

124-A-1 SCHOOL - ARKANSAS (4)
Initial

G.F.
10/11/57
to
Anderson
G

RECEIVED
OCT 11 1957
CENTRAL FILES

October 8, 1957

Dear Pvt. Grisby:

The President has asked me to thank you for your recent letter in which you express your views with respect to Little Rock.

As you know, it is the desire of the President to create in this country a moral climate in which discrimination will have no part. It is his belief that this will be accomplished through patience and understanding as well as firmness of purpose. The President has made it clear that it is incumbent upon all officials to enforce the Constitution of the United States as interpreted by the Supreme Court and that it is the duty of all Americans to abide by this enforcement.

I am enclosing the full text of the President's address on this matter as well as the full text of the telegram he sent to Senator Russell. Please be assured that the spirit of concern for our national welfare which prompted you to write to the President is very much appreciated.

sincerely,

Henry Roemer McPhee
Assistant Special Counsel
to the President

Pvt. A. Lafayette Grisby
U.S. 51386344
Co. B, 37th AIB
APO 39
New York, New York

Enclosures

SW

Friedberg, Germany
September 10, 1957

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

U.S. 413 2244
1115 2244-013
1115 2244

Dear Mr. Eisenhower:

I am a private first class assigned to the 37th Armored Infantry Battalion which is stationed here in Friedberg, Germany. Of course this means that I am also a member of the forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization dedicated to preserve the political, economic, and territorial integrity of Western Europe from the perils of predatory communism. Although I cannot say that I like military life, given the existing troubled world situation which any day conceivably could eventuate into a world war I fully realize that my presence here is quite necessary.

However, recent events in the United States have caused me to wonder what is happening to the rights and freedoms of American citizens at home while I and thousands of service men like me are defending Europe. Specifically, I am referring to the shockingly brazen use of National Guard troops by Governor Orval E. Faubus to prevent the integration of public schools in the State of Arkansas as ordered by a Federal district court.

I am not going to emit an effusive invective against this intolerable Act, but I do want to say that I consider it to be a flagrant violation of Constitutional rights. The Constitution declares that it is the "supreme law of the land" and binds judges in every state to follow this principle despite any possible discrepancies in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary. The Supreme Court judges who constantly interpret the Constitution in order to safeguard our rights and freedoms have decided that racial segregation in American public schools is unconstitutional, and this decision has been incorporated into Federal law. One state, or a minority of states, cannot be permitted to disregard Federal law. At this moment a geometric theorem which states, "A sum is greater than any of its parts" comes to mind. Arkansas is one member of our federation of states, not an independent republic.

Governor Faubus has said that the right of local self-government must be maintained. I agree with him wholeheartedly, for this too is a Constitutional guarantee. However, this does not mean that in the exercise of local self-government other Constitutional rights and freedoms are to be abridged. On the contrary, the fourteenth amendment unequivocally prohibits this occurrence.

Governor Faubus's continued defiance of several Federal court orders constitutes an act of rebellion. This is a dangerous precedent which threatens the

security of the Constitutional rights of all American citizens. It must be dealt with unhesitatingly and effectively.

Mr. President, because you are our country's chosen leader and because more than any other individual American you are supposed to be the very embodiment of American democratic ideals and principles, I call on you to oppose the action of Governor Faubus with all of the appropriate legal punitive means at your disposal. This will do much to demonstrate to the world that in America we attempt to practice democracy as well as preach it. Undoubtedly, Governor Faubus's thwarting of the Federal court's integration order by the use of National Guard troops has tarnished America's prestige everywhere abroad, but in actuality it is our uncompromising duty to ensure and preserve Constitutional rights for all of our citizens irrespective of world conditions and opinions.

I am sure that you have the unwavering support of every fair-minded American citizen. What is more, a man who does that which is right already has the support of God; this union automatically constitutes a majority which in no way can be rivaled.

Very truly yours,
P. A. Lafayette Brisby,
a citizen who considers
the fact that he is a Negro
to be incidental

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Postol
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RECEIVED
OCT - 9 1957
GENERAL FILES

October 8, 1957

Dear Bruce:

The President has asked me to thank you for your recent letter. He is always happy to hear from the young citizens of this country and is pleased to know of your generous spirit.

It is the belief of the President that through patience and understanding as well as firmness of purpose we will create in this country a moral climate in which discrimination will have no part.

Sincerely,

Henry Roemer McPhee
Assistant Special Counsel
to the President

Mr. Bruce Murray
24 Friendship Street
Newport, Rhode Island

sw

Y
private
mail

151

BRUCE MURRAY

Bruce Murray
24 Friendship St.
Newport
Rhode Island

Dear Mr. President,

Gov Taubus is visiting you now here in Newport to discuss the segregation problem. I have been reading about the way some of the Negro's in the South have been kept from going to school. There is absolutely no reason why the white people and the Negro's in the South can't live together in peace. You may not know it but all the people in the United States are equal. The only reason Negro's look different is because they have a darker, richer pigment in their skin. This is no reason to consider them inferior also, if you don't think the Russians haven't told their people about all of this, you're sadly mistaken. The government keeps telling us how horrible it is in Russia, but it can't be

anywhere near as bad as what is said,
because they don't have segregation. If you
could get Gov. Faulstich to visit Rogers
High School here in Newport (which is the
school I go to) he'll find that segregation
is only something that idiots would think
of. The Negro's here are treated the same
as anyone else; I know, because some of
my best friends are Negro's. Gov. Faulstich
should see that here in Newport there is
no need to call out troops to keep children
who want an education, out of school

Yours very sincerely

Bruce Murray

P.S. If your government officials can't
figure out a sensible solution to this
mess the whole batch is, you must
be a m^{tt} as the people are
are for segregation

G.F.

124-A-1
Internal Act.

October 9, 1957

Dear Mr. Vorbeck:

Thank you very much for your letter to the President. He greatly appreciated your interest in submitting your suggestion, and he wants you to know that he is always glad to have the views of citizens like yourself who are giving thought to the problems facing our Nation.

Perhaps you might like to have for your ready reference the transcript of the President's remarks at his news conference last week as he discussed the fundamental factors in the difficult Arkansas situation.

With the President's best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. E. T. Vorbeck
Jewel Tea Company, Inc.
1955 West North Avenue
Melrose Park, Illinois

Enclosure

The President

-2-

September 27, 1957

What I propose, Mr. President, is a gradual integration program, enacted into law by the Congress and approved by the President, as a means of carrying out the decision of the United States Supreme Court in 1954. This law should provide essentially that all schools supported by public funds should integrate one year at a time, beginning with either the kindergarten or the first grade and working its way through the elementary and high school systems, so that twelve years hence, the public schools would be fully integrated. For example, if such a law were enacted by the next Congress, it should provide for integration on the following basis:

<u>Effective with the School Year Beginning in September</u>	<u>Integration to be Required Through All Grades Listed</u>
1958	1st grade
1959	2nd grade
1960	3rd grade
1961	4th grade
1962	5th grade
1963	6th grade
1964	7th grade
1965	8th grade
1966	1st year high school
1967	2nd year high school
1968	3rd year high school
1969	4th year high school
1970	All college and university levels

Provision should also be made that any school, school district, college or university might introduce integration more rapidly, the above time schedule being provided only as a minimum time schedule which all public schools must meet.

This program of gradual integration is not submitted as a perfect solution. There will remain many problems to be worked out by State, County and school administrations. But, it is a workable solution and, moreover, I believe that it's politically feasible.

By starting with the integration of Negro and white children at the ages of 5 and 6, the program would avoid the areas of greatest prejudice. Prejudices are learned and acquired. Little children usually do not have them. They learn them from their older brothers and sisters and their parents. At the same time, the need for constant pressure on the

The President

-3-

September 27, 1957

part of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and similar organizations to spur integration at every possible opportunity would be removed, because the Congress would have spelled out an orderly step by step procedure which all sections of the country would be obligated to follow.

A program requiring gradual integration on a basis similar to that outlined above would have the further advantage of enabling each local community to cope with its special problems as they arise rather than being compelled to handle a group of complicated problems simultaneously.

Mr. President, perhaps the situation in the South is not sufficiently acute to warrant your calling a special session of the Congress to consider this suggestion, but I certainly recommend it for consideration at the next regular session of Congress.

Respectfully yours,



E. T. Vorbeck

ETV/bw

G.F.

October 10, 1957

Dear Bishop Hatcher:

The President has received your recent telegram concerning the difficult Arkansas situation.

He has asked me to thank you for taking the time to express your support for his actions.

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

Sincerely,

Bishop E. C. Hatcher
11009 Wade Park Avenue
Cleveland
Ohio

Enclosure

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CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=International Letter Telegram

1201

W P MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

WU001 NL PD CLEVELAND OHIO 25
PRESIDENT DWIGHT D EISENHOWER
SUMMER WHITE HOUSE NEWPORT RI

ON BEHALF OF THE 100000 MEMBERS OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH OF PENNSYLVANIA OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA OVER WHICH I PRESIDE
AS BISHOP CONGRATULATE YOU UPON THE POSITION YOU HAVE TAKEN IN
REGARDS TO THE LITTLE ROCK SITUATION. GOD AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AS
A WHOLE SALUTE YOUR COURAGEOUS ACT

BISHOP E C HATCHER 11009 WADE PARK AVE.

G.F.

124-AL

Sherman
Adams

October 11, 1957

Dear Mr. Fleming:

The President has asked me to acknowledge receipt of the resolution which you forwarded to him on September thirteenth.

As you know, the President has made it clear that it is incumbent upon all officials to enforce the Constitution of the United States as interpreted by the Supreme Court and that it is the duty of all Americans to abide by this enforcement.

No one regrets the necessity to use Federal troops more than does the President. However, in this case no other course was open to him.

Sincerely,

SHERMAN ADAMS

Mr. Robert W. Fleming
State Secretary
Alabama Junior Chamber of Commerce
Post Office Box 881
Montgomery, Alabama

je



STATE OFFICE
P. O. BOX 881, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

A L A B A M A

Junior Chamber of Commerce

"YOUNG MEN OF ACTION"

MILTON TAFF
PRESIDENT
Alabama Power Company
Montgomery, Alabama

NATIONAL DIRECTORS

BEN F. BUTLER
821 No. 19th Street
Birmingham 2, Alabama

DAVID H. BARKSDALE
823 Maplewood Place
Anniston, Alabama

MARIO BOTTESINI
American Bank & Trust Co.
Mobile 9, Alabama

VICE PRESIDENTS

ED HARBISON
Junior Chamber of Commerce
Cullman, Alabama

PAUL CROW
P. O. Box 87
Ft Payne, Alabama

CALVIN RYAN
P. O. Box 55
Oneonta, Alabama

FRANK PERRYMAN
607 Spring Drive
Sylacauga, Alabama

DAVID BEASLEY
Alabama Power Company
Demopolis, Alabama

KELLON SHEPPARD
3600 Summerville Rd.
Phenix City, Alabama

GENE HARDIN
Junior Chamber of Commerce
Greenville, Alabama

JIM HALL
Harry Hall Co., Inc.
Dothan, Alabama

D. J. ALEXANDER
P. O. Box 3337
PRICHARD, ALABAMA

J. C. I.

DALE SMITH
Junior Chamber of Commerce
Scottsboro, Alabama

TREASURER

CHARLES TORBERT
First National Bank
Montgomery, Alabama

SECRETARY

BOB FLEMING
3550 Princeton Drive
Montgomery, Alabama

PARLIAMENTARIAN
WILLIAM L. DICKINSON
P. O. Box 159
Opelika, Alabama

CHAPLAIN

WM. L. STEWART
927 Comer Building
Birmingham, Alabama

STATE EDITOR

BRUCE PICKENS
P. O. Box 881
Montgomery, Alabama

September 29, 1957

RESOLUTION OF ALABAMA JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

WHEREAS our fundamental precept of the Government of the United States of America is of laws rather than of men, and

WHEREAS, it is the feeling of the Alabama Junior Chamber of Commerce that this fundamental principle has been ignored by the executive branch of our Federal Government by the calling out of federal troops to enforce the decision of a United States District Court without there being an ultimate determination of some and without there being due process of law, namely the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States for a final determination of the question, and

WHEREAS, the General in charge of the federal troops at Little Rock, Arkansas did call a mass meeting of the students and did intimidate and threaten said students without justifiable cause or excuse, and

WHEREAS, all of the above actions are inexcusable and violate the fundamental precepts of our democratic form of government.

NOW THEREFORE be it resolved that the Alabama Junior Chamber of Commerce denounce and deplore the infringement upon the rights of the people of Little Rock, Arkansas and its States governing authority by the executive branch of the United States Government. and

BE IT FURTHER resolved that this resolution become a part of the minutes of the Alabama Junior Chamber of Commerce and a copy of same be sent to the President of the United States and also to all news media.

G.F.

*12/11/57
General A. ...*

October 11, 1957

Dear Mr. Scott:

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

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

Sincerely,

Mr. James E. Scott
Member
Board of Directors
The American Council on Human Rights
1130 Sixth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Enclosure

37

The White House
Washington

WB104 NL PD

WASHINGTON DC SEP 26 ~~1957~~

1957 SEP 26 PM 10 14

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

AS A FORMER SOLDIER IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES
AND AS A LAW ABIDING CITIZEN WHOS INTERESTS HAVE ALWAYS
BEEN FOR THE BETTERMENT OF THIS THE GREATEST COUNTRY
IN ALL THE WORLD I WISH TO CONGRATULATE YOU ON YOUR
PATIENCE AND FORBEARANCE IN THE MANY GRAVE
SITUATIONS WHICH HAVE CONFRONTED YOU DURING YOUR

TENURE AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND MOST
PARTICULARLY IN YOUR EFFORTS SO NOBLY DEMONSTRATED
IN THE LITTLE ROCK CATASTROPHE THE INTRODUCTION
OF FEDERAL TROOPS INTO THIS LAWLESS SITUATION
CAME ONLY AFTER PATIENCE AND PERSUASION
HAD FAILED YOU HAVE TAKEN THE POSITION OF A
STATESMAN FIRM AND RESOLUTE WE URGE THAT ANY FURTHER
CONFERENCES WITH GOVERNOR FAUBUS BE DENIED FOR HE HAS
BROKEN THE FAITH AND OBVIOUSLY HAS BEEN THE FOMENTING
CAUSE OF RIOTS IN LITTLE ROCK TO THE DISGRACE

LAW ABIDING CITIZENS SOUTH EAST NORTH AND WEST AND
TO THE DISMAY OF THE WORLD IN YOUR EFFORTS FOR SOLUTIONS
OF THIS UNNECESSARY PROBLEM OF RACE RELATIONS YOU AGAIN
HAVE DISPLAYED GOOD SOUND STATESMANSHIP IN CONFERRING
WITH THE COMMITTEE OF SOUTHERN GOVERNORS PLEASE
CONTINUE YOUR HONEST AND FIRM POSITION IN SUPPORTING
THE LAWS OF OUR COUNTRY MAY GOD THROUGH YOU PRESERVE
PEACE AND PROSPERITY IN THIS COUNTRY OF OURS
AND RE-ESTABLISH THE PRESTIGE OF THIS COUNTRY AROUND
THE WORLD WE ARE NOT A LAWLESS PEOPLE AND THE WORLD

SHOULD KNOW THIS YOUR ACTIONS HAVE BEEN HONORABLE
NOBLE AND TRUE

JAMES E SCOTT MEMBER OF BOARD OF
DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COUNCIL OF HUMAN RIGHTS.

G.I.
12/11/57
Joseph
W. ...
A

October 11, 1957

Dear Reverend Cobb:

The President has asked me to acknowledge your recent message to him regarding the difficult Arkansas situation.

The words of commendation you express on behalf of the American Baptist Churches of South Dakota mean a great deal to the President.

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

Sincerely,

Reverend Ralph T. Cobb
Executive Secretary
American Baptist Churches of
South Dakota
1524 South Summit
Sioux Falls, South Dakota

Enclosure

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AND DETERMINATION AND ARE MOST ASSUREDLY IN FAVOR AND
SYMPATHY WITH YOUR DECISION THESE REVOLUTIONARY DAYS PRESENT A CRISIS
IN HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS NOT ONLY IN AMERICA BUT THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
THE WORLD LOOKS TO YOU FOR COURAGEOUS ACTION AND BRAVE DETERMINATION.
OUR PRAYERS UNDERGIRD YOUR CONVICTION AS GOD USES YOUR LEADERSHIP
FOR THE TRIUMPH OF HUMAN EQUALITY. MAY GOD BLESS YOU

REV RALPH T COLE / EXECUTIVE SECY / MRS C R RONGLEY PRESIDENT SOUTH
DAKOTA LAPTIST CONVENTION (1524 SO SUMMIT) SIOUXFALLS / SODAK.

G.A.

124 N. J. Ave.
Frank
Graham

October 9, 1957

Dear Mr. Argento:

Thank you for your thoughtful telegram to the President. He greatly appreciated having your word of approval and your report of reactions to the decision that he of necessity had to make. As you emphasized by your comments, it was a decision which was virtually commanded by our form of government.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

SHERMAN ADAMS

Mr. John Argento
3 Forest Lane
Hingham
Massachusetts

mlw

WA095 PD

BOSTON MASS OCT 1 1957 1129AME

1957 OCT 1 PM 1 02

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

MY DEAR PRESIDENT EISENHOWER IT IS HOPED THAT THIS WILL REACH YOU
BEFORE YOUR SCHEDULED CONFERENCE ON INTEGRATION STOP IN DAYS OF
TROUELED AND STRAINED ATMOSPHERES SUCH AS YOU THE PRESIDENT HAVE HAD
DURING YOUR ADMINISTRATION I FELT THAT A FEW WORDS OF
CONFIDENCE MIGHT GO A LONG WAY TO BOLSTER THE WONDERFUL MORALS AND
DIGNIFIED THINKING WHICH YOU HAVE INJECTED IN ALL OF YOUR DECISIONS.

