124-A-1 SCHOOL DECISION (5)

C.F.

January 6, 1960

Dear Mr. Cook:

Thank you very much for sending the President a copy of the Augusta Courier.

It is impossible for the President, no matter what his attitude might be on the articles in the paper, to use his office to do anything about a local matter. This is a situation to be determined by the local citizens.

Sincerely,

E. Frederic Morrow
Administrative Officer
Special Projects Group

Mr. Dennis Cook
Georgia Tech, Box 3692
Atlanta 13, Georgia

EFM/lrs

12

114

Georgia Tech
Box 3692
Atlanta 13, Georgia
January 2, 1960

GEORGIA TECH

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

Dear Sir,

I am from Scarsdale, New York, and I am majoring in nuclear physics at Georgia Tech. In a restaurant called the Pickrick I recently found a small newspaper called The Agusta Courier. I have enclosed same. A look at just a few articles should convince anyone that the paper is trash whose only purpose is to create unrest between the races. Is there no way to stop such trash from being distributed to the public? Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely yours,

Dennis Cook

Dennis Cook

THE AUGUSTA COURIER

Be Not Content With The Appearance of Things, But Look For The True Meaning

Vol. 2 THE AUGUSTA COURIER, DECEMBER 28, 1959, AUGUSTA, GA. No. 641

5 Years Prove Healthy School System Impossible Under Race Mixing - Bloch

Washington's Integrated Public Schools Have Brought Chaos; Educational Standards Lowered, Racial Hostility Increased

Congressman Davis Says U. S. Capital Is Rapidly Becoming A Second Harlem

Congressman Jim Davis, of Atlanta, says, "The Washington fiasco has demonstrated that the surest way and best way to damage public schools is to integrate them."

He says the following are the net results of school integration in the nation's capital:

1. The standard of education has been lowered.
2. Hostility between the races has greatly increased.
3. The Negroes have taken the schools.
4. The majority of the population in the nation's capital is Negro.
5. Each year, our nation's capital grows more and more to be a second Harlem.

Will Destroy Schools

In effect, if you wish to destroy public schools, Congressman Davis guarantees the way to do it is to integrate them.

Congressman Davis' statement follows:

I want to bring you up to date with the latest figures issued on the Washington, D. C. Schools, as shown by the school census taken last month.

On May 17, 1954, the Supreme Court issued its school integration decision. Just eight days later the District of Columbia School Board ordered the Washington schools to be integrated with the beginning of the September term. They welcomed integration with open arms, and hurried to mix the white and Negro pupils in the Washington schools. The President of the United States issued a statement that the schools in the Nation's Capital would serve as a model of integrated schools to be copied by the rest of the country.

It was claimed that integrated schools would advance the cause of education, would bring harmonious relations between the races, and that one integrated system of schools would cost the taxpayers less than segregated schools had cost in the past.

The Washington Situation

The exact opposite proved to be true.

(Continued on Page 2)

STRICTLY PERSONAL

By ROY V. HARRIS

The Atlanta agitators are agitating the troubled waters around the public schools.

The drive is on full tilt to force the governor and the legislature to legalize race mixing in the public schools

Governor Vandiver has already stated that he promised the people of Georgia that not a single white child would go to school with a single Negro child during his term of office and he expects to live up to that pledge.

In speaking at Marietta, Georgia on Tuesday night, December 15, 1959, Frank S. Twitty, of Camilla, Georgia, the administration floor leader in the House of Representatives, told his audience that, "As long as we have our present governor, as long as I am floor leader of the House and as long as we have the present members of the legislature, there will be no integration in Georgia—token or otherwise."

A careful survey of the legislature shows there has been no change in the legislature. Those who have stood against race mixing in the past are still against race mixing Those who were opposed to legalized race mixing are now opposed to legalized race mixing in the public schools.

Just a little handful of members have spoken out and say they favor integration now.

But those who favor race mixing now have not changed their colors. They have worn these colors all the way through. The only difference is that they have stayed quiet in the past and now they are vocal.

The race mixers are now showing up in their true light, but they have not changed

Judge Frank Hooper says.

"The decision of closing the schools is on the people of Georgia, and not on this court."

Now, the Judge is wrong. It is up to the Judge. He is the man who must make the decision.

The Judge knows that if he orders integration in the public schools in Atlanta it will destroy the public school system in the City of Atlanta.

The Judge knows there is no such thing as token integration. Token integration isn't any more possible than being a little bit pregnant.

Token integration isn't any more possible than being a little bit guilty of murder. Token integration is just as impossible as token murder, or token adultery, or token rape.

It is either murder, rape or adultery, or it isn't. There ain't no halfway ground.

If the separation of Negroes from whites in the schools is illegal, then it is just as legal to separate one Negro from whites as it is another.

If one little Negro is entitled to go to Henry Grady High School in Atlanta, then all Negroes are entitled to go to some high school with the whites.

You can't say that it is legal for one man to make moonshine liquor and another is to be denied that privilege.

You can't justify a position which says that one or two people should be permitted to commit adultery, but all others should be forbidden.

Neither can you say that one or two little Negroes shall be permitted to go to school with the white children and the others forbidden to do so.

The Judge knows this and he knows the consequences of race mixing.

There is one question on this school-race mixing issue that has never

(Continued on Page 3)

Brilliant Analysis Of Emotional Orgy Is Made By Noted Georgia Lawyer

The last five years have proved conclusively that there can be no healthy public school system based on the enforced association of children of different races, according to Charles J. Bloch, the distinguished Macon lawyer.

Bloch, writing in the November, 1959 issue of the GEORGIA BAR JOURNAL, said:

"If the events of the sixty-odd months which have ensued since May 17, 1954 have taught the people of America anything, it is that there can be no healthy public school system based on enforced association of children of different races."

On The Altar of Politics

He also declared that those who are proposing the so-called "civil rights" seek to sacrifice the children of America on the altar of political expediency.

And, in this connection, he said.

"After experiences of sixty-odd months, the people of America ought to be convinced that the futures of their children must not be sacrificed on the altars of political expediency."

The Civil Rights Fight

In this article, Bloch also said.

As this is written, the 1959 "Civil Rights" battle is about to begin. Senator Hennings of Missouri, who seemingly aspires to be a modern Charles Sumner or Thad Stevens, has just introduced a vicious so-called Civil Rights Bill. Southern Senators have given notice that they will fight it to the death.

Previously, on July 15, 1959, Senator Hennings, along with Senator Carroll of Colorado, had submitted a concurrent resolution which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

With eight "Whereas" clauses as a preamble, the Senators would have the Congress resolve—

(1) That "a healthy public school system is an essential element today in American life,

(2) That "in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place, separate facilities

(Continued on Page 2)

THE AUGUSTA COURIER

He who spares no class of men is angry at no person, but the vices of all.

1300 Southern Finance Building, Augusta, Georgia

Second-Class Postage Paid at Augusta, Georgia

SUBSCRIPTION RATE:
Published Weekly by The Courier Publishing Company,

Year $4.00

ANTI-SOUTH TV RIGGING CHARGED

Shreveport (La.) Journal

A Little Rock man who was a contestant on "The $64,000 Question" TV quiz show in 1957 has absolved the show's producers of any question-and-answer rigging in his own particular case, but has accused them of what most Americans will consider an even graver offense.

Arkansas Congressman Oren Harris and his special committee investigating the TV frauds should find especially interesting a claim by G. W. Blankenship that the producers tried to get him to read a prepared statement against Gov. Orval E. Faubus and the state of Arkansas as a whole.

Blankenship, now a member of the City Manager Board in Little Rock, appeared on "The $64,000 Question" in October of 1957—immediately after Governor Faubus had prevented integration at Central High School and President Eisenhower had invaded the state with armed paratroopers to impose his own will over that of the governor. In a news story which appeared in The Arkansas Gazette the other day, Blankenship was quoted as saying:

"I'm under no illusions whatsoever as to why I was wanted on 'The $64,000 Question'—they didn't send for me because I was expert in my category, although I'd made many speeches on the subject. My name was picked out of the list, I'm sure, because Little Rock was in the headlines at that time. The National Guard had been called out and they apparently wanted somebody from Little Rock on the program.

"Frankly I do not believe they cared whether I won or lost. The managers of 'The $64,000 Question' appeared to be some of the nicest people I have ever met. They paid all my expenses and showed me every courtesy. A prepared statement had already been written for me concerning the Little Rock situation.

"This I refused to read or memorize as it contained a tirade against Governor Faubus and reflected discredit upon the state in general. They then asked me what sort of statement I would make. I prepared the statement which contained my own thoughts and only one change was asked in this. This was the only coaching that was given me at the time."

Blankenship, who was quizzed on the show as an authority on Abraham Lincoln, said he received the keys to an automobile as a result of his efforts, but elected to take cash for the vehicle.

It is no secret that the American entertainment industry—including television, radio and motion pictures—is one of the South's greatest foes in its fight to maintain racial segregation. Scenes in motion pictures and on television have apparently been rigged deliberately to show whites and Negroes in mixed company. In a number of cases, facts of history have been altered in order to show whites and Negroes together, with the Negroes in positions of "superiority."

Southerners have long recognized this subtle, sinister propaganda and have been on guard against it. They know they must be ever vigilant if they hope to prevent their young sons and daughters from falling under its sway.

But the offense of which the producers of "The $64,000 Question" have been accused represents—if true—a new low in the integrationists' hate campaign against the South. In effect, it would amount to an attempt to bribe a Southerner to besmirch the South and one of its greatest leaders.

Congressman Harris and the Federal Communications Commission should make a thorough investigation of Mr. Blankenship's charges. If substantiated, the accusations will have indicted the quiz show producers of a dishonesty far more evil than that of "fixing" their money-giveaway contests.

WE NEED YOU AND YOU NEED US

Wherever THE AUGUSTA COURIER goes, it makes converts to our cause. It furnishes our friends with ammunition and keeps our readers working together.

It is one paper which, week after week, never falters in its fight to preserve our civilization and our way of life.

Won't you stop now and get us one new subscription to the Courier?

This will help us win this fight.

Roy V. Harris, Editor

Congressman Davis

(Continued from page 1)

The Washington School system immediately began to deteriorate. Educational standards were lowered. Relations between the races steadily became worse. Juvenile delinquency increased. School expenses increased substantially.

All these facts were shown by a Congressional investigation of the Washington schools held in 1956, by a Subcommittee of which I served as Chairman. The Committee, seeking testimony only from the best qualified and best informed witnesses, limited the witnesses to school officials, principals and teachers.

The testimony showed that white parents of school-age children began a mass exodus out of the District of Columbia, that in 1954, the first year of integrated schools in Washington, the white pupils in the public schools decreased by 7.8 per cent, by 6.3 per cent in 1955, and 10.4 per cent in 1956.

First Mixed School

In June, 1955, the end of the first integrated school year, there were 61 per cent colored pupils and 39 per cent white pupils in the Washington schools.

The Washington school officials take an annual school census in October. The school census taken last month gives the picture in Washington five years after segregated schools were abandoned. The Washington elementary schools now consist of 80.6 per cent colored and 19.4 white children. This year there were 4,030 more colored pupils than last year, and 1,595 less white pupils than last year.

The percentage of white pupils in the Junior High Schools and Senior High Schools is just a little larger than in the elementary schools. Throughout the entire school system, both elementary and high schools, the percentage over-all is 76.7 per cent colored and 23.3 per cent white.

The Net Results

In the same five year period, 123 thousand white residents have moved out of Washington, and the Negro population has increased by 98 thousand.

So the net results of the school integration experiment in Washington is that the standard of education has been lowered, race relations have deteriorated, hostility between the races has greatly increased, the pupils in the schools are overwhelmingly colored, and becoming more so year by year, the majority of the population, adult as well as children, is colored, and becoming more so each year. As each year passes, our Nation's Capital grows more and more to resemble a second Harlem.

School Census Report

The school census report issued October 22 shows that many of the elementary schools in Washington, which were completely integrated in 1954, have again become completely segregated because of the exodus of white people from Washington. Thirteen of these formerly integrated schools are now completely colored. There are three schools which have only one white student, 12 schools which have only two white students, and 31 schools in which there are ten or less white pupils in each.

The over-all trend in Washington is that in schools which were completely integrated five years ago, many of them are completely segregated again, many are almost completely segregated, and because of the exodus of white people from Washington and the influx of colored people, Washington has already become a city whose population now is predominately colored, and becoming more so year by year.

The Washington fiasco has demonstrated that the surest way and best way to damage public schools is to integrate them.

Brilliant Analysis

(Continued from page 1)

on the basis of racial discrimination are inherently unequal, and racial discrimination in public education should be eliminated with all deliberate speed."

A Healthy School System

There can be no doubt about the fact that a healthy public school system is most desirable, and perhaps necessary. It is not indispensable.

If the events of the sixty-odd months which have ensued since May 17, 1954 have taught the people of America anything, it is that there can be no healthy public school system based on enforced association of children of different races. After experiences of sixty-odd months, the people of America ought to be convinced that the futures of their children must not be sacrificed on the altars of political expediency.

We should know now that all wisdom did not rest in the minds of the nine men who on May 17, 1954 attempted to foist on the people of America their opinions and beliefs as a substitute for the law of the land.

Benefits and Burdens

We should know now that Justice Harlan, the elder, and his colleagues on the court of 1899—Chief Justice Fuller, and Associate Justices Gray, Brewer, Brown, Shiras, White, Peckham and McKenna, knew what they were talking about when they said:

"We may add that while all admit that the benefits and burdens of public taxation must be shared by citizens without discrimination against any class on account of their race, the education of the people in schools maintained by state taxation is a matter of belonging to the respective States, and any interference on the part of the Federal authority with the management of such schools cannot be justified except in the case of a clear and unmistakable disregard of rights secured by the supreme law of the land." (Cumming v. Board of Education of Richmond County, Georgia, 175 U.S. 528, 545)

That case was decided December 18, 1899, Counsel for Cumming and the other colored people, was Mr. George F. Edmunds. Mr. Edmunds was a native of Vermont, and for many years represented that rock-ribbed Republican State in the Senate of the United States. At the time of the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States in 1868, he was a member of the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate. He was chairman of that committee in 1833 when the Court of Appeals of the State of New York decided the case of **The People, ex rel. King, by Guardian, etc. v. Gallagher,** 93 N.Y. 438.

Fourteenth Amendment

In that case, this court of last resort of New York held that all that was required by the Fourteenth Amendment "is the privilege of obtaining an education under the same advantages, and with equal facilities as those enjoyed by any other individual. Equality, and not identity of rights and privileges, is what is guaranteed to the citizen."

In that case, at page 448, the Court of Appeals of New York said: "In the nature of things there must be many social distinctions and privileges remaining unregulated by law and left within the control of the individual citizens as being beyond the reach of the legislative functions of government to organize or control. The attempt to enforce social intimacy and intercourse between the races, by legal enactments, would probably tend only to embitter the prejudices, if any such there are, which exist between them, and produce an evil instead of a good result (**Roberts v. City of Boston,** 5 Cushing 198). As to whether such intercourse shall ever occur must eventually depend upon the

(Continued on Page 4)

NAACP Turned Public School Grounds Into Patches Of Weeds

Success Of Private Education For White Children Reported By Carolina Lawyer

The story of the schools in Farmville, Virginia will go down in history as one of the most heroic efforts of a people to save their civilization.

Beverly Herbert, a distinguished lawyer, of Columbia, South Carolina, has recently made a trip to Farmville and written an account of the Farmville situation.

His story was printed in THE COUNTY RECORD, at Kingstree, South Carolina, on December 3, 1959.

Grass and Weeds Return

Herbert began his story by saying:

"Tall grass grows in all the public school yards in Prince Edward County, Virginia, and weeds and briars are springing up."

Here is the story as he told it:

Those schools are as silent as a tomb and as empty as a last year's bird's nest. No children enter them. The 1,600 white children who attended them last year are now going to school in churches in the community and the 1,700 colored children are not going to school anywhere.

What brought about this condtion? Prince Edward County is in Southern Virginia and it is one of the counties the NAACP selected for forced mixed schools. It is the first county having nearly equal numbers of both races where the courts have forced the issue.

Judicial Interference

Federal Judge Sterling Hutchinson heard the case. He knew the conditions and ordered that the people have ten years before they would be forced but the Circuit Court of Appeals with a majority of outside judges who did not know the local conditions overruled Judge Hutchinson, and the County Commissioners levied no school taxes so there was no money to run the schools and they are now closed.

The closed schools cry out against the intolerance of those Americans who have no race problem in their communities and who are unwilling to believe that their fellow Americans who do have such a problem are doing their best to solve it. They also cry out against judges who are so foolish as to think they can, by order of court, change human nature and wipe out a race problem.

Prince Edward County

What have the people of Prince Edward County done to deserve this fate? They taxed themselves to build those schools. The population of that county is about half colored and half white. The colored people have been paying about 15 percent of the taxes and have gotten about 50 percent of the benefits. They all were getting along all right until the NAACP came in and brought their law suits.

The people decided that if they can't run their own schools they will have no public schools so they closed them. They are violating no law because there are no public schools to go to. Everybody is equal. The 1,600 white children are going to schools in churches and are being taught by white teachers. The 1,700 colored children are not going to school anywhere and the 70 colored teachers have no jobs.

NAACP Ran Out

The NAACP has not helped either the colored children or the colored teachers. In fact the white people tried to help the colored people arrange schools like the white schools, but the NAACP would have nothing to do with any schools unless they were mixed. No one wanted to close the schools but it all shows what happens in a community where there are large numbers of both races and you try to force mixing.

The offense of the people of that county is that they want to protect their children. They know, as white people in the South know, that in sections where there are large populations of both races, and where race tension and friction exist that colored children will not take discipline from white teachers and white children will not take discipline from colored teachers.

Breakdown of Discipline

They know it is natural that if a colored child is disciplined by a white teacher, the child feels that it is because of race. Southern white people look at the breakdown of discipline and the gang warfare in the great cities where mixed schools are being tried and they shudder to think what would happen to both white and colored children in their community with mixed schools.

No right thinking person wants to run down the race of any other person or make them feel inferior, but different races differ and some are more controlled than others. I cite the following:

Carl Rowan, a Negro writer, in The Saturday Evening Post said that the national illegitimacy among Negroes is eight times as great as among whites.

Time Magazine

Time Magazine (21 April, 1958) said.

"In 1551 United States Cities, according to F. B. I. tally for 1956, Negroes making up 10 per cent of the United States population, accounted for about 30 percent of all arrests and 60 percent of the arrests for crime involving violence or threat, of bodily harm—murder, non-negligent man-slaughter, rape, robbery and aggravated assault. In one city after another the figures, where they are not hidden or suppressed by politicians, reveal a shocking pattern."

William O. Walker, a spokesman for the Negro Press at its 1958 meeting said.

"The Negro must be made to realize that freedom is more than a bottle of whisky and an automobile."

Illegitimate Children

The Rev. Martin Luther King told his people that they must act better if they hope to have white people associate with them.

Dr. Henderson, prominent Negro of Richmond, gave as one reason there is eight times as much illegitimacy among Negroes as among whites:

"Many Negro boys and girls do not want strongly enough to avoid production of illegitimate children."

What does the above have to do with segregation? St. Paul told the Corinthians 2,000 years ago: "Be not deceived evil communications corrupt good manners." (Good morals in the revised edition). That is a truism that has guided the people in all generations. If the NAACP tried to help their people to be more restrained and more worthy we could put more confidence in them.

Preachers Jump In

The above is set out in no spirit of malice or hatred. Colored people just have not had time to acquire those habits of discipline which white people have only in part acquired after many hundreds of years, and where there are large numbers of each race present mixing hurts both and helps neither.

I know many well intentioned ministers have tried to tell us our Christian duty is to mix. Surely it is not our Christian duty to subject our children, colored or white, to strife and hatred and contention.

How can anyone blame parents for wanting to protect their children?

Visited Farmville

This writer visited Farmville, the County seat of Prince Edward County. I say unhesitatingly that I never saw finer people with finer spirit. Not one word did they say against their colored neighbors and friends. They deplore the fact that the little colored children have no schools to go to and they tell how they have tried to get the colored parents to help in arranging schools but that the NAACP will not cooperate. They believe that mixed public schools are worse than no public schools.

These people explain that they are not willing to have the NAACP in New York run their schools and that liberty to them means the right to run their own schools and their own affairs. Old Patrick Henry who said, "Give me liberty or give me death", lived in an adjoining county and the people of Prince Edward know what he was talking about.

Private Schools Operating

How are the "independent" white schools now operating serving the people? One of the ladies working in the Central Office which organized these schools told me with pride of the sacrifices the white people have made, how in that little county they have subscribed over $100,000 in cash and even more in pledges, how they have turned out and made desks and gotten chairs and books and arranged school rooms in churches. They have touched no dollar of tax or public money. They have not even taken the pupil allotment provided under Virginia law because they know the NAACP would use it against them to try to force mixing.

I asked what about the schooling of the children? "Mr. Herbert, it is little short of a miracle. Both children and parents no longer look upon education as something that comes as a matter of course. They know they must make a real effort. Parents help their children with their homework, and it is a matter of pride to have it properly done."

STRICTLY PERSONAL

(Continued from Page 1)

been determined by the courts. The Supreme Court said it was psychologically damaging to a Negro to deny him the right to go to school with whites.

In the cases decided by the Supreme Court, the issue was not made, no testimony was offered and nothing was said about the damage it would do the whites to go to school with Negroes.

It has been conclusively proved that wherever the Negroes and whites are mixed that a deterioration takes place in the school. The efficiency of the school is destroyed and the whites are denied the same type of education that they had received before.

Wherever integration comes, rape, murder and beatings, racial hatred and racial tension follow.

Nobody has ever yet made the issue as to how little white children are affected when they are thrown into the classroom with a bunch of Negroes who are mostly illegitimate and who have been raised in an atmosphere where there is an absence of morality.

No one has ever yet presented the picture to the court as to the prevalence of venereal diseases and pregnancies among the Negro girls in school and how it would affect young white girls to be subjected to this kind of influence.

No one has ever yet painted a picture to the courts as to why the people of wealth place their children in private schools and those who are able, move out and leave the community where there has been race mixing.

In no court so far has the welfare of the white child been considered.

In every case so far, the welfare of the white children has been sacrificed on the altar of political expediency.

Now, Judge Hooper has an opportunity to go into these matters in this case in Atlanta. Judge Hooper has a right to hear testimony as to the evils of integration and Judge Hooper knows enough about Atlanta and the Negro problem to, as a matter of fact, know of these evils.

These evils are so much a part of history and human knowledge until the courts can even take judicial cognizance of their existence.

I would like to see one federal judge with the nerve and courage to go into facts such as these, have the testimony incorporated in the record and make a judicial finding as to their correctness and then write a decision based upon the rights of the white children and protection of white children.

I would like to see one judge with the courage and the intelligence to write a decision saying that he will not destroy the opportunities of one set of children for another set of children.

I think it is axiomatic that the Negro's rights end at the tip of the white man's nose.

The Negro has his rights. He has rights to advantages, but Negro children do not have an inherent right to destroy white children just for the sole purpose of satifying their own desires.

Now, this issue has never yet been determined in the federal courts. No judge has ever yet had the nerve or the intelligence to go into it.

Now, Judge Hooper has an opportunity to do this in the Atlanta cases and the Atlanta lawyers ought to make this issue before Judge Hooper.

You can't tell me that if the district courts will, on competent evidence, develop the evils of integration, make judicial findings of these evils and write an intelligent opinion based upon the evils proved beyond any doubt in a court of law, that the public opinion of the nation will not rally in its support.

Even the members of the Supreme Court of the United States, regardless of how mentally-warped they may be, could never satisfactorily justify a decision which is absolutely destructive of little white children

We need a new approach to these law suits in these segregation cases.

We need to get out of the position of fighting delaying tactics.

(Continued on Page 4)

Ghosts Of The Past Are Returning To Haunt The Race Mixers

Massachusetts Court Ruling 109 Years Ago Justifies Position Of South, Writer Says

The ghosts of the past are beginning to haunt the race mixers.

The Supreme Court of the State of Massachusetts one hundred and nine years ago, in a school segregation decision, held the law to be as Southerners contend today.

In an article appearing in THE BOSTON SUNDAY HERALD, on September 28, 1958, Fred Wheeler, in a special article, contended that the decisions in the courts of Massachusetts absolutely justify the Southern position.

109 Years Ago

He takes the flatfooted position that the public school is "a subject wholly within the control of the taxpayers" of each state and not of the federal government.

In his article, he reviews a decision rendered in Massachusetts 109 years ago, and said:

Segregation in public schools is the violently disputed issue today in Little Rock but 108 years ago it was a problem here in Boston.

Tucked away in an early edition of the Massachusetts Reports is a decision of the Supreme Judicial Court involving public schools and segregation — a decision that could well have been used as a model in the closing of the four Little Rock high schools by Gov. Orval E. Faubus.

Court Upheld Segregation

By its ruling, the high court upheld segregation of white and colored children in Boston's grammar schools.

And as though it foresaw today's problems in Little Rock, the Massachusetts court pointed out that no legal remedy would be available to children or their parents if the Legislature decided to close all public schools.

The case, decided by the full bench and written by the revered and respected Chief Justice Lemuel Shaw, was Roberts vs. the City of Boston, 59 Mass. 198.

The Facts Involved

The facts were as follows.

A five-year-old Negro girl, Sarah G. Roberts, contended through her father that she had the right to attend a public primary school near her home, rather than one of two schools set aside for the exclusive use of Boston Negro children.

Board Refused Permit

The Boston School Committee refused to permit Sarah to enroll in the school of her choice, declaring she had to attend one of the colored schools—or no school at all.

In upholding the committee's stand on segregation, the high court pointed out, "It is urged that this maintenance of separate schools tends to deepen and perpetuate the odious distinction of caste, founded in a deep-rooted prejudice in public opinion. The prejudice, if it exists, is not created by law and probably cannot be changed by law."

The court also said that should the Legislature "repeal all laws on public schools, the state constitution would afford no remedy or redress to the thousands of the rising generation who now depend on these schools to afford them a most valuable education."

Governor Faubus

Gov. Faubus has done in Arkansas what Chief Justice Shaw said could be done here in Massachusetts 108 years ago. The governor's defiance of the federal government's ruling on segregation, taken with the Massachusetts decision, serve to focus a sharp beam of inquiry on the mechanics of public education.

Is public education — taken so much for granted today—a benefit that derives to us from the U. S. or state constitutions, or is it a "creature" of the legislature?

Examine The Law

Let's examine the law, the pros and cons, and you act as judge and supply your own answers.

A close scrutiny of the federal constitution will fail to unearth a single reference to education per se. The subject, then, under the "States Rights" provision of the constitution (10th amendment) is reserved to the states and the public.

In the state constitution, a vague reference to education is made in Chapt 5, Sect 2, which reads as follows. "It shall be the duty of legislatures and magistrates in all future periods of the Commonwealth to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences . . ."

Specific Reference

A more specific reference can be found in Article 46 of the amendments. The gist of this amendment is that taxes collected for public schools must be used for schools in the city or town where the taxes are obtained, and cannot be used for schools that are denominational. There are no other references to education in the state constitution.

Turning to the annotated laws, perhaps the first law we might find would be an old one, dating back to 1855, and overruling the Roberts case as far as segregation is concerned.

Chapt. 76, Sec. 5 states "no child shall be excluded from a public school of any town on account of race, color or religion."

Chapt. 71 is entirely devoted to public schools, school committees, regional school districts and the powers of school committees.

Schools Established

Schools, therefore, have been established by the Legislature. The legislature in turn derives its authority from the public, so a very potent argument can be made that public schools are controlled by the public by means of the legislatures of each state.

Chapt 71 requires every town and city to maintain public grammar schools for all children who are legally entitled to attend. Towns with more than 500 families must establish a high school. Towns with fewer than this number can, with other towns of the same size, establish a regional school district with one high school serving all the members of the district.

In this chapter, school committees are given general charge of all schools in their respective communities. This section of the statute has been interpreted by the high court to vest complete authority in the committees.

Decision Final

"The decision of a school committee acting in good faith in the management of schools on matters of fact directly affecting the good order and discipline of the schools, is final so far as it relates to the rights of pupils to enjoy the privileges of the school and is not subject to revision by a court," it was held in 157 Mass. 561.

In 181 Mass. at page 127, the high court held that under the power conferred by Chapt. 71 the school committee "has general charge and superintendence of all public schools, and as public officers, so far as the performance of their duties involves the exercise of judgment and discretion, they are accountable to no higher authority."

It appears, therefore, that the Legislature has delegated to school committees the power to regulate and conduct schools. But suppose the Legislature, as the tool of the public, revoked all laws relating to public schools. What would happen then?

Many Legal Authorities

We'd be in the same position as the inhabitants of Little Rock. There wouldn't be any public schools.

Would this be an open defiance of the mandate of the U. S. Supreme Court that segregation in public schools is a violation of the U.S. Constitution insofar as it deprives Negro students of equal rights and opportunities?

Many legal authorities contend it is not open defiance, but rather a use of the law to circumvent the Supreme Court decision. Where there are no public schools, the mandate does not apply.

Some legal authorities point out that U. S. Atty-Gen. William Rogers' apparent reluctance to institute court action against Gov. Faubus and the Arkansas legislature tends to prove the proposition that education is a creature of the legislature—a subject wholly within the control of the taxpayers of Arkansas, and not the federal government.

It seems that with respect to education, you have the power to cut off your child's nose to spite your face.

STRICTLY PERSONAL

(Continued from Page 3)

We need lawyers and courts whose attitudes are not cowardly, bowing and scraping to the judicial rantings of communistic psychology.

Judge Hooper has an opportunity of rendering the people of the nation a great service. It would be to the best interest of the Negro people, as well as to the white people.

The Supreme Court heard no evidence on this subject one way or the other and their findings that to deny a Negro the right to sit in school by a white child would do irreparable damage to the Negro child was based upon the Communistic writings of Gunnar Myrdal, which was paid for by the Carnegie Foundation.

No opportunity was ever given the other side to reply, to introduce any evidence, or to make any showing to the contrary.

That issue should be made now in the Atlanta cases.

The evils of race mixing in the public schools have been conclusively proved. They were conclusively shown by Jim Davis' committee investigating the situation in the nation's capital.

The evils of mixing the two races in the public schools is now a matter of history and is so well known until even a man with one eye and half sense can fully understand.

Now, neither the legislature nor the governor is going to budge.

They know the evils. They know that race mixing in the Atlanta schools will destroy the schools themselves.

They are not willing to submit to these evils.

So, it is now up to Judge Hooper. He ought not to be willing to inflict these evils upon the people of Atlanta.

Judge Hooper ought to re-open this case and give the people of Georgia an opportunity to prove the evils of race mixing in his court.

As a matter of fact, he took judicial cognizance of a lot of things in his order and he could take judicial cognizance of these evils just as easily as he did before.

