr. President, America is yet the greatest nation that man has ever devised. She yet has the greatest concept of justice, fair play and equality of any nation in the world. The most of our citizens mean right and will follow leadership. The greatest thing that is needed is for you to be fearless, bold and dynamic enough to mobilize the moral, spiritual, educational and social resources of our nation behind a continuous and relentless effort to establish justice, fair play and equality for all mankind; not only in America, but throughout the world. "For God so loved the world, everybody in the world, all nations, all races, all creeds and all colors that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

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W. J. ... 5/1

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MISS LAURA N. DAVIS
Financial Secretary

May 7, 1958

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

My dear Mr. Eisenhower:

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The Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower:

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I firmly believe that if you had seized the initiative immediately after the Supreme Court's decision in 1954, gone on the air and given the nation to understand that the Supreme Court had spoken, that its decision is the law of the land, and as President of all citizens, you were going to use every resource at your command to see that its decision was obeyed, if so, we would not have had the shame and disgrace brought upon us that the Ku Klux Klan and the White Citizens' Council have brought. In addition to that, if you had called a conference then and there of the religious and educational leaders of the nation and urged their support in an effort to mobilize the great spiritual, moral and educational resources of the land for law and order, and against violence, intimidation and chaos, the conditions would have been altogether different from what they are today.

As verification of this belief, immediately after the Supreme Court handed down its decision, all the religious organizations in the South went on record in support of the Supreme Court's decision. The South was generally ready to fall in line with law and order. But, after you, the Executive Head of the nation took no action to implement the Supreme Court's decision, the Ku Klux Klan came out of hiding, the White Citizens' Council was organized and the political demagogues took the initiative. As a result, those same organizations who voted four years ago to stand with the Supreme Court have gone in hiding and today are afraid to take a stand against the leaders of violence. Thus the White Citizens' Council is given a free hand to lynch, terrorize and intimidate with hardly any interference from the municipal, state or federal law enforcement agencies.

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calling out the federal troops to protect nine little innocent Negro children at Central High School. Mr. President, there is an old adage which says: "A stitch in time saves nine".

I wish with all my soul and pray with all my heart that I could get you and the American people to see that the greatest dangers which face America are not external, military, economic or industrial, but are internal, moral, spiritual and social. Notwithstanding the ground you lost by not seizing the initiative four years ago, there is yet time to seize it, and by so doing, reduce chaotic confusion to peace, calm and tranquillity.

We are ^{not} going to solve the problem and save the world from disaster by trying to outdo communistic and atheistic Russia in the field of sputniks, missiles and bombs. "Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord". ~~Spiritual, moral and educational~~ battles have never been won with Satan's materialistic tools. I agree with you that we must do any and everything possible for the defense of our nation, and that we must be militarily and economically strong. But, where we must do all in our power to outstrip, outrun and outdo Russia is in the realm of morality, spirituality and social justice. This pungent, haunting and undeniable fact seems to be completely overlooked by the leaders of our nation. This nation was founded and made the greatest in the world by people, who believed in God and gave Him, religion and moral concepts the supreme place in their conduct.

There ^{are} several passages of scripture which support this idea. "If a man's ways please God, he will make his enemies be at peace with Him". Righteousness exaleth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people". If you want peace, prosperity and tranquillity, "All things whatsoever ye would that men would do to you, do ye even so to them"; for this is the law and the prophets".

What now is a reasonable solution to the vexing, twisted, perplexing and chaotic problem against which we find ourselves? There may be dozens of others, but I am inspired from on High to suggest that you do the following. 1. Seize the initiative. 2. Go on the air and appeal to all law abiding, democracy loving, liberty seeking people of America to cooperate with you in an effort to maintain law and order throughout the land, establish local unity, national fraternity and international brotherhood by standing up for these high, noble and Christian principles and against violence, terror and barbarity.

3. Urge them to cooperate with you in your effort to maintain peace in the world.
4. Urge them to help you pull the nation out of the recession by building, expanding and doing all possible necessary spending now. 5. Tell them to use their influence over political demagogues and the prophets of gloom and doom, ~~to not use every little~~ incident that happens in the nation for political purposes and party advantage.
6. Whatever you do, you should appeal to the people, as never before, to not allow a little group of so-called 110% Americans who do not believe in justice, fair play and equality for all to destroy the usefulness and the effectiveness of the Supreme Court by passing laws to diminish its jurisdiction. If this little group succeeds in taking the protection that the Supreme Court gives me today, it will take from you the protection it gives you tomorrow.

