

124-A-1 SCHOOL DECISION (1)

WAO11 NL PD

NEWORLEANS LA NOV 24

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

WE ARE VERY MUCH ALARMED AND DISTURBED OVER THE RECENT
COMMENT ON WHAT THE FUTURE SUPREME COURT DECISION MAY BE
RELATIVE TO SEGREGATION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF OUR
NATION. WE WOULD LIKE FOR YOU TO CLARIFY THE BASIS OF
YOUR BELIEF

MISS WILLIE MURRAY AND MRS GEORGIA FIELDS.

G.F.
124-M-1
J. Edgar

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DEC - 2 1954
CENTRAL FILES
White House
Washington

1954 NOV 25 AM 7 21

G.F!

124-A-1

School

December 8, 1954

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Dear Miss Bennett:

The President has asked me to thank you for your letter of November eighteenth and to tell you that he appreciates the interest which prompted your writing.

I am sure that you understand that the question which you pose is one that cannot be answered completely because of the many ramifications of the problem. Certainly, we must wait until the Supreme Court has made its final decision on the law before we attempt such an analysis as you suggest.

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Miss Edna Bennett
940 North 15th Street
Salem
Oregon

ncs/mrr

Re School Segregation
#

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JAN 10 1954
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Mr. Rabb,

I still think that Miss Bennett will be more offended by the very obvious vagueness of this letter than she would be if we had guessed wrong and written the wrong one in the first place.

N. C. S.

DE 13

JK

Mr. President
I still think that school segregation is wrong and I would like to hear what you think about it. I am very much interested in the subject and would appreciate your idea.

Mr. President

11/23
ack'd
12-8-54
M.R.R. (6)

940 North 15th Street
Salem, Oregon
November 18, 1954

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

I would like to hear what you think about school segregation. How long do you think it will be before Negro and White children can go to school together, work together, and live together like brothers? Or do you think it will never be that way?

I am very much interested in the subject and would appreciate your idea.

Sincerely yours,
Edna Bennett
Edna Bennett

*124-A
School Dec 1956*

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MAR - 8 1957
CENTRAL FILES

March 6, 1957

Dear Mr. Edelsberg:

Since Governor Adams is away from the city for a few days, I am acknowledging your letter of the fourth with its enclosure.

I know the Governor will appreciate your kind thought of him, and you may be sure that your correspondence will be brought to his attention immediately upon his return.

Sincerely,

L. A. Minnich, Jr.
Assistant Staff Secretary

Mr. Herman Edelsberg
Director
Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'Rith
1003 K Street, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

lrs

*Marable of Social
Adjustment (in DC)
x 6F36
Deregulation of
DC Schools
#*

x 6F120, B'nai B'rith

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WASHINGTON, D. C. OFFICE

1003 K STREET, N. W. (1) MAR 5 EXECUTIVE 3-5288

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DAVID A BRODY
Counsel

MD -D. C. REGIONAL OFFICE
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March 4, 1957

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The Honorable Sherman Adams
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Adams:

I am happy to enclose a copy of the study of de-segregation of the Washington schools, "Miracle of Social Adjustment," prepared by Assistant Superintendent Carl F. Hansen.

The pamphlet has received the widest interest and acclaim, and I believe you will want to have it.

Sincerely yours,

Herman Edelsberg
Herman Edelsberg

HE:ebo
enc. ✓

Publisher's Note:

Item not available for online distribution.

G.E.I.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 21, 1956

RECEIVED

FEB 27 1957

CENTRAL FILES

124-a-1
School

MEMORANDUM

Acknowledged by telephone. Suggested that letter be written directly to HEW. Pointed out that this had been handled by me at White House on former occasions -- no point in further action here but rather to have this matter handled in HEW.

M, M, R.

December 11, 1956

Dear Mr. Epstein:

Your letter of December 7 with the attachments arrived during Mr. Rabb's absence. He is currently enjoying a brief vacation away from Washington.

Your letter will, of course, be brought to Mr. Rabb's attention as soon as he returns to the office and I am sure that he would want us to thank you for your thoughtfulness in writing.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Natalie S. Wilson
Office of Maxwell M. Rabb

†
Mr. Benjamin Epstein
Anti-Defamation League
515 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

+ GF 120, B'nai B'rith

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of B'nai B'rith

515 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y., PLaza 1-1801

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Executive Assistant

December 7, 1956

Mr. Maxwell M. Rabb
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Max:

We all missed you during our annual Commission meeting in Washington last week. There seems to be agreement that the sessions were highly successful, particularly in their public aspects, where Secretary Mitchell, Senator Lehman and Mayor Taft received our America's Democratic Legacy medallions and also participated in our Freedom Forum.

I am writing you, however, on another subject. There have been many comments, that although the Attorney General has called meetings of southern officials in the law enforcement field in connection with tensions arising from the desegregation problem no such call has come for a conference of southern educators. I state this to call to your attention that there has been no acknowledgment from the White House to the letter of President G. L. Cross of the University of Oklahoma written on July 26, 1956 in which he suggested that a representative group of southern leaders, limited only to educators and school administrators, be convened at the call of the President. We discussed this matter in August and my recollection of your last comment is that a decision on this matter would have to wait until after Labor Day. I concede that many important events have occurred since then which more urgently needed attention.

I do think, however, that this is the time to revive the suggestion. The election is now behind us and there can be no political implications imputed to any action. Moreover, the office of the Commissioner of Education has just been filled by an eminent southern educator, Dr. Derthick of Chattanooga. With the use of the President's name and prestige and under the direction of Dr. Derthick, is this not the proper moment to proceed? I am enclosing for your perusal a copy of a study made under

Mr. Maxwell M. Rabb
December 7, 1956
Page 2

the direction of a group of social scientists and the Anti-Defamation League in connection with the Clinton, Tennessee disorders. Of particular interest and on page 19 of this analysis is the statement of some of the Negro leaders in Clinton: "Many expressed the same feeling that Principal Brittain had undergone a worse ordeal than the Negro parents and that he had demonstrated both courage and the conviction of his belief in law and order."

It was just this conviction that the southern educational administrators are in large part the key to the problem and that their efforts need buttressing, which caused the formulation of Dr. Cross' letter to the President.

I surely would like an opportunity to talk to you again on this subject and to urge the accomplishment of the projected conference.

With every good wish.

Sincerely,



Benjamin R. Epstein

HRE:JL
Enc.

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OF B'NAI B'RITH**
515 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

FIELD REPORTS

**ON
DESEGREGATION
IN THE SOUTH**

A TENTATIVE DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL
DESEGREGATION CRISIS IN
CLINTON, TENNESSEE

by

Anna Holden

Bonita Valien

Preston Valien

(With the assistance of Francis Manis)

Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Published by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
in cooperation with
The Society for the Study of Social Problems
December 1, 1956

Community Background

Clinton is a small town (3,712 - 1950 census) in the Cumberland Mountains of East Tennessee, located fifteen miles northwest of Knoxville. As county seat of Anderson County and largest town in the county for many years, Clinton has served as a governmental, shopping and service center for the whole county, and has been particularly close to developments in the eastern part of the county.

Clinton and the surrounding rural communities in the eastern section of Anderson County are more prosperous and not as "rough" as the coal mining districts in the northern and western parts of the county. Average (median) family income in Clinton was \$2,833 a year in 1949, \$850 above the average for the state of Tennessee. Clinton is clean, well-kept and club-minded, and civic pride runs high in the descendants of its older families.

In addition to its shops and service establishments, Clinton is the home of Magnet Mills, a hosiery plant employing some one thousand workers. Magnet Mills is the only sizeable industry in Clinton -- there is another small plant employing fifty to seventy-five workers that cans dogfood -- and was the only large-scale manufacturing enterprise in the county before about 1945. Magnet Mills draws employees from the rural areas of Anderson County and four other contiguous counties: Knox, Campbell, Union and Roane.

The high school in Clinton, one of three in the county (Norris and Lake City also have high schools) serves the eastern part of Anderson County, with about fifty per cent of its population coming from outside the city limits of Clinton. It is directly under the operation of the Anderson County Board of Education, though there is a city board of education that governs the elementary schools in Clinton.

People in Clinton think of their community as "quiet" and "substantial" and will invariably tell you there was never any "trouble" in its history before the school desegregation crisis. As a matter of fact, Clinton has experienced two other disturbances involving mob action in the past fifteen years. Both these occurred in connection with labor disputes, one in September, 1941, when the CIO-affiliated American Federation of Hosiery Workers local, which mill management refused to recognize as a bargaining agent, went out on strike, and the other in the spring of 1955, when workers in the manually operated Clinton Bell Telephone exchange joined in the southwide CIO Communications Workers of America strike. In 1941 the state Highway Patrol came in very quickly to quiet warfare on the picket line between striking and non-striking workers (both the local police and Highway Patrol aiding management in weakening the strike by treatment of strikers, from newspaper accounts.) In 1955, a mob of strikers and sympathizers, angered by the use of out-of-town workers to keep the exchange going, attempted to break in the exchange and marched on the Mayor's house, threatening to dynamite it. Local police and county deputies, apparently reluctant to intervene with the mob as it built up, finally cracked down when the phone company secured a four-county injunction reducing the number of pickets and considerably limiting their activities.

Clinton and the school desegregation crisis are understood only when Clinton is viewed in its relationship to the rest of Anderson County. Both Clinton and the county as a whole grew slowly until 1933, with population enlargement coming from natural increase and migrations from the surrounding area. Their economic life was based primarily on the county's natural resources of lumber and coal, supplemented by production of hosiery at Magnet Mills. After 1933 two federal developments in the eastern part of the county made fundamental changes in both the population base and the county's economic life.

In 1933 construction on Norris, first of the Tennessee Valley Authority dams, began at the junction of the Clinch and Powell Rivers, nine miles north of Clinton. Construction, which lasted until 1936, and the various TVA projects centered at Norris, brought a large number of new people into the county. Most of the construction workers left, but some stayed, settling in the rural areas of the county; some professional workers stayed on in Clinton, and about two thousand people, directly connected with the dam, remained in the government-built town of Norris, seven miles north of Clinton.

In 1942 work on the Oak Ridge atomic energy center, six miles southwest of Clinton, began. This development brought thousands upon thousands of workers into the county, and during the period of construction, population turnover was terrific. The city of Oak Ridge, built and controlled by the federal government, reached a peak population of 75,000 during 1945. After construction was completed and production of atomic materials began, many of the people who had come to build Oak Ridge -- the bulk of them from other parts of Tennessee and the nearby states of Alabama and Mississippi, but some from all forty-eight states -- stayed on to work at Oak Ridge. Oak Ridge's population leveled off to about 30,000, giving Anderson County a total population of 59,407 in 1950. Some Oak Ridge workers settled in the rural parts of the county surrounding Oak Ridge and Clinton and some have settled in Clinton. Clinton and other Anderson County people involved in construction of Oak Ridge also got jobs in the plants as production began.

Four changes brought by Oak Ridge and to some extent by Norris are important to the school desegregation situation in Clinton: (1) the increase in the Negro population (from 484 in 1940 to 1,813 in 1950), important not for its size, but for the fact that Negroes were moving in the county for the first time in recent history; (2) an increase in people from the "deep South" who take a much more inflammatory position on the "race question"; (3) the introduction of a small minority of non-Southerners who accept and favor desegregation; and (4) the "creeping integration" situation at Oak Ridge, which began with the employment of a few Negroes as professional and scientific workers, and was followed by the election of Negroes to the city council, desegregation of the junior and senior high schools (operated by Anderson County) and desegregation of the swimming pool in the summer of 1956.

Clinton has the largest Negro population in the county, excluding Oak Ridge. The 220 non-whites in Clinton live, for the most part, concentrated in one section. A few Negro families live mixed in with lower income whites in one other part of town. There are at least two Negro churches and an elementary school operated by the city in the Negro community.

Most of the Negro men and some of the Negro women in Clinton work at Oak Ridge in unskilled capacities -- as maids, janitors and other service workers and in construction work. The few men who work in the town of Clinton also hold jobs as service workers and the women work as domestics in Clinton homes.

Clinton's Negro high school students have always attended schools outside the county, first commuting by bus to LaFollette, twenty-four miles north, and then to Knoxville, fifteen miles away. Colored students in the western part of the county have travelled to Rockwood in Roane County. The county has never furnished high school facilities within the county, though in 1950 the Atomic Energy Commission, plus a group of volunteer teachers from the Oak Ridge community began operating a separate high school for Negroes in Oak Ridge.

Chronology of School Desegregation

The Orderly Phase, 1940-August 23, 1956

1940-1949: Negro parents, particularly the McSwains, attempt to "equalize" separate facilities for Negro high school students through pressure on county school board. Parents demand and get assistance from county to send their children to accredited schools outside county. Negro students ultimately enrolled in Austin High School in Knoxville.

September, 1950: Several Negro high school students attempt to enroll in Clinton High School. County Board of Education refuses enrollment, makes usual arrangements for Negro students to attend Austin High in Knoxville.

December, 1950: Five Negro high school students, with the backing of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, file suit against the Anderson County School Board. Plaintiffs claim the out-of-county arrangements do not meet the county's obligation to furnish equal facilities.

April, 1952: District Court rules the out-of-county arrangements meet the county's obligation to furnish equal facilities.

1952-1954: Clinton's case, appealed to the U. S. Sixth Circuit Court in Cincinnati, is held in abeyance, pending the U. S. Supreme Court's action in the five school segregation cases jointly under consideration.

June 30, 1954: Sixth Circuit Court reverses the District Court's decision and sends the case back to the District Court with instructions "for further proceedings upon the authority and in accordance with the decision of the [U. S.] Supreme Court...."

July 29, 1954: District Judge Taylor announces the final decree in the Anderson County case will await the U. S. Supreme Court's forthcoming decree on implementation of the five cases ruled on May 17, 1954.

August, 1955: Plaintiffs in the Anderson County school case ask the District Court for a final judgment requiring complete and immediate desegregation in all schools in the county. County officials ask for a decree limiting desegregation to the high schools and giving the county time to accomplish desegregation. County Board appoints a committee to study and make plans for desegregation.

September 16, 1955: Judge Taylor rules "no final decree is presently in order" and instructs County School Board to proceed "with reasonable expedition" to comply with the order to desegregate.

October, 1955: County School Board adopts a resolution affirming its policy of obeying court orders. Members of the school board and the Integration Committee, made up of P-TA and school principals, began meeting with P-TA's over the county to tell them of coming desegregation and get their reactions.

December 6, 1955: Plaintiffs ask for a specific deadline for desegregation at hearings before Judge Taylor. County school board asks for time to prepare for desegregation and that desegregation be limited to Clinton High School.

January 4, 1956: District Judge Taylor orders desegregation of all three high schools in Anderson County at a date no later than fall, 1956.

Spring, 1956: Principal D. J. Brittain of Clinton High School intensifies program of preparation of faculty and students.

May, 1956: Twelve Negro students eligible to attend Clinton High School in the fall of 1956 are preregistered. Full details of their registration reported in the Clinton Courier-News.

August 9, 1956: "All the facts" related to school desegregation in Clinton repeated in the Clinton Courier-News including details about students, school policy on athletics and social events and Judge Taylor's January order.

August 20, 1956: Approximately seven hundred students, including twelve Negro students attend Clinton High for final registration. School dismissed for a week of in-service training for teachers. Petition protesting desegregation circulated by the Anderson County Federation for Constitutional Government.

August 22, 1956: Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government files an injunction suit demanding that the state cut off funds to Clinton High School and restrain Anderson County officials from desegregating the school. Five of the fifteen Anderson County residents listed as complainants say they signed the Federation's petition, not understanding their names would be used in the suit; four institute legal action to have their names removed.

August 23, 1956: Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government publishes ad in Clinton Courier-News inviting people of the county who do not "want mixed schools" to join them in working toward "an orderly solution to this problem."

Community Crisis, August 25-September 11, 1956

Saturday, August 25*: Frederick John Kasper, 26 year old executive secretary of the Seaboard White Citizens Council, arrives in Clinton and begins gathering support for a picket line protesting school desegregation the following Monday. Kasper gets in touch with the Anderson County Federation for Constitutional Government, gets a working list from them, makes additional contacts in house-to-house visits, distributes inflammatory literature.

Saturday, August 25, 1:30 p.m.: Meeting of Mayor, Police Commissioner, County Sheriff, acting Police Chief and local highway patrol officer to plan for police protection of school Monday. Editor of Clinton Courier-News also present. Kasper talks to a group of 25 on court house steps.

3:00 p.m.: Meeting of Courier-News editor, Mayor, Police Commissioner and patrol officer, who has children in school, with Kasper and followers to try to persuade him to leave town, since they have already tried to prevent desegregation in the courts. County Sheriff and state Assistant Attorney General interrupt meeting to warn Kasper he will be arrested if he goes through with his plans.

4:00 p.m.: Kasper arrested by Sheriff on charges of inciting to riot and vagrancy, put in jail to await trial Tuesday morning.

Monday, August 27: Twelve Negro and 715 white students begin attending classes together at Clinton High School. The day proceeds without major incident though there are a few flareups outside the school. A handful of pickets carry anti-desegregation signs outside the school and a crowd of from 25 to 30 teen-agers and 25 to 30 adults gather outside the school. The crowd is orderly in the morning, but during the afternoon an elderly woman and a Negro girl enrolled at Clinton are attacked by members of the protesting crowd. No arrests made, though a city policeman took a knife from a Negro student fighting with a white student.

Tuesday, August 28, 9:00 a.m.: Kasper tried and released on the grounds of insufficient evidence. Picketing at school continues, crowd a little larger. School attendance 803.

Noon: Kasper meets with students and adults outside school, sends for Principal Brittain, demands that he kick the Negro students out or resign. Brittain talks with the 25 to 30 adults in the crowd, explains he is acting under court order, wants their children in the school, will resign any time 51% of the parents and students don't want him. Kasper leaves, attempts to organize a parade to greet and talk to people.

*All dates hereafter in 1956.

Police more active on the school grounds, no incidents reported. Ruling on Tennessee Federation case denies injunction stopping desegregation.

7:30 p.m.: Kasper speaks to crowd of 200-600 on courthouse square, says local authorities have no guts, people are a higher court than the Supreme Court, he will intensify pickets and fight "however long it takes."

Wednesday, August 29, Morning: A heckling crowd of about 125 (50 stay-away students and teen-agers, 75 adults) demonstrates as 750 students, including the twelve Negro students, enter school. Kasper arrives and begins organizing protest signs and cars for parades through town. Crowd, which increases as day wears on, ordered off school ground by police, but gather across from school. Inside the school students vote 614 to 0 to keep Brittain principal.

Noon: A mob of 50-75 people chase Negro students through town, one attacked by teen-age member of mob. Several other Negroes chased during the noon hour and later in the day. Police arrest several involved in attacks, put one Negro in jail for protective custody. Crowd begins to form outside jail. County Sheriff slips Negro students out back door of school to protect them from the mob.

Clinton residents go to Judge Taylor in Knoxville, file a petition for an injunction restraining Kasper's and others' activities interfering with school desegregation.

7:30 p.m.: Kasper speaks to crowd of 800 in square. His speech interrupted as federal marshalls serve papers temporarily restraining his activities and notifying him of a hearing the next day at 1 p.m. regarding a permanent injunction. Kasper tells people to go ahead with their work.

Thursday, August 30, Morning: Picketing continues outside the school and the crowd swells to 300 to 400. Kasper stays away from immediate vicinity of the school but stations himself down the street. Inside, where 600 students are attending, Brittain announces a 447 to 6 vote of confidence from parents on the basis of unsigned ballots brought in by students. School dismissed at noon for a routine teachers meeting.

1:00 p.m.: Clinton residents present testimony in support of an injunction forbidding interference with desegregation; Kasper testifies he has not advocated violence or mob rule, is only using constitutional rights of free speech and freedom of assembly. Hearing not completed, Kasper held in jail pending bond.

Afternoon: Crowds outside school getting out of hand again, several arrests made in connection with throwing tomatoes at Negroes and at the jail. One picket arrested for violating restraining order.

7:30 p.m.: With Kasper in jail, twenty impromptu speakers take over at courthouse square, speaking against desegregation, mongrelization and local, state, and national leaders who advocate mixing of the races.

Friday, August 31, morning: Attendance at school drops sharply, mostly through fear of violence; only 446 students, including ten Negro students, report. A crowd, primarily students, watches cars bringing Negro students arrive. Kasper's hearings continue in Knoxville, and Judge Taylor finds him guilty of contempt and sentences him to one year in prison.

7:30 p.m.: Two local speakers take over on square until Asa (Ace) Carter, Birmingham White Citizens Council leader, arrives to substitute for Kasper. Addressing crowd of 1,000, Carter attacks the Supreme Court, the NAACP and the "carpet bagging judge" who put Kasper in jail. He urges citizens to join the White Citizens Council and leaves while local segregationists are signing up members. The courthouse square crowd, fired by Carter's address, begins attacking cars of Negro tourists passing through. They march through streets shouting, "We want Kasper." Part of the mob breaks loose, marches to Mayor's house and threatens to dynamite it. Police make no arrests. Demonstrating continues late into the night. At midnight, the newly elected sheriff and his new deputies take office. Mayor Lewallen again attempts to

get in touch with state authorities concerning outside help, unable to reach Governor.

Saturday, September 1, Morning: Board of Aldermen meets to declare Clinton in a state of emergency and issue a formal request to the Governor and citizens to assist in restoring law and order. Sheriff also sends Governor and citizens telegram campaign organized to give support to request. Auxiliary police force organized to handle crowds in case state aid does not materialize. No crowds around school.

Afternoon: Auxiliary police (35) meet for training session. Segregation rally begins on courthouse square at 4 p.m. with speech from W. B. Rand of Shelby County, Ark. Only two dozen present.

Night: Crowd begins gathering on square at 6:15 p.m. Auxiliary police, headed by Leo Grant of Oak Ridge, keep people moving. Just before 8:00 report reaches auxiliary police that crowd will storm courthouse to have scheduled meeting inside. Auxiliary police and crowd line up facing each other, police repelling crowd with tear gas. As crowd begins to reform, state Highway Patrol arrives. Scheduled rally is permitted by Highway Patrol and an estimated 2,000 persons jam square to hear pro-segregation speeches from representatives of three Tennessee organizations. Crowd orderly. Three arrests made before Patrol arrived.

Sunday, September 2, Noon: Six hundred National Guardsmen arrive in Clinton and assemble for briefing and immediate duty. Guardsmen walk posts and patrol during afternoon.

Afternoon: Photographers and newsmen attempting to cover pro-segregation meeting at Blowing Springs community near Clinton run off with rocks and threats. Labor Day weekend travellers and curiosity seekers jam up traffic on Highway 25-W through Clinton all during day and detours are finally set up.

Night: Crowd begins forming on square, reaches a total strength of 3,000. Guardsmen absent from square during first part of evening but arrive later. At 8 p.m. Guardsmen rescue Negro sailor who becomes target of mob as he gets off bus on square. Later members of crowd hurl firecrackers and torpedoes at passing cars, threaten to "get" Negroes. One man, identified as from a nearby county, speaks against integration several times. A cross is burned on the school grounds. Teen-agers, who compose large part of mob, hang around downtown until 1 a.m., though the crowd decreases in size as Guardsmen take action to control them.

Monday, September 3: Activity in Clinton declines as National Guard Commander Henry bans congregations on square, use of public address systems, outdoor speaking, parking on the square and individuals remaining on the courthouse lawn after 6 p.m. Tourists and curiosity seekers continue to descend on Clinton and Guardsmen detour all except those having business in Clinton. Some 30,000 cars turned away from Clinton Monday (Labor Day) and at one point cars attempting to enter Clinton line up for 2 1/2 miles on the highway. Guardsmen stationed in square at 6 p.m. break up group of about 50 gathering in the downtown area. Clinton otherwise quiet and orderly but mob of 250 at Oliver Springs (20 miles away) acting on rumors that schools will desegregate Tuesday, attack Negro cars; five blasts of dynamite set off in the Negro community. Mob fired on by frightened Negroes in one car who are later searched for by armed mob of 600. Guardsmen break up search, arrest 15 who refuse to go home. Photographers on scene attacked by mob.

Tuesday, September 4: Attendance drops to 266, including nine Negro students, apparently as result of intensive telephone campaign over Labor Day weekend. Only small clusters of students and townspeople catcall as Negroes enter school. Hearings on Kasper's bond and permanent injunction postponed.

Afternoon and night: Negro students leave school peacefully with only a small group of students and reporters on sidewalk after school dismissed. Roadblocks and Guard patrols continue and about 8 p.m. Guardsmen break up a group of white teenagers surrounding a Negro adult and three children in the downtown area.

Wednesday, September 5: School attendance increases to 324 and all Negro students back in school. Brittain announces results of a survey that indicates 83 children are absent because of desegregation, 58 because of fear of violence, 27 for "normal" reasons. Says 12 have transferred. P-TA executive committee issues statement urging parents to send their children back to school. More rural than town students are away from school. Friends of Oliver Springs prisoners attack newsmen as the men are released at 8 p.m.

Thursday, September 6: School attendance up to 394. Judge Taylor grants Kasper right to bail, and after further hearings, issues permanent injunction against interference with desegregation. National Guard has training session with auxiliary police, Guard forces in Clinton reduced.

Friday, September 7: School attendance climbs to 416 and Guard forces reduced again, leaving only 250 troopers in Clinton. Clinton's Board of Aldermen meets to pass restrictive measures to control city, including a curfew on all persons under 21 and a ban on outdoor assemblies of 10 or more persons. They announce six additional, experienced policemen will be hired. Kasper released on bond when two Clinton residents put up their property to meet his bond.

Saturday, September 8: Clement lets some Guardsmen stay, refuses to leave patrol cars on loan. Sheriff Woodward declares a state of emergency and deputizes all former sheriffs and deputies and puts all police in county on stand-by. Sheriff also requests 10 marshalls from the U. S. Department of Justice and deputizes 50 auxiliary police.

Sunday, September 9: National Guard forces in Clinton reduced to 50. Kasper and Asa Carter ask permission to hold rally in Clinton, are refused and move on to Oliver Springs, where they hold an orderly meeting of about 250 in the Roane County section of Oliver Springs.

Monday, September 10: School attendance reaches 529 and the names of 257 students are turned over to county officials for absenteeism. No crowds around the school and none around the square, where no-parking ban continues.

Tuesday, September 11: School attendance up to 590 and Brittain announces a total of 36 students have withdrawn from Clinton High School. National Guard withdraws, leaving police protection in the hands of local law enforcement agencies. Sheriff Woodward says he has deputized a total of about 150 men in the county and Clinton can now handle "any situation" by itself.

Opinions and Attitudes in the Community

General Opinions

Negroes and Race Relations: Many of the native East Tennessee people in Clinton and the Clinton area will tell you they have "a high type of colored people" or "a pretty good bunch of niggers" living in their town. They think that race relations have always been good, saying, typically, "they haven't caused any problems" or "they've never caused any trouble." Whites mention the fact that Negroes confine themselves pretty generally to their own community, and some think this is the basis for the "good" race relations; others believe that Negroes and whites have gotten along so well because "the niggers know their place." One man, who lived next to a Negro family in Clinton before he moved to a farm outside town, stated: "The niggers h'ar know their place. If they didn't, they'd 'a run them out." Community leaders tell you the things white people do for Negroes and point to the annual exchange of choirs in churches on Race Relations Sunday as an example of the fine spirit of understanding and cooperation existing in their city.

What the "good" relations seem to amount to is absence of trouble and submissive acceptance on the part of Negroes of a social system that excludes them from everything except menial job opportunities in the community, occasional friendly exchanges on the streets, access to the downtown stores and the annual exchange of church choirs. There are not enough Negroes living in Clinton to support their own businesses and professional services, so that, traditionally, Negroes have not been in any position to sustain aggressive leadership. The concept of "Negro representation," which enters into the thinking of whites in parts of the South with large Negro populations, does not come into the picture in Clinton -- there are too few Negroes. White people run and control everything and Negroes are there, but not involved to any extent in the community process. Many white people believe that Negroes want to stay to themselves and that any efforts to change this pattern come from "outside influence" -- the "new" Negroes who have come in with Oak Ridge, the NAACP, the Communists.

People from Clinton and the eastern part of the county do not seem as hostile to Negroes as those from the northern and western coal-mining sections of the county. In the eastern part of the county, whites and the few Negroes have lived in the same area under a sort of gentlemen's agreement that each goes his own way and both ignore each other. In the western part of the county, where there are even fewer Negroes, prejudice against Negroes is much stronger. There is one section in the western part of the county, for example, the Devonia-New River section, where Negroes are not permitted to come in, even to work. Once about a year ago, a contractor working on the road brought in a crew of Negroes. He was told to get those "niggers" out of the area by nightfall and not to bring them back. After the disturbances over school desegregation took place in Clinton, a dedicated White Citizens Council member from the Clinton area decided to hold a rally in this section. The meeting was well advertised and conveniently located, but when the time to start the rally came, nobody showed up. The WCC worker was puzzled and told a local citizen he thought this would be the very place they would get active support. "Listen," the man told him, "we don't need you. There's not been a nigger spend the night in this part of the county in over thirty years and there's not going to ever be one to do it again. We know how to handle this."

Desegregation: Community leaders in Clinton tell you that nobody -- or very few people -- want desegregation, but most people in the town want law and order and will accept desegregation under court order until such time as the law is changed. Several leaders stated that if a poll were made, it would show that at least 90% of the people would prefer segregation over integration, but it would also show that 98% would be in favor of obeying the law, if the law called for desegregation.

Interviewing in the white community indicated there is a general passive acceptance of desegregation by court order among middle and upper class people, and probably a less wide acceptance among lower class families. People say they would prefer segregation if they had the choice, but that now that they no longer have the choice, they will "go along" with the law. One man said, "People would much rather it hadn't come up, but since it did, there is nothing else to do." A mother with

two children in Clinton High stated, "It is the law now and we might as well take it with good grace." One frequently hears, "There is nothing you can do about it." Clinton's experience with the mob, has, of course, crystallized the "law and order" aspects of desegregation.

Clinton leadership knew they had lost the school case as soon as the May 17, 1954, decision came down, and while nobody pushed desegregation, when their own order was final, there was no attempt to resist or defy it on the part of business men, civic leaders and people of influence. When they said anything, they said, "It is the law." As facts about desegregation were published in the local press, there were no expressions of disturbance or wide-spread resistance. The editor of the newspaper, the principal of the school and members of the board did not even get so much as one telephone call or one visit from irate citizens before Kasper came to town. The only vocal resistance came at the P-TA meetings held in the fall of 1955, when school officials discussed coming desegregation with parents. R. G. Crossno of Norris, now chairman of the school board, was active in efforts to educate P-TA members and spoke at a number of meetings throughout the county. He said, first of all, that people were always "flabbergasted" when informed about the decision. Over 90% at nearly all of the meetings did not like the idea, probably 99%, but at the same time, at least 98% would say if it were a question of obeying the law, and there was no legal way out, they would "go along with it." There would be two or three at every meeting who said they would never accept integration, and, according to Crossno, these are the same people that became active when Kasper arrived. They are currently active in fighting desegregation.

Active resistance to desegregation seems to come from people in the lower income groups and from two geographic sources: the native mountaineers from sections very hostile to Negroes and the in-migrants from deeper South who came to the area with Oak Ridge. No business men or civic leaders were seen at any of the pro-segregation rallies, nor have any given support to the organized resistance shaping up under WCC, KKK and other auspices. Several people noted there was not a college graduate in any of Kasper's crowds, though there are many college graduates in the community who do not favor desegregation and would like to prevent it, if it could be done through legal channels. Community leaders have placed a great deal of emphasis on the "outsiders" who came in and caused the disturbances and they mention the fact that they did not recognize more than a half dozen faces in the crowd scenes they observed from a distance, on TV or in magazine pictures. There were, apparently, many people from the far reaches of the county, as well as outside the county, who flocked in, but there were also Clinton people that the community leaders would not know, unless they happened to work for them or to have gotten into some kind of trouble that brought them to the attention of the community. One woman in the Sourwood neighborhood, for example, where low to middle income families live, said everyone in that section went down to the meetings on the square and that most of them were sympathetic with Kasper. The present county sheriff, Glad Woodward, stated there were "plenty of inside people," from "Oak Ridge, Oliver Springs and right around here."

Two additional points should be made about community attitudes toward desegregation. One, people who were hostile to desegregation, did not, in some cases at least, believe that the school would actually go through with it and therefore made no effort to fight it ahead of time. They simply did not believe it would happen in Anderson County. Two, there were many county people from outside Clinton who apparently had no knowledge of the court order, or if they had such knowledge, no understanding of the process by which court orders are arrived at and enforced. School board members, Principal Brittain and local officials have been visited and button-holed everywhere they go since the advent of Kasper, by people who want to know why they desegregated the schools and why they didn't do something to stop it. Many think it was a personal decision on the part of the principal or the Mayor. Others, benefitting no doubt from Kasper's "education" believe that if the school and public officials had any "guts," they could stand up to the court decision without any punishment, or that, if they would quit, the new officials would not be responsible to the federal court as they were not named in the suit. They are people with meager educational backgrounds and no involvement in community decisions, and some of them are surprised to learn that the Mayor and the city council do not operate the schools. They say that "the crowd" that runs Clinton does what it pleases about everything else and could "put the niggers out of the school if they wanted to."

There are a few people who favor desegregation and see it as a moral rather than a legal issue, but nobody says this publicly, including the ministers. One young professional said he had been waiting for someone to say that desegregation was right as well as legal and was very surprised that not one person had taken that stand. He said he had also been waiting for the ministers to refute some of the material being circulated using the Bible to support segregation, but that not one had opened his mouth. A woman, prominent in local civic work, sees integration as the "only Christian solution" and criticized the churches "for trying to be neutral on a moral issue." She stated, "Our churches have let us down. I don't mean just here, but all over the nation."

Violence and Mob Rule: Practically everyone professes to be in favor of law and order and opposed to violence and mob rule -- the differences come in the interpretation of what violence and mob rule consist of. In the eyes of community leaders and those who did not participate in Kasper's and Carter's gatherings, some instances of violence were taking place down at the school and on the courthouse square, and the mob was taking over the town. Top leadership saw Kasper as a "dangerous man" and feared the ultimate consequences of a situation which local law enforcement agencies were not controlling. The disturbances at the school and the "nigger chasing" all week frightened them and Friday night's demonstrations convinced them that things were definitely getting out of hand and something drastic must be done to "restore law and order." Average citizens who were not participating in the demonstrations were also afraid and welcomed the Highway Patrol and the National Guard for the quiet and the peace of mind they brought. One woman said during the demonstrations she was really afraid for the first time in her life and burst into tears when she heard the sirens heralding the Highway Patrol's entrance into town. She said she knew that some of the auxiliary policemen would be killed if help did not come. A restaurant operator said it was "terrible" to have to have the National Guard come in, but that she guessed "someone would have gotten hurt" if they hadn't come in. Principal Brittain said he had hundreds of telephone calls from people who were afraid to send their children to school during the week of the mob demonstrations and that these calls subsided when the Guard came in; attendance went steadily upward after the Guard occupied Clinton.

As to the people who participated in the meetings and the demonstrations many do not seem to see any mob action or violence in what they did. Kasper himself stated under oath that he had not advocated violence or mob rule and that he and the other people were only exercising their constitutional rights of free speech and freedom of assembly. He and his sympathizers in Clinton, maintain that the Mayor and his "crowd" violated their rights and provoked the crowd into whatever was done. They resent the fact that newspapers, including the Clinton Courier-News, labelled them a "mob" and they say that the Mayor and his "crowd" got excited because things weren't going their way. They also say that the Mayor, the principal and others who participated in efforts to control the crowds are "publicity seekers" and "made fools of themselves" over the Negroes. W. H. Till, local head of the White Citizens Council and one of the instigators of the Anderson County Federation for Constitutional Government, attributes Friday night's demonstrations to "teenagers who got out of hand" and says Saturday night's crowd action was a direct result of the Home Guard's police work and use of tear gas. One old mountaineer who participated in many of the crowd scenes said everything was all right until the auxiliary police threw the tear gas and that made people mad. He and others insist that the crowd would have been orderly if they had been permitted to have their talk on time as it was scheduled.

There is another factor involved in insistence that nothing disorderly was happening. When the interviewer pressed questions about attacks on Negroes during the week and the damage done to Negroes' cars, several members of one family who had been very much involved snickered, and one member, a high school girl who has transferred to Lake City to finish her senior year, replied, "That? Oh, it was just niggers." Their code apparently does not hold them responsible for the same standards in their treatment of whites and Negroes. The old mountaineer at the head of this family did admit that the tomato throwing on Thursday was wrong and that it wouldn't "do no good." One of his sons, photographed chasing a Negro student and yelling, said he was yelling at the police officer to take a knife away from the Negro student. The old man observed that "none of them white people they picked up had no fighting tools" while "all the niggers had knives." He offered this as evidence that the white people were not promoting violence.

Several white students who attended the mass meetings and were outside of school in the midst of the demonstrations were willing to call them "mobs" and stated the mob could never get you anywhere. One boy arrested for fighting with a Negro student agreed with two fellow students that Kasper had gone about things in the wrong way. They said he should have had meetings in an auditorium or gotten up a petition, that the mob could not accomplish anything good.

The Press

There is one newspaper in Clinton, the Clinton Courier-News, which has a circulation of 3,500 in the county and prints news from all over the county. The owner, Horace V. Wells is editor, and he and his wife both work on the paper and are very active in community affairs. They came to Clinton to establish their paper in 1933 when Norris Dam was being built and have won several awards for the paper in competition with other county newspapers. Mr. Wells is a native of Columbia, S. C., but lived in Nashville from the age of twelve until he moved to Clinton. He is a graduate of Vanderbilt University and worked on the Nashville Tennessean staff as state news editor. The Wells have a daughter in Clinton High School.

When the school suit first came up, Mr. Wells urged the County Courts to carry on the legal fight against desegregation and appeared before the Board of Education to make the same plea there. Others said it was a waste of money, but he felt "no legal step should be left untried." Once the decision came down, however, he accepted it and urged others to. In September of 1955, when the Anderson County Federation for Constitutional Government tried to stop desegregation at Oak Ridge, he sympathized editorially with the position of the County Board of Education but said to his readers, "No matter what you or the Board would like to do -- it is now up to the Federal Court Judge." He continued: "We are sure the problem can be worked out if everyone is reasonable, but all of us must keep in mind that the ruling of the United States Supreme Court is the law of the land...and must be observed by all of us if our government is to stand." (9-29-55) The Courier-News gave good coverage to developments as desegregation approached, printing the story about Negro registration in May and rehearsing all the facts, including reprinting Judge Taylor's order on August 9, 1956. On August 30, in the midst of the mob demonstrations he deplored Kasper as a "born troublemaker" who "will only serve two purposes -- to line his pockets with membership fees he will collect and turn this community upside down...." He congratulated the police and the sheriff's deputies on their efforts to maintain law and order and reminded people, "This country of ours was founded upon the Constitution -- and Kasper would have you throw away the Constitution."

Almost the entire September 6 issue of the Courier-News was devoted to reporting the school segregation crisis, and Wells again dealt with the problem editorially in his column. He stated:

It is not a question of whether we favor segregation or oppose it.
The Supreme Court has decided that question for us....

You have a right to believe in segregation and so do we. But neither you nor I have a right to violate the law, nor do we have a right to take the law into our own hands. We must stand together in Clinton, obey all laws (whether we like them or not) so long as they are laws, and see that others do the same thing.

Again, on September 13 and September 20, Editor Wells wrote on the school situation in Clinton, reminding people of the basic necessity of upholding law and order. In a news feature story entitled "Facts on How Integration Came to Clinton," September 6, and in his column, September 20, Wells went over the facts of the situation, attempting to clear up points of common confusion.

In addition to his work through the newspaper, Editor Wells was very active in efforts to get Kasper removed from the scene and get the situation in the town under control. He was one of the group that met with Kasper when he first came to town and he went to Knoxville to testify on Kasper's activities when the injunction was being sought. Wells' news editor, James Loggan, also testified in Kasper's hearings though this put both of them in the "integrationist" camp and cut off Loggan's rapport with

resistant element in the community. Mrs. Wells, a member of the P-TA executive committee, participated in the back-to-school movement spearheaded by the P-TA.

Civic Officials

The Mayor, the City Recorder (secretary of the Board of Aldermen) and two members of the Board of Aldermen were interviewed. All four stated individually that most of the people in the community did not want desegregation, but that they were law-abiding people and would abide by the decision until the federal court changed it or some other legal means of avoiding desegregation were found. They indicated they personally fell in this group of people who opposed desegregation but would abide by the law. One Alderman expressed sympathy for those that were fighting it, but said it should be fought in an orderly way. He believed that desegregation could not work and that the Supreme Court would ultimately realize it couldn't and eventually alter its decision. The Mayor and the City Recorder seemed to feel it would work out all right if Clinton were left alone and the fourth Alderman said he didn't know what would happen.

The Mayor met with law enforcement officers of the community on Sunday, the day after Kasper came to town, and had "huddles" with other public officials throughout the week. The first official meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held Saturday, September 1, when the group unanimously approved an appeal to the Governor for help and requested citizens of the community to assist in maintaining law and order. They saw the disturbances as a matter of maintaining law and order and this was why, the Mayor said, the Board of Aldermen was 100% on sending for the Guard and commissioning the auxiliary police. When the National Guard came in, the Board began the process of adopting a number of regulations designed to control mob action: banning use of public address systems, outdoor meetings, congregations on the square, parking on the square, individuals remaining on the square after 6 p.m. They passed on these regulations for the first time on Monday, September 3, when General Henry issued them to the community as emergency measures, and completed adoption at a third reading the following Friday.

The Mayor stated in his interview: "I would enforce the law whether it was the school question or some other thing. I had no choice. If you let a mob get away with it one time, then there is no telling what will happen the next time, when it might be something that matters to you. That was the way Hitler worked, by using the mob to get power." He added he would have tried to enforce the law, but would not have taken as strong a stand as he did if he hadn't "felt the Governor was behind him." He thought before Kasper came in that the people were reconciled to desegregation and that they had done a good job of preparation. "Everybody seemed to understand what it was all about." Then when Kasper came, they "forgot everything else." He wanted to avoid calling in the State Patrol and the Guard if Clinton could handle the problem alone, but began making inquiries about the possibility of assistance on Sunday, August 26. He thinks that active resistance to desegregation will die down as the group gets tired of "getting nowhere with it."

City Judge Paul Horton (City Recorder) was active in organization of the auxiliary police and has been very concerned that people who violate the injunction against desegregation be reported to the Federal Court. He came by the Police Department one morning when the interviewer was talking to the Acting Chief to ask about a Citizens Council "parade" through town the night before. The Chief mentioned a white man going up on "nigger hill" later on in the evening to try to persuade the Negroes to take their children out of the school, and Horton immediately began asking questions as to the identification of the man and whether his name had been turned over to the federal authorities. "That's violating the injunction," Horton stated right away. "His name should be turned in."

The Alderman who thought the Supreme Court would ultimately alter its decision stated: "Ninety-nine per cent of the people of Clinton are opposed to integration, but you can't find a business man or a person of any influence who is so much against it that he will violate the law to oppose it." He has noticed that Kasper has not "gone over" in Alabama and doesn't think he will be acceptable as a leader anywhere after his publicity in Clinton. "You can't have mob rule," he stated. "The mob is no good whether it is at a picnic or over a school issue. The mob isn't the way to get things. It only creates disorder and can't accomplish anything."

The fourth public official contacted was noncommittal about the situation, stating that as a business man he has friends on both sides and cannot afford to say much. He did say, however, "There was nothing to do but enforce the law. The crowd was beginning to get out of hand and something had to be done." He saw the whole affair as a "mighty bad situation," and had no idea what would happen as far as school desegregation working out.

Law Enforcement Agencies

At the time Kasper came to Clinton the Clinton Police Department consisted of six men. The Chief of Police was in the hospital having an operation (leaving five), and the department was headed by Joe Wilson, appointed Acting Chief until the regular Chief's recovery was complete. All the men in the department were elderly men, probably not one was under 60 and all were untrained. As one citizen of Clinton put it, "All they are good for is to put parking tickets on the cars and help school children across the street -- which is all they are called upon to do under ordinary circumstances." The department is located in the next block from the courthouse square, between the courthouse and Clinton High School.

The county sheriff's office consisted of eight men, headed by Sheriff Joe Owen. Anderson County elected new officials during the first week in August and Sheriff Owen was defeated by Glad Woodward, a former Oak Ridge policeman. The Sheriff's office changed hands at midnight, August 31, the night the mob began rocking cars and attacking Negro tourists coming through town.

During the first week of the crisis, both the city police and the county sheriff's office added men to help take care of the law enforcement situation. The police department added three men, all former members of the fire department, Tuesday, August 28, and the sheriff increased his force by three September 1, employing three former Knox County deputies who went out with the change in county officers in that county. The entire Sheriff's force, in fact, changed at midnight on the night of the 31st. On September 7, the Board of Aldermen made provisions to hire six additional, experienced policemen, and made the auxiliary police force of 37 volunteers organized during the crisis, a permanent body. As the National Guard pulled out Sheriff Woodward deputized all the former sheriffs and deputies in the county and the auxiliary police and put all police in the area (89) on stand-by, to be called in case of further disturbances.

As soon as the Mayor became aware that Kasper was in town he called a meeting of law enforcement officers in the area, including the local state Highway Patrolman. Police were all put on active duty and stationed at the school, and the county sheriff agreed to supplement the police force if they could not handle the situation. The Highway Patrol officer agreed to get in touch with his superiors about the possibility of further help, if the local officers could not handle the situation. No plans in the law enforcement area were made ahead of time, as civic officials had not felt it would be necessary.

Plans were made right away to deal with the possibility of disturbances outside the school, but as each day went by, local law enforcement officers were less and less able to cope with the situation and the mob got increasingly larger and more active. None of the persons interviewed in Clinton criticized the police department or Sheriff Owen's forces as to their intent to control the mob. All persons who discussed the matter stated that they did not think the city police, whose main responsibility it was to handle the disturbances, were in any way prepared. ~~Several said they thought the police were completely bewildered and confused.~~ They were not trained in dealing with crowds and, as the week wore on, the extra duty began to take its toll in physical fatigue. In order to cover the situation, officers were working 20 to 30 hours on a stretch; when the Friday night disturbances took place, some police had been on continuous duty as many as 56 and 60 hours. The county sheriff's office was in the process of changing hands and some of the deputies did not even report for duty on Friday night. The matter of numbers was, of course, a great limitation. If two police were used to take persons arrested off to jail, it would only be a matter of two or three arrests before the whole force was away from the mob. Traffic was also a big problem as there is only one, narrow, main street through Clinton and this street is on the route of U.S. Highway 25-W,

a main thoroughfare from Cincinnati, south. The courthouse is on this street. Rerouting traffic was impossible as there were not enough police to handle it.

Acting Chief Wilson said they "started after Kasper right away," but they couldn't do much in the daytime except "keep the streets clear." At nighttime, when people crowded in the square, there were so many, they "couldn't tell who was doing anything." He felt the fact that so many women and children were involved complicated the law enforcement problem. "You can handle a man," he said, "but you can't treat women with babies in their arms the same way. You can't hurt children." Sheriff Owen indicated his office was trying to control things, but was outnumbered. "I don't know what we're going to do if the outbreaks continue," he stated to the press Wednesday, August 29, "I don't know what we're going to do unless we get some outside help. What can you do with 500 people?"

Whatever the reason, no arrests were made Monday and Tuesday and by Wednesday it was clear that local police action would not control the situation. A group of citizens, led by Attorneys Lewallen and Davis, who had represented Anderson County in fighting the school segregation cases, sought and got an injunction from Judge Taylor restraining Kasper and others from interfering with school desegregation. When Kasper's hearings closed Friday and Judge Taylor put him in jail, Clinton felt it had its problem "under control." Then Ace Carter appeared Friday night and things went from bad to worse.

Attorneys Lewallen and Davis, supported by City Recorder Paul Horton, went about organizing and mobilizing the auxiliary police. "Maybe we didn't do the right thing," Lewallen stated, "but the police were sitting around wringing their hands and not doing anything and the time comes when somebody has to get up and do something." Help from the state was an unknown factor at that point and a report that the Highway Patrol who work in the Clinton area had instructions to stay away from the city indicated that Clinton might be left to handle its own problems indefinitely. Auxiliary police worked under Leo Grant in cooperation with regular, uniformed police.

Both Police Chief Wilson and Sheriff Glad Woodward say they are personally opposed to desegregation, but recognize the fact their personal opinions no longer matter. Both claim to reject mob action as a method of opposing school desegregation. Mr. Wilson stated:

I personally don't like mixing in the schools. I don't think anybody else does, but we are under a court order. This is the first town in Tennessee to do it in a public school and it's because of the suit we are doing it. When the biggest court in the world tells you to do something you have to do it. It's the law and most people don't like it but they are not going to break the law.

Mr. Woodward said:

People don't want to do it. They don't want to mix with the colored. It's serious business. It's growed up in them not to want any mixing. I feel that way, too.

Both felt the federal injunction issued by Judge Taylor was very effective in calming people down and restoring law and order to the community and both welcomed the state Highway Patrol and National Guard. Mr. Woodward said the people who were affected by the injunction resented it, but "he hadn't heard of a one disobeying it." Mr. Wilson stated the injunction "seemed to calm everybody down." "People are afraid of a government order," he said. "It is not like a city or a county order. They know they will get in trouble if they mess with a government order. They might go to the penitentiary for a year or two like Kasper is supposed to."

School Officials

Mr. D. J. Brittain, principal of Clinton High School, was the main school

official involved in desegregation of the high school. A native of the area, Mr. Brittain and his family have long been involved in educational work in the Clinton vicinity. His father is now principal of the Oliver Springs High School and his mother taught until her death six years ago. Mr. Brittain has been employed by the Anderson County school system for a number of years, first as a teacher at Clinton, then as principal of the Lake City school and finally as principal of Clinton High. He is a dedicated educator and is well-liked by both parents and students in the community. The fact that Kasper wanted to throw Brittain out turned many Clinton people against him.

After the January 4 order, the school board issued no further statement on school desegregation and gave no public instructions to Brittain to proceed with desegregation. Brittain went ahead with his preparations. He had a choice, he has stated of (1) resigning from his job; (2) defying the court order and suffering the consequences or (3) going ahead with desegregation. He did not want to quit his job, nor did he want to run the risk of spending the next five years in the federal penitentiary in Atlanta. So he began desegregation. He based his stand on the law and order aspects of the issue, maintaining "It's clear cut. You either obey the law or you don't. You're a law-abiding citizen or you're not."

Mr. Brittain recognizes the fact that there will be academic problems in the school, due to the inadequate preparation of some of the Negro students, and at the time he was interviewed, thought Clinton's community problem was still not solved. "I am very determined," he stated, however, "and I will stick it out whatever happens." He believes that the key to successful desegregation is preparation of the children in the school and that Clinton was able to pull out of its crisis because the students stuck with the school. Certain student leadership groups, such as the football team, "stayed with it everyday, all the way" and some students returned to school against the wishes of their parents. There have been no problems inside the school resulting from conflict between Negro and white students and he does not expect any. At the height of the disturbances there were only 50 students who transferred to other schools and these began coming back, reducing the total number of transfers to considerably less. On October 1 he had a daily attendance of 650, one less student than he had October 1, 1955.