IN MY DAILY WAY OF LIFE BOTH IN BUSINESS AND SOCIALLY I HAVE
REPEATEDLY OPENED THIS LITTLE ROCK SUBJECT WITH PEOPLE OF
PROFESSIONAL AND EXECUTIVE LEVELS AS WELL AS THE RANK AND FILE OF
WORKERS OVER QUITE AN AREA OF NEW ENGLAND. IT IS WITH PLEASURE THAT
I RESPECTFULLY ADVISE THAT ALMOST WITHOUT EXCEPTION ALL HAVE AGREED
THAT YOU HAVE HANDLED THIS CRISIS IN A MANNER CONSISTENT WITH THE
DISCHARGE OF YOUR DUTIES AS A GREAT PRESIDENT. ALL ARE CONFIDENT
THAT YOU WILL STAND YOUR GROUND FOR THE GOVERNMENT AND ITS PEOPLE.
IT WOULD HAVE BEEN A GREAT HONOR AND PLEASURE TO HAVE BEEN ABLE
TO HAVE DELIVERED THIS IN PERSON BUT HOPE THAT IN SOME SMALL WAY IT

WILL CONTRIBUTE TO A BETTER DAY FOR YOU AND IN YOUR FORTHCOMING
DECISION. WITH BEST WISHES I REMAIN RESPECTFULLY

JOHN ARGENTO 3 FOREST LANE HINGHAM MASS.

G.F.

RECEIVED
OCT 11 1957
GENERAL FILES

CTING

October 8 1957

Dear Mr. Beckworth:

On behalf of the President, I am pleased to acknowledge your September 30th letter and enclosure about the use of Federal troops in Little Rock. In a recent telegram to Senator Russell, the President said: "...When a State, by seeking to frustrate the orders of a Federal Court, encourages mobs of extremists to flout the orders of a Federal Court, and when a State refuses to utilize its police powers to protect against mobs persons who are peaceably exercising their right under the Constitution as defined in such Court orders, the oath of office of the President requires that he take action to give that protection. Failure to act in such a case would be tantamount to acquiescence in anarchy and the dissolution of the union. ..."

I hope this will be of help to you in replying to Mr. Leroy E. Daniels' letter which I return to you herewith, as you requested.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

I. Jack Martin
Administrative Assistant
to the President

The Honorable Lindley Beckworth
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

bkn

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LINDLEY BECKWORTH *
3D DISTRICT, TEXAS

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

OCT 4 3 16 PM '57

9/30/57 RECEIVED

President of the United States
Washington, D. C.

OCT 5 - 1957
MAD:1

Dear Mr. President:

Please note the enclosure. Give consideration and return. I would appreciate your comments.

Sincerely,

Lindley Beckworth

Lindley Beckworth

LB:bb

G.F.

124-11-1
School
Arkansas

October 8, 1957

RECEIVED
GENERAL FILES

Dear Mrs. Leppmann:

The President has asked me to thank you for your recent letter in which you express your views with respect to Little Rock.

As you know, it is the desire of the President to create in this country a moral climate in which discrimination will have no part. It is his belief that this will be accomplished through patience and understanding as well as firmness of purpose. The President has made it clear that it is incumbent upon all officials to enforce the Constitution of the United States as interpreted by the Supreme Court and that it is the duty of all Americans to abide by this enforcement.

I am enclosing the full text of the President's address on this matter as well as the full text of the telegram he sent to Senator Russell. Please be assured that the spirit of concern for our national welfare which prompted you to write to the President is very much appreciated.

Sincerely,

Henry Roemer McPhee
Assistant Special Counsel
to the President

Mrs. ^x Peter Leppmann
Haus Morgenlicht
Trogen/Kt. Appenzell
Switzerland

Enclosures

SW

Haus Morgenlicht
Trogen/Appenzell
Switzerland

September 12, 1957

President
Dwight D. Eisenhower
The White House

Washington, D. C.
=====

U. S. A.

Dear Mr. President:

Please let me express my deep gratitude for your stand in favor of integration in the Little Rock public school system. As a daughter of Arkansas and the Little Rock public school system, I am disturbed by the actions which the Governor of my state has taken. But I am equally proud of those who have seen fit to take a stand for integration, and especially grateful to you for speaking so firmly at this time.

There are many Americans, among them white Southerners, who have waited long and patiently for you to make your position clear on this issue. As an American abroad, I am particularly aware of the importance of your stand and of your continued efforts on behalf of Civil Rights.

May I urge you to be firm in upholding our Constitutional Rights for all our citizens. In this way the world will not doubt our sincerity when we say that America is the land of equal opportunity for all.

Very Sincerely yours,

Peggy Day Leppmann
Peggy Day Leppmann

Home Address:
2525 Chester St.
Little Rock, Ark.

DRITTER FALZ

1954
5258
10216

ZWEITER FALZ

LUFTPOSTLEICHTBR
AEROGRAMM

MIT LUFTPOST
PAR AVION
BY AIR MAIL



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

U. S. A.

Wenn dieser Brief irgendwelche Einlagen enthält,
wird er nur durch gewöhnliche Post befördert

Absender:

Mrs. Peter Leppmann
Haus Morgenlicht
Trögen/Kt. Appenzeli
SWITZERLAND

ERSTER FALZ

1954
5258
10216

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON D. C.

Seiten zusammenfalten, den unteren Teil des Briefes
hochschlagen und mit der Klappe verschließen

DRITTER FALZ

1954
5258
10216

G.F.

School Pick ups

RECEIVED
OCT 11 1957
GENERAL FILES

October 8, 1957

Dear Mrs. Blich:

The President asked me to thank you for your October 4th letter and enclosure respecting the Little Rock situation. I hope you will convey to the Third District of the American Legion, Department of Georgia, the assurance that the President is determined to see that Federal troops leave Little Rock at the earliest possible date consistent with the maintenance of respect for the decisions of our courts.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

I. Jack Martin
Administrative Assistant
to the President

The Honorable Iris Faircloth Blich,
Member of Congress
Post Office Building - Room 206
Waycross, Georgia

bkn

3. IRIS FAIRCLOTH BLITCH
8TH DISTRICT, GEORGIA

HOME ADDRESS
HOMERVILLE, GEORGIA

DISTRICT OFFICE ADDRESS
WAYCROSS, GEORGIA

COUNTIES:
APPLING CAMDEN
ATKINSON CHARLTON
BACON CLINCH
BERRIEN COFFEE
BRANTLEY COOK

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

Room 206
Post Office Building
Waycross, Georgia
October 4, 1957

THE WHITE HOUSE
OCT 7 9 42 AM '57
RECEIVED

PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE

SUBCOMMITTEES:
RIVERS AND HARBORS
PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

OFFICE TELEPHONE
NATIONAL 8-3120
EXTENSION 528

COUNTIES
ECHOLS LOWNDES
GLYNN PIERCE
IRWIN TELFAIR
JEFF DAVIS WARE
LANIER WAYNE

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

Dear Mr. President:

I respectfully enclose a copy of the Resolution un-
animously adopted September 29, 1957 by the members of the
Third District of the American Legion, Department of Georgia,
condemning the use of Federal troops in Little Rock, Arkansas,
without request from the proper officials of that State.

This Resolution is sent to you with my prayerful hope
that democratic government will be restored immediately to
the State of Arkansas, and remove thereby this threat to the
peace and harmony of the South.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

Irish Blitch
IRIS BLITCH, M. C.

IE/jsh
Enclosure

OCT 7 - 1957
CARDEN



The American Legion

Department of Georgia
Third District

BOX 501 — FITZGERALD, GA.

RESOLUTION

- WHEREAS,** The President of the United States, acting as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, has ordered Federal troops into a Sovereign State, without request of said troops being made by proper state officials, and troops are now patrolling the streets of Little Rock, Arkansas, and,
- WHEREAS,** Radio, Press and Television reports have stated that members of these Armed Forces have abused private citizens on private property, without justification, and,
- WHEREAS,** We feel that the Constitution of the United States of America, pertaining to States Rights, was violated by this action, and,
- WHEREAS,** We, as veterans of former wars in which our country has been involved, and having been led to believe that we were fighting these wars to protect the Democratic principals as set out in our Constitution, and to combat dictatorships, then,
- THEREFORE,** BE IT RESOLVED, that the Third District of the American Legion, Department of Georgia, assembled in Executive Committee meeting in Americus, Georgia on this 29th day of September, 1957, with twenty six Posts represented, unanimously condemn this action by our President on the grounds that it is in violation of our Constitution and an invasion of the Rights of a Sovereign State, as guaranteed by this Constitution.
- NOW, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED,** that copies of this resolution be furnished to all ten members of Congress from Georgia, to both Senators from Georgia, to the Governor of the State of Georgia, the Adjutant of the Georgia Department of the American Legion, and to all newspapers within the Third District.
- UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED, THIS TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF SEPT., 1957, IN AMERICUS, GA.**

CHARLTON H. ALEXANDER
Judge Advocate, Third District
The American Legion
Department of Georgia

PRESTON B. SEANOR
Commander, Third District
The American Legion
Department of Georgia

A. V. AKIN, JR.
Adjutant, Third District
The American Legion
Department of Georgia

124 H-1
School Arkansas
P

October 11, 1957

RECEIVED
OCT 14 1957

Dear Mr. Butters:

The Honorable Sherman Adams has asked me to thank you for your letter of September 30.

With reference to the question you raise, we certainly have no reason to believe that there is any basis whatsoever for such a conclusion. It is almost impossible to see how any racial minority, as such, could possibly find an advantage in the turmoil at Little Rock. Therefore, it would be hard to rationalize the position you advance.

CC-1
GF 118-B

Sincerely,

HOWARD PYLE
Deputy Assistant
to the President

Mr. S. D. Butters
300 Central National Building
Des Moines 9, Iowa

S. D. BUTTERS
300 CENTRAL NATIONAL BUILDING
DES MOINES 9, IOWA
September 30, 1957

THE WHITE HOUSE
Oct 1 3 45 PM '57
RECEIVED

PRESIDENT
S. D. BUTTERS & CO.
BUTTERS REALTY CO

Mr. Sherman Adams
Assistant President
White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Adams:

Pardon me for writing you regarding the decision of our President in the Arkansas matter. You may not recall, but you wrote me three or four nice letters regarding the work I was doing in behalf of Mr. Eisenhower, and I am not one bit sorry that I did everything in my meager power to help him.

This situation in Arkansas according to a lot of talk in Des Moines and I have talked to some from Washington and the thought of the majority (outside of government agencies) is that this whole mess was promoted and worked out and is still being followed at the direction of certain Jewish organizations. Those who make that statement feel that they have it on good authority, and the reason that the Jew's are doing this, that it will strengthen their, the Jewish position in this Country, regardless how much harm and damage it does to our Country. Surely, Mr. Adams, although they represent about 3 6/10 of the population, how can they wield so much power over the 96 4/10 of our population. Surely, this Administration is not being led by a small group who denounce the Christian religion, practiced by our President but denounce the one we Christians worship, Jesus Christ. How can anyone let themselves be led by such a group representing such a small segment of our fine Country and denounce the Christian Faith. Does this 3 6/10% control our Government today.

If you would care to answer this letter I would be most grateful for the explanation you have.

If the report is true about the Jews being behind this, how can the President take orders from them, indirectly, I hope, in light of all the trouble it has caused the President and this Country not only here but abroad.

With the kindest of regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

S. D. Butters
S. D. Butters

SDB:elc

T
United States Senate

Washington, D. C., October 2, 1957

Respectfully referred to

Honorable James Hagerty
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

G.F.
124-A-1
School
Arkansas
B

Written

James Bushnell, Jr.
x

Herman E. Talmadge
x

U. S. S.

file me

1765 Peachtree Road NW,
Atlanta 9, Georgia
September 26, 1957.

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

My dear Sir;

H There have been countless telegrams and letters going into your office, I suppose, relating to the unpleasant situation in Little Rock, Arkansas. I am neither a reactionary nor a "crackpot", and I hope this letter will not be included in such a category.

I am a native of Georgia, but I write as an American citizen. This is my country, from Oregon to Maine, from California to Florida. I think perhaps the last war, more than anything else, taught me to think that way; five years' continuous active duty and "tough going" in every major combat theater while in the Navy. Which state a man comes from is not important to me. I am fortunate in having good friends in many states. My perspective, therefore, is not a sectional one.

I also respect the laws of our nation. Without their framework, no society could exist. The mark of the civilized man is the moral responsibility he feels toward his community and his country. I do not agree with ALL of our laws, as I do not condone the unethical practices of SOME of our labor leaders and SOME of our capitalists. But I accept our way of life as a whole, believing it to be the best that has yet been devised by man.

I call myself an independent, speaking politically. I have voted for the Democratic candidate more than once; voted for President Eisenhower in '52 and '56. I did so because I believed him to be better qualified than his opponent. It appears now I erred in judgment. The President is a well-meaning man (I truly believe this) but seems inadequate for the position he holds. Certainly his recent action in ordering "bayonet rule" in Little Rock indicates that.

This is not to condone the violence of hoodlums and riffraff, nor to deny the American Negro his constitutional rights. But the general conduct of the panicky general and the men of the 101st Airborne Division is nothing short of disgusting. To see photos (AP photos, I believe) of a dozen scared-looking men in helmets brandishing their bayonets at a single teen age high school girl makes one wonder if the caliber of the American soldier has deteriorated. Restrain the hoodlums--of course! But it is quite

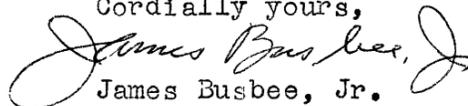
(2)

unnecessary for armed men, so-called "crack troops", to herd unarmed school girls into the school building. One can defend the harassed minority without "bullying" other helpless and innocent school children (who, for the most part, have had no part in the violence to date.)

The laws of our country and the conventions of our society are absolutely necessary for a sound and lasting civilization. I expect to obey these laws and stand by these conventions, to the best of my ability. But I am of the conviction that other measures could have been taken, short of armed force. It is "sabre rattling" of the dictatorship style. I can think of no other phrase, melodramatic though it sounds. I believe the President has taken a step in the wrong direction.

This letter is not intended as slander or disrespect for any branch of our Government. It is simply the protest of an American citizen who believes there should have been another method employed.

Cordially yours,


James Busbee, Jr.

G.F.

128-11-1
Belmont
W

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

CENTRAL FILES

TO The Secretary of Defense

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

Date October 7, 1957

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

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

Remarks:

GPO 16-71264-1

Ltr to P 9/30/57 fm Roy M. Waller, Sr. By direction of the President:
Vice Chairman, Commissioners of Roads and
Revenues, Muscogee County, Columbus, Ga., protesting
Federalization of State troops, etc.

A. J. GOODPASTER
Staff Secretary

He [unclear]

J. [unclear]

G.F.

124-11
October 9, 1957

RECEIVED
OCT 10 1957
GENERAL FILES

Dear Mr. Burke:

The President has asked me to thank you for sending him a copy of the resolution recently adopted by the City Council of Cambridge with respect to Little Rock, Arkansas.

The interest of the City Council in making this resolution available to the President is very much appreciated.

Sincerely,

Henry Roemer McPhee
Assistant Special Counsel
to the President

Mr. Frederick H. Burke
City Clerk of Cambridge *City Council*
Cambridge, Massachusetts

SW

October 3 1957

CL

100

City of Cambridge

In City Council

September 16, 1957.

RESOLVED:-

That the City Council of Cambridge goes on record as opposing the action of Governor Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas for using the State Militia to prevent integration in the schools, and that a copy of this resolution be sent, registered mail, to Governor Faubus and President Eisenhower.

In City Council September 16, 1957.
Adopted by a voice vote.
Attest:- Frederick H. Burke, City Clerk.

A true copy,

Frederick H. Burke

Attest:- *Frederick H. Burke*

City Clerk.

Introduced by Councillor Lynch

RECEIVED
CITY CLERK
SEP 17 1957

PHONE ANDOVER 3-4643

WILLIAM A. BOOKER
ATTORNEY AT LAW
30 NORTH DEARBORN STREET
SUITE 600
CHICAGO 2, ILLINOIS

Dear Mr. Rabb:

At Mr. Booker's request, I am passing this
Editorial on to you for your files, which he thought
would be of value.

Respectfully yours,

Olive W. Dorsey
(MRS) OLIVE W. DORSEY

Honorable Maxwell Rabb
Offices of the White House
Washington, D. C.

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS



AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER FOUNDED JANUARY 1, 1876
JOHN S. KNIGHT, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Published daily by The Chicago Daily News, Inc., Chicago (8), Ill.
400 West Madison st. Tel. DEarborn 2-1111

ABC AVERAGE NET CIRCULATION FOR } 814,098 DAILY
SIX-MONTH PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31 } 603,076 SATURDAY

Pulitzer gold medals awarded the Daily News for "most disinterested and meritorious public service" in 1936 and 1941.
The award for 1956 is the 10th Pulitzer Prize received by the Daily News or members of its staff since 1925.

EDITORIAL PAGE STAFF: A. T. Burch, Associate Editor
John M. Johnston Fred J. Pannwitz Van Allen Bradley Cecil Jensen Sydney J. Harris Louis Mariano

18

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1957

SIGN OF FRIENDLY ACCEPTANCE

Smiles of Students a Ray Of Hope at Little Rock

THE NEGRO PUPILS who entered Little Rock's Central High School under the protection of Army bayonets found smiles and friendliness inside. White students told of tables shared in the cafeteria, and other efforts to be polite and considerate.

This heartening fact could be of more long-range significance in the integration problem than the riotous violence that took place outside. The townspeople have given other evidence of a lack of sympathy with the racist hoodlums who think God gave them a natural right to persecute any other human being with a different pigmentation of his skin.

There was, for instance, the woman who gave a haven in her home to the Negro boy chased by a gang of whites. "I am a Christian," she replied to demands that she deliver the boy or have her home burned.

Reprehensible as this attack was, it must not be forgotten that gangs of boys have attacked another white merely because he lived in a different neighborhood or wore a different emblem on his jacket. Cruelty is no novelty in the world, and man is not far enough out of the jungle to have discarded all fears

For that reason, it seems to us that criticism of President Eisenhower's action in meeting with a five-man committee of Southern governors is unwarranted.

Each of them has the problem of bringing a peaceful change in long-established custom. Force alone will not change attitudes. Federal troops could perhaps have enforced the prohibition law in Chicago, but they could not have persuaded the people that the law was just and reasonable.