As a matter of fact, Judge Hooper rendered his decision before hearing any evidence in this case whatsoever.

He did a most remarkable thing in this case. When they met to try the case, he read an opinion before the trial in which he judicially recognized that Atlanta schools were segregated, without hearing any evidence and without any argument on the subject, and stated that they must be race mixed.

Now, if he can take judicial cognizance of the fact that the schools in Atlanta have no race mixing, he could take judicial cognizance of the evils of race mixing.

The evils of race mixing are just as much a matter of history as is the fact that the schools in Atlanta were segregated.

The issue in Atlanta is whether or not we shall surrender.

The word has spread over the nation to the effect that the State Government in Georgia is ready to surrender and is looking for a way to back down with honor.

This word is being spread from Atlanta by Atlanta's leading race mixer. Some of these race mixers have gone so far as to say that Senator Talmadge is ready to back down and is ready to advise the State of Georgia to surrender.

I think I am in position to deny these rumors. I think I am in position to say that the Governor of Georgia will not surrender, neither Senator Talmadge, nor Senator Russell will surrender, and that the legislature will stand pat.

It is going to be up to Judge Hooper to say whether the schools of Atlanta will be closed or what shall happen to them.

I hope that Judge Hooper will see fit to review the Supreme Court's psychology in these school cases in the light of the experience of the nation during the last five years.

Brilliant Analysis

(Continued from Page 2)

operation of natural laws and the merits of individuals, and can exist and be enjoyed only by the voluntary consent of the persons between whom such relations may arise, but **this end can neither be accomplished nor promoted by laws which conflict with the general sentiment of the community upon whom they are designed to operate. When the government, therefore, has secured to each of its citizens equal rights before the law and equal opportunities for improvement and progress, it has accomplished the end for which it is organized and performed all of the functions respecting social advantages with which it is endowed."**

SUPREME COURT OUGHT TO BE IMPEACHED—SEE YOUR CONGRESSMAN

January 18, 1960

Dear Mr Allen:

The President has asked me to acknowledge and thank you for your letter to him of January thirteenth. Your interest in writing and expressing your point of view is appreciated.

The Supreme Court decision did not, as some suppose, require the States to have public schools. It merely held that if a state or locality did operate public schools, it could not deny admission to such schools solely on the ground of race or color. While the President deplores the action of the Board of Supervisors in depriving the children of Prince Edward County of opportunity for public education, he is powerless to take any action since public education is exclusively within the jurisdiction of the states -- subject only to the requirements of the United States Constitution.

The President is fully sympathetic with the reasons that prompted your letter.

Sincerely,

E. Frederic Morrow
Administrative Officer
Special Projects Group

Mr. Edward B. Allen
Post Office Box 322
Farmville, Virginia

lrs

P. O. Box 322
Farmville, Virginia
January 13, 1960

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

Dear Mr. Eisenhower:

Although I realize you are a very busy man and have many problems confronting you - I am writing hoping that you might get this letter, or the proper persons who have authority to enforce the Laws of The United States.

I too, realize that this is a touchy problem:- but in 1954 the Supreme Court ruled that segregation was un-constitutional in public schools. Later the Supreme Court of the United States handed down a decision authorizing Intergration in the Schools of Virginia. Most of the communities through-out the Nation are complying with this order to some degree, except this LITTLE COMMUNITY of PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VIRGINIA. Rather than comply with the Courts order they closed all Schools.

The folks down here have been having their way for so long, they think they can always do as they want to and get away with it and seemingly, you people are going to let them. They make the laws and enforce them and if they don't suit them they just change them to suit their own wishes.

Now they are defying the Supreme Law of the Land - The Supreme Court of The United States - Rather than obey it , they made laws to get around the issue after the order had been given, now, they are trying to get the School Board to declare the School Buildings Surplus, so that they can buy them and use them for Private Schools- Buildings which were built with the citizens money and taxes, and one up ther seems interested at all. Mr. Eisenhower, if you let these folks get away with this you just as well do away with the Constitution, the Supreme Court and all the Laws of the Nation, there won't be any need for them any more.

I thank you for your consideration, and may God help you solve the many problems confronting you , and I hope that you will give this situation down here a little thought and that you will put some effort forth to make them comply with the Court's Ruling and re-open the Public Schools.

Respectfully yours,

Edward B. Allen

Edward B. Allen

2

G.F.

January 19, 1960

Dear Kenny:

The President has asked me to acknowledge and thank you for your letter to him of January thirteenth. He appreciates your interest in writing concerning the difficulty being experienced in respect to the integration of the public schools. x GF/127.A

The Supreme Court decision did not, as some suppose, require the States to have public schools. It merely held that if a State or locality did operate public schools, it could not deny admission to such schools solely on the ground of race or color. While the President deplores any action depriving children of opportunity for public education, he is powerless to take any action since public education is exclusively within the jurisdiction of the States - subject only to requirements of the United States Constitution.

We in the United States have come to regard the right to a public education as a fundamental one. The President is fully sympathetic with the reasons that prompted your letter.

Sincerely,

E. Frederic Morrow
Administrative Officer
Special Projects Group

Kenny Mirvis
929 Plymouth Road
Atlanta 6, Georgia

Kenny Mirvis
929 Plymouth Rd.
Atlanta 6, Ga.

President Eisenhower
White House
Washington, D.C.

Jan. 13, 1959

Dear President Eisenhower:

Our governor, Governor Vandiver says he will not intergrate our schools. If he doesn't our public schools will have to be closed. If the schools are closed and we can't afford a private school, my brothers and I would be uneducated. We can't move out of town because my father just bought a new business building

(over)

If Vandiver did
close the schools Georgia
would be another uneducated
middle ages.

Would you please see
if you could do
anything about it.
I have two brothers
one in seventh grade
and the other in second
grade, I'm in sixth grade.

Thank You

Kenny Mirvis
9299 Lymouth Rd. N.E.
Atlanta 6 Ga.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

TO The Attorney General

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 February 14, 1962

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

ACTION: Comment

Draft reply

For direct reply

For your information

For necessary action

For appropriate handling

See below

Remarks:

Usual acknowledgment to the resolutions has been made to the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

GPO 16—71264-1

Hon. Joseph D. Ward, Secretary of the Commonwealth, State House, Boston 33, Mass., sends in certified copies of resolutions urging passage of legislation to implement the decisions of the Supreme Court of the U.S. outlawing segregation in the public school system; no covering ltr.

By direction of the President:

A. J. GOODPASTER
Staff Secretary

elb

February 15, 1960

Dear Mr. Secretary:

This will acknowledge the receipt of the certified copies of resolutions adopted by the General Court of Massachusetts, which you recently forwarded to the President. Your courtesy in the transmittal of these resolutions is very much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Wilton B. Persons

Honorable Joseph D. Ward
Secretary of the Commonwealth
State House
Boston 33, Massachusetts

cc: Justice

JUSTICE - by route slip

elb

February 9, 1960

Dear Mr. Patterson:

The President has asked me to acknowledge your letter to him of February fifth. Your interest in writing and sharing your views is appreciated.

Please be assured the President is doing everything he can to advance America toward the goal of equal opportunity for all, regardless of race, color or creed. It has become inherent in every American citizen to regard the right to a public education a fundamental one. Under the Constitution, however, each state has the right to set up and manage its school system. The ruling of the Supreme Court in 1954 did not interfere with this state right. Its interpretation was that in any public system the right of opportunity could not be denied to any American, regardless of race, color or creed.

In this respect the President greatly deplores the difficulties that have arisen and trusts that patient, persistent effort toward goals which we know to be right will advance our society so that it will be a better one in which to live. At the same time, he is under oath as President to uphold the Constitution and the laws of the land.

The destiny of any democracy is in the hands of its citizens who think correctly and who try to act correctly. It is rewarding to note from your communication that you are trying to be such a citizen.

Sincerely,

E. Frederic Morrow
Administrative Officer
Special Projects Group

Mr. Guy Patterson, Jr.
Pastor
Menlo Baptist Church
Box 95, Menlo, Georgia

lrs

MENLO BAPTIST CHURCH
GUY PATTERSON, JR., PASTOR
BOX 95, MENLO, GEORGIA
February 5, 1960

Dear President Eisenhower;

This is my first and only letter to a President of the United States. I am sure, however, that my letter conveys a cross section of the thought of people in Georgia who wish to see our public schools continue to operate.

Caught between the pressures of local politics and Federal Courts, our Governor and Legislature seem bent upon closing the public school system in Georgia.

I am aware that you feel that the people of a state should work out their own problems. However, if Georgia schools close for one day, it will be a national disaster which we can ill afford.

Many ministers feel this strongly, because many of us might be called upon to foster so called "private schools" as have certain Baptists in Arkansas. This would give our constitution short shrift, and as an American, loyal to the laws of our land, I could not sanction such an evasion of court orders.

You are aware that you, and you alone, as our President have the power to act quickly to save our schools and to preserve our laws from abuse,as Little Rock well attests. It is my plea, therefore, that you use our Justice Department to hold our State and its Governor responsible for for any blocking of Federal laws. If a state cannot stop the draft or the Federal Income tax, neither should it block the orders of a Federal Court.

As one white minister, I can see that what is now only state talk will soon become national news. This is no mere county which is seeking to take away the civil rights of white and colored children. It is a whole state. If Georgia gets by with this evasion of the courts' orders, our national reputation will be undermined at home and abroad.

I pray that you will act in this matter firmly when the time is ripe. This is much more of a national emergency than a crop failure. The crop which will fail will be the future crop of young Americans shut out of public schools. This proves that the rights of every citizen are tied up with the rights of any person who has been shown discrimination.

I extend to you every good wish for a long life and a fruitful final year in your high office.

A devoted citizen,

Guy Patterson, Jr.

Guy Patterson, Jr.

February 25, 1960

Dear Earl,

The President has asked me to acknowledge and thank you for your good letter to him. Your interest in writing is appreciated.

Please be assured he is doing everything he can to advance America toward the goal of equal opportunity for all, regardless of race, color or creed. Patient, persistent work toward goals we know to be right will make our society a better one in which to live.

In America we have come to regard the right to a public education as a fundamental one. Each state has the right to set up and maintain its own public school system. It cannot, however, under the Constitution deny admission to any citizen because of race, color or creed. It is the President's deep trust that school situations will improve so that no child or young person will be deprived of education through no fault of their own.

Sincerely,

L. Frederic Morrow
Administrative Officer
Special Projects Group

Mr. Earl Tilford, Jr.
500 Columbia Drive
Decatur, Georgia

lrs

Re-School Integration 2/8

The President of the United STATES
The White HOUSE, 2-5 PM
Washington, D. C.

SIR x GF123, Georgia

I HAVE been CONCERNED with the school problem here in Georgia. GOVERNOR VANDIVER wrote me on his stand after I wrote him and gave him my ideas on the school closeing problem. He said he wanted me to keep him posted on my ideas.

I told him I didn't belive we should close the schools. You see, if we in Georgia close the schools all the teachers will leave and go to other states to teach. AT the moment Georgia only has one third as many teachers as it needs for its student population.

I am willing to sit in the same classroom with a Negro Boy or girl Than not get a good education, or see my graduation date set back, or even see the public school system here in Georgia wrecked.

Will you please give me your views on this problem and tell me what you are going to do.

If you have any influence with Governor Vandiver will you please have him not close the schools.

Thank you,

Sincerely,

Earl Tilford Jr
500 Columbia, Dr,
Decatur Georgia.

J.F.

February 29, 1960

Dear Beth:

The President has asked me to acknowledge your letter to him of February twenty-second. He appreciates your interest in writing to express yourself concerning the serious school situation which you face.

In this country we have come to regard the right to a public school education as a fundamental one. The President greatly regrets the difficulties that have arisen in this connection. Each state has the right to set up and operate its public school system. The Supreme Court ruling did not interfere in this but did say that no person could be denied admittance to any public school because of race, color or creed.

It is the sincere trust of the President that the states will make every effort to work out this situation so that no young American will be deprived of a public school education through no fault of his own.

Sincerely,

E. Frederic Morrow
Administrative Officer
Special Projects Group

Miss Beth Evans
3000 Argonne Drive, N. W.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

lrs

Miss Beth Evans
3000 Argonne dr. N.W.,
Atlanta 5,
Georgia
February 22, 1960

President Dwight D. Eisenhower
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue,
Washington,
D.C.

Dear Mr. Eisenhower,

I realize that you are awfully busy, probably the buziest man in the country, but I hope you will have time to read this.

As you have most likely noticed, I live in Atlanta. I will be seventeen and a senior in high school in September. However, if we do not have a public school system, I, like many others, will not be able to complete my education. The voters have petitioned the governor and some of our students have written to him, but it seems to have been worthless. They have been harassed night and day. Weather the government is behind it or not is difficult to say. The government may be behind it, and it may be the Klu Klux Klan or any number of groups. But, actually, the point is that it seems to me that all the politians want is to be put in office again, not what is best for Georgia. We, as students and Georgia's future

leaders know that education is a block in the foundation of a successful civilization. We are not looking forward to integrated schools, but we MUST have education. Is there not some way that the students can have a voice in the situation? There are an awful lot of avid segragationists in Georgia and, I believe, you will find that most of them would not be directly effected by the closing of our schools. We would, and we appeal to you, Mr. Eisenhower, to please do something.

Thank you so much for your time.

Sincerely yours,
Beth Evans

March 1, 1960

Dear Mr. Brougher:

The President has asked me to acknowledge and thank you for your letter to him of January thirtieth. He is glad to hear from you and to have your expression in connection with Georgia's dilemma.

The points you present in your letter are appreciated. The Supreme Court ruling of May, 1954, was not intended to interfere in the right of any state to set up and operate its school system. The interpretation was that the right of Americans to enter any public school could not be denied because of race, color or creed. The Administration is well aware of the difficulties that have arisen in this connection. The citizens of America have come to regard the right to a public school education as a fundamental one, and it is an unhappy situation when any American youth is deprived of a public school education through no fault of his or her own.

Patient, persistent effort on the part of all of us must be exerted until all aspects involved can be worked out.

Sincerely,

E. Frederic Morrow
Administrative Officer
Special Projects Group

Mr. William B. Brougher Jr.
935 Springdale Road, N. E.
Atlanta 6, Georgia

lrs

Wm. E. BROUGHER
[illegible]
935 [illegible] RD. N.E.
ATLANTA 6, GEORGIA

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

January 30, 1960

Dear IKE:

As an old Army friend, and one who has watched your matchless career with affectionate interest and (generally) enthusiastic approval, dating back almost to "shavetail" days, I am claiming the privilege of writing to you personally about some things which are vital to the future of Georgia (my adopted State and your favorite holiday State), but which I feel very deeply are importantly related to the interests of our beloved Country.

GEORGIA'S DILEMMA

I wonder if very many people who live outside of the South are aware of the tragic dilemma in which every loyal American who lives in the State of Georgia now finds himself? He finds himself in a situation, not of his own making or choosing, WHICH DEMANDS THAT HE TAKE SIDES one way or the other, but which offers him no option that will keep the public schools open in Georgia!

To illustrate: Our old friend, General Alvin C. Gillem, U. S. Army, Ret., former Commanding General Third Army, has recently been honored by being made Chief Purchasing Officer for the State,, a job that was given him for the specific purpose of cleaning up one of the "scandal spots" in the State Administration. In accepting the job, Van had to swear to "uphold and defend" the Constitution of the State of Georgia, which permits public tax money to be used only for the support of "separate but equal" schools in Georgia. Repeatedly, during a long career of devoted service to his Country, Van has sworn to "uphold and defend" the Constitution of the United States. A subsequent decision of the Supreme Court in 1954 has created a conflict between the State and Federal Constitutions that makes it impossible for General Gillem to accept a post on the Governor's staff which honors him and the United States Army---except at the risk of false swearing!

I have always felt that a good law is one which a definite majority of the good citizens of the State approve. I was born and reared and educated in Mississippi, I chose Atlanta as my home when I retired from the Army eleven years ago, and I have lived in Louisiana, Alabama, and South Carolina. I do not hesitate to say that a vast majority of both races do not (at this time) favor mixing the races in the public schools. WHY? Well, it is really very simple. The white people of the South correctly feel that mixing the races in the schools (perhaps also the Churches) is the equivalent of mixing in the homes, and they do not want the white boys and girls exposed to mixing with members of the Negro race at pre-mating and mating age. Why don't the Northern newspapers publish this simple truth?

Since my return home in September 1945 from almost $3\frac{1}{2}$ years in Japanese prison camps---one of a pathetic remnant who survived---I have felt that perhaps the Good Lord spared me for a special mission, namely: To help make firm believers out of young Americans in the great things our Country stands for in the world. During the final days of fighting in Bataan, when we were cut off completely from all contact with our Country, the boys had a little jingle that expressed our sad situation: "We are the battling bastards of Bataan; no mamma, no pappa, no UNcle Sam!" In more than 800 speaking engagements since I became a free American again, my message to thousands of high school and college boys and girls has been: "God pity you if the time should ever come when, for you, there is no longer any UNCLE SAM!"

And now, imagine my distress to find myself in a situation in which an admirable young Governor and a large majority of the leadership of the State of Georgia see no way out of their dilemma but to advocate last ditch defiance of the United States Government. I can think of nothing that I would deplore more than a trend toward a time when the young American in Georgia would lose his deep sense of pride in being, first of all, an American! You and the Attorney General may not realize it, but there are many down here now who openly say that the South is still being punished for losing the Civil War.

Bear with me for a brief analysis of the origin and nature of the problem. In the South, we still have a large percentage of WHITE rural and slum population who have not moved as far and as fast since the Civil War as has the Negro. A considerable proportion of them have had a tradition of contempt for learning and law, and their economic, social, moral, and ethical standards are not much, if any, higher than those of the Negro. On the other hand, the Negro has progressed a long way out of slavery up to his present level of well-being. (There are seven institutions for Negros of collegiate level in Atlanta). Relationships between the races in the South are now and have always been characterized by friendliness and affection. Apparently, if let alone, the Whites and Blacks of the South will continue to live together in a relationship of mutual friendliness and helpfulness. Under the great democratic principle of "individual recognition and reward for individual merit", which Americans in Georgia believe in as much as they do in New York, thousands of worthy individuals of the Negro race have attained distinction and wealth in the professions, in business, sports, and the entertainment field. At the same time, thousands of Whites in the South have no claim to superiority except the white skin! What to do? Give us ten more years; a chance to cheer a few more Hank Aarons, and Floyd Pattersons; a chance to educate and lift the level of our White population. The improvement of the Negro has always been more than proportionate to the improvement in the economic and educational status of the White people in the South. Let all good citizens of Georgia still be Americans first!

With the deepest respect and all good wishes,

Sincerely,

W E Bonham

GENERAL WM. E. BROUGHER

(U. S. Army, Retired)

935 Springdale Road, N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

Writer - Speaker - Baseball Executive

(Vice President-Public Relations THE ATLANTA CRACKERS)

Thirty-seven years in the ARMY
Three years in Japanese prison camps
Seven Hundred speaking engagements!

CONVENTIONS — COLLEGE ASSEMBLIES
CIVIC CLUBS — WOMEN'S CLUBS
CHURCH GROUPS

If you are looking for a speaker who will be a sure-fire hit and easy on your budget, LOOK NO FURTHER!

Here's What People Say About General Brougher:

"The greatest ovation any speaker has ever received from our Kiwanis Club. He was simply superb."

Guy V. Keeler, Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.

"Your address last Saturday was a great success."

Roger W. Babson, Babson Park, Mass.

"I have never seen such intense interest on the part of a large cadet audience before. They even forgot to cough during the fifty minutes of his talk."

Col. L. G Dugger, USAF, Univ. of Georgia

"You came late on the program; people were tired. And yet I heard many say that they could listen to you another hour—"

National Convention Exchange Clubs, Myers Y. Cooper, President.

"General Brougher is, unquestionably, the most inspiring and moving speaker that I have ever heard."

Albert A. Cree, Dept. Comdr., American Legion, Vermont.

"Rarely have we had a chapel speaker who impressed his audience as forcefully as you did."

Miss. State College for Women, B. L. Parkinson, Pres.

"Your address to The Men of the Church leaves us in a difficult situation—having had the top, we do not know where to turn for our next speaker."

J. W. Storer, Pastor, First Baptist Church, Tulsa, Okla.

"His address made the profoundest impression that any speech has ever made on me in my life."

A. G. Cleveland, A.B., A.M., Supt. of Schools, Valdosta, Ga

"I don't believe we have ever had a speaker on one of our programs who made such a tremendous impression. * * * It is indeed gratifying to a secretary to have supplied such a successful part of our program."

Convention, Southern Wholesalers Assn., E. L. Pugh, Secy

"No one has ever in the history of Rotary delivered an address which could be considered finer than yours of today."

New Orleans Rotary Club, C. W Cooper, Program Chairman

"You may feel proud to have him appear before any and all of your Town Hall audiences."

Town Hall Assn., Hillsboro, Texas, J. R. Marshall, Chairman.

"When I hear a talk such as yours Saturday I always wish that our students could have such an inspirational experience."

Woman's Pan-Hellenic Society, Atlanta. Dean Stallings, U. of Ga.

"The response to your address was quite heartwarming. Many have indicated their enjoyment of your fine talk."

National Convention, T A.P.I., R. G. MacDonald, Secy.

Lecture Subjects:

"WHAT AMERICA MEANS TO A BATAAN SURVIVOR"
(For Armed Forces Day; all patriotic occasions).

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY "EQUALITY" IN AMERICA?
(Many Americans are unhappy about INEQUALITIES that they are thinking of as INJUSTICES).

"BASEBALL, SYMBOL OF DEMOCRACY"
(In baseball, every man stands or falls on *his own batting average*).

"THE FAITH OF THE CENTURION"
(A program that will make firm believers and staunch advocates of our Christian Religion out of lukewarm or indifferent young American men).

"WHY WOULD A GENERAL WRITE POETRY?"
(This one has always been a great hit with students and with women's clubs—men's clubs also).

March 18, 1960

Dear Mr. Byerly:

The President has asked me to acknowledge your letter to him of March tenth. Your interest in sending him your communication is appreciated.

All Negroes born in this country are American citizens and therefore have to be considered in our society here. The Supreme Court ruling of May, 1954, that no American citizen could be refused admittance to a public school because of race, color or creed has brought an aftermath of difficulties in some areas of our country. The situation is one which calls for a great deal of patience on the part of all of us.

With all good wishes, we are,

Sincerely,

E. Frederic Morrow
Administrative Officer
Special Projects Group

Mr. J. . Byerly
Route 1
Linwood, North Carolina

lrs

Route 1
Lenwood, North Carolina
March 10, 1960

Dear Mr. President:

I am a white man, 76 years old. It seems to me that the United States is now having a good deal of trouble with the Negroes. I don't know whether the nations over in Europe have as much trouble with the colored people. I'm not old enough to know when the Negro was under slave here. My understanding is that they were brought here from across the ocean and sold just as we now sell horses and cows. Then the war began and the Negroes were freed. Then the white man had to furnish them churches to worship in and schools. I remember when the white ladies taught in the Negro schools. Now the Negro is trying to take over the white mans property. I think the Negroes should be satisfied with what the white man has already done for him. If he's not I think they should be rounded up and sent back to the place from where they came.

If they can get more freedom than we're giving them here, let them go back where they came from.

Now they're wanting to take over the white peoples schools when the white man has furnished them schools, because in the beginning they didn't have anything to pay taxes on. The white man had to pay the taxes for these buildings. And have said I am a white man, and we have a Negro school in Boone Township and the taxes that the Negro pays in Boone Township wouldn't run the school a week, but it will run as long as the white schools run, there is also a bus furnished to transport them to and from school. I think that the Negro race ought to be satisfied with their own schools without wanting to take over white mans property and the white childrens school, instead of wanting to mix them up.

I am a farmer and I have have been sowing wheat and oats together for feed for my stock and hogs. I was told last fall that I couldn't do that, it was against the law. If that should be correct it looks

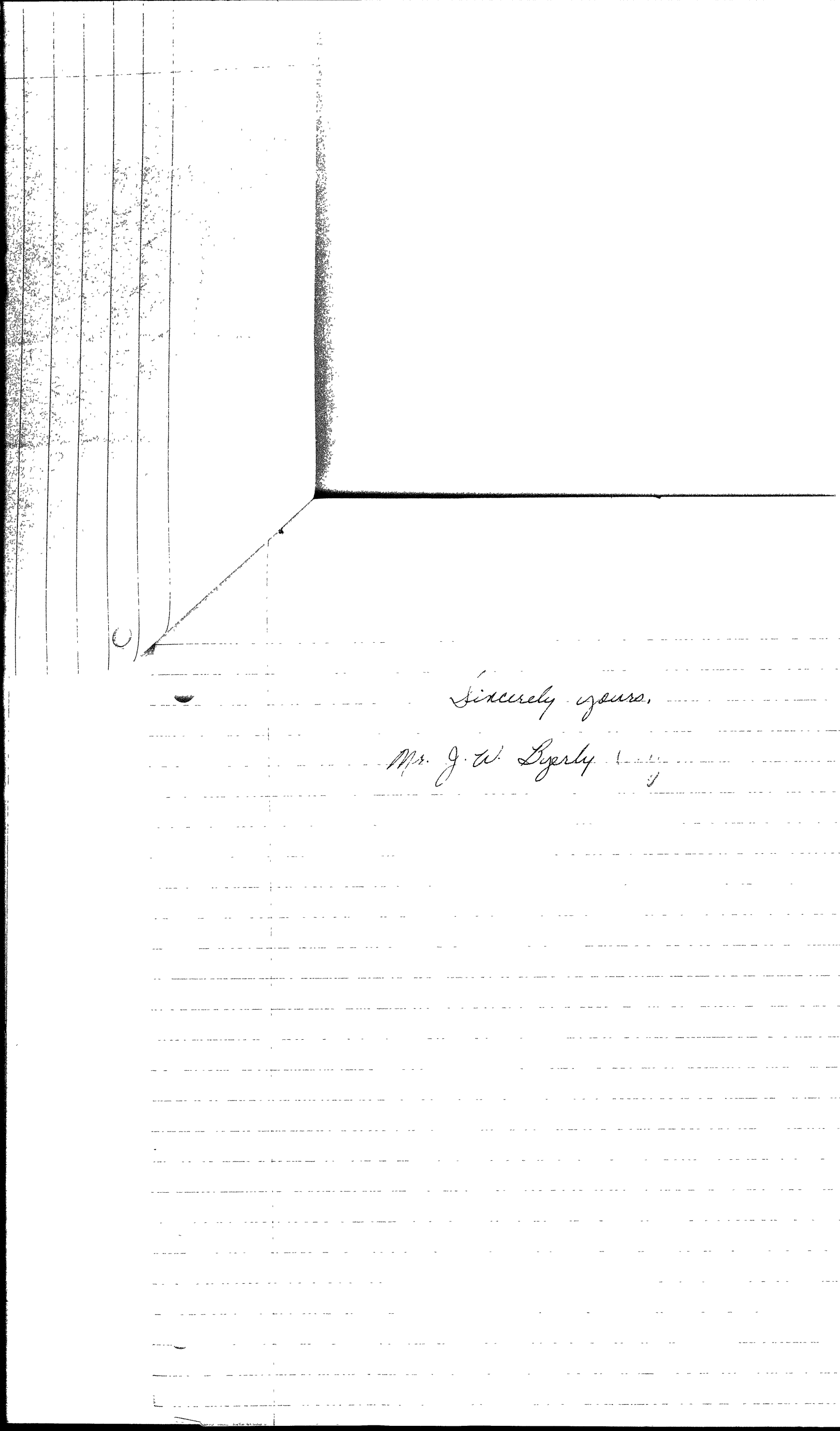
as if it ought to be against the law to mix the white race of children with the Negro children.

As I told you, I am a white man, and I've raised 12 children to be grown, and if every white man in the United States would have raised 12 children to be grown there wouldn't be room in the U.S. for the Negro. He would have had to go back where he came from.

As I told you, I'm an old man, 76 years old, also I'm a poor man. I've seen the sun rise and set many days. And I have known there to be many presidents in the United States. The first one that I can remember was Cleveland, that was after the Revolutionary War. There was a panic, now it seems as if the way the U.S. is going now it looks as if we might have another war in the United States between the white man and the Negro. After the white man has done all this for the Negro.

I can't write so I have had one of my grandchildren write this for me.

I hope you appreciate me writing this letter, if not please send me a letter telling me so.



Sincerely yours,

Mr. J. W. Byerly

June 2, 1960

Dear Mr. Kurtz:

The President has asked me to acknowledge your letter to him of May twenty-eighth.

He wishes you to know that your interest in writing is appreciated and your expressions carefully noted.

Sincerely,

E. Frederic Morrow
Administrative Officer
Special Projects Group

Mr. H. L. Kurtz
Route 1, Box 99
Leesburg, Florida

lrs

Rt 12 Box 99 Leesburg Florida 5/31
May 28th. 1960.

Dear Mr. President,

There is no difference in the equal rights law, the present integration law than that of the slave law. This civil rights law isnt equal rights.

Would anyone want to send his children every school day to a school that was mixed with negro people? Few human beings are good ~~enough~~ or smart enough to go for years without having negro kin. Mix every where but ~~in~~ <u>not</u> in the schools.

With the present integration law the white race cannot choose their childrens associates. Why not give them that right?

Respectfully yours.

H. L. Kurtz

September 21, 1960

Dear Mrs. Gilbert:

The President has asked me to acknowledge your letter to him of September first. He wishes you to know that your interest in writing is appreciated and your comments have been noted.

You may be sure every effort is being made to help with school integration. The Supreme Court ruling of 1954 that an American citizen cannot be denied admission to a public school because of race, color or creed must be obeyed. There was no time limit set by the ruling but it stated the compliance must be within a reasonable time. In areas where there is objection the problem is resolving slowly.

The situation calls for constant, earnest effort on the part of all toward goals which we know to be right.

Sincerely,

E. Frederic Morrow
Administrative Officer
Special Projects Group

Mrs. Jesse D. Gilbert
Stamford
New York

lrs

Stamford, N.Y.
Sept. 1, 1962

Dear Sir:

I have been listening to the radio and reading in the papers about the situation in the South; first with the negroes and now with Indians.

Isn't there some way that these children can go to school without fighting about it? It seems to me that they are just as free as the white people are.

In the Constitution it says that all men are free and should be.

I would certainly appreciate any information

you can send me regarding this.

I don't see how there can be peace in the world until all the problems are settled within our own countries.

Thank you for letting me express how I feel on this subject.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Jesse B. Gilbert

October 10, 1960

Dear Danny:

The President has asked me to acknowledge your letter to him of September first. He wishes you to know that your interest in writing concerning education of Indian children is appreciated and your comments have been noted.