R. G. Crossno, chairman of the Anderson County Board of Education as of September, 1956, described the Board's position in this way:

As the board saw it, we had no choice in the matter. We were given a definite order to integrate all the schools of the county as of September, 1956, and as we understood the order from the District Court there was no alternative. We had fought the case in court for six years and had done everything in a legal way we could to prevent it. There was no way to sidestep the issue. The order was clear and definite. Members of the board did not like it but it was not our decision. (Interview, September 29.)

Mr. Crossno, Mayor of Norris and owner-manager of the Norris Creamery in Norris, has been on the school board since October, 1951. He and J. M. Burkhart, Clinton hardware dealer, were the two board members active in meeting with PTA groups to prepare the parents in the fall of 1955, and he stated that on the basis of those meetings and knowledge of the county, they had not expected trouble from Clinton. They felt that trouble might come from Lake City and that part of the county in which Lake City was located when desegregation was put into effect there. "Sentiment is much stronger in that section," he said, "and we expected our trouble to come from that area." Lake City's one Negro student of high school age continued commuting to LaFollette this year and the four living in Oliver Springs continued to commute to Rockwood. Norris, which also has a high school, has no Negroes in residence, but the people there are in favor of desegregation and would accept it, according to Crossno.

Crossno stated that the school board had hoped to present the court with a permissive type of plan for desegregation and had confidence that Judge Taylor would give them the opportunity to prepare their own plan and time to implement it. When his order of January 4 came down, "The Board felt like the rug had been

jerked out from under them." They had planned to do a great deal more preparation in working out their plan, Crossno said, but "the order changed all that." After the order, all the work with the P-TA's was "cut off." The Board wanted time, but Mr. Crossno says they now realize "if we had asked for five or ten years and gotten it, this would not have pleased the people."

"Our problems are not solved by any means," Mr. Crossno said, "and we don't know what the solution is." Clinton is the only high school to desegregate this year, but next year Lake City will have eight Negro students eligible for high school and the board expects some of them to apply for Lake City's "white" school. He feels the resistant elements are prepared to fight by "other means than legal means" and that there are a great many people in the county who have no basic understanding of what is involved. This is evident in the demands that they make on the school board and the statements that they make.

School Board member J. M. Burkhart of Clinton is owner of a hardware store in town and influential in community affairs in Clinton. He is on the Clinton Power Commission and the board of directors of one of the local banks and has been on the school board since 1942. He is a native of Anderson County and a graduate of Clinton High School. Mr. Burkhart has served as chairman of the county school board.

Mr. Burkhart says he is not a philosopher, but he has done some thinking about our form of government and he has fared well under the democratic system. "This is a serious business," he remarked, referring to the school disturbances. "It is a question of whether you are going to follow the law and abide by our form of government or throw it aside for the rabble-rousers." The people of Clinton would much rather desegregation hadn't come up, but since it did, there was nothing else to do, but go through with it. "It is a question," he said, "of being law abiding." He continued: "It has gotten so you can't be against integration and for the law. It has been in the Constitution a long time, but we have gotten by with it [segregation], and now we have to abide by the Constitution." He feels that Clinton is setting a precedent for other towns in Tennessee and, for that reason, it was important to see that law and order were maintained. Mr. Burkhart was the only member of the school board who joined in the petition to Judge Taylor to have a restraining order placed on Kasper and others interfering with school desegregation. "The time comes," he said, "when you have to stand up for right. If you don't believe enough in what you're doing to stick by it when the pressure is on, it's not worth much." He says he has been on the spot before and weathered it and he is not afraid of the White Citizens Councils and their boycotts. He sees school desegregation and other civil rights issues in terms of the world-wide implications of U. S. policies. "We are dealing with colored people all over the world -- not just niggers, but Indians, Chinese, Spaniards and all the rest. They think if we treat the niggers like we do here we will treat them that way, and we want their trade." The other members of the board were not interviewed, but they are, according to common consensus, much less forthright in their stands than Crossno or Burkhart. One Clinton citizen said at times it is "hard to tell whether they are with the law or John Kasper." They have not made any public statements in defiance of the court order, however, though the members from the area of strongest hostility to integration (New River) spoke in favor of going to Judge Taylor and talking over the possibility of halting desegregation when the suggestion came from the resistant leadership.

Frank Irwin, Anderson County School Superintendent, is personally very much opposed to desegregation and does not think it will work over a long range period. He thinks a situation, such as the one depicted in the Washington school hearings, will develop and that the arrangement will work a hardship on both races. The County went ahead with desegregation because "they had no choice." "We were under court order and we did not want to go to jail," he stated. He does not feel the people of the county were ready or that "a lot of people" will ever be ready. He thinks that school desegregation and the disturbances have destroyed all the good feeling that existed between whites and Negroes in the county before desegregation. He feels like he is sitting on a powder keg and something may happen at any time.

Opinions of Negroes

The Negroes of Clinton would appear to be on the basis of their objective qualifications the most unlikely participants imaginable for the type of fight which has been waged there in the school desegregation battle. First of all, they are greatly outnumbered with approximately 200 Negroes in a town of 4,000. Secondly, there is an almost complete absence of any indigenous, trained leadership. The teachers in the Negro elementary school live in Knoxville, some 17 miles away. There is no Negro physician, dentist, attorney or other professional person in the town. Thirdly, many of the Negro parents are economically dependent upon the white community for employment as maids, cooks, or on odd jobs. Several work at unskilled jobs at nearby Oak Ridge. Fourthly, few if any of the parents have had the benefit of a high school education. Yet, in that strange way in which democracy's principles often affect people, they have a burning desire for their children to obtain more education than they have, and they have the courage of their convictions even in the face of physical harm and possible economic stress.

Mrs. Wynona McSwain is the mother of 12 children and the grandmother of six. She and her husband, Mr. Allen McSwain, live in a rambling crowded house at the top of a steep hill and in the center of a curve. They are both natives of Clinton. One could not help but be impressed with the determination of this woman as she sat in the center of a huge room near a red-hot stove and gave periodic instructions to the children as they flowed through the house in what appeared to be an unending stream of traffic. She began by deploring the tendency to look upon the Clinton situation as one which originated with the U.S. Supreme Court decision of 1954, pointing out that in the early 1940's she had begun to press the Anderson County School Board to make some provisions for the high school education of her children. Since the county had no high school for Negroes and the segregation laws prohibited their attendance at the local high school for whites, the only provision which appeared possible at that time was some financial assistance from the County Board of Education for the children to attend a Negro high school in another county. This was the beginning of a continuous fight to obtain transportation and tuition costs for the Negro children who had to leave the county to attend high school. At various times the Board paid transportation and at other times it paid tuition, but it refused to pay both. Finally, in 1949 Mrs. McSwain sought the aid of the NAACP and a suit was instituted in the name of her daughter, Joeathrea, and five other children. The suit was based upon a request for equal facilities and not for desegregation, but even this was denied by the Federal District Court in 1952 and the suit was appealed to the U. S. Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati where it remained until May 17, 1954, when it was sent back to Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor for action consistent with the May, 1954, decision. In January, 1956, he ruled that the Anderson County School Board should admit the students not later than the beginning of the fall term of 1956. Joeathrea McSwain was no longer in school but Aluah Joy McSwain, her sister, had taken her place. To Mr. and Mrs. McSwain the economics of the situation was the chief issue. They estimated that it cost from \$40 to \$100 a year to send a child out of the county to school, and her job as a cook at the Anderson County Jail and her husband's job at Oak Ridge made this intolerable in the face of their large family. She says that she is in the fight to the end because it is not a short-term proposition for her family. Seven children and at least six grandchildren are still to go through high school and they are a constant reminder of the necessity to continue the fight.

While Mr. and Mrs. McSwain demonstrate courage and perseverance, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Jarnagin furnish examples of fearlessness and the planning of strategy. Helen Ann Jarnagin, their daughter, was one of the original plaintiffs who was graduated before the court case was settled. Mr. Jarnagin has assumed primary responsibility for taking measures to protect the physical security of the Negro community. He was reluctant to talk about the nature of the plans he had made, but he stated that an invasion of the Negro community would not find its residents unprepared. At church on the Sunday we were there he made a fervent appeal for funds for the "protective force" and received a very good response in the way of contributions. Mrs. Jarnagin related how her son who is in the armed services in Japan had received the news of the Clinton mob action there and had written to her and to the Anderson County Red Cross to ascertain if his parents were unharmed. The white Red Cross representative came out to talk with Mrs. Jarnagin after

receiving the letter and in the beginning was disinclined to state the reason for the letter, saying that the Jarnagin's son had expressed concern over not hearing from his parents and wondered if they were ill. Finally, the Red Cross representative broke down and stated that it was the Clinton mob action which had been widely reported in Japan which had caused the son to write the Red Cross. The Red Cross representative was quite impressed, apparently, with the speed with which Clinton's troubles had been communicated overseas.

Jo Ann Allen, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Allen, is a very attractive and alert girl of 14 who has been used by the Clinton school as a symbol of the positive Negro potential. She speaks well, is well poised, and dresses well and appropriately for her age. Her mother is a household servant and her father works at Oak Ridge in the cafeteria. Both are highly intelligent and concerned for the welfare of their three children, of whom Jo Ann is the eldest. Jo Ann has been elected vice-president of her home room, and has gone to Washington with one of the white girl students of Clinton to participate in a television panel. Her parents were concerned at the time of our visit that her activities did not give her a false sense of her own importance and did not make her a target for the rabid segregationists. Jo Ann reported that once they were inside the school life proceeded rather normally. The teachers were fair and pleasant and the students have either been friendly or indifferent. The lessons were not more difficult than at Austin (Negro) High School in Knoxville and the only difficulty they were having was in mathematics which all the students attributed to the weak background acquired in the Clinton elementary school. Mrs. Allen reported that there were two things which she felt badly about. One was the fact that the newspaper pictures showed one of the active mob participants to be a young white boy who is no longer in school but who lived near them and had been close playmate of the Allen children. The Allen children have reacted with an almost complete loss of faith in the possibility of sincere friendship across racial lines. The other incident was the participation in the mob action of a white woman who lives across the street from the Allens and to whom the Allens had been very helpful as neighbors. Mrs. Allen stated that she could not resist the temptation to speak to the white neighbor about it, and when she did she began to cry and said, "You and your people have been nicer to me than my own relatives, but I just don't believe in mixing of the races in school."

"Bobby Cain is our hero. He leads us up the school steps and into the school, and he waits in the afternoon until the last one of us is ready to leave." This was the general comment made about this sixteen year old boy by the other Negro students attending Clinton High School. The poignant aspect of this is that Bobby himself did not want to go to Clinton High School. Bobby was in his senior year at Austin High in Knoxville and he wanted to graduate with his class. He told us, "I especially didn't want any trouble." So when "trouble" threatened at Clinton High, Bobby could not see the logic of leaving Austin High which he liked to go to Clinton High (which he did not like at first) and having "trouble" in the process. But Mrs. Cain is determined that her children shall have an education and she has three younger than Bobby. She made it a matter of "family" loyalty and responsibility. "Now see here, Bobby," she told him. "Sure, you've got just one year at Austin and you could go back and finish. That would be fine for you. But what about your brother and sisters (Leonard, Hattie and Diane)? We can't afford to send you back to Austin, but you could work to make it yourself. But where would that leave your sisters and Leonard when they are ready to start high school? Boy, this is our big chance and if we don't make it now we may never make it." Bobby saw the point and when the Negro students had to run the gauntlet of adults and students to mount the steps to Clinton Hall ("the longest journey in our lives" the Negro students called the trip from the bottom of the steps to the top), it was Bobby Cain who was the leader. It was Bobby Cain who "voluntarily" stayed after school if one of the other Negro students was detained for any reason. He was the first each day to encounter the racial epithets from the white segregationists: "coon", "nigger", "black ape", but Bobby said, "I could take the names. That didn't hurt me." But on Thursday of the first week of school, as Bobby was walking to buy his lunch at a drive-in stand, a crowd of 200 people started to push him around from one side to the other. Bobby says he kept walking while the police occupied the role of spectators. Finally, the pushing became so violent that he said, "I made up my mind that this was it. They were going to mob me anyway, so I might as well try to protect myself." He drew out a little pocketknife of the kind boys often carry. The police arrested him, "protective custody" it was called,

and Mrs. McSwain who is the cook at the jail contacted an older brother who came for him. Somehow that incident crystallized his determination instead of intimidating him and when we talked with him he was a shy, calm boy, meticulously clean with highly shined shoes. He said, "I have got to settle down to do this homework. This trigonometry is awfully rough." Bobby's story has since been written up in Collier's magazine, November 13, 1956, under the title of "The Ordeal of Bobby Cain."

The Negroes of Clinton are strongly in favor of desegregation. The Reverend Orville Willis, a Negro Baptist minister, tried to get some of the parents to withdraw their children after trouble developed, but they held firm. He stated that his pleas were not based upon any support for segregation but upon his concern for the physical safety of the children. Some of the parents did give evidence of wavering at times, but the stronger parents buoyed them up and some parents reported that some of the white citizens encouraged them to continue to send their children because they did not want Clinton to have the reputation of having surrendered to the mob. The parents were especially laudative of the efforts of Leo Grant, an Oak Ridge attorney, who organized the auxiliary police, W. Buford Lewallen, the Mayor's son, and school Principal D. J. Brittain, Jr. Many expressed the same feeling that Principal Brittain had undergone a worse ordeal than the Negro parents and that he had demonstrated both courage and the conviction of his belief in law and order.

There had been very little evidence of retaliation against those Negroes involved in the desegregation process. Some Negro domestics were reported to have quit their jobs after hearing remarks made by their employers which they did not like.

The Negro parents almost without exception reported that race relations were good in Clinton before the violence. Everyone mentioned the exchange of church choirs which had been practiced, and it was mentioned that on some occasions when the Negro churches had sponsored dinners or suppers to raise funds, white persons frequently came to partake of the meals. There was the feeling that the trouble did not stem from the white people of Clinton but from outside agitators and from persons who lived outside of the town in the rural sections of the county. The Negroes would not hazard a guess as to the status of race relations after the violence, but many said that it would be difficult for them to have the trust and confidence in the friendship of white persons which they had had before the violence.

One of the most interesting observations to come out of the interviews with the Negro parents was the long range view which many took with respect to the desegregation of the schools. They were generally looking beyond the mere education of those of their children who were currently involved in the desegregation process to what this would mean to the brothers and sisters of these children who were yet to reach high school. This perspective was probably one of the important factors which gave strength to their determination to press for desegregation at this time regardless of the consequences.

Lessons from Clinton's Experience

1. Preparation should take in the functional community or the total area affected by desegregation. Clinton's school population is 50% town, with 50% of the students coming in from the outlying sections around Clinton. Preparation was town-focused. More important, perhaps, the order applied to the whole county and people all over the county came in to listen to Kasper and do something to stop it, including the disgruntled Oak Ridge people who had been unsuccessful in preventing desegregation in their own schools the year before.
2. Community preparation should in some way reach groups at all economic and social levels. The lower income group were left out in the type of preparation that Clinton did, working through P-TA's and civic luncheon groups. The local labor union was not utilized, nor were the churches, to any extent.
3. Preparation of students and faculty seems very important in Clinton's situation. Students were given a sense of responsibility in the matter and were trained for and given the opportunity to exercise leadership. While some swelled Kasper's crowds on the square and some participated in the car-rocking, etc., they maintained decorum in the school building and kept on going to school. A strong effort should be made to prevent them from adding their presence to the crowds.
4. Inconsistencies in the total desegregation picture tend to confuse people and make the process more difficult. Clinton, for example, continues to operate segregated grade schools and people cannot understand why part of the school system can continue to remain segregated and part must be desegregated. This applies on a wider basis, too. At the time Clinton was desegregating and leaders were saying, "We must, the Courts order us to," Mansfield, Texas, also under court order, was seemingly getting by with defying the court order.
5. Partial desegregation is a hard way to do it. Next year, Lake City, which received Clinton's recalcitrant students, will probably be under pressure to desegregate their high school. This year, Clinton had migrants from Oak Ridge, which desegregated last year. The piecemeal approach not only drags out the process, but sets up one school at a time as a target for the agitators.
6. As long as Southern communities are in the "test tube" stage of desegregation, Kaspers and Carters will probably come in. This fact should be recognized and some preparation made on the part of state officials to supplement and support local law enforcement agencies. Small towns in particular are not equipped to deal with the professional agitator and the crowds that flock to him, and the state should feel some obligation to assist.
7. Local preparation should include the law enforcement agencies as well as civic clubs and parents, so that they will be aware of existing laws that can be used to curb disturbances and will be psychologically prepared to take firm steps in enforcing the law.
8. Citizens should not expect the police and public officials to deal with the problem alone. Public officials and police need support and reassurance from their community, and in many cases, pressure. Citizens in Clinton, the top leadership, particularly, took leadership and cooperated in trying to handle a difficult law enforcement problem that probably could have been nipped in the bud with more efficient police action at the outset.
9. There is a need for someone or some group to say "Desegregation is right," as well as "It is the law." Apparently no one in Clinton said desegregation was morally right, as well as the legal thing to do, and there were people there in need of reassurance on that level. The opposition, on the other hand, was dealing with desegregation as a moral and social issue, telling people they had no obligation to obey a law which violated their sense of right and prevailing customs.

10. Many white people are still living in a "separate but equal" dream world that makes it very difficult or impossible for them to accept desegregation as the "solution" to the South's educational and social problems. Somehow or other white leadership, particularly, must be brought around to accepting the fact that "separate but equal" is no longer a legally acceptable pattern in the field of public education.
11. Negroes at the local level have a responsibility for putting across their desire for and basic right to desegregated facilities. Negroes in Clinton have, by both their actions and public statements to the press, demonstrated their preference for and determination to attain desegregated education. Despite this, many whites, in leadership positions, too, still cling to the idea that it is not the local Negroes, but "outside" forces that have sought the change.
12. Strong law enforcement action is needed to convince some people that federal court orders are enforceable and have "teeth" in them. Resistance forces have sold the idea that the Supreme Court has no power to enforce its decisions and therefore cannot "make" the people of the South do something that is not in accordance with their customs. Punishment of violators throws a new light on the situation and people who thought there was no penalty for defiance find that they do indeed have to pay.
13. People are very slow to grasp the meaning of drastic social change and this "lag" tends to slow down their activities in organizing resistance. In Clinton, for example, many people who were opposed to desegregation did nothing about it because they did not really believe it would happen. Had not someone come in to "help" them, they probably would not have gotten around to trying to do something before desegregation was already succeeding.
14. The Clinton situation suggests that people who accept the idea of desegregation are concerned about problems confined to the immediate situation, while those who do not accept the idea are concerned about problems of a larger scope outside the immediate situation. The principal and faculty in Clinton, for example, seem to be concerned about academic shortcomings to be dealt with and techniques for putting students at ease in a new situation. The opposition, on the other hand, is bothered by the "problem" of preventing mongrelization of the races, "Communists" on the Supreme Court bench, national trends toward degeneration and corruption, and the protection of "states' rights."
15. Favorable or unfavorable attitudes toward desegregation do not seem to be the most important factor in the situation when people are faced with desegregation by court order. Many other attitudes and values are involved -- regard for law and order, respect for local leaders, loyalty to individuals, desire for public services. Their attitude toward desegregation does not operate in a vacuum, but finds its place in a hierarchy of other attitudes and values.

D R A F T
10-30-54

Dear Mr. Spencer:

Thank you for your heartening report on the progress of the integration in the public schools of the District of Columbia and for your appraisal of the effect of the organized protest against integration which began in the week of October fourth. As unfortunate as this protest was, the manner in which responsible citizens reacted to it reflects great credit on the community. The beneficial influence which you and your associates, the school and police officials, and the editors of the local newspapers exerted in persuading students to go back to school merit the gratitude of the community. I congratulate you and your fellow officials for the way in which this critical situation was handled.

With every good wish.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Samuel Spencer
President
Board of Commissioners
The District of Columbia
Washington

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 30, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

The attached progress report on the school system from Commissioner Samuel Spencer relates to the recent disturbances in the public school integration program. He points out that the matter has been satisfactorily concluded without much difficulty. He also indicates that Superintendent Corning of the Washington school system and Chief of Police Murray were most helpful in their mature handling of this unusual situation. ** GF 36-6-1*

I have drafted the attached letter for your signature.

Max Rabb
Maxwell M. Rabb



SAMUEL SPENCER
PRESIDENT
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON

October 22, 1954

THE WHITE HOUSE

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The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

The integration program of the District of Columbia public schools proceeded smoothly and without incident from the opening of school on September 13 until the week beginning October 4. During that week in nine out of our one hundred fifty-eight schools some of the children on one or more days refused to go to school in protest against integration.

On Tuesday, October 5, the absenteeism was highest. It reached about 2500 over normal. Since our total enrollment is over 103,000, it can be seen that a relatively small number of schools and school children were involved. Moreover, there is no question but that a considerable part of the absenteeism was caused by parents keeping their children home so that they would not become involved.

The demonstration began on Monday, October 4, at two senior high schools - - McKinley and Anacostia. When school opened, several hundred white students refused to enter the school buildings at Anacostia. These students gathered on the sidewalk across from the school and remained there a good part of the morning. They sang school songs, and, to a certain extent, a holiday atmosphere seemed to prevail. A somewhat similar occurrence took place at McKinley where the principal, Dr. Bish, was quite effective in talking to the children and persuading them to go back to work. Since school authorities had had wind of the proposed demonstration beforehand, extra details of police had been assigned to these schools and were able to maintain order without difficulty.

On Tuesday, October 5, the movement spread to Eastern High School and to six junior high schools. Absenteeism increased somewhat and groups of children gathered in various places near their schools. The police, however, were able to maintain order and the school officials did excellent work in controlling their pupils.

On Wednesday there was considerable improvement. On that day the Superintendent of Schools issued an order that pupils who had not returned to school by Friday would be denied the privilege of participating in school activities. The Chief of Police also issued a warning to students regarding the risks of congregating in groups on the streets and sidewalk and affirmed the policy, which had been carried out throughout, of not tolerating disorderly conduct of any kind. The statements apparently had considerable effect.

By Thursday things were back to normal except for a small amount of absenteeism at Eastern and Anacostia, and on Friday attendance was normal everywhere.

I believe that the situation was handled in an intelligent and effective manner by both the school and police officials. Principals of the schools involved held various meetings with both the students in attendance and the absentees; they appointed student committees to discuss grievances; and in many ways used their influence to check the spread of absenteeism. The police put in a considerable amount of overtime work in order that all trouble spots could be well covered. The effectiveness of the police work was evidenced by the lack of violence and the minimum of arrests attending the demonstration. Great credit is due to the press for the manner in which they covered this whole episode. Their news articles were restrained and their editorials were excellent and undoubtedly had a great influence in persuading students to go back to school.

Dr. Corning, the Superintendent of Schools, believes that the causes of this demonstration were primarily that children read of similar occurrences in Milford, Delaware, and Baltimore, Maryland, and spontaneously decided to try the same thing. In some cases they were aided and abetted somewhat by parents. He does not believe that in the first instance the demonstration was engineered and organized by an adult group or groups. On Wednesday, Bryant Bowles, president of the so-called National Association for the Advancement of White People, who had taken part in agitating the

- 3 -

Milford and Baltimore episodes, came to Washington and attempted to speak to certain groups of school children and their parents. The police, however, were familiar with his record and watched him carefully. I do not believe that he was able to make much progress in his efforts to organize opposition to an integrated school system here. By the end of the week he was so involved with legal authorities in Delaware and Baltimore that he was unable to continue his activities here.

There is no doubt that in large measure these demonstrations resulted from childishness, general irresponsibility, and, on the part of many, merely a desire for an excuse to stay away from school on an Indian summer day.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Samuel Spencal

President
Board of Commissioners, D. C.

G.F.

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School
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Washington

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OCT 27 1954
CENTRAL FILES**

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

1000 SHOP STEWARDS AT GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING DISTRICT 65

RETAIL WHOLESALE AND DEPARTMENT STORE UNION CIO ON WEDNESDAY OCTOBER

5 MOVED BY REPORTS OF LAWLESSNESS PERPETRATED BY RACISTS ELEMENTS

AGAINST NEGRO CHILDREN IN DELAWARE MARYLAND AND WASHINGTON DC URGES

YOU TO MOVE WITHOUT DELAY AND USE THE GREAT POWERS AT YOUR COMMAND

TO BRING A HALT TO THESE CRIMES AND GUARANTEE THAT INTERGRATION IN

XGF126 C, R



CENTURY LIFE
OCT 15 1961
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PUBLIC SCHOOLS AS ORDERED BY THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT PROCEED
WITHOUT FURTHER INTERRUPTIONS

DAVID LIVINGSTON PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ROBINSON SECRETARY TREASURER
DISTRICT 65 RWDSU CIO 13 ASTORPLACE NYC

G.F!

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Rechool

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 3, 1954

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CENTRAL FILES

MEMORANDUM

I discussed this with Arthur Minnich and he felt that there was some doubt as to whether or not the integration process was sufficiently settled to justify sending such a letter. I did accede to the suggestion that we file this letter for the present. *of DC records #*

M. M. R.

for Samuel Spencer

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G.F!

124-A-1

A. Chase

November 17, 1954

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Dear Mr. Basil:

The President has asked me to thank you for your letter of November ninth.

Unfortunately, the demands on the President's time are so extensive that it would be impossible to arrange a personal appointment for you. However, if you would be good enough to put your ideas in writing I believe that this would be best. This would allow the Staff and the President to digest the material thoroughly.

x GF6-Q B

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Re School Segregation
#

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mr. Kenneth C. Basil
118 Kennedy Street
Louisville
Mississippi

THE WHITE HOUSE

Nov 11 10 15 AM '54

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Josten's

Treasure-Craft Jewelry and Stationery
OWATONNA, MINNESOTA

DANIEL C. GAINES
PRESIDENT

November 9, 1954

President Dwight D. Eisenhower
Executive Mansion
Washington, D.C.

Dear President Eisenhower :

I more than appreciate the few minutes you have taken from your more important matters of state to read this letter.

Much contention has arisen relative to the subject of Intergration in our Public Schools throughout the Nation.

A letter could not include all of the phases, problems and conditions thus involved on the particular subject in question.

If you could find time to include a personal appointment, I shall be willing to present myself at any hour and day convenient to you.

My background includes positions of instructor at several Negro colleges and universities, including Tuskegee Institute, Southern University and Florida Normal College.

I trust that you may be able to allow me just a few minutes to personally outline and explain my thoughts pertaining to a so important problem.

Very respectfully yours,

Kenneth C. Bazil

Kenneth C. Bazil

118 Kennedy Street
Louisville, Mississippi

G.F!

124-A-1

School

Ref'd to Mr. Rabb 11/26/54 *file*
elb

The White House
Washington

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THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: THE FREE WORLD ADMIRERD YOU AS A TOP
MILITARY TECHNICIAN. THIS SAME FREE WORLD WELCOMED YOUR
LEADERSHIP AS THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF OUR NATION AND
ANTICIPATED A PEACE BASED UPON FREEDOM, JUSTICE AND EQUALITY.
EARLIER TODAY OUR ASSOCIATION PASSED A RESOLUTION COMMENDING
YOU AND OTHER MEMBERS HIGH IN YOUR CABINET FOR THE MORAL

School
Integration
#

MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
WE DON'T GO TO COURT TO ASK FOR THE ROBERT
THE A. P. STORY OF NOVEMBER 23, WITH COMMENTS ACCREDITED
TO YOU, WHICH IF TRUE, INDICATE AN ENCROACHMENT BY THE
EXECUTIVE UPON THE AREA OF GOVERNMENT RESERVED TO THE
JUDICIARY, SERIOUSLY UNDERMINING THAT BASIC DECISION OF
MAY 17TH.
IT IS NOT ONLY PRECEDENT SHATTERING FOR A PRESIDENT TO
COMMENT UPON A CASE PENDING IN THE SUPREME COURT, BUT IN
THIS INSTANCE THESE REMARKS ARE BEING CONSTRUED AS

AND LEGAL ASSISTANCE GIVEN IN SUPPORT OF THE HISTORIC
SUPREME COURT DECISION OF MAY 17, 1954.

AN A. P. STORY OF NOVEMBER 23, WITH COMMENTS ACCREDITED
TO YOU, WHICH IF TRUE, INDICATE AN ENCROACHMENT BY THE
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THIS INSTANCE THESE REMARKS ARE BEING CONSTRUED AS

✓

G.F.

124-A-1

School

November 29, 1954

RECEIVED
DEC - 3 1954
CENTRAL FILES

Dear Miss Lewis:

The President has asked me to thank you for your very friendly letter of November sixteenth and to tell you that he appreciates your writing on this very important subject.

The facts which you express are well worth consideration and it was good of you to let us have your views on this.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb
Associate Counsel
to the President

Miss ^xSue Lewis
P. O. Box 539
Clewiston
Florida

re Segregation in school
#

ncs/eld

43

J.C. Gable
P.O. Box 539
Clewiston, Florida
November, 16, 1954

11/18
11-29-54
J.C.G.

Dear President Eisenhower,

You may not understand my letter
but I only wish to express my feeling.
You may never read my letter but I
am writing it in hopes you will.

People in towns, cities and Washington
talk and write to express their feeling
about segregation ~~thru~~ their words or
meanings are expressed over radio, T.V.
and through news papers. Yet the teen-
agers have had nothing to say. Mothers
and fathers say they don't want their
children going to school with colored
ones.

I am not saying that I am for
or against segregation for I only want
the teenagers of America (colored and
white) to have some say in this
national problem. I hope you will
find some way to let us help, too.

I only ask you to read and give
only a little thought to it. Yours truly,
Sue Lewis

Dear Miss Towler
The President
and to the
on 11/18/54

G.F.
124-A-1
Schools

Original to Mr. Rabb
5/24/54, elb

1954 MAY 24 AM 12 33

WA010 NL PD

NEW HAVEN CONN MAY 23

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

X YALE UNIVERSITY UNDERGRADUATE GROUP HAS BEEN PLANNING
NATIONAL CONFERENCE EXAMINING PROBLEMS OF RACIAL
INTEGRATION IN EDUCATION STOP UNDERSTAND THAT YOU
ARE CONSIDERING SIMILAR ACTION STOP CAN YOU FORWARD
DETAILS OF SCOPE ORGANIZATION PURPOSE PLACE AND DATE

OF SAME THAT WE MAY ADJUST OUR PLANS

THE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE OF UNDERGRADUATES

1377 YALE STATION.

orig not filed as of 12/4/54

G.F.

124-a-1

School

May 27, 1954

RECEIVED

FEB 27 1957

CENTRAL FILES

Gentlemen:

Respecting your telegram of May twenty-fourth, the Administration is planning no National Conference regarding racial integration in education. However, H. R. 7601, a bill proposing a series of State and Territorial conferences dealing with education and culminating in a White House conference bringing these problems together on a National level has been passed by the House of Representatives and is currently under consideration in the Senate. If this legislation passes, State and Territorial conferences presumably would be held in 1954-1955. Whether or not they dealt with racial integration in education would depend on State and Territorial interest.

We are enclosing a copy of the bill, H. R. 7601, for your information.

Sincerely yours,

Maxwell M. Rabb

X
The Educational Conference
Committee of Undergraduates
1377 Yale Station
New Haven, Connecticut

MMR/br

CEMINT LITEB
FEB 5 1 1924
RECEIVED

MAY 21 1924

Confidential

CE

5/27/54
Draft

MR. RABB:

----- I received a call from Dr. Brownell's Office --- Mr. Reed on Extension 3303 who suggested the following draft to the attached telegram from THE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE OF UNDERGRADUATES, 1377 YALE STATION, NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT:

"Respecting your telegram of May twenty-fourth the Administration is planning no National Conference regarding racial integration in education. However, H.R. 2723, a bill proposing a series of State and Territorial conference dealing with education and culminating in a White House Conference bringing these problems together on a National level has been passed by the House of Representatives and is currently under consideration in the Senate. If this legislation passes, State and Territorial conferences presumably would be held in 1954-1955. Whether or not they dealt with racial integration in education would depend on State and Territorial interest.

We are enclosing a copy of the bill, H.R. 2723, for your information."

Mr. Rabb:

Your previous draft (before we got the above) was as follows:

"The President has asked me to acknowledge your wire relative to the conference about which you are concerned. We have made inquiries and cannot ascertain that any such meeting is scheduled to take place."

✓

BR

RECEIVED
MAY 25 1954
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

May 24, 1954

MR. RABB:

I called Dr. Brownell's Office and spoke with his Administrative Assistant, Miss Anderson, who informed me that she knew of no such plans as set forth in the attached telegram. However, she is going to check further. She said Dr. Brownell is out of the city --- but she would check and call us back.

RR

White House
Washington

1954 MAY 24 AM 12 33

WA010 NL PD

NEW HAVEN CONN MAY 23

THE PRESIDENT

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ARE CONSIDERING SIMILAR ACTION STOP CAN YOU FORWARD

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1377 YALE STATION.

G.F.
124-A-1
school

Telegram to the President, dtd 5/31/54, from:
Eugene Davidson, Wash., D.C. - re plan submitted
to D.C. Education Board re segregation.

Sent to Mr. Rabb, 6/1/54,
feh.

nothing further sent to files as of 12/4/54

G.F.
124-A-1
Schools

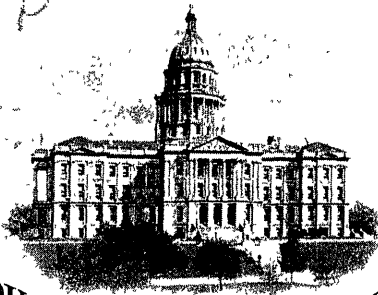
MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES:

Ltr of 5/29/54 to the P. from Matthew I. Jefferson,
Pres. *Pleasant Plains Civic Assn., 1931 11th St.,
N.W., Wash., D.C.; expresses concern re procedure to
be adopted by D.C. to integrate the school system; ~~##~~
opposes the plan proposed by the Supt. of Schools,
and urges the adoption of a plan which will insure
immediate and complete integration.

Sent to Mr. Rabb 6/2/54,
elb

nothing further sent to files as of 12/4/54

EARL W. MANN
2149 High St.
Denver, Colorado



COMMITTEES
Member of:
Business Affairs
Local Government
Rules
State Institutions

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
MAY 28 11 17 AM '54
DENVER, COLO. RECEIVED

May 24 1954.

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

Dear Mr. Adams:

The marked tear sheets are self explanatory, and are dispatched as a matter of enlightenment. We are sure that the President's observations, divulged to members of the Supreme Court have been influencing. At least we are giving President Ike a share of the credit for the momentous decision. We have no difficult problems to solve in Denver, as we endeavor to keep a step ahead. Our Mayor, Quigg Newton (Democrat) will poll a high vote as a Senatorial candidate, as I recall of no individual in public life who has, without equivocation, so courageously committed himself in relation to civil rights.

R.C.F. 129-A-2
Colorado

I was sorry to see Governor Dan drop out, as I know of no one who, at this time, can restore lost confidence in our party in Colorado.

Respectful sentiments to the Chief.

Sincerely

Earl W. Mann

G.F.

124-A-1

School

RECEIVED
JUN 4 1954
CENTRAL FILES

June 3, 1954

Dear Mr. Mann:

Thanks very much for sending the additional tear sheets from the local newspapers.

I appreciate your comments on the decision of the Supreme Court, as well as on the situation out there.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

JEFFREY ADAMS

The Honorable Earl W. Mann
House of Representatives
Denver, Colorado

AH/lh

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

STATE'S IMPORTANT
NEWS STORIES OF
PAST WEEK

Daily Chief

NEWS
REVIEW SECTION

May 22, 1954

Colorado News Review of the Week

TOP STORIES

JANUARY ROBBERY —"jury said we ain't guilty" . . .

On January 5, two men walked into the office of a city housing project—Las Casitas—in West Denver.

Mrs. Marie Campbell, the young and pretty cashier on duty, didn't even look up. She had had a hectic, busy day, for January 5 was the last day for project residents to pay the rent. And the payroll for housing project workers had to be made out.

"What's your unit number?" she asked as Roger Abeyta and Ernie Paston stepped up to the counter.

Abeyta, a little black-eyed man with black bushy hair, spoke up: "We're here to take money, not pay it."

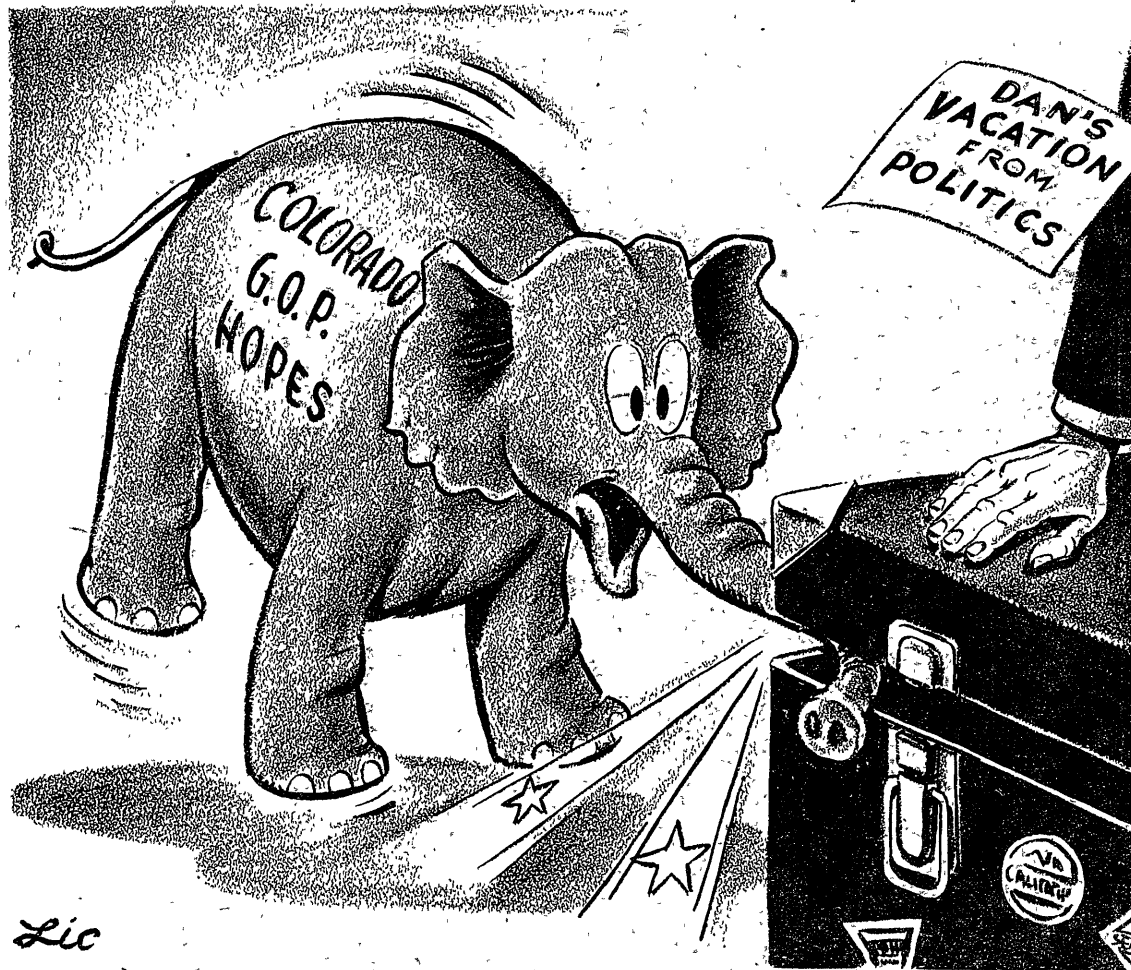
They went to work. They tore the phone out of the wall, taped Mrs. Campbell's mouth and hands, and nonchalantly strolled out of the office with nearly \$6,000.

Two days later, they were picked up by police.

Mrs. Campbell couldn't recognize Abeyta, but she pointed to Paston: "He's one of them," she said with certainty. Both men were booked for the stickup.

But last week, a jury of six men and six women reached a verdict on the charges against the two: "Not guilty."

TRUNK MURDER



POLITICS

THE GOVERNOR —he trod on hallowed ground . . .

A travel-weary cowboy, tired of hard riding (in DC 6s) and rough living (at the White House and swank hotels), turned his back on the excitement of political life this week and headed home to his cows.

Dan Thornton had been governor of Colorado since 1950. In four years he had been out of the state on business almost as much as he had been at his desk.

Under fire for the little time he spent at his job in the Capitol in Denver, the governor was equally acclaimed for being "the greatest publicity agent" the state ever had.

But now he was tired of hustling, winning, dining and handshaking with the bigwigs.

And his cows and bulls and steers back home needed his attention.

Last week Thornton decided to go home. He made it unequivocally clear he will run for no elective office.

Dan Thornton's political career had been meteoric. An obscure (but financially successful) cattle rancher in little (pop. 2,706) Gunnison on the western Colorado slope, Thornton was sent to

BOOKIE DEN
—with the name of

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Hospital tradition has grown up in regard to employment of specialists. The medical profession

Colorado News Review of the Week

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When William Flor, the cop who had dug up the evidence on Abeyta and Pastori, was dazed by the verdict. He had been sure he had enough on the two ex-cons to send them away for awhile.

But as the cocky little Abeyta taunted “You can't argue with a jury” He was right. They went free.

But they weren't out of jail long. The next day, Pastori, a four-time loser, was picked up as a possible parole violator. And the next day, Abeyta turned up in the police line-up. This time, he faced a new charge. Starting a riot in a lower downtown tavern.

Once again the task of questioning the two fell to Capt. Flor.

And this time, Abeyta, whose two days of freedom had added to his cockiness and defiance, willingly admitted “Yeah, I pulled the Las Casitas stickup, me and Pastori . . . but you can't touch us . . . the jury said we ain't guilty.”

When picked up in the tavern, Abeyta was carrying a German Luger. Some of his drinking partners said they heard the swartly little man boasting “The next thing I plan to do is spit in Flor's face.”

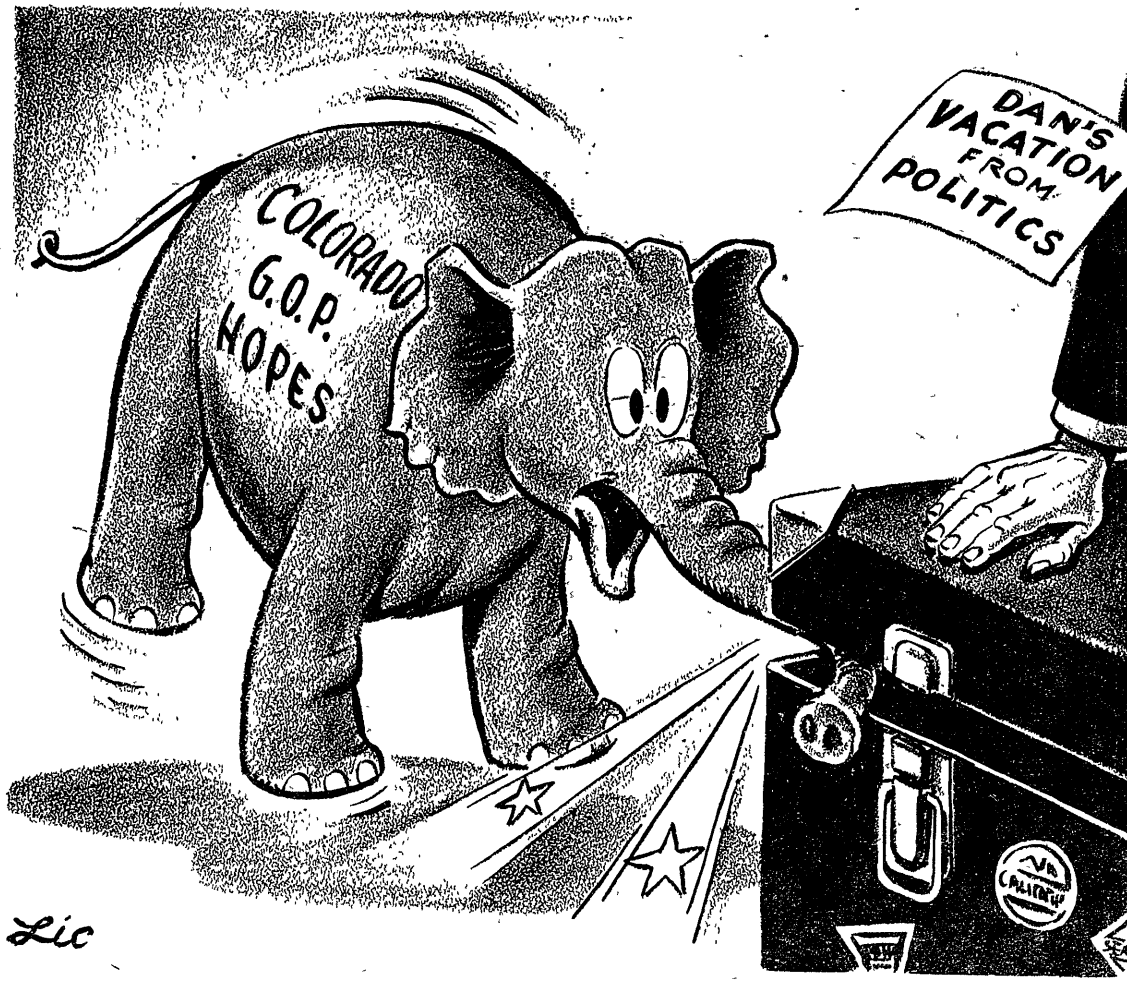
But by the end of this week, Flor announced that if Abeyta was going to do any spitting, he would probably have to do it over the penitentiary walls. The cops this time felt they had enough new evidence “to put him away for a long spell.”

And Abeyta, whose cockiness and defiance wore down as the week wore on, was freely adding to the evidence.

He flatly admitted he and an unnamed helper had pulled “so many burglaries I can't remember them all.” He did, however, remember a half-dozen or so—one of which netted \$10,000 in jewels and cash. That was at the fancy Crestmoor home of wealthy Mose Iacino.

No fresh charges had been filed at week's end against either Abeyta or Pastori.

TRUNK MURDER



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Dan Thornton's political career had been meteoric. An obscure (but financially successful) cattle rancher in little (pop. 2,706) Gunnison on the western Colorado slope, Thornton was sent to the state senate in the late '40s. He no sooner got adjusted to quick, brash city ways in Denver than a colorless Republican party, hungry for color (the Stetson and boots would do) pushed Thornton into the Governor's race. Running against a pipe-and-slippers, dull Democratic candidate the handsome, lively Thornton won easily. He was re-elected in 1952 in a lopsided contest with racketeer John Metzger.

With each political test Thornton's star shone brighter. He became an intimate friend of then General Ike Eisenhower (Thornton golfs in the low 70s). When Ike became top man Thornton's command visits to the White House commenced. He was variously mentioned as leading candidate for Secretary of Agriculture, Interior and Commerce in Ike's cabinet—none of which ever materialized, but Thornton's national stature improved with each rumor.

Liberals sometimes liked Dan; conservatives sometimes hated him. He was a middle-of-the-roader, usually trying to be “fan” in an articulate way.

A vacillator at heart, Thornton sometimes fooled his intimates, took firm positions and bulldogged an issue to the ground.

He stood his ground on an FEPC law, which, though it was weak, was unpopular in his party. His unyielding position on an oil severance tax and a gross-ton-mile truck tax didn't make right-wing Republican friends.

Although partially out of sheer desperation, liberal Democrats deserted the party in droves to vote for him in the 1952 gubernatorial race.

Early this year it began to look as though Travelin' Dan was through with Colorado politics.

Much to the honor of GOP strategists Thornton told Coloradans that he thought the state's old age pension system was all

(Continued on Next Page)

BOOKIE DEN —with the name of a racehorse . . .

When police intelligence officers picked up hot ball-hop Marion Johnson, he had a piece of paper in his pocket with the name of a race horse written on it.

Johnson was picked up just outside Scotty's magazine and newspaper shop. After the pickup, the police went in.

On the inside, they found “numerous slips of paper bearing the names of horses, with various quantities of money beside them.”

The cops alleged: “Scotty's has been a Bookie Den for more than a year.” The take: \$1,000 to \$1,500 a week.

They placed shop manager Robert “Scotty” Snyder, 33, under arrest, and he and Bell-hop Johnson were carted off to jail.

In custody, “Scotty” protested: The bookie business had taken in only an average of \$60 to \$200 a week. And to add to his woes: “It's been a losing proposition all along.”

At week's end, Snyder was out of the bookie business, and his non-betting, reading customers were happy that he was out of jail, too.

One of them put it his way: “Hell, they can't close this place. It's about the only shop in the whole town where a man can get the “Louisville Courier”.”

MEDICAL BOARD —an angry Liswood fought back . . .

In 1917, the State Legislature passed a law which read “No medical doctor may be hired as the agent of, or employe of, or in joint venture with, a corporation or corporations.”

In 1951, the same law was dressed up a bit and passed again. But hospitals (and doctors, too) never paid much attention to either the 1917 or 1951 law, as they continued to operate in the “traditional manner” hiring doctors—especially specialists such as pathologists and radiologists—to run hospital labs.

But this week hospitals were jolted.

Duke Dunbar, Colorado Attorney General, handed down a ruling “Medical doctors—pathologists and radiologists included—cannot legally work as employes of any hospital—profit, non-profit, or totally charitable.”

Said bald and placid Dunbar: “I venture no opinion as to the propriety of the act, I only interpret it.”

Hospitals, however, cared little for Dunbar's opinion of the act or his interpretation of it. All cried: “It will ruin us.”

Said Louis Liswood, peppy officer of the totally charitable National Jewish Hospital: “This will wreck Blue Cross and Blue Shield, which now cover hospital lab and X-ray services.”

He concluded: “If these lab services are transferred to private physicians, with the pathologists and/or radiologists billing patients directly, Blue Cross and Blue Shield plans now held by half-a-million people in the state will be put in jeopardy . . . I don't believe it was the intention of the Legislature to do this.”

Dunbar stood firm: “The opinion is clear!”

Dr. George Buck, head of the State Board of Medical Examiners (the board started the whole thing and prompted the Attorney General's ruling), said “I believe totally charitable institutions should come under a separate analysis of the law.”

Dunbar didn't budge: “The opinion is clear. It is impossible to read any exceptions into the plain words of the Legislature . . .”

An angry Liswood fought back.

“Hospital tradition has grown up in regard to employment of specialists. . . The medical profession has insisted upon it. . . Doctors want the diagnostic facilities available to them. . .”

Then he threatened: “If the State Board follows the Attorney General's decision, we'll take the whole thing to court. . .”

Dunbar remained pacific: “The law is clear . . . no physician may practice in such a capacity.”

The case was being rested by all parties at week's end.

LORETTO HEIGHTS —blond, buxom, and beautiful . . .

There's not much question about it: The prettiest girl on the Loretto Heights campus is short and sprightly Mary Ann Cavanaugh. And, besides being blonde, buxom, and beautiful, Mary Ann has a sweetly trained voice and a burning passion to land in Hollywood movies.

She came to Loretto with the idea that: “this is the long way 'round from Phoenix, Ariz., to Film Colony, Calif.”