Gov. Faubus will be conspicuously absent from the conference, but the lesson he has taught will not. He thought he had contrived a slick scheme to outwit and out-manuever the integration order. His strategy was to use troops under the hypocritical pretense of averting violence, but in reality to turn the Negro students away.

From that point, he hoped to rest securely upon the principle of state's rights, on the assumption that the federal courts could not touch a governor tucked behind his mobilized National Guard.

His sorrowful bleat last night was a requiem for the collapse of that scheme.

"Don't Look Now—"



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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THE NEGRO PUPILS who entered Little Rock's Central High School under the protection of Army bayonets found smiles and friendliness inside. White students told of tables shared in the cafeteria, and other efforts to be polite and considerate.

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There was, for instance, the woman who gave a haven in her home to the Negro boy chased by a gang of whites. "I am a Christian," she replied to demands that she deliver the boy or have her home burned.

Reprehensible as this attack was, it must not be forgotten that gangs of boys have attacked another white merely because he lived in a different neighborhood or wore a different emblem on his jacket. Cruelty is no novelty in the world, and man is not far enough out of the jungle to have discarded all fears and hostility toward that which is different and unfamiliar.

This is what makes the friendly attitude of the white pupils in Central High School so encouraging a sign. The problem of integration in the South will remain long after troops are withdrawn from Little Rock, long after the lawyers are through debating the technicalities of President Eisenhower's action.

The prayer is that Little Rock will have demonstrated the futility of violent resistance to court orders for gradual integration. The hope is that the instances of decent, human treatment likewise indicate that once the process is under way it will be accepted emotionally as well as legally.

For that reason, it seems to us that criticism of President Eisenhower's action in meeting with a five-man committee of Southern governors is unwarranted.

Each of them has the problem of bringing a peaceful change in long-established custom. Force alone will not change attitudes. Federal troops could perhaps have enforced the prohibition law in Chicago, but they could not have persuaded the people that the law was just and reasonable.

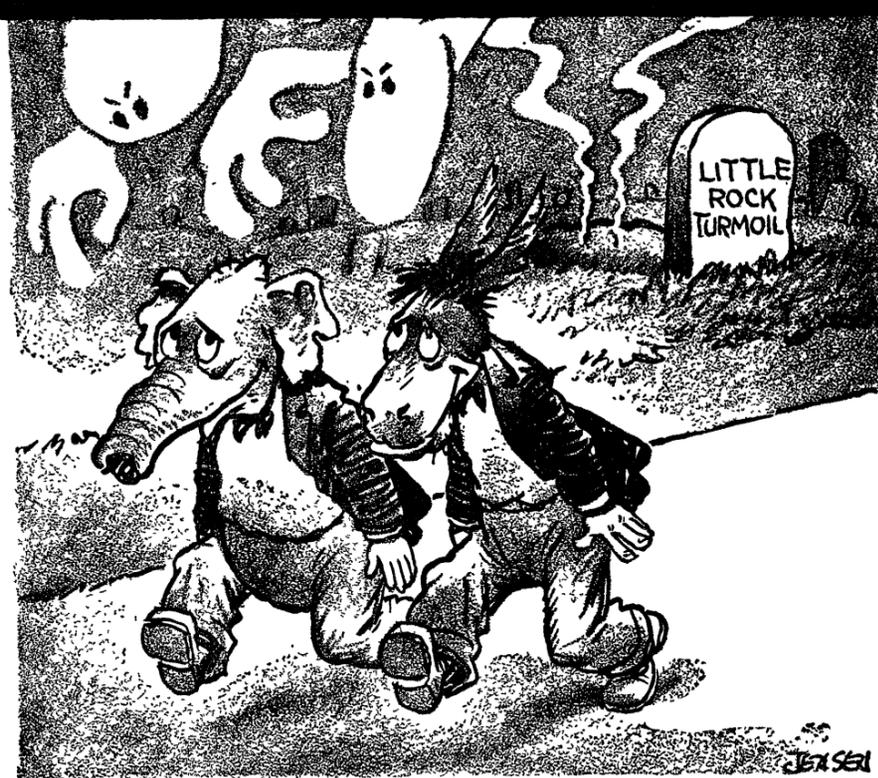
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From that point, he hoped to rest securely upon the principle of state's rights, on the assumption that the federal courts could not touch a governor tucked behind his mobilized National Guard.

His sorrowful bleat last night was a requiem for the collapse of that scheme. To his credit, it was conciliatory, and the advice he gave the people of Arkansas was sound: "Let us go about our normal, peaceful pursuits, in a friendly peaceful manner, obeying all laws and orders. . . ."

The rest of the country joins him in observing that school attendance at bayonet point is not the normal American way of life. It is tragic that he brought it about, and all share the concern over the use of troops to control civilians.

If the people of Arkansas will heed his belated counsel, the rest of the nation will also join him in protesting the presence of the Army for a moment longer than is necessary.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Around America

WITHOUT MUCH fanfare, three Coast Guard cutters arrived in Boston this week with another "first" for the record books. They were the first ships ever to sail completely around the North American continent.

From Boston to Alaska, via the Panama Canal, was easy. It was the tortuous voyage across the top of the world that put these ships in the history books. To reach their goal, they had to navigate the Northwest Passage, that fabled route to the Indies sought in vain by so many of the early explorers.

A mere handful of ships, none of U.S. origin, had preceded them through the icy channels of the Arctic. A 70-foot schooner under the command of Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, was first to accomplish the feat in 1906. Two Canadian ships had pushed through the ice in recent years. A Canadian ice patrol craft, the Labrador, guided the U.S. ships on this voyage.

There was a practical side to the venture, in that the vessels were testing the feasibility of supplying Arctic radar installations by the sea route. But to most minds, the overtones of adventure and romance summoned up by the conquest of the Northwest Passage will outweigh the practical purpose.

Practical or not, the voyage becomes another vivid testimonial to man's persistence, as well as to his ingenuity in developing the tools that made it possible.

No Troops Here

TELEVISION viewers around the country will be looking into the classrooms and corridors of a suburban high school this Sunday. In setting up a program on teen-age activities, NBC's "Wide Wide World" chose Evanston Township High School as the outstanding example of a school which provides both academic and vocational opportunities for its students.

It is unlikely that any comparisons will be drawn with other schools in the news this week, but it would be possible to do so, whether the scene is Evanston or any one of dozens of high schools in this area.

A sizable proportion of the Evanston students are Negroes. A Negro alumnus of the school came back from college to serve on the faculty this fall, without any fuss or feathers.

If the TV cameras are accurate reporters, they will offer a quiet picture of integration which has been taken as a matter of course for years, to the benefit of the whole community.

We hope some of the Southern hot-heads can take their eyes off the federal troops at Little Rock long enough to watch the show.

An Egg a Day

A LEGHORN hen named Meg O'Day has the poultry world in a state of

G.D.M.

October 2, 1957

Dear Mrs. Watson:

The President has asked me to thank you for your telegram in which you expressed your view concerning his actions with respect to Little Rock.

I am enclosing the full text of the President's address on this matter as well as the full text of the telegram that the President sent to Senator Russell.

Sincerely,

Gerald D. Morgan
Special Counsel to the President

Mrs. C. Watson
Westbury
New York

Enclosures

The White House
Washington

1957 SEP 25 PM 9 09

WB269 PD

TDHE WESTBURY NY SEP 25 515PME

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

THANKS FOR A GRATEFUL NEGRO

MRS C WATSON.

G.F.

124 2 1
W.P.A.C. 2060

OCT 2 1957

October 2, 1957

Dear Mr. Ryan:

This will acknowledge your telegram of October first, to Mr. Rabb who has just left for a brief trip abroad.

You may be assured that I will bring your wire to Mr. Rabb's attention when he returns.

X GF 124.2 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

Sincerely,

Sallie Wymard
Secretary to
Maxwell M. Rabb

Mr. Carl A. Ryan
Secretary-Treasurer
World Peace Association
Jenkins, Minnesota

SW

WA084 PD

BRAINERD MINN OCT 1 1957 905AMC

HONORABLE MAXWELL A RABB

THE WHITE HOUSE

THE SENTIMENTS EXPRESSED IN THIS TELEGRAM ARE BELIEVED
TO REPRESENT THE FEELINGS OF THE GREAT MAJORITY OF THE
PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF HONORABLE AND
CONSCIENTIOUS PEOPLE EVERYWHERE AND ARE BEING GIVEN
WIDE DISTRIBUTION AS AN OPEN AND JUSTIFIABLE ATTACK ON
SUBVERSIVE GROUPS THAT OPERATE UNDER COVER OF DARKNESS,

IN DIRECT VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE AUTHORITY OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT, AND WHO, BY THEIR UN-AMERICAN AND CRIMINAL ACTS ARE INCURRING FOR THE PEOPLE OF THIS NATION THE HATRED OF MILLIONS OF PERSONS THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE WORLD. THEY ARE CONSTANTLY ENGENDERING A SPIRIT OF ILL WILL THAT, IF LEFT TO RUN UNCHECKED, WILL LEAD TO REVOLUTION OR ANOTHER WORLD WAR. THEY ARE NOW CENTERING THEIR INFAMOUS ATTACKS UPON THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT'S DESEGREGATION EDICT AND ARE PROCLAIMING LONG AND LOUD

THAT THEIR STATES RIGHTS ARE BEING JEOPARDIZED. IN
THE QUESTION OF INTEGRATION AND ENDORSEMENT THEREOF
NO STATES RIGHTS ARE BEING JEOPARDIZED OR INTERFERRED
WITH IN THE SLIGHTEST DEGREE THOUGH SINIST AND
CONNIVING PERSONS ARE TRYING HARD TO MAKE IT SO APPEAR.
THEY DID THE SAME BACK IN 1861-1865 WHEN THEY FORCED A
FOUR YEAR "BROTHER KILL BROTHER" WAR UPON THE PEOPLE OF
THIS NATION AND SINCE THAT TIME THEY HAVE HAD 92 YEARS
TO ESTABLISH THE "GRADUAL INTEGRATION" THEY NOW PROFESS
TO BE SEEKING. THOSE 92 YEARS HAVE BEEN A LONG AND

OUTRAGEOUS SERIES OF CRIMES PERPETRATED UPON PEOPLE
HAVING COLOR IN THEIR SKIN OR BEING OF A DIFFERENT
RELIGIOUS FAITH. THE 48 STATES OF THIS UNION ARE THE
HOMELAND AND THE PROPERTY OF ALL OF THE CITIZENS OF
THIS VAST AND BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY, REGARDLESS OF RACE,
CREED, COLOR, NATIONAL ORIGIN OR FINANCIAL STANDING, AND
INTEGRATION AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES ARE THE RIGHTS OF
ALL THE PEOPLE OF THIS NATION, THEY ARE HUMAN RIGHTS,
RIGHTS BASED UPON LAW, ORDER, JUSTICE, PEACE AND
BROTHERHOOD AS EXPOUNDED BY THE CONSTITUTION OF THE

UNITED STATES AND DEFENDED BY THE UNITED STATES SUPREME
COURT AND BY CHRISTIAN GOD-FEARING MEN AND WOMEN AND
ALL WHO FIGHT TO PROTECT HUMAN DECENCY AND FAIR PLAY
EVERYWHERE. INTEGRATION IS THE LAW OF THIS LAND AND ANY
VIOLENT EFFORTS MADE BY ORGANIZED OR UNORGANIZED MOBS
TO NULLIFY IT SHOULD BE CONSTRUED AS TREASON AND BE
TREATED WITH ACCORDINGLY. THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE
OF THIS NATION CANNOT AFFORD TO STAND IDLY BY AND LET
MOBS, AND THEIR LEADERS IN AND OUT OF PUBLIC LIFE, MAKE
A SCRAP OF PAPER OUT OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED

STATES WHILE THEY HEAP INSULTS UPON MEMBERS OF THE
UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT AND OUR GOVERNMENT
OFFICIALS, AND ABUSE, INTIMIDATE AND INJURE VAST
NUMEERS OF OUR CITIZENS. LET US UNITE AND BRING AN
END, ONCE AND FOR ALL, TO SUCH CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES AND
MAKE THIS COUNTRY FIT FOR ALL MEN, WOMEN AND LITTLE
CHILDREN TO LIVE, LABOR AND PLAY IN. LET US BUILD NEW
AND CLEAN, BUILD UPON A PERMANENT FOUNDATION OF HONOR,
JUSTICE, PEACE AND FREEDOM FOR ALL AND PREVENT ANY OF
OUR PEOPLE FROM BEING FORCED TO LIVE A LIFE THAT

DEBASES AND ENSLAVES

CARL A RYAN SECRETARY-TREASURER WORLD PEACE ASSOCIATION

JENKINS MINNESOTA USA.

GP

October 2, 1957

Dear Mrs. Davis:

This will acknowledge your letter of October 2nd which has been received in Mr. Rabb's absence from the office on a brief holiday abroad. I shall bring your letter to Mr. Rabb's attention on his return.

Sincerely,

Catherine C. Mallardi
Secretary to Mr. Rabb

Mrs. Ellswer Davis
4731 - 9th Street, N. W.
Washington 11, D. C.

ccm

4731-9th Street, N.W.
Washington 11, D. C.
October 2, 1957

My dear Max:

Of course, I just had to write you and let you know how pleased I am over the way the President has acted in the Little Rock affair. It was a wonderful thing that he did, you see a newspaper editor from Denmark was a guest of mine, he is visiting this country as a guest of the U.S. government to study racial problems in America. His main question was what is the government going to do. It is just wonderful that he is here to see just what the government is doing.

I know as well as you that the battle is far from won, but we will continue in the way the president thinks best.

You may be interested in knowing that the people in the Government Offices do not discuss Little Rock at all and I think it a wonderful idea.

Heard one remark the other day in regards to an article written by a Prof. from Harvard, "Oh a damn yankee wrote that" the reply was "Education has no place for segregation."

Wishing you a happy new year and the best as always.

Fondly,

Ellsner
Ellsner

G.F.
124-H I
School
Arkansas
D

October 10, 1957

Dear Mrs. Dawson:

The President certainly appreciated the interest which prompted you to write and submit your suggestion regarding the difficult Arkansas situation. I am enclosing for your reference the transcript of the President's remarks at his news conference last week as he discussed the fundamental factors in the matter. He hopes you will join him in praying for a successful outcome.

The President is glad you sent along the picture of you and your family and congratulates you heartily on being chosen "Mother of the Year" in your State.

With his best wishes,

Sincerely,

SHERMAN ADAMS

Mrs. C. A. Dawson
502 Home Street
Marked Tree
Arkansas

Enclosure

mlw

3

ml

10/9

Marked Tree, Arkansas

October 3rd 1957

Dear Mr Eisenhower:-

Wont you please go down to Little Rock and talk with the citizens there? Mr Blossom - the school Dept is working hard at his job and I am confident that almost all of the people in Arkansas, earnestly want to conform to the segregation laws, but there is a lot of confusion, and not enough progress is being made.

Please go down to Little Rock, wont you? The people would be so glad to see you.

Sincerely yours

Virgie Washom Dawson
Arkansas' "mother of the year"

Marked Tree Entry Named Mom of Year

Gazette State News Service

Marked Tree, April 3 — A 66-year-old Marked Tree great-grandmother has been named Arkansas Mother of the Year, it was announced today.

She is Mrs. C. A. Dawson, whose husband has been secretary-treasurer of E. Ritler & Co here since 1907. Her selection was announced by Mrs Mary K Wyrick of Magnolia, state chairman for the selection.

Mrs. Dawson will represent Arkansas in the competition for the American Mother of the Year. She will go to New York for that contest.

The Mother of the Year has seven children, all of whom have college degrees. All seven of the children were valedictorians of their high school classes.

The children are Mrs Helen Dawson Smith of Fairview, Okla.; C Alston Dawson of Jacksonville, Ill.; Miss Marion Dawson of Marked Tree; Mrs. Adley Hays of Marked Tree; Lt Comdr Howard Dawson of Key West, Fla.; Mrs. Don Aldrich of Los Angeles and Mrs. Bob Williams of Texarkana. Mrs. Dawson has 11 grandchildren and a great-grandchild.

Mrs. Dawson was born at Sturgis, Ky, and moved to Arkansas 52 years ago. She was married here in 1909.

Her Church, Civic Work

She has been active in community work and was president of the PTA two years. She has been president of the Marked Tree Woman's Society of Christian Service and is past chairman of the Poinsett County Tuberculosis Association. She is vice president of the Woman's Progressive Club here.

The Dawson home here is often open for the entertainment of visiting church officials and other distinguished guests.

"I only hope I can do Arkansas an honor and relate to others the many good things about our state that need to be known," Mrs. Dawson said today. She gave credit to her children and to her husband, who "has been the guiding hand through the years in our family life."

Marked Tree - Arkansas



Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dawson and Family, 1952, at
Cynthia, the youngest - Graduates as the 7th Juniorian

S.F.

7165 1/2 Myrtle St

4439 Java Avenue

124-1/2 Arkansas Tampa 11, Florida

Almond H October 3, 1957

From: Mrs. Mary J. Helton.

RECEIVED
NOV - 2 1957
CENTRAL FILE

Dear Mr. Eisenhower,

You may never have the spare time, or care enough to read this letter, but I shall write it never-the-less.

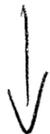
According to the big smiles you have displayed for the press, jilting "Hitlers" boats, has come quite easy for you. How can you sleep at night, with the very blood of your own people on your hands - I can not understand! How can you smile, criticizing Russian tactics when you you have taken your first step in the same direction?

I am sure there are millions of you who are proud of their race, and also do not want integration.

I am enclosing some newspaper clippings that I would like for you to read which are self explanatory.

As little as

#



you may as well have your speeches of
freedom and liberty. Oh how freedom
no longer! We either think and live as
our government says, or we have bayonets
stuck in our backs, or our heads washed
with the butt of a rifle. This is not
the understanding I have had of freedom,
all these years that I have loved and
cherished America.

Speaking as the mother of three
children, I can tell you that the whole
U. S. Army will never make me send
my children to school with Negroes. I
do not believe God intended us to inter-
mingle, which is inevitable, with inter-
marriage. Do we have freedom of religion any
longer? you may put me before a white
guard (which I expect next) but I will
die standing firm for my rights that
you are trying to take by white force.