You may be sure the President is doing everything he can to achieve a moral climate in our country whereby prejudice will give way to fair play for our minority citizens. In areas where social mores are deeply rooted it takes time. Eventually, however, the May, 1954, ruling of the Supreme Court that admittance to a public school cannot be denied an American citizen because of race, color or creed must be obeyed. The Court did not set a time limit for the carrying out of this ruling but it did stipulate it must be done within a reasonable time.

Sincerely,

E. Frederic Morrow
Administrative Officer
Special Projects Group

Danny Hill
16253 Sixteenth, S. W.
Seattle 66, Washington

lrs

8 President

9/4

6:15 pm Sept 1 1960

Danny Hill
16263 16th S.W.
Seattle Wash

President

I just heard on Television of seven Indian High School students of Dunn, North Carolina who weren't allowed to enter the High School of that city. I have also heard of colored people in the south not being able to attend certain schools and I would like to know why any American Citizen cannot go to any public school of his or her choice.

I have also heard of all the trouble in the south between white and colored people. We do not have any of that trouble here in Seattle. I appreciate colored people going to our schools

for there are many good academic and athletic colored people who keep up our American Way of Living.

Can even the people of the south wouldn't treat men like Booker T. Washington, George Washington Carver, Jackie Robinson and many other famous colored Americans the way they are treating their neighbors.

Therefore, I would like to know, why are we having all this trouble in the south between colored and white people?

A true American

Sammy B. Hill

October 10, 1960

Dear Ann:

The President has asked me to acknowledge your letter to him of September first. He wishes you to know that your interest in writing concerning education of Indian children is appreciated and your comments have been noted.

You may be sure the President is doing everything he can to achieve a moral climate in our country whereby prejudice will give way to fair play for our minority citizens. In areas where social mores are deeply rooted it takes time. Eventually, however, the May, 1954, ruling of the Supreme Court that admittance to a public school cannot be denied an American citizen because of race, color or creed must be obeyed. The Court did not set a time limit for the carrying out of this ruling but it did stipulate it must be done within a reasonable time.

Sincerely,

E. Frederic Morrow
Administrative Officer
Special Projects Group

Miss Ann Shearing
2 SouthRoad
R. D. #1
Brooktondale, New York

lrs

2 South Rd.
R.D. #1, Brooklandale
New York
September 1, 1960

Dear Mr. President;

As a member of today's "younger" generation, I feel that I have a right to express my opinion as to how our government runs.

I was, for five years, a member of the Ground Observer Corps, and I now hold a life membership card to the Air Defense Command. I beleive strongly in our country, and I think most young people of America do also. But as I look to the South, I can't beleive that it is a part of the great United States.

We, today, seem to forget a few quotations from the Bible, such as, "All men were created equal" and "Love thy neighbor, as thyself." These few lines may seem hard to understand,

for those who never practice it. And yet, somehow I feel that the older people are only set in their ways because they fear what they cannot comprehend.

During the past few hundred years, since slave traffic began, men, white men, have looked down upon the black man as some kind of cur, to be beaten when disobedient, and hated for being a different colour.

Can you justify, Mr. President, the hurling of stones at little children, many who don't even realize why they are being hurt? Can you, Mr. President, walk down the street and hold your head high, and say to all the world, "I did my duty"? I don't think you can!

Segregation is the world's abomination. How can we rid ourselves of such a curse? By teaching the ignorant, giving them a chance to see

how democracy should be set up. Just explain to me, how, in God's Name, you can accuse Mr. Khrushchev of dabbling in dirty water, when our pond is stagnant? Why should Mr. K. have to clean out his pond, when ours is so filthy you can't seem to see bottom.

Maybe it is because I was brought up with an appriciation for another man's race, religion or colour that I feel this way. It is something that has to be taught in the home. In another four years I will be making a choice between two countries, the United States and Great Britian. I know my choice, do you?

I hope you will understand why I feel this way, and believe me, most of the eighteen hundred in my school hold the same sentiments.

Sincerely,
Miss Ann Shearing
(Ithaca Sr. High
1961)

P.S.

I hear that six small Indian children were denied school because of their colour. I think, if you remember your history, the white man stole the land for this vast country from the only "true" American.

October 22, 1960

Dear Mr. Ybos:

The President has asked me to respond to your letter of August twenty-eighth concerning the decision handed down on August 27, 1960, in regard to New Orleans school desegregation.

This decision, as you indicate, was rendered on the day following a hearing on the constitutionality of recent state legislation which had been used to obstruct an earlier desegregation order. It was also rendered almost exactly eight years after the original filing of the desegregation suit. Following the institution of that lawsuit in September, 1952, numerous proceedings were had in several federal courts, but instead of compliance with the courts' orders, the result was merely further litigation and the enactment of additional state laws designed to perpetuate segregation. The decision of August 27, 1960, finally formalized the obvious unconstitutionality of the most recent of these laws. Thus, the decisions concerning the desegregation of the New Orleans schools were neither hasty nor ill-considered.

We feel certain that you will agree that any imputation of external pressure or collusive action in connection with our courts is most harmful to our American heritage of respect for law and the orderly judicial process of enforcing that law. The framers of our Constitution well understood that all citizens must be protected against possible deprivation of their rights by persons of differing views. The fact that such protection may seem to be a "judgment for the few against the many" bears eloquent testimony to the wisdom of our forefathers in creating a government of laws and not of men.

Sincerely,

E. Frederic Morrow
Administrative Officer
Special Projects Group

Mr. L. I. Ybos
4871 Cerise Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

lrs

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

Department of Justice
Washington

OCT 21 1960

Mr. E. Frederic Morrow
Administrative Officer
Special Projects Group
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Morrow:

Attached, per your request, is a draft reply letter to Mr. L. I. Ybos, 4871 Cerise Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Harold R. Tyler, Jr.

HAROLD R. TYLER, JR.
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

Mr. L. I. Ybos
4871 Cerise Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Ybos:

~~This~~ acknowledges your letter of August 28~~, 1960~~, concerning the decision handed down on August 27, 1960, in regard to New Orleans school desegregation.

This decision, as you indicate, was rendered on the day following a hearing on the constitutionality of recent state legislation which had been used to obstruct an earlier desegregation order. It was also rendered almost exactly eight years after the original filing of the desegregation suit. Following the institution of that lawsuit in September 1952, numerous proceedings were had in several federal courts, but instead of compliance with the courts' orders, the result was merely further litigation and the enactment of additional state laws designed to perpetuate segregation. The decision of August 27, 1960 finally formalized the obvious unconstitutionality of the most recent of these laws. Thus, the decisions concerning the

desegregation of the New Orleans schools were neither hasty nor ill-considered.

I feel certain that you will agree that any imputation of external pressure or collusive action in connection with our courts is most harmful to our American heritage of respect for law and the orderly judicial process of enforcing that law. The framers of our Constitution well understood that all citizens must be protected against possible deprivation of their rights by persons of differing views. The fact that such protection may seem to be a "judgment for the few against the many" bears eloquent testimony to the wisdom of our forefathers in creating a government of laws and not of men.

New Orleans, La.
August 28, 1960

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

Mr. President;

I have serious doubts that this letter will ever reach your eyes, but as one citizen I am at least trying.

My subject is one of interest and consequence to myself, the citizens of Louisiana and the entire South.

On Saturday August 27, 1960, Federal Judges Wright, Rives, and Christenberry handed down a disastrous decision on the constitutionality of Louisiana laws concerning the operation of it's public schools. This decision took less than twenty-four hours to be rendered. This whole issue has taken on the aspect of a decision made higher up in the federal government and forced upon the people of the South with utter disregard of the effect to the white and negro population. It has also the look of collusion between the federal courts and the N.A.A.C.P. and of subversion from within.

I know how much you have on your mind in these dire days, but I beg of you to give this matter urgent attention before it's disastrous results are both felt here and abroad.

These decisions are ones that the majority of both white and colored people are not in favor of and are being forced upon us all by fame seekers from other parts of this nation out to suit their own ends for political or power-grasping reasons with no regard for the welfare of those they claim to represent and with less regard for the harm they are doing all of the people and the nation.

To use a quotation I have often heard you use, "A government of the people, by the people and for the people", this decision clearly fits none of these requirements and is in fact a judgement for a few against the many.

Respectfully

November 15, 1960

Dear Miss Dreyfous:

The President has asked me to acknowledge your letter to him of November fifth and enclosures. He wishes you to know that your interest in writing is appreciated and your comments were carefully noted.

As you know, through the efforts of the Department of Justice integration began in the public schools of New Orleans yesterday. The Supreme Court ruling of May, 1954, on our Constitution, that admission to a public school cannot be denied on the basis of race, color or creed must be obeyed.

With all good wishes to you, we are,

Sincerely,

E. Frederic Morrow
Administrative Officer
Special Projects Group

Miss Ruth Dreyfous
1218 Conery Street
New Orleans 15, Louisiana

lrs

1218 CONERY STREET
NEW ORLEANS 15, LA.

Nov 5, 1960

Pres Eisenhower
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear President,

Please read or have enclosed read by Mr Hagerty. There is still time for you to show leadership on this question and save our state from disgrace and further loss of prestige around the world. The language used yesterday on the floor of our legislature would cause ~~riot~~ and violence and we need desperately, leadership to stop this

destruction of our state and to protect our citizens - this does include negros though our one paper fails to impart this knowledge to the people. The Times Picayune our only paper had no editorial comment the morning! I have waited eight years for you to come out and say how wrong this anti-negro faction has been and there is still time before November 14th.

My family has been in New Orleans since 1832 and I feel I have the right to ask you to come forth with a decisive statement upon the rights of all citizens and the proper respect for the rule of law, that is the Supreme Court. Yours truly Ruth Dreyfous (ONLY) DREFOUS

The Times-Picayune

s (AP), United Press International (UPI)

124th YEAR—No. 286 Assoc Chicag

LA. HOUSE GETS BILLS TO RESIST SCHOOL MIXING

Legislature to Interpose State 'Sovereignty'

By JAMES H. GILLIS and ROBERT WAGNER
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondents)

BATON ROUGE, La.—Bills to place control of the New Orleans public school system under the Legislature and to interpose the "sovereignty" of Louisiana against "unlawful encroachments" by the federal government headed up 30, which were introduced in the House of Representatives Friday after opening of the Legislature's 12-day session.

The bill to take New Orleans schools from under control of the Orleans parish school board is aimed at avoiding token integration of the first grade in New Orleans public schools. The school board, utilizing a placement law, has authorized admission effective Nov. 14 of five Negro girls to two white schools in compliance with a federal court order.

Another bill provides for repealing of Sec. 121 of title 17 of the 1950 Louisiana revised statutes "relative to the nomination and election of members of the Orleans parish school board; qualifications, compensation, and vacancies." This section sets out the composition of the school board and fixes their terms. The repealing bill, if passed, would leave no procedure for electing successors to school board members when their terms expire.

The bills, constituting a package of proposed legislation aimed at preserving the state's racially segregated school system, were authored by Reps. T. T. Fields of Union parish, Bryan J. Lehmann Jr. of St Charles parish, and Risley C. Triche of Assumption parish, floor leaders for Gov. Jimmie H. Davis' administration.

Shortly before the opening of

Cont. in Sec. 1, Page 18, Col. 1

OTHER STORIES ON LEGISLATURE

Explanation of the interposition bill, the key measure, Section 3, Page 28.

New Orleans delegation holds meeting to study legislation, Section 3, Page 2.

LA. SOLONS GET 30 MEASURES

Continued from Page 1

the session at noon, Gov. Davis issued a statement asserting that the special session was called "at the urgent request of the state sovereignty commission, the Louisiana joint legislative commission on segregation and the state superintendent of education, besides various members of the Legislature and petitions and letters from thousands of people throughout the state."

PAY BILL OK

The interposition bill, the governor said, will "interpose the sovereignty of the state of Louisiana against unlawful encroachment by the federal courts in the management of our state public schools."

The bills were introduced in a House which remained in session for an hour and a quarter, during which 28 of them were referred to judiciary "B" committee, which will consider them at 9:30 a. m Saturday. The remaining bill, appropriating $168,000 to defray the cost of the 12-day session, was referred to the appropriations committee, of which Lehmann is chairman. It was reported out favorably by the committee immediately following Friday's House adjournment

Davis leaders apparently planned a quick pace for passage of bills through the Legislature. Those bills reported out favorably are scheduled to be put through second reading at a 1 p. m. session Saturday and to be up for third reading and final passage when the House goes back in session at 1 p. m. Sunday, Fields said.

The Senate met briefly Friday and adjourned until 7 p m Sunday when it is expected to receive for first reading those bills passed by the House.

State administration and segregation leaders made it plain Friday that their plans rest heavily on a bill invoking the often-disputed doctrine of interposition

'LAST RESORT'

"Interposition is the last resort," said John Garrett, chairman of the joint legislative committee on segregation. "I don't think there is any question but that interposition will work in this case Historically when interposition has been used the states won out."

Asked if Gov. Davis will face federal arrest as a result of passage of an interposition law, Garrett replied:

"It's a question of how far the federal government wishes to go in this fight. Under interposition, the Legislature is the policy making body and the governor is only acting as the agent of the Legislature."

Triche expressed a belief that "interposition will be most helpful to use in preserving our segregated public schools"

The interposition bill, Triche explained, "makes it a crime for anybody in Louisiana to try to enforce the supreme court's school integration decision"

TAX POWER REMAINS

Triche expressed a belief that "it will work and will keep the schools open and segregated." He added that Gov. Davis "has done nothing which technically could put him in violation of the federal court"

Triche explained that the bill placing the city school system under the Legislature will not alter the power of Orleans parish to collect school taxes However, he said "The school board's employes will be employes of the Legislature"

Lehmann said: **"We are the first state that is going to try interposition to keep our schools segregated. I feel that it is high time that the supreme court of the United States stops being a legislative body and leaves legislation to the United States Congress and the legislative bodies of the various states."**

Asked if the proposal to have the Legislature take over New Orleans schools (all schools in parishes with population of more than 300,000) might not be construed as a violation of the principles of home rule as applied to New Orleans, Lehmann replied

"Education and segregation of schools is important to the whole state of Louisiana, which includes this legislative body This is no invasion of home rule. Keeping our schools segregated would be no violation of home rule anywhere in the South or the nation"

Included in bills introduced were seven repealing state laws declared unconstitutional by federal court. Gov. Davis explained in his statement that the purpose of repealing these laws is "So as not to recognize those court decisions"

The other bills introduced were:

A school classification bill to maintain the status quo and present school operations in accordance with state law.

Authorizing the governor to close schools in case of violence and disorder.

Authorizing the governor to close schools directed by federal courts to operate in a manner contrary to state law or policy of the state board of education.

Authorizing the governor to protect school property in the event of closing of schools and to reopen schools.

Prohibit furnishing of [illegible] plies to schools which operate in a manner contrary to state law

Denying accreditation to any public school which operates in a manner contrary to state law

Authorizing state police to enforce peace and good order anywhere in the state and to serve warrants or other processes.

Repealing an act designating superintendents of schools as treasurers of school boards.

Creating a board of trustees to take into custody and administer funds of a school board whenever such a board "ceases legally to exist"

Authorizing the state board of education to refuse accreditation to public schools which operate contrary to state law or policy of the state board of education.

Providing that no school board, or member thereof, shall exercise their functions when any school under their jurisdiction has been ordered to carry on a program contrary to state law.

Authorizing school boards to protect the public interest in closed schools and authorizing the sale of abandoned school properties

Authorizing the board of education or the state superintendent of education to revoke certificates of teachers who instruct classes in violation of state law or policy.

Authorizing denial of promotion or graduation credit to pupils who attend schools operated contrary to state law and policy.

The bill providing for the Legislature to take over New Orleans schools stipulate specifically as follows

"Sec. 1 All powers, duties, and functions of all parish school boards in parishes over 300,000 population granted by this Legislature are hereby withdrawn, reclaimed, and/or suspended, except such powers, duties and functions relative to the levying and collecting of taxes, the disposition of the proceeds thereof, and incurring of debt and the issuing of bonds and other evidences of debt authorized by the constitution and laws of this state

"Sec. 2. The employes of all parish school boards in parishes of over 300,000 population or selected in accordance with Sec. 54 and 84 of Title 17 and any section of said title, or other titles of the Louisiana revised statutes of 1950 shall be employes of the Legislature subject to the exclusive control of said Legislature and shall perform such duties incumbent upon them as may be immune from any required by the Legislature. Such employes shall be immune from any liability for acts arising out of the performance of any duty imposed by the Legislature.

"Sec 3. All powers and duties withdrawn in compliance with Sec 1 hereof are reserved by the Legislature to itself and are passed on to the employes as the Legislature may direct

"Sec. 4. All laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed."

Bills repealing acts declared unconstitutional by the federal courts would repeal the following acts:

Act 319 of the 1956 regular session of the Legislature relative to the classification of schools

Act 542 of the 1960 regular session, relative to the closing of schools by the governor in the event of disorder, riots or violence or for the protection thereof, the payment of salaries to and the protection of rights and privileges of school personnel affected by school closure, reopening of schools and the recognition in attendance and promotion of school children"

Act 496 of the 1960 regular session, relative to the classification of schools and the assumption of control of schools by the governor.

Act 495 of the 1960 regular ses[illegible] the closing of [illegible] principal bills will [illegible]

Women Parade in Baton Rouge with Signs

—Photo by The Times-Picayune

URGING THAT SCHOOLS BE KEPT OPEN, women from New Orleans and Baton Rouge carry signs in front of the state Capitol building in Baton Rouge as the Louisiana Legislature met in special session.

schools, the recognition in attendance and promotion of school children and the disposition of property used in connection with schools.

Act 256 of the 1958 regular session, relative to closing by the governor, of schools racially mixed or under court order to admit both Negro and white races, the closing of certain other schools to prevent friction and disorder, the protection and disposition of school property, reopening of schools, payment of salaries to and the protection of rights and privileges of school personnel affected by closure, and recognition of attendance and promotion of school children.

Act 333 of the 1960 regular session, prohibiting the furnishing of books, supplies, funds or assistance to or the recognition of schools which are integrated or in which both white and Negro children are taught, and penalized for violation

Act 555 of the 1954 regular session, relative to separate operation of schools for white and Negro under the state police power, non-approval of and non-recognition of graduation from schools which violate the act, prohibition against furnishing of books, supplies or funds to schools which violate the act and penalties for violation of the act.

The statement regarding the legislation which Gov. Davis issued to the press about half an hour before the opening of the special session follows.

"This special session of the Legislature was called at the urgent request of the state sovereignty commission, the Louisiana joint legislative committee on segregation and the state superintendent of education, besides various members of the Legislature and petitions and letters from thousands of people throughout the state.

"Whatever bills will be introduced were drawn as a result of group discussions between those committees and the superintendent of education and their legal counsels.

ment of ou
which will
precedent.
stances of
back to the
ferson and
by various
the last 1
this interp
sovereignty
bills will re
the federal
declare u
not to reco
cisions.

"There a
(7) more b
preserve t
to operate
its traditio
state Legis
directed fr

"Other b
for the p
whatever
needed by
agencies t
of public e
ner in whic
in the best
ple of our

Soviet to V

**WASHI
State Dep
to waive
allow Sov
serve Tu
All fore
invited b
hower We
resentativ
American
action an
to go.
The St
ported Fr
bassies h
est but
diplomats
the offer.
Normal
diplomats
travel on
capital a
mission t
restrictio
retaliatio**

S GET 30 MEASURES

Continued from Page 1

on, Gov. Davis nent asserting session was gent request of ignty commis- a joint legisla- on segregation perintendent of des various Legislature and ers from thou- throughout the

L OK

n bill, the gov- "interpose the e state of Lou- t unlawful en- the federal management of schools."

introduced in mained in ses- and a quarter, of them were ary "B" com- consider them urday. The re- appropriating y the cost of n, was referred ations commit- mann is chair- rted out favor- mittee immedi- Friday's House

ers apparently pace for pas- ough the Leg- bills reported are scheduled h second read- session Satur- up for third n a l passage goes back in . m. Sunday,

et briefly Fri- ed until 7 p. m. is expected to reading those the House.

ration and seg- made it plain heir plans rest ll invoking the octrine of inter-

ESORT'

is the last re- Garrett, chair- legislative com- gation. "I don't ny question but n will work in ically when in- been used the

Davis will face a result of pas- rposition l a w,

on of how far ernment wish- s fight. Under he Legislature king body and the governor is only acting as the agent of the Legislature."

Triche expressed a belief that "interposition will be most helpful to use in preserving our segregated public schools."

The interposition bill, Triche explained, "makes it a crime for anybody in Louisiana to try to enforce the supreme court's school integration decision."

TAX POWER REMAINS

Triche expressed a belief that "it will work and will keep the schools open and segregated." He added that Gov. Davis "has done nothing which technically could put him in violation of the federal court."

Triche explained that the bill placing the city school system under the Legislature will not alter the power of Orleans parish to collect school taxes. However, he said, "The school board's employes will be employes of the Legislature."

Lehmann said: "We are the first state that is going to try interposition to keep our schools segregated. I feel that it is high time that the supreme court of the United States stops being a legislative body and leaves legislation to the United States Congress and the legislative bodies of the various states."

Asked if the proposal to have the Legislature take over New Orleans schools (all schools in parishes with population of more than 300,000) might not be construed as a violation of the principles of home rule as applied to New Orleans, Lehmann replied

"Education and segregation of schools is important to the whole state of Louisiana, which includes this legislative body. This is no invasion of home rule. Keeping our schools segregated would be no violation of home rule anywhere in the South or the nation."

Included in bills introduced were seven repealing state laws declared unconstitutional by federal court. Gov. Davis explained in his statement that the purpose of repealing these laws is "So as not to recognize those court decisions."

The other bills introduced were:

A school classification bill to maintain the status quo and present school operations in accordance with state law.

Authorizing the governor to close schools in case of violence and disorder.

Authorizing the governor to close schools directed by federal courts to operate in a manner contrary to state law or policy of the state board of education.

Authorizing the governor to protect school property in the event of closing of schools and to reopen schools.

Prohibit furnishing of [illegible] plies to schools which operate in a manner contrary to state law.

Denying accreditation to any public school which operates in a manner contrary to state law.

Authorizing state police to enforce peace and good order anywhere in the state and to serve warrants or other processes.

Repealing an act designating superintendents of schools as treasurers of school boards.

Creating a board of trustees to take into custody and administer funds of a school board whenever such a board "ceases legally to exist."

Authorizing the state board of education to refuse accreditation to public schools which operate contrary to state law or policy of the state board of education.

Providing that no school board, or member thereof, shall exercise their functions when any school under their jurisdiction has been ordered to carry on a program contrary to state law.

Authorizing school boards to protect the public interest in closed schools and authorizing the sale of abandoned school properties.

Authorizing the board of education or the state superintendent of education to revoke certificates of teachers who instruct classes in violation of state law or policy.

Authorizing denial of promotion or graduation credit to pupils who attend schools operated contrary to state law and policy.

The bill providing for the Legislature to take over New Orleans schools stipulate specifically as follows.

"Sec. 1. All powers, duties, and functions of all parish school boards in parishes over 300,000 population granted by this Legislature are hereby withdrawn, reclaimed, and/or suspended, except such powers, duties and functions relative to the levying and collecting of taxes, the disposition of the proceeds thereof, and incurring of debt and the issuing of bonds and other evidences of debt authorized by the constitution and laws of this state.

"Sec. 2. The employes of all parish school boards in parishes of over 300,000 population or selected in accordance with Sec. 54 and 84 of Title 17 and any section of said title, or other titles of the Louisiana revised statutes of 1950 shall be employes of the Legislature subject to the exclusive control of said Legislature and shall perform such duties incumbent upon them as may be immune from any required by the Legislature. Such employes shall be immune from any liability for acts arising out of the performance of any duty imposed by the Legislature.

"Sec 3. All powers and duties withdrawn in compliance with Sec. 1 hereof are reserved by the Legislature to itself and are passed on to the employes as the Legislature may direct.

"Sec. 4. All laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed."

Bills repealing acts declared unconstitutional by the federal courts would repeal the following acts:

Act 319 of the 1956 regular session of the Legislature relative to the classification of schools.

Act 542 of the 1960 regular session, relative to the closing of schools by the governor in the event of disorder, riots or violence or for the protection thereof, the payment of salaries to and the protection of rights and privileges of school personnel affected by school closure, reopening of schools and the recognition in attendance and promotion of school children."

Act 496 of the 1960 regular session, relative to the classification of schools and the assumption of control of schools by the governor.

Act 495 of the 1960 regular session, relative to the closing of schools by the governor, the protection of property of closed schools, the payment of salaries and protection of rights and privileges of personnel of closed schools, the recognition in attendance and promotion of school children and the disposition of property used in connection with schools.

Act 256 of the 1958 regular session, relative to closing by the governor, of schools racially mixed or under court order to admit both Negro and white races, the closing of certain other schools to prevent friction and disorder, the protection and disposition of school property, reopening of schools, payment of salaries to and the protection of rights and privileges of school personnel affected by closure, and recognition of attendance and promotion of school children.

Act 333 of the 1960 regular session, prohibiting the furnishing of books, supplies, funds or assistance to or the recognition of schools which are integrated or in which both white and Negro children are taught, and penalized for violation.

Act 555 of the 1954 regular session, relative to separate operation of schools for white and Negro under the state police power, non-approval of and non-recognition of graduation from schools which violate the act, prohibition against furnishing of books, supplies or funds to schools which violate the act and penalties for violation of the act.

The statement regarding the legislation which Gov. Davis issued to the press about half an hour before the opening of the special session follows:

"This special session of the Legislature was called at the urgent request of the state sovereignty commission, the Louisiana joint legislative committee on segregation and the state superintendent of education, besides various members of the Legislature and petitions and letters from thousands of people throughout the state.

"Whatever bills will be introduced were drawn as a result of group discussions between those committees and the superintendent of education and their legal counsels.

"One of the principal bills will be to interpose the sovereignty of the state of Louisiana against unlawful encroachment by the federal courts in the management of our state public schools, which will be based upon solid precedent, and several instances of interposition going back to the time of Thomas Jefferson and James Madison used by various other states within the last 150 years. In view of this interposition of the state sovereignty, seven (7) of the bills will repeal state laws which the federal courts undertook to declare unconstitutional so as not to recognize those court decisions.

"There are six (6) or seven (7) more bills to enact laws to preserve the right of the state to operate its public schools in its traditional manner as our state Legislature had previously directed from time to time

"Other bills will be presented for the purpose of providing whatever authority may be needed by the state and its agencies to conduct its system of public education in the manner in which you might consider in the best interests of the people of our state."

Women Parade in Baton Rouge with Signs

—Photo by The Times Picayune

URGING THAT SCHOOLS BE KEPT OPEN, women from New Orleans and Baton Rouge carry signs in front of the state Capitol building in Baton Rouge as the Louisiana Legislature met in special session.

Soviets Invited to View Voting

WASHINGTON (AP) — The State Department is prepared to waive travel restrictions to allow Soviet diplomats to observe Tuesday's voting.

All foreign embassies were invited by President Eisenhower Wednesday to send representatives to watch the American election process in action anywhere they choose to go.

The State Department reported Friday that some embassies have expressed interest but that Communist diplomats have not replied to the offer.

Normally, Iron Curtain diplomats are allowed to travel only to areas near the capital and need special permission to go beyond. These restrictions are maintained in retaliation for similar travel bans imposed by Eastern European Communist regimes on American diplomats.

Bills' Passage Will Keep Pupils Separate--Wagner

Package Will Be Ruled Invalid, Shepard View

School board member Emile A. Wagner Jr. said that if legislation introduced Friday in the Legislature is enacted it will mean that on Nov. 14 schools here will be open and segregated.

That is the date five Negro children are due to enter two white schools under a federal court order.

"It is to be regretted that the school board did not have more confidence in the governor," Wagner said. "If it had it would nat have walked hat in hand to a federal court and capitulated so that now it is bound by its word to the court to integrate.

"What the governor is doing now is what he would have done on the very day the school board sought a conference with Judge (J. Skelly) Wright. The governor, at that time, was prepared to postpone the opening of schools so that his plan might be put into effect to prevent integration.

WAGNER CONFIDENT

"I might say that if the Legislature and the people remain determined, public education will be preserved in the city of New Orleans."

Meanwhile, three other members of the school board indicated they would be pleased if the governor can keep schools open and segregated.

Board president Lloyd J. Rittiner pledged his full co-operation if the governor succeeds.

"The only thing I am against is closing of schools," he said. "As an elected official I feel it is my duty to provide public education, if possible on a segregated basis but, if not, on an integrated basis."

Board member Theodore H. Shepard said it seemed to him that some of the bills introduced Friday "are ones being used to take the place of those laws declared unconstitutional."

'LOCAL OPTION'

"I hope that the Legislature will rise up and not buy this package knowing that these laws will certainly be declared unconstitutional," he said. "Legislators must realize that this is a matter of local option, that we have home rule and that the matter can best be handled by local school boards

"I'm sure that if these bills are made law, they will be declared unconstitutional by the federal court as circumventing the supreme court decision, just like similar moves since 1956. I hope the Legislature will realize that the best course we can follow is pupil placement."

Board member Matthew R. Sutherland, who is a candidate for re-election next Tuesday, said: "I oppose any law which would close the public schools, but I would favor anything the Legislature can do to keep the schools open and segregated."

Board member Louis J. Riecke could not be reached immediately for comment on the bills.

—AP WIREPHOTO.

MITCHELL STRUCINSKI, 38, of Menlo Park, Calif., was being sought by the FBI in connection with the theft of valuable historical documents from Stanford university. A warrant charges him with sending a stolen volume of letters by American presidents across interstate lines. The volume, one of 43 reported missing, contains autographs or letters written by every president from George Washington to Herbert Hoover.

WINNERS IN GARDEN EVENT ARE NAMED

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Cassidy, 3601 Green Acres road, first place winners for November in the Acres of Green Garden Club's garden of the month contest, according to Mrs. J. William Conklin, publicity chairman. Other winners are: Mr. and Mrs F. E Selby, 4101 Green Acres rd, second; Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Young, 3501 Green Acres rd, third, and Mr. and Mrs. Jack Campoy, 4317 Green Acres rd., honorable mention.

Legislative Digest

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP) — The Louisiana legislative digest for Friday:

HOUSE

Bills introduced:

H1 (Fields et al) — Appropriate $168,000 to defray expenses of the special session of the legislature.

H2 (Fields et al) — Interposition of state's power against any federal authority or enforcement of federal court orders.

H3 (Fields et al) — Repeal a state law declared unconstitutional to provide for classification according to race of school students in cities of 300,000 or over

H4 (Fields et al) — Repeal state law declared unconstitutional by federal courts which would give governor authority to close public schools.

H5 (Fields et al) — Repeal state law declared unconstitutional giving governor authority to assume control of schools which has been declared unconstitutional by federal courts.