Nor has Mary Ann been bashful about her yen for movieland. Last year, when the Catholic Theatre Conference was being held at Loretto, she made certain that the “big names” attending knew where she was headed. She told such people as Paul Pucerni and Charles Skouras she was Hollywood bound. And they believed her; they even said they'd help.

This week that help came. The little Irish beauty was notified to report for screen tests this summer.

And to keep the “flame kindled in Hollywood,” she was directed to cut several discs and dispatch them “for a voice test to Skouras in Hollywood.”

Colorado News

fouled up. The most neophyte politician in Colorado knows that the old age pension system is hallowed ground and to stay in office you "lay off."

Late in March Thornton revealed that he would not run for any office.

A "draft Dan" movement got under way.

President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon, during Thornton's frequent Washington visits, put the hottest kind of heat on him to have him run for the U. S. Senate. (With Big Ed Johnson gutting it was a prime opportunity for the GOP to pick up that vital extra seat.)

For a few weeks Dan's coyness about a draft led the public to believe he would yield to the pressure and run.

But two weeks ago GOP hearts grew genuinely faint. No "candidate" would have the temerity in an election year to get embroiled in an explosive controversy over firing of teachers for "alleged subversive activities," denying those teachers the right to know the type and source of charges leveled against them. Thornton did.

Thornton handled the "teacher problem" with the reckless abandon of a man running for nothing but his Gunnison ranch. He permitted the teachers to be fired and refused to divulge the source of the accusations made against them. Then the traveling Governor blithely took off on another trip.

Before he left (this time for an oil conference in Savannah, Ga.) Dan Thornton dictated his "final, final" statement on his political plans. It was to be opened in his absence.

Before Dan's statement was opened the Denver Post announced the results of statewide polls, pitting Thornton against Quigg Newton and John Carroll for the Sen-

Powers, genial, clever, pertinacious Denver attorney Powers has been doggedly after Charles Armstrong's position as chairman of the Denver County GOP, and in the last go-round lost to Armstrong by only a few votes.

But in happier GOP years neither Brotzman nor Powers could have raised a seconding vote in meeting of precinct committeemen.

Throughout the week the GOP considered a total of 13 "likely" candidates for either Governor or the U. S. Senate.

Here are the candidates with some of their comments.

- Lt. Gov. Gordon Allott (for the U. S. Senate)—"I'm getting my strength back." (He has just undergone major surgery.) Allott's decision is known to hinge on his physician's advice in June.

- Erskine Myer (Denver attorney)—"I would not run for governor."

- State Sen. Will. Nicholson—"I'm flattered . . . no announcement to make."

- L. M. Pexton (manager Denver Stockyards)—"I wouldn't say I would run and I wouldn't say I wouldn't run."

- State Sen. Edgar Elliff—"I just have no comment."

- State Sen. Frank "Ted" Gill—"Nobody's been beating down my door for either office."

- Dr. Robert L. Stearns (former pres. Colo. U.)—"I wouldn't run if I were nominated."

- State Sen. Don Collins—"I've been approached."

- State Sen. Don Brotzman—"I'm flattered."

- State Rep. Dave Hamil—"I haven't made up my mind . . . I'm not inclined to want a primary (fight)."

Others being mentioned as possible candidates were U. S. Rep.

held the young Democrat votes +3 pct to 30 pct.

- Carroll would win Denver, they felt. The big city was a traditional Carroll stronghold, he being congressman and well known to the local Democrats. In the poll Newton outstripped Carroll in Denver 46 pct. to 32 pct.

There were a few encouraging signs in the poll for Carroll supporters. Their man was popular with the men (by 40 pct. to 35 pct.) The western slope was for Carroll 52 pct. to 26 pct.

But these were illusory crumbs. Third-candidate Lew Williams would collar all the western slope primary votes.

And the female domination of the 1952 general elections has given politicians everywhere cause to pause.

The ladies liked Newton 45 pct to 29 pct.

In Carroll's camp they passed the aspirin bottle and studied the work cut out for them.

CITY HALL

**HOUSING AUTHORITY
—\$80,000 into city's
larder . . .**

One of the city's most prompt-paying customers is the Denver Housing Authority.

This week, the Authority tossed a \$77,992 check into the city's larder.

The nearly \$80,000 was 10 per cent of all rent income received from housing authority projects in 1953. Instead of paying taxes, state laws permit the authority to turn over the percentage money to the city as its payment "toward municipal expenses."

EDUCATION

**SCHOOL TEACHERS
—rumors of revived
underground . . .**

Gov. Dan Thornton headed for Korea on Eisenhower business this week, but he left a throbbing controversy behind him with his refusal to identify his sources of information in the now famous "teacher firing case."

His explanation that he had been in constant contact with various government agencies, but had not received the Communist charges against the teachers from either Senator "Joe" or Colorado's Senator Wyatt, left the State Board of Education floating on a cloud of indecision. At week's end it seemed unlikely any hearings would be held. But many were still asking, "Where did Thornton get his information?"

Observers accepted his explanation that he had not passed on official government information. That set them to rumoring that a local counter espionage group was again functioning, as it did during World War II.

The original group—adequately financed with extensive training courses for carefully selected members—was formed by lawyers and businessmen who had served on the Americanism committee of a local veterans organization.

At week's end, the rumor of the "revived underground" was gaining momentum.

**JEFFERSON COUNTY
—before the money
dwindled . . .**

When Jefferson residents voted to float a \$10 million school bond issue for new school buildings,

der that charged by other Denver cab firms, president of Yellow cab, Myron E. Emrich, launched his company's counter-attack by announcing its pay-off rate cut to \$6.75.

Nat Kobey, Publix secretary and treasurer, charged the competing firm with a deliberate attempt to steal Publix drivers. "The best professional drivers in Denver," the volatile Kobey boasted.

Emrich agreed that competition for drivers was the primary issue at stake in the raging fight, but claimed that the best drivers in Denver are herding Yellow cabs through Denver's traffic.

Emrich pointed out, too, that 40 cabbies who once drove for Publix are now wearing Yellow caps.

Yellow cabs, long opposed to the pay-off system for drivers, only last Sunday (immediately preceding the Publix cut) finally agreed to teamster union demands that the company switch from a commission basis to the pay-off plan.

Happy profiteers from the war were the cabbies themselves, to whom the fight means more money in the pocket. By Thursday, Publix had forced Yellow to retreat from its original \$7 daily payoff to a mere \$5.75.

And indications at week's end were that the war will get hotter. Kobey declared Thursday, "If Yellow wants to play tag, we'll play a little more." He added, Publix may soon tie of the twenty-five cent cuts and start thinking in terms of dollars.

While drivers for both companies made the best of the situation, Denver's two other major taxi firms—Zone and Ritz—remained neutral.

Zone president George Sellers protested that such a war could only end as all wars do: "by working a hardship on both the drivers and the public."

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Thornton handled the "teacher problem" with the reckless abandon of a man running for nothing but his Gunnison ranch. He permitted the teachers to be fired and refused to divulge the source of the accusations made against them. Then the traveling Governor blithely took off on another trip.

Before he left (this time for an oil conference in Savannah, Ga.) Dan Thornton dictated his "final, final" statement on his political plans. It was to be opened in his absence.

Before Dan's statement was opened the Denver Post announced the results of statewide polls, pitting Thornton against Quigg Newton and John Carroll for the Senate and Ed Johnson for Governor. Newton topped Thornton 48 pct. to 36 pct.; Carroll topped him 49 pct. to 37 pct. and Johnson drubbed him by more than 2 to 1—61 pct to 30 pct.

Dan Thornton, brightest star in the Colorado GOP firmament, was fading.

Last Saturday Thornton acted to avoid total eclipse. His statement was opened and it read "I am reiterating . . . I am not a candidate . . . I will not accept any nomination."

Thornton wanted to go back to his Gunnison ranch and tend to business and personal affairs.

He left the door open to "re-enter the field of public service . . . subject to the will of the people" in the future.

But many thought that Governor Dan, an affable but never brilliant politician, had this time shrewdly anticipated the "will of the people" in what appeared more-and-more to be a Democratic year.

Wisely, Travelin' Dan would rest up with the cows for better days

THE GOP
—first signs of
"Democratic" year . . .

The Colorado Republican party, having lost its top vote-getter (Dan Thornton) was in wild, frantic and tremulous disarray

It had no stellar candidate for either the U. S. Senate or the Governorship. And none were in sight

Symptomatic of the panic setting on the GOP was talk in top circles of running Donald Brotzman of Boulder against Ed Johnson for Governor

Brotzman, a young State Senator and able legislator, is a virtual unknown.

Another "unknown" attracting official party attention was Bill

County GOP, and in the last go-round lost to Armstrong by only a few votes.

But in happier GOP years neither Brotzman nor Powers could have raised a seconding vote in meeting of precinct committeemen.

Throughout the week the GOP considered a total of 13 "likely" candidates for either Governor or the U. S. Senate.

Here are the candidates with some of their comments:

• **Lt. Gov. Gordon Allott** (for the U. S. Senate)—"I'm getting my strength back." (He has just undergone major surgery.) Allott's decision is known to hinge on his physician's advice in June.

• **Erskine Myer** (Denver attorney)—"I would not run for governor."

• **State Sen. Will Nicholson**—"I'm flattered . . . no announcement to make."

• **L. M. Pexton** (manager Denver Stockyards)—"I wouldn't say I would run and I wouldn't say I wouldn't run."

• **State Sen. Edgar Elliff**—"I just have no comment."

• **State Sen. Frank "Ted" Gill**—"Nobody's been beating down my door for either office."

• **Dr. Robert L. Stearns** (former pres. Colo. U.)—"I wouldn't run if I were nominated."

• **State Sen. Don Collins**—"I've been approached."

• **State Sen. Don Brotzman**—"I'm flattered."

• **State Rep. Dave Hamil**—"I haven't made up my mind . . . I'm not inclined to want a primary (fight)."

Others being mentioned as possible candidates were U. S. Rep. J. Edgar Chenoweth (for the U. S. Senate) and Frank H. Ricketson, Denver theater man (for the U. S. Senate).

At week's end one thing was clear in the Colorado Republican party—if there were few who would dare to take on either Quigg Newton or John Carroll for the U. S. Senate there were NONE who would take on Ed Johnson for Governor.

It began to look as though Johnson might just as well cross-file and run against himself

The timorous actions of GOP candidates was the first significant indication that 1954 might be a "Democratic" year.

THE DEMS
—the Carroll-ites
were jolted . . .

Carroll Democrats were jolted last week.

A Denver Post poll of Democratic voters showed Quigg Newton leading John Carroll across the state 41 pct to 34 pct with 25 pct uncertain.

The poll brought out some disturbing facts. At week's end here's what Carroll supporters were brooding over

• They expected their man would inundate Newton in the "lower income" voting areas. In the poll Newton led Carroll 46 pct to 33 pct

• They wrote off the "upper income" vote as "owned" by wealthy socialite Newton. The poll showed Carroll pulling 56 pct. of the "upper crust", while Newton garnered a meager 22 pct

• They figured "Johnny-comelately" Newton would have trouble winning the affections of long-time registered Democrats. But Newton outpulled Carroll there 48 pct to 35 pct.

• The young Democratic voters (usually more liberal) they were sure they had. In the poll Newton

Carroll stronghold, he being ex-congressman and well known to the local Democrats. In the poll Newton outstripped Carroll in Denver 46 pct. to 32 pct.

There were a few encouraging signs in the poll for Carroll supporters. Their man was popular with the men (by 40 pct. to 35 pct.) The western slope was for Carroll 52 pct. to 26 pct.

But these were illusory crumbs. Third-candidate Lew Williams would collar all the western slope primary votes.

And the female domination of the 1952 general elections has given politicians everywhere cause to pause.

The ladies liked Newton 45 pct. to 29 pct.

In Carroll's camp they passed the aspirin bottle and studied the work cut out for them.

CITY HALL

HOUSING AUTHORITY
—\$80,000 into city's
larder . . .

One of the city's most prompt-paying customers is the Denver Housing Authority.

This week, the Authority tossed a \$77,992 check into the city's larder.

The nearly \$80,000 was 10 percent of all rent income received from housing authority projects in 1953. Instead of paying taxes, state laws permit the authority to turn over the percentage money to the city as its payment "toward municipal expenses."

—city capsules . . .

• The Board of Water Commissioners ok'd spending a half-million dollars to increase the city's water supply by 300 acre feet.

• The Board of Adjustment Zoning overruled the City's Chief Building Inspector and granted a permit for the owners of the Blue Parrot restaurant to start a new building for the famous old eatery.

• A ruling by Denver District Court paved the way for construction for the city's \$2½ million dollar jail to begin next month.

THE CAPITOL

STATE PEN
—things have gone
well . . .

The average citizen doesn't concern himself much with the running of the state penitentiary so long as all goes well—or even pretty well. And for two years, things at the Canon City prison have gone well . . . pretty well.

And rightly so. Operation of the pen has been in the capable hands of Acting Warden Hairy Tinsley during the suspension of squatty Roy Best

Best was seriously ill during the controversy that led to his suspension two years ago, and as the time approached for his return to active duty, there were reports that he was too ill to take over

Some elements of the press demanded a physical examination be made of the returning Warden—even wanted the Governor to step in and insist that it be done

But long-wise Best bided his time and submitted enough evidence to prove his health was good enough. He satisfied the public, the press, and state officials. This week Best was preparing to return to his post at the pen

TEACHERS
—rumor of revived
underground . . .

Gov. Dan Thornton headed for Korea on Eisenhower business this week, but he left a throbbing controversy behind him with his refusal to identify his sources of information in the now famous "teacher firing case."

His explanation—that he had been in constant contact with various government agencies, but had not received the Communist charges against the teachers from either Senator "Joe" or Colorado's Senator Wyatt, left the State Board of Education floating on a cloud of indecision. At week's end it seemed unlikely any hearings would be held. But many were still asking: "Where did Thornton get his information?"

Observers accepted his explanation that he had not passed on official government information. That set them to rumoring that a local counter espionage group was again functioning, as it did during World War II.

The original group—adequately financed with extensive training courses for carefully selected members—was formed by lawyers and businessmen who had served on the Americanism committee of a local veterans organization.

At week's end, the rumor of the "revived underground" was gaining momentum.

JEFFERSON COUNTY
—before the money
dwindled . . .

When Jefferson residents voted to float a \$10 million school bond issue for new school buildings, they were promised four new high schools for the county.

Arvada and Golden got theirs before the money dwindled.

Now, by keeping an eye on the budget, the School Board announced that enough money will be left to build a new secondary school in either Lakewood or Wheat Ridge.

Their trouble now is to figure out where to put it.

—with \$35,000 in
the bank . . .

Contributors to a proposed east Jefferson County swimming pool are still high and dry.

A little more than a year ago, eager civic-minded residents began a campaign to raise \$50,000 for the construction of a pool in the Lakewood park.

This week, with \$35,000 in the bank, the cost of the pool, bathhouse and accessory facilities has been estimated at nearly \$64,000

After getting council from a noted Kansas City engineer, Kenneth H. Larkin, the Park Board and other organizers of the project have thrown in the sponge.

Representatives from county civic organizations will lay plans to raise the remaining \$28,000

BUSINESS

CAB WAR
—the cabbies liked
the fight . . .

All-out war was declared in Denver this week between two of the city's major cab companies, Yellow and Publix

The war opened when Publix announced Monday that it had trimmed to \$7 the fee its cabbies had to pay for daily use of company hacks

Bound by a union contract that forces Yellow to keep its rate un-

ouncing its pay-off rate cut to \$6.75.

Nat Kobey, Publix secretary and treasurer, charged the competing firm with a deliberate attempt to steal Publix drivers. "The best professional drivers in Denver," the volatile Kobey boasted.

Emrich agreed that competition for drivers was the primary issue at stake in the raging fight, but claimed that the best drivers in Denver are herding Yellow cabs through Denver's traffic.

Emrich pointed out, too, that 40 cabbies who once drove for Publix are now wearing Yellow caps.

Yellow cabs, long opposed to the pay-off system for drivers, only last Sunday (immediately preceding the Publix cut) finally agreed to teamster union demands that the company switch from a commission basis to the pay-off plan.

Happy profiteers from the war were the cabbies themselves, to whom the fight means more money in the pocket. By Thursday, Publix had forced Yellow to retreat from its original \$7 daily payoff to a mere \$5.75.

And indications at week's end were that the war will get hotter. Kobey declared Thursday: "If Yellow wants to play tag, we'll play a little more." He added: Publix may soon tire of the twenty-five cent cuts and start thinking in terms of dollars.

While drivers for both companies made the best of the situation, Denver's two other major taxi firms—Zone and Ritz—remained neutral.

Zone president George Sellers protested that such a war could only end as all wars do, "by working a hardship on both the drivers and the public."

ROUNDUP
—briefly on business . . .

CAB hearings on additional airline service for Denver heard predictions from local business men of unparalleled expansion of business in the Denver area, including booms in oil, expansion of Sears-Robuck, and relocation of Riss truck line headquarters. . . Out to up beef consumption, Colorado cattlemen this week proudly unveiled an all-beef sausage, described as "an important step" in the cattlemen's campaign to increase beef intake. . . Shwayder Brothers, Inc., one of Denver's biggest manufacturing industries, announced the opening in Chicago of a half-million dollar warehouse and office building to serve Samsonite dealers in five mid-western states. . . Safeway Stores, Inc., said that its huge new northeast Denver warehouse will be put into service June 1.

PRESS

NEWSPAPER
—return to public
scene . . .

During the week a well-known name in Denver's radio history returned to the public scene.

Helen Verba, whose former husband, Gil, will be remembered by many as an ace announcer for KOA and KVOD, finally got a long-overdue by-line on the radio column of *The Denver Post*

The vivacious, former Civic Theater actress served for many months as Gil Friday to Ken White when the graying former Associated Press reporter was the *Post's* Radio Editor

When White decided to cast his lot with TV, Helen continued

Colorado News

to keep the paper's radio and TV logs up-to-date and also furnished most of the material for other Post staffers who took a crack at writing the deserted column.

Her first attempt revealed a breezy, informative style — something observers agreed the column had lacked almost since it was started.

ARTHUR GODFREY —but then the snippy idol . . .

Arthur Godfrey, red-haired folksy salesman and titillating asider of radio and TV fame, was anything but amused and amusing in Denver this week.

He blasted the press in general and the *Rocky Mountain News* in particular at the Junior Achievement banquet in the Mile High City.

Miscalling the News the "Rocky Mountain Gazette or whatever it is" was calculatingly insulting enough, but then the snippy idol went on to class reporters as business "overhead"—used merely to promote circulation and advertising. He then went on to point out, "We in the radio field try to tell the facts—and we do."

The "facts" told by the News to which the salty soup purveyor took exception was the advance announcement that Godfrey would hold no press interviews during his 24-hour stay in Denver.

The News had touched an "exposed" touchy nerve by calling him "Arthur (No Publicity) Godfrey, TV's millionaire merchant of humility and countless other products."

COLORADO UNIVERSITY —academic Perkins, ruddy Margolin . . .

Academic Robert L. Perkins and

personalities—who have been heard over Denver radio stations for the better part of the past quarter century—vanished from the public scene.

They were neither songsters nor musicians.

They were just "voices". Soon after the late "Doc" Reynolds moved his KLZ radio studios from his South Denver home to the basement of the Shirley-Savoy Hotel, a young law student at Notre Dame decided "this new-fangled wireless contraption was here to stay". He conjectured that influencing the housewife to buy soap-suds could be more lucrative than trying to influence a jury.

Properly utilizing the elocution studies of his barrister-training days, he developed a "mike" technique that became a potent and influencing factor in the decisions of the buying public.

Industry veterans agree that his voice became known to more people for a greater number of years than any other announcer in Denver's radio history.

Another pioneer at Denver's first station was a young native of Rye, Colorado, who had done some work for Pueblo newspapers and who figured as how this new medium—Radio—with its spot coverage, might possibly give newspapers some stiff competition in whetting the public appetite for the latest world happenings.

He had a glib radio tongue and a keen eye for reading copy. Although never a recognized journalist he did capitalize on a limited "nose for news" and became known for many years as KLZ's "Voice of the News".

At week's end the announcer who forsook the legal profession—Matt McEnvy—had closed his mike voluntarily and permanently to devote his energies to the less glamorous occupation of selling stoves and other household ap-

that it will be decades before it is good for anything again.

It was not a show to be enjoyed, particularly by wheat growers—or the Lamar Chamber of Commerce, which is fidgeting like a naughty boy over the adverse publicity the drouth has given its town.

WIND EROSION —farmers vote for teeth . . .

Complaints of regimentation by farmers have usually been directed at government agencies which pass out checks for crop loans, insurance, conservation performance.

But in Burlington, Colo., this week some farmers complained that they would be regimented if they were denied various benefits for failing to comply with land-use regulations designated to control wind erosion.

They complained "If assistance is withheld merely because we fail to convert wheat land to grass, we would go broke."

But a majority of farmers at the meeting (first in a series of "grass-roots-planning" conferences called by Governor Thornton) didn't agree. "Soil conservation district laws should be strengthened so that a two-thirds vote of farmers could stop a plow-up in their district."

They said "Withholding aid from non-conformists will give us the teeth we need for protection."

MEDICINE

DR. LEO SPEARS —in such distinguished company . . .

Little more than a week ago, the financially-strapped Denver area Better Business Bureau was unsuccessful in its \$50,000 campaign,

Women meeting in its annual session this week.

It said: "We regret that "LULAC, with all its other fine objectives, began operating in Denver by declaring implicitly its opposition to our Catholic Schools."

It promised: ". . . to join with other civic organizations in opposing discrimination whether on racial, color or religious lines especially in the fields of employment and housing."

It resolved to work "for a more humane immigration code than that set up by the McCarran-Walter Act."

It criticized: "carping, destructive critics, who aim their criticism at our tax supported schools without reason and facts."

It reaffirmed: "the Catholic stand in favor of public housing for people of low income."

It praised: "the Catholic Register."

EPISCOPAL CHURCH —offered the office of bishop . . .

The Colorado Protestant Episcopal Church worked again this week at the business of selecting a bishop coadjutor to assist Bishop Harold L. Bowen.

Last February a special diocesan convention offered the post to Rt. Rev. Wm. Fisher Lewis, missionary bishop of Nevada. He declined the bid.

At the 68th annual convention of the diocesan meeting in Denver this week, clergy and lay readers selected, on the first ballot, the Rev. Joseph F. Minnis, 50, vicar of the Chapel of the Intercession, Trinity Parish, New York, for the post.

If he accepts and is approved by the church's council of bishops, he will be in charge of missionary activity in Colorado and will succeed Bishop Bowen, who reaches

MOVIES

FLAME AND THE FLESH (Paramount). Movies may not be better than ever but they are trying darned hard to be prettier than ever.

In this technicolor melodrama we are treated to beautiful photography, subjects: Naples and Lana Turner.

Visitors to the real Naples may find little new in the old town. But Lana Turner fans will notice right away that she is no longer a blonde but her old brunette self which she hasn't been since the Andy Hardy films in the days when the world was young and non-atomic.

Pictures like these come about because Hollywood has a lot of frozen funds in Europe. One executive tells another executive to order a script about the locale, send a star and shoot some scenery.

The result is usually a visual treat and a terrible script.

In this one Lana is pictured as a woman bitter against men but possessed of such magnetism that they roll over in varying degrees of speed as soon as she enters the neighborhood.

Eventually Lana meets one of these collapsible males and falls in love with him. But because he is a nice guy and she isn't a nice girl she sends him back to his fiancée. Somehow this is supposed to restore her sense of values.

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COLORADO UNIVERSITY —academic Perkins, ruddy Margolin . . .

Academic Robert L. Perkins and ruddy Morton L. Margolin—both staffers on the *Rocky Mountain News*—copped plaudits at Newspaper Week at Colorado University this week.

Perkins, book editor and special assignment reporter, was cited as an outstanding graduate from the CU journalism school, as "an investigative reporter who digs below the surface of the news to present the whole story."

Delta Sigma Chi's "Big Hat" award went to Mort Margolin, presumably for his series exposing the Reclamation Bureau's shortcomings on its Riverton project.

Both this series and Perkins' diggings on the Spanish-American problem evoked a rash of phone calls and letters which only controversy can stimulate.

Other awards. Outstanding Colorado Editor, A. A. (Gov) Paddock of *Boulder Daily Camera*, Crossman Award for Best Editorial Page, Ed Hoyt of *Colorado Springs Free Press*.

Parkhurst Award for Community Service, *Colorado Springs Free Press* for dailies and *Bent County Democrat*, Las Animas, for weeklies.

RADIO

OLD TIMERS —out of public eye and ear . . .

First it was the Crystal Set. Then came the Super-heterodyne. It wasn't long before the Denver listening community had a feeling of personal relationship with the radio voices of such announcers as Vance Graham, Bill Wales, Les Weelans, Clarence Moore, Wes Batterssea, etc., etc.

Some of "the voices" faded into privacy. Others, like Don Wilson, spraled to national prominence.

Last week two distinctive radio

scene.

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At week's end the announcer who forsook the legal profession—Matt McEniry—had closed his mike voluntarily and permanently to devote his energies to the less glamorous occupation of selling stoves and other household appliances.

And Jack Fitzpatrick—who had transferred from Radio to become TV Channel 2's newscaster—found himself in the predicament of having no choice as to his immediate future.

He had been fined by KFEL-TV and was reported to be wondering just how a man in his middle 50's could get back into the public eye—or ear.

FARMING

LOWELL WATTS —punched hard at the facts . . .

Viewers who last Sunday caught KLZ's "Blueprint for Disaster" are better informed about the whys and wherefores of this year's dust storms.

Lowell Watts, veteran KLZ farm reporter, researched and produced as intriguing a document as has ever been camera-eyed in Denver.

Combining dry figures and drier drought scenes, Watts punched hard at the facts: this is the third major drought since the farming era began in Colorado, it is the worse because at least twice as much wheat land has been ripped up as in the late Twenties, much of the land is too light for wheat in dry years, modern tractors tear up the soil much faster than the weary mule-team sod-sippers of the sparkling 1890's, even the drought of the Thirties did not cause as much blowing, since low prices had reduced wheat acreage.

Watts used Soil Conservation Service pictures to show how dusting land could be restored to good grass in 35 years or so.

Commented the young balding agricultural analyst: "The big blow of Washington's birthday took so much topsoil off some of the land

the Lamar Chamber of Commerce, which is fidgeting like a naughty boy over the adverse publicity the drought has given its town.

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MEDICINE

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Then suddenly Thursday BBB Director Dan Bell found himself and all BBB directors and officers face to face with a menacing \$10 million suit filed by chiropractor Leo Spears.

The thin-faced, balding chiro charged that the BBB was directly responsible for the collapse of the multi-million dollar, once profitable Spears Hospital.

Specifically, Spears said: "The BBB wilfully and wantonly conspired to destroy my business."

Four charges spelled out in the Spears suit accuse the Better Business Bureau of distributing misleading information designed to give the general public a bad opinion of his institution; of encouraging people not to pay their bills, of suggesting that dissatisfied patients sue the hospital; and of presenting to the Denver Grand Jury evidence collected in the BBB-Denver Post quackery probe that was specifically directed at the Spears Sanitarium.

Better Business Bureau officials took small comfort in the thought that they are not alone in facing one of Spears' many multi-million dollar suits.

BBB is in such distinguished company as *Colliers* magazine, Walter Winchell, and the American Broadcasting Company who, with others, face a total of \$96 million in suits by the petulant Spears.

RELIGION

CATHOLIC WOMEN —Lulac takes slap on wrist . . .

The League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) took a slap on the wrist from the Archdiocesan Council of Catholic

wives, began operating in Denver by declaring implicitly its opposition to our Catholic Schools.

It promised: "... to join with other civic organizations in opposing discrimination whether on racial, color or religious lines especially in the fields of employment and housing."

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If he accepts and is approved by the church's council of bishops, he will be in charge of missionary activity in Colorado and will succeed Bishop Bowen, who reaches compulsory retirement age in less than four years.

The Rev. Mr. Minnis is regarded in Episcopal circles as a "conservative" in matters of church ritual, which means he rides the middle of the road between the flowery ritual of the "High Church" and the ritual-less ceremonies of the "Low Church."

As head of a bi-racial chapel of Trinity Parish in New York City, the "Bishop-to-be" heads a congregation of 2,500 souls, most of whom are Negro.

HOURGLASS

Sued. Bill M. Tomberlin, 44-year-old oil millionaire (leading producer in rich Denver-Julesburg basin) and golfing partner of President Eisenhower; by his wife, Jane; for separate maintenance; after six years of marriage; no children; in Littleton district court. Died. John T. Crawley, 82, former mayor of Delta; after an illness of two years; in Delta Memorial Hospital.

Died. Frank Albert Safranek, 64, Limon lawyer, rancher and former candidate for Congress; in an auto crash near Pueblo. Safranek was president of the Farmers Union of Colorado in 1933, former president of Colorado Taxpayers Assn. and served as member of Roosevelt agricultural committee in 1936.

Died. William J. (Bill) May, 54, widely known Denver investment executive; unexpectedly after a brief illness of less than 12 hours; in Denver. May was active in the Elks, Knights of Columbus and for many years played semi-pro baseball.

Died. Charles Green Louthan, 89, former mayor of Littleton; after a two weeks' illness; in Littleton.

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ELEPHANT WALK (Denham). In this rather contrived adventure film Elizabeth Taylor has her troubles. Her husband likes to play indoor polo (with his drunken friends) on bicycles over the weekend and a bunch of irritated elephants are unhappy because the polo-happy lad's dad built a mansion across their time-honored route to a favorite watering hole.

Eventually the pachyderms give the mansion the heave-ho in a forthright manner. Whether or not they trample any of the besotted polo enthusiasts in the process, you may not care one way or the other.

THE FIGHTING PIMPERNEL (Aladdin). David Niven plays Sir Percy, a poppish aristocrat who was really the daring Scarlet Pimpernel, outwitting the French and saving English nobles from death. Fair entertainment.

PRISONER OF WAR (Broadway). MGM goes to Korea for a story based on one of the important problems of society today. Last year this theme was handled best by the TV people of the Theatre Guild on an hour show and this film doesn't do anything to change that impression.

RIVER OF NO RETURN (Centre). With all that scenery (Mother Nature and Marilyn Monroe) on the Cinemascope screen you would have thought they could have left a little bit for a good script.

THE SIEGE AT RED RIVER (Denver & Esquire). A real shoot-'em-up with some terrific action shots starring Van Johnson and Joanne Dru. If you like Westerns, you'll like this one.

THE MAD MAGICIAN (Orpheum). The nice thing about 3-D is you can flip up the glasses and not see anything clearly if you want to. Aside from the times when Mary Murphy and Eva Gabor are visible in depth you may want to an awful lot.

IL TROVATORE (Vogue). For opera devotees only.

Colorado News

BOOKS

The following books were being checked out most frequently at the Denver Public Library this week:

Fiction

Not As A Stranger—by Morton Thompson

Bless This House — by Norah Lofts

Executive Suite—by Cameron Hawley.

Sayonara—by James Michener.

The Gypsy in the Parlor—by Margery Sharp.

General

Ambassador's Report—by Chester Bowles.

Handbook of Uranium Minerals—by Jack Andrew DeMent

Power of Positive Thinking—by Norman Vincent Peale

Minutes of the Last Meeting—by Gene Fowler

Seven Years in Tibet—by Heinrich Harrer.

Juvenile

Through the Locks—by Walter Buehr

The Annual Frolic—by Velma Varner.

New This Week

As It Happened The Autobiography of Clement Attlee Viking Press. \$5. Memoirs from the mouse-colored man, who has been nominal head of the British Labour Party these twenty years, which tell of his middle class youth, Oxford, early days as a social worker in London's Limehouse district, his being deputy prime minister under Winnie, and the final rise by himself to P.M.

successful play on Broadway and to be seen at Central City this summer.

Education of An American Liberal. By Lucille Milner Horizon Press. \$3.95. An account of the twenty-five years the author, a "bleeding heart of the far Left Wing," has spent as executive secretary of the A.C.L.U.

HISTORY

(A review of State News, copied directly from the Saturday, May 25, 1889 issue of the Highland Chief)

● The Board of Commissioners appointed to select the location for the State Reformatory have settled on Buena Vista.

● A building and loan association is being organized at Leadville.

● The tourist travel to this State promises to be unusually large this year.

● One hundred people are said to have left Denver for Europe within the past month.

● Ground has been broken for a canning factory at Longmont.

● Yuma will celebrate on Decoration Day in patriotic order.

● The Capitol Commission are on another tour of the State for the purpose of selecting a quarry from which to secure the granite for the new State House.

● Another bank has been started at Telluride with ample capital.

● President Hale, of the University of Colorado will deliver an address at the commencement exercises of the Trinidad High School, June 13.

● Monday morning near Thatcher, 40 miles north of Trinidad, a Santa Fe freight

RECORDS

Records setting the pace in Denver this week:

POPULAR

1. Young At Heart—Frank Sinatra, Capitol.

2. Wanted—Perry Como, Victor.

3. Little Things Mean A Lot—Kitty Kallen, Decca.

WESTERN

1. Rose Marie—Slim Whitman, Imperial.

2. You Better Not Do That—Tommy Collins, Capitol.

RHYTHM

1. Jungle Drums—Earl Bostic, King

2. All Nite Long—Rusty Bryant, Dot

TOP JAZZ ALBUM

1. Trolley Song—Dave Brubeck, Fantasy.

TOP POP ALBUM

Songs for Young Lovers—Frank Sinatra, Capitol.

TOP CLASSICAL ALBUM

Rachmaninoff's Variations on Theme of Paganini—Kappell, Victor

TOP CHILDREN'S RECORD

Tiam to the Zoo—Children's Record Guild.

Coloradans Said It

Gov. Dan Thornton, in Sacramento, Calif., before departing for Korea: "Talk of a depression is a bunch of nonsense . . . propaganda put out by the Democrats . . . We are merely making a transition

(D-Norwood), candidate for Democratic nomination to U. S. Senate: "I think instead of candidates telling people what they should think, the candidates should find out what the people think."

Henry Van Schaack of Van Schaack Realtors, commenting on Denver's Mile High Center and Denver Club: "Instead of two huge buildings, I would rather have seen four new buildings, 12 stories high, constructed. This would have been more in keeping with Denver's present skyline and would probably have adjusted itself better to local traffic conditions."

Paul W. Swisher, state commissioner of agriculture, speaking on the state's new wind-erosion law: "We are getting good cooperation from commissioners, county agents and the farmers in getting the soil erosion control measures put into practice under the law. Only a very few farmers have not complied when asked to do their work."

Who's Speaking Where?

Dr. Corliss Lamont, Columbia University teacher, philosopher, and author—on "The Congressional Inquisition"—at the First Unitarian Church, Tuesday, May 25.

Dr. Franklin P. Wherry, vice president of the Colorado Assn. for Mental Health—on "Mental Health—Everybody's Business"—to the public—Tuesday, May 25, 8 p.m. at Science Hall, University of Denver campus.

baugh hall, Mines campus, Golden.

J. C. (Larry) Doyle, head of sales and advertising for Ford Motor Co. and chairman of board of Natl. Sales Executives Assn.—to outstanding Denver salesmen at award dinner—Friday, May 28, Shirley-Savoy hotel.

Dr. Arthur S. Adams, president of American Council on Education and faculty member at Colorado School of Mines—to Mines graduating class—Friday, May 28, Mines campus.

Cultural Calendar

AFRICAN MUSIC—Last in series of recorded music programs, "Adventures in Primitive Music", Sunday, May 23, 3 p.m., Chappell House.

FINE ARTS EXHIBIT—Annual fine arts and creative crafts exhibit of outstanding student work at Emily Griffith Opportunity School, Welton at 12th St. Monday thru Thursday, May 24-27.

TRAVEL FILM—"South to Santa Fe", Tuesday, May 25, 8 p.m., Warren Branch Library.

GARDEN TOUR—Six gardens to be shown on "Look and Learn" Garden Tour, Wednesday, May 26, 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. For information call Colorado Forestry & Horticulture Assn., TA 5-3410.

TRAVEL FILM—"Northward to Canada", Wednesday, May 26, 7:30 p.m., Main Library. Also will be shown Thursday, May 27, 8 p.m., Park Hill Branch Library.

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The Caine Mutiny Court Martial By Herman Wouk. Doubleday & Co \$2.75. Mr. Wouk's own adaptation of the court-martial scenes from his novel, now a suc-

cessful play by Lucille Milner Horizon Press. \$3.95. An account of the twenty-five years the author, a "bleeding heart of the far Left Wing," has spent as executive secretary of the A.C.L.U.

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• Monday morning near Thatcher, 40 miles north of Trinidad, a Santa Fe freight train loaded with cattle jumped the track and four cars were almost entirely demolished and 20 head of cattle were killed outright.

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Coloradans Said It

Gov. Dan Thornton, in Sacramento, Calif., before departing for Korea: "Talk of a depression is a bunch of nonsense . . . propaganda put out by the Democrats. . . We are merely making a transition from a war economy to a peacetime one. There are not quite as many unemployed today as there were in 1950."

State Sen. D. Lew Williams

candidates telling people what they should think, the candidates should find out what the people think."

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Ben H. Parker Jr., geology instructor at Colorado School of Mines—on interesting landscape features of the Colorado Rockies—to the public—Thursday, May 27, 8 p.m., Cool-

ages and advertising for Ford Motor Co. and chairman of board of Natl. Sales Executives Assn.—to outstanding Denver salesmen at award dinner—Friday, May 28, Shirley-Savoy hotel.

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Daily Chief's
New Phone:
AL 5-0451

...People...People...People...

These Colorado names made the news this week

On Monday . . .

Denver teacher Earl R. Burrows to coach in Aspen schools next year. . . Rocky Mountain News writers Robert L. Perkin and Morton L. Margolin honored by Colorado University for outstanding reporting. . . Jody Grieb of Buena Vista hired to guide tourists through Matchless Mine at Leadville this summer. . .

Carol Weale, 20, a sophomore at Colorado University, one of 50 American students selected to go to London this summer to work with underprivileged children. . . George Baker has announced he will seek Democratic nomination for secretary of state. . . Wilson McCarthy, president of Denver & Rio Grande Western railroad, elected president of Western Stock Show Assn. for 14th consecutive year. . .

Two University of Denver engineering students, Robert L. Stein and Dale E. Tenny, have received scholarship awards from Hughes Aircraft Corp. and General Electric Co. respectively. . . Dr. Rolla F. Maier elected president of Denver Dental Assn. . . Brig. Gen. Paul I. Robinson, commander of Fitzsimons Army hospital, leaves today for Seoul, Korea, where he will take charge of all Eighth Army medical troops.

On Tuesday . . .

Otto Kuhler of KZ Ranch near Pine, Colo., will exhibit his industrial etchings at the Vogue Art Cinema in Denver, beginning tomorrow (Thursday) . . . Mrs. Gilbert O. Hankel of Wheat Ridge, president of the Colorado district Lutheran Women's Missionary League, will preside at the league's annual convention in Pueblo this week. . . Lowell Turner named president of Denver Equestrian Assn. . .

Mrs. Ellsworth Crawford and Mrs. Eula Hammond awarded 10-year service pins for volunteer work as Gray Ladies with Red Cross. . . Miss Jessie K. Fitzpatrick of Boulder elected 1955 moderator for Colorado Congregational Church Conference. . . Richard N. Graham, Englewood attorney, named president of Englewood Sertoma club. . .

S. Nelson Hicks Jr., president of Gano-Downs, elected honorary member of Delta Sigma Pi at Colorado U. . . Denver attorney John P. Thompson named to five-year term on governing board of State Industries for the Blind. . . Dr. Walter S. Chisholm Jr., intern at St. Luke's hospital, received \$1,000 Mead Johnson General Practice Scholarship award.

On Wednesday . . .

Col. Charles Boettcher II will head members of Denver Civil Air Patrol attending annual CAP Rocky Mountain Regional Conference in Ogden, Utah, this week-end. . . Miss Gerri Bruce of Denver named Miss Colorado State College of Education for 1954 on Greeley campus.

Toni Velasquez, 24-year-old chemist with the Shell Development Corp. at Rocky Mountain Arsenal, granted a one-year Fulbright scholarship to study advanced organic chemistry at the University of Munich, Germany. . . Dr. Ruth J. Raatama of Dept. of Health and Hospitals and Mrs. Albert Solomon, past president of Colorado Congress of Parents and Teachers, will take part in panel discussions at National Congress of Parents and Teachers convention in Atlantic City next week.

Edward Byrne appointed chief clerk of municipal and justice courts by Mayor Newton. . . Robert Conway replaces Byrne as head of license and excise division of City Dept. of Safety and Excise. . . Allyn Cole, Glenwood Springs attorney, and Sen. James Moberly (D-Delta) appointed by Gov. Thornton to his state committee on governmental reorganization.

On Thursday . . .

Maj. Gen. Martin E. Griffin, former commander of Brooke Army Hospital at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., new commander of Fitzsimons Army Hospital. . . Nelson J. Oppenheim appointed general agent of new Midland National Life Insurance Co.'s offices here. . . Thomas Stuart Tull, British consul at San Francisco, to relieve Patrick Johnston as consul in Denver late in June. . .

Mary Ann Cavanaugh, 20, Loretto Heights College sophomore, to receive two screen tests this summer in Hollywood. . . M. H. (Bud) Robineau lost in the first round of the French International Tennis Championships in France. . . Robert D. Blackman, Englewood attorney and former state legislator, announced he will seek Democratic nomination for State House of Representatives in Arapahoe County. . .

Anne Kirk of Pueblo who won a National Assn. of Home Builders essay contest discussed home building with President Eisenhower during a brief audience. . . Two Republic of Korea nurses, Maj. Kim Young Jin, and Maj. Kim Young Sun, presented certificates of achievement upon completing six months' observation training at Fitzsimons Army Hospital.

On Friday . . .

Joe Schick Jr. of Keenesburg unanimously elected chairman of Weld County Young Republicans. . . Ray Kelso of Denver and Wendell Haines of Lakewood presented \$500 diamond rings by Denver-Chicago Trucking Co. for 10 years' accident-free driving for the firm. . . Earl Day of Montrose named new president of Mountain States Laundry and Dry Cleaners Assn. . .

Morris D. Hayes, vocal instructor at Centennial High School in Pueblo, will be guest instructor at University of Colorado this summer. . . Clem Crowley, former state representative and veteran Denver lawyer, announced his candidacy for Democratic nomination for superior court judge. Crowley did not run in the Bar election. . . Joan Dowling, Pueblo high school senior, awarded annual state-wide \$1,000 Colorado University scholarship by Pharmacal Assn. of Colorado. . .

Will F. Nicholson, president of A. D. Wilson realtors, and Mayor Newton appointed to head local campaign of American-Korean Foundation. . . Art Wilson of La Junta named outstanding Necchi sewing machine dealer in Colorado. . . Irene Yamada awarded \$1,450 scholarship to Wellesley college.

SUPREME COURT RULES OUT SE

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Legion Post 29. To Hold Spring Indoor Carnival

THE COLORADO STATESMAN

THE JOURNAL OF THE WEST

BETTER PUBLIC RACE RATIONS ALL OVER AMERICA IS EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

Series LXIII

63rd Anniversary Year

THE COLORADO STATESMAN

Denver, Colorado

Saturday, May 22, 1954

Issue

AN HISTORIC DECISION

Washington, May 17.—The Supreme court Monday declared unanimously that race segregation in the public schools is unconstitutional, and so eventually must end.

Chief Justice Warren delivered the court's decision which tossed out, so far as the schools are concerned, the doctrine of "separate but equal" facilities which had stood as the keystone of segregation laws since 1896.

"We conclude," he said, "that in the field of public

education the doctrine of separate but equal (sic) has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal."

In the body of his opinion, Warren said that to separate children solely because of race generates feelings in their hearts and minds which may never be undone.

The high tribunal set Oct. 1 as a deadline for filing briefs for further arguments that fall on the question of how the decision shall be carried out. Involved are such issues as the time for segregation to end, whether a special master shall be appointed to recommend specific terms for a decree, or whether the question of implementation shall be

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Admission 50 Cents - THE BEAUTIFUL CASINO

CASINO DANCES

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BETTER BE SAFE THAN SORRY

ORCH. CAMILLE HOWARD-RAINBOW MAY 31

To Hold Spring Indoor Carnival Mch. 31 & Jun. 1-3



Warning: Let's watch our language, boys and girls, on the streets and public places and in the busses.

Remember: You're Judged According to Your Daily Conduct and The Company You Keep.

PUBLIC RACE RATIONS ALL OVER AMERICA IS EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

THE COLORADO STATESMAN Denver, Colorado Saturday, May 22, 1954 Issue Number 23 Our 63rd Anniversary -Price 5c

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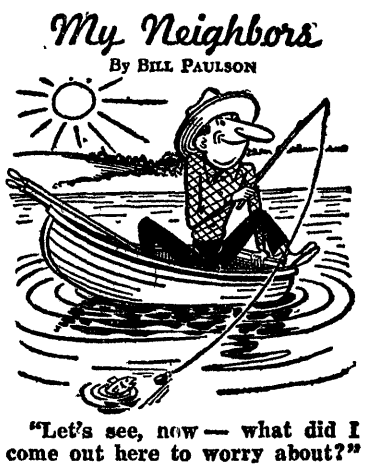
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tossed to the lower federal courts. So it may be many, months before decrees are issued based on the court's decision and segregation is formally outlawed.

The race segregation issue was the one great matter before the court and it took extraordinary precautions to see that no advance word of its decision leaked out.

The whole issue has been an inflammatory one in parts of the South. There has been talk in at least three states—Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina —of abolishing the public school



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Dancing Every Saturday Nite To Entrancing Music By High Class Orchestras The Popular Place To Go

Town Talk

AMERICAN LEGION POST 29 SPRING FESTIVAL

Bring your friends to the open house spring festival at Wallace Simpson Post 29, 2711 Welton, starting May 31, June 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. Admission free to you. Plenty fun, music and dancing.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Be sure to attend the tournament of flowers, presented by Mrs. Blossom Lee Ashworth, minister of Music, benefits of the Carpet Fund, Sunday, May 23, 1954 at 8:00 p.m. Central Baptist Church.

LOOK! LOOK!



Roy Milton coming Monday, May 31st with Camille Howard and Freddie Clark at Rambow. 'Nuff Said!!

NOTICE—This is a Public Dance and open to All People Regardless to Race, Color or Creed.

PHILIP MURRAY MEMORIAL FOUNDATION PRESENTS \$75,000 TO NAT'L ASS'N FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE'S LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND

New York—The Philip Murray Memorial Foundation—created to honor the memory of the late president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the United Steelworkers of America, CIO—this week presented a gift of \$75,000 to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc.

The grant was presented to leaders of the NAACP by leaders of the CIO at ceremonies at the Carnegie Endowment Building, 35 East 46th Street in New York City.

The contribution from the Foundation was made on the basis that it be "expended exclusively for educational purposes in race relations in the name of Philip Murray, with the overall purpose of promoting and fostering, by educational means, the full acceptance of civil rights guaranteed by the American Constitution."

The NAACP will spend the bulk of the \$75,000 during the next three years, most of it on specific educational projects designed to develop understanding and acceptance of de-segregation of institutions and activities under governmental control.

In addition, the NAACP will henceforth establish an annual Philip Murray Award to be given to the individual or organization making an outstanding contribution in race relations.

39 Cases of Beer Disappear from Truck

Thirty-nine cases of car beer were stolen from a Byrd Distributing Co. truck parked in front of the firm's warehouse, 1480 W. 3rd Ave., Jack Fitzgerald, manager, told police Tuesday. He valued the beer at \$146.25.

Denver To Welcome Thousands of Delegates To American Woodman Conv.

The Supreme Camp Session of The Supreme Camp of the American Woodmen which meets quadrennially, will be held in Denver, August 8-12, inclusive.

The Supreme Camp Session of The American Woodmen has been meeting quadrennially in the city of Denver for the past many years. This Session always brings to Den-

ver a large group of representatives, business and professional men and women from 23 states and the District of Columbia. Indications are that the attendance for the coming Session which will be held in August, will in all probability exceed any previous Session. The various committees are now at work planning for this Session.

People Who Are Doing Big things In Colorado

PEOPLE WHO ARE DOING THINGS IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

Called in at the Imperial Medicine Company offices, and interviewed its proprietor, Mr. Tyler Bradley who has invented several medicines that have worked some wonderful results among some of the people of the city, who have given some remarkable testimonies as to the efficiency of the various remedies he handles.

Col. Bradley, as he is often called has made a very remarkable progress in perfecting the formulae that are used in the manufacturing of his products which he claims are some of a Divine revelation and the striking thing is that the more people who use his remedies are very happy to tell their friends the great benefits they have re-

ceived from their use, what ever the doubts of the folk that are skeptical, one arrives at the conclusion that out of so many people giving their testimonials of help, one thing seems certain. Somebody must be telling the truth, all of them can not be lying.

The Imperial Medicine Co. offices are located at 521 28th St.

Mr. Bradley hails from the famous blue grass state of Kentucky, where some of the widely known herbs are plentiful in growth and used in many of the composition of medicines in manufacturing of many famous remedies. He has been engaged in experimenting with his products for several years and started to marketing his remedies in the past year. Col. Bradley feels that in his business he is doing a great work for the benefit of the health of humanity.

ALL-NEGRO TOWN IN SOUTH GETS CATHOLIC SCHOOL

Mound City, Miss.—Bishop Richard O. Gerow of Natchez confirmed 18 of this town's 38 Catholics when he came to dedicate St. Gabriel's School, a part of which has been set aside as a chapel.

Five years ago this all-Negro town had only one Catholic. Its tremendous Catholic growth stems mainly from the fact that seven years ago, its Mayor, B. A. Green, a non-Catholic, donated a five-acre plot to Bishop Gerow in the hope that a Catholic school would be built in the town. The plot was later exchanged, with a cash consideration, for a 10-acre plot.

Father John W. Bowman, S.V.D., a Negro alumnus of St. Augustine's Seminary, Bay St. Louis, and a former army chaplain who attained the rank of major, took charge of the town's mission parish in June of 1949. He built a rectory with a large room serving as a chapel.

Work was started in 1953 on a six-classroom building, designed to house a temporary chapel. The school will open next fall and will be staffed by Oblate Sisters of Providence from Baltimore. It was constructed with the help of the American Board of Catholic Missions, a loan of \$24,000, and other assistance volunteered by friends.

NEGROES TO BE WELCOME IN ALL PARISHES SAYS EPISCOPAL BISHOP

New York—Negroes are now invited to join formerly all-white Episcopal parishes in Michigan according to forthright policy by the Rt. Rev. Richard S. M. Emrich, Bishop of the Diocese of Michigan. Bishop Emrich made his position clear in a statement reprinted in the current issue of the Episcopal Churchnews. "The church is not the

LAWYER EARL D.

Local to date Atty. Gen. who has Lawyers give when Dickerson Angeles Ciro's Tu will be p and recep the Auxil at 6:30 p In addi the Natio erson is o and the C is vice p Supreme He was ation cou 1933 bec General o sition unt Chicago's 1941, the named Di war-time War I, D president Association

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Hear (Last Camp Band - Harold Humm May 25

WARNING: Wake up America !! The foreign enemy is already and things can happen without wa

CHOKER CAMPBELL & ORCH. AT CASINO MA

Remember: You're Judged
According to Your Daily Conduct
and The Company You Keep.