My husband has the Purple Heart,
one Air Medal with twelve oak leaf
clusters and the Distinguished Service
Cross which we are pending to apply
to join our other brave troops in
Little Rock.

Negroes

Bar White Home Here

Family Abandons Building Plans In Negro Section After Protests

By HARRY ROBARTS
Tribune Staff Writer

While national attention is focused on Negro students entering white schools in Little Rock, residents of a segregated Negro community northeast of Tampa are struggling to prevent a white family from moving in.

Mrs. Elton S. Van Riper, of Lake Thonotosassa, confirmed that her family had abandoned plans to build a new home in the center of the Negro settlement when the Negroes complained to the county commission. The house foundation is already down.

Mrs. Van Riper said they made the decision after she received an anonymous call from a Negro man one night warning her "not to build on that ground."

Protests To Moore

County Commissioner Elbert Moore said a group of the Negroes contacted him to protest the building of the Van Riper home and he "advised" the Van Ripers to change their plans.

"The Negroes out there made it plain they didn't want any race mixing," Moore said.

The settlement is on State Hwy. 301, about five miles north of U. S. Hwy. 92, near a point where Fowler Ave. intersects the state highway.

Turned to White Friends

Moore said the Negroes contacted him as commissioner of that section since they "didn't know where else to go but to their white friends."

"One of the spokesmen for the Negroes is a woman who said she has lived in integrated apartments in Germany and Japan, and her husband is in an integrated Army, but he is ready to retire now and they want to come home where things are like they used to be," Moore said.

"This is a good lesson on how they want to live."

Mrs. Van Riper said she didn't want to "make an issue of it" but that the phone call "took the wind out of my sails."

She said the anonymous caller said:

"I just wanted to tell you not to build on that ground."

She said she was stunned and

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

Negroes Bar White Home Near Tampa

(Continued from Page 1)

the caller hung up before she could answer. She said she was positive the man was a Negro, because she was raised in Texas and knows how Negroes talk.

She said the man did not make a threat but "he was positive sounding."

"I was a nervous wreck after that," she said.

She said she told her husband about it and they immediately moved the concrete blocks away from the building site. The concrete foundation for the home had already been poured.

"I wish somebody had complained sooner—we lost at least \$150 on the deal," she said.

The property is now up for sale, she said.

From Kansas City

The Van Rippers moved here about a year ago from Kansas City. They now live near Lewis' Grocery on Fowler Ave. at Lake Thonotosassa. Van Riper is a truck driver, frequently away from home. There is a 21-year-old son living at home.

As to her feeling about Negroes, Mrs. Van Riper said "I'm from Texas. I don't say I'm against them and I don't say I'm for them."

"I didn't figure we had to associate with them—they could stay on their side of the fence and we'd stay on our side."

Moore said the Negroes were all planning to build high fences if the Van Rippers moved in. He said:

"They'd have to get in and out in one of Ike's helicopters if they built in there."

Willing To Aid Negroes

Moore said he was "willing to help those Negroes stay segregated if that's what they want" regardless of how the national government feels about it.

"I didn't tell Van Riper he couldn't build there, but I told him I couldn't see why he wanted to move into a Negro settlement.

"It could lead to trouble. Some hot-headed Negro might get drunk some night and go out there to cause trouble. He's a truck driver and he'd get off up the road some nights and wonder what might be happening at home."

Moore said the Negroes in the settlement are a "progressive" lot. He said some live in "shanties" but most live in new comfortable homes and drive new cars, and some of them own orange groves.

Van Riper Away

Van Riper is away this week. His wife said they had not talked to any of the Negroes in the settlement.

She said they bought the 10-acre plot from lawyer Burton Henson last Spring and cleared the weeds off it. She said the foundation was put down about two weeks ago, and the phone call and complaint to Moore followed that.

The house would have been located west of Hwy. 301, about one block away, she said the Negro houses in the area are "scattered like any country settlement." She said Negroes in the area are located on one side of her lot and across the road, but that there is a grove and vacant land on the other side. She said the nearest Negro house was about 100 yards away.

Moore said the Negroes are settled in an area completely surrounding the Van Riper lot. Moore said he went out to the area and talked to the Negroes after they called on him for help.

Hides Facts On Soviet Segregation From Ike

DALTON, Ga., Sept. 26. (INS)—A leading states rights advocate charged Secretary of State Dulles today with deliberately withholding from President Eisenhower alleged information pertaining to racial segregation in Russia.

R. Carter Pittman, of Dalton, Ga., said "Dulles is withholding as 'secret' and 'classified' certain information in his files which documents the following facts." Pittman listed the information as:

"In every Russian city where there are white European Russians and yellow Asiatic Russians there are two school systems, one for the white and one for the yellow.

"All state and collective farms in Communist Russia are operated either by whites or yellows—rarely, if ever, by a mixture of both.

"All Russian cities where there are two races, residential areas are severely segregated with the finer residen-

... reserved for white European Russians.

under Communist regulations, receive a 30 per cent wage preferential over yellow Asiatic Russians performing the same jobs."

Pittman said that if the President had known this information he would not have defended his action of calling out the troops by saying "Communists are using the racial situation in Arkansas as propaganda" when he spoke to the nation on TV Tuesday night.

Pittman declared: "On the other hand, he (the President) would have told the facts about segregation in Russia and completely devastated the Communist propaganda."

South African Parson Guilty Of Racial Immorality

BARKLY EAST, South Africa, Sept. 25. (Reuters)—

A 63-year-old white parson pleaded guilty today to having incited a 21-year-old African woman to commit an immoral act in the garage adjoining the Dutch Reformed Church rectory here.

The Rev. Jacobus Adriann Theron, father of eight and who has been a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church for 32 years, was sentenced to six months imprisonment, suspended on condition he commits no other offense under South Africa's immorality act.

The girl, Peggy Mpele, had been tried separately for contravening the act, which makes intercourse or attempted intercourse between whites and non-whites a crime, and had been sentenced to six months in jail.

Hea

G.F.
124-A-1
School, Arkansas
to

Files by
Mr. Hopkins
(10/7/57)

October 5, 1957

RECEIVED
NOV - 3 1957
GENERAL FILES

Mr Eisenhower:

medal
x 65-148

Following this letter I am sending to you by another mail
my Paratrooper wings worn proudly in the "all-white" 82nd All-Ameri-
* ~~can~~ ^{not rec'd as of 10-31-57} Airborne Division during World War II.

I feel I can no longer keep this symbol of Airborne integrity
since you, by your actions at Little Rock, Ark., have made the 101st
Airborne Division and all other airborne units, past and present,
a symbol now of oppressors of their countrymen. No matter how it is
rationilized there can be no integrity in that.

You will notice these wings, worn in combat, are now black.
I trust you will take them and give them to a 101st trooper for his
"gallant" stand at Little Rock.

Sincerely yours,

Billy J. Gaunce

Billy J. Gaunce
619 South Walker
Jackson, Miss

P.S. I am ashamed to say I voted for you in the last presidential
election. I will never make that mistake again.



G.F.

Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

O. M. ...
O. M. ...

October 9, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR

Brigadier General A. J. Goodpaster
Staff Secretary
The White House

Attention: Mr. L. Arthur Minnich, Jr.

It is recommended that no answer be made to the
attached telegram, as subsequent events have made it
unnecessary.

Harold H. Healy, Jr.

Harold H. Healy, Jr.
Executive Assistant to the
Attorney General

15A
...

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 October 7, 1957

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

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

Remarks:

GPO 16-71264-1



By direction of the President:

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

FCCW

10 1 11 0 35

WAO14 PD

NEW YORK NY OCT 1 1110PME

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

TODAY, AFTER WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL TROOPS FROM CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL IN LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, NEGRO CHILDREN WERE HARASSED BY GROUPS OF OTHER CHILDREN INSIDE OF SCHOOL. THEIR COMPLAINTS TO THE NATIONAL GUARD WERE IGNORED AND LAUGHED AT. THIS ISTYPICAL OF WHAT CAN BE EXPECTED IF FEDERAL TROOPS ARE WITHDRAWN. AS ONE OF

ATTORNEYS REPRESENTING NEGRO CHILDREN INVOLVED IN LITTLE ROCK CRISIS URGE YOU NOT WITHDRAW FEDERAL TROOPS UNTIL YOU ARE PERSONALLY CONVINCED THAT THE SAFETY OF THESE CHILDREN AS WELL AS THAT OF THE COUNTRY IS GUARANTEED. CERTAINLY THIS CAN NOT BE ASSURED UNTIL MOE HYSTERIA CREATED BY GOVERNOR FAUBUS AND HIS AGENTS HAS HAD SUFFICIENT TIME TO DIE DOWN UNDER FIRM HAND OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. PAST ACTIONS OF GOVERNOR FAUBUS REQUIRE THAT YOU HAVE AESOLUTE ASSURANCE THAT HE WILL PROTECT NEGROES INVOLVED. ANY WEAKENING OF THE FEDERAL

GA
GOVERNMENT'S POSITION IN LITTLE ROCK WILL ENCOURAGE
OTHERS TO RISK PRESENCE OF FEDERAL TROOPS IF THEY ARE
ONLY TO BE THERE FOR A WEEK. NEGRO AMERICANS, WHILE NOT
REPRESENTED AT CONFERENCES ABOUT LITTLE ROCK, CONTINUE
TO HOPE FOR THE CONTINUED FIRM PROTECTION OF THEIR
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. FOR THESE REASONS WE RESPECTFULLY
URGE THAT NO CONCESSIONS BE MADE

THURGOOD MARSHALL.

G.F.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

WU007 LONG PD RICHMOND VIR 18 812PME

PRESIDENT DWIGHT D EISENHOWER

NEWPORT RI

LAST WEEK YOU HAD CONFERENCE GOVERNOR FAUBUS, ARKANSAS,
IN REGARD TO CASE INVOLVING DISCRIMINATION SCHOOLS LITTLE
ROCK. NEWS REPORTS NOW SAY YOU CONTEMPLATE CONFERENCE CONGRESSMAN
POWELL AND OTHERS CONCERNING SAME SUBJECT. AS REPRESENTATIVE NEGRO
PUPILS DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN LITIGATION BEING DISCUSSED, WOULD SUGGEST
YOU DISCUSS MATTER WITH EITHER PARENTS OR CHILDREN INVOLVED
OR THEIR LAWYERS BEFORE DISCUSSING MATTER WITH SUNDRY PEOPLE
NOT DIRECTLY CONNECTED WITH LITIGATION INVOLVED. AS ALWAYS AM
AVAILABLE AT ANY TIME FOR SUCH DISCUSSION AS LAWYER FOR NEGRO
CHILDREN AND PARENTS INVOLVED

THURGOOD MARSHALL DIRECTOR NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE
AND EDUCATIONAL FUND INC(

754AME)

G.F.

Handwritten notes:
10/3/57
Mrs. Mayme L. Cooke

10/3/57
djc/blb ALFILES

8 October 57

Col Palmer

Referred to the Department of
the Army for appropriate handling.

Handwritten mark:
H

Ltr to the Pres. 10/3/57
From Mrs. Mayme L. Cooke
1155 E. Page Ave.,
Malvern, Ark.
Protests boys in National Guard being kept out of school in Arkansas.

Handwritten mark:
H

DISPATCHED
OCT 9 9 34 AM '57
OFFICE OF THE
MILITARY AIDE

41c VPIB

the usual for submission procedure
referred to the Department of

Col. Farmer

8 October 57

CE

10/7
Malvern, Arkansas
1155 E. Page Avenue
October 3, 1957

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

10/8/57 Ref'd L. Ch. Shry

Dear Mr. President,

This is not a letter from a poli-
tician or an extremist, but from
a mother who is interested in the
education of all.

We have any number of Junior
and Senior High School boys in
National Guard who are guarding
Central High School. Some of
these boys are average students
and some above average, but
all need to be in school. They
are getting so far behind in their
work that it will be difficult for
them to catch up.

Won't you please see that they
are back in school at once?

Some of these boys are on the
football team and it is hard for
us to win without them.

There have been things read into
what has been said that was
not there. The press has embittered
the people of our fair Southland.

We really are law abiding citizens.

Although, the newspapers have
painted the picture very black.

The white citizens of Arkansas
have just contributed almost
one hundred thousand dollars
to the Negro Baptist College so
our colored friends could get
an adequate education.

Our teachers have worked long
and hard to breach the disunity
between the

North and South. We citizens
in the South have come a long
way. In the factories and other
businesses we have worked
side by side without any tension
or friction between the two races.
Now, however, there is tension
everywhere. Many of our people
are on the verge of nervous
prostration. Won't you please
help us by removing the
troops and by sending our boys
back to school. Please give us
time to get used to the change in
our customs and traditions. You
know Rome wasn't built in a
day. It will take time but time
heals all wounds.

I wonder what Mr. Brownell and

others would do or how they would feel if someone crammed their fist down their throat. It would hurt, wouldn't it?

As President of our great country where the majority is supposed to rule, won't you in all your wisdom and understanding, make your decisions without the aid of Mr. Brownell?

May I take this opportunity to invite you to spend some time in the South and see for yourself what conditions are really like. My home is an humble place but it is home and I would like to have you as my guest. You would be perfectly safe.

I, along with many others, are

praying that once again peace
will be restored the greatest
state in the Union and our
sovereign rights will not be
taken from us.

May God bless you as our
President.

Sincerely,
Mayme S. Cooke

G.F.

8 October 1957

DJC/blb

Col Palmer

Referred to the Department of the
Army for appropriate handling.

SEARCHED
INDEXED
OCT 11 1957
CENTRAL FILES

Ltr to the Pres. 10/2/57
From Mrs. George M. Brickell
Batesville, Ark.
Pretests boys in National Guard being kept out of
school in Arkansas.

DISPATCHED

OCT 9 9 34 AM '57

OFFICE OF THE
MILITARY AIDE

CE

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

TO Colonel Schulz

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

Date October 8, 1957

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

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

Remarks:

GPO 16-71264-1

Ltrs to the P from the following, pro- By direction of the President:
testing boys in the National Guard being
kept out of school in Arkansas:

Mrs. George M. Brickell, Batesville, Ark., 10/2

A. J. GOODPASTER
Staff Secretary

Mrs. Mayme L. Cooke, 1155 E. Page Ave., Malvern, Ark., 10/3

elb

(County) Batesville, Arkansas
October 2, 1957

The President
The White House
Mr. President:

As a citizen not only of Arkansas but of American I would like to know how you justify your actions as President, when you took hundred of Arkansas boys out of high schools and colleges to keep nine negro students in high school. That is what you did when you Federalized the Arkansas National Guard.

The students will find it very difficult, and in a few more weeks impossible, to make up this work. Then by losing a whole year of college. Some may never return. Talk about not being fair to the negro. How about being fair to the white students?

Many of the parents of these boys have saved and done without things you consider absolute necessities to send their sons to college.

You say you are enforcing an
American. If you are it is a very
silly law. And now American
at all ^{WITNESS SIDE} least not as I have
always ^{DECEASED} ^{27th} ²³ America. Now
I ask how do you justify yourself
as American and as a man?

Sincerely,
(Mrs) G. M. Dickell

G.E.

The White House
Washington

The Assistant to the President

October 11, 1957

Dear Mr. Daniels:

Since returning to Washington after a few days in New Hampshire I have found your recent letter.

Clare did bring in the pictures of the fishing expedition which saddened me all the more that I could not be with you. It must have been a wonderful vacation for all of you.

I appreciated your sending the copies of the editorials from the Greensboro Daily News. We are doing everything possible to maintain a carefully balanced attitude toward the situation to which reference is made. For this reason we welcome every opportunity to keep in touch with local opinion.

Regards.

Sincerely,

SHERMAN ADAMS

G. Neil Daniels, Esq.
Brooks, McLendon, Brim & Holderness
440 West Market Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

je

BROOKS, McLENDON, BRIM & HOLDERNESS

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW

440 WEST MARKET STREET
GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

September 30, 1957

TELEPHONE
BROADWAY 3-2595

AUBREY L. BROOKS
L. P. McLENDON
KENNETH M. BRIM
W. H. HOLDERNESS
THORNTON H. BROOKS
CLAUDE C. PIERCE
G. NEIL DANIELS
L. P. McLENDON, JR.
HUBERT HUMPHREY
C. T. LEONARD, JR.

THE WHITE HOUSE

OCT 1 8 55 AM '57

RECEIVED

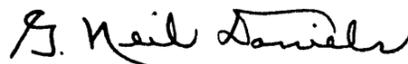
My dear Governor Adams:

This morning I received from Clare Francis a copy of your letter of September 10 in which you expressed your regret in not being able to be with us on the trip to Lac Archer. We were indeed sorry that you could not be with us and have enjoyed wonderful trout fishing. If you have not already seen Clare, I am sure you will receive a glorious report from him.

Since returning from the trip I have been impressed with the seriousness of the situation created by the Little Rock incidents and the subsequent use of federal military forces there. The seriousness of the relationship between the federal and state governments has been considered by the editorial department of the Greensboro Daily News in three editorials within the last five days. I am enclosing these in order that you might read them and take their approach into consideration during the conference of the President and his advisers with the committee representing Southern Governors. The cartoon appearing on September 26 was reproduced in the Sunday edition of the New York Times. I hope these will not arrive too late to be of benefit.

I remain,

Respectfully yours,



G. Neil Daniels

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

GREENSBORO DAILY NEWS

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Page 8, Sec. A

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1957

Give The Decent South A Chance

President Eisenhower's "sad but firm" decision to send armed paratroopers into the American state of Arkansas to put down defiance of federal law in no way presages any final answer to the tragic collision between an irresistible force and an immovable object.

For mass integration of the public schools in the South—if that is the federal government's goal—will not be attained at the point of a paratrooper's bayonet; it will only be attained, if at all or in part, by acceptance in the hearts and minds of individuals. And that cannot be achieved as long as vastly different social and economic mores separate the races.

Since the Supreme Court school decision of 1954-55 there was some hope for gradual accommodation—an avoidance of stark showdown—by the South's predominantly moderate leadership. But a seeming lack of understanding of the South's dilemma by outsiders, accompanied by this unexpected head-on collision in Little Rock, has slowly and tragically cut the ground from under that leadership. The moderates are sloughing off into one inflexible camp or the other—as they did in the ominous years before 1860. To retrieve this leadership will be difficult, if not impossible, amid troops and terrorism.