7. After you have seized the initiative and made this nation-wide appeal, then call to Washington the religious leaders of all denominations, faiths and beliefs and urge their cooperation with you to mobilize to the fullest extent the moral, spiritual and educational resources of our land for world peace, domestic prosperity with peace, local unity, national fraternity and international brotherhood.

The Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower

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One conference of this type with the religious leaders of America that is possible will do more good than a thousand summit conferences with the leaders of Russia which seems to be impossible. From such a conference, you can so organize your peaceful motives and get material with which to bombard Russia, and the nations behind the Iron Curtain that will do more good than a thousand sputniks or a million trips to the moon.

8. Send Vice-President Nixon on a goodwill speaking tour throughout the South, which meetings the law abiding citizens of the South who are resisting violence will gladly arrange. Have him to speak out for unity, brotherhood, fraternity and against violence, brutality and inhumanity to humanity.

If Mr. Nixon can go to the Far East, the Near East, the Middle East, Africa and South America as an ambassador of good will, I see no valid reason why he should not go to the South and help build the morale and encourage a large segment of American citizens, white and black, throughout the South who are struggling desperately for freedom, justice and equality and against violence, intimidation and inhumanity to humanity. There is not a man in America who has grown as much in the last five years as Vice-President Nixon has. If you suggest it, I think he would gladly go to the South and do the nation a thousand times more good than some of his trips abroad.

9. Direct the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to arrange symposiums, debates, and round table discussions on the radio and television in an effort to educate the nazi-minded, hate mongers of the South into seeing and understanding democracy and the democratic process.

10. Have sufficient money appropriated to do this very needful, necessary and indispensable piece of education. If we can send hundreds of millions of American dollars to communistic Yugoslavia, Hungary and Poland; and can spend other hundreds of millions broadcasting to the people behind the Iron Curtain in an effort to educate them to our way of life, I see no valid reason why we should not spend a few million behind the cotton curtains of the South teaching the members of the Ku Klux Klan, the White Citizens' Council, the signers of the Southern Manifestos, and the governors and legislators of the South a few lessons in democracy and the democratic process. They should be taught that democracy must be made to work for all, or it eventually will not work for any.

These subversive elements have not only lynched, murdered and intimidated some of the most loyal and patriotic citizens in America, but have been given unlimited time on the radio and television to brain wash the nation with their subversive and undemocratic ideas.

Many of us are quick to say we cannot legislate righteousness into people. That it must be done by education. Those same people do absolutely nothing to educate these subversive elements of the South who, over a period of hundreds of years, have been stewed in the broth of slavery, baked in the oven of race prejudice and fried on the stove of segregation. When it comes to this category of education, some governors, senators and congressmen need as much educating as the most humble share-cropper of Mississippi.

With that in mind, I urge you to secure an appropriation, direct the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to arrange meetings with the upstanding and outstanding leaders of the South, white and colored, who are standing up so heroically and gallantly trying to make democracy live in America.

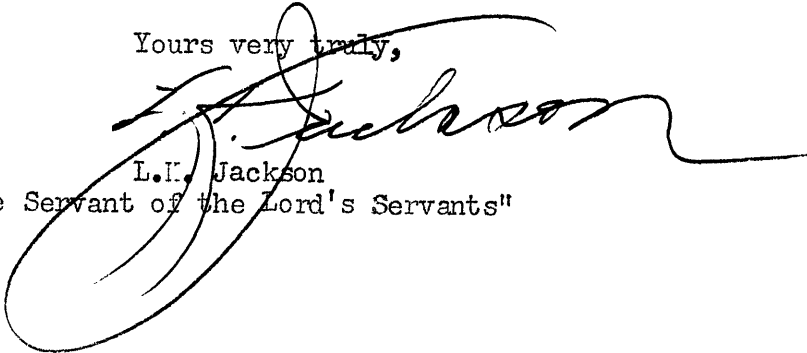
The Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower:

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Mr. President, America is yet the greatest nation that man has ever devised. She yet has the greatest concept of justice, fair play and equality of any nation in the world. The most of our citizens mean right and will follow leadership. The greatest thing that is needed is for you to be fearless, bold and dynamic enough to mobilize the moral, spiritual, educational and social resources of our nation behind a continuous and relentless effort to establish justice, fair play and equality for all mankind; not only in America, but throughout the world. "For God so loved the world, everybody in the world, all nations, all races, all creeds and all colors that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life".

If you will seize the initiative and follow these humble suggestions from one who is altruistically concerned, and 100% loyal to our leadership, unborn generations will rise up and call you blessed, and history will record you as one of the greatest presidents America ever had. I am

Yours very truly,


L.K. Jackson
"The Servant of the Lord's Servants"

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