EVERY PUBLIC RACE MATTER IS EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

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The Imperial Medicine Co. offices are located at 521 28th St. Mr. Bradley hails from the famous blue grass state of Kentucky, where some of the widely known herbs are plentiful in growth and used in many of the composition of medicines in manufacturing of many famous remedies. He has been engaged in experimenting with his products for several years and started to marketing his remedies in the past year. Col. Bradley feels that in his business he is doing a great work for the benefit of the health of humanity.

ALL-NEGRO TOWN IN SOUTH GETS CATHOLIC SCHOOL

Mound City, Miss.—Bishop Richard O'Gerow of Natchez confirmed 18 of this town's 38 Catholics when he came to dedicate St. Gabriel's School, a part of which has been set aside as a chapel.

Five years ago this all-Negro town had only one Catholic. Its tremendous Catholic growth stems mainly from the fact that seven years ago its Mayor, B. A. Green, a non-Catholic, donated a five-acre plot to Bishop Gerow in the hope that a Catholic school would be built in the town. The plot was later exchanged, with a cash consideration, for a 10-acre plot.

Father John W Bowman, S.V.D., a Negro alumnus of St. Augustine's Seminary, Bay St. Louis, and a former army chaplain who attained the rank of major, took charge of the town's mission parish in June of 1949. He built a rectory with a large room serving as a chapel.

Work was started in 1953 on a six-classroom building, designed to house a temporary chapel. The school will open next fall and will be staffed by Oblate Sisters of Providence from Baltimore. It was constructed with the help of the American Board of Catholic Missions, a loan of \$24,000, and other assistance volunteered by friends.

NEGROES TO BE WELCOME IN ALL PARISHES SAYS EPISCOPAL BISHOP

New York—Negroes are now invited to join formerly all-white Episcopal parishes in Michigan according to forthright policy by the Rt. Rev. Richard S. M. Emrich, Bishop of the Diocese of Michigan. Bishop Emrich made his position clear in a statement reprinted in the current issue of the Episcopal Churchnews. "The church is not the

LAWYERS TO HEAR EARL DICKERSON

Local lawyers will be brought up to date on the court fight against Atty. General Herbert Brownell, who has charged the National Lawyers Guild with being subversive when Guild president, Earl B. Dickerson, of Chicago, addresses Los Angeles chapters at a dinner at Ciro's Tuesday evening. The dinner will be preceded by a cocktail party and reception for Dickerson, held by the Auxiliary of the Guild at Ciro's at 6:30 p. m.

In addition to being president of the National Lawyers Guild, Dickerson is on the board of the NAACP and the Chicago Urban League, and is vice president and counsel for Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co.

He was formerly assistant corporation counsel for Chicago and in 1933 became Assistant Attorney General of Illinois, holding that position until his election in 1939 to Chicago's Board of Aldermen. In 1941, the late President Roosevelt named Dickerson a member of his war-time FEPC. A veteran of World War I, Dickerson is also a former president of the National Negro Bar Association.

church of any one race, class or nation. It is God's family... all peoples are to be welcomed in every parish and mission of the Diocese."

SO THEY SAY... By Lieut. Earl W. Mann

A MATTER OF PRINCIPLE

Throughout our nation can be heard discussions relative the decision of the U.S Supreme Court, and its death blow to school segregation in various sections of the United States. The decision came as no surprise, viewing the international state of affairs, which we must admit had a bearing upon the issue.

Our Negro attorneys and the ever vigilant National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are deserving the plaudits of all who believe in the equality of mankind, that it being sought throughout America, and blood stained areas in other parts of the world. This is a momentous victory, in that the greatest minds of America have been awakened to the similarity of inequities existing between the social theories advanced by proponents of communism, and the fathers of America's jinx-crow. Intelligence, in this instance, was exercised to suppress ignorance, instead of lethal weapons.

We do not look with great alarm upon the results of this decision, as despite its great potential it is our opinion that the majority of America's population have been lead to the exit of the arena of provincialism, and will joyfully appreciate the moral and spiritual sunshine that Freedom to All affords.

(Continued on Page 2)

PUBLIC NOTICE

To those of you who are interested in singing God's praises and are not connected with the Church at this time, I would like for all of you to notify me at once. If you are a sinner or Christian person, and have a talent to sing, and want to travel and to do nation-wide singing, I want you to feel free to call me and I shall come to see you, and help you to get ready to travel and sing for the Lord. My phone is TAbor 7454. Address is L. R. Reece, minister, Second Baptist Church, 19th Water Street, Boulder, Colo. or in Denver, 2455 Franklin St. TAbor 7454

COMING!!
Hear "Choker"—
(Last Call for Whiskey)
Campbell and His
Band — Featuring
Harold Young, Vocalist
Humph! Humph!
May 25

WARNING: Wake up America !!!
The foreign enemy is already here in our midst!
and things can happen without warning.

BELL & ORCH. AT CASINO MAY 25

The Colorado Statesman

Notice We Have Moved to 2942 Welton St. KE. 7973

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 Manager P. O. BOX 116 PH. KE. 7973

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On and after this date all advertising will be charged for at the rate of \$2.00 an inch each insertion, except where advertising is contracted at a monthly run (4 weeks) the rate will be charged at \$1.60 per inch an issue. Classified advertising 25c a line.

We regret that owing to the rising cost of production, printing, linotype and advance in newsprint, it makes it obligatory to advance our rates to the above price. We trust you will co-operate with us as you have in the past and we extend our thanks for your patronage.

Our Subscription Rates remain the same—\$3.00—per year.

Remittances should be made by Express Money Order, Postoffice Money Order, Registered Letter or Bank Draft. Postage stamps will be received as cash for the fractional part of a dollar.

E. V. DORSEY, Publisher and Editor

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So They Say

SO THEY SAY
 BY LT. EARL MANN
 (Continued from Page 1)

Obviously America cannot influence other nations against the evils of communism until she removes the kindred evils from her own door-mat, wherefore we reiterate: Our Supreme Court's decision has been timely and well thought out.

OUR JOB

That the Negro, in this victory, must remember that with each gain made is a corresponding duty, and one's paramount duty is to be ever vigilant, refraining from such conduct as makes us obnoxious to our neighbors. A man with Christ in his heart can outsmart all others, and with this in mind we should continue our battle for complete equality of opportunity. The late Warren G. Harding, Republican President is quoted as having said: "It is my conviction that the fundamental trouble with the people of the United States is that they have gotten too far away from Almighty God." There is no doubt as to what our former president has said, and during these troublous times it is imperative that we especially evidence character and qualities above those established by the dominant group, as acceptable patterns.

We have enjoyed an unusually fine relationship in Denver, due to well behaved Negro citizens, and that segment of whites who have emerged from darkness into the sunshine. Our schools, colleges and all institutions of cultural advancement have diffused the true spirit of democracy. This must not be destroyed or set back by an element who have come into our midst, seemingly with no objective other than to be vulgar, loud and boisterous. You without probable intent, make it difficult for those of us seeking full emancipation of the race to create the harmony and goodwill so essential. Watch your step! Keep your feet upon the ground. And above all keep your mouths shut, until your mental mechanics create something worthwhile saying. Remember we are winning against great odds, and without resort to firearms, or violence. Let's keep the battle of intelligence vs. ignorance clean, as in so doing we enlist the support of other peoples who are not allergic to race and color.

Saturday, May 22, 1954

CRANBERRY FUNERAL NOTICES

HART—

Willie L. Hart, Waynesboro, Ga. Arrangements later.

NICHOLS—

Etta Lucile Nichols of 2419 Clarkson St., wife of James W. Nichols; mother of Clerita Hartgrove of Roxbury, Mass., daughter of Lucile Porter, godchild of Marie Johnson; neice of Eugenia Wilson, Alene Young of Denver; Estella Bragg of Los Angeles, and Rosa Lee Anderson of Junction City, Kan. Funeral services Thursday May 20, 1954, Interment at Fairmount.

CAMMEL MORTUARY, INC.

2202 Ogden St.

RIVERS—

Thomas Rivers, husband of Ethel Rivers, 3445½ W. Kentucky av. father of Evelyn Davis, son

Annabelle Rivers, Hartford, Ct. brother of Ethel Warren, Char

Rivers, Hartford; Ruby Marsh Denver; uncle of Mirium Warri

Cousins and other relatives survive. Arrangements later.

ART THE BAITMAN

LICENSES — TACKLE
 TANKS OF MINNOWS

GOOD — WORMS
 PARKING in REAR
 ART'S BAIT SHOP

2775 N. Speer, Denver

PIKE PEAK CUT RATE MARKET

Loop Mkt. 15th & Lawrence

"Where You Get More Meat for Your Dollar"

LARD, 1 lb. carton
 BEEF LIVER, lb.

U.S. INSPECTED

BEEF TONGUE

19^c Lb.

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Proprietor

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Choose the school and course you want, make certain that the course is GI-approved. For information on this point contact VA Regional office.

Be sure that the school will accept you for training. File an application for Korean GI Bill training with the VA, or with the approved

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THE COLORADO STATESMAN

Safety Council, and a host of others in making direct appeals, via tape-recorded messages, to motorists for safety, care and caution on the highways. In one of his special recorded announcements the husky backstop says:

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JIMCROW, LACK OF GOOD JOBS HURT NEGRO, URBAN LEAGUE DIRECTOR SAYS

Los Angeles—(ANP)—W. Miller Barbour, western field director of the National Urban League who recently made a survey of 100 communities in 11 western states, last week warned the citizens against prevailing segregation practices.

Barbour says his survey reveals that race relations are actually retreating in the rural and semi-rural area of the west coast from

the Imperial Valley to Washington.

In Los Angeles, for example, most industries and stores will not hire Negroes. Jobs on which Negroes are allowed to work will be the hardest hit by economic cutbacks. The Negro residential areas will eventually be turned into a shantytown, Barbour predicted.

The National Urban League leader warned that Los Angeles is making a mistake by thinking it has no problem . . . But the community is not balanced as long as there is segregation."

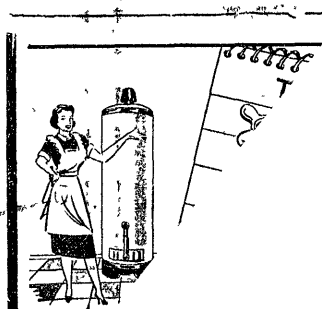
"If you're going to have a truly democratic community, you must get the maximum growth and participation of all groups. You can't shut them out today and expect them to join with you when they are your economic equals," added Barbour.

NEGRO NEW JAMAICAN SUPREME COURT JUSTICE

Kingston, Jamaica (Global)—For the first time in Jamaica's 300-year history as a British colony, a col-

ored jurist has been appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He is Justice John Edward Dostin Carberry.

The new Chief Justice was born in Grenada, West Indies, in 1893 and was admitted to the English bar at Middle Temple in 1925. He has acted and served as Resident Magistrate for Westmoreland and Hanover, and as a Justice of the Supreme Court on various occasions. In 1949, he was named Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court and appointed Acting Chief Justice in 1951.



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G.F.
124-A-1
schools

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES:

(received 6/1/54) X

Undated ltr to the P. from William F. Doty,
c/o The American Embassy, 1 Grosvenor Sq.,
London, W. 1, England; in connection with
recent decision forbidding segregation in
schools, suggests that white and colored
girls be assembled in an establishment
separate from another building for the ac-
commodation of white and colored boys; that
might allay the fears of white parents as
to the safety of their daughters.

XGF 122 Guah Britain

Sent to Mr. Rabb 6/3/54,
elb

nothing further sent to files as of 12/4/54

G.F.

124-A-1

School
RECEIVED
JUN 14 1954
CENTRAL FILES

Miss Adair
The action of the Board
of Regents was criticized
through passage of Resolu-
tion by Democrats in recent
special session.

Earl

Encls.

Earl W. Adams
2149 High St.
Durango, Colorado

file

G.F. 114-B, M

G.F. 120. Encls. file

Re segregation in paternal and other
organizations at Colorado Community

C.U. Regents to Review Decision on Segregation In "Frat" Organizations

The subject of restrictive clauses in the charters of Colorado University organizations will be opened at the next monthly meeting of the CU board of regents.

Regent Kenneth A. Bundy of Gunnison gave notice he will bring a motion before the board which would provide that the 1947 rule be clarified to include any organization that is in any part professional or honorary.

In 1947 the board passed a rule which provides that honorary or professional organizations whose charter contains restrictions as to race, creed, or color be denied a charter at CU.

It also provided that any of those groups then in existence be given five years during which time they were to eliminate such restrictions from their charters.

Earlier this year the campus was thrown into a turmoil over the reinstatement of Alpha Chi Sigma, professional chemical fraternity.

The fraternity had been dropped for two years for barring Negroes from membership. March 19 the regents retreated from two previous faculty decisions and restored the group to the campus.

SO THEY SAY ..

By Lieut. Earl W. Mann

"HIGH AND LOW LEVELS"

That this widespread hunger for true peace is attainable and can be satisfied if ordinary men and women, everywhere, will preach and practice God's rules there is no doubt. It is difficult to conceive of a public official—the Chief Executive of one of our states—engaging in low burlesque, at a time when the nation is sorely in need of presenting to the world its highest concept of morality. It appears, however, that our composition of those of high estate, and conversely low estate must from time to time wrangle over the rules of the game, with the low estate brethren having to date displayed a questionable film to a world somewhat dubious of THE MORAL and SPIRITUAL CHARACTER OF OUR NATION. Obviously if we are to conquer Communism we must conquer and subdue those impulses to commit wrong which lie within our souls. To again threaten to secede from the Union is loose, grave, and reprehensible talk, and borders UPON OUR CONCEPT OF SUBVERSIVE.

The Mile High City

As one reads of the exposures of social discontent happening in other areas we must agree with the coinage of the Denver Post. "It's a privilege to live in Colorado." While it is true that we have as yet to reach the stage of communal perfection we have no problems that cannot

(Continued on Page 2)

So They Say

SO THEY SAY

BY LT. EARL MANN

(Continued from Page 1)

be settled without threat or resort to violence. As a member of our State's Legislative body it has been my observation that members of this body are dedicated to the theory that peace among men, men of different occupations, races, and social stratas can be achieved only by a willingness to yield to a sovereign source of law, a democratically controlled government, where the Chief Executive, the legislative and judicial bodies all play a vital part. Partisan differences we may have, but the fundamentals of human relationships always stand as a beacon. THIS IS COLORADO, at its capitol, the Mile High City.

In The Final Analysis

In the final analysis we agree with the Los Angeles Examiner which sets forth: "The decision of the United States Supreme Court requires enormous changes in the education structure of the 21 states and the District of Columbia where segregation is permissive or mandatory, and equally momentous changes in social customs and attitudes. Hence it behoves all Americans, whether we are of the same North, the South, the East or the West, to act with the same reasoning and restraint as the Supreme Court and to remember with the same unanimity the Court displayed that we are first and all AMERICANS.

To insist with sectional emotionalism that these changes take place overnight is as bad as to declare defiantly with sectional emotionalism that they shall not take place at all. Reduced to its essence, the decision of the court affirmed that there are no second-class citizens in this country and therefore there can be no second-class public education for citizenship.

It is one of the responsibilities of the highest court to advance with the times. Indeed, it cannot be the greatest interpretive voice of our nation if it remains frozen in the past. And it seems to us that in the quoted paragraphs above there is quiet compelling reasoning applied to conditions what are real and vital in 1954, where they are abstruse and academic in 1896.

Finally the Court decision is a smashing blow to communism propagandist who, conveniently forgetting the Soviet persecution of the Jews and horrible degradation of humanity in slave labor camps, have been trying to make profit of charges against us.

GEI

124-A-1

School

RECEIVED
JUN 19 1954
CENTRAL FILES

June 15, 1954

Dear Senator Carlisle:

The President has directed that I acknowledge receipt and thank you for your letter of May 23rd regarding the Supreme Court's school segregation decision.

The views which you express are very interesting and, I assure you, will receive every consideration.

Sincerely,

J. William Barba
Assistant to the
Special Counsel to the President

The Honorable J. Douglas Carlisle
State Capitol
Atlanta, Georgia

JWB/leb

J. DOUGLAS CARLISLE
FIFTY-FIRST DISTRICT
MACON, GA.

PRESIDENT PRO-TEM

CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON
AMENDMENTS TO THE
CONSTITUTION

VICE CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON
SPECIAL JUDICIARY



THE WHITE HOUSE

JUN 4 9 17 AM '54

RECEIVED

MEMBER COMMITTEES:

RULES
APPROPRIATIONS
STATE OF THE REPUBLIC
PUBLIC WELFARE
GAME AND FISH
MILITARY AFFAIRS
PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS

PM
6-2-54

The State Senate

May 23, 1954

Senate Chamber

Atlanta

Macon, Georgia

The President
The Whitehouse
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

A relative of mine raised chickens some years ago and his sisters laughed at him, claiming that in his anxiety to collect eggs, he could not wait for a hen on the nest to cackle but would proceed to the nest and squeeze the hen to make her lay. Actually, that did not help the egg or the hen. That is a lesson which the nine men on our Supreme Court would do well to ponder.

Apparently they are not sufficiently expert at politico-psychological-sociological processes to devise decrees to change the mores of our people without calling on attorneys, versed in the law and close to the people, to help them frame decrees to give effect to the most radical decision in my life-time: the school segregation decision.

To me it is incredible that the Supreme Court (after about two years' deliberations) can declare the meaning of the U. S. Constitution and its application to a given state of facts and then grant immunity until October or until anyother time from compliance with the Constitution. The legislature makes laws and fixes their effective dates. The Court declares what the law is but, since the Court in theory does not make the law, it has no power to fix the effective date of the law. Neither the legislature nor the executive nor the court can fix the effective date of the Constitution which has been adopted.

So, it seems that the Supreme Court is about to embark on very strange judicial legislation in a desire to 'gradually' put the U. S. Constitution into effect.

The difficulty in which the Court finds itself points up the need that once the Constitution has been interpreted and its meaning declared by our highest U. S. Court in decisions relied on by our people for many years, that Constitution should be deemed to mean just that until a constitutional amendment should be adopted in a method prescribed by the Constitution itself.

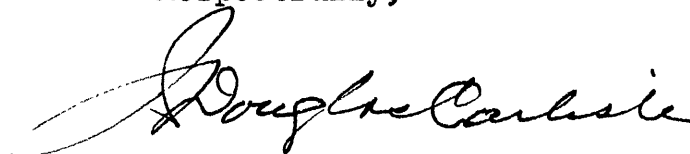
I respectfully request that you give thought to making

-2-

a recommendation to the Congress that it consider legislation to restrict the Court so as to deny it the right to radically change its interpretation of the fundamental law of the land until the people have first changed it at the polls. The whole object of a written Constitution was to provide a basic and fundamental law which protects minorities from ephemeral majorities and gives our law and the rights of the people thereunder, a stability and a surety unknown to peoples not blessed with a written constitution.

The Court's recent act reminds me of my cousin who squeezed the hen to get the egg. Natural processes are best and cannot be improved on. Race relations in my State have become increasingly more cordial through natural and evolutionary means; salaries of colored and white teachers are based on one and the same formula; and there are a host of other evidences that the colored and white races are learning to live side by side, both in large numbers, in the same geographical territory with less and less friction and with greater respect for each other and with pride in their own respective races, while segregated. It seems most unfortunate that at this time when the world situation produces one international crisis after another, those outside our territory who do not live with our problems should try to squeeze our hen to get the egg of good-will.

Respectfully,



JDC

Sent to Mr. Rabb 6-4-54, elb

Memo for Mr. Barba from Mr. Rabb, 6-9-54, "Attached hereto is a communication which relates to segregation and makes the recommendation that the President urge Congress to consider legislation to 'restrict the Court so as to deny it the right to radically change its interpretation of the fundamental law of the land until the people have first changed it at the polls.' Ordinarily I find letters of this type that I think either you or Mr. Shanley should acknowledge. My name attached to this kind of a response in behalf of the President would be like a red flag. When you get this note, why don't you talk to me about how it should be answered?"

G.F.

124-A-1
School

JUL 31 1954
CENTRAL FILES

July 30, 1954

Respectfully referred to the officials of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (Office of Education) for appropriate reply.

SHERMAN ADAMS
The Assistant to the President

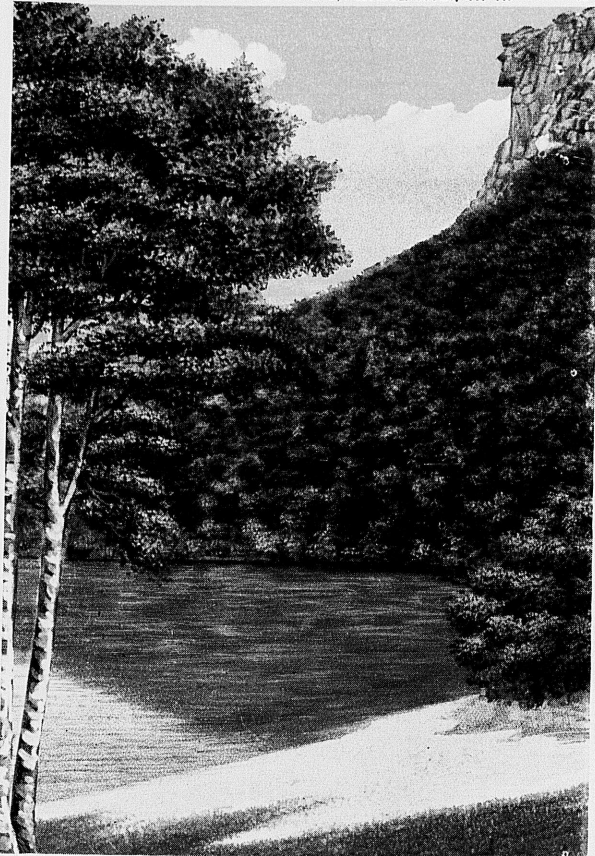
Ltr. to President, 7/15/54

From: Miss Laura Coxwell x
2793 Lydia Street
Jacksonville 5, Fla.

Suggests program of inter-racial community education in advance of public school inter-racial education. Believes it would be highly beneficial in successfully putting desegregation into effect and meeting the problems which will arise in connection therewith. Feels that when conference for the pooling of recommendations for this advance program is held, that it should include not only high officials in education but also leaders of teachers clubs, parent-teacher clubs and parent groups; writer would like to attend the conference if possible.

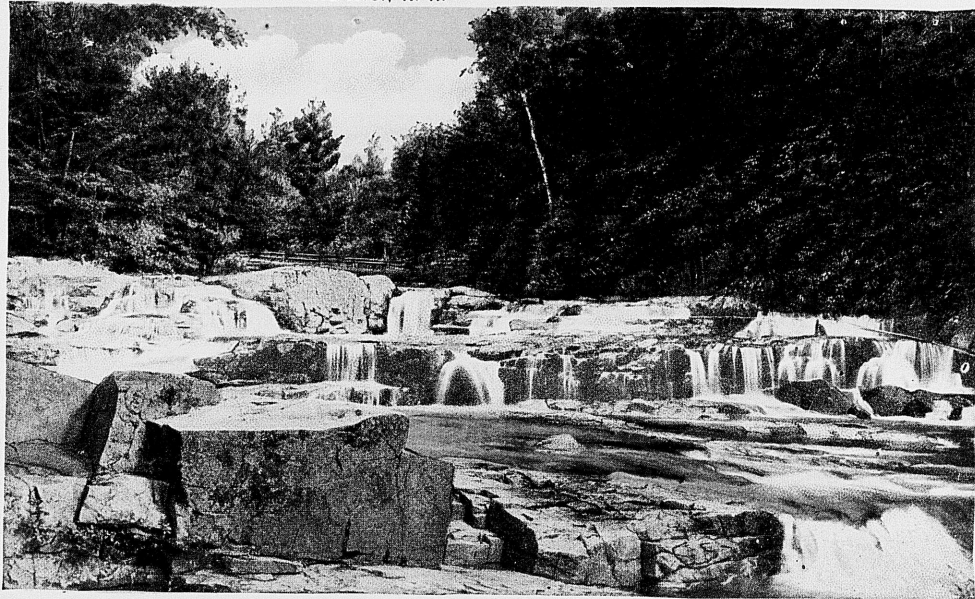
mo'b

THE OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN, WHITE MTS., N. H. A

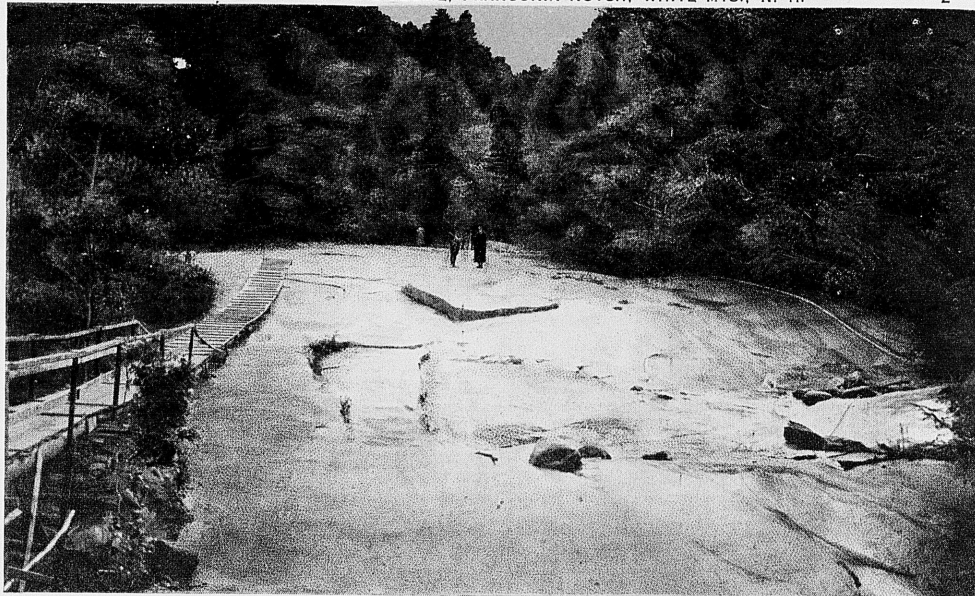


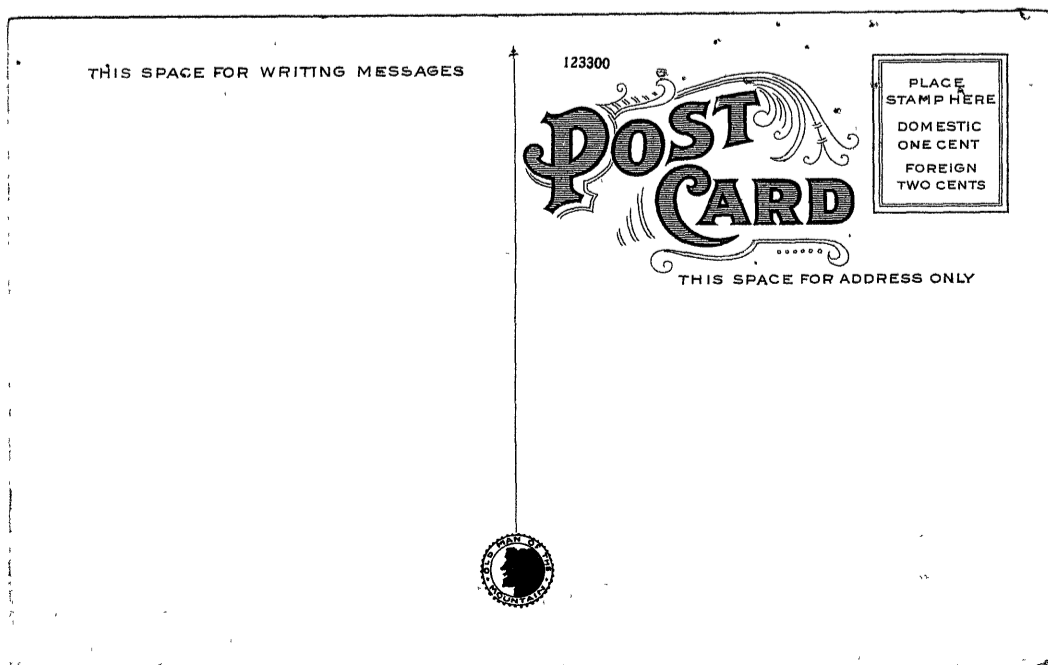
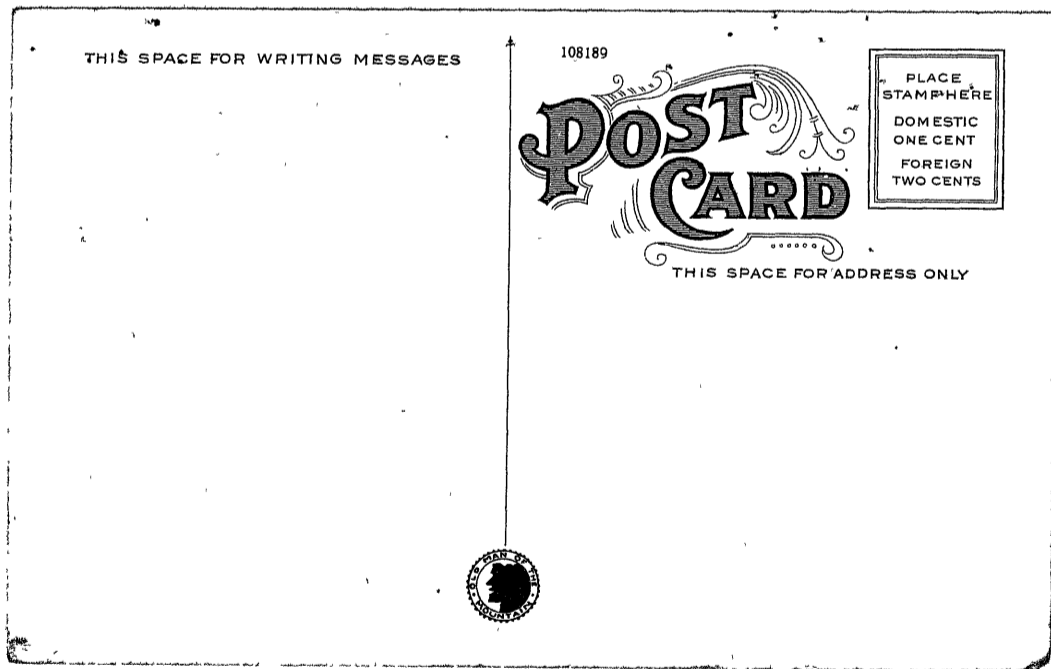
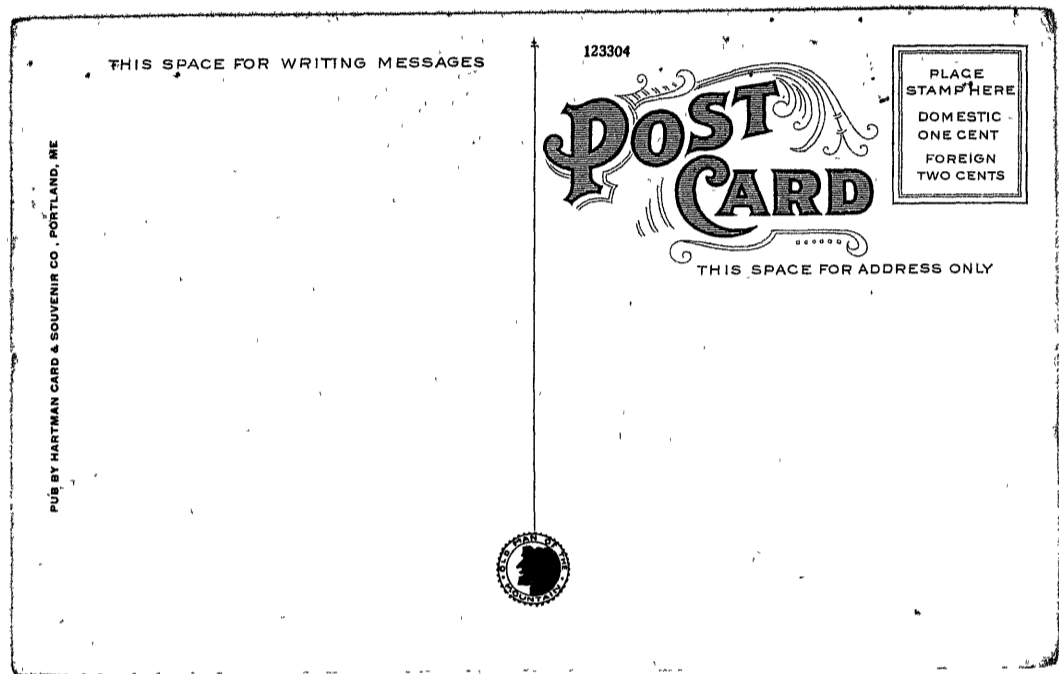
GREETINGS
FROM
THE WHITE MTS. OF N. H.

JACKSON FALLS, JACKSON, WHITE MTS., N. H.



"CROSSING THE GRANITE TABLE," THE FLUME, FRANCONIA NOTCH, WHITE MTS., N. H. 2





G.F.
124-A-1
Schwab

7

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 August 10, 1954

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

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

Remarks:

GPO 300105
Ltr to the Pres dtd 8/7/54 from H. R.
* Cullen, Houston, Texas, enclosing
article re Supreme Court decision on
segregation by Davis Lee, Negro Publisher
and editor of Newark, N.J. TELEGRAM.
x x

By direction of the President:

PAUL T. CARROLL

rmh

nothing further sent to files as of 3/29/55

G.F.

124-A-1

Schools

RECEIVED
AUG 21 1955
CENTRAL FILES

August 21, 1954

Dear Dick:

I have your letter of August 17th with the attachment relating to the integration plans for Washington schools. I want you to know that I appreciate your taking the trouble to send me this. The critique is well thought-out and deserves attention here.

x GF36

I haven't developed definitely my vacation plans yet, but hope to get away briefly soon. I am looking forward to seeing you in the fall.

11 months and 10 days
re schools in file
12-5-55

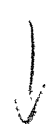
With warmest personal regards,

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mr. Richard K. Bennett x
Secretary
Community Relations Program
x American Friends Service Committee, Inc.
20 South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia 7
Pennsylvania

x GF118-P



Chairman
HENRY J. CADBURY

Executive Secretary
LEWIS M. HOSKINS

Honorary Secretary
CLARENCE E. PICKETT

American Friends Service Committee
INCORPORATED

Twenty South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia 7,  Pennsylvania

Telephone, RITTENHOUSE 6-9372

August 17, 1954

Mr. Maxwell Rabb
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Max:

I promised myself that I would not be bothering you at least until September at which time I was going to ask how things were moving along the line of our mutual interest. However, I have just returned from vacation and in the accumulation of correspondence is something which I feel might interest you.

As you know, our Community Relations Program in Washington is exclusively a local matter despite the national and possibly international implications of the Washington scene. I try to keep posted on the integration progress in the District and manage to do so only because our Washington staff tries to keep me both informed and educated. I have before me a critique of the plan for the integration of Washington schools. This was prepared for my eyes only but I think it may interest you. I send it to you as the person who I believe is more immediately responsible for the progress in the District than any one else. It may be helpful to you as problems are presented as I am sure they will. If you have an opportunity to read it I hope that you will keep in mind that our staff is oriented toward looking for the positive side of the picture and so, when something highly critical comes from them, I am inclined to take it quite seriously.

I hope that you get that vacation soon but it doesn't look as though Congress intended for you to have one. A few ideas concerning the housing situation have come to me since we last talked but I will save them for a later visit. Thanks for all you have done and are trying to do.

Cordially,



Richard K. Bennett
Secretary
Community Relations Program

rkb:s

Memorandum

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
INCORPORATED
20 SOUTH TWELFTH ST., PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.

Date August 3, 1954

104 C Street, N. E.
Washington 2, D. C.

To: Richard Bennett

From: Irene Osborne X

Subject: Plan for Integration of Washington Schools

I want to bring you up to date on the school administration's plans for integration steps, now that some changes have been made, and to consider the weaknesses that remain. The administrative plan involves (1) a plan for limited action in September of 1954, and (2) a long-range plan to be initiated later. These items will be considered separately.

The Plan for September, 1954. Desegregating action at the pupil level is limited to the following actions: (1) Pupils are to be transferred out of 18 overcrowded Negro schools into 18 schools which are now white. (2) About 100 Negro children who otherwise would have to travel long distances are to be admitted to schools formerly white. (3) Kindergarteners, first graders who did not attend kindergarten, and those new to the school system are to be assigned according to the new boundary lines. The following are the outstanding criticisms to be made of this plan.

- 1) Seventh Graders, Tenth Graders, and most First Graders are to be assigned according to the old, segregated system of zoning. Certainly, sincere effort to utilize the new zones as soon as possible would demand assignment of those new to a school level on the basis of the desegregated boundary lines. Where children in the first grade of each level are misplaced, they will be subject next year to change by choice or by bumping. Stability, as well as the requirements of a non-discriminatory policy, demand proper placement now.
- 2) All the children to be moved this fall are Negro children, thus making integration a one-way process.
- 3) Areas singled out for large groups of transfers are those which have already experienced tension because of overcrowding.
- 4) Kindergarten is the only grade where the desegregated zones are to be fully enforced. The minority race in a kindergarten will be a much smaller minority than if all elementary grades were integrated. This illustrates the problems created by a gradual plan.
- 5) Action has been omitted in regard to many schools which are overcrowded, areas where children are restricted from attending the nearest school, and some areas where the neighborhood spirit is most conducive to integration.
- 6) The outlines of the dual system are still to be retained in the organization of the schools. Most children will still be assigned on a racial basis. This violates point #2 in the Board of Education's Statement of Principles, which states that "No pupil... shall be favored or discriminated against in any matter or in any manner respecting his... relationship to the schools... by reason of race or color." Continued segregation also violates point #4, which forbids soliciting or recording information as to the color or race of any pupil or employee.
- 7) No adequate reason has yet been presented why the new boundary lines should not be fully enforced this fall.

Richard Bennett

- 2 -

The Long-Range Plan calls for enforcement of new boundary lines for all new students (kindergarten and first grades, seventh grades, tenth grades, and those new to the city). A student already enrolled may attend the school in the zone where he resides, but he is permitted to attend the school where he is already enrolled if it is not overcrowded. This plan is undesirable for several reasons:

- 1) It will lead to community controversy over the use of schools. Children who wish to attend the school nearest their home may do so only at the risk of "bumping" children who choose to remain in that school although they reside outside the new zone. This has the special difficulty of casting Negro children in the role of "invaders."
- 2) Parents and children must take the responsibility for the shifting of pupils to the schools nearest their homes, a responsibility which properly belongs to the Board of Education and the school administration.
- 3) Everyone is left in doubt about future school assignment at a time when clarity is most needed. The parent who has in theory the choice of the old school assignment or the new zone cannot be sure that he can exercise this choice, since it can be cancelled if overcrowding occurs.
- 4) It is left unclear when options are to be honored and acted upon. Written options are to be filed by parents not later than November 11. The Superintendent will make such changes in February "as are found feasible without forced transfers." Others will be acted upon in September of 1955. This vague criterion leaves ample room for discrimination in choosing those that are to be acted upon early.
- 5) Confusion will be prolonged over a period of several years. Children who may be permitted to remain in 1955 may find that the new zones must be enforced because of overcrowding in 1956 or 1957 or later. Under the plan, such shifts must be expected at any time.
- 6) The plan does not permit impartial operation. Some may attend the nearest school without difficulty; others may do so only at the risk of stirring opposition among those enrolled. Some parents may exercise their choice; others may not. In precisely those areas which have experienced tension over school transfers, administrative difficulties and points of friction are most apt to occur.
- 7) The plan violates point #3 of the Board's Statement of Principles, which states that attendance at a school outside of the pupil's zone is not to be permitted.
- 8) The plan will interfere with the usual function of a school in bringing together those in the areas. Under this plan, children are encouraged to attend school out of the area, following the old school lines which are residual from the dual school system and therefore racially selective. Thus, community cleavages are perpetuated, contrary to the real purpose of integration.
- 9) Experience in integration gives ample evidence that integration is not best accomplished by personal choice. If choice is required, the person is influenced by the desire to conform, by established habits of thought and

Richard Bennett

- 3 -

action, and by the impossibility of visualizing an interracial situation. If, on the other hand, the situation is established on an integrated basis, people adjust readily. From the point of view of the individual, choice will be a burden; from the point of view of the system, choice interferes with sound planning.

- 10) The plan calls for enforcement of new boundary lines for children first entering school. If older children have chosen the school out of the area, first graders in the minority race will be an even smaller minority. If, on the other hand, older children of both races attend the school, it ceases to have a racial label, and no special situation is imposed on those first entering.
- 11) The plan calls for zoning of groups of schools, instead of individual schools, where school buildings are very close together. In such instances, segregation could be perpetuated indefinitely, unless specific steps are taken to integrate the schools. Specific proposals of this type have not been made.

It is clear that this plan will be productive of confusion, tension, and controversy, and that it will not establish integration forthrightly. The policy of integration can be effectively implemented if new boundary lines are established and enforced for everyone. This procedure is natural, efficient, and orderly. Instead of the periodic displacements which will occur under the Superintendent's plan, reorganization should be accomplished by one well-planned redistribution of pupils and teachers.

G.F.

124-A-1

School Decision

September 15, 1954

RECEIVED
FEB 26 1957
CENTRAL FILES

Dear Mr. Cooke:

I hope you realize that my long delay in answering your good letter is in no way a measure of my interest in its contents. The great press of business during the month of August made it difficult for a good many of us at the White House to attend to our daily correspondence.

** GF 36-B-1*

You can be sure that your great interest in the matter of integration in the District school system is appreciated here. Your suggestions have been given careful study.

I trust that we shall continue to have the benefit of your advice.

Sincerely yours,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mr. Paul Cooke^{*}

Chairman, District Affairs

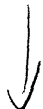
American Veterans Committee

1751 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W.

Washington 9, D. C.

** GF 120, A*

RSK:
MMR/br



CEALIN
FEB 8
REC

September 12, 1954

CE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 12, 1954

*Copy not in
file 4-15-57*

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KIEVE

FROM: Maxwell M. Rabb *MMR*

Attached are three letters (1) from the American Veterans Committee, (2) from the Americans for Democratic Action, and (3) from Della O. Wylie an Alternate Delegate to the WAC Veterans Eighth Annual Convention to be held in Washington on August 27, 28 and 29.

*not
looked
up
when
filed -
2/26/57*

I would appreciate it if you could send me draft replies on each of these communications.

↓

CEMIL
LEB
KFF

1024

RECUH ETHRU EMT
KOROHMEALV

Washington, D. C., Chapter

AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE (AVC)

Citizens First, Veterans Second

1751 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, NORTHWEST
Washington 9, D. C.

Telephone: North 7-0581
August 8, 1954

Mr. Maxwell Rabb
Associate Counsel
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Rabb:

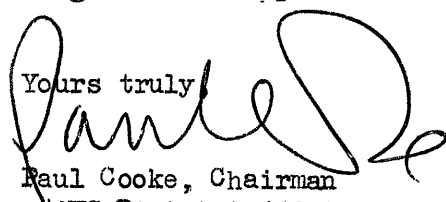
The Anacostia Emergency Education Committee (AEEC) has very kindly sent the American Veterans Committee a copy of its statement about school integration and particularly about the plan for school integration in the Anacostia area.

AVC thinks that the AEEC statement is essentially sound and reasonable. AVC believes, similarly to the views expressed in the AEEC memorandum, that the public school integration plan is basically unsatisfactory. It provides for group transfers only of Negro children to "white schools" and further provides for individual transfers only of Negro children to "white schools." Although personally I believe that no public school principal, in view of the Supreme Court decision, will turn away a child from admission if the child lives within the school boundaries, still the plan is basically defective. These one-way transfers and reassignments simply lend aid to the myth that the Negro is an invader, that he will push the white children out of their schools.

AVC in its statement to the Board of Education in the spring of 1953 urged then the soundest solution to the complex problem of changing a large school system from segregation to integration -- set the school boundaries and assign all children immediately to the school within their boundaries. Now nearly a year and a half later we are more than ever convinced that such a practice should be the standard operating procedure.

AVC hopes that your office, in light of President Eisenhower's expressed desire that the Nation's Capital be a model city in the transition, will strongly support full school integration in September 1954.

Yours truly



Paul Cooke, Chairman
AVC District Affairs

AVC's Sixth Annual Art Exhibit—

CHILDREN'S ART FROM THE EMBASSIES OF THE WORLD

Opening United Nations Day, October, 1954

CF!

124-A-1
✓ check

REC'D
JUN - 8 1955
CENTRAL FILES

June 7, 1955

Dear Dave:

x 6 F 114-15, W

Thanks so much for the good clips of recent date.

Apparently your keen eye doesn't miss any of them.

I also enjoyed the splendid ^x postcard pictures and certainly concur with you that the soft colors have something which the flashier ones lack.

x James C. Hagerty, W

June is really a hectic month here.....with trips to West Point, Pennsylvania State University, San Francisco and New England, you can imagine just how hectic. However, I expect I thrive on it.

My best to you, as always.

Sincerely,



James C. Hagerty
Press Secretary
to the President

Re De-Registration of
66-1000

#

Mr. Dave Wallace x
Center Ossipee
New Hampshire

mbh



I do not think an overt act is any worse than a secret or subversive act.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST

Well-Deserved Praise For Supreme Court

THE U. S. Supreme Court deserves—and is indeed being given—public commendation for its second decision on the school-segregation issue.

In both decisions, as the Court itself has said, the objective is to establish throughout the nation "a system of public education freed of racial discrimination."

The first decision, rendered on May 17, 1954, set forth the "fundamental principle" that such discrimination is "unconstitutional."

The difficulty then arising was to apply the principle in the face of wide sectional differences.

In some areas, school segregation is entirely or virtually non-existent.

In other areas, segregation is vanishing under local influences.

But in still others, lying in the Deep South, rigid segregation remains as perhaps the last bitter vestige of the troubled reconstruction period which followed upon the War between the States and the Great Emancipation.

The Supreme Court's second decision was necessary to mandate the first one.

The Court proceeded studiously, viewing the problem as in fact a whole set of local conditions. The Department of Justice, and the attorneys general of the States, were called upon for counsel. And, on Tuesday last, the Supreme Court made its implementing judgment.

It re-localized the question by delegating the Federal District Courts to supervise the enforcement of the original decree. And the Court laid down a rule of moderation by cautioning the inferior judges to follow a course of gradualism.

But the Court also warned that the "constitutional principle" involved could not be disregarded "simply because of disagreement with it."

In areas where segregation is unknown, the District Courts will have no particular task.

In areas where de-segregation is being applied by State or local option, the courts and the educational authorities have a new basis for co-operation.

In a few areas, legal conflict—but surely not civil—may yet need to be resolved.

The Supreme Court decision, of course, concerns the South mainly. The possibly dissident areas are there. Yet first reactions from the South seem good. "The Arkansas Gazette" summarized the situation in an editorial entitled "For the Common Good."

"We believe," the Gazette said, "that Arkansas, and the South, can live with this decision."

No Date, No Program

FROM President Eisenhower's latest comments on the Big Four conference it appears that little has been settled—no date, no place, no program.

It is a slow business, getting the thing started.

It is no secret that the President and the State Department were cool to the idea of this conference.

The Russians have wanted another conference since Potsdam in 1945. The British, particularly Sir Anthony Eden, have been anxious to hold one.

Eden made it a campaign issue during the British elections, and President Eisenhower good-naturedly went along in time to put a quietus on Aneurin Bevan's anti-Americanism.

The President's conception of the Big Four parley is: "I think I have explained a number of times that our conception of a Big Four Conference will be, let us say, a testing of temperaments or atmosphere, a discussion of problems in general, and an attempt to determine methods and procedures that might work in the attempt to solve specific problems in the world. It will not in itself be a conference to attempt the solution of these specific problems."

That means that the four great men, who will meet somewhere at some time in the future, will talk about whatever comes up and reach some conclusions in general terms.

Then the foreign ministers will get down to brass tacks and see what they can put on papers.

An important question is, who will represent Soviet Russia?

In the conferences with Tito, Khrushchev leads because he is the real top man.

Will he attend the Big Four Conference or will Bulganin, who is number two in the Soviet hierarchy?

A. B. Chandler

"HAPPY" now of public life for as most of his dicted when he from the bas sionership in 18 out of the p proved to be mo He wants back

But the path to try to get b life is not a smo tain many r most formidable ably is the vic of the incumb tion headed by W. Wetherby.

Wetherby & Co.

INSIDE LABOR

Labor Helps to Beat Back Reds

—By VICTOR RIESEL—

VIENNA—The teen-age carbine-carrying Soviet soldiers at the front and side entrances of the Hotel Imperial on the



Clare Luce

Karntner Ring here pay no attention to a group of jaunty Americans who walk past them each day—though these Russian troops and these U. S. visitors couldn't be more bitterly at war with each other if they were actually shooting it out.

THE AMERICANS are the bloc of labor leaders attending the anti-Communist global labor Congress in the Konzerthaus, across the square from the Soviets' Hotel Imperial. As the labor delegations from the free world gather in the heavily chandeliered main hall of the Vienna concert hall, they bring

with them intelligence reports indicating a steady beating back of the Soviets' underground armies of agents and organizers.

Even as Austria's imperious, white-bearded President Theodor Korner and Chancellor Julius Raab spoke to the delegates of the fourth congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Union (ICFTU) upstairs in the great hall, some of us heard reports behind the scenes which should reassure American families away back home.

THE ITALIANS, for example, arrived with news that the Communist labor federation, which hopes to turn Italy towards the Soviets, has just been driven from control of the big General Electric plant in Milan. Workers in that plant had been in the hands of Communist shop stewards and Soviet agents ever since the war and the plant has been making highly secret electronics and radar at American expense for the NATO forces. This is the famous Mark 7 radar which

we've tried to keep hidden from the Russians.

This is the radar on which our European bases and allies must count to detect the sudden swoop of enemy atomic bombers. If these bases are ever caught napping, we lose the continent and the next line of attack is the U. S. mainland.

YET THE PLANT was manned by Commies and no one could do anything about it—until Ambassador Clare Booth Luce blacklisted it by warning that it could no longer get U. S. defense orders if the Commies continued in power.

Once the Italian workers realized that the Communist labor federation threatened—instead of providing—their bread and butter, they voted the Commies out last week by a 650 to 400 tally.

It was a group of American and Italian officials of this global labor network here which moved into Milan some months ago and organized the workers for the anti-Communist vote. This is a crushing defeat for the Commies.

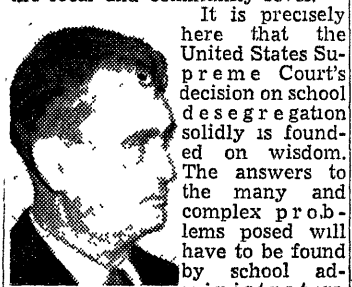
Boston Globe 4 1/2 (Eve. edition)
Answers to Desegregation

Must Be at the Local Level

Atlanta Editor Says Rule Founded on Wisdom

By RALPH MCGILL
Atlanta Constitution

When one comes down to it, the answers to any major problem affecting people must be found at the local and community level.



MCGILL

It is precisely here that the United States Supreme Court's decision on school desegregation solidly is founded on wisdom. The answers to the many and complex problems posed will have to be found by school administrators, School Board members, chiefs of police, sheriffs, newspaper publishers, editors and reporters, church members, ministers, civic club leaders, P. T. A. groups and by all organizations which have as objectives the best interests of their nation.