H6 (Fields et al) — Repeal state law declared unconstitutional giving governor authority to close schools.

H7 (Fields et al) — Repeal state law declared unconstitutional giving governor authority to close any racially integrated school.

H8 (Fields et al) — Repeal state law declared unconstitutional which would prohibit furnishing books and supplies to integrated schools.

H9 (Fields et al) — Repeal state law declared unconstitutional which would require segregated schools under police power of the state

H10 (Fields et al) — Authorize governor to close public schools to prevent disorder to violence, providing teachers be paid and students be given credit for attendance during time of closure.

H11 (Fields et al) — Authorize governor to close public schools directed by federal courts to integrate.

H12 (Fields et al) — Authorize governor to protect school property in the event of closing and reopening of schools.

H13 (Fields et al) — Prohibit furnishing of free textbooks and supplies to integrated schools.

H14 (Fields et al) — Deny accreditation by state board of education to any public school which operates contrary to state law.

H15 (Fields et al) — Authorize state sovereignty commission to employ legal counsel.

H16 (Fields et al) — Authorize state police to enforce peace and good order anywhere in the state and to perform any duties imposed upon them by the legislature.

H17 — Bill carrying this number was withdrawn before introduction.

H18 (Fields et al) — Authorize legislature to operate public schools in parishes of more than 300,000 population.

H19 (Fields et al) — Create board of trustees to handle public school revenues in cities of over 300,000 population.

H20 (Fields et al) — Repeal law designating superintendents of schools as treasurers of school boards

H21 (Fields et al) — Authorize state board of education to refuse to accredit public schools operating contrary to state law or policy of state board.

H22 (Fields et al) — Provide no school board or member thereof shall exercise their functions when any school under their jurisdiction has been ordered to carry on any program contrary to state law, and make any act by a member in violation grounds for removal.

H23 (Fields et al) — Authorize school boards to protect public interest in closed schools and authorize sale of abandoned school properties.

H24 (Fields et al) — Authorize state board of education or state superintendent of education to revoke certificates of teachers who instruct classes in violation of state law or policy.

H25 (Fields et al) — Authorize denial of promotion or graduation credit to pupils who attend schools operating contrary to state law and policy.

H26 (Fields et al) — Repeals state law providing for nomination and election of members of Orleans parish school board.

H27 (Fields et al) — Adds new section to pupil placement law prohibiting transfer after 21st calendar of school year of any pupil from one public elementary or secondary school to another or from a private school to a public school unless parents or guardian move into new district.

H28 (Fields et al) — Repeal compulsory school attendance law in both public and private schools.

H29 (Fields et al) — Authorize revoking certificate of any vocational or technical school teacher who instructs classes in violation of state law or policy.

H30 (Fields et al) — Authorize closing of vocation or technical school which operates in violation of state law or policy.

LEW
SU
Calls
St
C.
recto
Assoc
charg
posed
impai
Lew,
award
for c
the sa
contra
survey
"Ag
ferenc
Lewis
feasibi
its fir
questic
"The
feasibi
survey
ly to
best w
'if' su
termin
should
"Tol
vey a
from
fact t
borne
betwe
conclu
engine
ing th
feasibl
Lew
night
consti
which
loan
The
repor
said

November 16, 1960

Dear Chris:

The President has asked me to respond to your letter to him of November ninth. He wishes you to know that your interest in writing is appreciated and he most sincerely thanks you for your postscript concerning his service.

As you know, on November fourteenth integration began in the public schools of New Orleans under Federal Court order. The Supreme Court ruling on our Constitution of May 1954 that admittance to a public school cannot be denied because of race, color or creed must be obeyed.

With all good wishes to you, we are,

Sincerely,

W. Frederic Morrow
Administrative Officer
Special Projects Group

Chris Duret
700 South Jefferson Davis Parkway
New Orleans 19, Louisiana

lrs

Eisenhower

200 S. Jeff. Davis Pkwy
New Orleans 19, La
Nov. 4, 1960

President Eisenhower,
You know the
situation of our
schools in New Orleans.
Please Help us. We
would appreciate your
help.

Thank you.
A sophomore in
High School
Chris Curet

P.S.
I am sorry you are
not our President
anymore. You have
done a lot for our
country and we sure
appreciate it.

G.F.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

TO The Attorney General

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

Date November 15, 1960

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

ACTION:

Comment _____

Draft reply _____

For direct reply _____

For your information _____

For necessary action _____

For appropriate handling x

See below _____

Remarks:

CPO 16—71264-1

Telegrams to the P from the following re the school situation in La.:

Joan English, 6213 S. Tonti, New Orleans, La., 11/14
Jack Clay, 1219 Pine St., New Orleans, 11/14
Rowland A. Nelson, New Orleans, La., 11/14 (urging dismissal of Judge Wright)

By direction of the President:

A. J. GOODPASTER
Staff Secretary

elb

over

John O. Rogers, and others, Center, Texas, 11/14

Carl Keigh, Jr., Chicago, Ill., 11/14

Mrs. James G. Rogers, Lone Tree Farm Road, New Canaan, Conn., 11/14

White House
Washington

WA007 NL PD

NEWORLEANS LA NOV 14

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

DEAR MISTER PRESIDENT IM A HIGH SCHOOL SENIOR STOP THE SCHOOL SITUATION IN LOUISIANA IS TERRIBLE STOP WE NEED YOUR HELP

JOAN ENGLISH 6213 SOUTH TONTI NEW ORLEANS LA

The White House
Washington

W
A009 NL PD NOV 15 AM 6 16

NEWORLEANS LA NOV 14

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

I AM SORRY THAT THE INTEGRATION SITUATION IN LOUISIANA HAS TURNED OUT AS IT HAS THE MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE IN SOUTH LOUISIANA AND NEW ORLEANS PROPER WANTED TO START INTEGRATION I THINK YOUR GOOD FRIEND EX GOVERNOR BOB KENNON WOULD HAVE WANTED IT THAT WAY I HOPE THINGS WILL BE MUCH BETTER IN THE STATE BEFORE LONG

JACK CLAY 1219 PINE STREET

WA003 NL PD

FR NEWORLEANS LA 14

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

IF YOU ARE SINCERE ABOUT CURBING FEDERAL POWER, YOU WILL FIND THE ACTION OF FEDERAL JUDGE J SKELLY WRIGHT ENJOINING THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA INTOLERABLE. PLEASE UNDERSTAND I HAVE CALMLY ACCEPTED FEDERAL COURT ACTION WHEN CONFINED TO ITS CONSTITUTIONAL POWERS. IF WE SUBMIT, HOWEVER, TO JUDGE WRIGHT'S ENJOINING THE ACTION OF OUR STATE LEGISLATURE,

DEMOCRACY IS A SHAM AND DICTATORSHIP INEVITABLE. TO DECLARE THE ACTION OF OUR LEGISLATURE UNCONSTITUTIONAL IS JUDGE WRIGHT'S PREROGATIVE. TO ENJOIN THE LEGISLATURE FROM ACTING IS ALSO UNCONSTITUTIONAL. THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY DOES NOT TOLERATE OR RESORT TO UNCONSTITUTIONAL PROCEDURE TO COMBAT THE ACTIONS OF COMMUNISTS. WHY SHOULD AMERICANS TOLERATE THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY RESORTING TO UNCONSTITUTIONAL PROCEDURES TO ENJOIN THE ACTIONS OF A STATE LEGISLATURE. YOU HAVE BEEN A GREAT LEADER. PLEASE CONTINUE TO BE ONE. YOU APPOINTED JUDGE WRIGHT, PLEASE DISMISS HIM

ROWLAND A NELSON.

The White House
Washington

1960 NOV 14 PM 8 37

W
A053 PD

CENTER TEX 14 412P CST

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

PLEASE ACT AT ONCE TO HAVE THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RETURN SOUTHERN SCHOOLS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS. OUR COUNTY IS ON THE VERGE OF CIVIL WAR AND YOU ARE THE ONLY PERSON IN THE NATION WHO CAN ACT TO END THE PRESENT AND APPROACHING STRIFE. YOU CAN DO THIS QUICKLY AND EASILY BY MOVING THAT THE FEDERAL COURTS AND DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAVE THE MANAGEMENT OF NEW

ORLEANS AND OTHER SCHOOLS TO THE STATES AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS
JAMES SINGLETARY, MERVIL ADAMS, C A PARKER, BENNIE NIX,
MARTIN WEAVER, K H NICHALSON, JOHN W HENRY, EDITH JONES,
EVA PERSONS, J E JONES, GILES SINGLETARY, A G HAYES,
JOHN O ROGERS.

CT CB002 PD CHICAGO ILL NOV 14 1960 817A CST

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

AUGUSTA GA

YOUR STATEMENT REGARDING NEW ORLEANS SCHOOL CRISIS MIGHT EASE TENSION THERE. LETS REMIND RACIAL BIGOTS THEY DID NOT CHOOSE COLOR OF THEIR SKIN WHEN BORN.

CARL KEITH JR.

B NCA004 PD

NEW CANAAN CONN NOV 14 1960 830A EST

PRESIDENT DWIGHT D EISENHOWER

AUGUSTA GA

ERNESTLY AND RESPECTFULLY URGE THAT YOU INTERRUPT VACATION FOR TRIP TO NEW ORLEANS TODAY TO HELP RESOLVE TRAGIC CIVIL RIGHTS CRISIS STOP YOUR PRESENCE WILL BE MOST EFFECTIVE POSSIBLE INSTRUMENT TOWARDS JUSTICE AND AN IMPRESSIVE EXPRESSION OF YOUR GREAT CAPACITY FOR MORAL LEADERSHIP

MRS JAMES G ROGERS

LONE TREE FARM ROAD NEW CANAAN CONN

GF

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

RECEIVED
NOV 13 1960
CENTRAL FILES

ROUTE SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

TO The Attorney General

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

Date November 17, 1960

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

Telegrams to the P fm the following, re school situation in Louisiana:

Mrs. Marie Kesten, Jackson Heights, N.Y., 11/15
Veda Mayo, 639 E. 3rd, Homer, La., 11/15
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fox, 18 Manor Ave., Roslyn Heights, N.Y., 11/15
M. D. Speizman, 6440 S. Claiborne Ave., New Orleans, La., 11/12
Lillian Walters, 6801 N. 27th Ave., Phoenix, Ariz., 11/14

By direction of the President:

A. J. GOODPASTER
Staff Secretary

over

elb

Tel of 11/14 fm Joe Smith. NYC; re ordering the A.G. into immediate action against all vote fraud before the meeting of the electoral college

WA025 NL PD

TDAS JACKSON HEIGHTS NY 15

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

HONORABLE SIR: VIOLENCE AGAINST LITTLE CHILDREN IN LOUISIANA DISGRACE OUR NATION AND PEOPLE IN THE NAME OF DECENCY AND PATRIOTISM I BEG YOU TO SPEAK AGAINST THIS VIOLENCE

MRS MARIE KESTEN.

The White House
Washington

1960 NOV 15 PM 10 29

WA024 NL PD

HOMER LA NOV 15

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

OUR GOVERNOR AND STATE LEGISLATURE HAVE BEEN TAKEN OVER BY FEDERAL POWERS. FREE PEOPLE ARE SUPPRESSED, FORCED, RIDICULED AND DAMNED. SOUTHERN MEN WHO DIED FIGHTING HITLER AND GESTAPO DID SO IN VAIN. IS THERE AN AUSCHWITZ CAMP SOME WHERE FOR SOUTHERN WHITE? FEAR IS DOMINANT, TENSION IS HIGH. CAN BE PUSHED JUST SO FAR

VEDA MAYO 639 EAST 3RD.

WA006 NL PD

1960 Nov 15 AM 6 19

TDHE ROSLYN HEIGHTS NY 15

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

IT IS OUR OPINION, THAT YOU AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES SHOULD HONOR YOUR OATH OF OFFICE TO UPHOLD THE CONSTITUTION. YOUR PERSONAL PRESTIGE WOULD BE MOST EFFECTIVE IN STOPPING SEGREGATIONIST RABBLE ROUSERS IN NEW ORLEANS AND WOULD AVOID GIVING COMMUNIST PROPAGANDISTS OPPORTUNITY TO MOCK THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

MR AND MRS ROBERT FOX 18 MANOR AVE ROSLYN HEIGHTS NY.

NS LLB196 NL PD

NEW ORLEANS LA NOV 12 1960

PRESIDENT DWIGHT D EISENHOWER

AUGUSTA GA

URGE IMMEDIATE ACTION RE DEFIANCE OF CONSTITUTION BY LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE AND GOVERNOR STOP US GOVERNMENT IS A MOCKERY UNLESS DECISIVE ACTION IS TAKEN NOW

M D SPEIZMAN

6440 SOUTH CLAIBORNE AVE

WA029 PD

PHOENIX ARIZ NOV 14 846A MST

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

REFERENCE GOVERNOR JIMMY DAVIS. SEARCH THE SCRIPTURES.

EVERYTHING OF A SEED OF ITS OWN. IF MIXED WHEN

YOUNG SOME WILL MARRY.

OUR GENERATION IS RESPONSIBLE. BUILD

SCHOOLS IN COLORED AND MEXICAN NEIGHBORHOODS. THEY

SHOULD BE HAPPIER. COST NO MORE.

HAPPINESS WOULD BE GREATER

LILLIAN WALTERS 6801 NORTH 27TH AVE PHOENIX ARIZONA.

SY ND150 NL PD

NEW YORK NY NOV 14 1960

HON DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER

THE LONE RANGER MAMIES CABIN AUGUSTA GA

RE LYLE C WILSONS' UPI COLUMN OF NOVEMBER 14TH "HOW VOTE FRAUDS HAVE SWUNG ELECTIONS" WILSON SAYS: "NMR REPORTED FOUR YEARS AGO AN HONEST BALLOT ASSOCIATION ESTIMATE THAT AT LEAST ONE MILLION VOTES WERE STOLEN IN THE 1952 ELECTION."

ALTHOUGH JACK KENNEDY HAS TRIED TO BEAT YOU TO THE DRAW BY COMPROMISING J EDGAR HOOVER WELL IN ADVANCE OF ANY POSSIBLE VOTE FRAUD INVESTIGATION BY THE GOP, UNLESS YOU HAVE TURNED A

DEAF EAR TO LAW AND ORDER, SUGGEST YOU ORDER YOUR ATTORNEY GENERAL INTO IMMEDIATE ACTION AGAINST ALL VOTE FRAUD BEFORE THE MEETING OF THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

THIS ELECTION ISNT LOST, IT IS MERELY BEING HELD UP IN ANOTHER "FAMOUS SLOW COUNT" WHICH ACCORDING TO THE HBA ENABLED FDR TO BEAT REPUBLICAN ALBERT OTTINGER.

HI HO SILVER, IKE TO THE RESCUE

YOUR OLD FRIEND "JOE SMITH"

C.F.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

TO The Attorney General

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

Date November 14, 1960

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

Telegrams to the P from the following, re the school situation in Louisiana:

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Rollins, 159 Lister, Shreveport, La., 11/13

Franklin B. Diggs, 513 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn, N.Y., 11/13

By direction of the President:

A. J. GOODPASTER
Staff Secretary

elb

over

Alvin A. Geyer, Lafayette, La., 11/13

Rynyan Cannon, 2212 Cable St., Baton Rouge, La., 11/13

Doris, Gerard, John and Christopher Bell, 475 Fairway Drive, New Orleans, 24, 11/13

Richard Maudin, Haley F. Thomas and William S. Wood, New Orleans, La., 11/13

William B. Wendel, New Orleans, La., 11/11

Mrs. Leonard Rosenson, 7822 Belfast, New Orleans, La., 11/12

14 AM 12 24

WA004 NL PD

SHREVEPORT LA 13

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHDC

YOU WHO HOLD YOUR HIGH OFFICE BY THE MAJORITY VOTE OF THE PEOPLE CONSIDER THE MAJORITY VOTE FOR SEGREGATED SCHOOLS OF THE PEOPLE OF NEW ORLEANS AND CALL OFF YOUR ATTORNEY GENERAL. HOW CAN YOU PROMOTE PEACE FOR THE WORLD IF YOU WILL NOT SECURE PEACE HARMONY AND GOOD WILL IN YOUR OWN COUNTRY

MR AND MRS C H ROLLINS 159 LISTER.

WA001 NL PD

BROOKLYN NY 13

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHDC

THE OFFICIAL ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR AND OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA CLEARLY PLACE THEM IN REBELLION AGAINST THE AUTHORITY OF THE UNITED STATES I AM A LOYAL AND LAW ABIDING CITIZEN IN URGING YOU TO TAKE ALL NECESSARY STEPS TO HALT THIS REBELLION AND TO RESTORE LAWFUL GOVERNMENT TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

FRANKLIN B DIGGS 513 BAINBRIDGE ST BROOKLYN NY.

WA010 PD

LAFAYETTE LA 13 905A CST

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

REQUEST YOU USE FORCE IF NECESSARY TO PUT DOWN THE SCHOOL HOLIDAY REBELLION IN LOUISIANA. KEEP OUR SCHOOLS OPEN

ALVIN A GEYER.

WA005 NL PD

BATON ROUGE LA 13

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHDC

SINCE THE NEGROES HAVE SO THOROUGHLY REPUDIATED THE WORK YOUR ADMINISTRATION HAS DONE FOR THEM HOW ABOUT GIVING THE SOUTHERN WHITE PEOPLE AN EVEN BREAK THE REMAINING MONTHS OF YOUR ADMINISTRATION. RESPECTFULLY

RYNYAN CANNON 2212 CABLE ST BATON ROUGE LA.

Exec Mansion
Washington

WA010 NL PD

1960 NOV 14 AM 6 17

NEWORLEANS LA 13

THE PRESIDENT

THW WHITE HOUSE WASHDC

AS CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA WE RESPECTFULLY DIRECT YOUR ATTENTION TO ARTICLE 10 U S CONSTITUTION WHICH YOU ARE SWORN TO UPHOLD

DORIS BELL, GERARD BELL, JOHN BELL, CHRISTOPHER BELL,

475 FAIRWAY DRIVE NEW ORLEANS 24.

1960 NOV 14 AM 6 17

WA011 NL PD

NEW ORLEANS LA 13

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHDC

AS WHITE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES AS WELL AS OF LOUISIANA WE INSIST UPON FULL EFFECTIVE AND IMMEDIATE ENFORCEMENT OF COURT ORDERS RELATIVE TO NEW ORLEANS SCHOOLS WITH TROOPS IF NECESSARY

RICHARD MAUDIN HALEY F THOMAS AND WILLIAM S WOOD.

W

A053 NL PD

NEWORLEANS LA NOV 11

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

DEAR MR PRESIDENT:

I EARNESTLY PRAY THAT YOU ARE TAKING ALL NECESSARY STEPS TO MEET THE CHALLENGE OF THE RECENTLY ENACTED SCHOOL LEGISLATION IN LOUISIANA. I DO NOT FULLY AGREE WITH THE SUPREME COURT DECISION OF 1954, BUT AM PREPARED TO ACCEPT THE ORDER OF JUDGE WRIGHT AS A REASONABLE APPROACH TO THE DIFFICULT INTEGRATION PROBLEM

OF MY CITY YOURS VERY TRULY

WILLIAM F WENDEL.

12 AM 11 38

MA067 DL PD

NEW ORLEANS LA NOV 12 1960 902A CST

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

YOUR AID DESPERATELY NEEDED TO SAVE NEW ORLEANS SCHOOLS GOVERNOR RUSHED INTO CALLING LEGISLATIVE SESSION FOR SUNDAY WILL ADDRESS LOCALLY ELECTED SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS OUT OF OFFICE MAJORITY OF LEGISLATORS DO NOT WANT TO CLOSE LOUISIANA SCHOOLS BUT NEED WAY TO SAVE FACE THE WEIGHT OF YOUR PERSONALITY BEFORE THEY COMMIT THEMSELVES WOULD MAKE THE DIFFERENCE

MRS LEONARD ROSENSON 7822 BELFAST.

Gen.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

RECEIVED
NOV 19 1960
CENTRAL FILES

TO The Attorney General

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

Date November 18, 1960

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

Telegrams to the P fm the following, re the school situation in Louisiana:

Samuel Tyler, Jr., 11 Bird Hill Ave., Wellesley, Mass., 11/17
Mr. and Mrs. William P. Albrecht, Lawrence, Kans., 11/16
Leslie Callaway, Baton Rouge, La., 11/16
Mrs. John Drake, Richmond, Cal., 11/16

By direction of the President:

A. J. GOODPASTER
Staff Secretary

elb

over

Ken and Barbara Thollaug, El Cerrito, Cal., 11/16
Wesley G. Spencer, Cambridge, Mass., 11/16
Barbara Kranzler, and others, San Francisco, Cal., 11/16
Mr. and Mrs. Hugh F. McClements, 3524 Shelton Road, Shaker Heights, 20, Ohio, 11/16
Edith Smith, 18 Mockingbird Lane, Tyler, Texas, 11/17
Robert Rose, 91 3 West St., Oakland, Cal., 11/17
Mrs. Roy N. Sellers, 836 State St., New Orleans, La., 11/17

[illegible]

[illegible] 17 PM 3 45

WA017 PD

BOSTON MASS 17 228P EST

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

GOVERNOR, LEGISLATURE AND OTHER SEGREGATIONALISTS IN LOUISIANA ARE THUMBING THEIR NOSES AT THE SUPREME COURT AND YOUR OFFICE. IT IS MOST IMPORTANT THAT YOU SHOW TEENAGES AS WELL AS THE ELECTORATE THAT DISRESPECT FOR LEGALLY CONSTITUTED AUTHORITY IS INTOLERABLE AND THAT NEITHER STATES RIGHTS OR INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS CAN ALRIDGE FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITY

SAMUEL TYLER JR 11 BIRD HILL AVE WELLESSLEY MASS.

WA

1980 NOV 16 PM 10 36

O
30 NL PD

LAWRENCE KANS NOV 16

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

THE PRAYERS OF EVERY THOUGHTFUL AMERICAN ARE WITH YOU OUR PRESIDENT

AS YOU ACT TO MEET THE CRISIS IN NEW ORLEANS

MR AND MRS WILLIAM P ALBRECHT.

WA027 PD

BATON ROUGE LA NOV 16 419P CST

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

WE DO NOT WANT INTEGRATION

LESLIE CALLAWAY.

The White House
Washington

WA034 PD

1969 NOV 16 PM 10 56

TDO RICHMOND CALIF NOV 16 643P PST

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

PLEASE INTERVENE IN NEW ORLEANS

MRS JOHN DRAKE RICHMOND CALIF.

WA002 NL PD

TDRM ELCERRITO CALIF 16

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

PLEASE INTERVENE IN NEW ORLEANS SCHOOL SITUATION. USE YOUR ENORMOUS PRESTIGE AS A PARTING GESTURE OF LEADERSHIP AND PRINCIPLE. THE WORLD IS WATCHING YOU. SHOW THEM THAT OUR CHIEF EXECUTIVE REQUIRES ADHERANCE TO THE LAWS OF OUR COUNTRY AND RESPECT FOR THE DIGNITY OF ALL OUR CITIZENS. SINCERELY

KEN AND BARBARA THOLLAUG.

WA001 NL PD

CAMBRIDGE MASS 16

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

THE GOVERNOR LEGISLATURE AND OTHER SEGREGATIONISTS IN LOUISIANA ARE THUMBING THEIR NOSES AT THE SUPREME COURT AND AT YOU THEIR THUMBS AND NOSES ARE UNIMPORTANT IT IS MOST IMPORTANT THAT BY YOUR ACTS YOU SHOW THE TEENAGERS AS WELL AS THE ELECTORATE THAT DISRESPECT FOR LEGALLY CONSTITUTED AUTHORITY IS INTOLERABLE

THAT NEITHER STATES RIGHTS NOR INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS CAN ABRIDGE FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITY

WESLEY G SPENCER.

White House
Washington

WA003 NL PD

SAN FRANCISCO CALIF 16

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

WE URGE YOU TO MAKE A STATEMENT SUPPORTING SCHOOL INTEGRATION IN LOUISIANA

BARBARA KRANZLER JANE BROOKS PETER ROSENBAUM KAY POCHMAN HARRY WEINSTEIN NANETTE HEIMAN JEAN MOORE 1816 BROADWAY SAN FRANCISCO CALIF.

WA009 PD

TYLER TEX NOV 17 942A CST

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

LETS HAVE A REPUBLIC THAT LOUISIANA SETTLE HER OWN AFFAIRS

EDITH SMITH 18 MOCKINGBIRD LANE TYLER

1962 NOV 17 PM 12 39

WA011 PD

OAKLAND CALIF 17 904A PST

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

SINCE THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA ARE WILFULLY EVADING THE RULING OF A FEDERAL COURT IT APPEARS TO ME THAT YOU. AS OUR GOVERNMENTS LEADER AND OUR NATIONS MOST RESPECTED ADVOCATE. MUST SPEAK OUT AND CONDEMN THEIR ACTIONS. WHATEVER A MANS PERSONAL PREJUDICE MAY BE, THE LAW IS SUPREME AND MUST BE OBEYED. THE FOLLY OF ATTEMPTING TO FIGHT THE INEVITABLE MUST BE DEMONSTRATED.

I PERSONALLY BELIEVE THAT YOUR FAILURE TO ACT WEAKENS BOTH YOUR OFFICE AND IMAGE IN THE MIND OF MOST AMERICANS AS WELL AS THE WORLD

ROBERT ROSE 913 WEST ST OAKLAND.

WA005 NL PD 1969 [illegible] 17 AM 6 17

CLEVELAND OHIO 16

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

DEAR SIR I AM AN ORDINARY CITIZEN WHO WAS THIEVED IN PRIVATE MANY MANY TIMES BUT HAS NEVER WRITTEN A LETTER " TO THE EDITOR" NEVERTHELESS I MUST MAKE MY FEELINGS KNOWN AT THIS TIME IN VIEW OF THE SITUATION IN NEW ORLEANS I THINK A VERY POSITIVE ACTION THAT WOULD MAKE THE GOOD PEOPLE OF NEW ORLEANS AND LOUISIANA SEE THE LIGHT WOULD BE FOR YOU RICHARD NIXON PRESIDENT

ELECT KENNEDY AND VICE PRESIDENT ELECT JOHNSON GO TO NEW ORLEANS AND EACH IN TURN TELL THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA THAT EACH SHOULD EXAMINE HIS OWN CONSCIENCE AND KNOW THAT GOD RECOGNIZES NO COLOR THAT THE U.S. IS ON TRIAL BEFORE THE WORLD AND THAT KINDERGARTEN AND FIRST YEAR CHILDREN ARE NO THREAT TO SO CALLED WHITE SUPREMACY AND THEIR PRESENT ACTIONS ARE TEACHING DISRESPECT TO THE LAW AND DISRESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF ALL THE AMERICANS WHO HAVE DIED TRYING TO KEEP THIS A NATION TO BE PROUD OF

MR AND MRS HUGH F MCCLEMENTS 3524 SHELTON ROAD SHAKER HTS 20 OHIO.

WA008 DL PD

NEWORLEANS LA 17 635A CST

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

BELOVED PRESIDENT EISENHOWER YOU CANNOT WAIT ANOTHER MOMENT TO GIVE THIS PUBLIC SCHOOL INTEGRATION MATTER YOUR PERSONAL ATTENTION FEDERAL JUDGE J SKELLY WRIGHT IS OVEREXERTING HIS AUTHORITY OUR WONDERFUL GOVERNOR DAVIS AND LOUISIANA LEGISLATORS MEAN NOTHING TO WRIGHT TO PREVENT FURTHER BLOODSHED AND VIOLENCE PLEASE AUTHORIZE GOVERNOR DAVIS WHO REPRESENTS THE REAL AMERICANS

OF LOUISIANA TO DISCONTINUE INTEGRATION NEGROES ARE GOING WILD
HERE OUR PERSONAL SAFETY IN THE STREETS AND IN OUR HOMES GROWS
MORE SERIOUS BY THE HOUR MY SINCERE PLEA IS INDORSED BY ALL
PARENTS WHO ARE GENUINELY CONCERNED FOR OUR CHILDREN WITH DEEPEST
PERSONAL RESPECT AND ADMIRATION FOR YOU AS ONE OF YOUR STRONG
SUPPORTERS PLEASE HELP US YOU ALONE HAVE THIS POWER ABOVE ALL
GOD BE WITH YOU

MRS ROY N SELLERS 836 STATE ST.

November 21, 1960

Dear Mr. Smith:

The President has asked me to acknowledge your recent letter to him in respect to the New Orleans school situation.

He wishes you to know that your interest in writing is appreciated and your request has been noted.

Sincerely,

Frederic L. Borrow
Administrative Officer
Special Projects Group

Mr. J. Bradley Smith
BJH Journal
Columbia University
New York 27, New York

lrs

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

Dear sir:

This is my first and only request of you since you have been in office. I ask you to give some sort of verbal, moral support to the integration attempt being made in New Orleans. The segregation problem is a blight on our country which we can ill afford to carry much longer. The communists roll with glee when these white supremists riots occur. They are sure to score a propaganda victory whenever these outbreaks occur. I somewhat realize the views of these sick people in the South, and the immense problems facing them. But this change is absolutely necessary and I would hope you would use some of your huge store of good will for this humane purpose. I thank you for your time.

Respectfully yours,

W. Bradley Smith

W. Bradley Smith
513 Furnald
Columbia Univ.
NY 27, Ny

November 21, 1960

Dear Mr. Zangranda:

The President has asked me to acknowledge your letter to him of November fourteenth. He wishes you to know that your interest in writing is appreciated and your comments have been noted.

The President fully recognizes his duty to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution. You perhaps do not fully appreciate the fact that Federal Judge Wright is properly representing the Federal Government in the New Orleans situation.

Sincerely,

E. Frederic Morrow
Administrative Officer
Special Projects Group

Mr. G. L. Zangranda
6236 Larchwood Avenue
Philadelphia 43, Pennsylvania

lrs

6236 Larchwood Ave
Philadelphia 43, Pa.
Nov. 14, 1960

Mr. Dwight D. Eisenhower
President of the United States
Washington DC

Dear Mr President:

I surely hope you intend to do something positive to enforce the desegregation of public schools in Louisiana. The most obvious paradox here is that for eight years you have been talking about the sanctity of local control. On most issues, your attitude has ~~be~~ bred an unfortunate inertia. In N. Orleans, though, it is the local board which is following the 1954 desegregation ruling + the state (as in Arkansas case) which is in violation. It is your duty,

(2)

sir, to enforce desegregation, & we hope you intend to do so.

There is a concrete crisis which no pious platitudes can meet. It would be a wonderful conclusion to your Administration if you would act on this issue.

Let us see how one member of "the Team" can perform his duties & obligations.

Sincerely,
R. A. Zangrando

G.F.