While the President of the United States was forced, by the nature of the shrieking defiance, to uphold the federal law, he was not helpless before this crisis to exercise his leadership to better end. And the U. S. Supreme Court had a responsibility to make it clear that "deliberate speed" incorporates everything from rapid to imperceptible movement in various areas of the South. Governor Faubus acted as the triggering factor at Little Rock, but it does not suffice to say that he was solely responsible. Tragically, the violence and strong segregation sentiment he enflamed were lying dormant all the time—just under the surface. The Governor of Arkansas was foolish to tamper with fire; but the fuse was there to be lit. (And it will be lit in other places, unless those in charge are careful.)

The South may only hope in the throes of this catastrophe that opposing forces learn something of the strength of their adversaries. For one thing the demagogic politicians, North and South, who would make capital of this dynamite should be repudiated posthaste; for already they are yapping at the heels of those like Governor Hodges who would find some means

of retrieving a common meeting ground amid chaos.

The real tragedy of Little Rock lies in a failure of leadership on many levels—in a Supreme Court's haste to force "new law" down the South's throat; in a governor who threw fire on dynamite in what looked suspiciously like political expediency; in a federal court judge from North Dakota who could not pause momentarily to survey a situation which was foreign to his ken; in a President who muddled along in moderation without sensing a trend toward shocking showdown; in an N.A.A.C.P. which blindly sent the pioneer children straight into a seething caldron; and, of course, in a screaming, red-eyed mob—the Frankenstein monster creation of all these blunders.

Beyond the immediate shadow of bayonets over the South is the darker shadow of unending political repercussion for the future. "September comes every year," observed one politician—and so do the political miscreants crawling from under the dank stones to feast on the furies. They will be out next year in another civil rights furor in Congress; they will be hovering around the local courthouse rallies to make hay with the red necks; they will be pushing, pushing, pushing at the decent instincts of Southern leaders.

Somewhere along the line the chief executive and the highest judiciary of the land must heed the voices of Southern moderates like Governors Hodges, Collins and Clement who know their people and understand, in Clement's words, that "a pencil, a piece of paper and a good heart can do more good than a gun and bayonet."

Governor Hodges, as chairman of the Southern Governors' Conference, has called the White House about his plan to return control of Arkansas to its own government in exchange for an assurance that Faubus will uphold the law.

President Eisenhower and his palace guard should recognize the sincerity and courage of this attempted mediation. It is no easy thing for the South's moderates to maintain lines of communication in a time when minds are snapping shut. While, in Governor Collins' words, the South cannot "wrap itself in a Confederate blanket and consume itself in racial furies," neither can the Northern integrationists pursue a stern and sanctimonious course toward disaster.

The decent and honorable people of the South need encouragement in working out their problems. The President of the United States will ignore these offers of mediation at his, and the nation's, peril.

Casualty Of Little Rock



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Page 4, Sec. D

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1957



When Governors And President Meet

If Tuesday's White House meeting between President Eisenhower and the Southern Governors Conference's special committee, headed by North Carolina's Governor Hodges, does not turn into a full and frank discussion of the whole area of federal-state relationship, the entire nation will be the loser.

If in some way tension, bitterness and strife, riding on the wings of politics and emotionalism, are not eased and reason and understanding restored, the ill effects will be endless and incalculable.

Tuesday's historic conference will focus, to be sure, upon the tragedy of Little Rock and the presence of federal troops in the Arkansas capital. The five-man committee from the Southern Governors Conference was instructed, as Chairman Hodges reminds, to seek a way to obtain removal of these troops and will be officially limited, in so far as it can speak for the conference, to that objective.

But the Tar Heel executive, as shown in his press conference immediately after his return from Sea Island, is fully aware of the bigger and underlying issue: What rights and responsibilities do the sovereign states now have? "What is going to happen to a Southern state," as the Governor himself phrased the question, "in the future—in the South" when confronted with a situation similar to that in Arkansas?

In getting at the troop-removal issue there will necessarily be discussion of the factors and circumstances which produced it. Surely there must be a meeting of minds. The Southern governors

have a tremendous responsibility to tell the President, as men of reason, intelligence and accountability, the sentiment, the dangers, the difficulties and the deep feeling in the South. There is an opportunity to break through the palace guard and the Brownell line around the President and let him have firsthand information on the depth, the explosiveness and the multiple facets of the problem with which they are dealing in their states. The President must realize that a peace maintained at bayonet point is no peace, that federal troops cannot remain forever at Little Rock and that the federal government cannot run the schools which must be locally supported and administered. Precipitousness compounded is largely to blame for the Little Rock crisis. Let that dangerous quality be studiously averted at Tuesday's discussion.

Chairman Hodges and his committee will be speaking for the best of the South when they go to the White House. And the President, entirely too insulated during this whole unhappy build-up, will do well indeed to hear them out patiently and understandingly as they place before him a side of the stirring issue which we gravely fear he has not heard from those who continuously have his ear. The issue, revolving around Little Rock's Central High School, is as big as the nation's unity and as deep as the ties which hold it together.

As President and Southern governors sit down together, they have an inescapable obligation to let their talk range as far as a constitutional crisis requires.

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Page 8, Sec. A

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1957

Southerners And Sanctity Of Law

In a letter published on this page today Dr. Jean McAlister, beloved Greensboro physician, sums up her own "moderate" views of the South's racial crisis. In the process she mirrors better than we could express the sentiments of many North Carolinians, and incidentally our own, on a subject which weighs on the hearts and minds of all.

Dr. McAlister's letter speaks for itself. But we would, with her permission, like to follow her thinking through to its logical conclusion.

The U.S. Supreme Court decision, she writes, "was ill-advised because it showed so little understanding of what its decision might mean to a whole section of the country." We agree. While "separate but equal" may be viewed as wrong in principle, its overturn should not be pressed by outside force; its reversal, if at all, must first be recognized and accepted in the hearts and minds of the South. Great progress had been made in that direction prior to May 17, 1954; there was hope that as the Negro gradually achieved economic and cultural parity, his worth as an individual would "prove" itself in the market place and in the schools. That was the South's hope.

Even after the court's decision there were grounds for accommodation. That decision proclaimed "all deliberate speed" built left implementation to the federal courts. In the South, as a rule, these courts are presided over by Southerners who understand both sanctity of the law and the Southern people. In many parts of the South, as well, political leaders recognize that gradualism is the sensible order of the day. Many of them, including our own Governor Hodges, seek a narrow path of accommodation through a dark wood. The Pearsall Plan, as Dr. McAlister notes, is a "brilliant and practical one—one that could work." It leaves pupil assignment decisions on the local level to be made by the people who know local problems best. It provides "safety valves" for those who might disagree with limited, token efforts to comply with the law of the land. It has been declared not unconstitutional on its face by Judge John J. Parker's circuit court of appeals and unchallenged by the highest court. It remains North Carolina's hope for the "least for the longest."

And as part of the Pearsall Plan "package" Dr. McAlister, unlike others who

have not studied it deeply, accepts the Greensboro School Board's decision as necessary if its members are to abide by the law. She believes they had no other alternative, and we agree. On a broader front what they have done helps assure that Greensboro and North Carolina, unlike Little Rock, will not have control of their own affairs wrested out of their hands by "people who do not understand our problems"—whether by enraged mobs or federal bayonets.

For it is supremely true that one rash action in Little Rock—Governor Faubus' calling out the National Guard—has provoked another—President Eisenhower's dispatching of the Army paratroopers. And by the measure that extremism has prevailed, so have the rights and freedoms of a Southern city suffered. And the sad prospect, whatever one may think, is that either mass integration or mass school closings in the South have been hastened by what a governor and a President did.

We want none of that in North Carolina, and if our people, in Dr. McAlister's words, "stick together" we will have none of it.

The Supreme Court, the President and others have not fully understood one thing: That not only the illiterates and the mobs are opposed to school integration, the predominant white majority of the South is opposed.

And where accommodations have been made, they have been made not because the white majority liked integration, or even sanctioned the principles which it stood for; they have been made, in Dr. McAlister's words, because some sections have had a "deeper respect for the law or more enlightened leaders" than others.

Unless the federal government understands that basic truth, it will promote only more tragedy and bloodshed in the South. For indeed law-abiding people are as ready to question the justice and wisdom and timing of the court's decision as are the lawless and irresponsible elements.

Dr. McAlister has performed a public service by expressing her views. The South will not be saved by the extremists. It will be saved only if the moderate, intelligent men and women of good will make their influence felt in the open forums of the South and the nation.

"Welcome Aboard—Er—You-All"



GT
1-4-11-1
Serial 1000000
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The Assistant to the President
LAM/d

October 10, 1957

Dear Mayor Colvert:

On behalf of the President, I want to thank you for your telegram concerning the effective assistance of Congressman Hays in the difficult Arkansas situation.

As you are undoubtedly aware from press reports in the past, we too have the highest respect for Congressman Hays' abilities and understanding of the matter. He is indeed one of the greatest forces for good, as you so fully appreciate.

While it does not appear that a committee of one would be legally sufficient in this complex situation, I want to thank you for your interest and assure you of our similar feelings for Congressman Hays.

Sincerely,

SHERMAN ADAMS

The Honorable J. S. Colvert
Mayor of DeWitt
DeWitt
Arkansas

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The White House
Washington

1957 OCT 8 PM 3 06

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THE PRESIDENT --

THE WHITE HOUSE

AFTER HEARING CONGRESSMAN BROOKS HAYES ON TELEVISION I
AM CONVINCED THAT HE CAN SOLVE THE INTEGRATION PROBLEM IN OUR
STATE TO THE SATISFACTION OF ALL PARTIES IF GIVEN A FREE HAND
BY YOURSELF AND THE GOVERNOR AND WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE FEDERAL
COURT. MR HAYES IS A CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN A STATESMAN AND A
SOUTHERNER AND HOLDS THE RESPECT OF YOURSELF THE GOVERNOR AND I

BELIEVE ALL PARTIES INVOLVED. I EARNESTLY ASK THAT YOU AND
GOVERNOR FAUBUS SERIOUSLY CONSIDER ASKING MR HAYES TO SERVE AS A
ONE MAN COMMITTEE TO BRING ABOUT A FAIR AND HONORABLE SETTLEMENT
OF THIS SERIOUS PROBLEM

J S COLVERT MAYOR.

G.F.

October 10, 1957

Dear Mr. Farley:

The President appreciated the interest which prompted your recent telephone call offering a suggestion regarding the difficult Arkansas situation.

I am enclosing for your reference a transcript of those remarks by the President at his news conference last week in which he discussed this situation.

Sincerely,

Henry Roemer McPhee
Assistant Special Counsel
to the President

Mr. Pat Farley
774 West Oceanview
Norfolk, Virginia

Enclosure

Call taken 10/5/57 by S. Vymard. Suggested that children be educated to integration in school assemblies by participating in debates, etc. on the subject. Also, children attending integrated schools could return to seg. schls and make periodic reports re attitude and reactions.

CF.

October 8, 1957

Dear Pvt. Fuller:

The President has asked me to thank you for your recent letter regarding integration.

The President has often stated his belief that it is through patience and understanding as well as firmness of purpose that we will create in this country a moral climate in which discrimination will have no part. He has made it clear that it is incumbent upon all officials to enforce the Constitution of the United States as interpreted by the Supreme Court and that it is the duty of all Americans to abide by this enforcement.

I am enclosing the full text of the President's address on this matter as well as the text of his telegram to Senator Russell.

Sincerely,

Henry Roemer McPhee
Assistant Special Counsel
to the President

Pvt. William H. Fuller
RA 14617401
Ser. Det. Annex, U.S.A. Gar.
Fort Bragg, North Carolina

Enclosures

sw

21 Sep 57
1800 Pm.

Mr. President,

While listening to the news just now I heard a commentator speaking on the Segregation issue and was prompted to write this letter. This is no longer just an issue, but has gone to far. This is growing and getting out hand (more so all the time). It is just what the Communists and any other foreign power need. The internal strife of this nation right now is practically at a boiling. If it goes much further, the enemy from without will need never attack because of the enemy within. Are the character of the people of this nation so low that they have nothing better than belittle each other because one persons skin is colored different than the others.

I am in the army and am supposed to defend my country in case of war, but can't defend my country against the kind of war that is raging in this my native land at this very moment.

Pvt William H. Fuller

G.F.

October 10, 1957

Dear Mr. Isales:

Thank you for your letter of the fourth to the President on the part of the masonic lodges of your Grand Jurisdiction. It is indeed encouraging to him to have this expression sustaining the action it was necessary for him to take in the difficult Arkansas situation. The Brotherhood of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, through its support of American ideals, helps to emphasize the devotion of citizens everywhere to the noblest traditions of our country.

The President certainly appreciates having this reaction on the part of your membership.

Sincerely,

SHERMAN ADAMS

Mr. Emiliano Isales
Grand Secretary
Gran Logia Soberana de LL. y AA. MM.
de Puerto Rico
P. O. Box 8385
Santurce, Puerto Rico

fma/pk

TEL. 2-5172 APARTADO 8385

SANTURCE, P. R.



OFICINA DEL
GRAN SECRETARIO

A. F. G. D. G. A. D. U.

Gran Logia Soberana de H. y AA. MM.
de Puerto Rico

S. F. U.

October 4, 1957

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

At the request of the masonic lodges of our Grand Jurisdiction and in compliance with the instructions of our Grand Master Hipolito Marcano, I have the honor of transmitting to you the heartiest congratulations of the Brotherhood of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico for your prudence and tact, unfaltering attitude and unyielded determination in handling and settling the serious situation in the Central High School of Little Rock, Alkansas.

We are, indeed, very happy for the wisdom and soundness of your decision, first, as Masons, inasmuch as the tenets of our Institution are predicated on the universal brotherhood of man, the color of the skin notwithstanding; and, second, as loyal American Citizens proud of the patriotic and democratic spirit that inspired our forefathers in creating our great nation, "a country with justice and liberty for all".

With the most sincere admiration and profound respect, I am very humble yours, sir

Respectfully and sincerely,


EMILIANO ISALES
Grand Secretary

EI:jpm



G.F.

174-A-1
Set some
Outstanding
file me
C

O'NEIL SUPERVISION COMPANY
1218 TAYLOR STREET
COLUMBIA 1, SOUTH CAROLINA
TELEPHONE ALPINE 2-0931

NOV 13 1957
GENERAL FILE

October 10, 1957

Mr. James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hagerty:

GF 114-A, C
I am enclosing herewith two articles, one by John Temple Graves, and the other an Editorial from The Columbia Record, Columbia, South Carolina. The subjects of both articles are very timely to the present state of affairs. Particularly the one written by Mr. Graves.

My purpose in addressing this correspondence to you is in hopes that it will reach the President of the United States. I know of no better way to get any problem solved than through calling upon people who are qualified to deal with the subject matter at hand. I believe if Mr. Eisenhower would call on persons such as these named in Mr. Grave's article there would be no question but what we could go a long way toward settling a problem that has had repercussions, not only in the South, but in the North as well. I have been a supporter and admirer of the President, but do not feel that all avenues were exhausted on the happenings at ~~Little Rock~~.

Nothing would please me more than to have a note from you saying that the President read this article from Mr. Graves and that he will continue to seek a solution to the problem at hand. I believe conscientiously if the President read and concurred with this article, it would no doubt lead the way to at least another try.

With kind regards, I am

Yours very truly,

T. C. Connell
T. C. Connell

TCC/c
enclosure

Wednesday, October 9, 1957, Columbia, S. C.

AID TO DILEMMA

Note to Mr. Eisenhower Why Not Seek Some Help?

By JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

"Wisdom is the principal thing;
therefore get wisdom . . ."
—Proverbs 4.7.

There is in President Eisenhower a humility which should let him call honestly for help now. The greatest help in the country.

The Southern governors have gone home, concerned for their own troubled states. The last voice from them was the beautiful but banal one of Tennessee's Clement, spouting truisms.

The President had no wisdom from them even if some of them are wise. There were too many irreconcilables, too many faces to save, too much politics and ingrained political habit.

Now we picture Mr. Eisenhower left presiding over a deep crisis with no resources in his own experience and with only a fanatical, political-minded attorney general to depend on.

He needs help. He needs the wisdom of our wisest men.

In other lands, crisis like these are met by calling the "elder statesmen," men above the battle but wise in its ways, maturely, long-mindedly patriotic.

No Committee of the Nation would do, as some have suggested.

It would be too formal and unwieldy. Something personal and individual is indicated.

A handful of men—such as Herbert Hoover, Bernard M. Baruch, ex-President Conant of Harvard, some genuinely objective historian, and those two federal judges who are superior to any on the Supreme Court—New York's Learned Hand, of Second Circuit (who retired in 1951) and North Carolina's John J. Parker, of the Fourth

And, perhaps, the tough-minded, patriotic former Secretary of the Treasury, George Humphrey. And his philosophical successor, Robert Anderson, the administration's most coming man.

The President is angry. His anger is up. His life as a military man is suddenly clouding his civilian judgments. His loyalty to lieutenants is taking him into realms unknown to him, places he never thought to be, a use of force he had forsworn.

May the Providence which has looked out for our country so valiantly and so long give him now a sense of needing help and of insufficiency in help at hand.

What a boon to the country and

President if there were one of the great chief justices to whom he might turn.

But Earl Warren is discovered more and more as of the ilk of Herbert Brownell, political-minded, sentimental (California style) if not fanatical, and a capital "L" Liberal in the sense of being one who calls his shots and tends to be totalitarian.

"Our Great 'Liberal' Chief Justice," Virginius Dabney entitles an editorial in his Richmond Times-Dispatch in which is recalled Earl Warren's sorry part as attorney general of California in putting more than 100,000 Japanese-American men, women and children into "virtual concentration camps" in World War II.

"Tom Clark, now on the Supreme Court and then alien enemy co-ordinator for the Department of Justice, tried to stop him on his head-long course . . . but Warren refused to be deterred."

According to Prof. Eugene V. Rostov, of the Yale Law School, this was "our worst wartime mistake." "The Japanese-Americans were arrested without warrants and were held without indictment or a statement of charges . . . They were kept under prison conditions."