This is something which cannot be solved by fiat. Neither the Supreme Court nor Governors of states may so resolve it. In the final analysis the answers will have to be found at the local level. The court's decision, therefore, comes not at all as a threat, but as an opportunity for constructive leadership everywhere—especially at the local level.

To arrive at answers one must have information.

The problem, therefore, requires of any and all organizations that they seek to have all available facts before they pass resolutions or take positions not justified by the facts.

This is true even in those states represented by their elected officials as being adamant against any change whatever. Many persons are completely sincere in that attitude. But even they should know the facts as the nation turns its face toward the years in which the problem must be met.

District Federal Judges Bear Responsibility

First of these facts is that the district Federal judges now have the major responsibility. They are sworn to the Constitution. They are men of character. They will resign rather than violate their oath. They are, by the court's wisdom, granted great powers of discretion because they are pre-

sumed to know the variety and complexity of local conditions.

But no citizen should so condemn or insult the integrity of these judges by assuming the jurists deliberately will follow a laissez faire course. Even if personally they should so desire, they cannot.

A moral force officially has been injected into the problem by the court's decision. It was arrived at, as plainly may be seen, largely on the basis of arguments presented by three Southern attorneys general, and/or, attorneys delegated by Arkansas, Virginia, Texas and Florida.

They asked the court to understand the complexity of the problem, the scope of it, and, with such understanding, to produce a decision which would give time for "gradual adjustment," having been granted what they asked, they are morally bound to proceed in that direction, and are so doing.

Court Impressed by Changing Picture

The court must surely have been impressed, too, by the picture of the South in the context of national change. The shifts of population, the coming of industry, the rise of the wage level, the slow escape of the Negro from the status of a load of the white taxpayer's back to the position of a participating, tax-paying citizen by virtue of better jobs; all these are a part of the complexity and the change.

It is important to persons in these states which sincerely and strongly resist the court's direction to know there are states that do not.

This also is a pattern within states.

For example, integration of schools in Greenbrier County, W. Va., collapsed after strong public protest and demonstration. This attracted national attention. But in 23 other counties in the same state, local-level opinion supported desegregation and it was carried out and continued without trouble and, therefore, did not make the news.

Milford, Del., made an international story last Fall. There were riots over desegregation. Pravda featured them in Moscow.

Yet at Claymont, only a few miles away from Milford, the decision was carried out without trouble. One small town in Texas

desegregated last September. No announcement was made until months later and there was no controversial "news." In St. Louis and many Missouri communities desegregation—at local level and with local decisions—has peaceably been initiated.

These are but some of the facts. They all illustrate that any dispassionate analysis of the problem demonstrates that it can be solved only at the local level by the people concerned.

Center Ossipee, New Hampshire
Friday p. m. 6/3

Dear Jim,

x GF4-A

Puzzle as to what the Boston Globe did with opinion of Ralph McGill, editor of Atlanta Constitution, on the High Court's desegregation ruling, left out of the paper yesterday morning after they'd proudly announced it would appear on page 17, has been solved at last. Correction was finally made by the time they began printing editions for the Evening Globe. That p. no. sheet does not always come through here but I managed to dig one out belatedly this morning. They replated the page giving pieces by important Southern editors and put in McGill along with T. B. Yarrington, Charleston S.C. News and Courier, and Virginius Dabney, Richmond Times Dispatch. Latter two pieces were in clips sent to you yesterday. Now here is McGill's piece at last. not looked up The tribute to Chief Justice Warren which Boston Globe attacked on editorial page yesterday is in Washington dateline without identification was credited finally in Evening Globe 6/2 to Ross Tappan. I sent you that, expressing my amazement the time. Best always. Dave.

Friday 6/3 7 a.m.

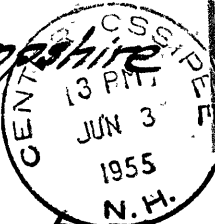
Dear Jim,

Since your attention is turning this way, I pass you a few post-cards to add to Sherman Adams' stories. I've been lucky enough to find a few tucked away in "general store", country crossroads style, and in the old soft color process they keep a quality, Currier and Ives with tints, that the new glossy cards lack.

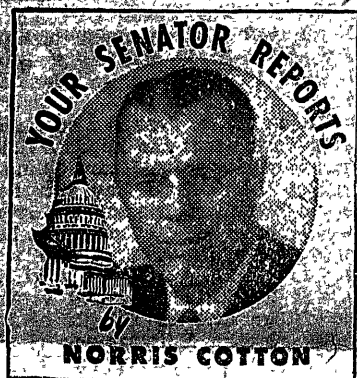
Best always.

Dave

*From Dave Wallace
Center Ossipee, New Hampshire*



*James C. Hagerty, Esq. VIA AIR MAIL
The White House
Washington, D.C.
Press Secretary to the President*



At the risk of belaboring one subject too much, I must give you the sequel to my report on the Road Bill. I can't very well skip it because it filled this whole week in the Senate. It was a pungent topic to consider on the eve of Memorial when a record-breaking fifty million cars will be on the highways and approximately 360 people will be killed.

We of the minority fought a losing fight for the President's program—not just because it was his program but because we believe it would do the job. The Gore Bill, which the Senate passed, scatters billions of dollars over the country for the next five years as though they were shot from a blunderbuss. These dollars will be used on roads traveled by one automobile an hour as well as on the great arteries where traffic is jammed and lives are lost. To finance it, Uncle Sam must jump his gasoline and other taxes, making it harder for states to raise money for their own needs.

We must guess and grope on many things, but here are a few facts we know for sure. The Census Bureau reports that some time during the very day this is being written (May 27) our population will reach 165 million. Every 12 seconds the clock ticks off a new American, and there will be 190 million people in this country in ten years. Every family will want an automobile, and most of them will have one. Being Americans living in an age of press and push, they will all want to go some-



Dr. Eldon L. Johnson, left, dean of the College of Liberal Arts and of the Graduate School of University of Oregon, is expected at the University of New Hampshire Aug. 1 to assume his duties as president. Edward D. Eddy, Jr., right, a member of the university's faculty for the past six years and currently acting president, has been elected to the newly created post of vice president and provost of the university.

where quick and return quicker. If we don't provide modern, limited-access highways where cars aren't darting into the traffic from a thousand intersecting roads and a million hot dog stands, not only will the Nation's transportation bog down but also children and adults will die faster than they did in the days before vaccination.

The only question then is who will build the roads and how will they be paid for? Why isn't it logical that the Federal Government should take over the main arteries? What's wrong with borrowing money on special bonds to be paid from road revenue? Remember, highways are different from any other government operation. When Uncle Sam builds hospitals and schools, or planes and submarines, it's an out-of-pocket grant that never comes back, but when he builds highways to be paid for by our present road fees and gasoline taxes collected from users, it's a business investment.

However, all is not lost. The House seems likely to stick more closely to the President's plan, and out of the Committee of Conference between Senate and House we may yet get a constructive program. Don't forget that whether we do or not, we shall spend the money just the same. The nation paid over \$5 billion this year for extra gas, oil, and tires caused by stops, starts, and waits. A U. S. Roads Commissioner remarked that a nation pays for good roads whether it has them or not and it pays more for bad roads. By

the way, it was a feather in the cap of the Granite State that our own General Frank Merrill, representing the Highway Commissioners of the States, played a leading role in the hearings of both the Senate and House Committees.

So much for highways. I won't talk shop any more, but roads have occupied most of my waking hours for three weeks. Incidentally, although I have spoken briefly on other matters since entering the Senate, this is the first extended floor debate in which I have been involved.

As soon as the final word of this report is penned, I shall take a plane for New Hampshire for Memorial Day. It is always an impressive experience to fly over the Nation's Capital, but it will be particularly thought-provoking today. As I look down at the Capitol Dome I shall remember that last week we rushed through a constitutional proposal to allow Governors of States to fill vacancies in the House of Representatives should a bombing occur and less than half the Congress survive. The huge Pentagon will remind me that somewhere in the mysterious land of Shangri-La we are preparing a hidden Pentagon to be the nerve center of our defense should this one be obliterated. The green stretches of Arlington National Cemetery will bring thoughts of the 33,000 Americans who have died in action since 1950, and that we have had few Memorial Days in recent years when the guns weren't

thundering somewhere in the world. It is estimated that in less than 20 years Arlington will be filled with our honored dead, and already we are looking for other sites near the National Capital—perhaps across the Potomac from historic Mount Vernon.

Must we always fresh graves to adorn with spring flowers? Are we doomed to everlasting war, or can we find somewhere-somehow, a formula for "peace on earth, good will toward men?"

Copy The Laconia (NH) Evening Citizen 6/20

Stafford Chairman of Committee

Named by Mayor To Welcome Ike

Edward J. Gallagher as publisher of the Citizen
with photo

Mayor Bernard L. Boutin last night appointed a citizens committee to welcome President Eisenhower to the city on June 23 and to arrange for "doing everything possible" to make the chief executive's stay in Laconia a pleasant one.

Charles F. Stafford was named chairman of the committee and other members are:

Richard W. Whitehead, Frank D. Brisse, James P. Rogers, Bernard I. Sherson, E. Harrison Merrill, Roger H. Beane, Edward J. Gallagher, Arthur I. Rothafel, Lawrence W. Guild, Thomas J. McIntyre, F. A. Normandin.

Dr. Nathan Brody, Albert J. Akerstrom, Dr. Robinson W. Smith, Emer S. Tilton, Alfred W. Simonson, Harry L. Smith, Claude W. Foster, Lawrence Baldi.

Otto G. Keller, James D. O'Neill, F. E. Normandin, Albert Lucier, Gerard L. Morin, Arthur H. Nighswander, H. James Tyler.

Edward L. Lydiard, John McIntyre, James R. Irwin, Earl O. Anderson, Arnold J. O'Mara, Charles E. Duntavy, James Irwin, Jr.

Mrs. Ruth Prescott, Mrs. Myrtle McIntyre, Mrs. Malcolm E. Barney, Miss Ebba Janson, Mrs. Lawrence W. Guild.

Richard F. Shelley, Kenneth R. Dunlap, Thomas P. Cheney, Arthur C. Kinsman, Very Rev. John W. Shincy, Rev. William P. Neal, Rabbi Gilbert A. Elefant.

WASHINGTON SUMMARY ^{6/2}

Congressman CHESTER E. MERROW

Library Services Bill: On May 25 I appeared before a subcommittee of the House Education and Labor Committee with Mrs. Mildred McKay, N. H. State Librarian and President of the National Association of State Librarians, in support of the Library Services Bill, which I introduced on January 24 together with a number of my colleagues.

The Library Services Bill would authorize Federal funds of \$7,500,000 each year for five years on a matching basis to the states to make library facilities available to rural residents, thereby affording them the opportunity for continuous education, self-improvement, recreation and culture. The American Library Association reports that about 80 million Americans do not have access to a local public library, and most of these people live on farms and in villages. It should be emphasized that the bill specifically states that the money paid by the Federal Government under the measure is to be used only for library services in rural areas. To date the hearings on this subject have not been completed.

Designation of Religious Preference on Identification Tags: In my Summary of February 10, I referred to H. R. 3449, a bill which I introduced to allow certain members of the armed forces to designate the Eastern Orthodox faith as a religious preference on their identification tags. On Friday, May 27, I together with Congressman Francis Dorn of New York, Bishop Ezekiel of Chicago, Mr. Stephen Scopas (Supreme President, Order of Ahepa), and others, discussed this matter with Deputy Secretary of Defense Robert Anderson, making a plea that Eastern Orthodox members of the armed forces be allowed to designate their faith on their tags. I am happy to state that on May 31 the Secretary issued an order permitting those Eastern Orthodox members of the armed forces to have "E. O." used on their I. D. tags. I understand that members of other religious faiths will be accorded similar recognition.

Department of Commerce Appropriation Bill: On May 24 the House passed the appropriation bill for the Department of Com-

merce. This measure provides \$1,121,435,000 for the Department, which is \$26,077,746 below the 1955 appropriation and \$244,958,000 under the budget estimates. The bill was amended on the Floor, making an increase of \$2,250,000 in the funds for the Weather Bureau. This will improve the facilities for obtaining advance weather information relative to hurricane warnings and will be of great assistance to New England and the Atlantic Coast.

To date the House has approved \$45,684,636,052 in nine regular appropriation bills, which is \$1,280,583,035 less than the budgetary recommendations for these measures.

Special Study Mission to Central America: I am the ranking minority member of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements. From June 2 to June 6 this subcommittee is making a special study of international movements and organizations in Central America. The countries we will visit are Costa Rica, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Guatemala.

Afghan Independence: At the invitation of Ambassador and Madame Mohammad Kabir Ludin, on May 27 Mrs. Merrow and I attended a buffet supper and reception at the Embassy of Afghanistan in celebration of the 36th anniversary of Afghan Independence.

West Point Vacancy: I have one vacancy to fill at West Point for the class entering in 1956, and examinations of candidates for the appointment will be held on Monday, July 11, 1955 at Durham, Lacoma, Manchester and Portsmouth. To be eligible, young men must be residents of the First New Hampshire District and be between the ages of 17 and 22 on July 1 of the year admitted. All interested persons should contact me at my Washington office, 1541 House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

New Hampshire Visitors: I was pleased to see the following people from New Hampshire in Washington last week: A. Harold Kendall, Manchester; Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Christie, Kingston; Mr. and Mrs. Michael O'Connor, Portsmouth; and Mr. and Mrs. Austin B. McKay and Gordon Tiffany, Concord.

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Fight on To Interpret How Many Are Included in Higher Minimum Wage Proposed by President

By JAMES MARLOW
Associated Press News Analyst

WASHINGTON (AP) — Millions of workers are involved in the wrestling match between the Eisenhower administration and some Senate Democrats over the meaning of words.

The words involve a boost in the minimum wage and its extension to workers not now covered. In spite of the talk and the words, there's a good chance there will be no increase.

About 24 million workers in businesses which deal across state lines—such as factories producing goods shipped in interstate commerce—are covered by the federal minimum wage law. It requires that they be paid at least 75 cents an hour.

Another 20 million people working for wages and salaries are not covered. This group includes farm workers, such people as small grocery store clerks, employes of banks, and people employed by theater, grocery, hotel and movie theater chains, and employed in 5- and 10-cent store chains.

In his Jan. 6 State of the Union message President Eisenhower said of the minimum wage: "I recommend its increase to 90 cents an hour. I also recommend that many others, at present excluded, be given protection of the minimum wage."

Congress set the present minimum of 75 cents an hour in 1950. Since then living costs have gone up about 15 per cent.

Big Labor Asks \$1.25

The big labor organizations want the minimum set at \$1.25. The administration sticks to 90 cents. A boost from 75 to 90 cents would mean an automatic raise for about one million manufacturing employes in the South, and 300,000 others.

Just how many of those 20 million uncovered workers did Eisenhower want brought under the protection of the law with a 90-cent minimum wage?

He had left it "many others" in his message. But on April 14 Secretary of Labor Mitchell went before the Senate Labor Committee to explain the administration's views. The committee is considering a bill to boost the minimum.

Mitchell said he knew of no "sound reason" why the minimum wage should not be extended to employes of interstate chain stores, interstate hotels and motion picture chains, and some other workers. They'd total about two million.

Sen. Douglas (D-Ill) a committee member, said he took this to mean the administration was recommending those two million employes be brought under the law. Then the wrestling began.

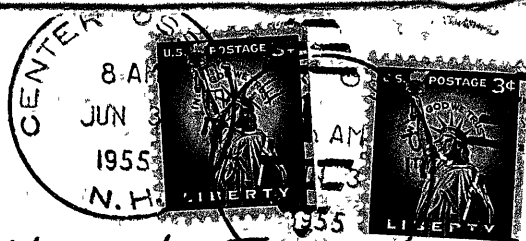
Douglas says the administration is "weaseling." Mitchell says now the administration wants minimum wage coverage "extended to millions more Americans."

How many millions exactly? That's up to Congress to decide, Mitchell says. He says he hopes the issue of expended coverage will not be "obscured by quibbling about words."

Before it quits in midsummer, the Senate may pass some kind of minimum wage bill.

But it can't become law unless the House also approves. Yet, with summer drawing close, the House hasn't started committee hearings.

*From Dave Wallace
Center Ossipee, New Hampshire*



*James C. Hagerty, Esq.
The White House
Washington, D.C.
Press Secretary to the President*

Watch the word!
By Tom Fitzgerald

Dr. Middlecoff, Burke Win in Tourney Preview

By TOM FITZGERALD

GREAT NECK, L. I., June 1—Dr. Cary Middlecoff and Jackie Burke got in some hot practice licks for tomorrow's official opening of the 14th Palm Beach Tournament when they shot three-under-par 67's on the Deepdale Course on today's pro-celebrity preview.

Burke, the short and boyish-looking Texas veteran, checked in first with nines of 32-35, while Masters' Champion Middlecoff, who won the Palm Beach round robin two years ago, reversed those figures later in the day.

Middlecoff Pockets \$1200

Altogether it was quite a profitable day for Middlecoff. Before the big competition has even started, the golfing dentist from Memphis has pocketed \$1200-\$450 in his split with Burke of the two top individual pro purses for the day and \$750 for winning a televised blasting contest this morning.

Burke, who laughingly says his putter "kept him out of the 80's for years" had the blade operating quite efficiently until the very late stages this afternoon.

Jack stroked in efforts of the 10-15 foot range for birdies so that he had two pars left to break the Deepdale record of 66, set by Julius Boros—another contender here—in 1947.

The little man didn't make it. Jackie's touch deserted him as he three-putted the 17th, and a bad chip cost him a bogey on the home hole.

Middlecoff had one really bad spot on the fourth where he fozzled a putt of less than two feet and wound up with a bogey six. He had three birds coming in but left the ball hanging on the lip on a putt of 15 feet at the 18th.

Snead Thrills Crowd

Johnny Palmer, the wedge specialist from Baden, N. C., checked in a stroke behind the leaders at 68 and Gene Littler had a 69.

Sam Snead, the defender who is attempting to increase his unprecedented total of victories in the Palm Beach to four, thrilled a large gallery on the 475-yard first hole when he tied together two beaubs and got himself an eagle.

Sambo didn't really follow up on the sensational getaway. He got only one birdie thereafter, but proved he'll be in real contention when he posted a par-matching 70.

Oddly enough, none of these scoring leaders, who are entered in the big show, cut in on the important money in the pro-celebrity competition.

Tied in that standing were Ed Oliver, who shot a 72 and was helped to a net 61 by local amateur Sam Mittleman. Antonio Cerda, the Argentine pro, was 76 individually, but his partner W. G. Holloway was 69, and with his strokes brought their mark down to a reduced 61.

Wildcat Walkout at Pittsfield G. E. Third Since April

By Tom Fitzgerald

PITTSFIELD, June 1—A wildcat walkout involving 150 day shift welders at the General Electric plant took place here today as the workers protested recent down-grading of wages for workers on new semiautomatic welding machines.

Union and management officials have been attempting to iron out the grievance for several weeks.

About 50 second-shift workers joined the walkout at 3:30 p. m., but returned to the job at 6:30 tonight.

Local Business Agent Arthur J. Le Blue of Local 55 of the C. I. O. Union, said first-shift welders will report to work on schedule at 8 a. m. tomorrow.

Today's walkout was the third since negotiation of the grievance began in April.

Arthur G. Melikan, manager of union relations for G. E., said the walkout showed "how little regard is paid to the union contract by union members."

"Apparently they recognize the contract as something to be adhered to only when it fits their particular plan with no consideration of the responsibility agreed to with others," Melikan said.

He also asserted the walkouts hinder G. E. efforts to provide steady jobs for the workers.

Booth's Ready Player 6/2

Clare Boothe Luce to Be Orator at July 4 Affair Here

Ambassador to Italy Clare Boothe Luce will be the orator of the day at the July 4 patriotic exercises in Faneuil Hall, Mayor Hynes announced last night.

Mrs. Luce will be the second woman selected for the honor since the inauguration of the Cradle of Liberty observance in 1771 commemorating the Boston Massacre on March 5, 1770. The July 4 exercises commenced in 1783. Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers delivered the address in 1928.

What a Water Hazard!

Texas Tower Radar Personnel to Play Golf Off Georges Bank

Fishermen off Georges Bank will have to duck for cover when they hear cries of "Fore!" this summer.

To while away idle time while stationed aboard the Air Force's radar posts 100 miles off the Atlantic Coast, personnel are going to play golf.

A miniature golf links, designed for use on the first of five offshore "Texas Towers," is being flown to Boston where it will be installed on the radar island, christened May 21 at Bethlehem Steel's Fore River yards.

The golf club, patterned after many being successfully operated in isolated air-defense posts of the Northwestern States, is being of-

fered as a possible solution to the problem of providing some kind of recreation for men who will be stationed at sea for weeks at a time.

Players will use golf hitting machines and simulated putting cups. They will mark their progress by placing pins on a diagram of one of America's famous golf courses, Fred Waring's "Shawnee-on-Delaware."

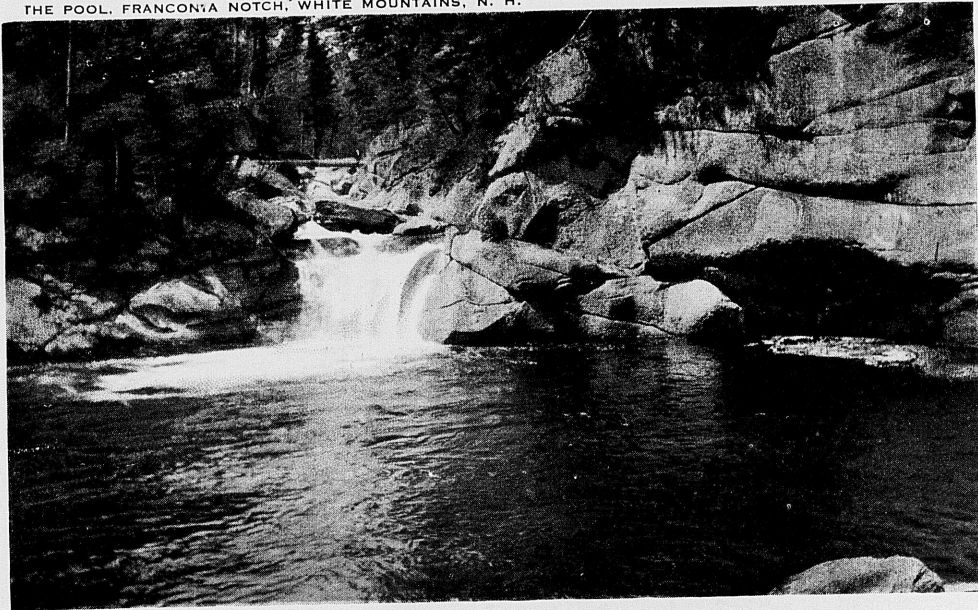
The program is a contribution of the National Swing Clubs of United Voluntary Services, in cooperation with the Professional Golf Association of America and financed by Life magazine's National Golf Day Fund.

To launch the program, a heli-

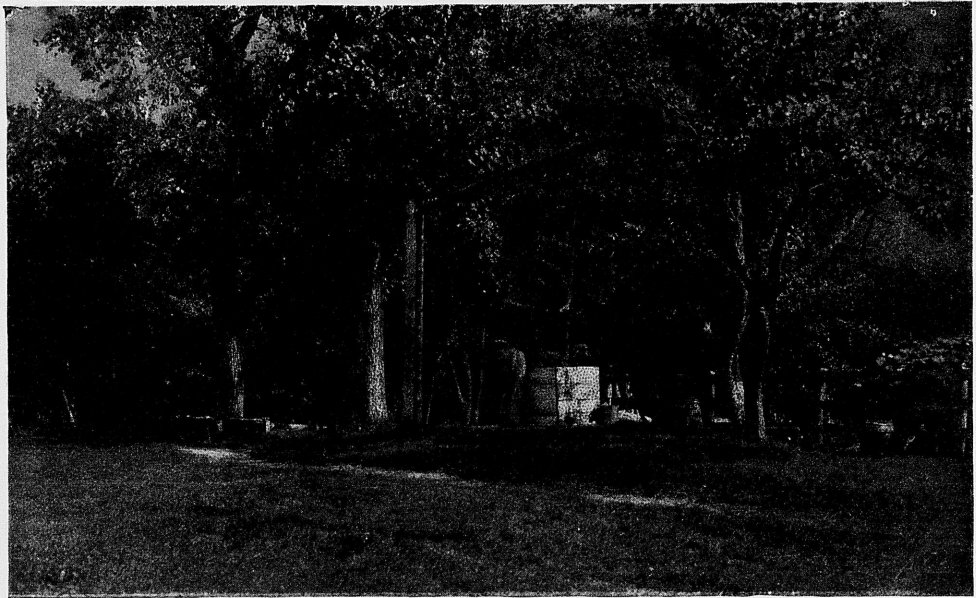
copter will fly the golf equipment and 70 boxes of candy and cookies to the Texas Tower for the airmen who will man the station.

Similar plans will be carried out as each Texas Tower goes on station.

THE POOL, FRANCONIA NOTCH, WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.



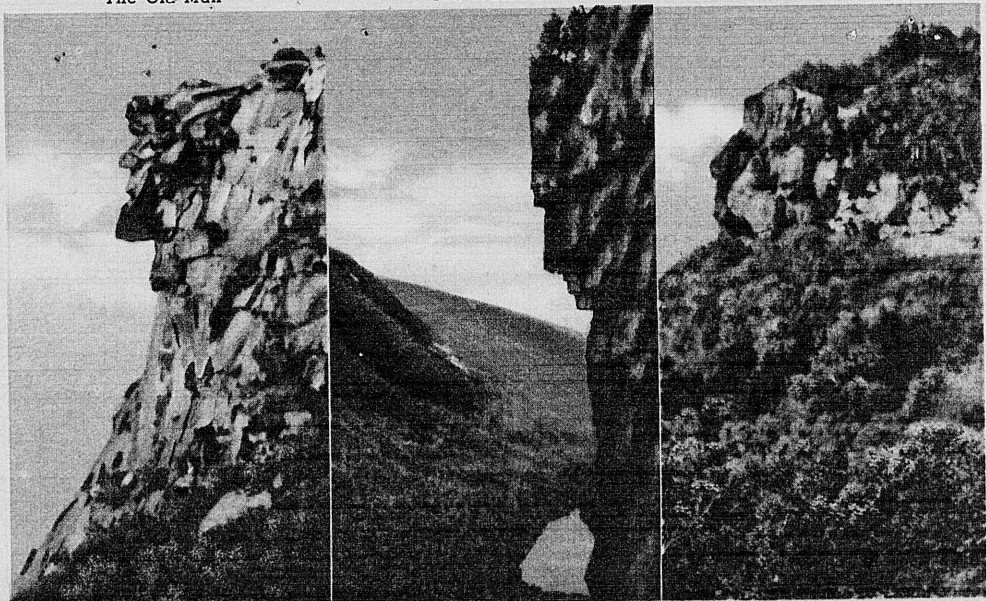
THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET, WHITE MTS., N. H.



The Old Man

The Watcher

Indian Head




THIS SPACE FOR WRITING MESSAGES

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THE OLD MAN, THE WATCHER,
INDIAN HEAD

These three famous rock profiles are high up on the Mountains forming Franconia Notch. The Old Man on Profile Mountain and the Indian Head on Pemigewasset Mountain are clearly seen from the main highway U. S. Route 3.

THE BISEE PRESS, LANCASTER, N. H.

GENUINE CURTECH-CHICAGO "C. T. ART-COLORONE" POST CARD (REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.)

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6
GF!

124-A-1

Schools

RECEIVED
AUG-4 1955
CENTRAL FILES

August 2, 1955

Dear Mrs. Planck:

The President has asked me to acknowledge the letter which Ruth W. Tryon, President of The Community Council for Social Progress, Arlington, Virginia sent to him. The use of violence by private citizens is illegal and unwarranted and is contrary to the American code of fair play. We appreciate having your views called to our attention.

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mrs. Charles E. Planck
Legislative Chairman
The Community Council
for Social Progress
1234 North Pershing Drive
Arlington, Virginia

MMR/br

↓

REC-208
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

7/12

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-13-2001 BY 60322/UC/STP/STP
EXEMPT FROM GDS

August 1, 1955

THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL PROGRESS
Arlington, Virginia

7/12
ackd
7/26/55
may
redone:hr

July 9, 1955

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

Many officials and citizens are using their emotions instead of their reason in considering integration.

Some are certain to allow their emotions to carry them into extravagant actions, and the time to prevent such occurrences is before they can be inspired and got under way.

Already the newspapers are carrying stories of meetings of the Ku Klux Klan, calls for increased Klan membership, burning of the cross, and inflammatory speeches against the Supreme Court order establishing integration.

The Executive Board, in behalf of the Community Council for Social Progress, feels very strongly that a warning against violence in accomplishing integration should be issued now, and issued by an official of adequate stature to make it impressive and effective.

We believe that you, Mr. President, ought to speak out now in warning to any groups in the country contemplating violence, or likely to resort to violence, assuring them that the forces of law and order will take immediate steps if such violence is attempted. This warning should be designed to forestall any trouble, and it would, naturally, be comforting to the entire population to know that terrorism and intimidation will not be countenanced.

By the same means you, as President, should call upon all concerned in this admittedly difficult problem to give their best in mind and heart to accomplishing this change in our educational system. Only your leadership can satisfactorily head off conflict and promote peaceful solutions.

Respectfully yours,
Ruth W. Tryon
Ruth W. Tryon, President

Please address reply to:
Mrs. Charles E. Planck, Legislative Chairman
3234 North Pershing Drive
Arlington, Virginia

~~CF~~

Rabb is checking ^{2 24 1950}
site _____

10/18 Files
_____ sam

CE

RECEIVED
OCT 19 1955
CENTRAL FILES

SEP 16 PM 3 14

G.F.

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STPETERSBURG FLO SEP 16 122PME

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

PLEASE ADVISE COLLECT IF SCHOOL YOUR GRAND CHILDREN x P.P.F. 3

ATTEND ACCEPTS NEGRO'S

ELINOR M KOTLANX

re school segregation
#

GF.
124-A-1
School

CO-2-17,557

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
U. S. SECRET SERVICE

TO : Mr. Maxwell M. Rabb, Secretary to the Cabinet and Associate Council to the President
DATE: October 8, 1954

FROM : Joseph J. Ellis, Jr., Protective Research Section

SUBJECT: ^x Delegation of American Labor Party Candidates - Visit to White House on October 8, 1954

RECEIVED
OCT - 7 1954
CENTRAL FILES

XF109

There is transmitted herewith for your information copy of a statement dated October 8, 1954, submitted by the American Labor Party State Committee to Attorney General Herbert J. Brownell. *XF15-A*
On October 8, 1954, the nine members of the delegation named in the attached statement called at the White House to submit this statement to the President. The delegation had previously telephoned the White House and the call was referred to this Service, at which time they were advised that their statement would be received at the Northwest Gate. The delegation was interviewed by a Special Agent of this Service and the attached statement obtained. The group was advised that the matter would be referred to the appropriate member of the White House Staff. The delegation was not aware that it was interviewed by a member of the Secret Service.

Information was received from the FBI that this delegation made a similar visit to the Department of Justice on this date.

re School Segregation
#

Joseph J. Ellis, Jr.
Joseph J. Ellis, Jr.
Special Agent in Charge *x*

XF10-J-3

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY
STATE COMMITTEE



STATE HEADQUARTERS
17 MURRAY STREET
New York 7, N. Y.

Telephone: WOrth 4-8153

PETER K. HAWLEY
Chairman

HUGH N. MULZAC
Secretary

FANNIE GOLOS
Treasurer

MORRIS GOLDIN, Executive Secretary

October 8, 1954

STATEMENT OF DELEGATION OF AMERICAN LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES ON THE DESEGREGATION RIOTS: TO MR. HERBERT J. BROWNELL, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES AND TO PRESIDENT EISENHOWER.

In the Spring of this year, the Supreme Court of the United States unanimously handed down a decision of historic import for the advance of democracy. This decision, which made illegal the practice of segregation in the field of education, was hailed throughout the land by patriotic Americans. Before the ink was dry on that document, ominous rumblings were heard from the South. The Talmadges, Byrnes' and their ilk publicly declared their readiness to violate the decision of the Supreme Court. Throughout the summer months an insidious campaign, inspired by these modern-day "rebels" was launched to nullify the Supreme Court decision.

With the opening of school, this campaign was intensified and erupted in the racist riots at Milford, Baltimore and Washington. The events of last week are among the most shameful in our history. The evidence clearly points to a planned and calculated conspiracy to flout the law of the land.

Recently the Voice of America boasted in thirty-one languages of the Supreme Court Decision. Today, with the government's announced hands-off policy, we stand exposed before the world as pious hypocrites. What is less known but equally shocking is that the vast majority of communities in the South have not taken the initial steps to comply with the decision. They simply ignored the Supreme Court. Both the riots and this less spectacular resistance are a challenge to constitutional government.

We therefore urge you as the Chief law enforcement officer of the Federal Government to institute at once a thorough-going investigation to bring to justice the organizers of this violence and to implement fully the decision of the Supreme Court in every community. Unless the Attorney General mobilizes the full power of the Federal Government to halt these out-breaks and to enforce compliance with the law, we will have opened the flood gates to the most dangerous elements in our society.

Members of the delegation:

Ralph E. Powe, Candidate for Comptroller
Morris Goldin, State Executive Secretary &
Candidate for Congress, 20th C.D., Man.
Anita Friedlander, Candidate for Congress,
23rd C. D.
James Malloy, Candidate for State Senate,
23rd S. D., Man.
Muriel Scheiman, Candidate for State
Senate, 20th S. D. Man.
Capt. Hugh Mulzac, Candidate for Assembly,
11th A. D., Queens
Rose Wallach, Candidate for Assembly,
5th A. D., Man.
Wilbur Merritt, Candidate for Assembly,
12th A. D., Man.
Angel Carbonell, Candidate for Assembly,
14th A.D., Man.

G.F.

*124-A-1
Schools*

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

Filed by Mr. Rabb's office

RECORDED
JAN 14 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 January 6, 1956

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

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

Remarks:

School Segregation
#

By direction of the President:

AJG
A. J. GOODPASTER
Staff Secretary

JMU



The White House
Washington

TWH WA009 PD

HARRISONBURG VIR JAN 6 957AME

1956 JAN 6 AM 10 50

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

INTERESTS OPPOSED TO GRAY AMENDMENT IN VIRGINIA FEEL

THAT A MAJOR ISSUE IS CONVICTION OF MANY AMENDMENT

SUPPORTERS THAT PHRASE QUOTE DELIBERATE SPEED UNQUOTE

IMPLIES REAL POSSIBILITY OF AN IMMEDIATE FEDERAL DEMAND

FOR INTEGRATION IN ALL AREAS STOP IN SOME SOUTHERN

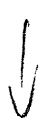
COUNTIES EVIDENCE IS UNDENIABLE THAT CONSIDERABLE TIME



OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

APR 20 1966

IS NEEDED TO WORK TOWARD INTEGRATION STOP ARGUMENT OF
LEGISLATORS THAT THESE COUNTIES NEED CONSIDERATION IS
DRAWING STATE WIDE SUPPORT FOR AMENDMENT STOP WE BELIEVE
THAT AMENDMENT MIGHT BE DEFEATED IF SOME OFFICIAL
ASSURANCE FROM GOVERNMENT COULD BE GIVEN BEFORE JANUARY
NINTH IN PRESS THAT THERE IS NO INTENTION TO FORCE
ACTION IN NEAR FUTURE AND THAT A STATE WIDE PLAN WORKING
TOWARD COMPLIANCE WITH SUPREME COURT DECISION BUT
RECOGNIZING CLEARLY DEMONSTRATED NEED FOR MORE TIME IN
DIFFICULT AREAS WOULD MEET REQUIREMENT OF DELIBERATE



[Faint, illegible text from the reverse side of the page, possibly bleed-through or a separate document.]

SPEED STOP IF THIS DESTRUCTIVE AND EXPENSIVE GRAY PLAN
COULD BE DEFEATED THERE WOULD BE TIME TO DEVISE SUCH A
PRACTICAL AND LEGAL PLAN STOP PLEASE GIVE FULL
CONSIDERATION TO POSSIBILITY OF SUCH ASSURANCE //

LELAND SCHUBERT COMMITTEE FOR FREE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

HARRISONBURG x x

G.F.

124-A-1

School
Decision

March 20, 1956

MAR 24 1956
GENERAL FILES

Dear Mr. Boone:

The President has asked me to thank you for your letter of March sixteenth with the enclosed excerpts from The Tuscaloosa News.

I have read your letter and the editorials with intense interest and a very real sense of admiration. There is no doubt that this is a problem of national importance, as well as one of strong emotional significance. It is always heartening to us here to know that our faith in the common sense and emotional stability of the American people is justified by leadership of the kind which your editorials on this subject display.

X G.F. 114-B, B

We appreciate your thoughtfulness in making this material available to us and in letting us know of your support for the President's remarks in the recent press conference.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mr. Buford Boone
The Tuscaloosa News
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

X G.F. 114-B

6
202

The Tuscaloosa News

Tuscaloosa, Alabama

BUFORD BOONE
PUBLISHER

March 16, 1956

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

Dear Mr. President:

May I thank you for your perception.

Your stand for moderation and patience is far greater help than you possibly could realize to those of us who have spoken up in this area for maintenance of law and order, and for acceptance of the fact that the South must adjust itself to the inevitable.

We here are at a beachhead of change. Changes have to go on in a living, developing democracy. But the impatient ones, on one hand, and the unseeing ones on the other must not be allowed to fly at each other's throats. They will do so if there is too much pushing for too much too fast.

You have again served our nation well by urging patience and understanding in this difficult situation.

Respectfully,

Buford Boone

Enclosures: ✓

1. Reprint sheet, Tuscaloosa News
2. Editorials, Tuscaloosa News 3/14/56
3. Editorial, Tuscaloosa News 3/16/56

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The Tuscaloosa News

138th Year 38th Issue

Tuscaloosa-Northport, Alabama Tuesday, Feb. 7th., 1956



LAST OF THE MOBS — These scenes show the final stages of the last of the student demonstrations over admission of Autherine Lucy, the University's first Negro student. The demonstration last night was broken up by

Tuscaloosa police using tear gas, but only after the mob had tossed stones and eggs at Mrs. Carmichael, wife of the University president. View at left shows the end of the demonstration as a group of students broke and ran

to escape a tear gas bomb fired into the crowd by Tuscaloosa Police Chief W. C. Tompkins Jr. Center photo shows a detail of city officers, led by Chief Tompkins, as police marched from their patrol cars with flares and

STUDENT CONVOCATION CANCELLED

'UA On Brink Of Disgrace,' Carmichael Tells Faculty

By **BILL McEACHERN**
 News Staff Writer

Declaring that the University of Alabama has been on the brink of disgrace for the last four days because of student demonstrations, President O. C. Carmichael told faculty members yesterday that "unless we can maintain law and

order on the campus, we might as well close shop."

Referring to the critical situation that has developed on the campus in the last few days, Dr. Carmichael told the faculty the question now is whether an anarchy will prevail on the campus or law and order.

The President called on Dean Louis D. Corson to brief the faculty on the situation as it stood yesterday afternoon, before action of the trustees last night barring Autherine Lucy from the campus.

Dean Corson told faculty members that at the start of Friday's demonstration, he thought the crowd could be contained, but student leaders of the mob started a chant that led the mob downtown. Corson blamed Friday's march on drunken students.

Flowers Praised

"We owe a great deal to Walter Flowers Jr.," continued Dean Corson, "for addressing the crowd, and trying to persuade them to return home. Flowers showed a great deal of intestinal fortitude," the Dean said.

Corson called part of yesterday's mob "a hard core of people, not associated with the University." He said that some members of the Holt High School football team were involved along with workers from the Foundry and the Rubber Plant.

Comparing the several demonstrations, Dean Corson said, "Friday's was ugly, Saturday's three times worse, and no comparison

LUCY VOWS TO RETURN TO

Board Cites Police Rights To Bar Negro

University Trustees last night moved to stop continuing violence at the Capstone by barring the Negro student whose presence brought on the demonstrations "until further notice."

The trustees from the meeting, issued a statement saying the action was taken under police powers of the University to protect its students, and faculty "and for no other reason."

The board met at the McLester Hotel. Newsmen who attempted to cover the meeting were barred. Alabama law provides that such meetings must be public except



What A Price For Peace

(AN EDITORIAL)

When mobs start imposing their frenzied will on universities, we have a bad situation.

But that is what has happened at the University of Alabama. And it is a development over which the University of Alabama, the people of this state and the community of Tuscaloosa should be deeply ashamed—and more than a little afraid.

Our government's authority springs from the will of the people. But their wishes, if we are to be guided by democratic processes, must be expressed by ballot at the polls, by action in the legislative halls, and finally by interpretation from the bench. No intelligent expression ever has come from a crazed mob, and it never will.

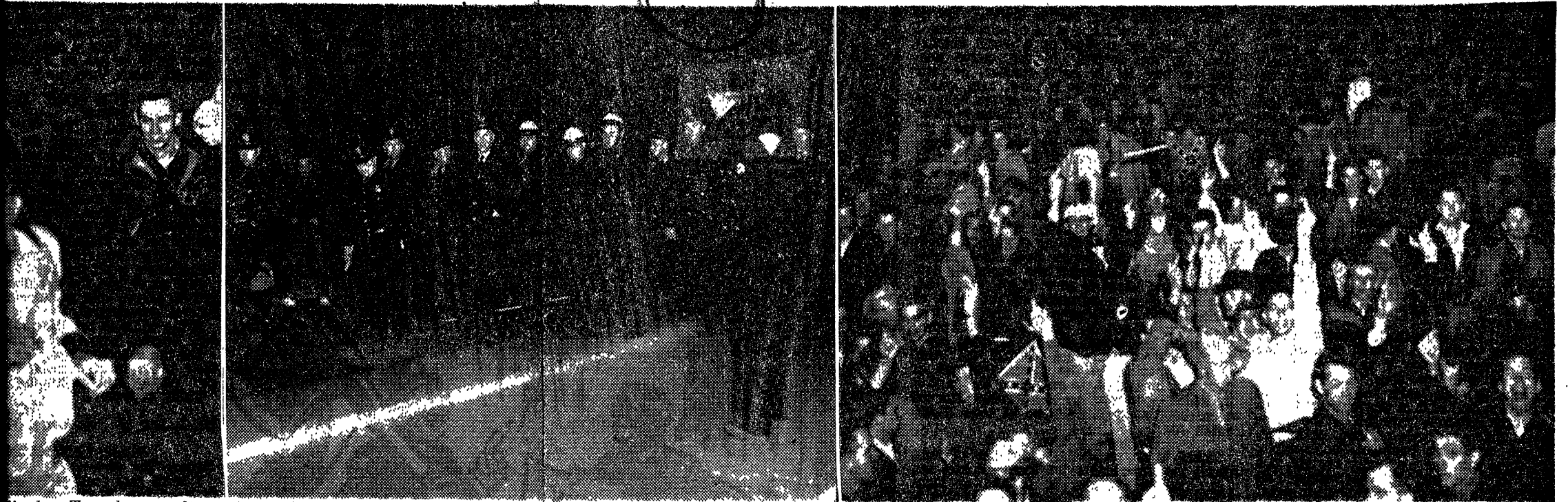
And make no mistake. There was a mob, in the worst sense, at the University of Alabama yesterday.

The Tuscaloosa News

News Phone Numbers
 All departments 2-5531
 Circulation 2-2043
 (nights, Sundays, holiday)

Tuscaloosa-Northport, Alabama Tuesday, Feb. 7th., 1956

Forty-Five Cents Per Week



Tuscaloosa police using tear gas, but only after the mob had tossed stones and eggs at Mrs. Carmichael, wife of the University president. View at left shows the end of the demonstration as a group of students broke and ran to escape a tear gas bomb fired into the crowd by Tuscaloosa Police Chief W. C. Tompkins Jr. Center photo shows a detail of city officers, led by Chief Tompkins, as the police marched from their patrol cars with flares and tear gas bombs. Photo at right is of the group of students and outsiders who stood in front of the President's Home and threw eggs and rocks at Mrs. Carmichael and Chief Allan O. Rayfield as the former attempted to calm the mob (Staff photos by Bill Gibb).

Disgrace, Faculty

The President called on Dean Louis D. Corson to brief the faculty on the situation as it stood yesterday afternoon, before action of the trustees last night barring Aurtherine Lucy from the campus. Dean Corson told faculty members that at the start of Friday's demonstration, he thought the crowd could be contained, but student leaders of the mob started a chant that led the mob downtown. Corson blamed Friday's march on drunken students.

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48-Hour Deadline Put On Re-Instatement Bid

BY STROUBE SMITH
 News Staff Writer

Arthur Shores, attorney for Aurtherine Lucy, Negro who was barred yesterday from the University campus, vowed today he would take "further legal action" if Miss Lucy is not reinstated as a student within 48 hours.

Shores made the statement in a wire to college officials.

The action came shortly after noon after a peaceful air had returned to the campus still patrolled by state officers.

The barred Negro student, whose presence on the otherwise all-white campus had sparked student riots for four days, was in her attorney's office as he issued a statement to newsmen in Birmingham.

The statement follows:
 "It is regrettable that the University of Alabama would

Eggs Splatter UA Minister; 3 Men Arrested

UA On Brink Of Disgrace, Carmichael Tells Faculty

By BILL McEACHERN
News Staff Writer

Declaring that the University of Alabama has been on the brink of disgrace for the last four days because of student demonstrations, President O. C. Carmichael told faculty members yesterday that "unless we can maintain law and

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Comparing the several demonstrations, Dean Corson said, "Friday's was ugly, Saturday's three times worse, and no comparison in the one held yesterday."

Student 'Recants'

Dean Corson said that a student connected with the demonstrations has recanted and made a public statement to the press. He did not mention the student's name.

Dr. Carmichael returned to the stand, and told faculty members to speak to their students in class today, and show them the need for restoring peaceful conditions. He said a five-minute talk by a faculty member would do more good at the present, than if he were to address the entire student body. He recommended that the student convocation scheduled for today be postponed.

"The atmosphere at this time is not conducive for a convocation," said Dr. Carmichael. "It would probably do more harm than good."

President Carmichael said he had received a number of telegrams saying "you have no right to punish students taking part in the demonstrations, because they (the students) express our sentiments, too".

Aid Is Solicited

Dr. Carmichael further urged the faculty to do "everything humanly possible to maintain the good name of Alabama".

"We want to come out of this situation stronger than ever before," he said.

The faculty voted to make a public statement backing the recommendations of the administration. President Carmichael appointed Dr. Eric Rodgers, Dr. R. M. Hav-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

LUCY VOWS LE TO RETURN TO

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University Trustees last night moved to stop continuing violence at the Capstone by barring the Negro student whose presence brought on the demonstrations "until further notice."

The trustees from the meeting issued a statement saying the action was taken under police powers of the University to protect its students, and faculty "and for no other reason."

The board met at the McLester Hotel. Newsmen who attempted to cover the meeting were barred. Alabama law provides that such meetings must be public except where "the good name and character of an individual is to be discussed."

A board member told newsmen the meeting was closed on that basis.

The Board's statement was issued at 11 p.m. Full text follows:

After hearing testimony of a number of eye witnesses as to recent occurrences on the campus the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Board of Trustees of the University of Alabama:

If view of recent occurrences on the campus of the University of Alabama, and acts of violence and threats of violence participated in by outsiders, for the safety of Autherine Lucy, a student recently admitted under order of the Federal Court, and for the safety of other students, and of faculty members of the University of Alabama, and only for that reason, and exercising the police power of the University of Alabama for the safety of those on the campus, the Board of Trustees of the University of Alabama excludes Autherine Lucy until further notice, from attending the University of Alabama.

Members of the Board of Trustees present for the meeting were:

Gessner T. McCorvey, Mobile; Robert E. Steiner Jr., Montgomery; Eris F. Paul, Elba; Brewer Dixon, Talladega; Thomas S. Lawson, Greensboro; William H. Key, Russellville; John A. Caddell, Decatur; Hill Ferguson, Birmingham; and Secretary J. Rufus Bealle.



JUST BEFORE THE EGGS FLEW — Mrs. O. C. Carmichael, wife of the University president, is shown above as she attempted to reason with last night's mob. University police Chief Allan O. Rayfield stands with her. Moments later, eggs and stones thrown from the mob below drove both inside the mansion.

Carmichael Blames 'Outside' Elements In UA Demonstration

Following yesterday's faculty meeting at the University, President O. C. Carmichael made this statement for public release:

"The lawlessness which has prevailed the last few days at the University of Alabama represents a small percentage of the student body. Elements from the outside have not only participated in the cross burnings on the campus but also in the crowds that have invaded the campus.

"The student leaders from the fraternities and non-fraternity groups have rendered magnificent service in holding the mob in check

but have been unable to disperse the crowds.

"Not only the administrative officers, including the deans, have been active in their efforts to restore order, but the entire faculty has pledged its full support of measures required to solve the problem.

"A group of Tuscaloosa officials and civic leaders have also been active and pledged their united efforts to restore law and order in the community.

"With all these forces dedicated

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

What A Price For Peace

(AN EDITORIAL)

When mobs start imposing their frenzied will on universities, we have a bad situation.

But that is what has happened at the University of Alabama. And it is a development over which the University of Alabama, the people of this state and the community of Tuscaloosa should be deeply ashamed—and more than a little afraid.

Our government's authority springs from the will of the people. But their wishes, if we are to be guided by democratic processes, must be expressed by ballot at the polls, by action in the legislative halls, and finally by interpretation from the bench. No intelligent expression ever has come from a crazed mob, and it never will.

And make no mistake. There was a mob, in the worst sense, at the University of Alabama yesterday.

Every person who witnessed the events there with comparative detachment speaks of the tragic nearness with which our great University came to being associated with a murder—yes, we said murder.

"If they could have gotten their hands on her, they would have killed her."

That was the considered judgment, often expressed, of many who watched the action without participating in it.

The target was Autherine Lucy. Her "crimes"? She was born black, and she was moving against Southern custom and tradition—but with the law, right on up to the United States Supreme Court, on her side.

What does it mean today at the University of Alabama, and here in Tuscaloosa, to have the law on your side?

The answer has to be. Nothing—that is, if a mob disagrees with you and the courts.

As matters now stand, the University administration and trustees have knuckled under to the pressures and desires of a mob. What is to keep the same mob, if uncontrolled again, from taking over in any other field where it decides to impose its wishes? Apparently, nothing.

What is the answer to a mob? We think that is clear. It lies in firm, decisive action. It lies in the use of whatever force is necessary to restrain and subdue any one who is violating the law.

Not a single University student has been arrested on the campus and that is no indictment against the men in uniform, but against higher levels which failed to give them clean-cut authority to go along with responsibility.

What has happened here is far more important than whether a Negro girl is admitted to the University. We have a breakdown of law and order, an abject surrender to what is expedient rather than a courageous stand for what is right.

Yes, there's peace on the University campus this morning. But what a price has been paid for it!



STUDENTS' LAST MARCH — University students and outsiders last night staged their last march on the Flagpole, but they didn't succeed in gaining full control of it. Photo at left shows Tuscaloosa police Chief W. C.