November 16, 1960

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Skulski:

The President has asked me to respond to your letter to him of recent date. He wishes you to know that your interest in writing is appreciated and your comments have been noted.

As you know from the news media, on Monday, November fourteenth, integration began in the public school system in New Orleans by Federal Court order. The Supreme Court ruling on our Constitution in May of 1954 that admittance to a public school cannot be denied an American citizen because of race, color or creed must be obeyed.

Sincerely,

E. Frederic Morrow
Administrative Officer
Special Projects Group

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Skulski
41[illegible] Forest Hills Avenue
Philadelphia 1[illegible], Pennsylvania

lrs

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Shulski
412 Forest Hills Avenue
Philadelphia 16, Pennsylvania

November 16, 1960

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Shulski:

The President has asked me to express to you that letter to him of recent date. He believes you do know that your interest in civil rights is appreciated and your continued prayers are needed.

As you know from the news media, on Monday, November 14, the public school system in New Orleans, Louisiana, integration began by Federal Court order. The Superintendent of Schools in New Orleans, Louisiana, has indicated to a public school cannot be denied admittance to or continuation in that of 1924 that an American citizen possess of race, color or creed must be opened.

Sincerely,

E. Frederic Morrow
Administrative Officer
Special Projects Group

GE

412 Forest Hills Ave - Phila 16, Pa
PM 11-14-60

11/15

Dear President Eisenhower,

I heard a man on the radio say that when Kenedy offered to do what he could for Martin Luther King's recent imprisonment, he won the votes here in Phila, & that he thought Mr. Eisenhower would be wonderfully wise to show where he stands in the New Orleans Louisiana Crisis.

Seems to me that if you would Please do so, it would show "southerners" that they can't make politics of a great issue in democracy — human freedom and liberty to vote, go to schools, etc.

I have always respected you & voted for you 4 years ago — also for Nixon now. But Nixon did not answer clearly in debates — nor did he set forth much of a platform or program.

Instead be expected to ride off with the election upon your coattails, Mr. President.
This issue cannot hurt you now or the Republican Party & I think its almost a God-given opportunity to speak out against segregation & follow God's leadings toward trul democracy-in-action, in the U.S.A. It will clarify our ~~local~~ national thinking & unite us politically in the issue & also give the Russians something to sit up and take notice about at the same time.

Most sincerely
Leonard Skulski
& Mary Skulski

I will expect your answer through news of your decision to help in N.O., La. Nothing else is an answer.

November 22, 1960

Dear Mr. Purdy:

The President has asked me to respond to your letter to him of November seventeenth. He wishes you to know that your interest in writing is appreciated and your comments have been noted.

You may be sure the President stands firmly behind the efforts of Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright to carry out the Supreme Court ruling in the public schools of New Orleans.

Sincerely,

E. Frederic Morrow
Administrative Officer
Special Projects Group

Mr. Gordon Purdy
912 West Vine Street
Stockton 3, California

lrs

5 Desegregation (Re: situation in New Orleans 11/18

17 November 1960

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear President Eisenhower:

Do you want to be remembered as a great President in the eyes of the American people and the world?

Do you want to set an example of right that all of us can follow and which will be remembered as one of the dramatic actions of history?

Do you want to shame the American people into proper behavior and attitudes?

Do you want to be the champion of the American Negro and for oppressed peoples everywhere?

May I humbly suggest that you take a short period of time from your busy schedule, fly to New Orleans, walk to school with three six-year-old Negro children, and attend classes with them for one, two, or three days--whatever time it takes to show the mistaken people of New Orleans and the South that their attitude and behavior IS wrong, wrong in the eyes of the majority of the American people, wrong in the eyes of the world citizens, and wrong in the eyes of one of the most popular Presidents in American history. Popularity is fleeting--action such as the above would NEVER be forgotten!

Mr. President, are you on your way? I am going to bed tonight ashamed of the United States of America and ashamed of my connections with the Christian Church--will you return my faith to me and to all the peoples of the world?

Mr. President, is your plane warming up?

Hopefully and respectfully yours,

Gordon Purdy

Gordon Purdy

912 West Vine Street
Stockton 3, California

G.F.

November 22, 1960

Dear Mr. Tibbetts:

The President has asked me to respond to your letter to him of November seventeenth. He wishes you to know that your interest in writing is appreciated and your comments have been noted.

You may be sure the President stands firmly behind the efforts of Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright to carry out the Supreme Court ruling in the public schools of New Orleans.

Sincerely,

E. Frederic Morrow
Administrative Officer
Special Projects Group

Mr. Norris L. Tibbetts, Jr.
5716 Arbor Vitae Place
Madison 5, Wisconsin

lrs

11/19

5716 Arbor Vitae Place
Madison 5, Wisconsin

Nov. 17, 1960

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

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing with regard to the distressing situation which exists today in the effort to carry out federal policy in the schools of the south in general and in New Orleans in particular.

The law in this respect has been clarified by the Supreme Court. It remains the duty of each citizen to abide by the law, in spirit and in fact. The place of Negro citizens in this country was established in a bloody war which was won by the Union forces almost 100 years ago. I am white and I have lived in the south. There can be no moral justification for a "lost cause" based on the supremacy of one color of human being over another human of different complexion.

What is it doing to us as a nation when five six-year old girls must be provided with armed escorts to permit them to attend the school which they are legally required to attend? From a purely practical standpoint, the white race is a minority in a world in which we are seeking approval of our way of life; as long as such occurrences as are now underway are permitted to continue, we have no right to preach to any nation on the globe. As you know far better than do I, international tensions could precipitate war of either the Korean nature or on a broader scale. I joined with you in the effort of 1941-45; I would prefer to avoid involvement in another war, or the involvement of my son, where one of the issues is the country's performance in relation to citizens of a color different ~~color~~ than your's or mine.

With all respect and humility, I would like to suggest an approach to this problem. Could you not, with your great personal popularity and the majesty of your office, intervene personally in these local school disturbances? Here is how it could work.

The scene is New Orleans. The crowd is gathering for its morning hate session - teen agers, mothers, fathers and the usual drifters. The police are moving about uneasily, distressed at the prospect of pushing their neighbors around and at the accusations which are shrieked at them. A car drives up. From it steps the President of the United States. He mingles with the crowd. "What seems to be the trouble here? My name is Dwight Eisenhower and I understand you have some grievance against the United States." Few people could stand up to this. Were you to be insulted, this would be an insult to this country and your office; not too many people in this nation would stand for that, nobth or south. Were you to be subject to eggs or tomatos, the target is not just you but every citizen in the land. Were you to be physically assaulted, the impact of this attack on our chief executive would resound through the country. Were you to take the hand of a six-year old Negro girl and lead her through the mob, you would be personifying the greatness, and the morality, and the principles of the United States. (It may be that the hazards to your person would be so viewed as to cause your security advisors to veto such an adventure. This certainly had merit in relation to the proposed visit to Japan. I believe that it has less merit in relation to a visit to New Orleans. However, I would never question your courage in such a situation.)

If in your judgment, Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Johnson should be involved in the suggested enterprise, I would be pleased. This would help dramatize the non-partisan nature of the issue and it would leave the dissidents with no place to go. In this country, under the law, they HAVE no place to go. This should be brought firmly to their attention.

Dear sir, I implore your action in this matter. This is not an off-the-cuff proposal. I wish that you and Mr. Stephenson had been able to intervene personally at Little Rock, and so wished at the time. The parachute infantry is fine and should it be needed again, by all means employ it. But in my view, nothing could take the place of your presence at any and all of these disturbed areas.

Respectfully yours,

Norris L. Tibbetts Jr.

Norris L. Tibbetts, Jr.

ROUTE SLIP

To The Attorney General November 22, 1960

For appropriate handling:

Telegrams to the President re the school situation in Louisiana:

Mr. and Mrs. Felix Van Cleef, 1765 E. 55, Chicago, Ill. 11/20

Ed Pfund, Newtown, Conn., 11/20

Jerome Wyckocc, and others, NYC 11/17

Robert Cohen, 1065 Gordon St., Atlanta, Ga., 11/18

Dr. Thomas S. Gardner and Dr. E. Bundy, Upsala College, East Orange, N.J. 11/18

Mrs. Joe Frankel, Jr., Danville, Ky., 11/16

Mrs. B. Lee Lifshutz, 780 Terrell Road, San Antonio, Texas, 11/17

Paul Burg, Highland Park, Ill. 1/17

Kenneth Marthey, Cappaqua, N.Y 11/17

Jeanne Hale, 31 W. 10th St., NYC 11/17

Annie Florence Cook, 813 56th St., Oakland 8, Clif. 11/17

Dr. and Mrs. Frank Herman, Province Line Road, Princeton, N.J., 11/19

Peggy Runkle, Stetson University, Deland, Fla., 11/21

Herman Furlough, and others, Marshall, Texas, 11/21

Mrs. William McInerney, St. Petersburg, Fla., 11/21

Harry Stein, Pres., Students for Integration, University of Minnesota, Box 13870, Coffman Union, Minneapolis, Minn., 11/21

WA011 NL PD 21 AP 12 55

CHICAGO ILL 20

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHDC

YOUR EXCELLENCY YOU DID SOMETHING ABOUT LITTLE ROCK NOW PLEASE DO SOMETHING ABOUT NEW ORLEANS OR OUR PRESTIGE WILL REALLY BE IN JEOPARDY WE ARE THE KINDS OF WHITES WHO BELIEVE IN FAIR PLAY THE CONSTITUTION MUST BE OBEYED AND THE EDICTS OF THE SUPREME COURT MUST BE ENFORCED

MR AND MRS FELIX VANCLEEF 1765 EAST 55.

WA005 NL PD

DEC NOV 21 AM 6 27

TDFP NEWTOWN CONN 20

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHDC

LET US SEE AT LEAST A TINY FLICKER OF LEADERSHIP BEFORE YOUR WEAK KNEED ADMINISTRATION IS TERMINATED INTEGRATE LOUISIANA AND THE ENTIRE CONFEDERACY WITH THE FORCE AND STRENGTH THAT IS REQUIRED TO ESTABLISH FREEDOM IN THE USA MEET YOUR OBLIGATIONS TRY BEING A LEADER

ED PFUND.

A SHA384 PD

RI NEWYORK NY VIA SAVANNAH GA NOV 17 1960

HON DWIGHT D EISENHOWER

AUGUSTA GA

WE URGE THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO GIVE MORAL LEADERSHIP BY A STATEMENT ON DESEGREGATION IN OUR SCHOOLS

JEROME WYCKOCC RHODA J GLUCK ERIC GLUCKMAN SUSAN ROM JOAN POWELL CHARLOTTE THEIL PATRICIA WOLCOTT PETER A BORDEN LIONEL MCCLEAN HAZEL J PACKARD PETER R LIMBURG DENA UCHIM SUE TONKONOGY ANN MYERS JACQUES CHAZAUD CAROLE TRAGER RICHARD HARKINS ROGER MENGES SAM WOHL ELLEN MURPHY NAOMI CAPLAN LEONOR VADI ANN

L WEINGARDEN PIERRE M MARTINOT CHARLES VERRAL IRWIN
SHAPIRO J H JONES JONATHAN BARTLETT.

A LLX102 PD

FAX ATLANTA GA NOV 18 1960 1107A EST

DWIGHT D EISENHOWER

AUGUSTA GA

CONGRATULATIONS ON FORTHRIGHT STAND WHICH YOU HAVE TAKEN IN SUPPORT OF FEDERAL COURT ORDER AND THOSE SUPPORTING IT IN NEW ORLEANS CRISIS

ROBERT COHEN ATTORNEY AT LAW

1065 GORDON ST ATLANTA GA

P PEA230 NL PD

PASSAIC NJER NOV 18 1960

PRESIDENT DWIGHT D EISENHOWER

AUGUSTA GA

MAY WE SUGGEST YOU USE YOUR GREAT STATURE TO CALM THE SITUATION IN NEW ORLEANS BY AN APPEAL THAT INTEGRATION BEING THE ETHICAL LAW OF THE LAND PROCEED IN PEACE

DR THOMAS S GARDNER DR E BUNDY

UPSALA COLLEGE E ORANGE NJER

CT DNA011

PD DANVILLE KY NOV 16 1960 238P EST 1960

PRESIDENT DWIGHT D EISENHOWER

AUGUSTA GA

JUDGE SKELLEY WRIGHT NEEDS YOUR ENCOURAGEMENT AND MORAL AUPPORT AT ONCE AS AN ADMIRER OF YOURS A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES, AS A HUMAN BEING, I URGE YOU TO GIVE THIS SUPPORT.

MRS JOE FRANKEL, JUNIOR.

D SAA889 NL PD

SAN ANTONIO TEX NOV 17 1960

PRESIDENT DWIGHT D EISENHOWER

AUGUSTA GA

MAY I RESPECTFULLY URGE YOU TO USE YOUR TREMENDOUS POPULARITY IN THE CASE OF JUSTICE. WERE YOU TO ACCOMPANY THE NEGRO CHILDREN TO SCHOOL IN NEW ORLEANS I FEEL CERTAIN THAT YOU COULD STEM THE TIDE OF THIS SHAMEFUL AND DEGRADING EPISODE. SINCERELY

MRS B LEE LIFSHUTZ 780 TERRELL ROAD

S HPA067 NL PD

HIGHLAND PARK ILL NOV 17 1960

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

AUGUSTA GA

PLEASE PERSONALLY LEAD US IN SOLVING THE NEW ORLEANS SCHOOL SITUATION

PAUL BURG.

SY MKA195 PD TDMK CHAPPAQUA NY NOV 17 1960 930P EST

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

AUGUSTA NATIONAL GOLF CLUB AUGUSTA GA

AS A FORMER SOLDIER WHO SERVED AND RECEIVED A CITATION UNDER YOUR COMMAND AND AS AN OBSERVER OF WHAT YOUR APPEARANCE MEANT IN CRITICAL SITUATIONS I WOULD LIKE TO SUGGEST THAT YOU ESCORT THE FOUR LITTLE CHILDREN OF NEW ORLEANS TO SCHOOL

KENNETH MARTHEY.

SY NB149 NL PD

NEW YORK NY NOV 17 1960

PRES DWIGHT EISENHOWER

AUGUSTA GA

AS A GREAT PRESIDENT, YOU CAN DO MORE IN THESE LAST MONTHS OF YOUR TENURE TO RESTORE MORAL FIBRE AND BACKBONE AND SHOW THE REST OF THE WORLD WE BELIEVE IN THE CONSTITUTION WHICH YOU WERE THE ONLY PRESIDENT TO UPHOLD. THE U S SUFFERED AT HOME AND ABROAD BECAUSE OF THE TRAGEDY OF LITTLE ROCK. BLAZE A TRAIL FOR LIBERTY IN NEW ORLEANS WHICH THE DEMOCRATS WILL BE FORCED TO FOLLOW OR FOREVER BE DAMNED, OUR PARTY HAS DONE MORE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS THAN

THEY COULD EVER CLAIM OR LIVE UP TO. THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO PROVE FOR ALL OF US THAT HUMAN EQUALITY AND DECENCY ARE OUR PLEDGE TO THE WORLD, AND THUS MAKE OUR CHILDREN PROUD OF THEIR HERITAGE

JEANNE HALE
31 WEST 10TH ST NYC.

A LLD234 DL PD

OAKLAND CALIF 17 118P PST

PRESIDENT DWIGHT D EISENHOWER

MAMIES CABIN LITTLE WHITEHOUSE AUGUSTA GA

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: IT PAINS ME THAT NEW ORLEANS HAS BECOME A DEFINITE BREEDING PLACE FOR HATRED, VIOLENCE AND MASSIVE DEFIANCE OF THE LAW WITH SO MUCH INFLUENCE POSITION AND PERSONALITY WISE YOUR SLIGHTEST EXPRESSION WOULD BE HEARD PLEASE SPEAK AGAINST THE CONTINUAL INJUSTICES NEGROES ARE SUFFERING WE MUST UPHOLD DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES

ANNIE FLORENCE COOK 813 56 ST OAKLAND 8 CALIF.

WUA012 PD

PRINCETON NJER NOV 19 947A EST

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

NEWORLEANS PRESENTS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR MORAL LEADERSHIP

PLEASE MAKE A STRONG PUBLIC STATEMENT NOW--FOR INTEGRATION

DR AND MRS FRANK HERMAN PROVINCE LINE RD PRINCETON NJ.

WA011 PD

DELAND FLO NOV 21 159P EST

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

AS A PARTICIPANT IN STUDENT NON-VIOLENT ACTION FOR RACIAL EQUALITY I URGE YOU TO USE YOUR LEADERSHIP AND MORAL FORCE TO APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW ORLEANS AND OF THE ENTIRE NATION TO ACCEPT WITH CHRISTIAN LOVE THIS NECESSARY SOCIAL CHANGE

PEGGY RUNKLE STETSON UNIVERSITY DELAND FLA.

WA015 NL PD

MARSHALL TEX NOV 21

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

ONCE BEFORE, A HUNDRED YEARS AGO, OUR NATION LAY DIVIDED BECAUSE OF LACK OF, OR RELUCTANT LEADERSHIP WE AS AMERICAN CITIZENS WOULD NOT LIKE TO SEE THIS HAPPEN AGAIN ESPECIALLY WITH SUCH A GREAT LEADER AS YOURSELF AT THE HELM WE ASK YOU AS PRESIDENT OF THIS UNITED STATES TO USE YOUR LEADERSHIP AND MORAL SUPPORT TO REUNITE A DIVIDED NATION. WE

CALL UPON YOU PERSONALLY OR APPOINT THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO
LEAD THE FOUR NEGRO SCHOOL CHILDREN IN NEW
ORLEANS TO THEIR CLASSES
HERMAN FURLOUGH WILEY COLLEGE SHIRLEY FAYE GEORGE RETHA
ANN TYLER JERRY WILHITE ROBERT MCCULLOUGH
WALTER J SAPP ROY J ROBERTS CELESTA SMITH
MARGARET WASHINGTON, GWENDOLYN JACKSON, CALVIN O HENRY,
WARREN A SCOTT, OCELL MILLER JR, BILLY R BROWN
WILEY COLLEGE VETERANS CLUB KATIE R FOSTER.

WA00E NL PD

STPETERSBURG FLO 21

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

MY DEAR MR PRESIDENT FOR A SIMPLIFIED AND WORKABLE SOLUTION AND METHOD FOR FULL INTEGRATION OF SCHOOLS IN ALL STATES FROM KINDERGARTEN THROUGH HIGH SCHOOL TO STOP MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN SCREAMING WITH RACIAL HATREDS IN THE UNITED STATES MAY I SUGGEST MR PRESIDENT AN IDEA STOP SEPARATION OF THE SEXES OR THE ABOLITION OF CO-EDUCATION IN ALL PUBLIC SCHOOLS THROUGHOUT THE NATION

STOP WE THE UNITED STATES CANNOT AFFORD TO LET ANY MINORITY GROUP RISE UP AND COMPLETELY RUIN THE REPUTATION OF AMERICAN IN THIS TROUBLED WORLD OF TODAY. CHILDREN ARE BEING DENIED THE BASIC THINGS OF LIFE AND ARE SUFFERING ALL OVER THE WORLD BECAUSE OF THE ACTION OF ADULTS. BOTH THE KAUCASIAN AND NEGRO CHILDREN ARE BEING ABUSED DENIED AND MADE TO SUFFER IN THIS OUR COUNTRY DO WE REALLY WANT GOD TO HAVE TO CONDEMN AMERICA BECAUSE WE HAVE HURT HIS CHILDREN AFTER ALL THE GOOD CHARITABLE AND SACRIFICAL WORK THE UNITED STATES HAS DONE ALL OVER THE WORLD THESE PAST EIGHT YEARS. MOST RESPECTFULLY YOURS

MRS WILLIAM MCINERNEY.

WA020 NL PD

MINNEAPOLIS MINN NOV 21

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

DEAR PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, WE ARE AN ORGANIZATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA STUDENTS CONCERNED WITH SECURING EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL AMERICANS. IN NEW ORLEANS MOB RULE THREATENS TO ROB

FOUR SMALL NEGRO CHILDREN OF PART OF THEIR RIGHTS AS AMERICAN CITIZENS. WHAT HAPPENS IN NEW ORLEANS WHEN THE SCHOOLS RE-OPEN MONDAY MAY PROVE FATEFUL FOR THE ENTIRE NATION. THE TIME CRIES OUT FOR DECISIVE NATIONAL LEADERSHIP. THEREFORE, WE URGE YOU TO APPEAL IN PERSON TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW ORLEANS AND LOUISIANA FOR DIGNIFIED ACCEPTANCE OF SCHOOL INTEGRATION. RESPECTFULLY

HARRY STEIN PRESIDENT STUDENTS FOR INTEGRATION UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA BOX 13871 COFFMAN UNION MPLS.

G.F.

124 A-1

RECEIVED

November 22, 1960

Dear Mr. Boylan:

The President has asked me to acknowledge your letter to him of November seventeenth in respect to the school crisis in Louisiana.

You may be sure the President stands firmly behind Judge J. Skelly Wright.

Yourinterest in writing is appreciated.

Sincerely,

E. Frederic Morrow
Administrative Officer
Special Projects Group

Mr. John Boylan
434 Pueblo Way
Scottsdale, Arizona

lrs

JOHN BOYLAN
434 PUEBLO WAY
SCOTTSDALE, ARIZONA

November 17, 1960

Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower
President Of The United States
White House
Washington, District of Columbia

Dear Mr. President:

I urge you to use the full powers of the United States Government to enforce the decision to integrate the public schools of New Orleans, Louisiana.

I believe this limited integration is fair to those that protest immediate and complete integration, but I do not believe that terror should prevail and those that so object should be made to realize that we will uphold our Constitution in all parts of the Nation.

I am confident that the role you play in this crisis will be based on your desire to make our Constitution work.

Respectfully,

John Boylan

John Boylan

WA027 PD

TYLER TEX NOV 18 527P CST

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

DUE TO UNCERTAINTY OF ELECTION RETURNS PLEASE DO NOT INVOLVE

OUR PARTY IN SEGREGATION ISSUE IN LOUISIANA

VAN ZANDT COUNTY REPUBLICAN PARTY.

124-A-1
Release

November 22, 1960

Dear Mrs. Mosley:

The President has asked me to respond to your letter to him of November eighteenth. He wishes you to know that your interest in writing is appreciated and your comments have been noted.

You may be sure the President greatly regrets the demonstrations which recently occurred in New Orleans. He stands firmly behind Judge Wright in the upholding of the Supreme Court ruling of May, 1954, that admittance to a public school cannot be denied an American citizen on the basis of race, color or creed. The difficulties of the situation are appreciated, but in the long run the combination of being integrated together in education and making the social adjustments necessary will make our society a better one in which to live, or, as you point out, a stronger America.

Sincerely,

E. Frederic Morrow
Administrative Officer
Special Projects Group

Mrs. Alma Mosley
42 Smith Street
Amityville, Long Island
New York

lrs

November 18, 1960
42 Smith St.
Amityville L.I. N.Y.

Mr. President Eisenhower
President Of the United States
Washington, DC.

My dear Mr. President.
The uproar in New-Orleans leaves me with no other alternative but to ask for your Assistance. As an American Citizen I'm asking you to put in a word or two for our Negro American, Concerning School integrating.
Obviously, the White People in New Orleans are mis-informed and misunterstood. they have as though we want to take something away from them. We wish only to obtain a first hand education, And we are ready to acclaim our Constitional Rights as free

American Citizens. In order to do so We are seeking education first handed to be better prepared to meet the ever changing Scenes.

Integration is necessary for a stronger America, A house devided Cannot stand, we as negroes, wish to contribute to Our Country's Welfair too.

Mr. President, would you please look into the matter before your activities as President of the United States are over.

Sincerely thanking you
Mrs. Ollma Mosley

G.F.

124-A-1

November 22, 1960

RECEIVED NOV 22 1960

Dear Mrs. Fordham:

The President has asked me to acknowledge and thank you for your letter to him of November seventeenth. He wishes you to know that your interest in writing is appreciated and your comments have been noted.

You may be sure the President deplores the demonstrations which have recently occurred in New Orleans and stands firmly behind Judge Wright. The Supreme Court ruling of May, 1954, that admittance to a public school cannot be denied an American citizen on the basis of race, color or creed must be obeyed in spite of the difficulties involved in areas of our country where there is a large diverse population.

Sincerely,

E. Frederic Morrow
Administrative Officer
Special Projects Group

Mrs. Harry Fordham
306 North Franklin Street
Watkins Glen, New York

lrs

Watkins Glen, N.Y.
Nov. 17, 1960

The President:
The White House
Washington, D.C.
My dear Mr. President,

I am writing to you in regards to a matter that not only hurts me deeply, but a matter that also makes me ashamed with a deep feeling of humiliation and saddness. The matter being the conduct and distasteful action of these people that would call themselves American extend to four little six year old colored girls. Four human beings that cannot possibly grasp the meaning of such action, by so called other human beings towards them.

Tell me Mr. President, have these peoples so quickly forgotten that colored boys and men as well as white men and boys fought and died in past wars just so these people could always speak their minds. I will

have sins to answer for to my Maker when the time comes, but none of the sins I will have to answer for will not be the sins of speaking against any person because of his race, color or creed.

Mr. President, though I am and have been a resident of Watkins Glen, New York for the past fourteen years, the state of my birth is Louisville, Kentucky. I was never so proud when a few years ago you commended my state for its careful and skillful handling of integration. So, Mr. President as you can see, I too, am of the South. I know how hard it is for the states of the deeper South to reconcile themselves that they must face facts and begin to mix the two races. People that are not born and raised in the South can never honestly understand what this mixing of the two races mean to people of southern birth. It is a very complex matter, and it will require many more years years of saddness and humiliation before it will be and honest and acknowledged fact

accepted by the entire southern people. In between these many years, the constant and continous matter of intergration always holding the ever ready limelight of newspaper headlines, radio and television broadcast of the deplorable action taken by the people regards to intergration, the constant keeping of the intergration issues before the public only tends to make the party in question more arrogant as I found this past summer when we made a trip to Kentucky.

God made me of the white race, he made other of the colored race. As far as I am concerned regardless of race, we are both human beings. As such I expect no more courtesy and respect from a man of another race than I expect of a white man.

Naturally now with intergration it is seldom you find a public eating place, especially when traveling but what you find the mixed races. Thats alright, it is something that has to be accepted since it has been made the law of the land. But putting the law of the land aside, I don't care for arrogant people regardless of what

race they might hail from. Going through the state of Ohio on our trip to Kentucky, we had occasion several times to come in contact with the negro. In eating places, gas stations, they just would not move, or step aside so that we could pass by, even when asked if they would please, just the same as I would ask a white man. We had either to walk way around or take the choice of touching their person, and Mr. President, touching people is something I have never cared to do no matter who they might be. I don't mean in sickness or trying to help someone, I mean touch people in general.

I think the population of Louisville, my home is something like 450,000 or 500,000, here in the village of Hutchin I think the population is somewhere around 2,999. I have learned many things living in this village the past fourteen years. Being a southerner, I have never forgotten the first time I saw a group of white men seated around a table playing pinochle, seated with these men was a negro. He was treated no different than any of the other men I was

shocked, for it was the first time in my life I had ever witnessed such a thing. Well, Mr. President as time went by I met this colored man, and I am not the least bit ashamed to know him, wouldn't think of passing him on the street and ignoring him. He is a fine person, has a heart as big as all outdoors, he will drop whatever he might be doing at the time to help anyone. This man and his family are well thought of here. There are several colored ladies here, and whenever we chance to meet we always have a little gabfest. White Children and negro children go to school together here, they walk the streets together home from school. A negro girl of about sixteen years of age was baby sitting one night when the house caught fire, and she led all her Charges, five little white children to safety. I guess she could have just as easily ran to safety for herself and left the five little white children to fend for themselves, but she didn't, the whole town was grateful to her. And you know, I don't

think for one moment that this youngster gave thought to the fact of the differen of her color, nor the color of her charges. Later she was given a citation for bravery and a large U.S Bond.

I know one of the great fears of the southern people towards intergration is the possibility of mixed marriages. Mr. President, I myself, dont believe that possibility is too great, for as I have said, the children of both races attend school together here, and as yet I have not witnessed one case of such thing here in Nathan Glen, the children attend class together, and in groups walk down the streets together and when they reach the path that leads to home they go their sperate ways. In school they treat each other with respect, if by chance they meet on the street they speak and go their own ways.

Mr. President, in all honesty, being a southerner, raised with the views southern people are taught from the cradle up that I would ever in my lifetime stop on the street, or meet prehaps in a store a colored person and talk

with a colored person I would have told all and sundry that such a thing was absolutely, completley out of question. But now that by the good fortune of mine coming to live in this little village so long ago has taught me that I can now really call myself a human being and equally qualified not to be ashame to be an American.

I cannot see in any way how learning to treat these colored people as human beings has hurt me. Now my heart bears a good feeling since at long last I have reconized the fact that there are othe people on this earth besides me, just because our color is different, now I can truly understand that all men are created equal, regardless, race, color or creed. Mr President, I am sure you are a good man, a man that believes in God, in what is right and just. Say a prayer, many prayers and do whatever you can to help in this issue of intergration. I am sure you must agree it is a sad day for this great nation that any child has to be escorted to school under the careful eye of lawmen and guns. I never in

all my life thought my eyes would ever witness such an act here in my country. thank you for reading this and for what ever help you can offer to solve this sitution in a more dignified and American way.