The chief justice calls his shots as a liberal. Witness his decision which has let Jimmy Hoffa be dictator of the Teamsters. And he is too fatuously committed in the present crisis to be of any help even if he were broad-gauged.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1957

Governor Faubus Is Not to Blame Here

Last Tuesday President Eisenhower met with a committee of Southern Governors to work out an arrangement under which federal troops could be removed from Little Rock.

When that meeting was concluded a statement was issued by the White House:

"The President stated that upon a declaration on the part of the Governor of Arkansas that he will not obstruct the orders of the federal courts and will, in connection therewith, maintain law and order in Little Rock, the President will direct the Secretary of Defense to return the command of the Arkansas National Guard to the Governor. Thereupon, as soon as practicable, all federal troops will be withdrawn."

To comply Governor Faubus in his turn issued this statement:

"I now declare that upon the withdrawal of federal troops I will again resume full responsibility, in cooperation with local authorities, for the maintenance of law and order, and that the orders of the federal courts will not be obstructed by me."

Late Tuesday night Attorney General Herbert Brownell met with the President and as a consequence there was the announcement that Governor Faubus' statement was "unsatisfactory."

The White House explanation was that Governor Faubus had added the words "by me" to the statement proposed by the other Southern Governors and to which he had agreed. The inclusion of these words "invalidated" the Governor's pledge, which the White House said, had to be "unequivocal."

And Governor McKeldin of Maryland

accused Governor Faubus of "double-crossing" the four Governors who worked out the troop withdrawal plan.

But is Governor Faubus actually to blame? The White House statement said that Governor Faubus would declare that he would not obstruct the orders of the federal court. What does Faubus' statement "that the orders of the federal courts will not be obstructed by me" amount to if it is not a direct paraphrase of the White House statement? Obviously Governor Faubus could not promise that no one else would attempt to obstruct the federal court orders. President Eisenhower can't promise this even while federal troops occupy Little Rock.

What then is the President, or, more accurately, Attorney General Brownell quibbling about? Governor Faubus has complied exactly with the requirements that the President said were necessary for the restoration of the National Guard to state control and the withdrawal of federal troops, as soon as possible. Instead of the Governor of Arkansas being accused of doublecrossing, the President stands convicted of going back on his word.

At the next press conference some reporter interested in truth more than propaganda or politics should ask the President what is the difference between saying that the Governor of Arkansas will not obstruct the orders of federal courts and Governor Faubus' declaration that the orders of the federal courts will not be obstructed "by me."

Governor Faubus may have made mistakes in the past—Eisenhower and Brownell have also made their mistakes—but where is Faubus' mistake in this?

G.F.

124 11 /
Robert J. Adams

OCT 11 1957
GEN 13

October 10, 1957

Dear Mr. Mayor:

The President deeply appreciated the message you sent him before the Conference he had with the Southern Governors on October first. Your prayers and those of the citizens of your City are truly gratifying.

He is confident -- as I am sure you are -- that Americans everywhere remain devoted to our tradition of adherence to orderly processes of law.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

SHERMAN ADAMS

The Honorable Haydon Burns
Mayor of Jacksonville
Jacksonville
Florida

mlw

WA273 DL PD

JACKSONVILLE FLO SEP 27 1957 331PME

SEP 27 PM 5 30

THE PRESIDENT-

THE WHITE HOUSE

AS THE COMMITTEE OF GOVERNORS CONFERS WITH YOU AT THE WHITE HOUSE MAY YOU AND EACH OF THEM BE AWARE OF AND FORTIFIED BY THE KNOWLEDGE THAT THE HOPES AND PRAYERS OF THE PEOPLE OF OUR STATE, THE SOUTHLAND, AND ALL GOD LOVING AMERICANS OF BOTH RACES WILL BE WITH EACH OF YOU. EACH DAY THAT FORCE IS APPLIED WILL BROADEN BY YEARS THE BREACH WHICH THE

SUPREME COURT HAS HELD ITS OBJECTIVE TO MEND. PATIENCE, TOLERANCE, AND DEEP UNDERSTANDING BY ALL CONCERNED CAN BE OUR NATION'S ONLY HOPE FOR A SOLUTION. AS YOU AND OUR GOVERNORS ENTER THE CONFERENCE ROOM AT 2:30 P.M. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1ST, OUR ENTIRE COMMUNITY WILL STOP FOR ONE MINUTE OF PRAYER. WE SHALL SIGNAL THIS MINUTE BY A TEST SOUNDING OF THE AIR RAID ALARM SYSTEM JOINED BY THE SIRENS OF EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT. THIS WILL NOT IN ANY WISE BE A DEMONSTRATION, BUT WILL BE A SOLEMN, SINCERE, AND HUMBLE CALL TO PRAYER OF THE CITIZENS OF ALL RACES, TO THE END

G.F.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

124-A-11
Sherman Adams
RC
THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

October 10, 1957

Dear Mr. Kestner:

I have your telegram of October second relating to the Little Rock situation. #

As I am sure you understand, a decision on the release of the report you mention must necessarily be postponed pending completion of litigation.

Meanwhile, I want to thank you for your interest and support.

Sincerely,

SHERMAN ADAMS

Mr. Jack Kestner
Box 60
Bristol, Tennessee

Reply prepared by Justice Dept.
Reviewed and edited by H.R. McPhee.

RECEIVED
OCT 10 1957
THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

OCT 10 1957
WASHINGTON
THE WHITE HOUSE

THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

CE

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL



October 9, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR

The Honorable Henry Roemer McPhee
Assistant Special Counsel to the President

Attached is my suggested reply for
Governor Adams to make to Jack Kestner of
Bristol, Tennessee. Mr. Kestner's telegram
is returned herewith.

W. Wilson White
W. Wilson White *
Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

CP 15-A

JACK KESTNER
BRISTOL, TENNESSEE

*AS I
AM SURE*

RELATING TO THE SITUATION.
I HAVE YOUR TELEGRAM ~~AT~~ LITTLE ROCK GREATLY APPRECIATED.

THE DOCUMENT MUST
A DECISION ON ~~RELEASE OF~~ REPORT ~~WILL BE~~ NECESSARILY BE

MEANWHILE I WANT TO THANK YOU
POSTPONED PENDING COMPLETION OF LITIGATION. ~~IN THE~~

~~FOR YOUR INTEREST AND SUPPORT.~~
~~MEANTIME I THINK THE BEST EVIDENCE OF COMPLETE LACK~~

Mint

~~OF BASIS FOR THE GOVERNOR'S ACTION IS THE QUICK AND~~

~~EFFECTIVE RESTORATION OF ORDER WHEN TROOPS WERE~~

~~USED TO UPHOLD THE LAW RATHER THAN TO OPPOSE IT.~~

BEST REGARDS.

Sincerely

SHERMAN ADAMS

October 8, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR

The Honorable Herbert Brownell
The Attorney General

Would you please suggest a reply for
Governor Adams to make to the attached
telegram from Jack Kestner of Bristol,
Tennessee.

Henry Roemer McPhee
Assistant Special Counsel
to the President

17-4-11-57
5000
10014
CENTRAL FILE

October 11, 1957

Dear Mrs. Lowry:

The President has asked me to thank you for your September twenty-seventh letter.

You can be sure the President is seeking by every reliable means the very objective you have in mind.

Not one single soul in the entire Executive Department, beginning with the President, has relished any part of what has happened in Little Rock. Aside from the facts in the case, none of which have been pleasant, we have inevitably had to endure the consequences of all that is alleged to have happened, regardless of who was directly or indirectly responsible.

Had it not been for a decision that ordered the National Guard of Arkansas to block the execution of a Federal Court order issued in support of a proposal made by the Central High School Board and widely supported by a substantial majority of the voters of the District, the present situation would in all probability never have developed. In the wake of this state of affairs the question became one of supporting or failing to support that branch of government which, in the last analysis, is the one that protects the individual freedoms of us all.

It has been an unhappy and unwanted experience, therefore we hope you will be tolerant of the position into which the Administration has been pressed by circumstances entirely beyond its control.

Sincerely,

HOWARD PYLE

Mrs. Minetta Lowry, 910 Integrity Assistant
Haines City, Florida to the President



*Was this
Helen King*

BAYONETS MOVE LAUGHING GIRL—Teen-age girl giggles when troops with fixed bayonets order her to clear sidewalk in front of Central High School in Little Rock, Ark., today, but it was no laughing matter a few moments later when Negro students were brought into the school, under guard of other federal soldiers with bayonets. (AP Wirephoto).

MRS. MINETTA LOWRY, 910 Ingraham Avenue, Haines City, Florida

Sept 27 - 1957

President Eisenhower

Dear Mr President.

I am Republican Committee Woman
of this city and also a member of the
Election board -

I hope Mr President that you will
withdraw the Federal troops from
Little Rock at once, by so doing
you may help repair the damage
done to the party - our state by
your action in calling out the Federal
troops -

Very Truly

Mrs Minetta Lowry

Handwritten notes:
C...
124-A-1
Subject - Little Rock
M

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

Stamp:
RECEIVED
OCT 10 1957

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 October 7, 1957

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

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

Remarks:

GPO 16-71264-1
Tele 10/2/57 to P fm Churgood Marshall, NYC, By direction of the President:
urging P not to withdraw Federal troops fm school in Little Rock.

A. J. GOODPASTER
Staff Secretary

Handwritten signature: AGU

WAC14 PD

NEW YORK NY OCT 1 1110PME

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

TODAY, AFTER WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL TROOPS FROM CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL IN LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, NEGRO CHILDREN WERE HARASSED BY GROUPS OF OTHER CHILDREN INSIDE OF SCHOOL. THEIR COMPLAINTS TO THE NATIONAL GUARD WERE IGNORED AND LAUGHED AT. THIS IS TYPICAL OF WHAT CAN BE EXPECTED IF FEDERAL TROOPS ARE WITHDRAWN. AS ONE OF

ATTORNEYS REPRESENTING NEGRO CHILDREN INVOLVED IN LITTLE ROCK CRISIS URGE YOU NOT WITHDRAW FEDERAL TROOPS UNTIL YOU ARE PERSONALLY CONVINCED THAT THE SAFETY OF THESE CHILDREN AS WELL AS THAT OF THE COUNTRY IS GUARANTEED. CERTAINLY THIS CAN NOT BE ASSURED UNTIL THE HYSTERIA CREATED BY GOVERNOR FAUJUS AND HIS AGENTS HAS HAD SUFFICIENT TIME TO DIE DOWN UNDER FIRM HAND OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. PAST ACTIONS OF GOVERNOR FAUJUS REQUIRE THAT YOU HAVE ABSOLUTE ASSURANCE THAT HE WILL PROTECT NEGROES INVOLVED. ANY WEAKENING OF THE FEDERAL

1
/

GOVERNMENT'S POSITION IN LITTLE ROCK WILL ENCOURAGE
OTHERS TO RISK PRESENCE OF FEDERAL TROOPS IF THEY ARE
ONLY TO BE THERE FOR A WEEK. NEGRO AMERICANS, WHILE NOT
REPRESENTED AT CONFERENCES ABOUT LITTLE ROCK, CONTINUE
TO HOPE FOR THE CONTINUED FIRM PROTECTION OF THEIR
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. FOR THESE REASONS WE RESPECTFULLY
URGE THAT NO CONCESSIONS BE MADE

THURGOOD MARSHALL.

G.F.

10/2/57
elb

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

10/2/57
elb

TO Secretary of the Army

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

Date October 8, 1957

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

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

Remarks:

G.F. 10/2/57

GPO 16-71264-1

By direction of the President:

Tel of 10/2/57 to the P from Thurgood
Marshall, NAACP, NYC; requests con-
sideration of possibility of reassigning
Regular Army to duty in Central High
School; says since withdrawal of the Army
conditions at the school have been getting
progressively worse.
elb

A. J. GOODPASTER
Staff Secretary

elb

Little Rock #

~~FILED FOR FILE~~

MWAO55 PD

SI NEWYORK NY 2 1158AME

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

SINCE WITHDRAWAL REGULAR ARMY CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL MONDAY

THIS WEEK CONDITIONS GETTING PROGRESSIVELY WORSE INSIDE

SCHOOL UNDER SUPERVISION ARKANSAS NATIONAL GUARD AS

WITNESS FACT THAT TWO NEGRO BOYS KICKED AND BOOKS OF

OTHER NEGROES KNOCKED OUT OF THEIR ARMS IN CENTRAL

HIGH SCHOOL THIS MORNING. NEGRO CHILDREN AND PARENTS

City of New York
Police

1957 OCT 2 PM 1 36

EVEN WITH EXCEPTIONAL COURAGE AND PATRIOTISM FIND
THEMSELVES UNWILLING JEOPARDIZE LIFE AND LIMB WITHOUT
FULL PROTECTION THEY ARE ENTITLED TO. VOLUNTARY
WITHDRAWAL OF NEGRO STUDENTS UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCES
WOULD COMPLETELY THWART JURISDICTION FEDERAL COURTS
AND THEIR ORDERS. URGENTLY REQUEST YOUR CONSIDER THIS
AND OTHER FACTORS TOWARD POSSIBLITY REASSIGNING
REGULAR ARMY TO DUTY IN CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

THURGOOD MARSHALL DIRECTOR COUNSEL NAACP

LEGAL DEFENSE & EDUCATIONAL FUND INC.

G.F.

120-2-1
Subject: Arkansas
A

October 10, 1957

Dear Bishop Bowen:

The President has received your recent message regarding the difficult Arkansas situation.

He wants you to know that your expressions of support are indeed heartening to him.

The President has asked that I send to you, for your reference, the transcript of his news conference last week at which he discussed the fundamental factors involved in this matter.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Bishop J. W. E. Bowen
The Methodist Church
Atlantic Coast Area
250 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Enclosure

je

THE METHODIST CHURCH

ATLANTIC COAST AREA

250 AUBURN AVE., N. E.

ATLANTA 3, GA.

JACKSON 5-1362

*rec'd
10-10-57*

J. W. E. BOWEN
RESIDENT BISHOP

MRS. V. G. DICKERSON
SECRETARY

September 27, 1957

President Dwight D. Eisenhower
Washington, D. C.

Dear President Eisenhower:

Speaking in behalf of the membership of the churches under my jurisdiction, which number some 90,000 Negro people in the states of Georgia, Florida, Alabama and South Carolina, I wish to congratulate you on your stand and your action in the situation at Little Rock, Arkansas. My people are aroused to enthusiastic support of you and your policies in this matter. Your patience and your willingness to give every opportunity to Governor Faubus to extricate himself from the critical dilemma which he created for himself and the citizens of Little Rock, your firmness and your determination to compel all citizens to respect and obey the Constitution of the United States, give heart and hope to large numbers of citizens in these southern states and particularly to the Negro people. We have every confidence and trust in your sense of justice and your firmness to bring righteousness out of a tangled and unfortunate situation.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. W. E. Bowen
J. W. E. Bowen

JWEB: MJ

G.F.

7-10 11-57

134-111
11-11-57
11-11-57

October 11, 1957

Dear Mr. Wonnberger:

The President appreciated the interest which prompted the Executive Board of the Michigan Teachers of English to endorse his actions regarding the difficult Arkansas situation.

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

Sincerely,

Mr. Carl G. Wonnberger
Secretary-Treasurer
Michigan Council of Teachers of English
Cranbrook School
Bloomfield Hills, Michigan

je

Enclosure

Michigan Council of Teachers of English

*Received
10-1-57
4*

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

CARL G. WONNBERGER
CRANBROOK SCHOOL
BLOOMFIELD HILLS
MICHIGAN

September 24, 1957

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

Dear President Eisenhower:

On behalf of the Executive Board of the Michigan Council of Teachers of English, meeting tonight in special session, I have been instructed to endorse without reservation the courageous stand taken by you in the face of fanatical terrorism in the Little Rock schools.

Your decision not to temporize with the forces of anarchy and reaction will meet we know with the thankful approval of our eight hundred fifty teachers of many races and several colors. This is not a partisan matter; our ranks include as many Democrats as Republicans, but all, so far as we can gather, stand in solid support of your patriotic and well-considered action.

Very truly yours,

Carl G. Wonnberger
Carl G. Wonnberger

G.F.

Handwritten scribbles

10 October 1957

GENERAL FILE

DJC/blb

Colonel Palmer:

Referred to the DA for appropriate handling.

Handwritten signature

Ltr to the Pres. 10/8/57

From: Mrs. C. E. Troute

222 S. Main,

Benton, Ark.

Asks son, Grady Winston Troute, be released from National Guard in Little Rock to go back to his job, as she needs his money.

DISPATCHED

OCT 10 2 03 PM '57

OFFICE OF THE
MILITARY AIDE

C.E.

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

Robert T
RECEIVED
OCT 10 1957
GENERAL FILES

TO Colonel Schultz

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

Date October 9, 1957

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

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

Remarks:

Wingtan

GPO 16-71204-1

By direction of the President:

Ltr of 10/8/57 to the P from Mrs. C. E. Troute, 222 S. Main, Benton, Ark.; asks that son, Grady Winston Troute, be released from the National Guard in Little Rock to go back to his job, as she needs his money.

A. J. GOODPASTER
Staff Secretary
JAM

elb

10/9

to White House

Dear President Eisenhower
 in regards to my son he in the
 guards at L.R. I am a widow of
 8 years have had a rough time to get him
 thru high school he has a job at
 Bowdoin in the Lab training him as
 he get paid for his work. I am taking
 you from bottom of my heart to try
 do something about him because
 no one can get back on his feet I
 cant pay my Bills I cant live with
 out this help his future depend
 on that Lab I dont feel it right for
 him to lose it I want to see that
 Negroes go to school my son is no better
 than any other boy but we have
 no father to help us you are not the
 good men I think you are you will
 help me I am trying to pay my home
 out it not easy from a mother who
 need help my son name is
 Hardy Winston Traute
 this letter from

Mrs. C. E. Traute
 South main 222
 Benton Ark.