Tompkins Jr. standing guard at the Flagpole amidst a hail of eggs. Just after this photo was snapped an egg caught the chief in the face. In the photo at center, University students gather around a pile of burning literature



circulated through the crowd which reportedly bore Communist propaganda. At right, Chief Tompkins put the end to the demonstration, then back at the University with a high-thrown tear gas bomb which proved stronger

Disgrace, Faculty

LUCY VOWS LEGAL FIGHT TO RETURN TO CAMPUS

Board Cites Police Rights To Bar Negro



JUST BEFORE THE EGGS FLEW — Mrs. O. C. Carmichael, wife of the University president, is shown above as she attempted to reason with last night's mob. University police Chief Allan O. Rayfield stands with her. Moments later, eggs and stones thrown from the mob below drove both inside the mansion.

Carmichael Blames 'Outside' Elements In UA Demonstrations

Following yesterday's faculty meeting at the University, President O. C. Carmichael made this statement for public release:

"The lawlessness which has prevailed the last few days at the University of Alabama represents a small percentage of the student body. Elements from the outside have not only participated in the cross burnings on the campus but also in the crowds that have invaded the campus.

"The student leaders from the fraternities and non-fraternity groups have rendered magnificent service in holding the mob in check

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

48-Hour Deadline Put On Re-Instatement Bid

BY STROUBE SMITH
News Staff Writer

Arthur Shores, attorney for Autherine Lucy, Negro who was barred yesterday from the University campus, vowed today he would take "further legal action" if Miss Lucy is not reinstated as a student within 48 hours.

Shores made the statement in a wire to college officials.

The action came shortly after noon after a peaceful air had returned to the campus still patrolled by state officers.

The barred Negro student, whose presence on the otherwise all-white campus had sparked student riots for four days, was in her attorney's office as he issued a statement to newsmen in Birmingham.

The statement follows:

"It is regrettable that the University of Alabama has resorted to mob rule in excluding Miss Lucy."

"It is the responsibility of the State of Alabama to guarantee and insure Miss Lucy's safety, and she expects the University to reinstate her within 48 hours or we will be compelled to take further legal action.

"I'm Still Determined"

The Negro woman told reporters: "I am still determined to attend the University of Alabama."

She said she had received many telegrams and phone calls since she entered the University last week.

"All this furor," she said referring to yesterday's rioting, "should not help or hinder my chances at the University."

"I don't think a majority of the students were involved" in the rioting, she went on. "I think it was a minority group, with outsiders."

Miss Lucy said she agreed that it would have been unwise for her to attend her afternoon classes on the Tuscaloosa campus yesterday, after attendance at her first two classes had attracted a mob of 2,000 to 3,000 yelling, shouting persons, and rocks and eggs had been thrown.

"I will be happy to know I can get the type of education I desire without going out of the state," she said, "because I want to give my services in Alabama. I think it is best to get my education here."

Miss Lucy said she expects to spend the next few nights in an

(Continued from page 1)

Eggs Splatter UA Minister; 3 Men Arrested

Three men were arrested on the University campus yesterday afternoon after a chaplain, the Rev. Emmet Gribbin, was splattered with eggs while attempting to calm the mob.

Tuscaloosa police said the men were not University students.

The three, charged with disorderly conduct, were identified as Earl Watts, 2603 6th St.; Ed Watts, 4410 Vassie Drive and Kenneth Thompson, no address given on the police docket.

The arrests came in connection with an altercation involving the Rev. Emmet Gribbin, chaplain at Canterbury Chapel, the Episcopal student center.

The Rev. Mr. Gribbin, repeating earlier attempts to calm milling students and others involved in the campus disturbances, was struck by eggs thrown by the three men, bystanders reported.

Previously, Mr. Gribbin had helped protect H. N. Guinn, Birmingham Negro who drove Autherine Lucy to the campus, from the mob while Miss Lucy escaped from the College of Education Library Building.

About 2:30, the Rev. Mr. Gribbin engaged in a street corner debate with a person from Birmingham who claimed he was a student at the Extension Center in that town.

The Rev. Mr. Gribbin during the debate urged students to use legal and peaceful means in expressing their resentment against Miss Lucy and not to harm the University's reputation by attacking bystanders and Negroes not involved in the matter. The man from Birmingham dissented.

The President called on Dean Louis D. Corson to brief the faculty on the situation as it stood yesterday afternoon, before action of the trustees last night barring Autherine Lucy from the campus.

Dean Corson told faculty members that at the start of Friday's demonstration, he thought the crowd could be contained, but student leaders of the mob started a chant that led the mob downtown. Corson blamed Friday's march on drunken students.

Flowers Praised

"We owe a great deal to Walter Flowers Jr.," continued Dean Corson, "for addressing the crowd, and trying to persuade them to return home. Flowers showed a great deal of intestinal fortitude," the Dean said.

Corson called part of yesterday's mob "a hard core of people, not associated with the University." He said that some members of the Holt High School football team were involved along with workers from the Foundry and the Rubber Plant.

Comparing the several demonstrations, Dean Corson said, "Friday's was ugly, Saturday's three times worse, and no comparison in the one held yesterday."

Student 'Recants'

Dean Corson said that a student connected with the demonstrations has recanted and made a public statement to the press. He did not mention the student's name.

Dr. Carmichael returned to the stand, and told faculty members to speak to their students in class today, and show them the need for restoring peaceful conditions. He said a five-minute talk by a faculty member would do more good at the present, than if he were to address the entire student body. He recommended that the student convocation scheduled for today be postponed.

"The atmosphere at this time is not conducive for a convocation," said Dr. Carmichael. "It would probably do more harm than good."

President Carmichael said he had received a number of telegrams saying "you have no right to punish students taking part in the demonstrations, because they (the students) express our sentiments, too."

Aid Is Solicited

Dr. Carmichael further urged the faculty to do "everything humanly possible to maintain the good name of Alabama."

"We want to come out of this situation stronger than ever before," he said.

The faculty voted to make a public statement backing the recommendations of the administration. President Carmichael appointed Dr. Eric Rodgers, Dr. R. M. Hav-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Tompkins Jr. standing guard at the Flagpole amidst a hail of eggs. Just after this photo was snapped an egg caught the chief in the face. In the photo at center, University students gather around a pile of burning literature

circulated through the crowd which reportedly bore Communist propaganda. At right, Chief Tompkins put the end to the demonstration, then back at the University, with a high-thrown tear gas bomb which proved stronger

than the students' determination. Other officers watch as the chief winds up. Shortly thereafter, the mob went home. (Two left photos by Calvin Hannah, photo on right by Associated Press photographer Horace Cort).

THIS INTERESTING WORLD

Some New Ways Of Fixing Dates

BY STEWART J. LIBBY

"Backward, turn backward,
Oh Time in thy flight."

Man is certainly the only animal interested in history and in what we might call future history, the record of things to come. And his interest is not too keen in remote history, how and when the earth was formed, where the moon came from, how old are the rocks that lie under his feet. But the age of the Pyramids and how they were built, just when the Cliff Dwellers of the Southwest flourished, who built the mounds that have given international fame to the little town of Moundville, all these excite at least a mild interest in almost every intelligent man.

It so happens that the last quarter century has given us methods of answering a great many of these questions, both recent and remote, and the key to these answers lies mainly in the great discovery that also underlies the atomic bomb, atomic energy, and a host of other important things, namely, radioactivity.

To describe these methods would be pretty troublesome within a thousand or even five thousand words. Suffice it to say that they have to do with "isotopes," a word that you might as well learn because you will hear a great deal of it in the future. Isotopes are merely different varieties of the same element different kinds of lead, of iodine, of carbon, and so on. Uranium, for example, slowly turns into one particular variety, one isotope, of lead and by determining the amount of this variety in a uranium mineral you can tell how long that mineral has existed. In this way a certain uranium containing granite in Manitoba, Canada, has been found to be at least two billion years old, which of course gives us at least a minimum age for the earth. Other elements like potassium and helium can be used in a similar way, and although they do not always agree as closely as we would like, they all show an age for the earth of over two billion years. This is a far cry from Archbishop Ussher and his date of 4004 B.C.

Tracing Human History

Still more recently a method has been worked out that takes care of human history, a method good as far back as 25,000 years. This uses an isotope of carbon, called carbon 14, and is due to Dr. W. F. Libby, of the University of Chicago, now a member of the Atomic Energy Commission. He gives his results in the last number of "American Scientist."

All living matter contains a little, a very little of carbon 14 (an isotope of ordinary carbon) which is radioactive, but when the living matter dies its radioactive carbon also begins to die, that is to lose its radioactivity. In 5600 years half of it is gone, in 11,200 years only a quarter is left, and when you get down to 25,000 years there is not enough left to measure. So if you take a piece of a mummy from an Egyptian tomb, and find in it only one-half of the radio-

activity found in living matter, you know it must be at least 5,600 years old. Similarly for other amounts.

This sounds very simple indeed, but it took a lot of work and a lot of experimental skill to put the method on a sound foundation, for the quantity of radioactive carbon (carbon 14) in living matter, in your own body for example, is very, very small, and hard to measure. But when the scheme was tested against dates well known in other ways, against the age of a giant redwood tree accurately dated by the tree rings, against eclipses known to have occurred at a certain time, and in other ways, it came out triumphant. So Dr. Libby has used it with a lot of interesting materials, some of which are mentioned below.

Geologists used to think that the last ice sheet came down as far as Cincinnati about 20,000 years ago. Libby finds that buried spruce wood underlying the materials left by this last sheet is only 11,000 years old. The age of a manuscript of the book of Isaiah found in Palestine just after the war came out at 100 B. C. The oldest known village in the world, Jarmo, in Iraq, proved to be 6,600 years old (4600 B. C.). Also in Iraq they found the "oldest evidence" of man yet measured, a campfire, the carbon in which contained no measurable amount of carbon 14, so it must be at least 25,000 years old.

Westerners The Oldest

There is no radioactive evidence of man in all the Americas older than this last Ice Age, nor in England or Ireland or Denmark. But in Southern Europe there is abundant carbon 14 evidence of people much older than the ice. Charcoal from campfires in the newly discovered Lascaux caves in Southern France is 15,000 years old, and the colored paintings on the walls of the caves are older still. In the United States the strange fact has developed that the westerners were older than the people in the east. An ancient fishweir under Boston Common is 5,000 years old, and in Kentucky, Alabama, and other eastern states we find contemporaneous material, but nothing older. But in Oregon a "shoe store" with 300 pairs of shoes in it covered up by the ash from an old volcano is 9,300 years old. The shoes are woven sandals made of grass rope, beautifully woven with a decorative strap across the instep, and are about normal size.

At Wendover, Utah, right on the state line, there is a cave in which 15 feet of garbage was found, underlain by beach sand. In this sand were pieces of wood and sheep droppings, all dated at 11,000 years. Above this are signs of human occupation, the earliest of which is fixed at 10,000 years but which runs almost continuously down to the present. As Dr. Libby says, you can see 10,000 years of history written in garbage.

History or archaeology, whichever you like to call it, is a fascinating study, especially as an avocation. Tuscaloosans are fortunate in having at their very door one of the classical sites of the continent, Moundville State Monument.

may well be the President of the United States. It shows how very dangerous, how near to violence, is the situation. For we cannot afford to doubt that what Governor Folsom has just let happen in Alabama—a surrender to lawless force—is precisely the kind of thing which will incite and provoke a mounting demand for the use of lawful force.

A number of politicians have been amusing themselves lately with deciding the notion

"We Want To See If Leprechauns Really Bury Gold Under Trees"



EDITORIALS

A Message From The South

The following request came by telegram to Buford Boone, publisher of The News, from Everett Walker of the New York Herald-Tribune: "Would appreciate your comment and views on segregation; its status your area. Can problem be solved? How much of Alabama situation a true reflection of situation? Will situation become more acute? Planning symposium page view of Southern editors this Sunday."

The following telegram was sent by The News' publisher in reply to that request, and is presented as further editorial opinion, and editorial evaluation, of the greatest problem facing Alabama and the South today.

MR. WALKER:

A great majority of students at the University of Alabama would prefer that Negroes stay away. But mob violence, and mob dictatorship, are not condoned by most of those on the campus.

Sentiment ranges from an at-

nize a condition that exists, whether right or wrong. For sentiment has coalesced and congealed, over the generations and decades, into a condition.

Changes from such a status, which is a concrete fact and not something nebulous and unperceivable, are not going to come suddenly, whether the effort is to stamp out, legislate out or order out by a decision from the bench. For our problem is one of dealing with men's minds. And those men are fiercely free, proud and independent.

The area of danger lies in friction between extremists. The area of hope lies with Southerners, white and black, who believe in law and order. It lies with people who are willing to think—to think

(Editor's Note:—Expressions of opinion matter of current interest. It urges that they be approximately signed with the author. Unsigned The News uses viewpoint on issue, unless they good taste or cannot clean the

LET THE Editor: The News Your editorial proud of who c at the University c who had no auth school in any sta Do you want y beside a big bla church with him beside her on tra "Come ye out ye separate saith Any state has run its affairs w federal governm If the white in t out Negroes wou Let the schools their business of golf games and Think it over.

Rt. 2, Box 58

WHAT G Editor: The News I have just read of your Feb. 7 ed Commercial Appa of my deep and s matter, and that c integration and w for one moment violence.

But the question is what can we d ignored by our fe and courts and by Southern people in and generous?

This Negro woma her being born bla er in forcing her wanted and in her this she was of NAACP and the c It is true she had Court on her side are equally as resp the laws as are t are provoked into hands.

People before h rants and will aga In the humble opi and many others c barreled gun shou the rioters, and the make this situatio and state, execut and school author When those who selves as all powe states yet have so of these states w basis.

Naturally I hope fluence to that e 3550 Carnes St. Memphis, Tenn.

EVERYTHING Editor: The News If you know you on that little mou campus without sh shed mine That little moun was once the Gree Just the ashes and memory and man

TODAY AND TOMORROW

Setback To Law And Good Sense

By WALTER Lippmann

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Letters To The Editor

(Editor's Note—The News welcomes expressions of opinions from its readers on matter of current interest or controversy. It urges that these communications be held to approximately 300 words and that they be signed with the name and address of the author. Unsigned letters cannot be used. The News uses all letters, regardless of viewpoint on issues of interest and importance, unless they violate sensible rules of good taste or are so libelous that editing cannot clean them up.)

LET THE SCHOOLS ALONE
Editor, The News:
Your editorial of Feb. 7 is nothing to be proud of. Who caused all the commotion at the University of Alabama? Nine old men who had no authority whatever to tell any school in any state what to do. Do you want your sweet little girl to sit beside a big black Negro in school, go to church with him, eat with him on trains, sit beside her on trains? "Come ye out from among them and be ye separate saith the Lord." Any state has the constitutional right to run its affairs with no interference from the federal government. If the white in the University should move out, Negroes would not want it. Let the schools alone. Let the states tend their business of schools, churches, parks, golf games and swimming pools. Think it over.

Dr. A. F. Charlton
Rt. 2, Box 58 Ita Bena, Miss.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?
Editor, The News:
I have just read with interest that part of your Feb. 7 editorial carried in today's Commercial Appeal and am writing because of my deep and sincere concern about the matter and that of the whole question of integration and would not have you think for one moment that I condone any such violence. But the question that is presented to us is what can we do when our protests are ignored by our federal and state officials and courts and by the Negroes to whom the Southern people have been so considerate and generous? This Negro woman's crime was in no wise her being born black (or mulatto) but rather in forcing herself where she was not wanted and in her purpose in doing so. In this she was of course directed by the NAACP and the crime is more theirs. It is true she had the ruling of the Supreme Court on her side and such illegal rulings are equally as responsible for disrespect for the laws as are the actions of those who are provoked into taking the law into their hands. People before have rebelled against tyrants and will again do so. In the humble opinion of this correspondent and many others of his thinking a double-barreled gun should be used; one to blast the rioters and the other to blast those who make this situation possible: courts, federal and state; executives, federal and state, and school authorities of all levels. When those who seem to think of themselves as all powerful come to realize the states yet have sovereign powers, the union of these states will be on a more sound basis. Naturally I hope you are using your influence to that end.

WILLIS P. NEWMAN
3550 Carnes St.
Memphis, Tenn.

EVERYTHING AFTER ITS KIND
Editor, The News:
If you know your history, you can't look on that little mound of earth there on the campus without shedding tears. I've already shed mine. That little mound holds the ashes of what was once the Great University of Alabama. Just the ashes and nothing else except your memory and mine. And memory is all

Now, our Supreme Court judges are rather old, which is really no disgrace. But some get so old they forget or don't know when they were born. S. N. ELLIOTT, 2419 Herman Avenue

LAWS CAN'T CHANGE TRADITION
Editor, The News:
Bill Gibb's "memo to his boss" was a striking message that revealed the potentialities of a truly great reporter. In it he made clear the struggle of the reporter to be factual while at the same time he was filled with a great personal feeling that perhaps did not agree with that which he was forced to report. And in that memo was portrayed the fear and misgiving, not only of Mr. Gibb, but of the average man on the street. Monday's demonstration bears this out. Certainly no staid, solid observer, watching with cool and detached interest, can state that the woman would not have been killed had she been cornered Monday morning. She would have died!

And even more frightening is the thought that the highest court in our land was directly responsible for this happening because of a hasty, pressured decision that even now the court indicates that it wishes it could withdraw. But the court cannot bear the entire load. Much of the responsibility rests on the shoulders of University officials who, with political consequences in mind, lacked the courage of their convictions and bumbled around without rapid, firm, and decisive action. Had the Board of Trustees, acted in barring this woman immediately following the first small demonstration, or had the University officials so acted in the knowledge that the Board would back them, then the following series of increasingly dangerous demonstrations would not have occurred. Surely the possibility that these demonstrations were a part of an overall plan on the part of Negro sponsors cannot be ignored by any studious observer. Happenings subsequent to the initial small demonstration greatly strengthen this possibility; the woman's late appearance for classes, the police escorts, the drama attached to every move, and lastly, her continued appearance on TV and radio with smug impudence in every word and curtailed meaning in her phrases. (Wednesday a.m. TV. "I think the police should have arrested every one of those students.")

At the present moment, when all is comparatively quiet, we need the exercise of great wisdom and judgment, of much caution. Never have we faced, collectively, a greater danger than that we face now. Integration may work, with the passage of time and the death of many of us who absolutely cannot, and will not, accept it either by passage of legislation and regulation, and never by custom. Traditions cannot be banished overnight by Law, just as repeated experiment has proven that morals cannot be legislated. Time, and time alone, provides an erasure of tradition. And for some of us, though we live another hundred years, our traditions will remain a part of our lives, unbroken and solid.

JIM BUFORD
Tuscaloosa

DIDN'T THINK IT'D HAPPEN
Editor, The News:
I notice in my Tuscaloosa News where the supposed-to-be white people of our state and city have at last stooped so low as to accept Autherine Lucy into the grand widely publicised University of Alabama. Also, the University patrolmen are escorting "Miss Lucy" to and from classes. Now I wonder if they think some of the young men students are going to kidnap her, and it could be possible, as the river isn't too far from there. I also wonder if those same officers will continue to go with her to her sleeping quarters, and watch over her as she goes into dreamland and has sweet dreams of her past, present and future air castles? I should think they would get very uncooperative

two billion years. This is a far cry from Archbishop Ussher and his date of 4004 B.C.

Tracing Human History

Still more recently a method has been worked out that takes care of human history, a method good as far back as 25,000 years. This uses an isotope of carbon, called carbon 14, and is due to Dr. W. F. Libby, of the University of Chicago, now a member of the Atomic Energy Commission. He gives his results in the last number of "American Scientist."

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WASHINGTON.—As of now at the University of Alabama the situation appears to be this: Because the state government of Alabama has failed to maintain law and order on the campus of the state university, the authorities of the university have felt compelled to yield to the violence of a mob. This has raised an issue within the state of Alabama as to whether a great question of public policy is to be decided because a governor, instead of coming to the support of the local police, has stood aside and let a mob have its way.

Dr. Carmichael, the president of the university, was in the act of complying faithfully with the order of the Court that Miss Lucy be allowed to attend classes. There is no evidence that the university authorities and the faculty were not prepared to comply with the law. There is no evidence that the students who attended the same classes with her were aroused to rebellion. The mob, consisting of some students and it appears a hard core of outsiders, defied the local peace officers, left unaided by the governor, and succeeded in terrorizing the university authorities into denying Miss Lucy her undoubted Constitutional rights.

What is at stake in this surrender to a mob is whether Alabama is in fact, not merely in name, a sovereign state. For what has happened in Tuscaloosa is a quite different kind of thing from what has happened in any of the other Southern states which are opposing integration in the schools. Nowhere else has resistance to the decision of the Supreme Court been left to a mob. Nowhere else has the state government connived at mob rule, which is what Governor Folsom did. Whatever one may think of the legal reasoning in Virginia, for example, there and elsewhere the resistance is being carried out under the form of law.

That makes a difference as between night and day. For it keeps the issue on a level where, though it cannot be settled quickly, it can be treated by the civilized process of accommodation and persuasion. This will not be possible where state governments abandon their authority to mobs, and the question is raised of how far the authority and dignity of the United States are to be flouted.

Stevenson's Reply

On Tuesday in Los Angeles at a meeting of Negro voters Governor Stevenson was asked whether as President he would, if necessary, use the Army to enforce integration in the schools. His answer was the only conceivable answer that any responsible public man could make. He would not use the Army. It is ominous, however, that the question should have been put to him at all, that such a question should be asked of a man who

SO THEY SAY

We know more about the moon than we do about the Anarctic. We won't know yet whether it is a thin sheet of ice over a large continent or a thick sheet held up by small islands.

—Dr. Lloyd Burkner, before International Geophysical Year symposium.

I resolve not to make any (New Year's) resolutions because I always forget to remember.

—TV comedian George Gobel.

The (battleship USS) Missouri is as obsolete as the bow and arrow of the Indian. —Rep. Clarence Cannon (D-Mo), says the Navy is now useful as means of transportation and antisubmarine warfare.

The employees of La Prensa have freedom in their hearts, and no one in the future can take it away from us. . . I hope soon to resume publication of La Prensa.

—Dr. Ganza Paz, publisher of La Prensa, who was forced to flee Argentina when ousted Juan Peron seized the newspaper. That's a little like pouring gasoline on a bonfire.

—John Boning, president of a New York City bartending school, on "hair of the dog" for a hangover.

There's nothing I love better than a good fight.

—Sen. George Bender (R-?), on announcement that Ohio's Gov. Frank Lausche will run against him.

may well be the President of the United States. It shows how very dangerous, how near to violence, is the situation. For we cannot afford to doubt that what Governor Folsom has just let happen in Alabama—a surrender to lawless force—is precisely the kind of thing which will incite and provoke a mounting demand for the use of lawful force.

A number of politicians have been amusing themselves lately with deriding the notion that moderation could be, especially among Democrats, the sound and true approach to serious conflicts. Well, here in the wake of the Supreme Court decision, they can see in the concrete how there is no decent prospect unless we can preserve the spirit of moderation. They have here what is almost certainly the hardest and most dangerous internal American issue. They can see here how there is no way of dealing with it unless moderate men backed by the great moderate majority of our people are able to take the lead.

For the decision of the Supreme Court must be carried out. But it can be carried out only by winning the consent of the people who must live with it. The essential principle of the Court's order is that a way must be found between that mob in Alabama, which insists on absolute segregation, and those Northern politicians who ask for Federal coercion to bring about the immediate ending of all segregation.

Complex Process

In the moderate course, which is the one that the Court calls for, desegregation is not one action, to be taken simultaneously everywhere. It is a complex process which must vary with the conditions in the differing localities. The same kind and the same rate of integration cannot be applied everywhere at once, in the Deep South and in the border states.

Broadly speaking, it can be said, I suppose, that at the higher levels of education, the professional and graduate schools, integration is most easily put into effect. Integration is most difficult, on the other hand, in the schools for teen-agers, high school students and underclassmen, in co-educational institutions for adolescents. There may well be parts of the South where integration at the teen-age level cannot wisely be put into effect for a long time to come. The country will understand the difficulty, and it will be disposed, I believe, to feel that the Southern states are within the spirit of the Constitution if, as many of them are already doing, they try to make integration work at the higher educational levels.

That is another reason why the case of Miss Lucy, who wants to go to college to become a librarian, is such a setback to law and to good sense.

Bible Close-Ups

By R. C. GLOSE

"Praise ye the Lord. O give thanks unto the Lord; for He is good: for His mercy endureth for ever." Psalm 106:1

1. The whale is mentioned only in the book of Jonah.

True False

2. Which of the following had a desire to die yet thought it best to live?

Job False Paul

3. What did Jesus say we should do to our enemies?

Convert Persecute Love

4. What city did David capture from the Jebusites?

Thebez Jerusalem Bethlehem

Answers: 1. Genesis 1:21 2. Philippians 1:23 3. Matthew 5:44 4. II Samuel 5:6-7

Score for correct answers: 1-fair 2-good 3-excellent 4-perfect.

QUIZMASTER

Q—What insects are able to make paper?

A—Wasps. They build their nests of wasp paper, which is a mixture of old wood and tough plant fibers. Wasps chew this material to a pulp, using much saliva. Then they form it into masses like felt. It is then real paper made of cellulose.

Q—Who was the first United States Commissioner of Education?

A—Henry Barnard who organized the Bureau of Education in 1867.



EDITORIALS

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Sentiment ranges from an attitude of calm acceptance of the inevitable to a bitter determination to fight to the last against any change. Student opinion probably reflects the feeling of the people of the state accurately.

Some of those who were active in the mob believe that murder is better than submission. They are far from a majority, for actually the mob action was by a definite minority of students. And many of those who participated were so frenzied that they wouldn't have realized what they had done until after they had killed the Negro student last Monday—if they had succeeded in getting their hands on her.

Courageous action by University authorities and law enforcement, plus an abundance of luck, kept Alabama's conscience from bearing the load of a murder. For the mob was "gone" Monday noon. Its members, white-faced and out of touch with reality, tried to do what a white-haired woman, perhaps mother of a student, kept shouting for them to do: "Kill her, kill her, kill her!"

(Reference to "courageous action" applies only to protection given the Negro student—not to the namby-pamby policy which permitted the mob to become so strong and so vicious.)

The thinking people of the South will pay the price of maintaining respect for law, and for bringing themselves to face the realities of the present. For white Southerners, that price is an agonizing slipping away of some customs and habits as comfortable as old garments. For Negro Southerners, the price is calmness, continued patience and a measure of satisfaction in the ever-so-slow implementation of rights that are theirs as American citizens.

But white Southerners will not submit to force and intimidation, nor to all-the-way-at-once changes in a way of life. It is silly, in some people's minds, to revere a cow. But the Hindus do. It may not be sensible, intelligent, nor American in the opinions of many for Southerners to think as we do about segregation.

However, in understanding the problem, it is necessary to recog-

nize a condition that exists, whether right or wrong. For sentiment has coalesced and congealed, over the generations and decades, into a condition.

Changes from such a status, which is a concrete fact and not something nebulous and unperceivable, are not going to come suddenly, whether the effort is to stamp out, legislate out or order out by a decision from the bench. For our problem is one of dealing with men's minds. And those men are fiercely free, proud and independent.

The area of danger lies in friction between extremists. The area of hope lies with Southerners, white and black, who believe in law and order. It lies with people who are willing to think—to think about the truth that when one American is denied unjustly something that is justly his, we all are poorer.

Gradual change has been taking place. But sometimes change cannot be continued in slow steps. There has to be a jump. When Autherine Lucy made the jump, all hell broke loose.

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Personally, I know that change is here. I am neither ashamed of the past, afraid of the present, nor despondent about the future. I believe law and order will emerge triumphant. And if it doesn't, all is lost.

My newspaper, whose policy is made solely and exclusively by myself and a few but fine editors who work with me here where the problem is, will continue to stand for what is right in all issues, to champion justice for all men, to encourage spreading, instead of limiting, the blessings and privileges of true democracy.

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Southern people have and generous?

This Negro woman her being born blacker in forcing herself wanted and in her this she was of co NAACP and the cri It is true she had Court on her side are equally as respo the laws as are th are provoked into ta hands.

People before hav rants and will again

In the humble opin and many others of barreled gun should the rioters and the make this situation and state; executiv and school authoriti

When those who s selves as all power states yet have sove of these states will basis.

Naturally I hope fluence to that end

3550 Carnes St. Memphis, Tenn.

EVERYTHING

Editor, The News: If you know your on that little mound campus without shed shed mine.

That little mound was once the Great. Just the ashes and memory and mine. there is of you or any

There was a spirit, we are having to cor across the river when toward Northport. Then, just a rocky f has been growing li

The Commandant, his 300 young cade quickly and repulse.

Well, these three boys—just as innoc down there. But the and our boys were River Hill backwar and Jemison's where their firearms so th time to Moundville, 2 place they dispersed save their own skin.

Now, while this he perpetrated, another marching on our U They burned it to faculty begged and

Now we have long and asked them tha stand us, to please I believe that there is that says: "Everythi

I think surely our were off duty that day down. The court roo that noon hour, and that legislation. Yes, I but you remember h ing plates were mix capital of the civiliz turned up in Moscow ning day and night to supply all the need

So you see what a overseer sleeps too lo

RABBIT TAL

Concern

BY BEN

"What Pr

"If you work for name work for him and stand by the in

"Remember an ou a pound of cleverne

"If you must growl, find fault, why resign you are on the outside content — but as lon the institution do n do, the first high win blow you away, and know why." (Elbert

In all his writing, bably never wrote an to earth appeal to than this. Everyday ed to say or do som injunction — mostly thought to the ultim think that this was when Dr. Carmichael ing primarily for the his fellow-workers wh during the week to rel which all of us had past week. Some m used the opportunity group what was more feeling in the matter

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...tes we find contemporaneous thing older. But in Oregon with 300 pairs of shoes in it le ash from an old volcano old. The shoes are woven grass rope, beautifully wove-ive strap across the instep, rmal size.

...tah, right on the state line, n which 15 feet of garbage lain by beach sand. In this of wood and sheep drop- at 11,000 years. Above this an occupation, the earliest at 10,000 years but which uously down to the pres-ory says, you can see 10, ory written in garbage. eology, whichever you like asinating study, especially Tuscaloosans are fortunate air very door one of the the continent, Moundville



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Sense

President of the United States how very dangerous, how serious the situation. For we cannot see that what Governor Folsom is doing in Alabama—a surface force—is precisely the kind of thing that will incite and provoke a mob for the use of lawful

...icians have been amusing themselves with deriding the notion of mob violence, especially among the mob and true approach to mob violence. Well, here in the wake of the decision, they can see in the future there is no decent prospect of serving the spirit of modern-day mob violence. Here what is almost certain and most dangerous interference. They can see here how dealing with it unless modified by the great moderate mob are able to take the

...of the Supreme Court must be carried out only with the consent of the people who are to be affected. The essential principle of mob violence that a way must be found in Alabama, which insists on mob violence, and those Northern mob for Federal coercion to immediate ending of all seg-

...plex Process. The course, which is the one for, desegregation is not taken simultaneously even- complex process which must be followed in the differing lo- kind and the same rate of be applied everywhere at South and in the border

...r, it can be said, I suppose, levels of education, the pro- duce schools, integration into effect. Integration is the other hand, in the s, high school students n, in co-educational insti- tutions. There may well be where integration at the not wisely be put into ef- e to come. The country will difficulty, and it will be dis- to feel that the Southern e spirit of the Constitution m are already doing, they ration work at the higher

...reason why the case of Miss go to college to become a setback to law and to good

Ups

C. GLOSE. Lord. O give thanks unto is good: for His mercy is." Psalm 106:1 mentioned only in the book

False following had a desire it best to live? False Paul says we should do our

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...are able to make paper? they build their nests of as a mixture of old wood bers. Wasps chew this using much saliva. Then masses like felt. It is then cellulose.

...first United States Com- tion? ...rd who organized the Bu- in 1867.

...Southern people have so considerate and generous?

This Negro woman's crime was in no wise her being born black (or mulatto) but rather in forcing herself where she was not wanted and in her purpose in doing so. In this she was of course directed by the NAACP and the crime is more theirs.

It is true she had the ruling of the Supreme Court on her side and such illegal rulings are equally as responsible for disrespect for the laws as are the actions of those who are provoked into taking the law into their hands.

People before have rebelled against tyrants and will again do so.

In the humble opinion of this correspondent and many others of his thinking a double-barreled gun should be used; one to blast the rioters and the other to blast those who make this situation possible: courts, federal and state; executives, federal and state, and school authorities of all levels.

When those who seem to think of themselves as all powerful come to realize the states yet have sovereign powers, the union of these states will be on a more sound basis.

Naturally I hope you are using your influence to that end.

WILLIS P. NEWMAN

3550 Carnes St. Memphis, Tenn.

EVERYTHING AFTER ITS KIND

Editor, The News: If you know your history, you can't look on that little mound of earth there on the campus without shedding tears. I've already shed mine.

That little mound holds the ashes of what was once the Great University of Alabama. Just the ashes and nothing else except your memory and mine. And "memory" is all there is of you or anyone else that is eternal.

There was a spirit, the same kind of spirit we are having to contend with now, to come across the river where our bridge now stands toward Northport. There was no bridge there then, just a rocky ford. You see, the river has been growing like you and I have.

The Commandant at the University told his 300 young cadets to take their rifles quickly and repulse the enemy there. . . .

Well, these three hundred eager, innocent boys—just as innocent as you or I—ran down there. But the enemy was too great. And our boys were roughly run back up River Hill backwards, and right by Allen and Jemison's where they had to throw away their firearms so they could make better time to Moundville, 22 miles away, at which place they dispersed into the wilderness to save their own skin.

Now, while this horrible deed was being perpetrated, another mob of devils were marching on our University of Alabama. They burned it to the ground while our faculty begged and prayed.

Now we have long since forgiven them and asked them that if they can't understand us, to please listen to reason. For we believe that there is a decree from heaven that says: "Everything after its kind."

I think surely our Supreme Court judges were off duty that day this ruling was handed down. The court room janitors got together that noon hour, and just for fun, they passed that legislation. Yes, looks a little far-fetched, but you remember how our money engraving plates were mixed right in that same capital of the civilized world and they later turned up in Moscow where they were running day and night to get American dollars to supply all the needs of our enemy.

So you see what a janitor may do if his overseer sleeps too long.

RABBIT TALES

Concerning Loyalty And Duty

BY BEN E. HARRIS

"What Price Loyalty?"

"If you work for a man, in heaven's name work for him; speak well of him and stand by the institution he represents. Remember an ounce of loyalty is worth a pound of cleverness. "If you must growl, condemn, and eternally find fault, why resign your position and when you are on the outside, damn to your heart's content — but as long as you are a part of the institution do not condemn it, if you do, the first high wind that come along will blow you away, and probably you will never know why." (Elbert Hubbard)

In all his writing, Elbert Hubbard probably never wrote anything with more down to earth appeal to good sound reasoning than this. Everyday most of us are tempted to say or do something contrary to this injunction — mostly without giving much thought to the ultimate consequences. I must think that this was the case this past week when Dr. Carmichael called a faculty meeting primarily for the purpose of acquainting his fellow-workers with what had been done during the week to relieve the situation under which all of us had been laboring for the past week. Some members of the faculty used the opportunity to bring before the group what was more or less their personal feeling in the matter.

I give them credit for being honest and sincere in their questioning, but I question the timeliness and the place for the discussion. I understand newspaper representatives were present, and certainly photographers. It was hardly the time or place to discuss family affairs — to put the President on the spot. If we have some real problems to talk over, Dr. Carmichael would be among the first to listen but not at a meeting called for the purpose of explaining the action of the Board of Trustees in a crisis. The Board of Trustees thinking of the

...on TV and radio with smug impudence in every word and curtailed meaning in her phrases. (Wednesday a.m. TV. . . "I think the police should have arrested every one of those students. . .")

At the present moment, when all is comparatively quiet, we need the exercise of great wisdom and judgment, of much caution. Never have we faced, collectively, a greater danger than that we face now. . . .

Integration may work, with the passage of time and the death of many of us who absolutely cannot, and will not, accept it either by passage of legislation and regulation, and never by custom.

Traditions cannot be banished overnight by Law, just as repeated experiment has proven that morals cannot be legislated. Time, and time alone, provides an erasure of tradition.

And for some of us, though we live another hundred years, our traditions will remain a part of our lives, unbroken and solid.

JIM BUFORD

DIDN'T THINK IT'D HAPPEN

Editor, The News: I notice in my Tuscaloosa News where the supposed-to-be white people of our state and city have at last stooped so low as to accept Autherine Lucy into the grand widely publicised University of Alabama. Also, the University patrolmen are escorting "Miss Lucy" to and from classes. Now I wonder if they think some of the young men students are going to kidnap her, and it could be possible, as the river isn't too far from there. I also wonder if those same officers will continue to go with her to her sleeping "quarters" and watch over her as she goes into dreamland and has sweet dreams of her past, present and future air castles? I should think they would get very incapacitated escorting their dark-skin tootsie wootsie in her every walk while there. I'm thinking that her stay there among those sweet girls and boys will be very short; in fact, like one boy told one of his pals once that he'd "gone through" the University and his friend asked him for how long, and he said he went through the front and was kicked out of the back.

I'd never have thought I'd remain on this earth long enough to see the "blacks" enroll in our used-to-be Southern aristocratic Druid City University of Alabama. Shame on some one. The much talked about communists are busy on their job at present. We evidently have them close by or this visit at the University of Alabama wouldn't have occurred. No wonder the news has gone all over the entire world like a flash. Her visit there has caused so much criticism that it will take another 125 years for it to be erased. It has lost its asset to a great extent, although I can't believe anything else but some thick lip man with white skin and wearing a No. 12 shoe and a bit of surplus fat around his waist isn't the cause of it all.

Now, please will some one be so kind and considerate to tell me when the United States or act of Congress etc. has changed so as to permit the blacks to enter our schools and colleges. I thought a man born under the stars and stripes of our country and on this side of the Mason-Dixon line could prevent this if he wanted to do so. And if it is the law now for the colored to go to our schools, why wasn't it lawful 125 years ago? Has evolution from the monkey made its debut among the whites at last?

I want to express my very best wishes (Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

crisis. The Board of Trustees thinking of the safety of the student most concerned, and perhaps others, decided the student be excluded, temporarily I presume, until a peaceful solution could be reached. And loyal faculty members, should support the University authorities in their efforts and not accuse them of "succumbing to mob ruled" while they are trying for an equitable solution.

If there anyone this side of the Iron Curtain who believes the Trustees, the President or anyone else interested and proud of the University are enjoying the situation in which we find ourselves? If we do have complaints let's air them in the "family" circle and not with onlookers and photographers around — lest we be accused of trying to make the authorities succumb to another mob rule.

What would the family think, and probably express in no uncertain terms, if when mother gets out the family wash each week she invited the neighbors in to view the dirty linen as she sorted it out, and make such remarks as they cared to regarding her particular style and brand of house-keeping?

No sir! Mother is not going to do it and neither are you if mother is around. But if you should be so indiscreet as to do so, you may expect such a dressing down as mother has never given you before. She is not proud of how dirty her youngsters may get but she will defend to the end their right to get dirty, and reserve for herself the right to make them presentable again.

Let the courts and proper University authorities decide our enrollment questions while we are busy about our duty of supporting their decisions.

Robert E. Lee wrote: "Duty — The sublimest word in the English language." There you have it — loyalty at one end, duty at the other.

4. Wednesday, Mar. 14, 1956

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'Manifesto' May Gain Time

Action of nearly 100 Southern members of Congress in signing a formal statement of principles on the segregation issue should remove all doubts as to the seriousness of our problems.

Many outside of the South have realized that the issue was not a simple question of legality and morality. Many others haven't.

But when men like Senators George and Russel of Georgia and Senators Hill and Sparkman of Alabama sign such a statement, it should convince thoughtful people elsewhere that the deep-seated traditions and customs of the South in racial matters are not to be set aside suddenly.

The statement, while strong, was dignified and deeply respectful of the principle that no solutions can possibly come from action outside of the law. The closing paragraph, worthy of repetition and remembrance by all of us, reads:

"In this trying period, as we all seek to right this wrong, we appeal to our people not to be provoked by the agitators and troublemakers invading our streets and to scrupulously refrain from disorder and lawless acts."

What will be the practical result of the stand? Will a minority of the members of Congress force the United States Supreme Court to reverse itself?

We don't believe the men who signed the statement of principles expect to accomplish this result, for to do so would be unrealistic. But it is entirely possible, and even to be expected, that their action will slow the implementation of changes that have been decreed by the court. This would be helpful and sound. If this alone is the result their stand will have been well taken.

If the court's decision is to be reversed on the theory that the highest tribunal exceeded its authority,

Could the matter be handled by amendment? Is there a chance of getting approval for a proposed amendment which would leave such matters as school administration entirely in the hands of the states? We could be wrong, but there seems to be little hope of such a proposition being approved.

And, if it did gain approval, would such a proposed amendment have a chance of acceptance by 36 states? Only 13 negative reactions by that many states would kill the amendment.

What about interposition? That is a question which must eventually be resolved through the remedies outlined above.

Such considerations must be given rational thought in judging the South's position and our intelligent course of action.

We believe that changes and adjustments will be slowed and delayed by every possible legal maneuver. But we believe, too, that we shall be outvoted and outdecided. For we are in a minority on this proposition, and we might as well face up to the fact that we are in that unhappy position.

If our analysis is correct, we can ease our pains by trying to accept the necessity for making reasonable adjustments—slowly in conformity with the temper of the people. For if we do not do so, we shall only be putting ourselves more in the position of being pressured to a greater extent than is true now.

The South cannot live separate and apart from the rest of the United States. One Congress makes the laws for our entire nation. One Supreme Court interprets the laws for us all.

We are in a difficult, and trying spot. Rational thinking is sorely needed. Good judgment is at a premium in this great issue. Extreme positions, and unlawful action will not help the South in the

of the law. The closing paragraph, worthy of repetition and remembrance by all of us, reads:

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If the court's decision is to be reversed on the theory that the highest tribunal exceeded its authority, who is to do the reversing? First, there's the court itself. Its decision on the segregation issue was unanimous. Does any one honestly think there is a chance of the nine men having such a change of mind that five of them would vote to reverse? We don't see how that development can possibly be expected.

Then, what about Congress?

The NAACP And Communism

Many Southern people believe that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is controlled by Moscow agents. A recent address by Attorney General Eugene Cook of Georgia will promote that opinion.

We are reprinting Mr. Cook's address in full on page 5 in today's issue of The News. Essentially, his talk is an interpretation and condensation of 43 pages of printed matter in a recent issue of the Congressional Record. A careful evaluation of such information is necessary to reach correct conclusions.

First, it is well to realize that Communists work through every possible means to achieve their ends of world domination, and one of their best conditions for advancement comes as a result of racial trouble. They know that any conflict that spreads distrust and sows seed of hatred helps their cause. They have used this in Malaya, in India, in the Near East, in Africa and elsewhere.

But we have been having, and still are having, such conflict right here at home. The trouble on the University of Alabama campus is the kind of thing Communists can use, and do use, to help themselves all over the world. They use it particularly well in areas where there are large colored populations.

Up to now, the Communists have not achieved great success in their efforts to exploit the Negro race in the United States. There have been some misguided ones who believed, and believe now, that the Moscow line would give the Negro everything he could possibly desire before he could achieve justice under democracy. Some few, but proportionately not many, have become Communist party members.

The Communists whisper constantly to underprivileged people that if they will only join in efforts to bring about world revolution they then will be able to enjoy equality. The Communist line on racial equality conforms, generally, with the NAACP's efforts to achieve the same end through legal means within the framework of democracy. The Communists emphasize the party's policy in constant efforts to swing Negro citizens into their membership ranks.

Failing to achieve significant results in direct appeal, the Communist tries the indirect method. A Communist works to achieve an end. If it takes lying, stealing or murder to reach his goal, he con-

We believe that changes and adjustments will be slowed and delayed by every possible legal maneuver. But we believe, too, that we shall be outvoted and outdecided. For we are in a minority on this proposition, and we might as well face up to the fact that we are in that unhappy position.

If our analysis is correct, we can ease our pains by trying to accept the necessity for making reasonable adjustments—slowly in conformity with the temper of the people. For if we do not do so, we shall only be putting ourselves more in the position of being pressured to a greater extent than is true now.

The South cannot live separate and apart from the rest of the United States. One Congress makes the laws for our entire nation. One Supreme Court interprets the laws for us all.

We are in a difficult, and trying spot. Rational thinking is sorely needed. Good judgment is at a premium in this great issue. Extreme positions, and unlawful action will not help the South in the long run.

So, for the time it may gain to help us adjust to the inevitable changes and adjustments that will come, the action of the Southern lawmakers was excellent. But let's not misjudge it as a remedy that will completely remove this problem, and make it unnecessary for us to face up to it and all its painful adjustments.

siders that the end justifies the means. He also is shrewd and slick in persuading others, not members of the Communist party, to achieve his ends for him.

Therefore, we have seen many organizations with fine-sounding names placed on the list of groups classified as subversive by the Attorney General of the United States. Many such groups have been formed by Communists. Many others have been organized by patriotic Americans who were shoved aside by infiltrating Communists. And in others well-meaning individuals have been used to perform the work of the Communists without realizing that they were doing what Moscow desired.

In such organizations have been many fine Americans. Red faces, following realization that Communists had taken over, have preceded resignations. Liberally-inclined Americans have been preferred marks for Communist front organizations. Membership in such groups does not mean that a person is against democracy or for Communism; but it could mean that he is lending his support to an effort to weaken or kill democracy in this country while he believes he is working to strengthen it.

It is inevitable that many such organizations should have an understandable appeal to those who believe that injustices existing in society should be corrected. Racial inequality is considered by most liberal-minded people to be an injustice.

So it was to be expected that many of the organizations would appeal to the same people who would be attracted to, and would support, the program of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Many NAACP leaders have been affiliated with such groups. But some have contributed to causes, or supported individuals, where the Communist odor was so strong that true identity could not have been a matter of doubt.

Such affiliations make up the basis for most of the information connecting the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People with activity and organizations classified as subversive and doing the work of the Communist party through groups identified as "fronts".

Such activity can be explained as a mistake by a well-intentioned person, when outright party member-

ship can't. But repeated support, and continued assistance to such groups make it logical to raise the question of whether such people do not actually advance the cause of Communism as much, or more, than do those who carry cards and have to stay somewhat underground.

That, it seems to us, has been the great mistake of the NAACP leadership.

It should clear itself of Communist taint if it ever is to be accepted as the clean-handed champion of the Southern Negro. And that taint does now exist. A question mark does stand like a cloud over the organization as long as there is so much activity by so many of its leaders in groups that have been found to be engaged in un-American activity.

We must resist a natural urge, always strengthened at times of turmoil like this, to brand any one who disagrees strongly with our own views as a Communist. But those who do not wish to be so branded should keep themselves away from Communists and organizations they control. Communism is deadly. America must not permit itself to be captured from within. Those who trifle with "fronts" and other thinly-disguised Communist arms are not playing with a harmless intellectual toy. They are fondling an ideological rattlesnake.

Loose reading of Mr. Cook's address on the NAACP could result in a conclusion that most leaders of the NAACP are Communists. That isn't true, but it is true that many of its top leaders have been fondling the ideological rattlesnake far too much for their own, and their country's, good.

4 Friday, Mar. 16, 1956

THE TUSCALOOSA NEWS

The Tuscaloosa News

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Good Sense In High Places

We have the greatest appreciation for the wisdom and restraint of President Eisenhower in connection with the racial strains now existing in the South.

And we have equal respect for the courage and good judgment of Adlai Stevenson, who has refused to be pressured into an all-out position even though he realized his moderation probably would cost him votes.

The position of these two wonderful Americans, one president and the other presidential timber, is in sharp contrast with that of Averill Harriman, who must have been conscious of the heavy Negro vote in his own city and his own state when he took a position that would permit of no delay and no moderation in implementing the decision of the United States Supreme Court.

We prefer to give Mr. Harriman credit for being sincere, and to grant Estes Kefauver the same consideration. But sincere men who are nevertheless wrong, can be responsible for much mischief if their advice is followed.

If force is used, in a get-it-over-with approach, we shall have great trouble. This course would deepen and widen a chasm that can be only bridged by patience, good will and good sense.

Americans, and particularly Southerners-Americans, should be thankful for the examples set by Eisenhower and Stevenson. But if we in the South fail to recognize the necessity for making some changes and some adjustments during the time we are granted, then we shall make it harder and harder for such understanding friends to help us.

R
MAR 26 1956

SAM R. FISHER
ATTORNEY AT LAW
418 N. ESPERSON BLDG.
HOUSTON, TEXAS

G.F. *Miss. Public*
LIVED
APR 14 1956
CENTRAL FILES
124-9.1
Schools

March 22, 1956

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

Respected Sir:

Referring to letter of March 19, regarding the school dilemma, I am enclosing a collection of essays by Hon. Joseph C. Hutcheson, Jr., one of the greatest living jurists in America. This short text is entitled "Law as Liberator" and constitutes one of the greatest revelations of the original architecture of The United States Constitution that I have any knowledge of. Read it personally, and it will afford you the needed insights with which to solve these problems. *x GF 2*

made in file 4-18-56 (p. 2-28 m)
ref. to justice 3-1-56 - filed 4-1-56

You will forgive me, I hope, for any apparent impertinence or for any breach of courtesy of procedure in the manner of approach, but knowing that your primary educational background was military, rather than legal and political, and having had enough smattering of military myself to understand how your immediate reaction is to state that the decrees of the Supreme Court, our highest Court, shall not be nullified or disobeyed, was instinctive and understandable; but realizing also that this is an extraordinary legal-political situation with which you are confronted, and which is not soluable by ordinary procedure, I have assumed to make available to you the best knowledge of our constitutional law that I have any recollection of, and if you read it, I know that you will agree. Forgive me also for not having sent this text with my first letter. In my anxiety over this matter, I overlooked this best source of guidance. Timing, sequence, and readiness are not precisely synonymous terms yet they are related one to another, and if it be assumed that school integration is a good thing, it does not follow that it can be applied in all areas at the same time or that all areas are ready for it. Also to be considered is the background of mental attitude and belief held by the Southern states, with just reason, that school segregation was a wise and just exercise of the states' rights. Now, if it is found that integration is wise, then let the changing of the mental attitude of the Southern states follow as the law provides. At page 40 of the referenced text, Judge Hutcheson quotes Washington's Farewell Address, as follows:

"If, in the opinion of the People, the distribution or modification of the Constitutional powers, be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed."--WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

Bank in legal case

SRF:cb with copy of x-card.

Legal matters
x GF 168

Respectfully,

Sam R. Fisher
Sam R. Fisher

3 Feb 5 - Wash -
ington

G.F!

124-A-1

School
Decision

April 2, 1956

RECEIVED
APR - 2 1956
CENTRAL FILES

Dear Mr. Jackson:

The President asked me to reply to your letter of March twentieth regarding the so-called Southern Manifesto, which was read in the Congress on March twelfth.

At the President's press conference on March fourteenth, the President made some remarks about the manifesto, and I am quoting them for your information:

"Now, the first thing about the manifesto is this: That they say they are going to use every legal means. No one in any responsible position anywhere has talked nullification because -- and there would be a place where we get to a very bad spot for the simple reason I am sworn to defend and uphold the Constitution of the United States and, of course, I can never abandon or refuse to carry out my own duty.