Very respectfully yours,

Mrs. Harry Fordham
306. N. Franklin St.
Watkins Glen, New York

G.F.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

RECEIVED
NOV 21 1960
CENTRAL FILES

TO The Attorney General

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

Date November 19, 1960

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

Telegrams to the P from the following, re school situation in Louisiana:

F. Monroe Labouisse, 1211 Philip St., New Orleans, 11/16
Bland Bruns, New Orleans, 11/16
Ervin Miller, 205 St. Marks Sq., Phila., Pa., 11/16
George H. Wolfson, Pres., Board of Education, Allendale, N.J., 11/16

By direction of the President:

A. J. GOODPASTER
Staff Secretary

elb

over

Howard Lee Vanarsdale, 1600 S. 3rd, Louisville, Ky., 11/16
W. C. Parnell, Anniston, Ala., 11/16
Mrs. Reva Lay, 3603 Laurel St., New Orleans, 11/16
John Randolph, and others, NYC, 11/17
Chaplain Harry M. Tattelbaum, Parris Island, S. C., 11/17
Barbara and Oliver Chase, 21 Abbot St., Dorchester, Mass., 11/17
Sidney Rackoff, 1324 Hillman St., Youngstown, Ohio, 11/18
Dr. Warren F. Spencer, Evanston, Ill., 11/18
The NAACP, 16 State St., Rochester, N. Y., 11/18
The Student Body, Browne and Nichols School, Cambridge, Mass., 11/18
Henry J. Dempsey, 511 Clairmont Pl., Cranford, N. J., 11/18
Bishop Luther Stewart and Bishop B. Julian Smith, College of Bishops of the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church, 664 Vance Ave., Memphis, Tenn., 11/18
Charles Duarte, Pres., and Richard Lynden, Sec.-Treas., Warehouse Union Local 6 ILWU, 255 9th St., San Francisco, Cal., 11/18
J. W. Schadwell, 1411 St. Roch Ave., New Orleans, 11/18

NS LLJ217 DL PD

NEW ORLEANS LA NOV 16 1960 410P CST

PRESIDENT DWIGHT D EISENHOWER

AUGUSTA GA

AS AN INDIVIDUAL WHO IS A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA AND WHO IS AWARE OF YOUR OATH AND INTENSE DESIRE TO DEFEND THE CONSTITUTION AND TO PRESERVE THE UNION AND ALSO OF THE VERY GREAT RESPECT IN WHICH YOU ARE HELD BY AMERICAN CITIZENS EVERYWHERE INCLUDING THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, I URGENTLY REQUEST YOU TO ISSUE A WORD OF COUNSEL TO THE CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA, MANY OF WHOM HAVE BECOME INFLAMED TO THE POINT OF INCIPIENT RIOT

BY OUR OWN CONSTITUTIONAL LEADERS AND BY LOCAL PRESSURE GROUPS IN THE NAME OF PRESERVING SCHOOL SEGREGATION AT ANY COST. I AM CONVINCED THAT SUCH COUNSEL, COMING FROM YOU NOW BEFORE FUTURE IRREPARABLE HARM IS DONE WOULD HAVE AN IMMEDIATE EFFECT ON RESTORING A GREATER DEGREE OF REASON AND PERSPECTIVE TO OUR CITIZENS AS WELL AS TO OUR LEADERS.

F MONROE LABOUISSE
1211 PHILIP ST NEW ORLEANS LA

NS LLB127 NL PD

NEW ORLEANS LA NOV 16 1960

PRES DWIGHT D EISENHOWER

AUGUSTA GA

I BELIEVE THAT THOUSANDS OF CITIZENS OF NEW ORLEANS WHO LIKE MYSELF WOULD URGE YOU TO USE YOUR GREAT INFLUENCE AND YOUR PRESTIGE IN THIS TIME OF CRISES IN OUR CITY AND STATE

BLAND BRUNS.

P TDA629 NL PD

PHILADELPHIA PENN NOV 16 1960

PRESIDENT DWIGHT D EISENHOWER

AUGUSTA GA

URGENTLY REQUEST YOUR ACTIVE MORAL LEADERSHIP TO SUPPORT

FEDERAL COURTS IN NEW ORLEANS SCHOOL CRISIS

ERVIN MILLER 205 STMARKS SQUARE PHILADELPHIA

P RJA169 PD

ALLENDALE NJER 16 732P EST

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

AUGUSTA GA

URGE YOU TO EXERT YOUR GREAT POWERS OF LEADERSHIP TO BRING ORDER INTO THE SCHOOL SITUATION IN LOUISIANA. FAILURE TO DO THIS CAN DO US GREAT DAMAGE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

GEORGE H. WOLFSON, PRESIDENT ALLENDALE BOARD OF EDUCATION, ALLENDALE N. J.

CT LVA686 NL PD

LOUISVILLE KY NOV 16 1960

PRESIDENT DWIGHT D EISENHOWER

AUGUSTA GA

DEAR MR PRESIDENT; AS PERESIDENT WHY DONT YOU GIVE YOUR BEST MORAL SUPPORT IN ASKING THE PEOPLE OF NEW ORLEANS AND LOUISIANA TO RESPECT THE LAW OF THE LAND AND ACT WITH HUMANE DIGNITY TOWARDS THEIR FELLOW NEIGHBORS AND CITIZENS IN A FREE COUNTRY. IT IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY AND DUTY. PLEASE DO YOUR BEST IMMEDIATELY RESPECTFULLY

ATTORNEY HOWARD LEE VANARSDALE

1600 SOUTH THIRD LOUISVILLE KY

NS ANA124 NL PD

ANNISTON ALA NOV 16 1960

DWIGHT D EISENHOWER

AUGUSTA GA

HAVE JUST WATCHED TNE NEWS CAST ON DE-SEGREGATION IN NEW ORLEANS THIS IS A DISGRACE TO OUR NATION. I URGE THAT YOU TAKE STEPS TO END ALL ATTEMPTS TO INTERGRATE SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTH. YOU ARE DOING MORE HARM THAN GOOD FOR THIS NATION. I DONT SEE HOW YOUR CONSCIENCE WOULD LET THIS THING GO ANY FURTHER

W C PARNELL

NS LLB096 NL PD

NEWORLEANS LA NOV 16 1960

PRES EISENHOWER

AUGUSTA GA

PLEASE ALL WE WANT IS TO HAVE OUR DAY IN COURT WHICH HAS BEEN DENIED AS BY A FEDERAL JUDGE BLOODSHED AND RIOTING ARE GOING ON WE DONT WANT THAT ALL WE ASK IS OUR DAY IN COURT PLEASE HELP THIS STATE

MRS REVA LAY

3603 LAUREL ST

A032 NL PD

NEW YORK NY NOV 17

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

SHOCKED AT DISGRACEFUL BEHAVIOR OF LOUISIANA STATE LEGISLATURE TO CIRCUMVENT DESEGREGATION IN NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC SCHOOL URGE YOU USE FULL OFFICE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO DEFEND RIGHTS OF ALL CHILDREN NEGRO AND WHITE TO ATTEND SCHOOL WITHOUT INTIMIDATION

JOHN RANDOLPH SARAH CUNNINGHAM THOMAS WILLIAMS NAN MCFARLAND THEODORE BIKEL RENE GUERIN RADDY BROOKS SHEPPARD KERMAN

BRIAN DAVIES WILLIAM GOODE WILLIAM BRANCHO PETER ZEISLER
ANNA SMITH KIRBY SMITH LUCE ENNIS ZOYA LEPORSKA MIM VONDRA
CONNIE WEBBER TATIANA TROYANOS MARILYN ROGERS MARY SUSAN LOCKE
JOSEPH STEWART GINA VIGLIONE KATHY MILLER ARTHUR WARREN EVANNA LIEN
KATHY DUNN.

WA025 NL PD

PARRIS ISLAND SOCAR NOV 17

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

DEAR SIR:

IN VIEW OF PUBLIC DISORDER - NEW ORLEANS- CAUSE OF INTEGRATION AND UPHOLDING OF CONSTITUTION COULD BE IMMEASUREABLY ADVANCED BY DIRECT STATEMENT FROM YOU TO CITIZENS OF COMMUNITY RE MORAL - LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY - OR POSSIBLE VISIT WITH NO POLITICAL LOSS AT THIS TIME. SINCERELY

CHAPLAIN HARRY M TATTELBAUM DEPOT CHAPLAINS OFFICE MCRD.

1940 NOV 17 PM 9 13

A028 NL PD

TDB DORCHESTER MASS NOV 17

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

SUGGEST S S FLEET NOW IN CARRIBEAN WOULD BE BETTER EMPLOYED

IN NEWORLEANS

BARBARA AND OLIVER CHASE 21 ALBOT ST DORCHESTER MASS.

White House
Washington

AM 11 22

WA013 PD

YOUNGSTOWN OHIO 18 955A EST

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

NEGRO CHILDRENS RIGHTS IN NEW ORLEANS MORE PRECIOUS THAN CENTRAL AMERICAN ACT NOW

SIDNEY RACKOFF 1324 HILLMAN ST.

WA029 PD

EVANSTON ILL NOV 18 655P CST

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

MR PRESIDENT, ACT NOW DONT LET RACIAL BIGOTS IN NEW ORLEANS LYNCH THE RIGHTS OF NEGROES WHO ARE CONSTITUTIONALLY ENTITLED TO AN EDUCATION YOU HAVE SWORN TO SUPPORT THE CONSTITUTION THEREFORE YOU HAVE A POSITIVE DUTY TO SUPPORT THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY. EXPEDIENT THAT YOU MAKE A PUBLIC STATEMENT NOW SUPPORTING INTEGRATION

WARREN F SPENCER MD.

WA032 NL PD

ROCHESTER NY NOV 18

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

WE URGE YOU TO USE THE WEIGHT OF YOUR POSITION AS A LEADER
OF THE PEOPLE TO SPEAK OUT AGAINST THE LAWLESSNESS OF THE RIOTERS
IN NEW ORLEANS AND TO CALL UPON THE PEOPLE AND LEADERS OF LOUISIANA
TO VIGOROUSLY SUPPORT THE SUPREME COURT IN ITS DECISION TO
GUARANTEE TO ALL CITIZENS EQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

THE NAACP 16 STATE ST.

White House
Washington

WA034 NL PD

WELLESLEY MASS NOV 18

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

AS FUTURE LEADERS OF THIS COUNTRY WE VIEW THE CRISIS IN NEW ORLEANS WITH MUCH INTEREST WE URGE YOU TO SUPPORT WITH THE WEIGHT OF YOUR OFFICE ALL THOSE WHO ARE MAKING A SINCERE ATTEMPT TO SOLVE THIS PROBLEM WE ARE SURE THAT YOUR LEADERSHIP WILL BRING ABOUT AN EFFECTIVE SOLUTION

THE STUDENT BODY BROWNE AND NICHOLS SCHOOL CAMBRIDGE MASS.

1960 NOV 18 PM 10 01

WA040 NL PD

CRANFORD NJER NOV 18

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

THE LOUISIANA SITUATIONS IS A INTERNATIONAL DISGRACE. INSTEAD OF YAPPING IDLY ABOUT COMMUNISM WHY DON'T YOU AND SOME OF YOUR POLITICAL CO-BOARDS GET ON THE BALL AND SEE THAT THE CONSTITUTION ALL RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS ARE PRESERVED

HENRY J DEMPSEY 511 CLAIRMONT PL CRANFORD NJER.

WA005 NL PD

MEMPHIS TENN NOV 18

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

MR PRESIDENT WE THE MEMBERS OF THE COLLEGE OF BISHOPS OF THE CHRISTIAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH URGENTLY APPEAL TO YOU TO USE THE POWER OF YOUR GOOD OFFICES TO BRING TO BEAR MORAL INFLUENCE UPON THE LEGISLATIVE BODY AND UPON THE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS OF LOUISIANA TO SUPPORT THE FEDERAL COURT IN CARRYING OUT ITS DECISION IN THE SCHOOL INTEGRATION CRISIS IN NEW ORLEANS

WE FEEL THAT SUCH ACTION ON YOUR PART MAY BE THE DECIDING FACTOR
FOR LAW AND ORDER IN THE PRESENT UPHEAVAL

BISHOP LUTHER STEWART SECTY OF THE COLLEGE BISHOP B JULIAN
SMITH CHAIRMAN OF THE COLLEGE 664 VANCE AVE

The White House
Washington

WA007 NL PD

FAX SANFRANCISCO CALIF NOV 18 1960 NOV 19 AM 6 35

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

CONDONING THE NEW ORLEANS VIOLENCE AGAINST SCHOOL INTEGRATION
THROUGH LACK OF ACTION ON THE PART OF THE U S GOVERNMENT
IS A COMPLETE CONTRADICTION OF OUR MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED
NATIONS MUCH LESS OUR STATEMENTS PROFESSING BELIEF IN DEMOCRACY
NOTHING CAN HARM OUR POSITION MORE INTERNATIONALLY THAN SUCH
LAWLESSNESS AGAINST CHILDREN WHO DESIRE NOTHING MORE THAN A

DECENT EDUCATION IS YOUR OFFICE GOING TO REMAIN SILENT ON
THIS ISSUE

CHARLES DUARTE PRESIDENT RICHARD LYNDEN SECRETARY TREASURER
WAREHOUSE UNION LOCAL 6 ILWU 255 NINTH ST SAN FRANCISCO CALIF

The White House
Washington

WA010 NL PD

1960 NOV 19 AM 6 42

NEWORLEANS LA NOV 18

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

DEAR MR PRESIDENT HOW CAN YOU PLAY GOLF IN AUGUSTA OR ANY OTHER PLACE WHILE THE CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA ARE BEING JEOPARDIZED BY THE FEDERAL COURTS STOP HOW CAN YOU SANCTION SUCH ACTION BY THE SUPREME COURT IN INSTIGATING THE WILL OF THE SUPREME COURT AGAINST THE PEOPLE OF OUR STATE STOP WE ARE NOT IN FAVOR OF INTEGRATION AND NEVER WILL ABIDE

BY ANY RULES OF A SUPREME COURT DOMINATED BY NORTHERN AND WESTERN PEOPLE WHO HAD NEVER LIVED AND WHO ARE JEALOUS OF THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN THE SOUTH STOP I FULLY REALIZE THAT THE SOUTH DOES NOT HAVE THE NECESSARY CONGRESSIONAL OR SENATORIAL VOTES TO IMPEACH THE SUPREME COURT OR ANY OF ITS DISTRICT COURTS BUT IT AMOUNTS TO VIRTUAL DICTATORSHIP BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WHEN THEY TRY TO CHANGE THE RIGHTS AND ATTITUDES OF THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH STOP FOR NINETY YEARS THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES DID NOTHING TO CHANGE THE ESTABLISHED PRACTICE OF EQUAL BUT SEGREGATED FACILITIES THE SCHOOL CHILDREN OF THE

SOUTH STOP IN 1954 THE SUPREME COURT UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
EARL WARREN AS CHIEF JUSTICE SAW FIT THAT ALL PREVIOUS SUPREME
COURT JUSTICES WERE WRONG IN THEIR OPINION BY LETTING THE CONTINUED
POLICY OF SEGREGATION IN THE SOUTH STOP I COULD GO ON IN ALL
MY CONTEMPT FOR SUCH RULINGS AGAINST MYSELF AND ALL PEOPLE
OF THE SOUTHERN STATES BUT TO CONTINUE WITH ONLY THE ADDING
FUEL TO A FIRE STARTED BY THE NAACP WHICH CONTINUED TO BRING
PRESSURE UPON THE SUPREME COURT UNTIL IT HAD FINANCED BY NORTHERN
MONEY RENDER SUCH A DECISION AGAINST THE FIFTY MILLION PEOPLE
LIVING AND IM PROUD TO SAY IM ONE IN THE DEEP SOUTH YOURS

TRULY

J W SCHADWELL 1411 ST ROCH AVE NEW ORLEANS LA

G.F.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

RECEIVED
NOV 23 1960
CENTRAL FILES

TO The Attorney General

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

Date November 22, 1960

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

Telegrams to the P from the following, re the school situation in Louisiana:

Marsha Pearl, 288 Lexington Ave., NYC, 11/19
Frank C. Lyons, Cleveland 4, Ohio, 11/19
Robert and Mary Heineman, 94 Lakeview Ave., Cambridge, Mass., 11/19
James F. Dodd, 1117 Kerlerec St., New Orleans, La., 11/20

By direction of the President:

A. J. GOODPASTER
Staff Secretary

elb

over

Mr. and Mrs. f elix VanCleef, 1765 E. 55, Chicago, Ill., 11/20
Ed Pfund, Newtown, Conn., 11/20
Jerome Wyckocc, and others, NYC, 11/17
Robert Cohen, 1065 Gordon St., Atlanta, Ga., 11/18
Dr. Thomas S. Gardner and Dr. E. Bundy, Upsala College, East Orange, N.J., 11/18
Mrs. Joe Frankel, Jr., Danville, Ky., 11/16
Mrs. B. Lee Lifshutz, 780 Terrell Road, San Antonio, Texas, 11/17
Paul Burg, Highland Park, Ill., 11/17
Kenneth Marthey, Chappaqua, N.Y., 11/17
Jeanne Hale, 31 W. 10th St., NYC, 11/17
Annie Florence Cook, 813 56th St., Oakland 8, Cal., 11/17
Dr. and Mrs. Frank Herman, Province Line Road, Princeton, N.J., 11/19
Peggy Runkle, Stetson University, DeLand, Fla., 11/21
Herman Furlough, and others, Marshall, Texas, 11/21
Mrs. William McInerney, St. Petersburg, Fla., 11/21
Harry Stein, Pres., Students for Integration, University of Minnesota, Box 13871, Coffman Union, Minneapolis, Minn., 7 11/21

WA023 NL PD 1960 NOV 19 PM 11 01

NEW YORK NY 19

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

IN SATURDAY NOVEMBER 19 NY TIMES LETTERS TO EDITOR THERE IS ONE ON INTERGRATION WHICH SPEAKS TO YOU FROM SO MANY PEOPLE SICK AND WORRIED BY THE BEHAVIOR OF AMERICANS IN LOUISIANA PLEASE PLEASE GO TO NEW ORLEANS

MARSHA PEARL CITIZEN 288 LEXINGTON AVE NYC.

WA024 NL PD

CLEVELAND OHIO 19

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

FOUR LITTLE GIRLS IN NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA ARE WITHSTANDING SLURS INSULTS MOB VIOLENCE, THREATS OF BODILY INJURY AND DEATH TO CREATE RESPECT FOR LAW AND ORDER AND MAKE AMERICA FREE IN DEED. I KNOW THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WOULD APPRECIATE GREATLY IF YOU WOULD MAKE SOME UTTERANCE IN SUPPORT OF THIS FIGHT FOR LAW AND ORDER AND RESPECT FOR THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED

STATES. RESPECTFULLY

FRANK C LYONS ROOM 213 WOODLAND 55 ST MARKET BLDG CLEVELAND

4 OHIO.

A025 NL PD

CAMBRIDGE MASS NOV 19

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

ALONG WITH SATURDAYS NEW YORK TIMES EDITORIAL WE URGE YOU AND PRESIDENT ELECT KENNEDY TO INSIST THAT THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE SUPPORT THE CONSTITUTION AND ASSIST THE ORLEANS PARISH SCHOOL BOARD IN THE CARRYING OUT THE FEDERAL COURT ORDER FOR INTERGRATED SCHOOLS. ESPECIALLY WE HOPE YOU WILL HELP THE NEGRO FATHER CITED IN THE EDITORIAL REGAIN HIS JOB

ROBERT AND MARY HEINEMAN 94 LAKEVIEW AVE CAMBRIDGE MASS.

White House
Washington

AM 11 17

WA004 PD

NEWORLEANS LA 20 904A CST

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

AMERICA HAS TAKEN THIS COUNTRY FROM THE INDIANS THEY DIDNT GIVE THEM A CHANCE TO VOTE WE WANT TO GIVE IT TO THE NEGROES I DONT THINK IT WAS RIGHT TO MAKE THE NEGROES SLAVES TO GIVE EQUAL RIGHTS BUT SEPARATE RIGHTS MR EISENHOWER WOULD YOU LIKE YOUR WIFE TO LIVE WITH A NEGRO IF YOU DO DONT FORCE OTHER PEOPLE TO DO SO DONT BE RIDICULOUS YOURS TRULY

JAMES F DODD 1117 KERLEREC ST.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

TO Mr. Morrow

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

Date November 26, 1960

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

Telegrams to the P from the following/ re school situation in Louisiana:

Chales Dirbac, 540 E. 84th St., NYC, 11/25
Dr. Manuel W. Butler, 277 Brooklyn Rd., Asheville, N.C., 11/18
Shirley Crays, and others, Seattle, Wash., 11/18

By direction of the President:

A. J. GOODPASTER
Staff Secretary

elb

over

Telegrams:

Rev. James J. Furlong, 2428 Governor Nicholls, New Orleans, 11/25
Jerry McDougall, Elyria, Ohio, 11/23

Petition sent in by students of Oberlin College - Terry MacDougall,
344 Morgan St., Oberlin, Ohio

WA009 NL PD

HB NEWYORK NY 25 AM 6 20

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

JOINING WIDESPREAD PUBLIC SENTIMENT AND SUCH NEWSPAPERS AS THE N.Y. TIMES WE EARNESTLY URGE YOU TO SPEAK OUT FORCEFULLY AND TAKE ALL NECESSARY STEPS TO ENFORCE SCHOOL DESEGREGATION IN LOUISIANA IMMEDIATELY. THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA MUST BE PROTECTED FROM RACIST MOBS INSPIRED BY LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE AUTHORITIES AND THE LATTER MUST BE COMPELLED TO RESPECT THE

CONSTITUTION AND THE COURTS BY ALL MEANS. THIS RESOLUTION WAS UNANIMOUSLY PASSED AT UPPER EAST SIDE FREEDOM OF PRESS RALLY OF APPROXIMATELY 50 PEOPLE

CHARLES DIRBAC CHAIRMAN OF THE RALLY 540 EAST 84TH ST NYC.

W
A041 NL PD

ASHEVILLE NCAR 18

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

DEAR SIR: WHY WOULD YOU SPEND MILLIONS OF DOLLARS OF THE TAX PAYERS MONEY TO SEND PART OF OUR FLEET TO GUATEMALA AND NICARAGUA FOR THEIR PROTECTION WHEN YOU REFUSED TO RAISE YOUR VOICE FOR THE DEFENSE OF FIVE 6 YEAR OLD AMERICAN CHILDREN WHOSE LIVES ARE BEING THREATENED BY HOODLUMS IN NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA IN OUR HOMELAND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

DR MANUEL W BUTLER 277 BROOKLYN RD ASHEVILLE NCAR.

WA016 PD

SEATTLE WASH 18 927A PST

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

MR PRESIDENT, WE URGENTLY RECOMMEND THAT YOU USE THE RESERVOIR OF YOUR PUBLIC GOOD WILL IN THE REMAINING DAYS OF YOUR PRESIDENCY BY APPEARING IN THE NEW ORLEANS AREA TO ASSIST IN BRINGING A RESOLUTION TO THE HEARTACHE THERE

SHIRLEY CRAYS KATHERINE SMITH FLORENCE SCHNEIDER MARGARET HULL DIXIE JONES PAULINE LYON ELEANOR HURKA HELEN THOMPSON

FLORENCE EYRES LINDA ALLISON LUCILE CARROLL KAREN OTTERHOLT
NANCY STOGSDILL MARGIE SEELEY JOSEPHINE BROADED ALL OF SEATTLE
WASHINGTON.

1960 NOV 25 PM 3 48

VWA011 PD

NEW ORLEANS LA 25 113P CST

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

I AM A CATHOLIC PRIEST I DID NOT SUPPORT MR KENNEDY NOT BECAUSE HE WAS A CATHOLIC SURELY BUT I BELIEVED IN THE REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES OF A SOUND DOLLAR AND PEACE NOT WAR BUT TODAY I AM ASHAMED OF DEMOCRATIC LOUISIANA BECAUSE I BELIEVE IT IS NOT WORTHY OF RESPECT AND ONE REASON FOR THAT IS BECAUSE THE LEGISLATURE UNDER THE GOVERNOR SAW FIT TO CASTIGATE YOU AS A COMMUNIST

HOW IN THE NAME OF GOD COULD INTELLIGENT PEOPLE WHICH EVIDENTLY THEY ARE NOT DO SUCH A THING WHEN YOU AND YOUR BOARD OF STRATEGY SENT ONE MILLION AMERICAN BOYS TO DIE TO DEFEAT COMMUNISM MR PRESIDENT AS A MAN OF LOUISIANA I APOLOGIZE TO YOU FOR LOUISIANA'S UNAMERICAN GOVERNOR AND STUPID LEGISLATURE

REV JAMES J FURLONG 2428 GOVERNOR NICHOLLS.

WA011 DL PD

1960 NOV 23 PM 3 21

ELYRIA OHIO 23 237P EST

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHDC

A PETITION SIGNED BY OVER 300 OBERLIN COLLEGE STUDENTS URGING YOU TO EXERT DECISIVE EFFECTIVE PERSONAL LEADERSHIP IN THE PRESENT CRISIS ON SCHOOL INTEGRATION IN NEW ORLEANS WILL BE FORWARDED TO YOU SHORTLY

JERRY MCDOUGALL PETITION COORDINATOR.

G.F.

RECEIVED
NOV 29 1960
CENTRAL FILES

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

TO Mr. Morrow

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

Date November 28, 1960

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

ACTION:

Comment

Draft reply

For direct reply

For your information

For necessary action

For appropriate handling

See below

Remarks:

GPO 16—71264-1

Telegrams to the P fm the following, re school situation in Louisiana:

Executive Council, Oberlin College YMCA-YWCA, Oberlin, Ohio, 11/23

Joseph Richardson, and others, Amherst, Mass., 11/23

Lawrence S. Pratt, and others, New Haven, Conn., 11/22

By direction of the President:

A. J. GOODPASTER
Staff Secretary

elb

WA023 NL PD

TDEY OBERLIN OHIO 23

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

WE CANNOT EXPECT THE EMERGING NON WHITE NATIONS OF THE WORLD TO LOOK TO US AS CHAMPIONS OF LIBERTY AND JUSTICE OR CHRISTIAN VALUES WHILE THE PRESENT SITUATION IN NEW ORLEANS CONTINUES. WE PRAY THAT YOU WILL HAVE THE STRENGTH AND COURAGE TO LEAD THESE AMERICANS IN NEW PATHS OF UNDERSTANDING. YOUR PERSONAL ESCORT FOR NEW ORLEANS SCHOOL

CHILDREN WILL SYMBOLIZE TO THE WORLD THE BELIEF OF
OUR NATION IN FREEDOM AND DIGNITY OF ALL MEN
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OBERLIN COLLEGE YMCA YWCA.

WA013 DL PD

AMHERST MASS VIA AUGUSTA GA 23

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

FOUR YEARS AGO THE WORLD AND NATION WITNESSED THE DISASTROUS EPISODE
OF LITTLE ROCK THE EFFECTS OF THIS EPISODE ARE STILL PRESENT IN ARKANSAS
AS STUDENTS OF AMHERST COLLEGE WE CALL UPON YOU AS PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES TO USE YOUR LEADERSHIP AND MORAL
FORCE IN LOUISIANA TO PREVENT ANOTHER SUCH EPISODE AND TO UNITE
A DIVIDED NATION

JOSEPH RICHARDSON JERALD ROTHSTEIN STEVE ATKINS JOHN KNELSELY TAE WI PARK YOUNGHO LEE JOHN SIMOSEON EDWARD HIGHES ROBERT DOOLITTLE JOHN PARSONS STEVE SHEPLEY TIMOTHY WHEELER WILLIAM FREEMAN DAVID BUCHANA JOSEPH FOSTINO.

WA005 NL PD 1960 NOV 27 AM 6 11

NEW HAVEN CONN 22

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHDC

WE ASK YOU AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO USE YOUR LEADERSHIP AND MORAL FORCE IN A DIFFICULT SITUATION. WE CALL UPON YOU PERSONALLY TO LEAD THE FOUR NEW ORLEANS SCHOOL CHILDREN TO THEIR CLASSES

LAWRENCE S PRATT ROBERT ROBERT KAISER JOHN WILBUR RICHARD GOODYEAR WILLIAM MEYERS NATHANIEL JESSUP TERRY KREMENTZ CRAIG JENSEN PETER

WALLACE MICHAEL SHERWOOD RICHARD CUSSLER ANTHONY LAVELY
GEOFFREY BEST WILLIAM SCHAFFER ARTHUR REAGIN JOHN GIBSON L
KNOELAUCH GARY LULENSKI MARTIN MUNN S CALLOWAY JR ANTHONY
MORRIS STEWART SHARP JOSEPH LIEBERMAN THEODORE BREWER BILL
CHANDLER NICHOLAS DANFORTH O O'DONNELL R REICHEART C ANDERSON
J MORRISKI DOUGLAS GRANDGEORGE DAVID MACERYDE ROBERT POST.

DAVID SANDOR RICHARD HOWE JOHN WEIDNER KENT VANDENBERG
BILL BERTUSI RICHARD SHIFFRIN ROBERT BULKELY W JOHNSTON
KEITH HUFFMAN JOHN CHASE RICHARD SALOMON WILLIAM MOELLER
STEPHEN WALKER JR PAUL KREUTZJAMES MANDEL JERRY BARR CLIFFORD
BADEN PAUL LAMOREE MARSHALL ZORIN JR J OSTRICH RICHARD
ROSENKRANTZ WALTER BUCK ANDREW FABENS JACK RODNICK KEN
NEBEL JOHN CONLEY ROGER WEIL JOHN KISSICK LEEDUMONT JOHN
WILBUR LARRY LAWRENCE THOMAS TROWBRIDGE III DANIEL LOWENSTEIN
RICHARD KOSSOW TY OLSEN JOHN DOBKIN JOHN CIRIE WILLIAM
FINK PETER COOK LARRY JOHNSTON J R MELLON WILLIAM MAILLARD

JR FRESHMEN

PETER SCHMIDT DAVID CARR CHARLES HIKEIL PETER GEHRET

GEORGE EVANS JR ROBERT BAILEY FRED PROFETH JR RICHARDRUDSIT

ANTHONY SCOVILLE LEON CLARK ROBERT MARVIN WILLIAM SHARP

JOHN WISNER ALBERT CHAMBERS ROBERT AINSWORTH MICHAEL LIENERT

JERRY STARK JOSEPH LESTOWKA JR LEIF LOHRBAUER ROBERT LETOURE

DANIEL SCHAEFER REES SHEPPARD KEITH THOMPSON DAVID WILLIS

PETER JESSUP MICHAEL LUTZ DAVID JOHNSON MICHAEL BRODSKY

VICTOR IVONSHECK WILLIAM KRANTZ II JAMES LITTLE JR MORRIS

NICKEL GEORGE RUSSELL JR GUY BUTTERWORTH CHIP WRIGHT STEPHEN

WOODHURN M DE HAVENON FREDERICK APPEL JAMES JOHNSON 4TH

WARREN CLARKE DAVID EMMONS MIKE BARNETT PHILLIP DELOUE

WRIGHT NEELY NASH GULCHMAN HUBERT HARTMAN JONATHAN FARNUM

WILLIAM WEEDEN IVAN BERGER DANIEL HUNT JOHN LAGELE THOMAS

CAMP FREDERICK HEMPHILL JR BARRY LOUCKE JAMES RILEY JAMES

STALEY ROBERT DAGGY HENRY DESHART HERMAN GILLIAM JR FRED

WOODBRIDGE B POMROY HAROLD BALDWIN ROBERT LAUB KEVIN BUCKLEY

SANFORD MOSS HENRY SCHWAB PAUL OLIVER JR WILLIAM MACARTHUR

STEPHEN B MACKINNON ROBERT HILL PETER SARGENT JOHN LOBMANN

A WILLOWS THOMAS BARRY EDWARD NOBKE JR BERKELEY COLLEGE

MARK ZACHER B AIKENHEAD TOM ARCHBALD JOHN BENTON

FURUS DAY LOWELL DODGE ALEXANDER GARWIN PETER BIDDON SHERWIN

BODLMAN PAUL HAMADA RICHARD HARRA THOMAS HOLAHAN PAUL

KENNY G LONGSTREET CHRISTOPHER LYDON RICHARDNICHOLSON

RICHARD REWIS MARK SHELDON CHARLES SWARTZ EVAN WILSON JOHN

HITZ RICHARD PORTES KIM MANN MAL KAMIN DOUGLAS ROSENTHAL

BRANFORD COLLEGE

TATLAN STARR RICHARD BLAND J COOK WHIT GRAVES JAMES

TRIPP KENT RAVENSCROFT CHARLES MICHENER LYNN JOHNSON DAVID

MCCARR JERRY STOVER DAVID PARKER RICHARD CHASE SANDY CARR

RICHARD FOND NATHANEL GREENE LANCE LIEBMAN CALHOUN

COLLEGE

VICTOR WEBER JOHN EVANS LOUIS MECKALE PETER GARLOCK

THOMAS TUCKER JACK TEMPLETON DAVID LOVING PETER STANS ROBERT

BAKER DERRICK JACKSON FRANK SAMPONARO THOMAS WELCH RICHARD

MUNN DONALD COOKE MICHAEL LAFOND RICHARD BLAKE JUDITH LEVOWITY

JOSEPH ZALIBATRIO MINOR MATHEWS MICHAEL KOENIG DAVID HOLTZMAN

BALDWIN TERRY JAMES ABBARD MICHAEL HOUGAN ALBERT HOBART

LEONARD GRAB FREDERICK HOWOWITZ JOSEPH CARTER WILLIAM HUTCHINSON

EDWARD CAGAN ISAIAH BAKER ALLAN TUTTLE RAY GOLDSMITH DAVID

TREUND DOUGLAS PARSONS JON BERGE S JOHNSONS P WALSH RICHARD

HAUSER JOSEPH SCOTT ROBERT PROJANSKZI NELSON KASFIR SHERMAN

CLARK THOMAS TERRY PAUL GORMAN CHRISTOPHER CORY ELLIOTT

LITCHTUNG JOHN BRANDT ROBERT OSSORIO PETER HEMINGSON NEINZ

MEIER DOUGLAS FITZPATRICK JON WEBB GARY BURGETT NICHOLAS

FRANK DOUGLAS CONDIE ANDREW NAYLOR F GRANFORD JONATHAN

EDWARDS COLLEGE

STEVE ROSE JOSEPH SCHAEFER NATHANIEL JOHNSON ROBERT

SCHWARTZ JERRY FUCHS HERBERT ROTH SHELDON RENAN PIERSON

COLLEGE

MARK HOILING R ALESSIO RICHARD MOORE JOHN GILLESPIE
BENNETT DAVIES T HAGERTY R THORNE STEPHEN KASS STEPHEN
MCREYNOLDS JOHN STEPHANSON ANN MANSON J WAGNER KAMDREN
EDWARD MCCONNELL DAVID COONEY JOHN WAYLAND JOHN BURKE
SILLIMAN COLLEGE
STEPHEN ADOYELEUS DAVID BARRY FREDERICK FINKELSTEIN
TOM GILMORE JOHN HAVENS ROBERT MAUNOBERG DANIEL MERMIN
ANDREW MICHENER AL MOUNS PHILIP PROCTOR DAVID RYAN DAVID
SAUWSTER DAVID SCHUMANN MICHAEL SKOL ROBERT DE VOURSELF
TRUMBULL COLLEGE

BURTON AHRENS RICHARD BROOKS NORWOOD BRYAN JOEL FLEISHMAN
AMY HERZ RHODA LAKRITZ MICHAEL MALE PAUL NEJELSKI LINDA
ROSENBURG ROBERT SCHUCHMAN INEZ SMITH JAMES TURNER
LAW SCHOOL
KEN WILLING JAY KEYSER ELLEN KROKOSKY MICHEL DE CHERBERT ORTL
AND CULL CODMAN MARGERY FISCHER MARILYN DUPIN C CATTON
ETHEL EFLAND E B PALMORE NORA LEAKE MARY MORRELL DON SMITH
NORMAN GRAF JOHN COLER JOHN ADAMS JOHN DWYER HAROLD KAPLAN
HENRY SNEE STEPHEN KNIGHT IRVIN CHILD WHITFIELD BELL JOSEPH
P ANNUNZIATA SR FACULTY AND EMPLOYEES OF YALE UNIVERSITY

November 25, 1960

Dear Bob:

The President has asked me to respond to your telegram of November twenty-first. He is glad to know of your interest in school integration.

Enclosed you will find material for use in connection with your school debate.

Sincerely,

. Frederic Morrow
Administrative Officer
Special Projects Group

Mr. Bob Williams
Hinckney High School
Hinckney, Michigan

lrs

Enclosures: Statement by Pres. 5/6/60 when signed Civil Rights Act of 1960.
Excerpt from Pres.'s State of Union Msg. to Cong. 1/9/59
Press Release 9/25/58, Exchange of ltrs between Pres. and J. Albert Rolston, Chairman Comm. for Pub. Education, Charlottesville, Va.
Text of Address by Pres. from White House office 9/24/57, re Little Rock.

1960 NOV 21 PM 1 49

5WA009 PD

PINCKNEY MICH 21 106P EST

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHDC

DEAR MR PRESIDENT: PLEASE SEND YOUR OPINION ON SCHOOL INTEGRATION

FOR SCHOOL DEBATE THANK YOU

BOB WILLIAMS PINCKNEY HIGH SCHOOL.

G.F.

December 5, 1960

Dear Mrs. Isley:

I hope you will assure Mr. Burg, respecting your December 2 letter and his suggestion that the President publicly comment on the New Orleans problem, that the President is watching this developing situation very closely and will not hesitate to comment or to act whenever and however conditions indicate that such statements or actions would be helpful and not harmful. He greatly appreciates having Mr. Burg's suggestion and we likewise appreciate your making it available to us.

With kind regard,

Sincerely,

Bryce N. Harlow
Deputy Assistant
to the President

Mrs. Alice V. Isley
Secretary to
The Honorable Marguerite Stitt Church
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

bkc

MARGUERITE STITT CHURCH
13TH DISTRICT, ILLINOIS

COMMITTEE:
FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

December 2, 1960

Mr. Bryce N. Harlow
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Harlow:

As you may know, Mrs. Church is currently abroad on a brief trip. In her absence, we are in receipt of the following telegram from Mr. Paul Burg of our district:

> "Would you convey to the President our desire that he personally appeal to the people of Louisiana for some common sense."

I have acknowledged this telegram to Mr. Burg and have advised him that it has been forwarded to the White House.

Sincerely yours,

Alice V. Isley

(Mrs.) Alice V. Isley
Secretary to
MARGUERITE STITT CHURCH, M.C.

AVI/bhl

December 5, 1960

Dear Barbara:

The President has asked me to acknowledge your letter to him. He wishes you to know that your interest in writing is appreciated and your comments have been noted.

You may be sure we also regret the difficulty in New Orleans in connection with the integration of the public schools. Social mores of long standing are not easily broken down, but the Supreme Court ruling of May, 1954, that admittance to a public school cannot be denied an American citizen on the basis of race, color or creed must be obeyed. In a nation such as ours prejudice must give way to fair play. The combination of education together and the necessary social adjustments will eventually make America stronger.

Sincerely,

E. Frederic Morrow
Administrative Officer
Special Projects Group

Miss Barbara Downe
18077 Fairville Avenue
Cleveland 35, Ohio

lrs

Dear Sanders,

December 2, 1960

Los Angeles has asked me to acknowledge your letter to the President in which you express your concern over the school situation in New Orleans. As you are aware, the Federal Government has asked the Federal Court in New Orleans to consider the matter and take such action as it may find appropriate. The Department of Justice has been asked to intervene in behalf of the Negro children involved in the case, and the Department has also been asked to assist the Court in the matter of providing for the protection of the children involved. The Department of Justice has been asked to determine what Federal laws may be applicable to the situation and to determine what Federal action may be appropriate under the circumstances.

Sincerely yours,

Lee Knefler
Deputy Counsel to the President

C.F.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
DEC 15 1960
RECEIVED

8 yr old student

Barbara Downe
18077 Fairville Ave
Cleveland 35 Ohio
PM 11-17-60

Dear Mr. President,

My name is Barbara I am 14, I am writing to tell you what I think of the Rebellion against Intergration. I think it is a horrible thing that is going on in New Orleans. Is there anything I can do to help.

Mr. Lincoln said to give all colored people their fredom It is our fault the colored people are here we took them by force from their homes in African. If we don't want them here why did we take them from their homes.

It says in the Bible we should love our neighbor no matter what their Race, Religion or color of their skin. I think the people all over the world should be ashamed for what is going here with Intergration.

If the colored people living in the U.S. they are citizens should be aloud to have the privileges we have as citizens of the U.S.A.

Very truly yours
Barbara

G.F.

124-A-1
School Desegregation

RECEIVED
DEC-9 1960
CENTRAL FILES

December 8, 1960

Dear Mr. Sawyer:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of November thirtieth conveying the expression of the Board of Trustees of the Valley Unitarian-Universalist Church in respect to the integration of public schools in New Orleans.

Sincerely,

E. Frederic Morrow
Administrative Officer
Special Projects Group

The Reverend Paul W. Sawyer
Valley Unitarian-Universalist Church
14933 Victory Boulevard
Van Nuys, California

lrs

VALLEY UNITARIAN-UNIVERSALIST CHURCH
14933 VICTORY BOULEVARD • VAN NUYS, CALIFORNIA • STATE 2-2260

PAUL W. SAWYER, *minister*

November 30, 1960

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

Dear President Eisenhower:

I would like to convey to you the expression of opinion by our Board of Trustees concerning the integration of the public schools in New Orleans. Our Board unanimously adopted the following resolution in accordance with our deep concern for human brotherhood and social justice:

"The Board of Trustees of the Valley Unitarian-Universalist Church resolves to support the desegregation of public schools in New Orleans and other Southern cities and calls upon the President of the United States and the President-Elect to take firm and unequivocal action in carrying out the directives of the Federal courts to this end."

We pray that you will have the courage to lead with understanding and firmness in this matter.

Very sincerely,

Paul W. Sawyer

Paul W. Sawyer

PWS:fy

December 8, 1960

Dear Mrs. Neumann:

The President has asked me to acknowledge your letter to him of recent date. He wishes you to know that your interest in writing is appreciated and your comments have been noted.

You may be sure we regret the tensions which arise in areas of our country where there is a large diverse population following the Supreme Court ruling of 1954 that admittance to a public school cannot be denied an American citizen because of race, color, creed or national origin.

However, in a nation such as ours, prejudice must give way to fair play. In the long run, the combination of education together and the necessary social adjustments will make America stronger.

Sincerely,

E. Frederic Morrow
Administrative Officer
Special Projects Group

Miss Mary Lou Neumann
423 Closser Avenue
Valparaiso, Indiana

lrs

11/30/60 pm 12/2

Mary Lou Neumann

123 Closser Avenue

LaPorte, Indiana

Mr. President,

Would you please give me some information about the segragation problem in the south. I have been given some information about the schools there and I believe it is wrong, please set me straight if I am. The colored children have been given a school but they have ruined it in a short time so now they want to go to the white children's school. Is this true? If so , what is being done? If not why not build them a school? I am from the north and here in the school that I go to we have discussed the problem. I am a Jr. at LaPorte High and my History teacher seems to be a little puzzled by the problem down there also. We listen to the radio and television, but really they don't say much. We know that the white people don't want the negros in their school, but why? Aren't the negro people good enough for these ones who are still living in the civil war days?

I do hope you have an answer to my question, I would appreciate it very much. Thank you,

Sincerely,

Miss Mary Lou Neumann

LHM

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

TO The Attorney General

Department of Justice

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 June 12, 1958

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

ACTION: Comment

Draft reply for signature of I. Jack Martin

For direct reply

For your information

For necessary action

For appropriate handling

See below

Remarks:

GPO 16—71264 1

By direction of the President:

A. J. Goodpaster

A. J. GOODPASTER
Staff Secretary

June 12, 1958

Dear Mr. Roosevelt:

On behalf of the President, I am pleased to acknowledge your June 11th letter respecting the elimination of segregation in the schools. I can assure you that a further reply will be forthcoming at an early date.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

L. Jack Martin
Administrative Assistant
to the President

The Honorable James Roosevelt
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

bkn

JAMES ROOSEVELT
26TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

WASHINGTON OFFICE
325 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
CAPITOL 4-3121, EXT. 525

COMMITTEES
EDUCATION AND LABOR
SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

ED LYBECK
FIELD REPRESENTATIVE

LOS ANGELES OFFICE
5308 WEST ADAMS BOULEVARD
WEBSTER 4-0144

June 11, 1958

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

As the public schools of the country approach the closing days of the school year, I am impelled by a sense of urgency to ask what positive steps are being taken by the Federal Government and the Executive Branch to prepare the way for more widespread compliance with the Supreme Court's decisions on desegregation when the schools reopen next fall.

Is the Federal Government preparing a program for the intervening months aimed at preventing a recurrence of the situation at Little Rock which discredited and dishonored us before the world?

Because of the international implications of such a travesty, Mr. President, are you prepared to lend the strength of your leadership and the full prestige and resources of your office to community efforts to comply with the law?

This is the time for realistic support of the law. Education and enforcement of the law must go hand in hand if we are to do the job of abolishing segregation in the schools within the meaning of the Supreme Court's admonition: "with all deliberate speed."

Thoughtful men who are concerned about the total welfare of the nation appreciate the dimensions of the problem that we face now. They know the way will not be easy, or devoid of pain on either side. But they also know the real nature of justice, and that the function of the law is to support it. Unless this is true, we stand to lose more than continued denial of the Negro's rights. We open the door to the greatest threat that a democracy can know--that of abandonment of the safeguards of the law. The rights that are guaranteed by the Constitution cannot be selectively applied or selectively enforced. They must apply to us all--or they will soon apply to no one.

I call upon you, Mr. President, to begin to plan now for obedience to the laws of our country and through that obedience to

make provision for the protection of the rights of every American no matter where he may live or who he may be in this, our free country.

And finally, Mr. President, I ask specifically whether it is possible for you to give me at this time--that I may relay it to my constituents--a well defined, specific program which you and the Administration may have in mind.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES ROOSEVELT

JR:sb

August 7, 1958

Dear Mr. Roosevelt:

In further reply to your June 11th and July 23rd letters, I am pleased to quote from the President's latest press conference in which he answered a question similar to yours. The President said:

> "Well, I haven't planned at this moment any particular speeches, as you point out.
>
> "Now I have consistently tried over five and a half years to show...that mere law will never solve this problem. I believe we have got to look inside ourselves, and this means not only as individuals, this means as groups. It means county authorities, state authorities and federal authorities.
>
> "How are we going to solve this problem? It is a difficult one, and I keep preaching that there must be some wisdom, some sense of civic duty in accordance with the principles which have been laid out for a citizen in this country, and that I think we must continue to do.
>
> "Now I cannot possibly tell you in what aspect any acute situation may arise, indeed, whether there ever will be (anything) of that kind.

> "I just say it is something all of us have to work (at) and . . . if I could think of anything I thought would be effective in August or in the few weeks before, the two or three weeks before, the schools start, why I certainly shouldn't hesitate to do it."

I hope that this quotation will serve your purpose.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

I. Jack Martin
Administrative Assistant
to the President

The Honorable James Roosevelt
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

IJM/bkn

August 7, 1958

Dear Mr. Roosevelt:

In further reply to your June 11th and July 23rd letters, I am pleased to quote from the President's latest press conference in which he answered a question similar to yours. The President said:

> "Well, I haven't planned at this moment any particular speeches, as you point out.
>
> "Now I have consistently tried over five and a half years to show...that mere law will never solve this problem. I believe we have got to look inside ourselves, and this means not only as individuals, this means as groups. It means county authorities, state authorities and federal authorities.
>
> "How are we going to solve this problem? It is a difficult one, and I keep preaching that there must be some wisdom, some sense of civic duty in accordance with the principles which have been laid out for a citizen in this country, and that I think we must continue to do.
>
> "Now I cannot possibly tell you in what aspect any acute situation may arise, indeed, whether there ever will be (anything) of that kind.

> "I just say it is something all of us have to work (at) and . . . if I could think of anything I thought would be effective in August or in the few weeks before, the two or three weeks before, the schools start, why I certainly shouldn't hesitate to do it."

I hope that this quotation will serve your purpose.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

I. Jack Martin
Administrative Assistant
to the President

The Honorable James Roosevelt
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

IJM/bkn

JAMES ROOSEVELT
26TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

WASHINGTON OFFICE
325 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
CAPITOL 4-3121, EXT. 525

COMMITTEES
EDUCATION AND LABOR
SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

ED LYBECK
FIELD REPRESENTATIVE

LOS ANGELES OFFICE
5308 WEST ADAMS BOULEVARD
WEBSTER 4-0144

July, 23, 1958

Hon. Jack Martin
Administrative Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Martin:

This is in reference to my letter to the President dated June 11, 1958, and your acknowledgment of June 12 in which you assured me that a further reply would be forthcoming at an early date.

You will remember that I asked whether it might be possible for you to give me a specific, well defined program which the President and the Administration might have in mind to prepare the way for compliance with the Supreme Court decision and to prevent a recurrence of the Little Rock tragedy.

While I realize that the Middle East crisis has imposed great additional burdens on the White House staff as well as on the President, I cannot believe that this can or should act as an excuse for delay in the solution of our most crucial domestic problem. On the contrary, our capacity for leadership in the eyes of the world is so often assessed in direct connection with the manner in which we conduct our domestic affairs that speedy, clear-cut action in this area on the part of the Administration is now more important than ever.

I shall continue to await your promised reply most anxiously.

Sincerely yours,

James Roosevelt

JAMES ROOSEVELT

JR:jn

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

Department of Justice
Washington

July 29, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR

Honorable A. J. Goodpaster
Staff Secretary
The White House

FROM

W. Wilson White
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

Attached is an amended draft reply to Congressman James Roosevelt's letter of June 11.

Honorable James Roosevelt
House of Representatives
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Congressman Roosevelt:

I acknowledge your letter of June 11, 1958, to the President inquiring as to the part the Federal Government may play in assisting in the orderly compliance with orders for desegregation of public schools.

I am sure you will understand that the President cannot be expected to answer individual inquiries as to the policies of the administration. He has publicly commented on the school desegregation problem on a number of occasions.

Sincerely yours,

Notes on the legal principles that have guided the President

1. The Executive Branch of the Federal Government does not participate in the formulation of plans effecting desegregation.

This function is left to the community where maximum understanding of local problems exists so that proper and effective solutions may be devised. This was clearly recognized by the United States Supreme Court when it said:

> "To that end, the courts may consider problems related to administration, arising from the physical condition of the school plant, the school transportation system, personnel, revision of school districts and attendance areas into compact units to achieve a system of determining admission to the public schools on a nonracial basis, and revision of local laws and regulations which may be necessary in solving the foregoing problems. They will also consider the adequacy of any plans the defendants may propose to meet these problems and to effectuate a transition to a racially nondiscriminatory school system."

Although the Federal Government has no responsibility to initiate action to desegregate public schools or to formulate any plans for desegregation, the Courts have made it clear that the Department of Justice, at the invitation of the Court, must participate in litigation involving public school desegregation for the purpose of assisting the Court.

2. The period of time within which any such plan should be put into effect likewise must be proposed by the local authorities and approved by the Courts.

The Supreme Court held that admission of children to public schools on a nonracial basis should go forward with all deliberate speed. In requiring a "prompt and reasonable start to full compliance," the Court also made it clear that insincere or dilatory tactics could not be used to defeat Constitutional protections and rights.

The Executive Branch of the Government does not play a part in these local deliberations or under existing law in the Court proceedings when such plans are considered.

3. A final order of a Federal Court giving effect to a desegregation public school plan must be obeyed by State authorities and all citizens as the law of the land.

The action of the Supreme Court has conclusively settled the principle that public school desegregation is, under existing Constitutional provisions, the law of the land. Final orders of the Federal Courts carrying out this principle must be observed.

It is the duty of the State authorities to give full aid to the enforcement of a desegregation public school plan once it is finally ordered by the Court. This obligation is not open to any doubt. It is also a required responsibility of good citizenship that every person in the community respect the law and its processes. Such observance of law is fundamental to our existence as a nation of free people under Constitutional government.

4. Powers of a State Governor may not be used to defeat a valid order of a Federal Court.

The Governors of the respective States have the primary responsibility for maintaining domestic order. However, under a pretext of maintaining order a Governor may not interpose military force or permit mob violence to occur so as to prevent the final order of a Federal Court from being carried out.

When an obstruction of justice has been interposed or mob violence is permitted to exist so that it is impracticable to enforce the laws by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the obligation of the President under the Constitution and laws is inescapable. He is obliged to use whatever means may be required by the particular situation.

October 2, 1957

Notes on the legal principles that have guided the President

1. The Executive Branch of the Federal Government does not participate in the formulation of plans effecting desegregation.

This function is left to the community where maximum understanding of local problems exists so that proper and effective solutions may be devised. This was clearly recognized by the United States Supreme Court when it said:

> "To that end, the courts may consider problems related to administration, arising from the physical condition of the school plant, the school transportation system, personnel, revision of school districts and attendance areas into compact units to achieve a system of determining admission to the public schools on a nonracial basis, and revision of local laws and regulations which may be necessary in solving the foregoing problems. They will also consider the adequacy of any plans the defendants may propose to meet these problems and to effectuate a transition to a racially nondiscriminatory school system."

Although the Federal Government has no responsibility to initiate action to desegregate public schools or to formulate any plans for desegregation, the Courts have made it clear that the Department of Justice, at the invitation of the Court, must participate in litigation involving public school desegregation for the purpose of assisting the Court.

2. The period of time within which any such plan should be put into effect likewise must be proposed by the local authorities and approved by the Courts.

The Supreme Court held that admission of children to public schools on a nonracial basis should go forward with all deliberate speed. In requiring a "prompt and reasonable start to full compliance," the Court also made it clear that insincere or dilatory tactics could not be used to defeat Constitutional protections and rights.

The Executive Branch of the Government does not play a part in these local deliberations or under existing law in the Court proceedings when such plans are considered.

3. A final order of a Federal Court giving effect to a desegregation public school plan must be obeyed by State authorities and all citizens as the law of the land.

The action of the Supreme Court has conclusively settled the principle that public school desegregation is, under existing Constitutional provisions, the law of the land. Final orders of the Federal Courts carrying out this principle must be observed.

It is the duty of the State authorities to give full aid to the enforcement of a desegregation public school plan once it is finally ordered by the Court. This obligation is not open to any doubt. It is also a required responsibility of good citizenship that every person in the community respect the law and its processes. Such observance of law is fundamental to our existence as a nation of free people under Constitutional government.

4. Powers of a State Governor may not be used to defeat a valid order of a Federal Court.

The Governors of the respective States have the primary responsibility for maintaining domestic order. However, under a pretext of maintaining order a Governor may not interpose military force or permit mob violence to occur so as to prevent the final order of a Federal Court from being carried out.

When an obstruction of justice has been interposed or mob violence is permitted to exist so that it is impracticable to enforce the laws by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the obligation of the President under the Constitution and laws is inescapable. He is obliged to use whatever means may be required by the particular situation.

FOR RELEASE AT 9:00 P.M., EDT, SEPTEMBER 24, 1957

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to the President

- -

THE WHITE HOUSE

TEXT OF THE ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES, DELIVERED FROM
HIS OFFICE AT THE WHITE HOUSE, TUESDAY,
SEPTEMBER 24, 1957, AT 9:00 P.M., EDT

AS ACTUALLY DELIVERED

Good Evening, My Fellow Citizens:

For a few minutes this evening I want to speak to you about the serious situation that has arisen in Little Rock. To make this talk I have come to the President's office in the White House. I could have spoken from Rhode Island, where I have been staying recently, but I felt that, in speaking from the house of Lincoln, of Jackson and of Wilson, my words would better convey both the sadness I feel in the action I was compelled today to take and the firmness with which I intend to pursue this course until the orders of the Federal Court at Little Rock can be executed without unlawful interference.

In that city, under the leadership of demagogic extremists, disorderly mobs have deliberately prevented the carrying out of proper orders from a Federal Court. Local authorities have not eliminated that violent opposition and, under the law, I yesterday issued a Proclamation calling upon the mob to disperse.

This morning the mob again gathered in front of the Central High School of Little Rock, obviously for the purpose of again preventing the carrying out of the Court's order relating to the admission of Negro children to that school.

Whenever normal agencies prove inadequate to the task and it becomes necessary for the Executive Branch of the Federal Government to use its powers and authority to uphold Federal Courts, the President's responsibility is inescapable.

In accordance with that responsibility, I have today issued an Executive Order directing the use of troops under Federal authority to aid in the execution of Federal law at Little Rock, Arkansas. This became necessary when my Proclamation of yesterday was not observed, and the obstruction of justice still continues.

It is important that the reasons for my action be understood by all our citizens.

As you know, the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that separate public educational facilities for the races are inherently unequal and therefore compulsory school segregation laws are unconstitutional.

more

(OVER)

Our personal opinions about the decision have no bearing on the matter of enforcement; the responsibility and authority of the Supreme Court to interpret the Constitution are very clear. Local Federal Courts were instructed by the Supreme Court to issue such orders and decrees as might be necessary to achieve admission to public schools without regard to race -- and with all deliberate speed.

During the past several years, many communities in our Southern States have instituted public school plans for gradual progress in the enrollment and attendance of school children of all races in order to bring themselves into compliance with the law of the land.

They thus demonstrated to the world that we are a nation in which laws, not men, are supreme.

I regret to say that this truth -- the cornerstone of our liberties -- was not observed in this instance.

It was my hope that this localized situation would be brought under control by city and State authorities. If the use of local police powers had been sufficient, our traditional method of leaving the problem in those hands would have been pursued. But when large gatherings of obstructionists made it impossible for the decrees of the Court to be carried out, both the law and the national interest demanded that the President take action.

Here is the sequence of events in the development of the Little Rock school case.

In May of 1955, the Little Rock School Board approved a moderate plan for the gradual desegregation of the public schools in that city. It provided that a start toward integration would be made at the present term in the high school, and that the plan would be in full operation by 1963. Here I might say that in a number of communities in Arkansas integration in the schools has already started and without violence of any kind. Now this Little Rock plan was challenged in the courts by some who believed that the period of time as proposed in the plan was too long.

The United States Court at Little Rock, which has supervisory responsibility under the law for the plan of desegregation in the public schools, dismissed the challenge, thus approving a gradual rather than an abrupt change from the existing system. The court found that the school board had acted in good faith in planning for a public school system free from racial discrimination.

Since that time, the court has on three separate occasions issued orders directing that the plan be carried out. All persons were instructed to refrain from interfering with the efforts of the school board to comply with the law.

Proper and sensible observance of the law then demanded the respectful obedience which the nation has a right to expect from all its people. This, unfortunately, has not been the case at Little Rock. Certain misguided persons, many of them imported into Little Rock by agitators, have insisted upon defying the law and have sought to bring it into disrepute. The orders of the court have thus been frustrated.

more

The very basis of our individual rights and freedoms rests upon the certainty that the President and the Executive Branch of Government will support and insure the carrying out of the decisions of the Federal Courts, even, when necessary with all the means at the President's command.

Unless the President did so, anarchy would result.

There would be no security for any except that which each one of us could provide for himself.

The interest of the nation in the proper fulfillment of the law's requirements cannot yield to opposition and demonstrations by some few persons.

Mob rule cannot be allowed to override the decisions of our courts.

Now, let me make it very clear that Federal troops are not being used to relieve local and state authorities of their primary duty to preserve the peace and order of the community. Nor are the troops there for the purpose of taking over the responsibility of the School Board and the other responsible local officials in running Central High School. The running of our school system and the maintenance of peace and order in each of our states are strictly local affairs and the Federal Government does not interfere except in a very few special cases and when requested by one of the several states. In the present case the troops are there, pursuant to law, solely for the purpose of preventing interference with the orders of the Court.

The proper use of the powers of the Executive Branch to enforce the orders of a Federal Court is limited to extraordinary and compelling circumstances. Manifestly, such an extreme situation has been created in Little Rock. This challenge must be met with such measures as will preserve to the people as a whole their lawfully-protected rights in a climate permitting their free and fair exercise.

The overwhelming majority of our people in every section of the country are united in their respect for observance of the law -- even in those cases where they may disagree with that law.

They deplore the call of extremists to violence.

The decision of the Supreme Court concerning school integration, of course, affects the South more seriously than it does other sections of the country. In that region I have many warm friends, some of them in the city of Little Rock. I have deemed it a great personal privilege to spend in our Southland tours of duty while in the military service and enjoyable recreational periods since that time.

So from intimate personal knowledge, I know that the overwhelming majority of the people in the South -- including those of Arkansas and of Little Rock -- are of good will, united in their efforts to preserve and respect the law even when they disagree with it.

They do not sympathize with mob rule. They, like the rest of our nation, have proved in two great wars their readiness to sacrifice for America.

more

(OVER)

A foundation of our American way of life is our national respect for law.

In the South, as elsewhere, citizens are keenly aware of the tremendous disservice that has been done to the people of Arkansas in the eyes of the nation, and that has been done to the nation in the eyes of the world.

At a time when we face grave situations abroad because of the hatred that Communism bears toward a system of government based on human rights, it would be difficult to exaggerate the harm that is being done to the prestige and influence, and indeed to the safety, of our nation and the world.

Our enemies are gloating over this incident and using it everywhere to misrepresent our whole nation. We are portrayed as a violator of those standards of conduct which the peoples of the world united to proclaim in the Charter of the United Nations. There they affirmed "faith in fundamental human rights" and "in the dignity and worth of the human person" and they did so "without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion."

And so, with deep confidence, I call upon the citizens of the State of Arkansas to assist in bringing to an immediate end all interference with the law and its processes. If resistance to the Federal Court orders ceases at once, the further presence of Federal troops will be unnecessary and the City of Little Rock will return to its normal habits of peace and order and a blot upon the fair name and high honor of our nation in the world will be removed.

Thus will be restored the image of America and of all its parts as one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

Good night, and thank you very much.

######

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

June 17, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR

Honorable A. J. Goodpaster
Staff Secretary
The White House

FROM

W. Wilson White
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

Attached is a draft reply to Congressman James Roosevelt's letter of June 11. I am returning the basic correspondence as requested.

DRAFT REPLY

JUN 17 1958

Honorable James Roosevelt
House of Representatives
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Congressman Roosevelt:

I acknowledge your letter of June 11, 1958, to the President inquiring as to the part the Federal Government may play in assisting in the orderly compliance with orders for desegregation of public schools.

I enclose herewith a statement of principles which the President made public on October 2, 1957. It would not be appropriate to comment on any specific situation at this time.

Sincerely yours,

G.F.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

TO Department of Justice

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 14, 1961

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

Tele to the P, 1/12/61, fm Atlanta U Women's Club; Fernbank PTA Leg Cmte, Ga Council of Human Relations, Hope, Inc., League of Women Voters of Athens, League of Women Voters of Ga., Margaret Mitchell, PTA Leg Cmte, United Church Women of Ga. etc.. re racial disturbances at Ga. U. and its handling.

By direction of the President:

A. J. GOODPASTER
Staff Secretary

rah

1961 Jan 12 PM 11 30

WB008 NL PD

ATLANTA GA JAN 12

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

STATEMENT OF CONCERN RELEASED JAN 12 1961

IT IS WITH A SENSE OF PROFOUND SORROW THAT WE HAVE WITNESSED THE BREAKDOWN OF LAW AND ORDER IN OUR STATE. THE DISTURBANCES WHICH HAVE OCCURRED ON THE HISTORIC CAMPUS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA HAVE DONE IRREPARABLE HARM TO THE REPUTATION OF THE UNIVERSITY AND TO THE IMAGE OF GEORGIA AS EXPRESSED IN

ITS MOTTO: WISDOM, JUSTICE AND MODERATION.

THESE EVENTS ARE PARTICULARLY TRAGIC BECAUSE THEY NEED NEVER HAVE HAPPENED. THE DISTURBANCES OF TUESDAY NIGHT GAVE PROPHETIC WARNING OF THE NEED FOR FIRM, PREVENTIVE ACTION. TO PERMIT NON- UNIVERSITY PERSONS TO CONGREGATE ON THE CAMPUS WEDNESDAY NIGHT WAS TO INVITE THE EVENTS THAT ENSUED.

A FURTHER LACK OF RESPONSIBLE PLANNING WAS THE FAILURE TO AUTHORIZE THE STATE PATROL TO PROMPTLY COME TO THE AID OF LOCAL OFFICIALS WHEN REQUESTED. LOCAL AUTHORITIES NOTIFIED THE PATROL AS EARLY AS 5PM WEDNESDAY, THAT SUCH ASSISTANCE

MIGHT BE REQUIRED. ASSISTANCE WAS URGENTLY REQUESTED AT 10PM BUT THE PATROL DID NOT APPEAR ON THE SCENE UNTIL THE DISTURBANCES WERE ALREADY QUELLED. THIS KIND OF ADMINISTRATIVE INDECISION THREATENS THE SAFETY OF EVERY CITIZEN OF GEORGIA.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE TWO NEGRO STUDENTS SOLVED NOTHING. IT CAN BE INTERPRETED ONLY AS THE ABDICTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT IN THE FACE OF MOB VIOLENCE. THIS DANGER IS INCREASED BY THE IRRESPONSIBLE AND INFLAMMATORY REMARKS MADE BY THE GOVERNOR'S EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

UNDER THE GEORGIA CONSTITUTION THE GOVERNOR IS THE " CONSERVATOR OF THE PEACE". THIS ROLE CALLS FOR FIRM DIRECTION DURING THE CRITICAL DAYS AHEAD.

UNIVERSITY AUTHORITIES AND ATHENS CITY OFFICIALS HAVE FACED THE SITUATION INTELLIGENTLY AND COURAGEOUSLY. THEY DESERVE COMMENDATION. THEY ALSO DESERVE THE STRONGEST SUPPORT FROM THE GOVERNOR AND THE LEGISLATURE.

THERE IS TIME FOR US TO RETRIEVE THE REPUTATION OF OUR STATE, TO PRESERVE LAW AND ORDER IN THE FUTURE AND TO GUARANTEE THE PEACEFUL, UNINTERRUPTED OPERATION OF OUR STATE UNIVERSITY.

THE TWO NEGRO STUDENTS SHOULD BE IMMEDIATELY REINSTATED

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

IN THE FUTURE, ALL PERSONS CONTRIBUTING TO BREACHES OF THE PEACE SHOULD BE HANDLED WITH THE FULL AUTHORITY OF THE LAW.

ALL PERSONS NOT HAVING LEGITIMATE BUSINESS ON THE CAMPUS OF THE UNIVERSITY SHOULD BE DENIED ACCESS TO THE CAMPUS.

THE LEGISLATURE SHOULD FORTHWITH REPEAL ALL LAWS JEOPARDIZING THE CONTINUED OPERATION OF THE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM.

WE CALL ON ALL PARENTS AND ALUMNI OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA AND ON ALL OTHER CITIZENS OF GEORGIA TO SUPPORT THE

UNIVERSITY OFFICIALS AND TO ENCOURAGE THE STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY TO MAINTAIN THE HIGH STANDARDS OF COURTESY AND CONDUCT THAT HAVE BEEN DEMONSTRATED BY THE GREAT MAJORITY OF STUDENTS.

ACTIVE VOTERS ATLANTA UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S CLUB, FERNBANK P T A LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE GEORGIA COUNCIL OF HUMAN RELATIONS HOPE INC, LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF ATHENS, LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF GEORGIA, MARGARET MITCHELL P T A LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF GEORGIA CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP COMMITTEE, WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM ATLANTA BRANCH.

G.F.

September 30, 1958

Dear Mr. Kirkpatrick:

The President has asked me to acknowledge and thank you for your letter to him.

Your observations regarding the sensitive issue of school integration have been noted, and I assure you that the President greatly appreciates having them. In these difficult times it is most helpful to obtain a cross section of the thinking of conscientious citizens like yourself.

Sincerely,

E. Frederic Morrow

Mr. Graham Kirkpatrick
1607 South College Avenue
Tulsa 4
Oklahoma

/rfl

THE UNIVERSITY OF TULSA
TULSA 4, OKLAHOMA

September 23,1958.

SCHOOL OF LAW

Hon.Dwight Eisenhower,President,
The United States of America,
Washington,D.C.

Dear Mr.President:

Never before in the 57 years of my life,have I undertaken to express my views to a public official.I hope you will not consider me presumptious for doing so in this instance.I assure you that I do so only for the reason that we face a grave national problem,and I sincerely believe that I may at this time be able to make a suggestion,which if not already considered by you,and eliminated,may offer a possible solution to the problem which may be acceptable to both those who advocate immediate integration in the nations schools,and those who oppose the move.

First,in order that you may see that I have no personal stake in the matter,let me introduce myself.I was born in Selma,Alabama, on July 26,1901.I lived there until July,1921,when I entered the U.S.Military Academy,West Point,N.Y.,from which I was graduated on June 12,1925.After graduation,I served some time as an Infantry Officer,and then resigned to accept a position in civil life.After this resignation,and prior to World War 11,I attained high executive position.As World War 11 loomed upon the horizon,I returned to duty with the armed forces,and served throughout the war,both in this country,and in Europe.During the fighting in France,I was wounded in action,while serving with the 4th Armored Division.In July, 1945,due to disibilities incurred during the war,I was placed on the retired list in the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel,which grade I now hold on the retired list of the army.

You will see from the above brief sketch that,both from my early training (similar to yours),and much of my actual experience in later life,my primary interest and loyalties lie with the United States, and not with any particular section,or so called way of life.I am far more interested in preserving the unity of the United States,than in the merits or the demerits of the integration versus the segregation question. I go so far as to say that if the unity of the United States can best be preserved by integration in our public schools,then lets have it.If on the other hand such unity can be maintained only by segregation in the schools,then by all means let us have segregation in those communities desiring it.

After retirement from the armed forces,at the end of World War 11,I entered the School of Law of the University of Alabama, and was graduated therefrom with an LLB degree.Thereafter I engaged in the active practice of Law in Selma,Alabama,until September,1957,when I was offered a position on the faculty of the School of Law of the University of Tulsa,Tulsa,Oklahoma,which I accepted.I am now serving as a professor of Law here in Tulsa.Therefore,you will see that such remarks as I may make concerning the law,are not the remarks of one entirely unacquainted with the law,and legal procedures.You will also see from the fact that negroes are admitted to the law school in which I teach,and are in my daily classes here,I also,am not a die hard segregationist.I do however,know the people of the deep South,and how they may be expected to react,both from my early years there,and recent residence there,before moving to Oklahoma.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TULSA
TULSA 3, OKLAHOMA

SCHOOL OF LAW

As a result of this knowledge,I do know that whatever may be the outcome of the controversy in such border States as Arkansas and Virginia, the people of the deep Southern States will never under any circumstances accept the present Supreme Court rulings,even if it means that they must as a final resort engage in open armed rebellion.Therefore in reaching a decision as to what methods to follow in dealing with the people in these States,your decision is not merely one of enforcing a Court decision,but also whether or not in the final analysis there will be civil war.

I assure you that you will never influence these deep Southerners by issuing proclamations and appealing to them to obey the law of the land as good citizens,because they sincerely believe that all recent decisions of our Supreme Court are in direct violation of the law of the land,and hence null and void. They consider themselves law abiding citizens,and that one of the duties of a law abiding citizen is to resist to the utmost any attempt by a supreme Court or anyone else to usurp authority in direct violation of the law of the land.

Their reasons for so believing are two fold,namely,that the 14th amendment,upon which recent rulings of the Supreme Court are based,was never validly adopted as prescribed by the Constitution,and hence is a complete nullity,and therefore,any decisions based upon it,are unlawful, and entitled to respect from noone.I do not claim to be enough of a legal scholar to know for a certainty,but I do know that the facts are such as to lead a reasonable man to wonder as to the truth.For example: Let us assume that at the time Congress was considering submitting the present Income Tax Amendment to the States for consideration,before voting on the matter,the senators and representatives of 12 States had been expelled from the halls of Congress,before the vote was even taken.Let us further assume that after voting to submit the amendment without any representative from these 12 States being present,the amendment reached the State legislatures, and the duly elected legislatures of these 12 States rejected the Amendment. Let us further assume that on such rejection,Congress ordered these duly elected legislatures dissolved,and ordered United States Military Commanders in each of these States to convene a convention for the purpose of hand picking a new legislature to reconsider the amendments,and directed that three fourths of the qualified white voters in these states be barred from either the conventions or the new legislature.Let us assume that this new group of hand picked legislatures met,with the U.S.Military Commanders sitting on the rostrum with their speakers and ratified the amendment.Let us further assume that before the Secretary of State of the U.S.published the Amendment as being adopted,the States of Ohio,and New Jersey withdrew their prior ratification.Let us further assume that thereupon Congress by resolution declared the amendment as adopted and in full force and effect? Is there anyone in the United States today,Mr.President,on or off the Supreme Court,who would be so brash as to hold that the amendment was lawfully adopted,so as to be binding on anyone? Certainly not,yet that is essentially how the 14th Amendment was in fact adopted.

This leads me to my suggestion.Since there can be reasonable doubt as to the validity of the 14th Amendment,and also as to whether or not the question of schools was in fact included in the original amendment,

why not settle these controversial questions once and for all by removing all question of doubt? This can easily be done by you using your influence to have Congress when it convenes submit to the States for a vote, an Amendment containing all of the features of the 14th amendment, but going one step further and in express words include schools in the document. Should such an amendment be now adopted by the States, there could be no question of its validity. Should it be rejected, regardless of whether or not the recent holdings of the Supreme Court are right or wrong, they would no longer be the law of the land, and the subject of division and controversy.

The question immediately arises would the deep South accept such an amendment? I believe it would. In spite of much opinion to the contrary, they consider themselves law abiding people, and while they may be displeased with a law, they recognize as valid all laws lawfully enacted. For example: Since the days immediately following the Civil War, there have been numerous Civil Rights statutes passed by congress, providing severe penalties for such things as withholding the right to vote from citizens, etc. Many deep southerners resent these laws, and try to evade them, nevertheless, no one claims them to be invalid, and whenever one is prosecuted under such laws, he takes his medicine, and there is no case on record where the population as a whole has risen in opposition to the imposition of penalties under these laws, as they have on the integration question, which they consider wholly without foundation in law.

A new amendment such as I have suggested, if ratified by the States will have been ratified after all the representatives of the deep South in congress have had an opportunity to bring to bear all means available in legislative processes to block its submission to the States in the first instance. Furthermore the duly appointed and elected legislatures or the people of the Southern States, as the case may be, without any coercion whatever from any source will vote for or against the ratification. If thus ratified, such amendment will unquestionably be accepted as valid everywhere, and will remove the chief ground on which resistance in the deep South is based.

The second ground upon which the deep South resists is the fact that they consider the decision of the Supreme Court in 1954, as an invalid usurpation of the legislative power. They consider that congress plainly indicated that it never intended schools to be included in the 14th amend-mendment when it was submitted to the states, by the same congress making the submission, proceeding to pass laws providing for segregated schools in Washington, D.C. They further believe that the States ratifying, never intended that they were ratifying a document placing schools under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, due to the fact that the ratifying legislatures in States both North and South passed laws setting up segregated schools and maintained them through the years. They know that this view was supported by the Supreme Court of the United States from the decision in Plessy vs. Ferguson (and before), in 1896, until 1954. It is difficult for them to accept the premise that our present Supreme Court cannot be wrong, in the face of the fact that the Court establishing the original doctrine was composed of imminent jurists, and the doctrine has been consistently upheld prior to 1954, by Courts containing among their members some men acknowledged to be the leading legal lights of our time, such as

Justices,Cardoza,Holmes,Hughes,Brandeis,Fuller,White,Gray,and many others. They further compare the legal status of Justice Fuller,Chief Justice of the 1896 Court,which established the original doctrine,who came to the Court after 32 years of continuous practice as a lawyer,and whom Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes described as the greatest presiding officer of the Court either before or after his time,with the legal status of Justice Warren,who came to the Court after only a very few years legal experience early in life as an elected official,and then complete separation from the legal profession as such,due to his political career for many years,which for all practical purposes left him a novice as to legal procedures and thinking at the time of his appointment to the Court.They ask themselves the question,which Court is more apt to correctly interpret the law as it actually is,the Court in 1896 presided over by a man skilled in the law from 32 years continuous practice,and acknowledged as one of our greatest Chief Justices,or the Court in 1954,presided over by a legal novice,who had no claim whatever to be heard as a lawyer based upon actual legal experience,and whose sole claim to an appointment was a reward for political service rendered his party.Mr Warren is respected and admired as an able public servant,and governor of California,but few lawyers indeed consider his opinions as a judge even worth reading,for any sound interpretation of the law they may contain,since most lawyers do not feel that he knows even enough law to express an opinion.All of these thoughts pass through the minds of the deep southerners when they consider the validity of the 1954 decision.Their ideas are further buttressed by the recent resolution of the association of chief justices of the State Supreme Courts,which with only 11 dissenting votes condemned the present U.S.Supreme Court for a lack of judicial restraint in their rulings. The deep Southerners well know that there is apt to be far more inherent judicial ability among the 48 chief justices of the State Supreme Courts than is found today in the Supreme Court of the United States.

The new amendment I have suggested will knock the props out from under this argument based upon the case of Plessy vs.Ferguson in 1896.The new amendment if ratified will be the law of the land,regardless of the 1896 decision.

Such a new amendment would in no way represent a compromise of any kind with forces holding a different view from that espoused by our present Supreme Court.It would merely be a clean cut delineation of what is in fact the law of the land,to replace what is now justifiable confusion of what is truly the law of the land.After such clear cut delineation,no one either South or North could reasonably question any steps taken by the Federal Government to enforce the law of the land.Until there is such clear cut delineation,there is a grave doubt in the minds of a large segment of our population,supported by the opinion of many of the best legal minds of our time,t hat our Federal Government is today,not enforcing the true law of the land,but is instead enforcing the sociological opinions of nine men in whom the public in large numbers have little confidence.

I realize that this letter may never come to your attention due to some subordinate either casting it in the waste basket,or shunting it to some department.I sincerely hope such will not be the case,because I sincerely believe that the suggestions contained if put into effect will be the answer

THE UNIVERSITY OF TULSA
TULSA 3, OKLAHOMA

SCHOOL OF LAW

to our present disunity,and will avoid the threat of civil war which will almost surely erupt in the deep South,should the question of what is not,or what is in fact the law of the land be placed upon a firmer basis than decisions of our present Supreme Court.

Respectfully yours,

Graham Kirkpatrick

Graham Kirkpatrick.

Graham Kirkpatrick,
1607 South College Avenue,
Tulsa 4,Oklahoma.

OUT

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 364205-h

NAME OR SUBJECT	FILE NO.	TAKEN BY	DATE OF LETTER	DATE TAKEN
Memo for the files re ltr from Wm. F. Dorty	87124-A-1 Schools	Hopkins	6-3-54	12-10-52

OUT

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 364205-h

NAME OR SUBJECT	FILE NO.	TAKEN BY	DATE OF LETTER	DATE TAKEN

OUT

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 216739

NAME OR SUBJECT	FILE NO.	TAKEN BY	DATE OF LETTER	DATE TAKEN
~~[illegible] to [illegible] Ohme~~	~~SF 186 O~~	~~[illegible]~~	~~2-3-53~~	~~12-28-53~~
~~Robert [illegible] to [illegible]~~	~~SF 213~~	~~[illegible]~~	~~11/13/53~~	~~1/7/54~~
~~[illegible] Woolland~~	~~OF 108-B~~	~~Woolland~~	~~acd(6)~~	~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible] Thomas G. Walker [illegible] Campbell [illegible] meeting for [illegible] at [illegible] time of the meeting [illegible] Monday~~	~~OF 124~~	~~Butterfy~~	~~2-11-53~~	~~12-14-54~~
~~Gridgeville Route [illegible] Texas copy of [illegible] 11/15/54 [illegible] from [illegible] of James [illegible] to Commission the appointment of Federal Land Bank [illegible]~~	~~SF 147-TA~~	~~B Cruse~~	~~12-6-54~~	~~12-21-54~~
~~Richard Y. McCallum [illegible] Regulation [illegible] Bacon [illegible]~~	~~SF 10~~	~~Joi Backus~~	~~1-23-53~~	~~[illegible]~~
~~Mr Backus to E M Reynolds to segregation~~	~~OF 124 A-1 Schools~~	~~Mansfield~~	~~3-23-53~~	~~2-16-53~~

OUT

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 216739

NAME OR SUBJECT	FILE NO.	TAKEN BY	DATE OF LETTER	DATE TAKEN
~~T. V. Kalijarvi of State to Charles [illegible]~~	~~OF 129 B 1~~	~~Jenny~~	~~12-3-54~~	~~1-10-55~~
~~Elise Chapin Dy, [illegible] to Mrs. B. [illegible]~~				
~~[illegible] to Gilbert~~	~~CE 121~~	~~Jenny~~	~~all~~	~~10-20-55~~
~~E. Blythe Dy~~	~~Money~~			
~~Adams to Thos. A. Ferris re avoid~~	~~Adams~~	~~M. Davis~~	~~10-30-54~~	~~11-10-55~~
	~~Drink (Fla.)~~			
	~~Marine~~			
	~~1954~~			
Frederick Vans (refd to C.S.C. 9-20-55)	N.Y., N.Y. Alpha	Osti	9-3-55	10-25-55

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE -216739-

NAME OR SUBJECT	FILE NO.	TAKEN BY	DATE OF LETTER	DATE TAKEN
Office memo attaching ltr 5/18/55 from [illegible] re alleged [illegible] being held by Chief; no further action to be taken	OF 154-H	Fern Hudson	5-21-55	5-25-55
Adams to Horace Brower	67131-A Pledges	Hughes	~~8-19-55~~	5-19-57
[illegible]	[illegible]-A-1			[illegible]

OUT

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 216739

NAME OR SUBJECT	FILE NO.	TAKEN BY	DATE OF LETTER	DATE TAKEN
~~Mrs Frederick Drake 10/21/59 rep to HHFA~~	~~alpha~~	~~Cohn (6 cs)~~	~~10/26/59~~	~~11/3/59~~
~~Ltr to Sen. Bruce Bibb, Jr. re Jr. Reform Alpha~~ ~~to Nyst Ltr to re Re. Referred from C.~~		~~Barker~~	~~11-24-54~~	~~11-17-54~~
Prep to Richard Rodgers re Salute to France project	87116-DD	~~Williams~~	~~2-14-55~~	~~3-25-55~~
(Ltr of 1/21/55 to be from Pres. Loweng & Pres. ack. of 1/25/55 are returned with the attached letter)				
~~Mrs George Bell Timmerman of Phila. Rec'd 4/21/55 re tel. in Phila. Family Circle Small Claims Office~~	~~OF 107-C~~	~~Hopkins~~	~~4-22-55~~	~~5-27-55~~
~~Stephen T. W. H. Kitchen of Worlitz Ind. Plan is found~~ ~~George S. Benson~~	~~DPE 47 Worlitz Ind. Incorporated~~	~~Williams~~	~~7-1-53~~	~~7-5-55~~
~~George S. Benson~~	~~Searcy, Ark~~	~~Alpha~~	~~Wyman~~	~~WH (3)~~ 9-19-55 3-21-55 9-28-53 3-11-53
C. Randles Boggs (Rec'd to WH 9-18-55)	Nagel Green, Ky.	Alpha	Murdock	9-13-55 9-23-55
~~G. A. to Blue Ridge Dairy Hedg to Alpha to Smith~~			~~5-17-55~~	~~9-27-55~~
~~Weyerhaeuser Chase Me.~~	~~Office~~	~~Bernhard~~	~~7-31-53~~	~~10-7-53~~
~~Ethel C. Bass~~	~~Alpha~~	~~Stephens~~	~~12-8-53~~ ~~1/6/54~~	~~10-28-55~~
Route slip to Morgan re ltr from Lillian J. James re having her husband's military record corrected (see M-a-M)	J. O. J	Blair	K&C	4-19-56 5-26-56

OUT

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 864205-h

NAME OR SUBJECT	FILE NO.	TAKEN BY	DATE OF LETTER	DATE TAKEN
~~Adams to Norton re Charles Harris - Pittsburgh Bell~~	~~PF 129-D~~	~~Dawes~~	~~1-4-56~~	~~1-23-56~~
Memo for record from Barbara Ro: Tele from Walter Hollywood on ~~Appeal for his 4 sons, Russ Phase - Dave Steiner~~	PPF 1-5-52	Kelloe	9-22-55	3-2-56
~~Paul Comly, Nicholas Collison, Joseph Lordregan to see Mr. Raymond E. Caplan~~				
~~Phone message re Wall Negotiations, Arnold & Porter~~				
~~Hagerty to A. J. Sutton~~	~~GF 6-0-1~~	~~Robinson~~	~~11-17-56~~	
~~Memo W. A. Rogers~~	~~E Gym~~	~~SS~~	~~8-28-56~~	
~~Adams to Defense re Cat for George J. Saunders re mil. ser.~~	~~PR 7-1~~ ZZ-S	~~J. Robinson~~	~~11-17-55~~	~~10-14-56~~
~~Pres to Kay Harry re Donald H. Jackson to Richard Harbourt re Affairs between the Navy Department & the Jacobs & Crumont Co.~~	~~PP 71-D~~ OF 102-I	~~Rodgers~~ Lora Baier Air Bonus Office	~~6-20-56~~ 7-11-54	~~10-11-56~~ 10-16-56
Frank Carlson & Staff re Civil Serv. Comm. & Lawrence E. Apply	GF 78-A End Michelson	Lucile Tuttle	1-12-53	11-27-56
Adams memo to dept. of Justice sending ltr. of 10-11-57 from E. Holtgreve.	GF 124-A-1 School Decision	Hutchings	11-9-57	12-2-57

OUT

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 364205-h

NAME OR SUBJECT	FILE NO.	TAKEN BY	DATE OF LETTER	DATE TAKEN
~~Whitman to Miller re copy of memo request Lincoln Tablet~~	~~CF 6-W-1~~	~~Ewald~~	~~12-8-54~~	~~12-6-54~~
~~Ltr from Everett Gerhagen to Secy of Labor re Norris J. Perry~~	87121	Colle	6-2-55	1-12-56
~~Invitation to Ralph Neeedham & Frank Slater~~			~~11-19-55~~	~~3-30-56~~
~~Woodrow Wilson Centennial Celebration~~	~~01701-00-1~~	~~Ewald~~	~~all (18)~~	~~4-7-56~~
~~Charles Eade to Whitman re birthday to James F. Hunt~~	~~PP 1 PP~~	~~M Griffing~~	~~5-17-56~~	~~5-30-56~~
~~Stonehenge to Winter, Oft to England~~		~~Simon~~ Miss Rosenberg	all	9-20-56
~~Bradley D Nash to Willis~~	~~CF 11-B-1~~	~~Pratt~~	~~9-8-53~~	~~12-4-56~~
~~Sigfried New Myslo, Minn~~	~~Gen Parkmen~~ ~~Alpha~~	~~[illegible]~~	~~[illegible]~~	~~[illegible]~~
~~Nomination of Major General Donald P. Booth as deputy chief of staff~~	~~OF 5-A-24~~	~~Trubbe~~ ~~to Senate 1-14-57~~	~~12-13-56~~	~~3/5/57~~
Carl Lertzman	Alpha	Tom McCoy	4-24-57	4-30-57

OUT

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 809892-h

NAME OR SUBJECT	FILE NO.	TAKEN BY	DATE OF LETTER	DATE TAKEN
~~Robert J. Foley to Adams re Adm. Appt. of Robert J. Foley~~	~~[illegible]~~	~~Bergson~~	~~2-19-53~~	~~1-11-57~~
~~Bernard Schlatter Pleading guilty on behalf of Gen. R. E. Bullard, Chicago, Illinois~~	~~PPF 1-CG Illinois Chicago~~	~~Boyce~~	~~12-6-56~~	~~1-14-57~~
~~Jacob W. Roberts, Comdr. Retired Navy Div. Conventions, V.F.W.~~	~~Retired Navy Div.~~	~~Administrative Asst.~~	~~5-27-57~~	
~~Lew Marks, Military Legislation~~	~~Legislation~~	~~Administrative Asst.~~	~~3-7-58~~ 3-11-58	
Telephone call from A. T. Olphant of the Colonial Veterans League re: A McN	CE 124-A-1 Legal Div.	B. Allen	8/27/58	2/26/59

OUT

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 309892-h

NAME OR SUBJECT	FILE NO.	TAKEN BY	DATE OF LETTER	DATE TAKEN
~~Mrs Helen E Wells Jr. Hyde Park N.Y. to~~	~~Alpha~~	~~M. Dare~~	~~5-11-53~~	~~1-28-53~~
~~to Mr. Mrs. Hills~~				
~~Edward E. Cramer — St Louis~~	~~Alpha~~	~~Hunt~~	~~3-12-55~~	~~4-5-55~~
		~~J.T. Irving~~		~~4-6-55~~
~~Alfred Altman, N.Y. to~~	~~Alpha~~	~~Westbrook~~	~~Mrs. 11-7-57~~	
~~Robt C Sharp - Palos Verdes Calif.~~	~~Alpha~~	~~Jo. Birdsal~~	~~Reg~~	~~3/25/57~~
~~Joseph X. Lecuyer to Stephen Thackeray~~	~~Alpha~~	~~Mrs. Helen C. Davis~~	~~6-18-56~~	~~5-27-56~~
		~~B. Lawrence~~		
~~Hymard to Edwin J. Lukas~~	~~Alpha~~	~~Hiepnard~~	~~6-13-57~~	~~8-2-57~~
~~Edward Earl Hanna — Florence, Mass~~	~~Alpha~~	~~Rosenberg~~	~~10-16-57~~	~~10-22-57~~
Hagerty to A Ranger Taylor	Hagerty, Recommendations	Carette	6/8/55	11/2/57

OUT

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 216739

NAME OR SUBJECT	FILE NO.	TAKEN BY	DATE OF LETTER	DATE TAKEN
Hagen to Schulz — Eric [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1-15-53	9-22-53
~~O.D.C. to Geo Howard / Kyle~~	07-107-C Disaster Relief	Miller	9/16/53	11/24/53
~~F.E.S. to [illegible] re [illegible]~~	OF 149-13-2	[illegible]	11-2-53	[illegible]
~~[illegible] re [illegible]~~	PPF 21-15	M. Snapp	9-22-53	[illegible]
~~Udall Memo of [illegible] in the E. to~~	PPF 1-A-1	[illegible]	7-17-53	[illegible]
~~memo to Adams from Wilkins re appt. of Indian Chaplain~~	~~OF 11-1 Chaplain~~	~~S. Holland~~	9-30-53	10-1-53
~~Adams to J. Calvin Rogers re Delaware tribe~~	07 155-D	Harrington	5-3-54	12-15-54
Marriage file	PPF 7 Kyle & Co	M. Williams	~~10-8-53~~ 9-23-54	5-23-55
~~Wilkins to SA [illegible] re [illegible]~~				
~~[illegible] to Senate~~	OF 8-1	Hardesty	~~[illegible]~~	7/1/55
~~Memo [illegible] to Arthur Calhoun re [illegible]~~	PPF 47	[illegible]	7/19/54	[illegible]
~~Edwin Swengal Seattle~~	alpha	~~[illegible]~~ Was relieved	~~1-11-56~~ ~~1-4-55~~	~~[illegible]~~
Note to DJM from AKN re correspondence with James Roosevelt	07 124-A-1 School Decision	B Nelson	6-26-58	7-24-58

[illegible]

OUT

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 216789

NAME OR SUBJECT	FILE NO.	TAKEN BY	DATE OF LETTER	DATE TAKEN
~~memo to Mrs. McCaffrey from Stephens re attached ltr. of 7-17-54 to Mr. Jouett S. Rowe Hartford Conn. Chub Chairman Re Boy Cub Scouts [illegible] picture which he requested~~	~~APF 1-K-W Xavier Univ~~	~~Barrows~~	~~7-17-54~~	~~11-17-54~~
~~Mary McCaffrey~~			8/18/54	4/16/55
~~Request to Sen. Richard Neuberger re B. Nelson Rigg and [illegible] C. R. Olson [illegible] Peter Hurley [illegible] that [illegible] the matter be sent to Hearing Board re Reclassification of Rev. E. O. Erickson for position [illegible]~~	~~APF 12~~	~~Hoffman~~	~~12-55~~	~~2-27-56~~
	~~GTJ-R Ethel Pete Enc. Gordon Hardy~~	~~B Crane~~	~~4-3-56~~	~~4-12-56~~
~~Hagerty to Dr. James E. Pollard re book "The Presidents & the Press"~~	~~876-M-1~~	~~Coffey~~	~~8-13-55~~	~~4-17-56~~
A. A. to Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Tinsley Alpha, Mo. (Colo)			5-3-56	10-5-56
~~Stanley G. P. H. Proctor Reg. Coop. Harold Tyson~~	~~APF 1-E D.C. 1955~~	~~Crawford~~	~~4-14-55~~	~~[illegible]~~
Jack Lehr Clayton, Mo	Alpha	Cruise	10-25-52	11-3-52