NOV 10 1954
 THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
 ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION

The Assistant to the President
LAM/d

J.F.
124-111
John
C. O'Neil

JOHN F. O'NEIL
107 ALDEAH AVENUE
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI

October 10, 1957

Dear Jim:

Your recent letter to the President on the Little Rock situation has just been brought to my attention and I hasten to reply. #

The decision that the President had to make resulted from a particular situation that he, as you, would much rather not have seen develop. Certainly it was his desire that the forces of moderation and constructive thinking would prevail in the actions necessary under the law of the land. In fact, they had prevailed elsewhere in Arkansas, indeed everywhere with but few exceptions. When the situation in Little Rock developed as it did, the President -- sworn to uphold the Constitution -- had no choice but to act as he did. Our form of government and way of life hinge upon adherence to orderly processes of law. I note the comparisons you suggested regarding other situations that did not involve use of Federal troops. Without going into legal complexities, I can only assure you that vast differences exist between them.

The President has attempted time and again to make clear his position, particularly in his recent news conference. I am enclosing the text of his discussion then, should you want to have it at hand for further perusal.

I am hopeful that the real basis of the President's action -- upholding the courts -- will not be neglected by concerned Americans. Otherwise, attainment of a satisfactory outcome will be much the more difficult.

Kind regards.

Sincerely,

JOHN F. O'NEIL

Mr. W. J. O'Neil
107 Aldeah Avenue
Columbia, Missouri

Encl - Excerpts from Press Conference 10/3/57

24.
124-A-1
106-112-1

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

RECEIVED
OCT-9 1957
CENTRAL FILES

TO Captain Aurand

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

Date October 8, 1957

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

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

Remarks: _____

GPO 16-71264-1

Ltr of 10/3/57 to the P from Charles W. Pettit, 808 S. Main, Acworth, Ga.; encl his service ribbon to be presented to the 101st Airborne Div. in Little Rock.

By direction of the President:

A. J. GOODPASTER
Staff Secretary

elb * 68148

CF
10/10/57
General
P
October 10, 1957

Dear Mrs. Petty:

This will acknowledge the recent letter you sent to the President through Mrs. Eisenhower on behalf of the Prayer Fellowship of the Hillcrest Congregational Church.

The President has received thousands of letters recently and I am sure you will understand that it would be impossible for him to acknowledge each one personally. You may be assured, however, that your correspondence has been made available to the President.

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

Sincerely,

Henry Roemer McPhee
Assistant Special Counsel
to the President

Mrs. A. Ray Petty
3158 Wayside Lane
Walnut Creek, California

Enclosure

sw

A
1

Sept. 20, 1957

Mrs. A. Ray Petty
3158 Wayside Lane
Walnut Creek, Cal.

Dear Mrs. Eisenhower,

Your husband receives
so much mail, please forgive
my taking the liberty of channeling
this letter through you in the
hopes that it may reach him
more directly. It is only because
I feel so strongly about this
matter that I do so.

Sincerely,
Jean Petty
(Mrs. A. Ray)

*Mrs. A. Ray Petty
3158 Wayside Lane
Walnut Creek, Cal.*

Sept. 20, 1957

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

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to express the deep concern of the devotional group at the Hillcrest Congregational Church in Pleasant Hill, California over the integration situation---particularly in Little Rock, Arkansas. We feel the need for you to take an unequivocal stand on the side of justice, law, and the equality of man.

Injustice placated brings no solutions--only the opportunity for graver injustice. The bully down the street is not allowed to continue his bullying until he sees the wrong of it, but is restrained by society regardless of his personal philosophy. It is true that we cannot legislate brotherhood, but we can legislate the framework which will allow it to develop. Criminal laws do not abolish murder but that does not keep us from having and enforcing laws vs. the murderer.

To allow the bully forces of injustice and bigotry to prevail (and to act as if they have just as much rights in the situation as those who are trying to enforce the law) is to encourage lawlessness and prejudice everywhere. You gave dignity to Faubus' position by conferring with him, and then by omission of any forthright statement you gave aid and comfort to the forces of bigotry.

We cannot feel that this is what you intend, and we want you to know that there are vast numbers of white people who are ashamed

of their color in these days, who will stand behind you and hold up your hands 100% if you take forthright action.

We realize that the burdens of the responsibility of your office must become well-nigh intolerable at times and our prayers are with you daily.

Most sincerely,

Kari Petty
on behalf of
the Prayer Fellowship

The Assistant to the President
LAM/d

G.E.

October 10, 1957

RECEIVED
OCT 11
VENIX

Dear Mrs. Troubetzkoy:

On behalf of the President, I want to thank you for the extensive thought that you have given to implications of the Arkansas crisis in matters of so vital concern to our entire nation.

In many respects your comments parallel the feelings expressed by the President time and again regarding the importance of moderation and understanding. It is his earnest hope that the continuing efforts of men and women of good will can direct the course of action so as to attain a successful outcome.

Thank you again for making your thoughts available.

Sincerely,

SHERMAN ADAMS

Mrs. Ulrich Troubetzkoy
Information and Research Officer
City Hall
Richmond, Virginia

Drafted by Minnich

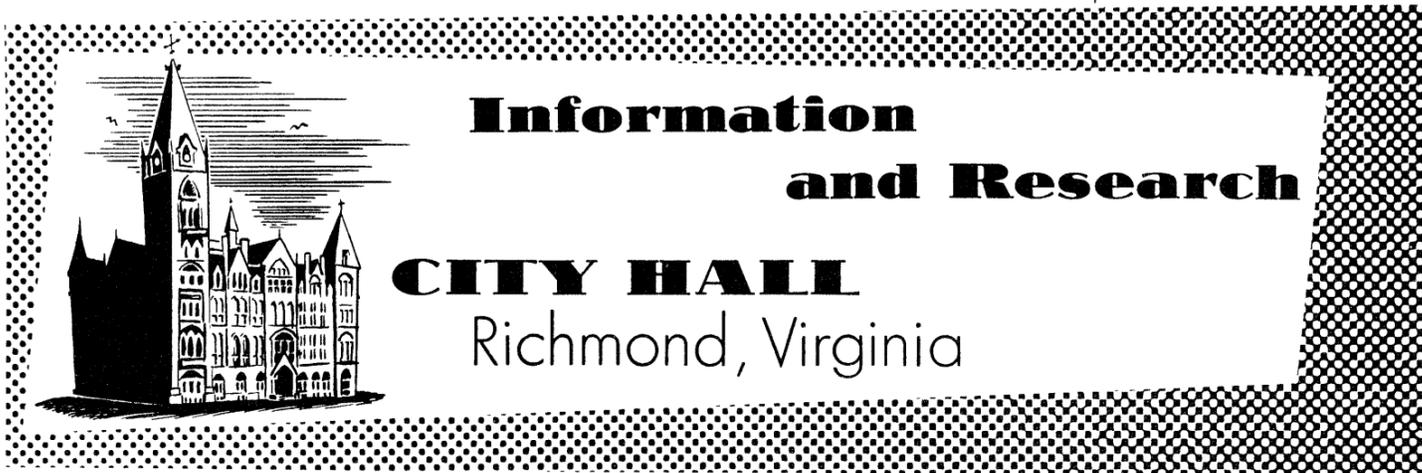
Handwritten scribbles and signatures, including the name "Pam".

MMR

Art:

This is an unusually thoughtful and dispassionate letter

WJH.



October 6, 1957

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

As director of public relations for the city of Richmond, I prefer to head off trouble before it arrives. Since Virginia may be next on the schedule for the Arkansas treatment, I hope you will consider first an alternative which could pull the Arkansas chestnut out of the fire as well as save us and others from a like predicament.

With a soviet satellite circling the earth, this is no time to divide our forces and alienate our citizens from each other. It is a time for understanding and constructive forbearance. Let's not muff the biggest public relations problem of the century, but cope with it by using the many practical and reasonable means we have at hand.

I am not a Southerner, but a Connecticut Yankee, born in Hartford, and have just received a national award for a book on Abraham Lincoln. That will suggest where my ultimate sympathies lie, in a harmonious solution of all our human inequities. But I do not think we are going about this one in the right way. After living in many parts of both North and South, I feel that--without changing my basic attitudes--I have developed an understanding of the people among whom I have lived and worked as a newspaperwoman and in state and city government. For the 20 years since I got out of college, I have made a career of fair non-partisanship. As a result, I handled many "hot potatoes" in newspaper stories that called for fair treatment of inflammable materials and in government I have done non-partisan merit system work. Out of this background, I believe I can contribute a tranquillizer to this seething situation.

SEE THE FESTIVAL FROM HISTORIC RICHMOND, VIRGINIA



We have come to an impasse in which the leadership on both sides tends to be fanatic and uncompromising. Even those who would like to act more moderately have been forced into a situation where they must take an extreme stand or lose face and, quite possibly, their positions. However, I believe, there is a majority of liberals--North and South alike--but we have no spokesman. People are actually afraid of being in the middle on this, for fear of losing jobs, friends, standing in the community. Only a few of us are really free agents, without paralyzing obligations.

You can muster that great unvoiced strength and create a rallying place simply by changing the timing and techniques being used to accomplish your goal of human rights. Not only do these ends not justify these means, but these means pursued much further will postpone effective achievement of all those aims more effectively than deliberate change of pace at your own direction.

History should have taught us that there are certain areas of human behavior in which we cannot legislate and enforce successfully. The Volstead Act was perhaps our most clearcut modern example. To some extent it has been feasible to control the situation in which alcoholic beverages were purchased and publicly consumed, but complete consuming prohibition was found to be impossible. The law begot bootleggers and speakeasies instead of compliance.

To a far greater extent and with more serious implications of disaster, the United States is now seeking to deal legislatively, judicially and administratively with an enormous problem, so complex in its emotional, religious, economic, social, political, cultural and international ramifications that it demands for solution the utmost in wisdom, sympathy and historical perspective. It certainly cannot be solved by fiat.

However, laws, mistakenly comprehensive, have been passed, judicial opinions have been expressed and administrative action has been taken--all oversimplifying the problem which requires not one but a great many solutions taking into account such factors as the cultural lag in various states and communities, the different ratios of economic pressure, the diverse attitudes which, however intangible, are the most powerful obstacles and cannot be altered except by education and persuasion, not by any laws. If you try to enforce such a far-reaching law without taking cognizance of elements like this and without preparing to overcome or minimize them first, you will only reinforce your opposition, compelling it to fight or go underground. Either reaction can defeat accomplishment of your goals.

Surely it is obvious that the Arkansas crisis has highlighted the need for some modified multilateral approach. The Supreme Court decision can stand, provided it is with a moratorium allowing time for an intensive sympathetic study in the field of the problems of all groups involved. When you have completed such a study (for which I should be happy to offer more detailed suggestions and active cooperation), then you will be more ready to set up a schedule of change. Some places are ready now. Some will need five years and others more. My personal feeling is that integration will be successful only where it is begun in the lowest grade of school and continued progressively as that class advances. On any other basis, on such a large scale, it seems to me cruelty to the children involved, because of the conditioning of their environment. However, the field study suggested might indicate a wiser approach. Certainly integration has

proved feasible for mature graduate students, but this is, of course, a special group in an almost ideally homogeneous environment.

The racial aspects of this problem have been magnified by emotional excitement. In retrospect it may well be that economic and social factors will stand out as more decisive. For example,--

When I moved to Richmond from Connecticut seven years ago, I enrolled my six-year-old daughter in one of the public schools. The children of that particular school were primarily of what is often referred to as "good old Anglo-Saxon stock". However, their generally low economic status was reflected in their cultural standards--or lack of them. Their undesirable language and habits, the backwardness of their classwork could be largely explained by environment. There was surely no innate reason why they could not realize their potentialities and probably some of them will go on to do so. Despite my sympathy, continued interest and efforts in behalf of the children in this school, I felt obliged to withdraw my own child and put her in a private school. To expose her to the destructive influences of that school's environment at such an impressionable age seemed too great a price to exact from her future. However, by the time my boy was old enough to enter school, we were living in another district, so he was enrolled in a public school.

I give you this case history of a white school because the reasons are, except for color, among the most common ones Southerners use in explaining why they do not want to mix in schools. You can readily see how many of the issues can become confused.

In Richmond schools, the negro students are estimated as being from two to four years behind the corresponding age and class of white students. Undoubtedly there is less differential here than in many other places in Virginia and the South.

Before successful integration can be accomplished, it will be necessary to close up such cultural gaps. We need to bridge them for many of our white students as well. These are ideals, but many of yesterday's ideals are today's commonplaces. Bringing up the standards of our whole public education system is basic to accomplishing all our aims in the field of human rights. In colleges and graduate schools I have attended, the negro students did come up to our academic and cultural standards and we had no problem. Many Southerners who attended Northern colleges and universities have been struck with this, but usually discount it as based on the "exceptional" quality of individual students. Looking back, I see nothing more exceptional than their academic and cultural backgrounds more nearly resembling our own.

The original fault for these discrepancies--whether economic, academic or cultural--lies deep in the past. Despite some obstructionists, who are always with us North or South, I believe progressive Southerners have been trying in their own way and time to make up for it and to make changes. Perhaps the ways have not always been the wisest nor the timing as prompt as might have been wished, but I believe we should try to draw more on their own resources and rely less on imposing arbitrarily from outside. I am confident their own leaders can be persuaded to work out this problem as long as the schedules are not too unrealistic, as the present one seems to me. It should be obvious to anyone who copes with such problems on the spot as I do, that this has to be an elastic program. In Virginia

-4-

alone, the problem has many guises. Certainly it should be approached differently in Lee County with a .3 percent negro enrollment in the schools and in Surry County where the negro students amount to 74.8 percent of the total. Who could be so impractical--except in long-range theory--as to imagine the same solution or the same schedule could possibly be applied to both of them?

But we are not dealing with statistics, though they alone should be enlightening. We are working with one of the most volatile, powerful, diverse and explosive elements --the human mind and emotions.

Long as this is, it represents a severe condensation, a mere suggestion as it were of some of the ways this crisis might be minimized and turned to account --for nothing increases any man's stature more than admitting he has learned from one situation a better way of dealing with a similar one the next time.

Although my roots are in New England and although I have transplanted my own traditions and convictions, Virginia has been kind and hospitable to me. I in turn have come to love Virginia--hunting in its marshes and mountains, fishing in its streams, learning to know its people. Although we have many differences of opinion, I feel that most of them arrive at their convictions with as much sincerity and thoughtfulness as I do.

If we could stop dealing with the fanatic fringe, I think we could get to the heart of the matter with both negroes and whites in the South. I think both need time and guidance rather than speed and coercion from outside.

Respectfully yours,

Ulrich Troubetzkoy

Ulrich Troubetzkoy (Mrs.)
Information and Research Officer

Office Telephone: 7-7611, Extension 605

Home Telephone: 7-0579,

G.F.

124 W. H. 1.
School Arkansas
R

October 10, 1957

Dear Mr. Rogers:

The President greatly appreciated the interest which prompted you to wire and submit your suggestion regarding the difficult Arkansas situation. It is his prayer -- as I am sure it is yours -- that there will soon be a successful outcome to the matter.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

WILKINSON ADAMS

The Honorable Del J. Rogers
State Capitol
Phoenix
Arizona

mlw

CF

WA123 PD

PHOENIX ARIZ OCT 1 1957 1034AMM

1957 OCT 1 PM 3 53

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

RECOMMEND AND URGE YOU TO NAME FIVE NORTHERN GOVERNORS
TO MEET WITH FIVE SOUTHERN GOVERNORS AS A PRESIDENTIAL
COMMITTEE AND ALSO URGE YOU TO PREVAIL UPON SPEAKER
OF THE HOUSE TO NAME A LIKE COMMITTEE OF NORTHERN AND
SOUTHERN CONGRESSMEN COMPOSED OF MEN WITH BROAD SCOPES
WHO CAN DISCUSS THE SITUATION THAT HAS SO DISRUPTED OUR

NATIONAL UNITY AND WHO CAN RESOLVE THE PROBLEM WITH
RECOMMENDATIONS SUITABLE TO ALL WITH THE HOPE THIS APPROACH
WILL RALLY ALL AMERICANS YOU CAN THEN ACT ON THEIR RECOMMENDATIONS
I FEEL THAT A SINCERE GROUP OF MEN FORGETTING THEIR POLITICAL
AFFILIATIONS AND CONCERNED SIMPLY WITH FORMULATING A SUGGESTIVE
SOLUTION TO THIS PROBLEM CAN RENDER AN INVALUABLE SERVICE TO YOUR
HIGH OFFICE AND TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE RESPECTFULLY YOURS

DEL J ROGERS MEMBER ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

G.F.

October 10, 1957

Dear Captain Russell:

The President has asked me to thank you for your recent letter. He appreciates the interest which prompted you to call attention to the accompanying remarks by Dr. Richard M. Steiner.

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

Sincerely,

Captain Lew S. Russell, Jr.
2609 N. E. Marine Drive
Portland 11
Oregon

Enclosure

fma/mcc

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TWX-PD 617

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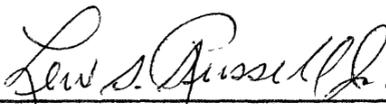
September 30, 1957

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

Mr. President:

I am taking a 1,000,000 to one chance that you might have the opportunity to read the enclosed ideas in the hope that you might utilize them to help you in your present crisis.

Respectfully yours,


Captain Lew S. Russell, Jr.

LSRJr:mt

Enc.

Dr. Richard M. Steiner

September 29, 1957

ONE NATION, INDIVISIBLE?

Those of you who attended the parish dinner last week know that I shall be absent from this pulpit on November 10. I shall be preaching that Sunday in the Unitarian Church of Germantown, Pennsylvania.

That church is unique in our denomination, and I think unique in Protestantism, since for many years it has been without a preacher. It has a minister who does all the parish work, baptizes the children, buries the dead, performs marriage ceremonies, and counsels the flock, but each Sunday the pulpit is occupied by a different preacher, most of whom are not from our denomination but from the various large churches and theological faculties from all over the country.

I have long suspected that there is a danger in this, which was born out by a letter I received from the minister, the Reverend Max F. Daskam, in which he said:

Dr. Richard M. Steiner -2-

September 29, 1957

ONE NATION, INDIVISIBLE?

"Ours is a free pulpit and we want our guests to preach on whatever is on their minds and hearts. As a result of some years of experience I pass along this thought for your consideration.