But, let us remember that the Supreme Court itself talked about emotionalism in this question, and it was for that reason that it said, "Progress must be gradual."

Now, let us not forget there has been some progress. I believe there is something on the order of more than a quarter of a million of Negro children in the border and some Southern states have been integrated in the schools, and except for a certain area in which the difficulties are greatest, there has been progress.

* * * * *

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Dist. No. 100000

"So, let us remember that there are people who are ready to approach this thing with the moderation, but with the determination to make progress that the Supreme Court asked for.

If ever there was a time when we must be patient without being complacent, when we must be understanding of other people's deep emotions, as well as our own, this is it.

Extremists on neither side are going to help this situation, and we can only believe that the good sense, the common sense, of Americans will bring this thing along, and the length of time I am not even going to talk about; I don't know anything about the length of time it will take.

* * * * *

"Now, let us remember this one thing, and it is very important: The people who have this deep emotional reaction on the other side were not acting over these past three generations in defiance of law. They were acting in compliance with the law as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States under the decision of 1896.

Now, that has been completely reversed, and it is going to take time for them to adjust their thinking and their progress to that. But I have never yet given up my belief that the American people, faced with a great problem like this, will approach it intelligently and with patience and with understanding, and we will get somewhere; and I do deplore any great extreme action on either side."

The above succinctly states the President's views in the matter.

Very sincerely,

Gerald D. Morgan
Special Counsel to the President

Mr. J. H. Jackson
President X
National Baptist Convention, Inc. X G.F. 118-C
X 3101 South Parkway
Chicago 16, Illinois

GDM:ARD

↓

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 23, 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 3-20-56 to the P from Dr. J.H.
Jackson, Pres., Natl. Baptist Convention,
3101 S. Parkway, Chicago 16, Ill.; urging
P to use his influence to protect the
Constitution and to preserve this great
nation.

By direction of the President:

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

↓

POLICE
WOMAN

BOULE ETIB
THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

PHONE VICTORY 2-1081

^{ard}
THE WHITE HOUSE
MAR 22 12 26 PM '56
RECEIVED

National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., Inc.
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
3101 South Parkway
Chicago 16, Illinois

J. H. JACKSON, A.M., B.D., D.D.
PRESIDENT

March 20, 1956

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

Dear President Eisenhower:

The Supreme Court's ruling of May 17, 1954, was based on its interpretation of the Federal Constitution. The Southern Manifesto, which was read in congress March 12, 1956, is an open defiance both of the Supreme Court, and the Federal Constitution; and is dictated by sectional tradition, and inspired by race prejudice.

If this nation is to remain a republic of law and order, congress and the American people must not allow a minority, however strong, to divide the whole nation, and to live in contempt of the courts of the land with impunity, and to break the laws without penalty.

The main issue before the American people in this matter, is not the mixing of races; but rather, shall the constitution of the United States be obeyed in all sections of the nation? Gangsters must not be allowed to shape the economic policies of the nation, gamblers must not determine the laws of profit, and the rule of honesty must not be lowered to suit those who believe in the way of dishonesty. Neither must prejudice be allowed to shape the policies of the federal government towards its citizens, or to write the laws of the land, or to determine the decisions of our highest court.

X.G.F. 2

If there is the break-down of law and order in this country, then every citizen is the potential victim of ruthless criminals, and our social order shall degenerate to the level of confused anarchy, where each shall feel free to take the law in his own hands; and our freedom

page 2

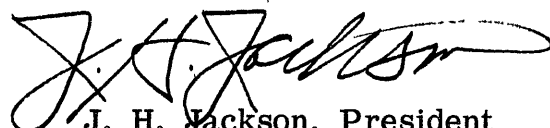
President Eisenhower:

shall become a fable, and our democracy a by-word among the nations, and our American way of life shall bit by bit be utterly destroyed by domestic enemies who love themselves more than the nation's cause.

Americans shall be called upon this year to send to the halls of congress, men who will not only swear, but acually support the Federal Constitution with all their might. This is for all Americans, an hour of decision.

We beg you to use all of your influence to protect the constitution, and to preserve this great nation.

Yours truly,



J. H. Jackson, President
National Baptist Convention, Inc.

JHJ:nb

cc: [unclear]

G.F. 1247A-1-School con

10-12-54

RECEIVED
NOV - 7 1954
CENTRAL FILES

File

228 Beaumont Avenue
Baltimore 28, Maryland
October 11, 1954

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

Dear Mr. President:

Can you in all good conscience state that you really want your children and grandchildren and all future generations thrown into the intimate fellowship of desegregated public schools?

Do you really want your sons and daughters to invite Negroes to your home for dinners and parties?

Would you willingly, gladly see your daughter date and perhaps marry a Negro? Would you love your grandchild and proudly show it to your friends--- if it were colored?

Do you want a Negro Congress? A Negro president? These are situations which you must expect if white children are forced to attend integrated schools and indoctrinated from early childhood with the idea that they must extend the same fellowship to all regardless of their color.

Indeed today those who so ardently support integration convey the thought that unless one goes all out for the Negro he is a communist, un-christian and in general is the worst type of individual.

Does not the one who upholds segregation have a right to his or her opinion without being denounced?

But most of all I want to ask why? Why should white children be forced to attend integrated schools? The students and their parents have made it abundantly clear they do not want to go to schools with Negroes. Now why should they--- in this land of freedom---be forced to do so?

Do not the white citizens pay all the taxes that support the white schools and the bulk of the taxes that support the colored ones?

True God created all men one blood but in Acts 17: 26 we read that He hath determined the bounds of their habitations and in fashioning the other creatures of our world---snakes, birds, fishes and animals He created many species but they maintain segregation. Blacksnakes do not mix with rattlesnakes, nor does a blue

October 1951
Baltimore, Md.

RECEIVED
OCT 10 1951

jay mate with a robin. Now do you find a shad crossed with a rockfish and in their schools they maintain segregation.

Thurgood Marshall recently stated that the full force of the Federal Government is behind desegregation--if that be true, then to whom can the white people appeal to unhold their rights?

We do not object to equal or even better schools for Negroes than for white students, but we do want separate schools.

Again I ask why? Why should white children be forced to go to school with Negroes, when they don't want to do so?

Do nine men really have ~~the~~ right to decide so vital an issue? It should be placed before the citizens for their vote.

Sincerely,

Mrs. & Mrs. Loring H. Elliott x
Mr. Loring H. Elliott
Mrs. Clyde Westfall

x

G.F!

124-4-1
62600C
Con

File

July 12, 1954

RECEIVED
MAR 23 1955
CENTRAL FILES

Dear Mrs. Hird:

The President has asked me to acknowledge your letter of recent date in which you bring to his attention your views relative to the school segregation case. He has asked me to thank you for writing to him at such length and to tell you that he will bear in mind your comments.

Sincerely yours,

J. William Barba
Assistant to the Special Counsel
to the President

Mrs. John P. Hird
409 College
Shreveport, La.

Hird Clarence

MMR/br

1954 JUN 14 10 11 AM

1954

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 14, 1954

MEMORANDUM:

For: Mr. Maxwell Rabb

From: James C. Hagerty

The attached correspondence is forwarded to your office for appropriate handling.

James C. Hagerty

*Cy not sent to file
5/25/55*

Mr. Post

June 11, 1954

Mr. John J. Hagerty,
Secretary to the President,
White House,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hagerty:

Please see that the President reads this letter that I am sending to you; it is right from my heart and expresses the sentiments of thousands of other people.

I believe the President has an open mind and would like to hear what citizen voters think as well as the thoughts and opinions of politicians.

We live in America and this is our country, and love and are worried about it.

Thank you for your kindness, I am

Sincerely,

Charles A. Hird
Charles A. Hird.

June 11, 1954

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

Dear Mr. President:

I am a Democrat and all my friends are Democrats, but since the Roosevelt-Truman twenty years of government, the democratic party has disintegrated; so now I am just an American who loves his country first, last and all the time.

Before the last presidential election these democratic friends and I were for Taft, being so thoroughly disgusted with what we had had for twenty years. When Mr. Taft failed in the nomination, of course we were disappointed. For he was an outstanding American whom the entire nation trusted and believed in. Then we had to have a president, so we voted for you and we eagerly followed your campaign, listened to your speeches, believed in the things you promised and hoped for your administration to be a great success.

Among the things we hoped for was your fulfilling of the promise to consider seriously the matter of States Rights; but we have just had a staggering blow to our hopes in the recent decision of the Supreme Court on the matter of segregation. You are an historian; you know that when the states convened and found the union they only delegated to the new union a few things that they felt the union could do better than the states -- national defense, the coinage of money, etc. -- reserving all others to themselves. Now this court made up of nine men of mediocre ability, appointed, not elected, have the right to tell sovereign states what they must and must not do within their own realms. And you seemed to have acquiesced in the decision for you rejoiced that Washington no longer had segregation. And now the inferior minority group in our country has been exalted. Now any real estate dealer with no pride of race and no self respect can sell property to a negro in an exclusively white residential section and the law and the government upholds the negro. The white man must either submit to humiliation or get out of the community and has to sacrifice his property because no other white person would buy it, so the negro has priority over the white man. That has happened to many places in the North.

Have you ever wondered why Almighty God created a white man, a red man, a black man? If you have read your Bible carefully you will notice that at no place or time has the black man been signaled out in any particular way; and Christ had no black man in his cabinet. Some people claim that Simon the Cyrenian was a black man; if so, in helping to carry the cross he has doing what he should have done.

You know, Mr. President, that the caucasian the white man is as an oasis in the desert compared with the hordes of black people all over the world. The white man is the navigator, the explores, the archaeologist, the builder, the civilizer; what great things have the black people ever done? Would you like to contemplate the white race becoming mongrelized, losing its identity and finally passing from the face of the earth?

The negroes of the South have come up wonderfully in the last eighty nine years, not on their own bootstraps, but by the aid and encouragement of their white friends. And down here in the South the two races live side by side in peace and harmony. The good negroes have no desire to intrude themselves upon the white people. They prefer their own schools, their own churches, their own communities, their own amusements and association with their own kind. And that is the way it should be.

If Almighty God had intended them to mix without regard to color lines don't you think He would have done it, being all wise?

I wonder if you with all the burdens on your mind, if you realize that Russia has been dominating the thinking of our country for several years, prodding and jabbing us, asserting that we were not democratic because we had not taken the negro to our bed and board. So the Supreme Court had answered that demand and you may be sure the Soviets in this country will be behind the negro pushing him to do every insulting thing he can to his white neighbor.

Those nine men are white; have they no racial pride? If they are as wise as judges are supposed to be and looking into the future don't you think they would shudder to think that future members of their families would become negroid?

-2-

When the entire world is in turmoil why was this momentous question added to our difficulties? It is a shameful thing that has been done and what have we done to the wonderful government our forefathers left us to preserve and cherish?

Over run as it is with enemies which you asserted in your speech last night we would have for forty years, the Great United States⁴ trimming her sails to suit foreign winds, Think of our prestige abroad, when the only prestige we have abroad is our money. They take it and hate us -- tell the Yanks to go home, accuse us of having colonial ambitions. Americans have gone over twice in forty years to win their two wars and thank what thanks we have for it, or ever will have. We are meddling around the world and are expected to pay for everything that heppens while poor Americans are burdened with taxes and bewildered, and hurt, and don't know what will happen next to our dear country.

When we have some brave men who are risking the hate and venom a lot of un-American traitors to save our country from its enemies, the government seems to be hushing it up. Under Mr. Truman every suspect mentioned was called a "red herring". We seem to be following the same line under a different title.

Oh, Mr. Preisident, you have a troubled and anxious electorate to face in November. Let us pray that God will raise up some wise man to lead us out of the wilderness.

With sincere respect,



Mrs. John P. Hird

JPH:b

P.S. Let us not forget that there is more caste in the army than anywhere.

G.F!

124-A-1

Let's not discuss

April 7, 1956

RECEIVED
APR-9 1956
CENTRAL FILE

Dear Ralph:

Many thanks for sending me a copy of
your letter to the President and also the
April issue of The Atlantic.

All my best.

James C. Hagerty, Magazine

Sincerely,

James C. Hagerty
Press Secretary
to the President

Mr. Ralph McGill *
Editor
The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

mg

*Added
4-8-56
RM*

April 2, 1956

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

Dear Mr. President:

Enclosed is a copy of the April Atlantic in which I have an article on the seemingly inevitable title of today - "The South." I do not regard it as any great piece of writing, nor does it contain any ready answers, but I hope I am not being immodest in believing it does cover one or two points not generally made clear in the Southern picture.

I was tempted to write and advise you against accepting an invitation to sit in on a meeting with the Southern governors. But on reflection, I realized that I was not in position to give advice; and, secondly - and most important - you didn't need it with Jim Hagerty and others around. With the exception of Collins,* who really is a fine fellow, being crucified by the segregationists, meeting with the Southern governors would have come under the head of the old axiom that if you lie down with dogs you get up with fleas.

I hope this finds you and your family, personal and official, well.

I am taking the liberty of sending a copy of this to Jim.

No reply is expected.

With warm personal regards, I am

Yours cordially,
Ralph McGill
Ralph McGill

RM:gl

Dean Jim - see the list -

cc: Mr. James Hagerty

RM
orig not sent to file

G.E.I.

124. A-1
Rechoe & Decision

April 9, 1956

gbk

RECEIVED
APR 14 1956
CENTRAL FILES

Dear Allen:

Many thanks for your nice letter of March 24th. I was interested in your observations following your recent visit in the South.

I'm looking forward to seeing you when you are this way again. Let me know when you plan to be in town.

Kind personal regards,

Sincerely,

Rechoe & Decision

H

Bernard M. Shanley
Secretary to the President

Mr. Allen Whitfield
Insurance Exchange Building
Des Moines 9, Iowa

Note: to Mr. Rabb to note.
Noted MMR.

WHITFIELD, MUSGRAVE, SELVY, FILLMORE & KELLY

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW
INSURANCE EXCHANGE BUILDING
DES MOINES 9, IOWA

March 24, 1956

TELEPHONE NUMBER
4-3193

ALLEN WHITFIELD
EDGAR MUSGRAVE
WALTER W SELVY
F S FILLMORE
EDWARD J KELLY
JOHN C EDDY
G O PATTERSON
J A LORENTZEN

Mr. Bernard Shanley
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bern:

I had hoped to be in Washington on business at an earlier date and visit with you but have been pretty well swamped with matters requiring me to be elsewhere.

Last week I spent a major portion of the time in the South. Believing you might be interested in a somewhat detached comment on the school integration issue, I am summarizing my views. David Lawrence, in a recent newspaper article, hit the nail on the head when he wrote:

"Southerners are arguing for the right to discriminate in their social life, and they consider schools a social institution."

It occurs to me that an intermediate compromise which would take a great deal of the heat in the South out of the present situation would be for the Supreme Court to announce by decision or dicta that although school segregation is unconstitutional, it does not mean individuals in schools or elsewhere do not have the right to select their social associates as they choose. Thus, while access to the schools for classroom work supported by tax dollars should be free from restriction as to race, color or creed, individual students should have the right of free American citizens to determine with whom they would associate socially.

Such a compromise, in my judgment, would go a long way toward solving the problem and prevent the extreme minorities from attempting to use force in overpowering the desires of the individuals.

Sincerely yours,

Allen Whitfield

Allen Whitfield

aw/p

JH-20-12
G.F.
124 A-1
Please Decision

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 x _____
See below _____

Remarks:

*I believe this should be filed without
acknowledgment. This is a candidate
for a Democratic position in N.C. on a parti-
cularly dangerous subject - segregation. Any kind
of a reply will be used for political purposes.
M.M. Rabb*

Ltr of 4/5/56 to the P. from Harry P. STOKELY, By direction of the President:
Candidate for Governor of N.Car., PO Box 6,
Charlotte, N.C.; encl copy of ltr he sent to
Governors of various States and copy of his plan for
segregation in the schools.

A.J.G.
A.J. GOODPASTER
Staff Secretary
JAM

* GF 123-B. N. Car.
* GF 123-B

W.C. ...
MORNING & ...

RECEIVED
APR 10 1956
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
WASH DC

Harry P. Stokely



for

GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA

Subject to Democratic Primary — May 26, 1956

Headquarters: 2117 McClintock Road

P. O. BOX 6

CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

April 5, 1956

THE WHITE HOUSE
★ APR 7 9 07 AM '56 ★

Phone FRanklin 6-5104

RECEIVED
APR 20 1956
CENTRAL FILES

RECEIVED

Stokely

☆

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

☆

Dear Mr. President:

I am pleased to enclose copy of letter and also the
Stokely Plan for Segregation in the Schools for your
perusal.

☆

I would greatly appreciate any suggestions you might
have for further implementing this plan.

Yours very truly,

Harry P. Stokely

☆

Harry P. Stokely
Candidate for Governor of North Carolina,
subject to Democratic Primary, May 26, 1956

☆

HPS:wt

Enclosure

☆

☆

April 5, 1956

My dear Governor,

In my current campaign for Governor of North Carolina, a first and major consideration has been the critical problem of Segregation in the Public Schools.

On last Monday evening I outlined to the people of North Carolina, via radio and television, the first concrete proposal which has been offered them for a legal, workable solution to this problem. Their response is tremendously gratifying.

Since this question of segregation is one which concerns not only North Carolina, but the whole of our beloved Southland, it occurs to me that you might be interested in reviewing the Stokely Plan. Also, since this is a common problem, I would greatly appreciate any suggestions you might have for further implementing this plan.

Cordially yours,

Harry P. Stokely
Candidate for Governor of North Carolina,
subject to Democratic Primary, May 26, 1956

HPS:wt

This letter was sent to Governors of the following states:
Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana,
Maryland, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas,
Virginia, West Virginia

Address by
Harry P. Stokely for Governor
P. O. Box 6
Charlotte, N. C.

FOR RELEASE: 9 P. M.
April 2, 1956

Delivered at Charlotte, N. C., Monday night, April 2, 1956.

There are those among us -- some in very high places -- who say that segregation in the Public Schools of North Carolina will not be an issue in the current campaign for Governor of our State. I say to you -- as Harry P. Stokely, private citizen, and as Harry P. Stokely, Candidate for Governor of North Carolina -- segregation in the Public Schools not only will be an issue in this campaign but it is the major issue in this campaign.

If there are those who wish to dodge this issue, that is their own business. Personally, I cannot - in clear conscience - force myself to hide my head in the sand when I know that the people of North Carolina are looking to their leaders for an answer to this problem. Not only is this a serious problem; it is the most serious and the most critical problem facing our beloved Southland today. It is a problem that fathers and mothers of all races and all creeds are disturbed about. It is a problem that worries rich and poor, negro and white, because it has much broader ramifications than just those which appear on the surface. If there is one among you who thinks this is not a problem -- ask your own school-age child or the children of your neighbors. I know the youngsters are disturbed about it. They listen to its discussion; they hope for its solution. Children throughout our neighborhood have asked me what I am going to do about it. The mind of a child is a wonderful thing. Sometimes it sees a problem more clearly, and considers it more fairly and honestly than do adults. The children of our State are just as worried about the problem of segregation in our schools as you and I.

Now, I say to your children and to you citizens of North Carolina who are their parents and who share with me and all our people this terrible responsibility -- THIS PROBLEM HAS A SOLUTION. It has a solution that is legal and which will work if we want it to work.

As Governor of North Carolina, I promise you that no child in North Carolina shall ever be forced by law - or by man - or by any other force to attend any school in North Carolina that does not keep faith with the traditions and heritage of his forefathers, who fought and died for the preservation of those freedoms so essential to the maintenance of our way of life.

On the high seas of the cold North Atlantic, a dedicated group of men brought forth the Atlantic Charter and what we call the four freedoms -- Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Religion, Freedom from Want and Freedom from Fear.

There is still another Freedom -- a Fifth Freedom, and that Fifth Freedom will solve our racial problem and permit us to operate our public school system in North Carolina under conditions honorably acceptable to every citizen regardless of race or creed. And that Fifth Freedom is one which is firmly embedded in everything for which our nation stands.

Here in America, we believe in the Freedom of Choice. We have the right as free American citizens to select the church in which we worship God; the place we live, and the place we work. I say to you that likewise we have the right to choose our associates in school and out of school.

I firmly believe that we owe to every child in North Carolina an education -- the best possible education that we can afford. But we also owe to each and every child an obligation to provide that education under conditions which are acceptable to each of us as individuals.

If I were Governor of North Carolina today, I would call a special session of the legislature in the very near future. I would ask that legislature to pass such legislation as is necessary to require the parents of every school child in North Carolina to register and file in writing with local authorities, a notice of their choice of one of three types of schools to be operated by the State: First, a school for negro students only; second, a school for white students only; and third a school

for those who wish to attend mixed schools. Then - after we have had that state-wide registration, and every school child has indicated his or her desire as to the type of school he or she wishes to attend - I would keep the public school system operating just as it has always operated in the past, except for one thing. In each county, I would designate one or more public schools as needed, to be mixed schools to be attended only by those students who choose to attend mixed schools. All the rest of the schools would operate as negro schools or as white schools, just as they have always operated in the past, since every school child will be voluntarily attending the school of his choice, and - by exercising his American Freedom of Choice - he meets all the requirements of the various rulings of the United States Supreme Court.

I believe just as firmly that no child should be forced to attend any school because of his race as the United States Supreme Court believes that no child may be barred from a school because of his race. This ruling of the Supreme Court hangs over the South like a sword -- but, like a sword -- it has two edges. When the Supreme Court rules that no child may be barred from attending any school because of race, it likewise is bound to rule that no child may be forced to attend a school because of race.

They are hot-headed people among us who have threatened to take the sword before they will permit the integration of the public schools of the South. I say to these reckless people -- put away your swords. The only use we have for swords is to cut through the mass of confusion that permeates our land today.

If I were to find fault with anyone because of the condition in which the South finds itself today. I would find that fault with our leaders and the lack of leadership which has been given us by those in high places who are afraid to look beyond their political fears and their selfish ambitions cloaked by those fears.

My plan is so simple that I am shocked that forward looking and intelligent leadership has not already advanced this plan. My confidence in their leadership has been shaken and I find myself wondering what is wrong. Maybe it is because my plan is so

simple that its very simplicity has caused it to be overlooked. In the weeks ahead I am sure that many persons, groups, and others will offer many plans to meet the public school problem in North Carolina and the South. Some of these future plans may be better than the Stokely Plan, and I pledge my support to any plan that offers a better solution than my own. I am interested in the results to be achieved -- not who gets the credit. When a better plan is offered, I will be the first to support it -- and I will not make any secret of it.

We must be forewarned and forearmed on any plan we accept, however. The Supreme Court has been wise enough to allow the South a reasonable time to comply with its decision. I say to you, frankly and honestly, we must in turn do our part by fairly and honestly attempting to develop a legal and workable solution to this problem.

Stalling tactics are not going to be sufficient. If we try to stall, it is obvious that the Supreme Court will exercise its judgment and order its rulings into effect. The Supreme Court would have no other alternative.

Right now we have a committee of able and honorable citizens working diligently to meet this problem. I hope that their solution is feasible and workable. If so, I will join hands with them and work for their plan if I am convinced that it has a greater chance for success than the plan I have presented to you. There is another plan that has merit and may be worthy of further study and that is the plan under which the state would grant state funds to school children to enable them to attend private schools by having the state pay the necessary tuition and other expenses.

I believe we can all agree on this one thing. Whatever plan is finally adopted must clearly demonstrate to the federal courts that North Carolina is diligently and intelligently working toward a solution to the problem. I am convinced that the Supreme Court has shown that it is willing and will remain willing to work with those states which show a desire to adopt legal means of compliance with the Court's decision. I am just as confident that those who preach stalling tactics and try to dodge and delay will only bring desegregation that much quicker and bring it in

forms that neither a majority of our white citizens nor a majority of negro citizens want at this time.

I have tried to stand here before you tonight and present to you a plan. I am not a lawyer, and I have not consulted lawyers. I am still an humble, small business man who believes right will prevail. I believe that with all my heart. You know my name is Harry Stokely. You know that I was born and raised in North Carolina and that I am just a small everyday, God-fearing businessman who wants to do right as God gives me the vision to see the right.

I do not have money and organization. If it takes money and a political machine to become Governor of North Carolina, then my confidence in the power and might of the people of North Carolina will be placed in them in vain. I have received hundreds of letters from all sections of the State. Some of you have sent me small donations of money to be used in carrying my views to the length and breadth of our state. I ask you to continue your help in this campaign in order that right and justice may prevail. I pray for the wisdom to know what is right for our State and our people. I ask that you write me here in Charlotte and tell me what you are thinking -- tell me what your friends and neighbors are thinking -- send me your advice and counsel to the end that we may face the future with honor and pride in our great State and its ability to meet its own problems in its own way without outside influence and pressure. May your prayers, your good wishes, and your good will be with me to the end that we may achieve our common goal -- a better North Carolina in a better world.

G.F.I.

124-A-1

John C. Decision

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

RECEIVED
APR 30 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 April 30, 1956

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

ACTION:

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

Remarks:

John C. Decision by Supreme Court
#

orig TA

GPO 16-71204-1

Ltr of 4/30/56 to the P from James C. Thomas, The Assembly, Albany, N.Y.;
encl copy of his ltr of 4/25 to the Governor and Senate and House of Representatives of South Carolina, in answer to a joint resolution condemning the usurpation and encroachment on the reserved powers of the States by the Supreme Court.

By direction of the President:

** GF 123, New York*

A. J. GOODPASTER
Staff Secretary

JAM

** GF 125, South Carolina*

elb

THE STATE SECRETARY

Date

OFFICE OF THE
ENCOMPLISHED
BE SUBMITTED
THE BELUSBY OF
WHEN BYZIC CORSEY
BROWELL HYNDING

(To Remedy Any Correspondence)
ROUTE 271B

THE WHITE HORSE OFFICE

CEI

TO

PERSONAL AND UNOFFICIAL



JAMES C. THOMAS

THE ASSEMBLY
STATE OF NEW YORK
ALBANY

RECEIVED
THE WHITE HOUSE
MAY 1 0 56
CENTRAL FILES
APR 30 9 09 AM '56

RECEIVED

305 Broadway
New York 7, N.Y.

April 30, 1956.

Dear Friend: *Paul...*

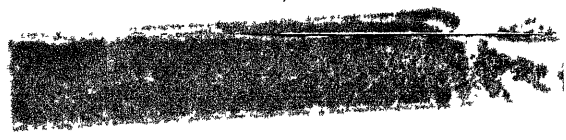
I am sending you a copy of a letter which I have written to the Governor of South Carolina, the Senate and House of Representatives of South Carolina, in answer to a joint resolution condemning the usurpation and encroachment on the reserved powers of the States by the Supreme Court of the United States, which I received as a Legislator of the State of New York.

Perhaps you might want to read my thoughts on the resolution.

Respectfully yours,

James C. Thomas
JAMES C. THOMAS

JCT:R



PERSONAL AND UNOFFICIAL



JAMES C. THOMAS
305 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

THE ASSEMBLY
STATE OF NEW YORK
ALBANY

April 25, 1956

Governor of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina

Senate of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina

House of Representatives of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina

Honorable Sirs:

On February 14, 1956, the Sovereign State of South Carolina passed a joint resolution, condemning the usurpation and encroachment on the reserved powers of the states by the Supreme Court of the United States, calling upon the States and Congress to prevent this and other encroachment by the central government and declaring the intention of South Carolina to exercise all powers reserved to it, to protect its sovereignty and the rights of its people, approved by its Governor, Hon. George Bell Timmerman, Jr.

A copy thereof was sent to every elected representative, including the writer, an Assemblyman and Member of the New York State Legislature.

When South Carolina argues, "That which the Fourteenth Amendment meant when adopted it means now" - she is not only using the language of Chief Justice Taney in the unfortunate Dred Scott decision, but she is also telling the rest of the United States and the world she has learned nothing from the War for the Preservation of the Union, and has not changed her aims, purposes, methods or desires.

Lest we have forgotten, since South Carolina has not, here is a quotation from the "Dred Scott" decision:

"No one, we presume supposes that any change in public opinion or feeling, in relation to this unfortunate race, in the civilized nations of Europe, or in this country, should induce the court to give to the words of the Constitution a more liberal construction in their favor than they were intended to bear when the instrument was framed and adopted."

(underscoring ours) from Dred Scott v. Sandford, 60 U.S. 393, 426, decided 1826.

2.

April 25, 1956

The answer to the Carolinian governor and her Solons was stated by Chief Justice of the United States, Charles Evans Hughes, in 1934.

In Home Building & Loan Ass'n vs. Elaisdell, 290 U.S. 398, at page 453, he said:

"If by the statement that what the constitution meant at the time of its adoption it means today, it is intended to say that the great clauses of the Constitution must be confined to the interpretation which the framers, with the conditions and outlook of their time, would have placed upon them, the statement carries its own refutation."

For over one hundred years it was a crime, punishable by death, for thirteen Southern states, including the Sovereign South Carolina, for a white person to teach a Negro to read or write.

Is there any fair-minded person who will deny that segregation is a modern form of that vicious philosophy?

The Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution evolved from efforts to restore political rights to States then lately in insurrection, in the belief that insurrection in spirit and fact had been crushed.

The debate involving equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment, clarified the purposes and meaning of that section in the Congressional record, wherein it is said:

"This (14th Amendment) abolishes all class legislation in the states and does away with the injustice of subjecting one caste of persons to a code not applicable to another. It prohibits the hanging of a black man for a crime for which the white man is not to be hanged. It protects the black man in his fundamental rights as a citizen with the same shield which it throws over the white man."

This is what the Fourteenth Amendment meant when Congress adopted it and restored South Carolina (author of nullification and disciple of interposition in our own day and time) to the Union.

This line of reasoning by Texas and South Carolina maintained a "white" primary with Supreme Court Approval (Herndon, 273 U.S. 536 (1927); Condon, 286 U.S. 73 (1932); Grovery vs. Townsend, 295 U.S. 45 (1935) until the final reversal of position, by the Supreme Court in Smith v. Allwright, 321 U.S. 649 (1944).

Whereupon, to show the people of the United States and the world how South Carolina respects judicial authority, when it does not hold with South Carolina position, Governor Olin D. Johnson called a special session of the white South

3.

April 25, 1956

Carolina Legislature nine days after Smith v. Allwright and solemnly proclaimed:

"White Supremacy will be maintained in our primaries. Let the chips fall where they may."

Forgotten were the warnings of the Supreme Court expressed in 1886, in Yick Wo v. Hopkins, 118 U.S. 356, at pages 373-374, where it is said:

"Though the law itself be fair on its face and impartial in appearance, yet if it is applied and administered by public authority with an evil eye, and an unequal hand, so as practically to make unjust and illegal discriminations between persons in similar circumstances material to their rights, the denial of equal justice is still within the prohibition of the Constitution."

In 1896 in Plessy v. Ferguson, 163 U.S. 537, the Supreme Court upheld the Louisiana statute requiring separate railroad accommodations.

In 1929 in Gong Lum v. Rice, 175 U.S. 528, the "White South viewpoint" found comfort in the Supreme Court's holding that a Chinese child be required to attend a Negro school.

In 1938 in Missouri ex rel Gaines v. Canada, 305 U.S. 337, the equal facilities doctrine was once more approved. Followed by Sipuel v. Board of Regents of University of Okla. (1948), 332 U.S. 631, Fisher v. Hurst, 333 U.S. 147, and Sweatt v. Painter (1950), 339 U.S. 629, when the equal facilities were disclosed to the world in their stark, naked cynicism. Culminating in disclosure of Southern "gentility" in the case of McLaurin v. Okla. State Regents, 339 U.S. 637 (1950), revealing the devised system of intramural segregation which kept the "whites" apart from their fellow students while in the same rooms and classes with other human beings who, alas, by being exposed thru countless generations had acquired a deep, dark, seemingly permanent, sunburn.

Then came the day, May 17, 1954, when the Supreme Court handed down two opinions, Brown v. Bd. of Education, 347 U.S. 483, and Bolling v. Sharpe, 347 U.S. 497. As Abraham Lincoln loosed the chains of physical slavery, Chief Justice Earl Warren, speaking for a unanimous court that included ~~Southern white~~ in the highest and finest sense, struck down the chains of economic, social and cultural servitude imposed upon a minority group by a fearful, wilful and vicious white majority, laid down the basic proposition that the Constitution requires equal treatment, regardless of race.

"All legal restrictions which curtail the civil rights of a single racial group are immediately suspect" (so said the Supreme Court in Korematsu v. U.S., 323 U.S. 214, 216).

"A sense of inferiority affects the motivation of a child to learn" (so found the Supreme Court in Bollings vs. Sharpe, 347 U.S. 499, at p. 691).

The Chief Justice, in Brown v. Board of Education, 347 U.S. 483, at pages 493-4, warned:

4.

April 25, 1956

"In approaching this problem, we cannot turn the clock back to 1868, when the Amendment was adopted, or even to 1896 when Plessy v. Ferguson was written. We must consider public education in the light of its full development and its present place in American life throughout the nation. Only in this way can it be determined if segregation in public schools deprives the plaintiffs of the equal protection of the laws."

The late Mr. Justice Jackson stated in Board of Education v. Barnette, 319 U.S. 627, at page 637:

"The Fourteenth Amendment as now applied to the States, protects the citizens against the State itself and all its creatures - the Board of Education not excepted."

South Carolina dissents!

There is a perfect answer to the South Carolina resolution. It is a Chinese proverb that reads, "Better to light one candle than to curse the darkness."

With two-thirds of the world, members of colored races, "White citizen councils" are an affront to all Americans of courage and vision.

What the hour calls for is the organization of "American Citizen Council" to work and pray for the dawn of that day when no man, woman or child will be denied the right to education, a fair chance in the race of life and the right to worship Almighty God in every church, synagogue and cathedral in a great country, the United States of America.

Respectfully yours,


James C. Thomas

JCT:R

G.E.

124 A. 1
School Decision

May 15, 1956

RECEIVED
MAY 16 1956
CENTRAL FILES

Dear Judge Edington:

The President has asked me to thank you for your letter of May seventh with the attached enclosure which was read with great interest. We appreciate your thoughtfulness in bringing this to our attention and in making the enclosure from the "Christian Observer" generally available here.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

The Honorable David H. Edington
Circuit Court
Thirteenth Judicial Circuit
Mobile, Alabama

mdb

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 May 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:

AVG
A. J. GOODPASTER
Staff Secretary

JAM

An Appeal To Fellow Christians

(Note.—The accompanying appeal was received from Dr. J. McDowell Richards, of Decatur, Ga., moderator of the General Assembly, after this issue of the Christian Observer had been partially made ready for press. However, it seemed to the editors to be of such importance as to justify postponing for another week the publication of some of the ad interim committee reports to the Assembly and to publish this in their place. Its importance is indicated by the fact that among the signers are eight persons who have been moderators of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.—Editors.)

We the undersigned persons, acting entirely as individuals, and motivated by a deep concern for the welfare of our Church, submit to our fellow Christians the following statement of convictions concerning an area of tension which, in one degree or another, appears to be disturbing the entire membership of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

These are days of tremendous tension and difficulty for the American people, and of particular crisis for the South. Not only do we face a situation which is the cause of deep concern, but as Christians we are also confronted with a challenge to provide leadership and to contribute by word, by attitude, and by example a spirit of love, mutual understanding and good will which shall honor our Lord and work toward the solution of our problem.

Much contention and some bitterness has arisen in some localities because of the statement on segregation adopted by our General Assembly in 1954, and reaffirmed by its action 1955. This unhappy situation has resulted, we believe, from a misapprehension as to nature of such a deliverance and of the basic procedures of our Church courts. The General Assembly did not legislate, nor did it attempt to legislate on the subject of racial integration. Any statement of a General Assembly is worthy of prayerful consideration by the members of our Church, and should not be lightly dismissed. At the same time, this was a deliverance made on a principle, as the General Assembly saw it, and this was transmitted to trustees of Presbyterian institutions, governing bodies of religious conferences and the lower courts of the Church, for them in turn to take such action as they deemed wise, in the light of the statement and in the light of local circumstances.

We would not rob the 1954 Assembly action of its significance; but we would reiterate that no legislation was involved and no attempt made to bind the consciences of Christian men who sincerely disagree with the action taken. A realization of this might have allayed the spoken and unspoken fears of any who felt that the General Assembly was attempting to force racial integration on institutions or congregations. In each case the governing bodies would determine the course felt wisest for that particular group.

It is not our purpose in this paper to discuss the constitutional issues which have been raised, or to deal with legal questions. On these points the signers of this document are not of one mind. It is quite obvious that the membership of our Church is not united in its view concerning them, or in its convictions with reference to the larger issue of racial

segregation as a whole. In the midst of these differences, however, we must steadfastly seek to maintain the spirit of love and respect toward one another and to promote good will among all men.

For this reason it is imperative for us all to recognize that laymen and ministers have the God-given right to express their views, in accordance with the prompting of conscience. When this is done, although there may be strong differences of opinion, these differences should be controlled by love. It is our judgment that both ministers and laymen should take into consideration all of the factors and tensions involved and at no time add to these tensions either by word of mouth or by association with those who sow discord or promote violence. It is part of Christian fellowship at all times to promote love and to refrain from discord.

Expressed in as simple terms as possible, we would commend to our brothers across the Church the following observations:

The Church has two primary functions; to bring men into a right relationship with God, and to bring men into right relationships with each other. In either case it is the Holy Spirit, working in the hearts of men, who enables them to love God and to manifest the love of Christ in their hearts as they deal the one with the other.

Here in the South, as we face this problem there is need for great wisdom, patience and love. It is imperative that Christians understand the problem, realize its many implications, and proceed to work toward its solution.

In our present dilemma there are three aspects and these should not be confused. It is the confusing of these which has been the basis of much misunderstanding, even bitterness.

We should recognize that there are legal rights, spiritual values, and social implications, all involved in the problem.

Legal Rights.—Regardless of varying opinions as to the wisdom and constitutional legality of the decision of the Supreme Court, the fact remains that because of this decision Negroes are now in some areas in the process of being accorded full legal rights, particularly with reference to tax-supported institutions, public conveyances and other public facilities. Such rights are regarded as inherent in American citizenship.

Spiritual Values.—The Church is the first to affirm that, in God's sight, all men are of equal value and that their souls are of identical worth in His eyes. Christ died for all men, and the Church has unswervingly stood for this basic Christian doctrine.

Social Implications.—It is here that confusion has arisen and much strife now centers. Legal rights and spiritual values have, in the past, never been equated with social privileges. The latter is a matter of personal selection and choice and the Church has never sought to dictate in the matter of social relationships. To force social contacts, in the name of Christianity, where such contacts are not desired, can compound our problems, not solve them.

Where there is such unwillingness for social contacts between class with class, or race with race, this unwillingness may be the result of natural selective desires or it may be caused by un-Christian prejudice. In either case the solution is not to be found in force. On

the one hand personal choice must be respected; on the other un-Christian prejudices must be overcome by a work of the Holy Spirit in the heart, not by force or by law.

It must be recognized that in many areas of the deep South the problem is more of ratio than of race. It might be easy for one community to solve its problem where ten percent are of a minority race, but where this ratio is radically altered the problem is obviously much more difficult.

Because the Church is primarily concerned with a solution based on Christian principles it would seem that far greater emphasis needs to be placed on those things which are basic in Christian attitudes; those daily contacts with peoples of other races where courtesies, consideration and love should be shown to everyone, regardless of color. We all need the mind of Christ which enables us to divest our hearts of prejudice, pride and hatred, and which leads to our treating others as we would have them treat us. We should see in every person a soul for whom Christ died, one loved by Him.

If in certain areas this should involve membership in the same church as a natural procedure, then the Christian thing is to welcome such a one into the fellowship of that particular congregation. However, it seems unnatural and unwise to insist upon bringing those of another race into a specific congregation just because they are of a different race.

Moderation in speech and action is greatly needed. A congregation should not be characterized as "Christian" or "un-Christian" by reason of the fact that it is either interracial or not interracial. In such choices Christians can wisely exercise personal preferences.

Many feel that forced segregation cannot be justified on Christian or legal grounds. Others feel just as strongly that forced integration is equally indefensible. There is nothing morally wrong in a voluntary recognition of racial differences. Voluntary alignments can be both natural and Christian. Where local circumstances dictate interracial contacts they should be accepted in a Christian spirit. But where such rela-

tionships are forced in a zeal to break down racial barriers, such procedure has little to commend it, and it can well lead to more problems than it solves.

Let us all ask God to give us hearts of love, divested of prejudice and willing to accept the leading of His Spirit. Let us endeavor to meet each local situation with a willingness to solve the problem in the way best designed to honor the One whose name we bear.

Let us accord to those Christian brethren who differ with us the right to their own judgment in the matter, realizing that they too are seeking God's will and guidance. Let us ask God to give us sanctified commonsense, not lagging behind or forging ahead in ways not for His glory.

Let us in all things exercise Christian moderation and calmness especially as we deal with those problems in our local congregations and in our Church courts. Above all, let us pray that God will pour out His Spirit on our Church, and on our nation, that in this and all of our problems we may act in accordance with His holy will.

(The persons who have signed this paper do not necessarily approve every individual statement contained in it. They are agreed, however, in commending its substance and its spirit for prayerful consideration by all to whom it comes.)

J. McDowell Richards, Judge D. H. Edington, L. R. Scott, Ben R. Lacy, Jr., Henry Edward Russell, Frank H. Caldwell, Emmett B. McGukin, J. Wayte Fulton, Jr., Wm. A. Watt, James Ross McCain, D. P. McGeachy, Jr., Frank Alfred Mathes, Foy L. Davis, L. Nelson Bell, P. D. Miller, Wade H. Boggs, C. M. Richards, John S. Land, Andrew R. Bird, Jr., W. E. Price, Bruce C. Boney, James Sprunt, Ferguson Wood, George C. Belingrath, T. B. Hay, Edward G. Lilly, C. R. Wilcox, Marion A. Boggs, C. Darby Fulton, James A. Jones, Vernon S. Broyles, Jr., J. B. Green, Wm. V. Gardner, G. Aiken Taylor, M. Graham Clark, W. G. Foster, C. Grier Davis, Robert S. Hough, Marshall C. Dendy, John R. Cunningham, Van M. Arnold, McFarran Crowe, A. W. Dick.

CIRCUIT COURT
THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
DAVID H. EDINGTON, JUDGE
MOBILE, ALABAMA

THE WHITE HOUSE
MAY 9 11 39 AM '56
RECEIVED

JUDGE'S CHAMBERS

May 7th, 1956.

His Excellency,
Hon. Dwight D. Eisenhower,
President of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

*ack'd
5/15/56
met*

Sir:

I realize you have a volume of mail, but I hope you will read the enclosed, which I feel is the voice of the Southern Presbyterian Church (though individually signed) as ^{*}it seeks ^{*}to express its views relating to the race issue; an issue in which the people of the South not only have a keen interest, but one that in its present state is causing it to suffer.

Respectfully,

** GF 118-C*

David H. Edington

Enclosure.

GF!
124-A-1
Personal
The White House
Washington

File
See

1956 MAY 16 PM 11 22

MAY 23 1956
GENERAL FILES

WA051 NL PD

ATHENS GA 16

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Re School Decision

AS ONE WHO VOTED FOR YOU AS PRESIDENT I URGENTLY SUGGEST
YOU READ ARTICLE BY HONORABLE JAMES F BYRNES OF SOUTH
CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES NEWS AND WORLD REPORT MAY 18
1956 ENTITLED QUOTE " THE SUPREME COURT MUST BE CURBED" THANKS

B O WILLIAMS HEAD DEPT OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

UNIV OF GA. *Georgia*

GF:

154-10000
File in [unclear]

RECEIVED
MAY 22 1956
CENTRAL FILES

May 19, 1956

Dear Miss Burris:

The President has asked me to thank you for your letter of May seventh with reference to your telegram of February twenty-eighth. We want you to know how much we appreciate the very kind expression of confidence in the work of this Administration relative to our Civil Rights problems.

We appreciate also your suggestion and comments on the value of a bi-racial conference. We are happy to be advised of the feeling of the Division of Home Missions of the National Council of Churches on this.

Re letter [unclear]
#

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb
Secretary to the Cabinet

Miss Emma Burris
Division of Home Missions
National Council of the Churches
of Christ in the United States
of America
-----257 Fourth Ave.
New York 10, N. Y.

Miss Emma Burris
257 Fourth Ave.

ncs/mjs

YAM
JAN 17 1956
312

RECEIVED

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 May 11, 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:

AJG
A. J. GOODPASTER
Staff Secretary
Jdm

OFFICE OF THE
EXECUTIVE
SECRETARIES
BY TELEPHONE
THE EXECUTIVE
SECRETARIES
GENERAL SECRETARY

(10) Regular Mail Collection

BOULEVARD

THE WHITE HORSE OFFICE

National Council of the Churches of Christ
in the United States of America

DIVISION OF HOME MISSIONS
257 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • TELEPHONE ORegon 4-6407

REV. EUGENE CARSON BLAKE *aka 5-19-56*
President
REV. ROY G. ROSS
General Secretary
REV. ROSWELL P. BARNES
Associate General Secretary
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African Methodist
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United Presbyterian of North America
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United Church of Canada
American Bible Society

May 7, 1956

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

Dear President Eisenhower:

For sometime the leaders of the home mission schools in the area of our country most affected by the problem of segregation have been greatly concerned about the responsibility of these church-related schools in regard to the matter.

In view of this, presidents, members of the faculties, and national administrators of home mission schools of different denominations met for a consultation on the campus of Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia, February 26-28. This was a most helpful experience and at the close of the conference the group was moved to send you a telegram urging that you call a bi-racial consultation on the matter of integration.

The text of the telegram was as follows:

"We, the sixty members of a bi-racial consultation on the Role of Church-Related Schools and Colleges in the southeast representing 27 institutions in nine states convened by Division of Home Missions of National Council of Churches attest the value of the bi-racial approach and prayerfully beseech you to call a bi-racial conference on racial tensions and issues. We further respectfully suggest the members of such conference to be selected both as citizens and as persons of religious faiths."

We are sure that this telegram never reached you as I have had no acknowledgement of it. We know that such communications are always acknowledged when received, and therefore, I am sending you a copy because we believe so firmly in the value of the bi-racial approach and are aware of your deep concern in the matter of integration.

Very truly yours,

Emma Burris
Emma Burris
Chairman of Conference

EM:jc

Vertical text on the left edge of the document, possibly a stamp or label.

① Filed 7/26/56
G.F.
124-A-1
School Decision

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 March 1, 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:

AJG
A. J. GOODPASTER
Staff Secretary

*Received on 3/1/56
From Mrs. Charles E. ...*

*Copy by memo +
print not filed
7/26/56*

The White House
Washington

MAY 3 1956
CENTRAL FILES

1956 FEB 28 PM 10 14

WA062 NL PD

FAX ATLANTA GA FEB 28

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

WE THE SIXTY MEMBERS OF A BI-RACIAL CONSULATION ON ROLE
OF CHURCH RELATED SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES IN SOUTHEAST
REPRESENTING 26 INSTITUTIONS IN 9 STATES CONVENED BY
DIVISION OF HOME MISSIONS OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF
CHURCHES ATTEST THE VALUE OF BI-RACIAL APPROACH AND
PRAYERFULLY BESEECH YOU TO CALL A BI-RACIAL

x 67 118-I

APR 18 1958 10 10 14

CONFERENCE ON RACIAL TENSIONS AND ISSUES STOP WE
FURTHER RESPECTFULLY SUGGEST THE MEMBERS OF SUCH
CONFERENCE BE SELECTED BOTH AS A CITIZENS AND AS PERSONS
OF RELIGIOUS FAITHS
EMMA BURRIS CHAIRMAN OF CONSULTATION.

CONFERENCE ON RACIAL TENSIONS AND ISSUES STOP WE
FURTHER RESPECTFULLY SUGGEST THE MEMBERS OF SUCH
CONFERENCE BE SELECTED BOTH AS A CITIZENS AND AS PERSONS
OF RELIGIOUS FAITHS
EMMA BURRIS CHAIRMAN OF CONSULTATION.

Filed by Mr. Tolson

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

Longacre 3-6890

THE WHITE HOUSE
RECEIVED
SEP 19 1956
CENTRAL FILES

September 6, 1956

C.A.!
124-A-1
School
Procedures

The Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower
The White House
Washington 25, D.C.

My dear President Eisenhower:

Citizens in our country continue to look to our President for forthright leadership in enforcement of the Constitution and laws of the United States as interpreted by the United States Supreme Court. Likewise, we sincerely hope that our President will take an unequivocal stand against mob action wherever it occurs and regardless of who are the participants. With this in mind, we find views expressed by you at yesterday's press conference which are most disturbing to many of us.

In commenting on the disgraceful situations in Clinton, Tennessee and Mansfield, Texas which are the sole result of lawless mobs interfering with lawful governmental procedures, you are quoted as saying:

"But I do believe that we must all, regardless of our calling in this world, help to bring about a change in spirit so that extremists on both sides do not defeat what we know is a reasonable, logical conclusion to this whole affair, which is recognition of equality of men.

"Now, there--the South is full of people of goodwill, but they are not the ones we now hear. We hear the people that are adamant and are so filled with prejudice that they can't keep still--they even resort to violence; and the same way on the other side of the thing, the people who want to have the whole matter settled today." (underscoring ours)

In both of the underscoring sections of this quotation, you have given support to many in this country who have sought to confuse the issue by trying to divide responsibility for such situations between lawless mobs and other Americans who seek only their lawful rights in a lawful manner, often after unbelievably long periods of waiting.

Hon. Dwight D. Eisenhower

-2-

September 6, 1956

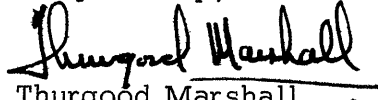
In the two instances you were discussing, it is apparent from the record, that after considerable litigation in the true American tradition, duly constituted federal courts ordered desegregation of the public schools involved. At the outset there was no immediate opposition from the local people. However, after agitation by hate-mongers from other areas, the local people were swept into a frenzy of open defiance and opposition to the courts orders. Please bear in mind that at this stage it is not a question of Negro citizens versus white citizens, but it is a question of unlawful violent opposition against the orders of duly constituted federal courts. These are the only "two [sides]" involved. Surely, you do not mean to equate lawless mobs with federal courts as "extremists." Certainly the dozen Negro children involved in each instance trying to get an adequate education in a lawful manner could not be classified as "extremists."

I am certain that you do not mean to draw this comparison between the courts and the mobs. Rather I fear that you were comparing the lawless mobs with those of us who are trying under most difficult conditions to obtain the rights which have been enjoyed by all other Americans for these many years. If so, we respectfully suggest that the use of this language in this context is most unfortunate. There is nothing that anyone can point to which would in any way justify the use of such phrases in commenting upon Clinton, Tennessee and Mansfield, Texas. To do so only beclouds the specific issue of whether or not lawlessness shall prevail anywhere in this country and tends to alleviate the full responsibility of the lawless mob by giving the impression that there is someone else or some group of people who are equally guilty of bringing about the lawless situation. Otherwise, the real guilty parties would be the framers of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

After your press conference yesterday you stated that you had requested further information on these matters.

We, therefore, respectfully suggest that you reexamine your statements of yesterday in the light of facts which you no doubt now have at hand and speak out in forthright terms against anyone who openly and violently interferes with the orderly judicial processes of the federal government.

Respectfully,


Thurgood Marshall
Special Counsel

TM:aks

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---	--	------------------------------------	--

G.F.
124-A-1
Schools

RECEIVED
SEP - 8 1956
CENTRAL FILES

September 5, 1956

Dear Mrs. Thompson:

The President has asked me to thank you for the kind letter which you sent to him through Mr. Hagerty.

We appreciate your taking the time to advise us of your feelings on this very important problem. Inasmuch as the integration of our nation's schools must be handled on a local and state-wide basis, the specific suggestion which you offer is not one which could be studied here. However, we do appreciate your thoughtfulness in writing.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mrs. Lois T. Thompson X
630 Commercial Avenue
Clifton Forge
Virginia

ncs

August 29, 1956

MEMORANDUM

FOR: Max Rabb

FROM: Jim Hagerty

The attached letter is forwarded
for appropriate action.

two letters dtd 8/20/56 addressed to Mr. Hagerty
and The President.

From: Mrs. Lois T. Thompson
630 Commercial Avenue
Clifton Forge, Virginia

suggests a solution to the race problem would be
to begin integration in kindergarten; as was done
in Baltimore Friends' School.

mmc

430 Commercial Ave
Clifton Forge, Va.
August 20, 1956

My dear Mr Hagerl,
As soon as I saw that the
President was to fly to California.
Tuesday, I decided not to mail
this note to him, but rather

forward it to Mr. Eisenhower in
care of you.

You may or may not (don't
really know why you should)
remember that we met last
September or the first week in October
at the Officers' Club in Denver.
My husband, Jack Thompson, had
met you before at Columbia University
I believe.

at any rate I do hope the
Republicans in their "compromises"
will be realistic enough to realize
that sudden desegregation is not
working in Washington, and therefore
may not in other spots.

When you read my note to "Ike"

do relay the message to him or Mr.
Wifou (who is a friend, I believe).

Good luck with the Dke & Dick

ans.

Sincerely,

Lois T. Thompson

(Thompson before I
married a Thompson)

630 Commercial Ave
Clifton Forge, Va
August 20, 1956

My dear Mr President,

Perhaps you made your only
"whistle stop" in your campaign, here
on your way from the Greenbrier
in the Spring. You've no idea how
wonderful you looked to the few folks
who welcomed you that morning in
late March, I believe. Our smallest
daily newspaper (but by my husband
in 1953), the Daily Review, had
particularly interesting news that

day, needless to say!
we moved to this small rail-
road city (where the C & O Hospital,
with Dr. J. M. Summit as head
surgeon of the whole C & O system,
is located) from Swarthmore, Pa.,
where both my husband and I
were graduated from the ^{in 1927} college. We
have been exposed to the quiet, so-
lberate manner of the Friends, and
feel that what is being tried at
Baltimore Friends' school, could well
be the policy of the Republican Party
in connection with the unpalatable
subject of integration. And that

is to begin mixing the races in
kindergartens and so while not
having similar economic backgrounds
(tho at a Friends school this would
probably be more likely than in public
schools) at least educational standards
are being tried out from the beginning.
Obviously this is a slow method.

But Mr. President, in propagating
five flowers, nothing is accomplished
over night, which is comparable to
the sudden desegregation of schools
where it has not been practiced heretofore
as it not possible for common
sense to be injected into the inter-
pretation of "deliberate speed"?
Over a period of years, with the

long view in mind, if there is merit, aside from the mere legal aspect, of in this public school equality there there will be adequate time for adjustment for both races.

Sorry I can't claim to be an anthropologist or sociologist, just a newspaper man's wife (and a native of Washington D.C., whose father W. F. Thompson, M.D. was born there 99 years ago + practiced medicine for 50 years before he died in 1937). I do think stressing this deliberate approach - obvious, not my original thought - would be a practical angle for the coming campaign for the country. Good luck, Sincerely,
Lois T. Thompson

G.F.

124-771
S. H. H.

September 11, 1956

RECEIVED
SEP 12 1956
CENTRAL FILE

Dear Mr. Williams:

The President asked me to thank you for your telegram of September fifth and the interest which prompted you to make this suggestion.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

*no sale to be made
central file*

James C. Hagerty
Press Secretary
to the President

Mr. H. P. Williams ✕
Insurance Building
336 Fayetteville Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

mmc

FORM 805 THE STANDARD REGISTER CO., DAYTON 1, OHIO, U. S. A.

RECEIVED
SEP 1 1958

CE.

9-11-58
mmc

SEP 6 1958

WA014 NL PD

RALEIGH NCAR SEP 5

SEP 6 AM 12 25

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

YOUR RECOGNITION OF STATE RIGHTS IN NEWS CONFERENCE WILL

DO MUCH TO RESTORE CONFIDENCE BETWEEN INDIVIDUALS AND

SECTIONS OF OUR COUNTRY

H P WILLIAMS.

Handwritten notes:
9-11-58
mmc

CE-17

GA
124-A-1
REC'D [unclear]

RECEIVED
SEP 18 1956
CENTRAL FILES

September 17, 1956

Dear George I BLOOM

Thanks very much for calling to my attention the treatment the Philadelphia Daily News gave to the President's press conference on September fifth. To say the very least it was an uncalled for and unfair editorial, and the connotation that the President is disinterested in the civil rights problem to the extent that he, as President, is not actively doing anything to help solve it, is, of course, completely false.

x GF 114-2
B

x GF 6-20

x GF 2-10

The President rightfully said that it did not make any difference whether he endorsed the ruling or not -- that the Constitution is as the Supreme Court interprets it; and that he must conform to that and do his very best to see that it is carried out in this country. But if the News had gone just a little further along in this conference, their readers would have known of the President's intense interest in this problem and that he is doing everything he can to help in its solution. Later on in this same conference he said:

... the President

"Well, I can say what I have said so often: It is difficult through law and through force to change a man's heart. It seems to me that all of us who are so interested in this question of equality of rights regardless of religion and of race and color should do more about it. I try to miss no opportunity to urge people -- I have done it -- I have asked the clergy in, and I have asked them to help. I have asked educators in, and I have asked them to help. Whenever I see a Governor I ask him to help.

"But I do believe that we must all, regardless of our calling in this world, help to bring about a change in spirit so that extremists on both sides do not defeat what we know is a reasonable, logical conclusion to this whole affair, which is recognition of equality of men.

Re Supreme Court
before [unclear]

↓

1-A-101
1-4-1951
CRJ

-2-

"Now -- the South is full of people of good will, but they are not the ones we now hear. We hear the people that are adamant and are so filled with prejudice that they even resort to violence; and the same way on the other side of the thing, the people who want to have the whole matter settled today.

"This is a question of leading and training and teaching people, and it takes some time, unfortunately."

This has turned into rather a lengthy letter, I know -- but I thought this might give you and anyone who might be interested a good answer, if the article should be mentioned to you.

All my best.

Sincerely,

James C. Hagerty
Press Secretary
to the President

Mr. George I. Bloom
Chairman
Republican State Committee
of Pennsylvania
15 North Front Street
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

+ GF 109-A 2, Pennsylvania

**REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE
OF PENNSYLVANIA**

15 North Front St., Harrisburg, Pa. • Phone CEdar 4-4901

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER FOR PRESIDENT

September 10, 1956

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WILLIAM Z SCOTT
COUNSEL

Mr. James Hagerty
White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Jim:

I am sending the enclosed tear sheet from a recent issue of the Philadelphia Daily News because I think it is so important that it should be brought to your attention immediately.

I know they have taken something out of context to do this.

Sincerely yours,


GEORGE I. BLOOM

GIB:AB
Enclosure



RICHARD M NIXON
FOR VICE PRESIDENT



JAMES H DUFF
FOR U S SENATOR



BENJAMIN R JONES
FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT



G HAROLD WATKINS
FOR JUDGE OF SUPERIOR COURT



CHARLES C SMITH
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL



ROBERT F KENT
FOR STATE TREASURER



PHILADELPHIA DAILY
NEWS

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Monday Memo:

The Law and the Presidency

At age nine I loathed those vipers, the New York Giants. I adored the Chicago Cubs, knights of gallantry. My hatred of one ball club and admiration of another stemmed from father's rabid feelings. He vowed that the Giants were trying to steal the bread from the mouths of the Cubs.

Later, father and I both learned that ballplayers are human beings no matter which uniform they wear.

The Bitterness of Some Kids Today

You see pictures today of white children harassing kids of a darker skin in Southern schoolyards. Those white kids weren't born with racial bias. It was taught them by their elders as father taught me to despise the Giants. Perhaps Southern kids were not told in blunt words that boys and girls of another race were vipers. But that idea was conveyed in casual phrases, dropped slantwise by papas, mamas, aunts and uncles.

Integration is not just a Southern problem. But the spotlight is on the South today. Tomorrow it may be on Chicago or Philadelphia.

The White House Is Part of the Picture

At last week's press conference, President Eisenhower was asked about his attitude toward the Supreme Court ruling on integration. He replied: "It makes no difference whether or not I endorse it." He added that he must "conform" with it.

It may make no difference whether or not a private citizen endorses the Supreme Court's decision. But Eisenhower is not a private citizen. He is President of the United States. His country is facing a rather ugly racial situation. He is doing nothing about it.

Isn't the President Interested?

Of course he is. Eisenhower is well-meaning, decent, honest. But he takes a strange, stiff-necked view of the powerful office he holds. Seems that whenever a tough problem comes up he calls in his attorney general and asks: "What are my constitutional rights?"

The A.G. looks up the Constitution, tells him: "You can't do this and you can't do that." The President can't issue an edict. He can't pass a law. He can't—and he shouldn't—send troops into the South so long as state and local governments preserve reasonable order.

But hasn't anybody told Eisenhower of the vast influence and prestige that are the core of the Presidency?

Actions the President Can Take:

The Constitution does not bar the President from calling together leaders of both races, North and South, to discuss integration calmly. He has not done that. The Constitution does not bar the President from openly expressing the tenet of his religion that race prejudice is sinful. He has not done that. The Constitution does not bar the President from advising parents that it is evil to influence the minds of their children against people whose skin happens to be of another color. He has not done that.

President Eisenhower could take all those actions and segregation would still exist. But the solemn words of any President, backed by the prestige of his office, could tip the scales in favor of decency in some critical areas. It might hasten a solution by months or years.

The Letter vs. The Spirit of the Law

Eisenhower has hemmed himself into the Presidency with the technicalities of the law. He has not assumed the moral and spiritual leadership of his office which the Constitution confers on him with no ifs, ands or buts.

In the glorious preamble, the Founders said the Constitution was created "to establish justice . . . promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

It makes no difference whether or not the President endorses the Supreme Court's ruling? Is it enough that he "conforms," whatever that means? Doesn't he know that integration is a human issue, not a technicality?

Eisenhower follows the letter of the Constitution and ignores its spirit. America can be thankful that only a few of its chief executives have sold the Presidency short.

—H.T.S.

Jerry Doyle's Cartoon



The Real GOP Civil Rights Plank

Letters to the Editor

Victim

I read in your newspaper about the unfair treatment given to people arrested for driving while intoxicated.

I was one of those people, in 1951. I was not given any test, only told to pick up a penny that was placed on the floor, which I did. But when I went to court my license was suspended for one year and I was also placed on a year's probation.

Of course, I have not been able to get my license because I have not had the money to keep up liability insurance.

—JAMES H. WATKINS

Behind the Times

There still remains painted on the side wall of a grocery and meat market on the north-east corner of 8th and Brown Sts.:

Pull for a Greater Philadelphia. Vote Straight Republican, Tuesday Nov. 4th. Re-elect Bernard Samuel for Mayor.

Seems as if the GOP is still behind the times.

—HAROLD KRANTZ and MIKE BENSON

Martyrdom

We note now and then an individual who resents the political views expressed by the editor to such an extent that he vows never again to sully his hands with a copy of the Philadelphia Daily News. Such self-imposed martyrdom is worthy of a better cause.

—MYRON FELCH

Pro-Ike

Enjoy your paper. I read where you hope Our Town can do better for Adlai this year. Well, I for one, hope our good President Eisenhower is elected for another four years. We are sure to have four more years of peace. Thank God we have a church-going and praying President, and that means a lot these days.

—MRS. E. TAYLOR

Enlightened

I always thought up to this Republican convention of 1956 that the Russians were the inventors of brainwashing.

—J. A. LLOYD

Word from the Wise

regarding the AFL - CIO endorsement of the Stevenson-Kefauver ticket:

The Democratic Party is the friend of labor and the laboring man, and pledges itself to protect him alike against the cormorant and the committee.

—Democratic National Platform, 1880

Button

I suggest to the Democrats to print buttons with "80 cents-per-hour Eisenhower" or "80 cents per Eisen-Hour" to remind the working people that Eisenhower fought against the raising of the minimum wage from 75 cents to a dollar.

—GOLDY

Uniform!

The people of the United States want uniform divorce laws in all states.

—G. WESTHOFF

Improvement?

A Russian scientist says that people lived in his country as long ago as half a million years.

He didn't say whether living conditions had improved any in that time.

—CURIOUS

Candidate

I was very surprised to read in the Philadelphia Daily News that the "Woman for President" organization is sitting out this election year.

As readers of the Daily News know, there is a woman candidate in the field. She is Myra Tanner Weiss, vice presidential candidate of the Militant Workers Party, who was interviewed in your paper several weeks ago.

Mrs. Weiss has been a Socialist for many years, in favor of full equality, and has fought for civil rights for the last 20 years. Here is a candidate any organization interested in the welfare of the American people can and should support.

—ELIZABETH LEOMPTE



"Watch Closely, Now."

GF.

124-11

School Desegregation

September 29, 1956

RECEIVED
GENERAL FILES
OCT 10 1956
GENERAL FILES

Dear Mrs. Baird:

The President has asked me to thank you for your letter of September 24 with reference to Congressional hearings now being held in connection with the integration of the schools in the District of Columbia. #

x GF.3-A

x GF 36

Arrangements by Congressional Subcommittees to hold hearings are wholly independent of the Executive Branch of Government and are not subject to the desires of the President.

The President is, however, convinced that no hearing of the subcommittee can impair either desegregation in the District of Columbia or the good sense which citizens of the District have shown in their manner of accepting desegregation.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mrs. Enid C. Baird
National President
* Lambda Kappa Mu Sorority
964 Sterling Place
Brooklyn, New York

ncs

CEM
CE/DAC
H.C.

134
District of Columbia
Section with the
Congressional
Admin. letter of September 27, 1956
The President's personal file
Dear Mr. Rabb:

September 26, 1956

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

*copy
file
no*

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 26, 1956

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

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

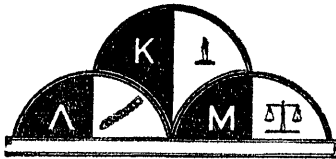
Remarks:

By direction of the President:

AJG
A. J. GOODPASTER
Staff Secretary
Am



OFFICE OF
The National President
Mrs. Enid C. Baird
964 Sterling Place
Brooklyn, New York



LAMBDA KAPPA MU SORORITY

AFFILIATED WITH THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN

September
Twenty-fourth
1956

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

Dear Sir:

The Executive Board of Lambda Kappa Mu Sorority has instructed me to share the enclosed copy of telegram with you, in the hope that knowing our sentiments concerning this present investigation you will be inclined to act in interest of its discontinuance. We feel very strongly that no good end can come from the newspaper reports being circulated, and in this particular period in race relations inflammatory activities such as this can only result in unfortunate effects.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Enid C. Baird".

(Mrs) Enid C. Baird,
National President, LKM Sorority.

Enclosure

LAMBDA KAPPA MU SORORITY

964 Sterling Place (Office of the National President)
Brooklyn, New York

HYacinth 3-4082

For Release:

Following is text of a telegram sent to Representative James C. Davis (Democrat, from Georgia) in charge of sub-committee hearings on racial integration in the public schools in Washington D.C. The telegram was signed by Mrs. Enid C. Baird, National President of Lambda Kappa Mu Sorority. Copies were forwarded to President Eisenhower and to the National and District offices of the NAACP.

"Lambda Kappa Mu Sorority in Executive Session in New York City on September 22, 1956, alert to the fact of your investigation of the schools of the District of Columbia and noting the trend of the investigation, deplores the waste of public funds for an inquiry into integration which is proceeding in an orderly and effective manner.

"The direction of the hearing suggests to the large number of women who are members of this National organization, that the investigation is intended to discredit the Negro throughout the Nation, and to further inflame the South. Such a course is as reprehensible as the actual on-the-scenes unlawful interference of the White Citizens Councils.

"Voters will demand that you report the truth to the Nation: that the District of Columbia schools are operating without incident worthy of note."

G.F.

124-A-1
S. J.

RECEIVED
OCT 10 1956
CENTRAL FILES

September 12, 1956

Dear Mr. Thomas:

I have your letter of September sixth. Thank you very much for your thoughtfulness in making available the open letter which you addressed to the President in your column recently.

I was sincerely impressed with the very friendly and candid approach of your letter. I can assure you that the President is very mindful of the responsibilities of the States, the Federal District Courts, and the Federal Government itself in carrying out the supreme law of the land.

I am sure that you were pleased with the President's very forthright statement in the press conference yesterday.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb
Secretary to the Cabinet

Mr. Norman Thomas
112 East 19th Street
New York 3, N.Y.

ncs

CENTRAL
OCT 11
MFC

CE

September 15, 1956

the letter is open letter
sample the open letter to
don see when for your
I use your letter of September 1st

Dear Mr. Raab:

Norman Thomas
112 EAST 19th STREET
NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

September 6, 1956

Maxwell Raab
The White House
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Raab:

As you know, I write a column for a small number of newspapers syndicated by the Los Angeles Mirror. To say what I want to say on a current issue, I have used the form of an open letter to the President. But what I say in the letter I should like, if possible, to have called to his attention. In any case, I owe it to him to send him a copy of what I have written. This I am doing through you rather than directly since you and I have talked over some of the issues involved in the race question.

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Norman Thomas

Norman Thomas

NT:S

NEW YORK, N. Y.
112 EAST 19th STREET
SEPTEMBER 6, 1956

Norman Thomas
112 EAST 19th STREET
NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

September 6, 1956

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

Dear Mr. President:

What you said at your press conference on the necessity of "recognition of the equality of men" and our collective responsibility for achieving it impressed me deeply. Your emphasis on local and state responsibility for maintaining order is, of course, good democratic and American doctrine. To this you added a specific recognition of your own duty to do your "very best" to see that the Supreme Court decision is carried out in this country. It is reported that you are looking into the Mansfield, Tex., situation specifically.

You will have noticed that Gov. Shivers' remarks, while less contemptuous of the Court than at first reported, closed with a statement that, if what he was doing was not satisfactory to the federal government, "I respectfully suggest further that the Supreme Court, which is responsible for the order, be given the task of enforcing it." Under our constitution, which guarantees rights to the humblest of our citizens, the ultimate responsibility for enforcing a Supreme Court order which is systematically defied would fall, as you said, on yourself. Moreover, your conduct of foreign policy is terribly handicapped by reports of these riots with which a radio commentator from Moscow says "the Russian propagandists are having a field day."

Fortunately, in Tennessee and Kentucky, the state authorities have been truly and effectively concerned to enforce order. But it would appear that Gov. ^{Allen} Shivers' idea of order is to use his police power to do what the mob wants; namely, bar Negro students from any school. Surely, it is not an "extreme" demand that our colored fellow citizens make when they request some better example of enforcement of the law than that.

I confess that I was a little disquieted about your reference to "extremists on both sides." Unfortunately, that expression is too often understood as apportioning guilt about equally between the aggressive segregationists and the advocates of obedience to the order of the Court. What seems to me worthy of all

- 2 -

President Dwight D. Eisenhower

September 6, 1956

praise is the extraordinary self-control of our Negro fellow citizens and their avoidance of violence even in the face of provocation. In Montgomery, Ala., the well justified boycott of the bus lines has been carried out peacefully. It is, in general, not Negroes who have practiced or threatened violence. Since I cannot attend your press conference, I take this method of respectfully asking whether it would not be a matter of simple justice for you publicly to acknowledge this restraint of a race whose dignity and patience in the face of persecution is worthy of all praise.

I ask this as one who shares your appreciation of the men of good will in the South. This is a national, not a regional issue, moral rather than political. Only recently, it has been emphatically called to my attention that there are towns in the North which allow no Negro to live in them, and that the fine stands of the churches at the national level has by no means ended Jim Crowism in the House of God. The uncompromising stand of the leaders of the AFL-CIO in support of the Supreme Court decision still leaves their organization with a great many local unions segregated solely on color lines, and the executive council, over vigorous protest, thought it wise to admit the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen before it changed its constitution barring Negro members. It is this situation which makes your leadership for justice so important.

I write with more confidence in that leadership because you have spoken so well for our nation in insisting that the crisis over the Suez Canal must be settled without war.

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Norman Thomas

Norman Thomas

NT:S

segregation
X6F124A-1

G.E.

124-A-1

School

September 26, 1956

RECEIVED
SEP 27 1956
CENTRAL FILES

Dear Mrs. Stair:

This will acknowledge your letter sent to the President September thirteenth. The President very much appreciates hearing from you about the school problems in Louisville.

Since you wrote, the President met with Mr. Carmichael. They had a visit here September twentieth.

Sincerely,

Gerald D. Morgan
Special Counsel to the President

Mrs. Laura B. Stair
4020 Garland X
Louisville, Kentucky

EAM/bjm

↓

9 8/26/56

Mrs. B. Mauritsen:

Attached is the material per our
telephone conversation.

Press releases
J. Rhodes

↓

9/26/56

President's Press Conference 9/11/56 in NYT 9/12/56
Re: Dr. Omer Carmichael

X C.F. 6-111, 8

Q. Edward P. Morgan, ABC) Mr. President, I believe you said, sir, last week you had not been completely briefed on some of the aspects of State-Federal responsibility in the segregation disputes.

One of the most recent incidents occurred yesterday and, according to the dispatches, Rangers in the town of Texarkana did not allow two Negro students in to the school in which they had registered.

Would you consider that an incident in which the Federal Gov. had a responsibility, and, if not, can you give us an idea of what the formula is that would have to be followed for the Gov. to intervene?

A. The President. Well, briefly, here is--and this may be an oversimplification: A Federal District Court issues an order, let's say, about the entry of Negro students into a certain school.

Due to circumstances of the kind, violence of the kind you describe, they may--they cannot enter.

Now, that Court must decide whether it believes it--someone is in contempt of that Court. And at that point I think it is customary for the Court to call in the Justice Department to assist in bringing the evidence and thrashing the case out. And then, that having been done, if anyone is in contempt, I assume that is the job of the U.S. Marshal to serve the warrants and to take the men, the offenders, to jail or to pay their fines or whatever happens.

Now, no one can deplore violence in this thing more than I do. I think that violence sets us back, well--years.

I think the youngsters that are indulging in violence are not being counseled properly at home.

The states, I would hope, would exercise, first of all, their responsibility and authority in carrying out police functions to preserve law and order and to make certain that no one is injured; and, secondly, they ought, as a concurrent responsibility, to see

↓

(over)

see and to help to see that the orders of a District Court are carried out. And I think when that does not happen there is a failure somewhere. And it contrasts very badly with what happened in Louisville.

I read about this man Carmichael, who is the Superintendent of Schools there, who, I understand, campaigned for two years in an educational program before this fall, they integrated the schools, and he had, so far at least, not the slightest trouble.

I think Mr. Carmichael must be a very wise man. I hope to meet him, and I hope to get some advice from him as to exactly how he did it, because he pursued the policy that I believe will finally bring success in this.

10240
8077

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 24, 1956

MEMORANDUM FOR

Gerald D. Morgan

Since you accompanied Mr. Omer Carmichael when he saw the President, the attached letter from Mrs. Laura Bland Stair of Louisville, Kentucky, is forwarded to you for appropriate reply.

BMS .
Bernard M. Shanley

9/20

↓

No file on Mrs. Stair or Omer
Carmichael

4
add. 9/26
Foster School^{and 9}
4020 Garland¹⁵
Louisville, Ky.
Sept. 13, 1956

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

Dear Mr. Eisenhower,

May I say thank you for your recent comments on Mr. Omer Carmichael, Superintendent of Louisville Schools?

He is indeed a very wise man, understanding, thoughtful of all people, and very humble. X.C.F. 6-I

At this time I'm sure your kind words were encouraging to Mr. Carmichael. Twice he has asked the people of Louisville to vote more money for schools and both times they have turned him down. With a limited budget he is still doing a good job.

I hope you find an opportunity to invite Mr. Carmichael to Washington. After a short time, you will see why his program has worked and why we in Louisville admire him so much.

Yours sincerely,
(Mrs.) Laura Bland Stair
2nd Grade Teacher

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

7
10-30-56

G.F.
124-A-1
School Decision

October 12, 1956

Dear Mr. Brittain:

For some time I have wanted to write and tell you of the admiration which so many of us feel for the leadership which you so ably demonstrated in handling a difficult situation last month.

The courage which you showed in your efforts to uphold the order of the District Court and the law of the land is an inspiration to all law-abiding citizens. I want you to know that your leadership in this respect is deeply appreciated.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mr. D. J. Brittain, Jr.
Clinton High School
Clinton, Tennessee

re Supreme Court Decision
re School Segregation

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 12, 1956

Dear Mr. Brittain:

The President has asked me to thank you
for your letter of recent date.

I think that you will be interested in the
enclosed copy of a letter which I have just
sent to your son, D. J. Brittain, Jr.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,



Maxwell M. Rabb
Secretary to the Cabinet

Mr. D. J. Brittain, Sr.
Principal
Oliver Springs
Tennessee

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Oct. 10

- ✓ 1) Mr. Morgan *(draft by [unclear] attached)*
- 2) Mr. Snyder

✓
Do you see anything wrong with
Mr. Rabb's signing the attached
letters?

Natalie Wilson

OK.
Oct. 27 *Mit.*
File - per *W.M.R.*

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

File Office
RECEIVED
SEP 24 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 22, 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 16-71204-1
Ltr. 9/19/56, to President from D.J. Brittain, Sr. By direction of the President:
Oliver Springs, Tenn. Writer is Father of
Principal of Clinton High School. Feels son
should receive recognition for job well done,
as well as Supt. of Schools, Louisville. *x GF127-A*
Encloses clipping from Sept. 17 Newsweek.
D.J. Brittain, Jr. not aware of his Father's
letter to President.

A. J. GOODPASTER
Staff Secretary
JAM

9/20

OLIVER SPRINGS HIGH SCHOOL

D. J. BRITTAIN, PRINCIPAL
OLIVER SPRINGS, TENN.

September 19, 1956

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

Dear President Eisenhower:

I am the father of D. J. Brittain, Jr., Principal of Clinton
(Tennessee) High School.

Both my son and myself have always had the highest opinion of
you and admiration for you.

Perhaps you may not know that my son has been subjected to
tremendous strain and trial when he stood against the mob at
Clinton to carry out Judge Taylor's integration order following
the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. In
case you are not familiar with the facts, I am enclosing a
clipping from the September 17 issue of Newsweek.

I approve heartily of your endorsement of the able Superintendent
of Schools of Louisville, Kentucky, who was able to bring about
integration without violence. It was no fault of D. J. Brittain, Jr.
that there was violence at Clinton. It was the fault of John Kasper
who came in and made trouble where everything was progressing
favorably. Without discounting the good work of the Louisville
Superintendent, I would say without fear of contradiction that
the task of my son was ten times more difficult and his conduct
was just as honorable and effective.

However, since you have mentioned only the Superintendent of
Schools from Louisville and have only invited him to Washington,
all those now opposing my son are using this as an argument
that he has been ignored and are calling everyone's attention
to it, claiming that you do not endorse his conduct.

I thought this should be brought to your attention as I am sure
it is not a proper representation of your feelings.

D. J., my son, has no knowledge of this letter nor would he
approve of my sending it, but I am writing because I am
confident of your desire always to do the right thing and
prevent any unjust impression of your position and his.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower
Page 2
September 19, 1956

Mr. President, we all pray for your health and happiness and
a continuance of your efficient and patriotic administration.

Sincerely,



(D. J. Brittain, Sr.)

Enclosure

separate educational opportunities for Negroes despite the Supreme Court order. The state has authorized massive expenditures for school buildings, much of it to be spent on Negro schools.

Most Mississippi educators realize that integration there is out of the question for the time being. Their attitude is summed up by Dr. J.H. White, the Negro president of the Mississippi Vocational College for Negroes at Itta Bena: "Lord, give me the patience to accept those things which cannot be changed, the courage to change those things which can be changed, and the wisdom to know the difference."

It is just this wisdom which is given to few men, white or colored. The only thing that can be certainly known is that the drive toward integration will be a long and bitter one. The Negro leaders are poignantly aware of this. They have rarely instituted suits leading to integration in any place where they thought there was no chance of success.

Despite the pronouncements of the NAACP (which must by its nature act with the single-minded determination it has shown), some Negro parents fear that their children will be psychologically damaged in schools where they are not wanted. Others fear the more simple danger of physical harm. Many of the older people see no reason to change the old status quo. Then there is a strong and articulate group of Negroes who feel that the unique services they can give the Negro community as doctors, lawyers, and businessmen will become more common and less profitable if segregation in the schools goes.

Long View: Whatever the fears and hopes of the Southern Negroes, their future began anew with the Supreme Court ruling. From that base it will be worked out in as many ways as there are communities in the South. Last week, Dr. Rufus E. Clement, the president of Atlanta University, who was the first Negro since 1871 to be elected to a public office in Atlanta, summed up the views of many men of good will: "The whole argument of states' rights break down at the point where they won't let the local community do what it thinks is wise and expedient. The states' rights are using the same weapon against the local communities they claim the North is using against them—outside interference. Let there be local autonomy in the real sense."

"I'm a historian," Dr. Clement went on. "We'll work it through. Fifty years from now—perhaps a hundred—children will say great-grandpa certainly was wrong—he was shortsighted. . . . Now the educators and the religious leaders have got to carry the ball. Education, in particular, has one of the major obligations in this whole field. Teaching human values and human worth."

The Principal in the Middle

If one had to select a single Southerner who sums up the South's agonizing dilemma over integration, no one could be a better choice than David James Brittain, the 39-year-old principal of the Clinton (Tenn.) High School.

By tradition, by inclination, by conviction, Brittain has always been against integration. Yet, this week, twelve frightened but determined Negro students still attend the school he heads, while more than half of the 800 white students were returning daily. Soon the number promises to be back to normal.

The rocklike studiousness with which Brittain held firm during ten days of mob violence, burning crosses, threatening telephone calls, and malicious anonymous letters stemmed from a decision he made last December. Then, he weighed his own views about integration against the force of the law and decided to follow the ruling of the Federal District Court at Knoxville, whatever it might be. His school board followed suit. In January, the integration of the Clinton school was ordered.

Critical Moment: Despite the wear of the past two weeks, which made him lose 14 of his 130 pounds, Brittain has no regrets about the way he acted. "I could not have lived with myself the rest of my life if I had done anything in this that I felt was wrong. It's clear-cut. You either obey the law or you don't. You're a law-abiding citizen or you're not. And I did not have to compromise my sentiments, because after the court decision it was the law of the land."

Yet for a time the going was hard. On Aug. 29, John Kasper, the itinerant racist, arrived at the school with the baying mob at his heels. He told Brittain that he expected the principal to "get the niggers out." Brittain decided to find out what support he had from his students and then parents. The next day he asked the student body at an assembly to vote secretly if they wanted him to stay or quit. The vote was unanimous in his favor. Then Brittain asked them to poll their parents on the same question overnight. Only six wanted him to leave. He stood firm during the worst hours of the trouble in Clinton.

Since then Brittain has withstood both official and unofficial pressure to "somehow" get the Negro students to quit; to "somehow" get the Federal court ruling changed. He has refused and is intent on getting back to the important business which he feels is his main job. Educating the students at Clinton High School.

In this he follows a family tradition. His father, David Joseph Brittain, has been principal at Oliver Springs High School, near Clinton, for some 30 years. His mother was a teacher until her death six years ago. An uncle, J.F. Brittain, was Roane County school superintendent for many years until he recently retired. Young Brittain's



Associated Press

wife, Clauce, teaches economics at Clinton High School.

It was while studying for a master's degree in Knoxville in 1951 that Brittain assimilated a viewpoint which was new for him and served him well in the present troubles. "Studying changed my philosophy more than anything. For example, I am more tolerant now toward all people and their beliefs. I used to think what I thought was right and that was it. But now I feel that the best way to the truth is to study all possible angles to any problem and arrive at a decision."

As the National Guardsmen leave Clinton this week, it may well be Brittain's decision which will be the instrument for holding both the high school and the town together.

GEA

124-A-1
School District

310 Windsor Place
Brooklyn, 18, N.Y.
October 14, 1956

Mr. Howard Pyle
Deputy Assistant
to the President

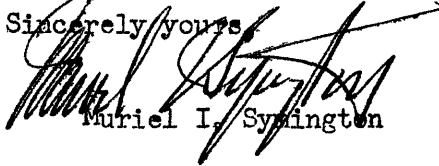
Dear Mr. Pyle:

Thank you very much for your reply to my letter of October 1,
which I have read carefully together with the two enclosures.

After January, 1957, the 35th President of the United States
must face every aspect of our country's great unresolved
problem. From cradle to grave, over 15,000,000 Americans, no
matter where they reside, in daily contact with other Americans
live in the shadow of second class citizenship -- democracy's
step children.

Our material know-how is justly famous. Are we less rich in
intellectual and moral resources when faced with a commanding
ethical problem? "Where there is a will there's a way."
And I am convinced that with intelligence, heart and imagination
we can plan and successfully execute a program which will educate
both Negro and white Americans to that mutual understanding and
appreciation of one another -- the sine qua non for enduring
friendship among peers and equals.

Sincerely yours



Muriel I. Syngton

310 Windsor Place
Brooklyn, 18, N.Y.
October 1, 1956

Mr. Howard Pyle
Deputy Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Pyle:

Thank you for your letter of September 27 in reply to mine of the 9th, suggesting that the President invite Mr. Stevenson to share with him a joint TV appearance expressing their united condemnation of the disorders which in some southern communities have totally defeated attempts to validate the Supreme Court decision on desegregation in education.

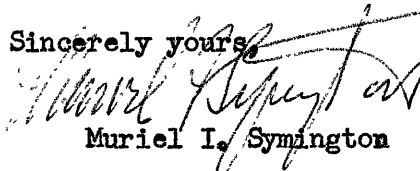
I am amazed that President Eisenhower should describe this suggested move as a debate for neither aspect of the situation is debatable. The basic issue -- the Supreme Court decision -- is now the law of the land. The local disorders are certainly not debatable. They are defensible only by their instigators and totally indefensible by any civilized canons of conduct.

If a decision of the Supreme Court is no longer the law of the land, obligating the Federal Government to enforce it, then the Court has no reason for continued existence and a Constitutional amendment should divest the Federal government of any paramount authority whatsoever, vesting it in the Supreme Courts of the individual states.

The offending states did stop violence, but only on the condition that Negro children were withdrawn from schools the law granted them the right to attend -- with tacit or open threats that further attempts to implement these rights will result in new outbreaks. And from the standpoint of these rebels why should they cease and desist? An irresolute Federal authority makes, so to speak a submissive journey to the southern Canossa, tacitly admitting that an historic decision of the Supreme Court may be flouted with impunity. A young sailor in the uniform of his country is threatened -- an agitator travels from New Jersey to the south to foment trouble. Do these provocations not demand Federal intervention?

This desegregation issue is only one facet of this urgent interracial crisis. When the torch dropped from Lincoln's hand it was not picked up. For upwards of a century only a few voices have cried in the wilderness pleading for the admission of Negroes to full fellowship in our society. I feel that a giant step would be taken towards this end if millions of us could see President Eisenhower and Mr. Stevenson united in a demand for justice beyond the call of political-expediency.

Sincerely yours,


Muriel I. Symington

CEALUS
SEP 11 1956
CL

Townsend Manor
Greenport, L.I.
September 9, 1956

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

My dear Mr. President:

This past week millions of your fellow countrymen have read about the mob violence attendant upon the arrival of Negro students at public schools hitherto segregated. The impact of this situation was intensified for those of us who witnessed these shameful events on television.

At such a moment it is natural and inevitable that we turn to you for an action which only you, spokesman for us all, can take. As President of the United States, only you can give national expression to the deep indignation and shame we feel over a barbarism which cries out for a stern rebuke from the White House, reminding the individual offenders and defiant state authority that by persisting in their contumacious, wilful rebellion against the Supreme Court's decision, they will invite the necessity for eventual Federal intervention.

To right this and other ancient wrongs suffered by our Negro fellow citizens, I realize cannot be consummated overnight in a spirit of hysteria and venom. But we look to you to crystallize, for all of us, our unreachably determination that in this difficult process the conscience of America will not tolerate turning back the clock to the lynch era of rope and faggot. We look to you sternly to demand that these conspirators against our country's weal retrace their steps and join us in effecting reforms so long overdue.

In this election year this is not alone your responsibility, but one that must be honorably shared by the Democratic presidential candidate, Adlai Stevenson. May I respectfully suggest that you invite Mr. Stevenson to share a television appearance with you in a joint act of reprobation serving notice on recalcitrant Southern states that both parties are united for decency and that their power to levy political blackmail for votes is forever gone. //

xCF109-B-4
Such a declaration will requite, at least in part, the debt we all owe to two groups -- to the many southern white citizens who have responded to the voice of conscience at great risk to themselves. And, above all, the debt to those Negroes of Montgomery Alabama and elsewhere, who have met their many crises with such dignity and forbearance as to make us very proud to call them our fellow Americans.

It will indeed be heartening to hear both your voices joined in so good and so urgent a mission.

Copy for
Mr. Adlai Stevenson

Respectfully yours,

Muriel I. Symington
Muriel I. Symington
310 Windsor Place
Brooklyn, 18, N.Y.

G.F.

124-A-1

Schon for [unclear]

October 17, 1956

Dear Mr. Birkhead:

The President has asked me to thank you for your letter of recent date.

This Administration is, of course, eager to take any step which might relieve tension and uneasiness in the present situation and we are constantly examining the possibility of a conference. However, we feel that there is a great deal to be considered before calling such a meeting. It is important that such a conference, if convened, result in harmony and an interchange of ideas rather than strident debate and stalemate.

We appreciate the suggestion of the American Veterans Committee on this and you may be sure that it is being kept in mind.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mr. Kenneth Birkhead ✕
Executive Director
American Veterans Committee, Inc.
1830 Jefferson Place, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

ncs

G.F.

124-A-1
School Decision

October 17, 1956

RECEIVED
FEB 16 1957
CENTRAL FILES

Dear Mr. Davis:

x 6F 2-15
The President has asked me to thank you for your letter of recent date with reference to civil rights. It was good of you to write and we were very interested in your views on this important subject.

As you are doubtlessly aware, the President has on several occasions stressed, in his press conferences, the need for moderation and patience on both sides. He realizes the difficulties inherent in a problem so closely bound with regional mores and he has many times spoken of this.

As you know, the President's schedule at this time is extremely full and it is doubtful that he will be able to make any new appointments in the near future. I wonder, however, if it would be convenient and helpful to you to come and see me when you are next in Washington. I would be interested in talking with you.

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mr. Beverly A. Davis, Jr.
Davis, Davis, and Davis
Rocky Mount, Virginia

ncs

GEN
LE

Check routing slip
about letter of request for
the Secretary for report
to be sent to you

October 11, 1956

Forwarded to
104-81-1

CEI

Dist. Mr. Davis

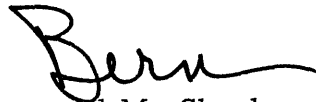
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 14, 1956

MEMORANDUM FOR

Maxwell M. Rabb

I would like to ask your advice on how
best to handle the attached letter to
the President from Mr. Beverly A.
Davis, Jr., about school integration
in the South.



Bernard M. Shanley

*Cy not rec'd to file
2/27/57*

Handwritten mark

THE WHITE HOUSE

SEP 13 12 57 PM '56

RECEIVED

LAW OFFICES
DAVIS, DAVIS & DAVIS
ROCKY MOUNT, VIRGINIA

BEVERLY A DAVIS (1868-1944)
BEVERLY A DAVIS, JR
RUSSELL L DAVIS
BEVERLY A DAVIS, III

September 10, 1956

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

Dear Mr. President:

I am and have been a lifelong Republican. I am now and have been for the past twenty-five years a member of the Republican State Central Committee for Virginia. My brother, Russell L. Davis, was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated you in Chicago, in 1952. We are keenly interested in your re-election. We are close personal friends of State Senator Ted Dalton, who is also a Republican National Committeeman for Virginia.

I give you the above information to give you a little background of just who we are so that you will know that we are genuinely and sincerely interested in you and your re-election.

I am writing you with reference to the school ^{intergration} situation in the South. This is the most serious situation the South has faced since the Civil War.

The people of the South, in the practice of segregation, have certainly not been bigots nor anything approaching bigotry. It has been fundamentally understood by both races that social commingling was forbidden. The respectable decent white people of the South have never accepted the Negro in a social manner, and the respectable decent Negro families of the South have not associated with and commingled with white people; in fact, the Negroes of the South refer to white people who commingle and associate with them as "poor white trash".

Of course, I realize that you are a man of the world and have lived in all sections of the world, and are familiar, to a great extent, with the Southern situation; and I further realize that your position has definitely been more tolerant and you have shown more understanding and reason than has Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Kefauver, or Mr. Nixon; in fact, your position with reference to reason, tolerance and understanding has been wonderful and admirable. None of the three above mentioned parties quite grasp your understanding of this situation.

It is my opinion that Mr. Stevenson will use all methods available to him in seeking votes; in fact, I am convinced that his approach from here on out will

Hon. Dwight D. Eisenhower
Page -2-
September 10, 1956

be on the principle of no holds barred, and, frankly, I think Mr. Stevenson and his associates will probably wind up in the gutters before the campaign is over with. This is my honest opinion.

Now, the real reason for my letter to you is this. I am genuinely, as above stated, interested in your re-election. I am a lifelong Southerner and a lifelong Republican, and I am deeply concerned as to the relationship between the races in the South. As above stated, segregation has been a way of life with both races in the South. Not only has it been tolerated and accepted but it has been heretofore demanded by both races.

((I would like to see you in person, along with some of your advisers, and discuss with you frankly this situation in the South. It might be that you and your advisers would come to the conclusion that you should re-state your position on this burning question of reason, tolerance and understanding and suggest to the people of the South, to both races, that this approach is best for all parties concerned, and suggest that the intergration of schools, while it must be accomplished, yet should be accomplished in a slow and orderly and reasonable and understandable manner, so that both races will be able to make an adjustment of this critical situation.))

If you were to take this position you would lose the Negro votes of the North, which, frankly, in my opinion, Stevenson and his left wingers have already taken from you; however, if you were to take this position in the South between now and election and make a major speech on this issue in the South you would carry every Southern state.

Above all, Mr. President, I do not want to make any suggestion that would lose you a vote; on the other hand, for my President to champion and espouse a cause sacred and dear to the South, a cause that should be worked out with reason and understanding rather than with bayonets and bullets as practiced by Governor Clement.

I realize this is a red hot situation but at the same time if anyone was ever able to stand on his two feet and present an honest reasonable proposition to the South, I believe it is President Dwight D. Eisenhower, and I believe further that a conference with your advisers along the line above suggested could result in the entire South supporting you, and at the same time you would have the satisfaction of knowing that you had met and solved the most crucial internal problem in this country today with reason, understanding, tolerance and justice.

Mr. President, a man's way of life can't be wiped out overnight by the Supreme Court of the United States or by any Court for that matter. A

Hon. Dwight D. Eisenhower
Page -3-
September 10, 1956

man's religion and his thoughts and feelings cannot be changed by legislation or Court action. Intergration will eventually come to all parts of this country but I feel that you, through your ability and position in this country, can bring this about in an orderly, quiet, reasonable manner, slow and gradually rather than overnight, and I feel that in so doing you will be dealing in reason and justice and right rather than in bayonets and bullets.

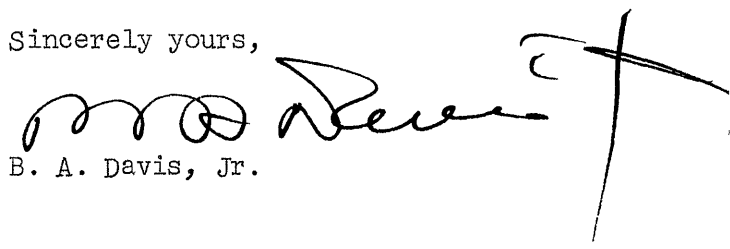
If you feel that my suggestion has any merit, I shall be glad to hear from you.

I hope that your advisers look upon this critical situation calmly and deliberately, and I further hope that this letter reaches you in person and that you have time to give it consideration before turning my suggestion down.

Again, wishing for you the best of everything, good health, good going, and an overwhelming majority of the votes in November, and especially do I wish the South to be in your column.

With kind regards and best wishes always, I am

Sincerely yours,


B. A. Davis, Jr.

BADjr/f

G.F.

124-A-1

School

Decision

RECEIVED
OCT 25 1956
CENTRAL FILES

October 24, 1956

Dear Mr. Dixon:

This will acknowledge your October seventeenth telegram to the President inquiring about the accuracy of certain press comments attributed to Congressman Powell of New York.

According to these dispatches, Congressman Powell reported that the President advocated that school integration orders of Federal Courts should be enforced, to the extent of imprisoning those who might be tried and found guilty of refusing to obey such orders. A check into this matter discloses the President did not make the remarks which were attributed to him. In fact, just yesterday the President's Press Secretary, Mr. Hagerty, released to the press the following message which was received from Congressman Powell:

"I want to correct a mistake made by me a week ago last Saturday, when I delivered an extemporaneous speech at an open air rally in New York, quoting the President at our meeting on October eleventh. I want to set the record straight by stating that he did not make the remarks on enforcement of school

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October 27 1964

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integration which I attributed to him. I inadvertently confused this interview with my recollection of what the President said at his public press conference on September eleventh, when he did mention the subject of enforcement of school integration."

Sincerely,

Gerald D. Morgan
Special Counsel to the President

The Honorable King Dixon
State Representative
Laurens
South Carolina / X GF 123-So Carolina

EAM/bjm

[Handwritten mark]

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 October 17, 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:

AVG
A. J. GOODPASTER
Staff Secretary

JMM

The White House
Washington

WA028 RX PD

1956 OCT 17 PM 3 21

LAURENS SOCAR OCT 17 130PME

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

ACCORDING TO ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH DATED OCTOBER 16

NEW YORK. REP. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL QUOTES YOU AS SAYING, X6F6-I, 2

"HE (EISENHOWER) SAID: MR POWELL, I ADVOCATE THAT THE

FEDERAL COURT SHALL GET FEDERAL MARSHAL SWEAR IN DEPUTIES

IF THEY NEED THEM GO OUT AND ARREST ANYONE WHO REFUSES

TO OBEY THE COURT, TRY THEM FOR CONTEMPT, AND IF THEY'RE

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

RECORDING TO RECORDED PRESS SERVICE DATED OCTOBER 12
THE WHITE HOUSE
TAMM
RECORD BY FT
RECORD 1100 8008 OCT 12 1968

GUILTY PUT THEM IN PRISON."

MR PRESIDENT DID YOU SAY THIS TO ADAMS CLAYTON
POWELL IN RESPONSE TO HIS QUESTION "IN THE EVENT THAT A
SCHOOL DISTRICT REFUSED TO OBEY THAT DECISION OF THE
FEDERAL COURT WHAT DO YOU ADVOCATE?"

PLEASE LET ME HAVE YOUR DIRECT ANSWER BY WESTERN
UNION COLLECT

KING DIXON MEMBER OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

G.F.

RECEIVED
OCT 29 1956
CENTRAL FILES

124-111
J. Smith
10/27/56

October 27, 1956

Dear Mr. Smith:

Thank you very much indeed for your telegram of October eighteenth and your letter which followed. The interest which prompted you to write is greatly appreciated.

^{W. K. ...}
Congressman Powell sent me a statement, which is similar to the one he made at his press conference. He authorized me, if I was queried on this subject, to make the following statement:

"I want to correct a mistake made by me a week ago last Saturday, when I delivered an extemporaneous speech at an open air rally in New York, quoting the President at our meeting on October eleventh. I want to set the record straight by stating that he did not make the remarks on enforcement of school integration which I attributed to him. I inadvertently confused this interview with my recollection of what the President said at his public press conference on September eleventh, when he did mention the subject of enforcement of school integration."

It is my sincere hope that this statement will be useful to you in clearing up any confusion which may have resulted from the Congressman's statement made at the New York rally.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

James C. Hagerty
Press Secretary
to the President

Mr. Emmett M. Smith
4019 Montrose Boulevard
Houston 6, Texas

RECEIVED
OCT 23 1956

REPUBLICAN PARTY OF HARRIS COUNTY

HEADQUARTERS - 4019 MONTROSE BOULEVARD

PHONE JA 2-5589 OR JA 2-4684

HOUSTON 6, TEXAS

EMMETT M. SMITH
COUNTY CHAIRMAN

MRS. ROLLAND A. GRAY
VICE-CHAIRMAN

*61
cc
90*

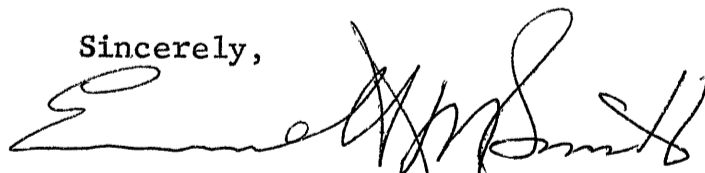
October 23, 1956

Mr. James Hagerty, Press Secretary
To the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hagerty:

It is very important that we have an answer to our wire
of October 18, concerning statement made by President
Eisenhower to Adam Powell regarding integration.

Sincerely,



Emmett M. Smith, Chairman
Republican Party of Harris County

Harris County

EMS:jh

X

XGF 109-A-2-2-2-2

OWA023 PD

1956 OCT 18 PM 1 56

HOUSTON TEX OCT 18 1059AMC

JIM HAGERTY, PRESIDENTS SEC

THE WHITE HOUSE

PLEASE ISSUE IMMEDIATELY A CLEAR STATEMENT AS TO WHAT PRESIDENT
EISENHOWER TOLD ADAM POWELL RE INTEGRATION AND GET IT ON THE WIRE
SERVICES MANY TEXAS VOTES HANG IN THE BALANCE

EMMETT M SMITH CHAIRMAN REPUBLICAN PARTY OF HARRIS COUNTY EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE 4019 MONTROSE HOUSTON TEXAS.

G.F.

124-A-1

School Decisions

RECEIVED
NOV - 2 1956
CENTRAL FILES

November 1, 1956

Dear Mr. Miller:

At the request of Chairman Lewis Strauss
of the Atomic Energy Commission, I
am forwarding you the enclosed file at
once.

X GF 24-A

Sincerely,

Gabriel Hauge
Special Assistant to the President

X Mr. Clifford Miller
Miller Manufacturing Company
Richmond, Virginia

(AIRMAILED)

X
Adam Clayton Powell statement re President's press conference remarks
concerning school integration.

#

X GF 6-M