"Each year there are live social issues about which we are all concerned. Some time ago it was McCarthyism; today it may be integration or the atomic bomb. Our people are concerned on these and similar issues and welcome your challenging word. But may I suggest that you also bear in mind the personal needs of our people: how to face death, loneliness, discouragement, and all the other needs of the human soul for a sustaining faith and a larger meaning.

"For example, to repeat an illustration I used some years ago: We had in our church a beautiful woman doomed by cancer. Her days were numbered and she knew it. Toward the end she made a supreme effort to get to church, obviously her last visit. The sermon that morning was entirely on McCarthyism. With a sad heart I watched her depart."

Dr. Richard M. Steiner -3-

September 29, 1957

Obviously there is a temptation confronting the minister who preaches in a church for only a single occasion to speak on controversial issues. If he ruffles the convictions or prejudices of his listeners, he will not hear about it, nor will it trouble him too much for he will have shaken the dust of Germantown from his feet. Not so the minister who preaches Sunday after Sunday from the same pulpit and must face the criticisms of his flock.

I think it can be safely said that I have not feared controversy, nor do I think that I can be charged with having neglected from this pulpit the personal needs of the congregation, but there may be strangers in this church who have come this morning because of some personal need. To them, I must offer my apologies, for our nation is faced with a crisis about which I feel impelled to speak.

It is a constitutional crisis as great as that which faced this nation during the slavery issue, which indeed was precipitated by those preachers of New England who believed that our nation could not exist half slave and

Dr. Richard M. Steiner -4-

September 29, 1957

half free, that slavery itself was immoral, unChristian, and contrary to God's law of liberty.

It may well be that if the pulpits in the north had not resounded with the voices of its preachers, calling for an end to slavery, the Civil War might never have been fought. One can only half surmise the emotional impact created by Henry Ward Beecher who brought into his pulpit an escaped negro slave to sell her at auction for the cause of freedom for all slaves.

Then, as now, the issue of states' rights was a burning issue. The slave states contended that the federal government could not regulate or legislate in an area which was clearly the states' business--namely, the area of the legal transfer of property. These laws differed from state to state, and if any state felt that human beings could be considered chattels, could be bought and sold, it was none of the federal government's business. Indeed, if that piece of property were to escape the jurisdiction of the state, the individual owning that property had the right to cross state lines into a free state to reclaim his piece of property.

Dr. Richard M. Steiner -5-

September 29, 1957

This was supported by the Dred Scott decision, and that decision, like the Supreme Court decision with respect to school integration, precipitated the crisis which ended in a civil war--a war that left wounds that have not yet been healed. Indeed they are being exacerbated by the events which have taken place in Little Rock, Arkansas, where the infection of racism has erupted into an odorous mess of mob violence and federal intervention, that has offended the nostrils of men of good will the world over, but has smelled like attar of roses to those who would divide and conquer.

This is a crisis which I am sure has given everyone in this nation pause, and if we are to come out of it without further bloodshed, we must examine the alternatives with as much wisdom as can be mustered, for much is at stake.

The United States of America is now engaged in a cold war with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. It is a war being fought on many fronts, not the least of them being the effort to capture the loyalties of the millions of colored people in Asia and Africa.

Dr. Richard M. Steiner -6-

September 29, 1957

Even before the Supreme Court handed down its decision on the subject of the integration of our schools, we had lost considerable ground to the Communists, for the only weapon in our arsenal had been our moral superiority, and it was a weak reed, indeed, in the light of our treatment of the colored peoples within the boundaries of our own nation, for generations.

Some strength was gained by the decision of the Supreme Court. That strength has been dissipated by Governor Faubus' action which, whether deliberate or not, incited the extremists of the south.

What claim to moral superiority can we have in the deliberations of the United Nations when there has been brought to the world's attention the sad pictures of leering children behind sad-faced negroes of their own age, colored men in the gutter being beaten with tire chains, and a sight too brutal for pictures--the emasculation of a negro snatched at random by the Ku Klux Klan just for a general warning?

Dr. Richard M. Steiner -7-

September 29, 1957

What claim to domestic tranquility, what claim to being a nation of law-abiding citizens can we enter when it became necessary for the president of the United States to order troops into Little Rock to enforce judicial decrees?

There are those, I know, who would say that it was not necessary, that President Eisenhower went back on his word not to use force in preserving the civil rights of our negro citizens. Those who say that he went back on his word have forgotten what he said.

He said, "I cannot imagine any circumstance which would lead me to send troops into any state." Who, indeed, could have imagined eight weeks ago that a governor of a state would defy a judicial decree, would call out the National Guard to prevent the enforcement of that decree? This was unimagined and unimaginable, but it happened.

As Stewart Alsop said in yesterday's Oregonian, "The dragon of unreasoning fears and frustrations and ugly hates which surround the race issue has been let

Dr. Richard M. Steiner -8-

September 29, 1957

out of the box." There was nothing for President Eisenhower to do but to put it back in and nail it down with bayonets, lest even the uglier dragons of state defiance to federal government, secession, and civil war be spawned.

This would never have happened if Governor Faubus had not given encouragement to the extremists by calling out the National Guard to prevent the integration which was voted by the people of Little Rock.

It would never have happened if the Supreme Court had not handed down its integration decision.

Indeed, it would never have happened if southern plantation owners and New England yankees had not brought over to this country, in the fetid holds of slave ships, the native negro of Africa who wanted nothing, but to be left alone. But one of the sad facts of life is that history cannot be reversed.

True, the Supreme Court has, on occasion, reversed itself, but that is hardly likely on this issue in this generation. If it did, it would raise another stench in

Dr. Richard M. Steiner -9-

September 29, 1957

the nostrils of the colored peoples of the world, one more odorous than that which now makes our pledge of allegiance, "One nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all," a mockery in the family of nations.

No, it is too much to hope for, that history can be reversed. History has to be made, but what will it be? There are several alternatives.

The rabble and the rabble rousers of the south can continue to beat negroes, dynamite schools, burn crosses, and spit in the faces of white women escorting negro children into schools, without let or hindrance from state and local governments; or state and local governments can restore law and order. This is one alternative.

Another alternative is the continued legal resistance to integration by the abolition of the public school, thus depriving an education to negro and white children who cannot afford private schools. That this would create problems of illiteracy and ignorance more devastating than the south already knows, handicapping the expansion of its industry, increasing its crime rate, no one doubts.

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On the other hand, the setting up of private schools to be supported by public funds is an evasion of the Supreme Court decision that every southern advocate knows would be declared unconstitutional. Its only function would be to continue to delay public school integration.

Another alternative is for the negro to give up his fight for civil equality, to consider it an utterly lost cause, to accept his status as a second-class citizen, to vote where he is permitted to vote, not to vote where he is not permitted to vote, to ride in Jim Crow cars, to suckle a white child as a wet nurse, but never, never to drink from the same drinking fountain, to accept segregation wherever segregation is demanded as an inevitable fact of life.

Another alternative is for the white people of the south to come to a recognition that the federal government is now committed to an enforcement of the Supreme Court's decrees with regard to segregation. They can accept, as Governor Collins of Florida put it, "Change as the inexorable law of life," that to continue to "wrap themselves in the mantle of racial superiority is to defeat our protestations of democracy."

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These, it seems to me, are some of the alternatives although one will hear others. "Ship all the negroes back to Africa." "Transport them to the north." One wonders what the southern extremist would do if he did not have the negro to look down upon.

I am sure that you will agree with me that the picture which I have painted is very dark, and it is, perhaps, incomplete. There are many white men and women in the south, some of them in positions of leadership, who are by no means extremists, who have been courageous in their conviction that the negro is entitled to free himself from the bondage of ignorance and superstition which have made him so despised. If the crime rate among negroes is extremely high, it is because they have had very little incentive to achieve the intellectual skills which in white society mean economic and social liberation.

One may well wonder how many of the attacks upon white people by members of the colored race may be motivated not by any desire for gain, but by reason of hostility against the white race that has kept them subjugated.

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There are, indeed, white men and women in the south who have good will and see in every negro child the same potential they see in a white child, and are sorrowful that that potential has been crucified on the cross of prejudice. These are some of those southerners who have begged for time. "Give us time," they say, "and we will solve our own problem." They may have been right.

No one can forecast the future. No one can say with surety that if given time the negro in the next generation or the next would or would not enjoy unsegregated schools, would or would not have unsegregated transportation, would or would not have unchallenged his right to vote, would or would not receive equal justice from the courts.

If we could ever foresee the future, we would perhaps never make mistakes. If the Yankee captains who brought the slaves over from Africa could have foreseen that their sons and grandsons would die in a civil war, they might not have brought them. If the south had foreseen that it would be defeated in the Civil War, that it would be saddled with carpet baggers and the race

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problem for generations to come, they might not have purchased slaves, would not have based their economy on the institution of slavery.

No one can say with surety that if the south were given time, it would or would not have solved the problem of the negro's incurable hunger for equal status as a human being. Even if one could be sure, if one could say for a certainty that in ten, twenty, forty, or sixty years all negroes would be regarded throughout the length and breadth of our land as human beings, to be judged not by the color of their skin but by what they are--good or bad, clean or unclean, superstitious or cultured, lazy or energetic, honest or dishonest, but with all the rights and privileges, and all the restraints and obligations preached to and demanded of his white peers, one could still question whether ten, twenty, forty, or sixty years is not too long to wait.

There is a war going on--a fight between the democratic ideal and the totalitarian ideal. It is a cold war at the present, but who is on our side? Are the black people of Africa with its vast resources of uranium and gold

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and its strategic bases on the Mediterranean? Are the brown people of India and of the Malay states with their resources of tin and rubber? Are the Japanese, the Filipinos, the Okinawans whose islands are a part of the fortress that protects us?

Here is where Communism has picked up the weapon we handed them by what has happened at Little Rock, and our peril has been increased as much or more than if someone had given the Communists the keys to the Pentagon.

It is not the physical conquest of the United States of America that we fear. If there is a third world war, physical conquest will be meaningless. Everyone will be defeated. What we fear is the competition of Communism, the estrangement from the human race of the ideals of the democratic way of life, the preservation of private property, the free flow of foreign trade--all of the things for which this nation has stood and by which it lives.

These are more in peril from ideas than from hydrogen bombs, and ideas are no respecter of race.

Ten years may be too long. One year may be too long if we have to demonstrate to the world that our protestations

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of moral superiority have validity, that we do believe that all men are created equal in the sight of God, that all men have an unalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, that we are one nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

If we cannot prove this to the world, and prove it soon, the cold war is lost, for the colored peoples of the world that outnumber us by at least a billion will all have rejected our claim to moral leadership, and if they do not unite against us in armed conflict, they may certainly unite against us in economic conflict, which would be less sanguine but equally devastating.

Time was when the colored races of the world looked up to the white race because the white race looked down upon them and was able to subjugate them by the bayonet and the lash. That time is past. Colonial empires have disintegrated and are continuing to disintegrate. The colored nations are asserting their independence. They are no longer intimidated.

Words travel fast. What happened last week in Little

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Rock was known the world over the next morning. What will happen in Newport, Rhode Island, next Tuesday when the southern governors meet with President Eisenhower will be known in a twinkling from Patagonia to Nome, from Little Rock to Calcutta.

This is not the time for passions or prejudices. It is a time for a restatement of the American ideal which is basically the Christian ideal that all human beings are the sons of God and are entitled to be treated with respect, that no one is better than another because of the color of his skin. He is only better than another when he has had the fullest opportunity and used it in the development of whatever talents of mind, body, and spirit which God gave him.

The use of force to make possible that which is every human being's right by virtue of his sonship with God is rightfully repugnant. It ought not to be necessary. It ought not to be necessary, but when it becomes necessary to preserve our institutions of government, not the least of them being the jurisdiction of our courts, our federal courts, then force must be used.

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A hit-and-run driver may be stopped by a policeman's bullet. That ought not to be necessary, but unless all drivers are to flee the scene of an accident, force must be used.

One nation, indivisible? The answer lies in the future-- the immediate future.

The conference of southern governors with President Eisenhower is by its very nature a historic moment in the life of this nation. If the governors bring to that conference anything of the Christian principles which they profess, anything of insight into the peril in which this nation's moral leadership has been placed, if they bring to it anything of love and loyalty to this country, they historic progress will be made.

If they do not, the chief executive of our nation will be under compulsion to execute his oath of office to uphold the constitution of the United States, by force if necessary, and we shall be aware that we are today a nation divided before the eyes of the world, kept together only by that which keeps the Communist world together-- the fear of force.

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This is a tragedy that ought to be averted--a tragedy that can be averted, not by weakness but by the strength of those who hold the decision in their hands, who by virtue of their office can say to the people of the states: "We may not want integration, we may not like integration, we may believe that the Supreme Court said more than it ought to have said, we may believe that it has no right to interpret the 14th Amendment thusly, but this our form of government, this is our native land, peace is preferable to secession, and we must learn to live with it." These things they can say. Whether or not they will say them is another question.

This, too, they might say, "The negro is our brother. He has as much right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness as any one of us. Nineteen hundred years ago there was created a religion called Christianity which proclaimed that there is neither Greek nor Jew, circumcision or uncircumcision, barbarian, Scythian, bond nor free, but Christ is all and in all! And proclaimed with equal vigor that if a man say "I love God" and attack his brother, he is a liar, for he that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love

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God whom he not seen?"

"Christianity has caught up with us. Whether we realize it or not, we are being put to the test. If we have any hope of salvation, the salvation of ourselves as sons of God, the salvation of the nation in the eyes of the world, then we shall meet that test with fortitude and forbearance."

This they are not likely to say, but it is true and only the truth can make us free--free us from the bondage of the self-will and the passion which has brought us to this sorry pass.

G.F.

Handwritten notes:
10/11/57
S

October 11, 1957

Dear Mr. Selznick:

The President greatly appreciated the interest which prompted you to wire and submit your suggestion regarding the difficult Arkansas situation. He is, of course, glad to have the comments and views of citizens who have the welfare of our Nation at heart.

It is the President's prayer that there will very soon be a successful outcome of the matter.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

JOHN F. ADAMS

Mr. David O. Selznick
Selznick Studio
Culver City
California

mlw

MR. HOPKINS: Miss Wymard sent over for "SA sig"--
He is not in Kardex either. Thought I would let
go through you.

M.Nelson

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

TO Mr. Rabb

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

Date September 24, 1957

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

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

Remarks:

By direction of the President:

AVG
A. J. GOODPASTER
Staff Secretary

Jam

WA234 PD

TDL WUX CULVER CITY / CALIF 24 1041AMP

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I SUGGEST THAT IF YOU WERE TO
PERSONALLY LEAD A NEGRO CHILD INTO SCHOOL AT LITTLE
ROCK. THIS SIMPLE AND PEACEFUL GESTURE MIGHT DO MORE
TO END THIS TERRIFYING AND NATIONALLY HUMILIATING
SITUATION THAN ALL THE TROOPS THAT COULD BE SUMMONED
TO HANDLE IT: THAT IT COULD BE A MORE MEMORABLE AND

EFFECTIVE WAY OF SERVING NOTICE ON THOSE RESISTING
OUR NATIONAL LAWS THAN WASHINGTON ON HORSEBACK AGAINST
THE WHISKEY REBELLION: THAT IT WOULD THRILL NOT ONLY
THE ENTIRE NATION BUT THE ENTIRE WORLD: AND THAT
PHOTOGRAPHS AND NEWSREELS OF IT WOULD AT ONCE STROKE
COUNTERBALANCE, MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE, THE AWFUL
PROPAGANDA VALUE TO OUR ENEMIES OF WHAT HAS HAPPENED,
AS WELL AS REDUCE THE DANGER OF A SPREAD OF WHAT IS
NO LESS THAN REBELLION. IF THE SUGGESTION IS CONSIDERED
TO HAVE MERIT, MAY I ADD TO IT THE FURTHER SUGGESTION

THAT MRS. EISENHOWER PARTICIPATE IN THIS WITH YOU
I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO SUGGEST THAT YOU CALL UPON THE
CONFERENCE OF GOVERNORS OF THE SOUTHERN STATES TO ISSUE
RESPECTIVE PROCLAMATIONS IN SUPPORT OF YOUR OWN.

RESPECTFULLY

DAVID O SELZNICK.

G.F.

*134-101
Schenectady, New York*

October 11, 1957

OCT 14 1957

Dear Mr. Mayor:

The President has asked me to thank you for your recent telegrams. It is always encouraging to receive messages of good will.

re letter Peck 7

We have a grave responsibility in the matter to which you make reference. Ways must be found to minimize the frictions that are involved here. As you can, wherever you can, it is hoped that you, your friends and associates, will urge patience and understanding as well as firmness in every consideration of this extremely sensitive issue.

Thanks again for letting us hear from you.

Sincerely,

HOWARD PYLE
Deputy Assistant
to the President

The Honorable Samuel S. Stratton
Mayor of Schenectady
Schenectady, New York

134-101

C'E

(Note: 2 wires from
Mayne Stratton.

The President has asked me
to thank you for your
~~note~~ ~~letter~~ recent telegrams.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

WU132 PD SCHENECTADY NY 25 412PME

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

SUMMERWHITE US NAVAL BASE NEWPORT RI

YOUR COURAGEOUS ACTION IN LITTLE ROCK TODAY HAS THE
SUPPORT OF ALL FAIR MINDED AMERICANS REGARDLESS OF
PARTY AND WILL GO DOWN IN HISTORY AS ONE OF THE
DECISIVE MOMENTS IN AMERICA'S BATTLE FOR FREEDOM.
CONGRATULATIONS AND BEST WISHES

SAMUEL S STRATTON MAYOR, SCHENECTADY NY

5P

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

FOR
M

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

WU30 PD SCHENECTADY NY SEP 24 1023AME

PRESIDENT DWIGHT D EISENHOWER

SUMMER WHITE HOUSE NEWPORT RI

HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS ON YESTERDAYS STATEMENT
AND PROCLAMATION IN THE LITTLE ROCK SITUATION.

THIS FORTHRIGHT AND COURAGEOUS STAND BY OUR COMMANDER

IN CHIEF WILL BRING AN END, I AM SURE, TO MOB

DEFIANCE OF LAW

SAMUEL S STRATTON MAYOR SCHENECTADY NY

(1050)AME

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM