

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

G.F.

124 A
Serial 214
A

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

TO Mr. Morgan

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

Date September 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:

The text of this message was
relayed to Mr. Hagerty on Sunday

GPO 16-71204-1

Tel of 9/8/57 to the P from Gov. Averell By direction of the President:
Harriman, Albany, N.Y.; embodying text
of ltr he rec from Jackie Robinson and the
Governor's reply, concerning the action of
Gov. Faubus of Arkansas.

A. J. GOODPASTER
Staff Secretary

JAM

elb

162, 29: New York

WA031 PD

1957 SEP 8 PM 3 38

ALBANY NY SEP 8 1957 115PME

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I AM SENDING YOU THE TEXT OF A LETTER WHICH
I HAVE RECEIVED FROM JACKIE ROBINSON, BECAUSE I BELIEVE
THAT IT IS TYPICAL OF THE CONCERN THAT IS FELT BY AN
OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE OF NEWYORK. I AM ALSO
SENDING YOU THE TEXT OF MY REPLY. I EARNESTLY HOPE YOU

C.F.
No reply necessary
JDM

WILL GIVE CONSIDERATION TO THE VIEWS EXPRESSED.

"DEAR GOVERNOR HARRIMAN:

" GOVERNOR GRIFFIN HAS HAD THE COURAGE TO COME
OUT AND STATE HIS VIEWS. IT SEEMS TO ME A STATEMENT FROM
THE GOVERNOR OF NEWYORK OPPOSING THE ACTIONS IN ARKANSAS
WOULD DO A GREAT DEAL.

"WE ARE NOT AS CONCERNED ABOUT THE NINE NEGROES
INVOLVED AS WE ARE IN THE PRESTIGE OF OUR COUNTRY. THERE
ISN'T ANY DOUBT IN OUR MINDS ABOUT WINNING OUR FIGHT. TO
HELP IN THIS FIGHT WE NEED PEOPLE LIKE YOURSELF WITH

ENOUGH COURAGE TO COME OUT STRONG AGAINST SUCH ACTION.
ALL WE ARE SEEKING IS OUR RIGHTS AS AMERICANS. GIVE
US OUR RIGHTS WE WILL WIN OUR RESPECT.

*AT THIS TIME OUR COUNTRY IS THE LOSER AND PEOPLE
IN YOUR POSITION HAVE TO TAKE A STAND. WE NEED YOUR
SUPPORT AND KNOWING ALL THE FINE THINGS YOU HAVE DONE
I AM SURE WE WILL GET IT. NOW IS THE TIME, HOWEVER, TO
GIVE THIS SUPPORT AND TO URGE THE WHITE HOUSE TO
TAKE A POSITION.

*MANY THANKS FOR ANY CONSIDERATION. WE ARE

RAPIDLY REACHING THE CROSSROADS. WHERE WE GO FROM HERE
DEPENDS ON OUR LEADERS.

" (SIGNED) JACKIE ROBINSON "

"DEAR JACKIE:

"THANK YOU FOR YOUR LETTER. I FULLY SHARE YOUR
CONCERN OVER RECENT EVENTS IN ARKANSAS. THEY NOT ONLY
VIOLATE THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS,
BUT ARE DAMAGING TO OUR PRESTIGE AROUND THE WORLD.
THIS SERIOUSLY WEAKENS OUR LEADERSHIP IN THE FIGHT
AGAINST COMMUNISM.

"I EARNESTLY HOPE THAT GOVERNOR FAUBUS NOW
REALIZES THAT HE HAS BEEN BADLY ADVISED; THAT HE WILL
REVERSE HIS STAND AND SUPPORT THE FEDERAL COURT ORDER.

"THE USE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD, WHICH IS LARGELY
SUPPORTED BY FEDERAL FUNDS, TO DEFY, RATHER THAN UPHOLD,
OUR FEDERAL CONSTITUTION IS A PRECEDENT WHICH MUST NOT
BE PERMITTED TO STAND.

"I AM SENDING THE TEXT OF YOUR LETTER AND MY
REPLY TO THE PRESIDENT IN ORDER THAT HE MAY KNOW THAT
HE HAS THE SUPPORT OF THE PEOPLE OF NEW YORK IN TAKING

EFFECTIVE ACTION IN THIS CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS WITH WHICH
OUR NATION IS CONFRONTED."

(SIGNED) AVERELL HARRIMAN GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

G.F.

124-A-1

Let's see, *W.K. & M.S.A.*
N

MAX RAB B

for draft reply

Sept. 17, '57

File
Talked with Everett *App'v'd without*
told him O.K. with 2nd sentence excised - MMR
2nd sentence by GM
Clonely - Sept 17 +

Murray Hill 8-7530

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS, Inc.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

12 September 1957

Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE

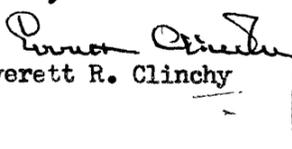
SEP 13 1 31 PM '57

RECEIVED

To Governor Sherman Adams
or
Mr. Max Rabb

If you think that the attached statement
in some form would accomplish good, will you
telephone or wire your advice? Several priests,
rabbis, and Protestant ministers are willing
to sign it as a product of our Religious Or-
ganizations Committee. Brooks Hays^x of Arkan-
sas and of our Board urges us to wait untill
after The President sees Governor Faubus, and
then kill the second sentence.

Yours,


Everett R. Clinchy

BUILDING FOR BROTHERHOOD

43 WEST 57TH STREET • NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

Confidential

Not released

NCCJ Statement for Press Release September 12, 1957

Signatures: Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, ~~Dr. John Sutherland Bonnell, Dr. Maurice V. Eisendrath, Rev. John A. O'Brien.~~

Clearances: ~~Co-Chairmen NCCJ; Chairmen Intergration Committee; Executive Committee Commission on Religious Organizations; Chairmen, Commission on Educational Organizations.~~

The conscience of the nation and the world has been shocked by recent events attending the opening of the school year. The use of troops by the Governor of Arkansas violates basic human rights of men, women and children, threatens public order and the rule of law and challenges our democratic educational system.

As religiously motivated people, Protestants, Catholics and Jews, we of the National Conference of Christians and Jews condemn the violence and hatred being inflicted on our brothers. The moral law is being grossly violated, our Constitution is being defied, human beings are being outraged.

These events pose a far-reaching moral question: Does might make right? Can American citizens be denied their rights and liberties by force of arms, arbitrarily exercised? Can the judgment of Federal courts and the decisions of responsible educators and the conscience of religious people be arbitrarily set aside?

We of the National Conference of Christians and Jews believe that the people of the United States and their leaders can arrive at sound judgments in such crises as now confront us. Our chief glory as a nation has been our acceptance of the tested principles of the moral law expressed in our religious traditions as the basis of our civil law and the guide for our personal behavior. Unless we defend these principles when they are under attack, we may perish as a nation. We speak as human beings, for our humanity is being offended. We speak as citizens, for the Bill of Rights is being violated. We speak as children of God, for God's laws are being flaunted. We appeal to men of goodwill in all our American communities, north as well as south, not to permit moral anarchy to usurp the rule of law.

The Levittown riot would be mentioned

Republican National Committee

1625 EYE STREET, NORTHWEST • WASHINGTON 6, D. C. SEP 20 9 12 AM '57 NATIONAL 8-6800

PERRY W. HOWARD
MEMBER FOR MISSISSIPPI
613 F STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

RECEIVED
MEADE L. ALCORN
CHAIRMAN

September 27, 1957

G.F.
124-11
H
Governor Sherman Adams,
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Governor Adams:

I feel assured that you have not received the enclosed article from the pen of Wert Yerger, Chairman of the Lily White section of the G.O.P. in the State of Mississippi, and joint dispenser of patronage in that State. The article appeared in the Jackson Daily News, the leading daily newspaper in Mississippi, under date September 24, 1957.

re-fitted
I bring this matter to your attention because I believe that all Republicans should rally around the President, especially in a time like this, when he is upholding the laws of the land and insisting that they be enforced, without regard to race, creed or color.

With highest personal esteem, I am

Most respectfully,

Perry W. Howard
Perry W. Howard

PWH:sw

Enclosure ✓

REGISTERED MAIL	FROM Mrs. Edward Rohan
POSTAGE GUARANTEED	603 North Palm Street
	Little Rock, Arkansas
TO	Mr. Gerald D. Morgan
	Special Counsel to the President
	The White House
	Washington, D. C.

**Arkansas Federation of
Republican Women**

Affiliated With
**NATIONAL FEDERATION
OF REPUBLICAN WOMEN**

603 North Palm Street
Little Rock, Arkansas
September 5, 1957

Mr. Gerald D. Morgan,
Special Counsel to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Morgan:

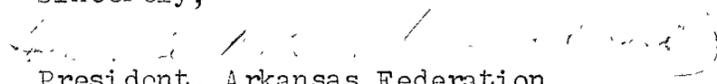
I believe the President and you will be interested in the background of Governor Faubus as covered by the enclosed pages taken from campaign material in the governor's race in 1954. Detailed information was sent to the Attorney General's office. I have been told that Mr. Faubus was allowed to substitute a new loyalty oath for the one wherein he failed to mention his affiliation with a communist organization, but I have no proof. However, he did veto a loyalty oath bill which was passed by both houses of the Arkansas legislature last Spring.

Knowing what I do about his past I recognized Mr. Faubus' speech Monday night as an incitement to riot and violence. His actions since then have borne that out.

The feeling here is that the sovereignty of Arkansas must be respected. Mr. Faubus would like for the government to take him into custody, thereby ignoring his rights as head of a state. If the government moves against the commanding officer of the National Guard, if that is possible, since he actually committed the overt act by not allowing the negro children to enter the school, Mr. Faubus would be left high and dry.

Less than ten years ago Mr. Faubus was an assistant clerk in a fourth class postoffice at Huntsville, Arkansas, where he took an uncommon interest in the absentee ballots coming into the postoffice under the guardianship of Uncle Sam. This will be borne out by his testimony in the transcript of record in a vote fraud case which was sent to the Attorney General's office.

Sincerely,


President, Arkansas Federation
of Republican Women

P.S.

If the U.S. Attorney at Fort Smith, Arkansas, had taken action in the loyalty oath matter against Faubus before his inaugural, as requested, President Eisenhower would not be faced with the problem today. However, the statute of limitations has not run out.

The Arkansas Gazette
(August 1, 1954)

Reports Candidate Faubus:

of my life"

The candidate said also that he had been approved both as an Army officer and as postmaster at Huntsville. Each appointment came, he said, only after a thorough investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation

"Each appointment came, he said, only after a thorough investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

**THE F.B.I. HAS
DENIED THIS!
THOUSANDS OF
DEMOCRATS WANT
AN EXPLANATION!**

(Watch this corner . . . More ? ? ? ? Coming)

Pol Adv Paid for by Citizens for Clean Elections.
Dr Geo P. Branscum, Chairman

Electrostatic reproduction made
for preservation purposes by the
Bosch Library for replacement
of a deteriorating manuscript item.

Who Is This Man Faubus?

At one point in his pre-primary campaign, Orval Eugene Faubus described himself as a "practical politician." We take it he meant that he operates on the theory that only the ends to be attained are important; that the means by which they are gained are of little consequence.

That seems to be his rule of conduct. He boasts even now of untruths on which he relied to pull him out of the hole, financially and politically, during the campaign. George Douthit, in the Arkansas Democrat Sunday Magazine, wrote: "He didn't want his opponent to know he didn't have any money so he announced that he had \$25,000. He didn't have even \$10,000."

Also, there was this in the Douthit story: "He assured me he wasn't surprised to be in the run-off. I hope he will forgive me if I say that I believe that he was as surprised as any one in Arkansas" [Is Douthit reaching the same conclusion as others?]

Right after the run-off, one of the Faubus lieutenants, former Rep. Rolla Fitch of Madison County, confided in an interview with a Democrat reporter Douthit:

"Cherry supporters had threatened to give stiff opposition to Congressman J. W. Trimble of Berryville if Orval got in the governor's race. After talking it over, Orval decided to withdraw to block this opposition against Trimble. But we were mak-

ing plans all the time for him to get into the race . . . We came to Little Rock early [April 28] and got Orval hidden out . . . Then just before the ticket closed, Orval went up and filed — too late for the opposition to do anything about it."

All of which leaves the average person wondering what to believe and what not to believe when Faubus makes a self-serving statement.

The first defense of Mr. Faubus is concealment. Again, we cite the Douthit Sunday Magazine article:

" . . . Faubus . . . finally became director of highways. There is a state law that requires the director of highways to have had at least five years of road-building experience. Faubus was challenged in some quarters on this. But he says today that he had had that experience and was going to show evidence of it when and if he was ever forced to officially."

Wouldn't you think that he would let the people of the state who paid the salary he drew as highway director in on this secret of his? But he won't.

That is exactly the course he followed with respect to his period of residence in 1935 at Commonwealth College, the Communist-fostered school which was located near Mena until a court order forced it to close as a public nuisance in 1941

He carefully withheld any mention of this part of his life until he knew for certain it was being investigated. His first defense, concealment, having failed, he seized on deception. He issued a denial, carefully worded so as to leave him a way to admit actual presence at Commonwealth, if that became necessary. It did, and he admitted it, he admitted also he had been elected the student body president, still denying he had enrolled, but he denied all the rest of the documented evidence — evidence that he was the May Day speaker at Commonwealth in 1935 and that he went as a delegate from the school to a United Front gathering at Chattanooga, Tenn.

But in view of his readiness to resort to distortion and untruth when he deems it "practical" to do so, you can never be certain when he is falling back on his code, under which he accords himself the privilege of distorting and misrepresenting truth when that serves his own interests.

There have always been politicians like that but generally they have not been so bold as to brag about their yarns.

When did Orval Faubus adopt prevarication as a useful political weapon? The answer may be found in his life as a youngster at Combs, in Madison County. There he learned about socialism and advocated it

Orval Faubus, Schoolboy

No question about it, Orval Faubus was a precocious pupil. His neighbors, his former teachers, his friends and even those who distrust him will concede that he studied hard, displayed above-average aptitude and was ambitious.

He was exposed to socialism early, and he became one of its disciples. This is one of the items in his past that he has managed to conceal. Confronted with it he would no doubt say, as he did about the Commonwealth adventure, that he didn't think any one was interested — it was something his friends and neighbors had known for many years.

Many years ago, two Socialists O. T. Green and Mack Rouse, moved into the Combs community. They engaged in "missionary" work for Socialism there, and among their converts was J. Sam Faubus, father of Orval. [There was another Sam Faubus in the county, a relative and, to distinguish between them, acquaintances dubbed Orval's father "Little Sam" Faubus. To this day,

there are many who refer to him in that fashion.]

That was before the era of Communism, with its emphasis on totalitarianism. Socialism was not, as is Communism today, a term of opprobrium. Socialists expressed their views openly and frankly, they operated above board as a political party advocating government ownership of railroads, mines, and other business

enterprise, they thought of themselves as realists, many were atheists who set no store by Christianity as a solution for the ills of the world and the individual.

"Little Sam" Faubus was an active member of the Socialist Party — a "card-carrying" member, as some of his neighbors describe him. He and his son, Orval, enjoyed a good debate. Some of their adversaries still

"It is impossible to establish communism as the immediate successor to capitalism. It is, accordingly, proposed to establish socialism as something which we can put in the place of our present decaying capitalism. Hence communists work for the establishment of socialism as a necessary transition stage on the road to communism"

[Page 121, "The Theory and Practice of Socialism", by John Strachey, Socialist Minister of War, Great Britain, 1946-52]

(Photographic reproduction of Affidavit.)

A F F I D A V I T

STATE OF ARKANSAS
COUNTY OF WASHINGTON

J.S. Jameson of Fayetteville, Arkansas, being
duly sworn, on oath states:

I am a native of Madison County, Arkansas, and a former school teacher and public official of said county. From 1909 to 1922, I taught school in Combs, Arkansas, and surrounding communities where the Faubuses lived. I knew Orval E. Faubus' parents before they were married and while I was teaching school around Combs they resided on Greasy Creek where I taught. I have known Orval E. Faubus all his life. I know that Little Sam Faubus, Orval E. Faubus' father, was a radical, rabid, card bearing "Socialist". They were not called Communists at that time. I know that he argued and debated for Socialism and distributed their literature and was a sharp propagandist.

About two years ago, I saw and had in my hand a photostatic copy of a part of the Register showing a part of the students at Commonwealth College which contained the name of Orval E. Faubus of Combs, Arkansas.

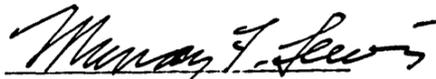
Further affiant sayeth not.


J.S. Jameson

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of October, A.D.
1954.

My commission expires

12-21-1957


Notary Public

Mr. Jameson, an attorney at Fayetteville, formerly taught school in Madison County.

recall debates in which the Faubuses - father and son - spoke for a socialistic form of government as opposed to the American system

When the Communists began their drive in the United States, it was from among Socialists that they first sought recruits. Testimony of witnesses in 1935 before the joint committee of the Arkansas legislature that investigated Commonwealth College confirmed that scholarships came from at least three sources:

(1) Labor unions which wished to send one or more of their members to the school, or to some other comparable school; (2) the Federal

Emergency Relief Administration, and (3) the Socialist Party.

Orval Faubus has claimed he could not remember the source of the scholarship to Commonwealth College which he told of receiving. It is reasonable to presume that it came from the Socialist Party, in recognition of his own and his father's activities. Surely no one seriously thinks Faubus had forgotten who furnished the scholarship.

When he was finally driven to confessing that he did go to Commonwealth, he made a bid for sympathy by picturing himself as a poor, coun-

try boy eager for an education, so eager in fact that he hitchhiked to Commonwealth. We have learned otherwise. The director of Commonwealth College drove to Combs in an automobile and took him to the school. Orval was 25 years old, was married and had been a teacher in the public schools for several years

He taught school, engaged in public debates on the side of socialism and kept up his high school studies from the time he was 17 or 18 until at the age of 24 he received a high school diploma from the State Vocational School at Huntsville. There is

(Photographic reproduction of Affidavit.)

Lincoln, Arkansas
August 2, 1954

I, Clyde Mix, under oath depose and sayeth, that I am a school teacher by profession, and that I formerly resided at St. Paul, Madison County Arkansas, and that I lived in the area and community of St. Paul about eleven(11)years, and during this time I was the Principal of the school at St. Paul.

I am, and have been for many years been personally acquainted with Orval E. Faubus, now a candidate for Governor; during the tenure of my position as Principal of the St. Paul School, I engaged a public debate at the St. Paul School, the principals of this debate was myself, Curtis R. Swain, a teacher of our school, on one side of the debate, and Orval E. Faubus, his father, Sam Faubus on the other side of the debating question.

The side as argued by Orval Faubus and his father was that of Socialistic principals of Government, and our side was that of the American form of Government.

This debate occurred between the years of 1931 and 1934, as I am not just positive the exact year.

Clyde Mix
Clyde Mix

Sworn and subscribed to before me a notary public this 2 day

of Aug. 1954

My com. ex. 9/22.1955

[Signature]
N.P.

Mr. Mix, now a teacher in Washington County, formerly was principal of a school in Madison County.

general agreement on those facts by his current biographers.

But both Sam Harris in the Gazette and George Douthit in the Democrat have attempted to fix the date of Faubus' sojourn at Commonwealth as 1934. That is false, as they can determine by reading the series of admissions by the candidate in August, 1954. He did not dispute that it was in 1935, and by the end of the campaign he was admitting it was AFTER the legislative inquiry which attracted nationwide attention. It is not likely that Orval Faubus, by that time over 25 years old, married and a school teacher, known as a voracious reader, would have missed those headlines in the Gazette during February, 1935.

Reviewing the testimony before the legislative committee of 1935, we have turned up several facts that assume especial significance now that Arkansas may have a governor who came under the influence of Com-

monwealth. Witnesses told the legislators this in February, 1935:

1. *The next term would begin April 1.* That fixes the time of Orval's arrival early in April or shortly before — his campaign advertisements finally became that specific. It also emphasizes how consciously deceptive he (with the Gazette's help) was in citing the student body roster of February, 1935, as evidence that he was never a student there.

2. *A term lasted three months.* That, the Commonwealth Fortnightly files indicate, was the period of Faubus' residence at the school. One witness said that most students remained no longer than that.

3. *It was the policy for students on scholarships, after they had completed the three-month indoctrination, to return to their homes and work among their friends and neighbors for the cause.* This was explained by a Commonwealth student

who was there on a scholarship from a labor union of which he was a member in Pennsylvania.

4. *Scholarships, school officers said, were provided by the Socialist Party, labor unions and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.* The latter scholarships, four in number, were established by the FERA to appease Commonwealth's champions in the federal relief set-up who didn't like it when the state relief organization insisted that the FERA's educational program, directed out of Washington independently of the state ERA office, be discontinued in Arkansas. It was staffed with radicals bent on causing all the trouble they could, especially in Eastern Arkansas but also among teachers, relief workers and miners. *The Arkansas State Federation of Labor was among the first to square off in opposition to Commonwealth College and its activities in labor groups.*

What Was Commonwealth College?

(Photographic reproduction of portion of a Report of U. S. House Committee on Un-American Activities)

ACTIVITIES IN CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN LANGUAGE BROADCASTS

1. An Eastern Communist-front activity.
(California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1949.)

COMMITTEE TO SAVE SPAIN AND CHINA

1. Cited as a Communist front.
(California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 147 and 335.)

COMMONWEALTH COLLEGE

1. A "Communist enterprise" cited as subversive by an investigating Committee of the Arkansas Legislature. It received money from the Garland Fund. (It is located at Mena, Arkansas.)
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 76 and 167.)
2. An Arkansas institution which "received extensive donations from the Communist-supporting Garland Fund" and whose "teachers have included prominent Communists and even a member of the Central Committee, Communist Party, U. S. A." During an Arkansas legislative committee investigation of the college in 1935, then Director Lucien Koch admitted rejecting capitalism and believing the Soviet Government superior to that in the United States.
(Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 320.)
3. Cited as subversive and Communist.
(Attorney General Tom Clark, supplemental list, April 27, 1949.)

COMMUNIST INFORMATION BUREAU (COMINFORM)

1. "Open above-ground activity by the Communist International was resumed in September 1947 as a result of a meeting of European Communist leaders in Poland. It comes as no surprise that this new version of the Comintern, which is called the Communist Information Bureau or Cominform, has openly enrolled the Communist Parties of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Poland, and Hungary where the old Comintern officials are in command. Also avowed members of the Cominform are the Communist Parties of Yugoslavia, and of France and Italy. Master Cominform, however, is the Soviet Union. * * *
- Un-American Activities, Report

Orval Faubus Admits This Happened

(Photographic reproduction of part of page 2 of May Day, 1935, issue of Commonwealth College Fortnightly, official publication of the subversive-Communist school)

Page Two

Commonwealth College Fortnightly

May Day, 1935

UNITED FRONT IN STUDENT ELECTIONS

Arkansas School Teacher President, Arthur Leche Secretary, as Non-Factional Ticket Wins

The united front at Commonwealth was carried to the student body elections for the first time when all factions agreed on candidates for student body officers.

Orval Faubus, young farmer school-teacher from Combs, Arkansas, and Arthur Leche, of Cincinnati, were each elected to two offices. Faubus is both student body President and member of the Disciplinary Committee. Leche was made Secretary and elected to the Entertainment Committee.

Gabriel Kent of New York and Clarence Bauswell, Progressive Miner of Knoxville, Tenn., are the members of the Disciplinary Committee.

The Forum Committee is made up of Bob Merrell, of Oregon; Stella Matthews, of St. Paul, and Frank Drasler, young miner from the Anthracite district of Pennsylvania.

Willi Roesle, a Nature Friend from Syracuse, and Joseph Gonzalez from Massachusetts are the other students elected to the Entertainment Committee.

WRITERS TO CONGRESS

Rose and Bob Brown, members of the Commonwealth faculty, are now in New York attending the Writers Congress.

Bob is a well known American writer. His new book on cooperatives will be out in the fall. Rose Brown, who collaborates with Bob, was one of the group which established the old Masses.

The Browns are planning to lead a tour of writers and artists to the Soviet Union this summer.

THE NEW FORMAT

The new typographical dress for the Fortnightly was made up from sugges-

Associated Little Magazines

ABBOIT & COHEN, SECRETARY

New members are coming in fast and furious. Add to the list: *The Rocking Horse*, published by The Arden Club, University of Wisconsin & And even a neophyte in our midst, *Creage*, a Review of Revolutionary Idealism in Art. Edited by J. Jones, present address: Patent Room, The New York Public Library, 42nd Street, NYC & Welcome brothers, pull up your chairs and make yourself at home. There are still plenty of chairs and the more the merrier.

Beginning in the next *Blue Pencil*, Duane Decker will run a little gossip column and most of it will be about little mags and little mag writers. 342 Madison Avenue, NYC, is the abode.

More about the campaign to shake little mag editors out of their "criminal slothfulness" (which ain't my word for it) in passing upon submitted manuscripts. Fred R. Miller writes: "Don't you think a mag which pretends to culture, could print little notices to send out to contributors: 'We have and hold it'; 'We take it'; 'The hell with it'; 'Here it is etc?'" Association members should watch this type of tardiness.

Obituary: *Northwest Bookman* & I wonder what's happened to *Space*????? Hope the Dust Storm didn't choke it.

Little mag authors are having their day. Nelson Algren's book *Somebody in Boots* just published by Vanguard. Also *Talk United States* by Robert Whitcomb published by Smith and Haas. Parts of both books appeared in the little mags.

Sterling P. King writes in: "I began publishing *Moods*, the All-Poetry Quarterly last Autumn and am finding it a difficult task to launch a magazine of verse. Is there room for one more member to the Associated Little Magazines?" Come in Brother King, none are refused admission to this Mission and there is plenty of ROOM.

Associated Little Magazine members: I am waiting for the rest to send me their

MEMORIES OF MAY DAY

Commonwealth Teacher Transmits First Hand Account Of First May Day

[Editorial Note—Marvin Sanford teacher of labor journalism, has been in constant touch with the labor movement for many years and consequently has had the opportunity to know many people who have been active workers in it. Below is an account of an interview with Theodore Frederick Cuno, who had first-hand knowledge of the first May Day celebrated in this country.]

Two May Days ago I asked Theodore Frederick Cuno, probably the last surviving member of the intimate group which included Marx and Engels, founders of the First International, to write a message for labor's international holiday.

Although he was one of the world's most exiled men, eighty-eight, physically spent, he was still a militant believer in the international solidarity of workers.

Cuno told us that May Day had been celebrated ages ago as the harbinger of better times, but a half century ago, he and his comrades began celebrating it with songs of defiance, marching to the thundering strains of the rebellious "Marseillaise," in spite of threats and preparations for an international war against the international organizations of labor!

Cuno, representative of Marx's First International on American soil, delighted in telling us of our first May Day demonstration for the universal eight-hour day, when under the auspices of the New York Central Labor Union and the Knights of Labor, fifty thousand men and women fell into line. In front of the little pavilion, from the parapet of which the speakers were to address the assembled multi-

Read all of it — especially the "Memories of May Day."

The Commonwealth election story reads like an account of a Madison County election, 2,888

for Faubus, 47 for Cherry, since Faubus became big boss of the county, and erected his own version of an iron curtain around it.

But Orval Faubus Denies This Was True—

Although It's from the Same May Day Issue



(Photographic enlargement of part of Page 1 of May Day, 1935, Commonwealth College Fortnightly.)

Remember — the term began April 1, 1935. | admits he was elected student body president
Faubus says he remained only a few days; he | but says the above was untrue.

COMMONWEALTH COL. FORTNIGHT

VOL. XI., NO. 9

MENA, ARKANSAS : MAY DAY, 1935

GALA MAY DAY PROGRAM PLANNED

Neighbors to Participate
In Outdoor and Indoor
Celebration

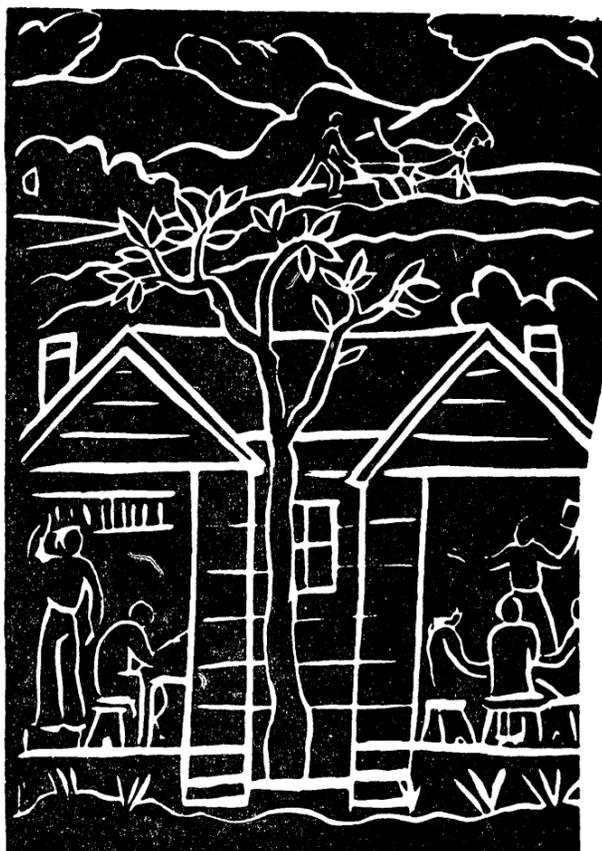
A JOINT celebration of May Day will be participated in by the entire Commonwealth group and the school's neighbors and friends. In this way the school not only observes one of the most significant working-class holidays, but is also able to bring the May Day spirit to western Arkansas.

Leaflets are being distributed throughout the surrounding country inviting the neighborhood farmers and their families to the Commonwealth celebration. The May Day Committee is overcoming the difficulty of getting the farmers out for an all-day celebration during planting season by starting a major part of the program late in the afternoon.

Activities will get under way at 2 o'clock. The director of the joint celebration will open the day with an address on "Why Commonwealth Celebrates May Day." Group singing will follow.

Later everybody will take part in games, races and volley ball tournaments. The principal afternoon talk will be given by Orval Faubus on "The Story of May Day." At six o'clock supper will be served to the entire assembly on the campus.

The evening's entertainment will be continued in the Commons. A farm play written by Frances Cole, Commonwealth student, will be presented, and Harriet Seymour will play several



WINDSOR QUARTERLY CONTENTS ANNOUNCED

Summer Issue Will Feature
Excerpt From Godin Novel;
Out June 15

The June issue of *The Windsor Quarterly* will carry a long excerpt, "Descent to the Living," from Alexander Godin's novel, *The Barracks*. Alexander Godin was born in 1909 in Zhitomir, Volins-

Arkansas Gazette



Registered U. S. Patent Office

LITTLE ROCK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1935.—TWELVE PAGES.

Down and Killed by Car; Fails to Stop After Accident



OBJECTIONS FOUND TO KOCH'S COLLEGE

Committee Will Report Pres-
ent Teachings Constitute
Threat to Government.

SECRET RAID DISCUSSED

Residents Consider Warning to Com-
monwealth Officials; Inquiry Shift-
ed to Little Rock.

By EDGAR B. CHESNUTT,
Staff Correspondent of the Gazette.
Mena, Feb. 17.—Members of a joint
Legislative Committee already have
heard more than enough evidence to
convince them that the present radical
and militant Communist teachings of
Commonwealth College near here con-
stitute a threat to the peace and har-
mony of organized government and its
abolition or curtailment of activities will
be recommended to the General As-
sembly.
Not only does the committee take this
attitude but a group of leading resi-
dents of Mena and Polk county is of

WEATHER FORECAST.
Arkansas and Oklahoma: Fair, warm-
er Monday. Tuesday generally fair.
Louisiana: Fair, warmer Monday.
Tuesday fair.
East Texas: Fair, warmer except in
northwest portion Monday. Tuesday
fair.

LOCAL RECORDS YESTERDAY
Highest Temperature 39 lowest, 36
Bar. Trm Wb Rh Wd Win Prec.
7 A. M. 30.04 27 23 64 NW Caly T
12 noon 30 17 22 50
7 P. M. 30.17 28 23 60 W Clear T
Departure from normal precipitation since
January 1 1.97

HAUPTMANN SILENT IN HIS PRISON CELL

Penitentiary Board May Order
Special Anti-Suicide
Guard.

Chicago Tribune Special to the Gazette.
Trenton, N. J., Feb. 17.—A "suicide
guard" for Bruno Richard Hauptmann
—a hunky warden installed within the
Lindbergh kidnapers cell to guard him
against self destruction—was consid-
ered today by the Board of Managers
of the New Jersey state prison.
Tomorrow night this governing body
will meet and decide whether it would
be better to augment the 24-hour watch

ARTHUR S. ROCHE, THE WRITER, DE

Heart Disease Fatal to
Known Author, at Wes
Palm Beach.

PRODUCED MANY NOV

Mrs. Roche, the Former Ethel
of Stuttgart, and Two Sons
Survive.

West Palm Beach Fla., Feb. 17.
Arthur Somers Roche 51 well k-
nown fiction writer died at his home
early today after a two-week i-
llness from heart disease.
In the last quarter century he
had contributed many short stories
magazines and newspapers. He
has been a member of the winter
club here for the last 12 years.
Born April 27, 1883 at Somers
Mass., Roche began his magazine
writing career in 1910 after a few
years spent in newspaper work. He
studied law for a few months after

Didn't Know of Commonwealth's Bad Reputation, Orval Now Says.

*(Photographic reproduction of part of front page of Arkansas Gazette
of February 18, 1935 — six weeks before the opening of the term for which
Orval Faubus went to Commonwealth College in March or April, 1935.)*



This was only one of several prominently | the Commonwealth investigation Orval knew
headlined articles in the Gazette dealing with | all about it You can be sure of that

Faubus at Commonwealth

Orval Faubus' own version of what he has since referred to as an "errant journey" to Commonwealth was first given publicity at a breakfast arranged by one of his former Highway Commission associates, Charles Adams, at Hughes on August 1. The press was strangely incognito as to points never explained.

Here's a partial rundown (with queries and comments interspersed).
"I graduated from the State Vocational School at Huntsville in 1934" [Note: An attempt to make that, instead of 1935, the year of the "errant journey."]

"ABOUT THAT TIME [Note: But actually it wasn't until the next year] *I received by mail* [Note: From whom? the Socialist Party?] *the offer of a scholarship from Commonwealth College at Mena . . . I set out and hitch-hiked to the College near Mena"* [Note: Another report is that the Commonwealth director drove to Combs in a car and took him to the college.]

"Information obtained from the townspeople did not indicate the College then had the bad name which it later acquired" [Note: Remember this was AFTER the 1935 legislature had investigated the school at the request of Mena residents and organizations, and had denounced it as a menace.]

"Arriving on the campus during the organizational period, preceding the beginning of a term or semester," [Note: The term began April 1, 1935, but you wouldn't know it from the Faubus statement.] *I was elected president of the Student Association.* [Note: Thus he confirms one of the articles in the May Day issue of the Commonwealth Fortnightly, but he wants you to take his word for it that the other articles about him — about his May Day speech and his selection as one of the delegates to a Communist-tinted meeting at Chattanooga — were false.]

"I was not acquainted with a single student or faculty member prior to my arrival at the college and could not account for the selection" [Note: He must have been highly recommended by some one with influence, wouldn't you suppose?]

"I inquired [from whom?] about accreditation with other colleges. I found that work at the college would not be accredited toward a degree at the University of Arkansas or other reputable colleges"

[Note: If he inquired from Director Koch he must have learned that the latter's studies at Commonwealth had been accredited at the University of Wisconsin, which turned out quite a flock of "progressives" in that era. As for the University of Arkansas, it

certainly was not accrediting Commonwealth students, as Orval had plenty of opportunity to learn before ever going to Commonwealth.]

"By this time I had observed other things not to my liking [Note: Such as the Russian Hammer and Sickle insignia in a concrete walk and pictures of Stalin and Lenin on walls.] *I nor in conformity to my philosophy of life, such as the testimony of the head of the college, before a legislative committee that he did not believe in a God.* [Note: That testimony was given February 15, 1935—obviously Faubus intended to leave the impression that he heard the testimony, but a few days after Faubus released his statement he was denying that he was there in February, 1935, and the Gazette handled his denial in such a way that the casual reader was justified in interpreting it as a denial that Faubus EVER was at Commonwealth.]

I left the College, after being on the campus as an un-enrolled student for a few days" [Note: He does not say how many. Further he concedes he was a "student," merely, he says, not "enrolled," the testimony of one of the men who appeared before the 1935 legislative committee also was to the effect that he lived at Commonwealth but had not "enrolled."] [Inquiry: Why did Faubus not then go to the University of Arkansas, since according to his statement he was working toward a degree, it wasn't far from his home to Fayetteville, and Madison County had sent the University many fine students, some of whom worked their way through the U. of A.]

"These facts have been known to my neighbors and friends, and to the people of my County since that occurrence some 20 years ago" [Note: We checked into that. The story has been something which has been "whispered" about in Madison County but it was not anything he ever discussed publicly or, if he talked about it privately, it was not with any of a dozen or more well known citizens of the County whom we contacted.]

Faubus did not tell. When he went to Commonwealth
 How long he remained
 What he saw
 Who gave him the scholarship
 Whom he met
 Where he lived while he was there

At Newport July 30, 1954, Faubus told a group of newspaper reporters accompanying him on his speaking tour that he had never been a student at Commonwealth, but he confided off the record (and they suppressed this information at his re-

quest] that he had gone to the school but left immediately thereafter. He told them also he had informed Harry S. Ashmore, Arkansas Gazette executive editor, of that the day before—Mr. Ashmore also co-operated by suppressing Faubus' admission.

By Sunday, July 31, Faubus was saying he had remained "two or three days," but by August 5 this had stretched to two weeks. He published what purported to be an affidavit from Helen Shephard Chaney, identified as a "former resident of Mena, Arkansas, and now a housewife in Kansas."

Again, there were pertinent omissions. Where in Kansas does she reside? How did it happen that the only such affidavit was obtained from a non-resident, whose home address was withheld. She lives in Kansas, Faubus said, but Kansas is a fairly large state, and mail addressed to her with no more address than that would never be delivered.

However, it should be observed that her affidavit fixes the year of the Faubus adventure at Commonwealth as 1935 [Gazette and Democrat please take note.]

Says the Chaney affidavit: *"I lived on a farm near the Commonwealth College, which at that time was regarded as a good place for recreation"* [Note: That is not what the farmers, Mena city officials and attorneys told the 1935 legislative committee when it went there on its investigation — BEFORE Orval arrived.]

"I just became acquainted with Orval the day he came to the college through an introduction by Jimmy Faulks" [Note: She meant James Fulks, he was among the students there in February, according to Director Koch's testimony at the time. So Orval did know the Fulks family, even though in August, 1954, he declared he was not acquainted with a single student or faculty member when he arrived at Commonwealth. Clay Fulks, a teacher at Commonwealth, was known as a Socialist and has said he had been a guest in the Faubus home.]

"One night during the second week he was there, he told a group of us that he was going to leave the college" [Note: That disposes of the "two or three days" story, first projected by Faubus.]

"The following day Orval Faubus left, and he never returned to Commonwealth College" [Note: Does she know everybody who ever returned to Commonwealth College? We are not at all certain Orval didn't go back, at least for one quick mission. More about that in the next chapter.]

Orval Has Not Commented on This

(Photographic enlargement of part of page 3 of May Day, 1935, Commonwealth College Fortnightly.)

Commonwealth College Fortnightly

Page Three

SUNDAY NIGHT FORUMS GIVE VITAL NEWS

Talks by Members of Group
On Experiences Give
Valuable Data

THE SUNDAY night student forums at Commonwealth are probably more important than informal discussions at any other college. The talks represent a complete cross-section of the experiences, personalities, beliefs and opinions of the Commonwealth student body.

The first forum evening this quarter was given over to three students who related their experiences in the labor movement in different parts of the world. Betty Bogner, of New York City, told with simplicity and earnestness of the part she played in the Klein Cafeteria strike and lock-out. The cafeteria never reopened, though the organized workers were given their back pay. "It was a victory for us, because it showed the cafeteria workers in New York the strength of organization," she concluded.

Gabriel Kent, who is also from New York, told about his experiences in Palestine and the agricultural communes there. He discussed the national Jewish

length. He finished

Society Notes

Springtime is late coming to the Ozarks, and April showers are having their days. Nevertheless, wall scraping and redecoration of the dormitories continue with the same amount of zest—and students and teachers find diversified methods of entertainment.

Fishing has practically replaced arrow head and crystal hunting. And it took Charlie Brown and Orval Faubus to discover that Mill Creek is the home of many eels. It also took a great deal of persuasion before anyone on the campus would touch an eel fried. But Commonwealth is eel-conscious now, and even the women take their fishing seriously.

Fried potatoes once more find themselves the informal get-together delicacy at Commonwealth. Peanut butter sandwiches, all winter without a competitor, are fast losing ground. For fried potatoes can be cooked over a bonfire, and in a woodsy setting take on surprising character. However, a feud as to the proper refreshment is raging between two of the twelve campus social leaders. Mildred Price is an exponent of peanut butter while Clarice Cunningham champions fried potatoes. So far the winners are those people who don't have to peel potatoes or make sandwiches but do the eating.

are a prominent feature

So Orval was there just a few days! He would have you believe his name was used for propaganda purposes without his knowledge. Does the above read like the kind of item which Communist conspirators would dream up for some ulterior purpose? In the same "Society Notes"

is a mention of Mildred Price, who has since become notorious for her Communist associations. She is one of many who have refused to answer Congressional committees' questions about present and past Communist activity.

COMMONWEALTH COLLEGE FORTNIGHTLY

VOL. XI, NO. 11

MENA, ARKANSAS: JUNE 1, 1935

\$1.00 A YEAR

COLLEGE DRAMA GROUP FORMED

Five Planning Features
of Play
Experimental
has been organized
in connection
with, is one of
the

LECTURERS DATED FOR SUMMER SESSION

14 Notables Scheduled
To Supplement Courses
THE speakers who will add tremen-
dously to the effectiveness of the
Commonwealth Summer Session, and
dates of their lecture series, are listed
below:

David Englestein, July 1-14
James T. Farrell, July 4-18
Jack Conroy, July 14-20
Ward Rodgers, July 15-28
Hall Lakey, July 15-28
Risley, July 20
Fletcher, July 22-28
July 26-August 9
at 3 and 4
18
19 - Sept. 8
9

FIRST ALL-SOUTHERN MEET AT CHATTANOOGA

Commonwealth Represented
At Conference for Civil Rights
THREE students and one teacher went
as delegates from the United Front
on the campus to the All-Southern Con-
ference for Civil and Trade Union
Rights, held at Chattanooga, Tennessee,
May 26.

The students are Joseph Gonzales
from Massachusetts, Charles Rehmer
from Colorado, and Orval Faubus from
Arkansas. Raymond Koch is the faculty
representative. Funds raised by the
United Front Committee helped to pay
the expenses of one more delegate from
the share-croppers of Arkansas.

The purpose of this conference is five-
fold: (1) immediate repeal and defeat of
all existing and proposed sedition and
anti-labor laws; (2) recognition of the
bona fide labor unions, and of their
rights to organize, strike and picket; (3)
against lynching, and for the disband-
ing of all armed fascist bands; (4) for
the freedom of all victims of capitalist

Orval Says He Didn't Do It!

(Photographic reproduction of page 1 of June 1, 1935, issue of Commonwealth College Fortnightly.)

An American Legion post at Chattanooga forced the United Front delegates to take their meeting out of town. They took refuge at the Highlander Folk School near the Tennessee city. It

was another of the schools, like Commonwealth, dedicated to socialistic, revolutionary indoctrination of rural and industrial areas.

Orval Faubus After Commonwealth

In the biographical sketches supplied to newspapers by the Faubus campaign headquarters, the year 1935 was disposed of with a sentence stating that he had been on the West Coast at that time. Not a word about Commonwealth College. He contends his friends and neighbors already knew about it, so he didn't bother to mention it; still he went into details about other phases of his life with which they were familiar.

Maybe he actually went to the West Coast in 1935, maybe not, if he did, where out there did he go what did he do?

In 1936, he was back in Madison County. He made the first of five political campaigns that summer. He became a candidate for representative in the Democratic primary. In his fifth campaign—the one for governor in 1954—he related that the Commonwealth report was “whispered about” in the 1936 campaign, and, in setting up his defense, arrangements were made for the Commonwealth College director to write a letter to Faubus’ township committeeman, denying that Faubus had been enrolled a student there.

That indicates that Faubus in 1936 was still on friendly terms with the school officials, sufficiently so for them to co-operate by furnishing a letter he thought would help him in his political campaign. Is it improbable that the Commonwealth College people, disturbed by the 1935 legislative investigation, wanted some friends in the 1937 General Assembly and suggested to young Orval that he file as a candidate for representative. He would have you believe now that he disapproved of Commonwealth but if he did, is it not likely that he would have told his prospective constituents about it and would have asked their support in an endeavor to follow up the 1935 inquiry with another in 1937 in which he could take part and give the benefit of his personal experiences?

All he did about Commonwealth in the campaign, though, was to try to refute with a Commonwealth letter a “whispered” report that he had gone there. **HE BEGAN RUNNING FROM THE COMMONWEALTH REVELATION THEN AND HE HAS BEEN AT IT EVER SINCE**

He lost the nomination to W. J. Ledford, who was elected at the 1936 General Election and who is this year the Democratic nominee for county judge. Commonwealth College was again the subject of proposed legislation in 1937—a bill sponsored by East Arkansas interests sought to put the school out of business—and Orval Faubus went to bat for Commonwealth, with a letter urging defeat of the measure aimed at the school that, 12 years later, the U. S. Department of Justice declared had been a Communist enterprise. It was closed by court order in 1941.

But never from 1935 to 1954 did Orval Faubus criticize it publicly or so far as we have been able to determine, privately. He even recommended it in the letter he wrote in 1937, in an effort to forestall enactment of legislation unfavorable to it.

Defeat in 1936 did not sour Faubus on politics. He had come close to landing the nomination. In 1938, he ran for circuit clerk, and this time he won. He had mounted the first rung in the ladder of political success. In 1940, he was elected for his second term. Before he completed it, the country was at war with Germany and Japan, and in May, 1942, Faubus became a Volunteer Officer Candidate. That way he stayed in the Army only if he got a commission.

His patent attempt to capitalize on his military service is in such contrast to the modesty of Lieut. Gov. Nathan Gordon, whose heroic exploits earned the Congressional Medal of Honor, that we cannot forbear mentioning it. Not all military service veterans are entitled to votes of their fellow citizens. One recent example comes to mind. Lieut. Col. Harry Fleming, described in press dispatches as “a decorated officer from Racine, Wis.,” was prosecuted last month on collaboration charges on the strength of testimony of other officers and enlisted personnel that “Fleming gave anti-capitalist speeches and ran errands for his Red captors” while he, and the witnesses against him, were prisoners of war in Korea. The sensible voter will look beyond a candidate's own estimate of his war record.

As a matter of academic interest only, we quote here from Elizabeth

Bentley's book, “Out of Bondage” (page 172):

“Fearing to lose a valuable agent, we encouraged him (Lud Ullman) to apply for Officers' Training . . . Rejected because of flat feet and sinus trouble, he entered basic training in the Army. His facility for learning easily and his ability to take hard, grueling discipline without whimpering . . . impressed his superiors. Immediately he was sent to Officer Candidate School, from which he emerged a lieutenant.” Ullman had been a Communist agent in the Treasury previously, as an Army officer, so Miss Bentley (herself a former Red agent) wrote, *“He became more valuable to us than he had been in the Treasury.”*

In checking qualifications and the record of a candidate, it is wise not to stop with his military service, sometimes it is not a reliable test of a man's capacity for honorable public service.

Faubus came out of the Army in 1946; he ran for county judge that summer, and was defeated. That was the year, also, that marked his entry into the field of journalism. He acquired the Madison County Record, a weekly newspaper, which he still edits. It is printed for him in nearby Springdale, Washington County.

A memorable year for Arkansas was 1948. Harry S. Ashmore was imported from North Carolina to become executive editor of the Arkansas Gazette. Sidney S. McMath campaigned for governor for the first time. Quickly, the Ashmore-McMath affinity was established, in the molding of a political machine. Contact was made with Orval Faubus, and he campaigned vigorously and effectively for McMath.

His reward was recognition from the McMath administration with an appointment such as usually is reserved by governors for more populous and heavier voting counties than Madison, with its 11,000 population and a normal Democratic primary vote of 1,500 to 2,000. It is predominantly Republican, but McMath, for all his expressed aversion to Republicans, was not deterred from giving Faubus a place on the Highway Commission and a free hand with state patronage in Madison County.

Faubus the State Official

Orval Faubus was one of McMath's original highway commissioners. He was the most energetic of the crew, and used state money unsparringly in building political support for the future. He was as resourceful a highway commissioner as he is a candidate. He recognized the vote-getting potentiality of roads and bridges. Also he knew that they enhance property values.

His county received more dollars per capita from the Highway Department while he was commissioner than any other in Arkansas. Highways 61, 67, 64, 65, 70, 71, 79, 62 and other major routes waited while Faubus expedited the projects in which he had a particular interest.

By way of illustration—in February, 1951, he had the Highway Commission re-route Highway 23 through Huntsville. This enabled him to have highway maintenance crews and highway materials used to improve the new location. A few months later, he resigned from the Highway Commission to become Governor McMath's administrative assistant, but he was allowed to choose his own successor. A. C. Mowery Jr., also of Madison County, got the nod. In September, 1951, Mowery presented a resolution which the Highway Commission approved, abandoning the earlier relocation of the Highway 23 route through Huntsville and clearing the way for more maintenance money to be spent improving streets thus incorporated into the highway system.

In the process, two new bridges were built at Huntsville, but nobody in the Highway Department has ever been able to find the authorization for their construction. That was the way Faubus did things—legal and administrative obstacles meant nothing to him.

Then, as the governor's aide, he applied pressure on the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads for approval of a project for paving as a segment of Highway 23 the road from Huntsville to Forum, but the Bureau and state Highway Department engineers were agreed that another location should have priority. The Bureau would not accede to Faubus' demands. This prompted Governor McMath to lambast the Bureau for withholding its aid on the job.

Also it prompted the Arkansas Democrat to look into the matter. It published a story that cited the oath of office of highway commissioners, who are prohibited from having any personal interest in a road contract. Mowery complained that he had been libeled, he brought suit against the

Democrat, and at the trial Faubus was Mowery's principal witness. The judge said that, unless the newspaper article was accurate, Mowery had been libeled and was entitled to damages. The jury took only a few minutes to decide that Mowery was not entitled to any damages.

One of Faubus' first acts as the governor's administrative assistant in the summer of 1951 was to appear as speaker—old acquaintances say he always did like to orate—at a meeting of rural mail carriers who heard him promise that proceeds of a \$7,000,000 bond sale in 1952 would all be used on secondary roads. There was no \$7,000,000 bond sale in 1952—the Audit Commission called attention to the provisions in the 1949 highway bond law which barred further issues with revenues and federal aid at the high level reached in 1952.

Faubus never balked at anything the McMath administration wanted him to do, never took exception to anything it did; in fact, he alone of all McMath's appointees had the temerity to take up the cudgels with a public defense (in a speech at Springdale) against the Audit Commission and in behalf of the McMath regime in the spring of 1952.

It was Faubus, too, who directed the collection of a campaign "pot" from Madison County citizens for McMath in 1952 and organized the send-off dinner in the governor's honor at Huntsville as a third term campaign starter.

One of the most notorious of the McMath Highway Commission deals was the big truck purchase, consummated in McMath's campaign headquarters in a Little Rock hotel the Sunday after he was renominated in 1950. Faubus made the motion at the Commission meeting the preceding Friday that was the authority used in buying 120 trucks without competitive bidding from the Crawford Motor Co. at Benton.

In the 1952 campaign, Faubus wore out one of those Chevrolet cars which had been bought by the Highway Department from Truman Baker and turned over to the governor's office in 1949. He traveled the state by day and night, trying to hold the political lines for McMath. Faubus, though no longer a member of the Commission, appeared at its meeting in May, 1952, with a mimeographed statement, ostensibly by the Commission, assuring the public that the \$20,000,000 of newly programmed projects could all be contracted by the end of the year.

Only Faubus and McMath boldly

insisted that was true. That was when the ARKANSAS RECORDER agreed to cease publishing if the McMath administration could make good its promise to have all the new jobs contracted by December 31, 1952. It didn't come near to doing it. The 1952 highway program which Faubus and McMath used to influence votes was just what it was called at the time by the then Attorney General Ike Murry—a "fraud." It did not save McMath from overwhelming defeat.

With McMath's days in office numbered, Faubus made another move within the administration. He was appointed highway director by Governor McMath, and took over that office September 1, 1952. His newspaper editorially opposed the Constitutional amendment to reduce the number of highway commissioners to 5, from 12, to provide for staggered terms of 10 years each, and to leave employment of the director up to the Commission. Editor Faubus professed to dislike the amendment because, under it, a majority of the Senate could dictate the selection of the highway director.

When the Cherry administration got under way in January, 1953, Faubus was still hanging onto the highway director's job, and maneuvering to try to force the new Highway Commission to hire him. A petition for senators to sign, in Faubus' behalf, was circulated—apparently Faubus was trying to utilize for his own benefit the power vested in the Senate under the Highway Commission amendment—power he had editorialized was objectionable.

It was a long shot bid for the highway directorship that did not pay off. His application was rejected by the new Commission. Wouldn't it have been farcical if he had succeeded in infiltrating the new Highway Department set-up? Even so, he did not lose his hold on state patronage. His relatives continued to keep their jobs with the Highway Department, even while he was tearing into Director Herbert Eldridge and the Commission.

Severed from the Highway Department in 1953, Faubus returned to Huntsville and his newspaper, and his long-pending appointment as postmaster was consummated. His wife had been serving in an "acting" capacity while he was devoting his time and talents to the McMath administration. The Hatch Act was passed to prevent federal employes, including postmasters, from political involvement, but Faubus paid little

State Passes Up Federal Aid on \$65,000 Road To Build Alternate Route Costing Half-Million

By ROY ROSSON.
(Democrat Staff Writer.)

Huntsville — Arkansas Highway Commission apparently is planning to spend a half-million dollars on a project near here which could be completed with less than \$65,000 of state money.

The proposed project goes by the name of the Highway Commission farm of A. C. Mowery Jr., member of the State Highway Commission.

Some time ago the Highway Commission applied for federal aid for a project to close a gap in Highway 23 north of Huntsville toward Eureka Springs.

They sought aid on a route along Highway 23 from Huntsville to

See related picture and map on Page 5A.

Forum, a distance of 7.3 miles. The Public Roads Bureau turned them down, but offered federal aid on an alternate route, Huntsville to Forum, over Highway 127 which would require only 4.5 miles of work and accomplish the same connection.

The Democrat decided to investigate and found that the western route, which goes by the name of Mowery's farm, would cost in the neighborhood of \$500,000 because about 800 feet of bridge would have to be constructed. It is the longer route by nearly three miles and crosses both the War

Eagle and Holman creeks. It also follows the creek bottom area which would necessitate numerous expensive fills. Commissioner Mowery's farm is located in the fertile creek bottom section.

The western route serves only 20 houses, one small cemetery and no schools, churches or stores. Without federal aid the full \$500,000 cost of this project would have to be borne by the state.

On the other hand, the shorter eastern route, because of the fact that it follows a ridge location, could be constructed for \$125,000. With federal aid, it would drop the cost to the state to less than \$65,000.

The eastern route also serves a much better developed area which includes 35 houses, two schools, two churches, a large cemetery, the Alabama postoffice and settlement with three stores, the communities of Osage and Cedar Bluff, and a tomato cannery.

The Hatfield and Bohannon store at Alabama, served only by the eastern route, purchased \$40,000 worth of strawberries this year—an indication of the development of this area which the Highway Commission apparently is planning to shunt aside to build a more expensive political road.

The first phase of the expensive western route project has already been programmed, a three-mile stretch from Huntsville north to

Holman Creek and the Democrat learned from residents of this area that a strong effort will be made to get the contract let on the first phase of this job at the next meeting of the commission early in August.

Once a contract is let on one phase of a job, it is usually followed through to completion, which would include grading, drainage, structures and surfacing for the entire route from Huntsville to Forum.

Residents along the eastern route, who had protested the location of the project on the western route, admitted they had practically given up hopes of blocking the project after Mowery was named on the commission.

Mowery succeeded Orval Faubus, also of Huntsville, who resigned the commission to become secretary to Governor McMath.

Huntsville's Three Bridges, Huntsville, incidentally, appears to be getting its share of highway projects. Nearly 20 pieces of highway equipment were counted working in that area Thursday, most of them right in the city of Huntsville engaged in building a new bridge across Holman Creek.

This would not have been unusual had there not been a fairly new, substantial creek bridge already constructed within a hundred feet of the new one with still a third bridge only about 200 feet away. The Democrat wasn't able to find out who lived up the road by the new bridge,

which apparently duplicates service of the older concrete bridge. Residents of the eastern route on the Huntsville-Forum project said they had gotten up petitions signed by several hundred persons served by that route protesting the building of the western route, but didn't know what had happened to them.

"I asked Orval (Faubus) about the petitions," one of them said, "and he told me Jay Baker (state highway director) had filed it. I don't know whether that means anything or not."

Another resident along the eastern route said: "We didn't figure we had much of a chance after Mr. Mowery was named on the commission since he owns a farm on the other route, but Orval (Faubus) came around and told us not to worry and that after they build the road past Mr. Mowery's place they would come back and build our road for us, too."

Residents of the area appeared to have great confidence in the ability of Mr. Faubus to get things done in the Highway Department. Although he had been off the commission for some time, Faubus sat in on the last meeting of the commission and took copious notes.

He has been a strong advocate of the construction of secondary roads in Arkansas and it was while Faubus was still on the Highway Commission that the expensive western route Huntsville-Forum project was programmed.

(Photographic reproduction of Arkansas Democrat news story July 15, 1951.)

This news story in the Arkansas Democrat July 15, 1951, was forerunner to one that led to a libel suit filed by ex-Highway Commissioner A. C. Mowery Jr. (who was an election judge

at Huntsville August 10). At the trial, Orval Faubus was the principal witness for the plaintiff. The jury verdict was a declaration that the Democrat's article was true.

heed to that law.

His open, widely-publicized quest of support, financial and otherwise, as he prepared to make a run for the governor's office loomed as an actual challenge to Republicans to do something about the postmaster's job. Even if he had stayed out of the

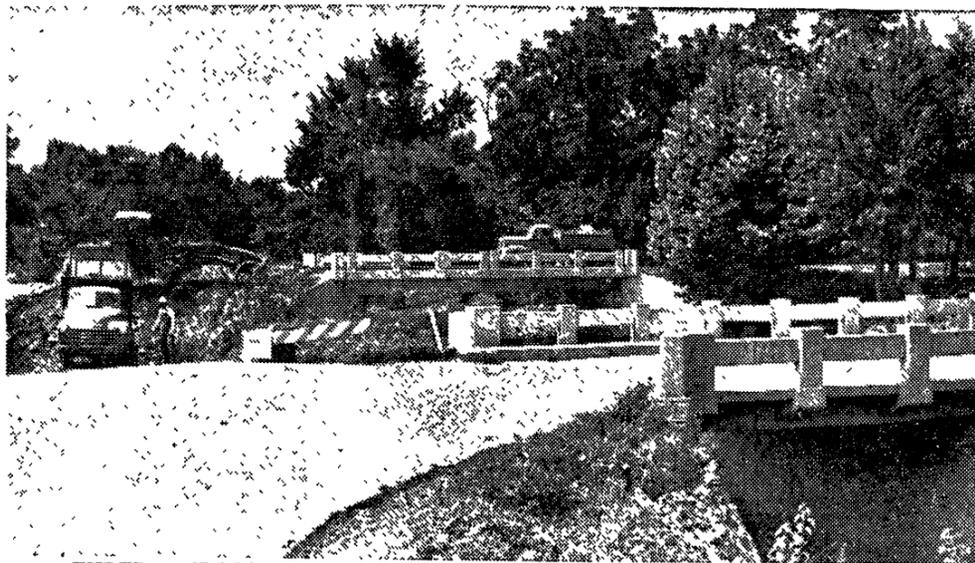
campaign as he had said at one time he would, he could not have retained the postmastership long. His guard was down, and with so many Republicans in his own County, it was logical that some of them would feel entitled to consideration for the federal patronage so long denied them.

"Who Is This Man Faubus?"

This is far from a complete answer to the question:

The coming weeks may provide new, and dramatic material for supplementing the story.

(From Arkansas Democrat July 15, 1951)



THREE BRIDGES IN A ROW—Up at Huntsville, Ark., the State Highway Department is seeing to it that there are plenty of bridges across Holman Creek at the end of the city. Department equipment can be seen working on the new bridge in the background, only a few feet away from another concrete bridge, apparently ample for the traffic it carries. A third bridge crosses the creek within a few feet of the two bridges shown here. Highway Commissioner A. C. Mowery jr., and Gubernatorial Secretary Orval Faubus live in Huntsville. The map shows proposed eastern and western routes from Huntsville north. The Arkansas Highway Commission has programmed the first phase of the western route which passes by Commissioner Mowery's farm and which will cost an estimated half-million dollars to complete without federal aid. Ignored is the eastern route, Highway 127, which is shorter and would cost only \$125,000 with federal aid knocking about half that sum off. (Democrat Photo.) (See story on page one.)

The Highway Department has no record of authorizations for construction of two of these bridges—examples of how Mr. Faubus took care of his home town at the expense of the rest of the state.

THE ISSUES

Used by Faibus—
Real and Smokescreen

Used against Faibus—

The Campaign Issues

Elsewhere in this volume the principal issues of the Cherry-Faubus campaign are reviewed in detail in articles reprinted from the RECORD-ER. Here the purpose is merely to summarize and evaluate them, and to gauge the caliber of the certified nominee by the manner in which he dealt with them.

Relied on by Faubus

I

The issues which Faubus used in his speeches and advertisements were, in great measure, a smoke screen for the campaign he had waged long before he paid his ballot fee and that he carried on through August 10. He made the most of the animosity among the vast majority of county courthouse politicians and local political bosses toward Cherry.

Few of them ever were enthusiastic about Faubus, and before the battle was over they were wishing they had drafted another candidate. Their commitments to one another to go all out against Cherry held them together, however, and they managed to corral the votes necessary to show Faubus with a majority. Their influence in the selection of precinct judges and clerks and their influence over the same judges and clerks in many counties was, in the final analysis, decisive. Therein lay the secret of ballot box manipulation in scores of precincts in Madison, Mississippi, Newton and numerous other counties.

Even in counties which Cherry carried by wide margins, the manipulators usually found a way to cut in on his vote by tilting a box here and there heavily against him. Run a finger across the tabulation in almost any county — in Desha County, for example, pause at Mississippi Township, compare the vote in the first and second primaries and remember that most of the poll tax payers there are Negroes who usually vote as ordered by a few planters. Look also at the Blackville box in Jackson County — only two white electors were listed in that township, which had 147 Negro poll tax payers. Notice the one-sided majority for Faubus. Then think back to the Democratic State Committee meeting October 7 when three Negroes were selected by it for membership — one of them, perhaps you remember, was Pickens Black Jr., son of the founder and proprietor of the plantation for which Blackville is the headquarters and voting precinct.

Even with the effective work of the county political bosses, Faubus

would have fallen so far short that even the manipulation in Madison and other counties would not have pulled him through, without support from other quarters — such as the CIO, which really turned on the steam for him, a few other labor organizations the leaders of which are at the beck and call of former Governor McMath, some Negro wardheelers whose handwork accounted for hundreds of votes for Faubus in both Little Rock and North Little Rock.

Deals in the dark of night behind closed doors — not public debate of issues — determined the course of those political elements. One such meeting took place on the 13th floor of the Grady Manning Hotel in Little Rock on the Sunday night before the run-off, with large blocs of labor and Negro votes as the subject of parter.

In those negotiations, ex-Governor McMath was the key figure. He had just been defeated for the U. S. Senate, his only hope of survival lies in Faubus' success but he has remained in the background, while Faubus strives earnestly to convince a critical and suspicious public that his administration would not be a revival of the McMath regime.

Faubus' main issue can best be described as the personal opposition among potent politicians to Governor Cherry. They were not really upset about legislation he sponsored, administrative practices he fostered or appointments he made, except as he trod on their toes here and there and ignored their demands for recognition. More than one of them, now that defeat of the governor has been accomplished, are regretting it. They did not care to see him denied a second term so much as they wanted to demonstrate to him that they could beat him in their own counties.

II

Principal talking issue for Faubus was the 100 per cent assessment amendment. He sensed its unpopularity, and made the most of it. His was not a thoughtful, intelligent opposition based on understanding of the measure or the problem. The issue did not get him nearly as many votes as it was credited with turning his way. Most taxable values are in cities and towns. Cherry carried all but a few of them, most of them by substantial majorities.

III

Perhaps the most telling among Faubus' smoke-screen issues was his attack on the Welfare Department. His technique was in keeping with the type of prejudicial appeal that, in the '30s, the Commonwealth Col-

lege faculty and students used in creating dissatisfaction among relief workers and tenant farmers. A reading of the testimony given before the 1935 legislative investigating committee by various witnesses will impress you with the similarity in approach. Faubus had no plan for increasing the amounts of welfare checks, he just promised to put more people on the rolls, and to make it easier to qualify for the aid. He bore down constantly on a remark about "deadheads" removed from the rolls which the press had been attributing to Governor Cherry for many months.

The Faubus campaign definitely put the Welfare Department into bitterly partisan politics.

IV

Utility rate increases were seized upon as another smoke-screen issue, with the Arkansas Power and Light Co. catching the brunt of the onslaught. How ineffectual this issue was can be gleaned from the votes. Cherry's biggest vote, and Faubus' smallest, came in Arkansas Power and Light Co. territory. But many persons have swallowed the propaganda put out by the Faubus elements that utility rate changes cost Cherry the election. If that were true, what would account for the fact that Faubus ran strongest in counties where the AP&L has not one retail customer?

V

One issue, aside from strictly political opposition to Cherry, that profoundly affected the vote in several counties, to Cherry's disadvantage, was his veto of the bill to repeal the sales tax on feed, seed and fertilizer. This decision by the governor, which he was advised to make by the Gazette among others, had infuriated leaders of the poultry industry and they stood ready to cause Cherry all the trouble they could — not caring much who would benefit. Faubus could let that issue take care of itself without too much nudging from him. He reaped the harvest of votes in the area most directly affected just as he did in the domains of most political bosses, solely because of the resentment against Cherry.

VI

Faubus extended his appeals to prejudice to the Highway Department, promising at first to fire Director Herbert Eldridge and then back-pedaling on that point before August 10. He had been told the public was favorably disposed toward the new Highway Commission, and he tried to allay fears that he would tear up the program. What he really intends to do is still subject

of conjecture. It's safe to say he got all the anti-Highway Commission votes, whether he set at ease the minds of those who were fearful of what he would do is conjectural. There's no evidence he changed many votes by an eleventh-hour pretense of acceptance of the new policies in the Highway Department. The nearly unanimous backing he got from county judges makes it fairly certain he will ask legislation to ease the right-of-way purchase regulation under which the Commission has been getting all the right-of-way it can without cost to the state. This has necessitated county judges using some of their road money for such acquisitions, and they don't like it. More was said about this behind the scenes than in the public discussions.

Not a single constructive proposal emanated from the Faubus campaign. It was built entirely of carping criticism, with an overlay of prejudice, jealousy and selfish ambition.

Anti-Faubus Issues

I

Orval Faubus' intimate association with the McMath administration had not been impressed upon most Arkansas citizens. Many had only a faint idea of who he was. That was especially true of those who were bent only on beating Governor Cherry. They did not care whom they did it with — at least they didn't care until too late for them to do anything by way of correction.

The Cherry preferential primary campaign, with three opponents in the field, touched lightly on Faubus' McMath tie-up. Then, in the run-off, the Cherry campaign proceeded on the theory — a far-fetched assumption — that both McMath and former Gov. Homer Adkins were having nothing to do with the Faubus drive for votes. There was an occasional foray seemingly aimed at the McMath administration, but for the most part the ex-governor's name was not called and undoubtedly many a citizen never identified McMath's administration with the names of his old appointees whom the Cherry campaign singled out to remind the public of the McMath regime's record of waste, extravagance and favoritism.

As a whole, half-hearted efforts to exploit the anti-McMath issue flopped, partly because it was not developed from the start of the campaign and in part because Governor Cherry had not kept up a running fight against his predecessor's administration after the 1952 election. He had, in fact, gone easy with it more than once. This made it impossible to rekindle the fires of public indignation which had burned so

high two years before.

II

The Commonwealth College issue was the only new factor in the run-off primary campaign. Governor Cherry had failed by 15,000 to amass a majority in a total preferential vote of 325,000, and the odds were decidedly against him coming back in the ensuing two weeks to retrieve the nomination for a second term. He gained back more than a sufficiency of votes, based on the first primary aggregate, but the ballot total rose 50,000 and he had no means of offsetting the manipulations — like Madison County's — that accounted for Faubus' certified 6,911 majority.

As it turned out, the Commonwealth issue is the only one that did not die down with the run-off primary. It has remained alive, to plague Faubus all through the general election campaign, in which Mayor Pratt Rummel of Little Rock is his Republican opponent. It has

not been necessary for Rummel to refer to Commonwealth. Dissatisfied Democrats in homes, in stores, in offices, on the streets, in the country and cities — everywhere — have been discussing it and Faubus' contradictory explanations have been analyzed, defended and ridiculed throughout the state.

As for the idea that the issue reacted against Cherry — study of the voting proves the contrary. The governor not only improved his vote ratio, statewide, he also gained strength in those centers of population which television, radio and daily newspapers reached with details of the day-by-day controversy that raged through the closing week of the run-off fight.

Nothing less than the defeat of Faubus November 2 could bury the Commonwealth issue. Even then, he might not individually be able to escape from it, but Arkansas as a state would no longer need to be concerned with or involved in it.

THE COMMONWEALTH COLLEGE CONTROVERSY

The Faubus Defense

Paragraph from news article in *Arkansas Democrat Monday, August 2, 1954*

At the end of the statement, Mr. Faubus said that upon being made an officer in the U. S. Army and again before being confirmed by the U. S.

Senate, complete investigations of this matter by the Federal Bureau of Investigation completely cleared him.

That is false. Either the Democrat misrepresented Mr. Faubus' statement or he spoke untruthfully.

The Truth

Here are the facts. Faubus' "errant journey" (as he terms it) to Commonwealth College has never been investigated by the FBI, by any other branch of the Department of Justice, by the Postoffice Department or by the Civil Service Commission.

He concealed from all the agencies the information that he had received a scholarship to the school and that he spent some time there.

He filed several applications with the Postoffice Department in none of which did he make a disclosure as to his experience at Commonwealth College.

Because he did not, no investiga-

tion was made.

Before the postmaster appointment came through, however, he seemed on the verge of having to withstand just such an inquiry. He talked his way out of it, though. Here's how that happened. When it was reported that Faubus was in line for the Huntsville postmastership, Congressman Jim Trimble and Senator John L. McClellan received letters advising them that Faubus had gone to Commonwealth College.

Congressman Trimble communicated with Faubus who told him there was nothing to the report — that he merely looked the school over, did not like what he saw, and went home to Combs the next day. The congressman believed him, and filed the protest letter without referring it to

the Postoffice Department, the Civil Service Commission or the FBI

Senator McClellan consulted Congressman Trimble, learned that the Faubus nomination would be coming through, and wrote the complainant that, when it reached the Senate, opportunity would be given for a public hearing at which Faubus' qualifications and past associations could be inquired into.

A copy of the senator's letter was mailed to Faubus. The protest against the Faubus appointment was

not followed up, the information regarding Commonwealth went no further than the senator's files

Again, Faubus had avoided a showdown on Commonwealth

Perhaps you recall one of his advertisements (Democrat, August 4) quoting a telegram from the minority clerk for the Senate Postoffice and Civil Service Committee. It was a cleverly phrased message, designed to create the impression that the Commonwealth matter had been in-

vestigated by the Postoffice Department and Civil Service Commission, and, it was intimated, by the FBI also. It did not actually say they had, however. The minority clerk came close to an outright misrepresentation by stating that "this nomination of Mr. Faubus was completely cleared by the respective government agencies." Standing alone that was an accurate statement. Read with the sentence that preceded it, however, it was deceptive. That sentence was

"The Postoffice Department and the Civil Service Commission conduct thorough character and loyalty investigations on each nominee and the FBI conducts a full investigation where any question is raised regarding the nominee."

We know now that no such investigation was made. A telegram from the Department of Justice, reproduced below, sets the record straight

(TELEGRAM)

DR. GEORGE P. BRANSCUM, Chairman
Citizens for Clean Elections
Little Rock, Arkansas

THIS IS TO ADVISE YOU IN RESPONSE TO YOUR TELEGRAM OF OCTOBER 11 THAT THE MATTER OF THE POSSIBLE ATTENDANCE OF ORVAL E. FAUBUS AT COMMONWEALTH COLLEGE WAS NOT REFERRED TO THIS DEPARTMENT FOR INVESTIGATION OR CLEARANCE EITHER PRIOR TO OR IN CONNECTION WITH HIS APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT AS POSTMASTER AT HUNTSVILLE, ARKANSAS NOR WAS HE EVER INVESTIGATED BY THIS DEPARTMENT IN CONNECTION WITH ANY COMMISSION HE MAY HAVE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY. IF HE HAS RECEIVED ANY KIND OF SECURITY CLEARANCE FROM ANY BRANCH OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT IT COULD NOT HAVE BEEN BASED UPON ANY INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

(SIGNED) WILLIAM F. TOMPKINS ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION.

The Loyalty Oath

As a consequence of Communist infiltration, the Department of Defense now requires its officers to fill out a loyalty certificate. It lists sub-

versive organizations, among them Commonwealth College, and directs officers to state whether or not they have ever been PRESENT AT or

had any other association with any of them. If Orval Faubus was correctly quoted at a pre-primary press conference,

THE ELECTION CHARTS
By Counties, arranged alphabetically

The Great Challenge Before Arkansas

(Paraphrasing the title of Gazette editorial August 12.)

We think we can put our finger on the main reason for Governor Cherry's unsuccessful campaign. It was the enmity of potent politicians in a majority of the counties — men accustomed to having governors kowtow to them who didn't like Governor Cherry's indifference to their influence.

The items they used in their attack on the governor did not really concern them. They made the most of the Cherry administration's espousal of the assessment amendment to the Constitution, which will be voted down next November; they misrepresented the state Welfare Department's policies; they harped on utility rate increases, they never let the poultry industry in Northwest Arkansas forget the Cherry veto of legislation to exempt feed, seed and fertilizer from the sales tax.

With those issues, they forced Governor Cherry into the runoff. At that stage, his situation was accurately appraised by the Gazette in its August 12 editorial.

"At the end of the first primary, Governor Cherry was faced with the mathematical probability of defeat. His vote was almost 15,000 behind that cast for his three opponents, and he had to assume that the whole of the opposition vote would solidify behind the run-off challenger, Orval Faubus. Moreover, as it does in any election when an incumbent falls short of a majority, the psychological advantage suddenly switched to the opposition — which now had a bandwagon to ride"

But Mr. Faubus did not ride to the nomination on any bandwagon. Just as he was about to shift into high gear, something happened. The Commonwealth College issue bobbed up to haunt him, and to necessitate the fancy electioneering reflected in the returns from certain counties.

Before you—oi you—oi you—wash your hands of all political activity, and castigate the electorate for apparent stupidity or cupidity or a combination of both, spend a few hours—as we have—poring over the primary election returns.

You will find that the nomination of Orval Faubus for governor was not the people's doing. He is the beneficiary (it could have been John Doe just as well) of perhaps the boldest political grab in Arkansas history.

Admittedly it could not have succeeded if Governor Cherry had not placed the weapons in his enemies' hands—weapons with which to alarm, to arouse and to mislead a large segment of the populace.

RECORDER subscribers are aware that this newspaper has been perhaps the most severe critic of the Cherry administration but our criticism was restricted to specific statutes and administrative practices. We have consistently praised most of the

governor's appointments to major positions, even as we painstakingly picked flaws in the so-called 100 per cent assessment amendment and with purchasing provisions of the 1953 Fiscal Code.

We have long been under the impression that Governor Cherry did not relish the criticism from this source. But whatever he or others might think, we knew there was nothing personal nor bitter in our taking issue with the administration. Long ago, and many times since, we declared that none of the legislation or decisions which we considered errors of judgment was justification for denying the governor a second term. It is gratifying to find the Gazette belatedly acknowledging that *"he did not . . . deserve defeat on the basis of his record as governor."*

A courageous newspaper, zealous of the state's welfare, would not have delayed its endorsement until too late to serve a worthwhile purpose. It's protestations to the contrary notwithstanding, the Gazette's so-called news reports throughout the campaign were slanted to the governor's disadvantage.

From time to time in the future, we will find occasion for further buttressing our premise that the primary election outcome amounted to a circumvention of the majority's will by political manipulators. For the present, we refer you to the tabulation of the Madison County vote (top of page 1) and the count in some of the precincts in home counties of highway commissioners who served with Mr. Faubus in the McMath administration (see the "Top News" department on this page).

The Faubus majority in the state was less than 7,000, the official returns showed, his majority in all the Madison County precincts plus 31 precincts in the home counties of 10 of his erstwhile Highway Commission colleagues was more than he needed to win the primary decision. Is further evidence needed of the fact that the politicians took the people for a ride?

We have an idea that, as the days pass, in-

dependent thinking and independent voting Democrats of Arkansas are going to like it less and less. For our part, we shall not feel bound in the slightest degree by the certification of Democratic Committees that a majority of the votes was credited to Mr. Faubus.

There are limits beyond which even the most hardbitten politician should not go in attempting to control the course of elections and of government. Many a politician got completely out of bounds in the recent campaign. The manipulators had a field day. Usually, governors manage to corral enough of the county bosses to offset anything their enemies may do. Generally, governors choose one or another faction in the counties, and turn local patronage over to them. Governor Cherry managed to turn all factions against him in many counties.

Is that to his discredit? It may have been an exercise of poor political judgment, but we think most citizens of Arkansas privately would applaud his independence. The county courthouse politicians who fought him did not see it as "independence;" they felt antagonized by what they saw as the governor's stubborn refusal to accede to their demands.

Don't misunderstand us—we don't dispute the right of the courthouse cliques to get together in support of a candidate for governor; but we do insist they owed it to the people to bring forward an opponent whom that part of the public we shall term "non-political" could at least accept with good grace. Further, they should not have resorted to the tactics they used in swinging the election.

Mr. Faubus is not now, and will never be, acceptable to a large number of Arkansas citizens. How many, we of course have no way of knowing. But, if you have ears, you are hearing protests from all sides. The politicians may find themselves with another campaign to make in Mr. Faubus' behalf. There's a general election coming up, at which county election boards rather than county committees will select the precinct judges and clerks, and at which the

opposition to the Democratic nominee will be in better position to safeguard the balloting and counting than are minority interests in primaries held in some places.

Vendors and contractors who are being invited to make substantial contributions to the Faubus "campaign fund" will do well to defer writing checks until the candidate is safely past the November general election

Governor Cherry dominated the run-off campaign, and the sentiment—except among the manipulators—mobilized strongly behind him. The Gazette, which finds nothing "shabby" in the lies that the Faubus campaign used constantly against Governor Cherry, put the Commonwealth College discussion down as a "shabby political device . . . essentially spurious on its face . . . (which) had a particularly disastrous effect in the case of Francis Cherry"

The Gazette solemnly concludes that "the people rejected the Commonwealth issue, and some of them turned against Francis Cherry" Just because the Gazette feels that way about it doesn't make it so. No doubt some people did "turn against" the governor on account of the Commonwealth issue, but the unofficial returns hardly support the Gazette's thesis that "the people rejected" it.

For Governor Cherry—laboring under the disadvantage which the Gazette editorially acknowledged he carried into the run-off campaign by reason of having fallen 15,000 short of a majority—received a greater percentage of the total vote in the second primary, despite the obviously contrived results in many counties, than he did in the first. The majority counted against him, with 375,000 votes was only 7,000 in the run-off, whereas in the first primary, when 325,000 votes were tabulated, he was 15,000 behind.

What's more, this trend to Cherry was apparent in 49 counties. In only 18 was his percentage of the vote smaller. In eight it remained constant. He received by far the majority of absentee votes. What then, checked his surge toward victory? Artificial situations deliberately created in a few counties kept the Faubus vote total above Cherry's. The RECORDER in later

weeks will review this aspect of the primary results.

(Again we suggest a perusal of the Madison County vote on page 1, and of the returns from a few boxes in former highway commissioners' home counties, on this page.)

It was not the people, as the Gazette asserts, that "rejected" the Commonwealth issue; it was the Faubus camp that "rejected" it. After floundering for several days in a bed of its own contradictions, the Faubus organization finally stood firm on the ground that its candidate was never a student at Commonwealth College in 1935, six years before it was forced to close, and 14 years before the federal government declared that it had specialized in communistic, subversive teachings.

Does the Gazette believe that even all of the Faubus supporters have written off the Commonwealth adventure of their candidate as "of no consequence"? So long as Mr. Faubus remains in public life, it will always be an issue—there's no way for him or the Gazette to escape it.

The RECORDER, with no animosity toward Mr. Faubus whatever, has stated its conviction that attendance at Commonwealth College is adequate reason to "reject" the candidacy of any politician for elective office. We are not alone in that attitude; nor are we vindictive about it—no more than were the Loyalty Board and the Atomic Energy Commission when they circumscribed the governmental activity of scientist Dr. Robert Oppenheimer. [By "attendance" we do not mean merely a casual visit.]

An unhappy period lies ahead of the engineers who operate the Democratic party's machinery in Arkansas. But they brought it on themselves. It was not the doing of the majority of independent voters whose ballots are the only ones that are cast in hope of rendering a RIGHT decision.

The uncontrolled voters know what they are doing and why; in contrast with the "bloc" minions who are herded to the polls and handed a ticket so they will know how to mark their ballots.

Must we remind you what country is notorious

for elections of that sort — where the returns resemble those from Madison County August 10²

Quite consistent with the whole Faubus campaign was the trick which one of the candidate's top advisers disclosed in an interview, the report of which was published in the August 12 Democrat.

He admitted — nay, boasted — that the Faubus announcement April 3 that the latter would not run for governor was just a stratagem designed to deceive the opposition. That involved deceiving the public, too, and using the newspapers as instrumentalities for the deception.

Here's the story Mr. Faubus' friend narrated (in the Democrat):

"Cherry supporters had threatened to give stiff opposition to Congressman J. W. Trimble of Benjulle, if

Orval got in the governor's race. After talking it over Orval decided to withdraw to block this opposition against Trimble. But we were making plans all the time for him to get into the race . . .

"We came to Little Rock early (April 28) and I got Orval hidden out in the Sam Peck Hotel. I went out to the secretary of state's office and got all of the material needed for filing . . . Then just before the ticket closed Orval went up and filed — too late for the opposition to do anything about it."

If Mr. Faubus makes it to the governor's office, how many cute little tricks like that will we be treated to? And how many of the Faubus campaign accusations, explanations and protestations belonged in that category?

The situation shapes up as a challenge to Arkansas, much more than to Mr. Faubus; it is going to be interesting to watch developments — to see what unfettered Democrats decide finally they should do.

Written before official returns compiled, subject to verification by reference to later publication on pages A1 and A2

Cherry Piles Up Big Majority In Absentee Boxes

Absentee voting by counties was reported, as follows

Counties—	Cherry	Faubus
Arkansas	129	109
Ashley	75	21
Baxter	96	112
Benton	103	148
Boone	100	133
Bradley	160	95
Calhoun	97	74
Carroll	13	32
Chicot	175	65
Clark	215	238
Clay	158	175
Cleburne	121	97
Cleveland	94	77
Columbia	176	106
Conway	180	231
Craighead	553	167
Crawford	70	193
Crittenden	201	59
Cross	68	41
Dallas	205	157
Desha	211	59
Drew	125	76
Faulkner	243	186
Franklin	62	302
Fulton	42	73
Garland	561	156
Grant	162	153
Greene	77	96
Hempstead	244	110
Hot Spring	274	145
Howard	143	132
Independence	184	104
Izard	37	119
Jackson	110	99
Jefferson	488	186
Johnson	97	182

Lafayette	163
Lawrence	91
Lee	98
Lincoln	72
Little River	125
Logan	161
Lonoke	153
Madison	1
Marion	114
Miller	243
Mississippi	86
Monroe	124
Montgomery	69
Nevada	163
Newton	12
Ouachita	305
Perry	21
Phillips	227
Pike	79
Poinsett	98
Polk	126
Pope	317
Prarie	163
Pulaski	1443
Randolph	141
Sahne	181
Scott	58
Searcy	15
Sebastian	336
Sevier	90
Sharp	64
St Francis	163
Stone	70
Union	477
Van Buren	91
Washington	205
White	180
Woodruff	76
Yell	151
TOTALS	12,631

Faubus' 9:04	115
His absentee vote percentage was 57 per cent. Over-all, the final count showed him with 49.1 per cent of the total reported vote in the run-off. In the preferential he got 47.7 per cent of the recorded total.	96
On the final official tally, Governor Cherry was ahead in only 21 counties, but in the absentee voting he held an advantage in 47 counties. Ordinarily this would be indicative of the vote trend but the outcome constituted a reversal of the absentee voting trend. How this was accomplished may be deduced from the precinct returns in most of the counties where Cherry led in absentees but fell behind in the county as a whole. (In this connection, see the "Top News" department on page 2.)	20
August 10 was a day of vengeance for most of the former highway commissioners who had served during all or part of the McMath administration. A few boxes in their counties, combined with the Madison County near-unanimous report, accounted for all of the Faubus majority count in the state.	40
In fact, his margin was so great in these particular precincts, it not only provided him with his state majority but it also helped wipe out the deficits against him in most of the cities and towns of the state.	97
To citizens accustomed to voting without instructions from some higher power, such as a landlord or an employer or a creditor, the results in most of the boxes which are cited above will seem weird. But they are not new to Arkansas elections. It just happens that on this occasion there was a sufficiently large genuine opposition vote	103
	195
	212
	135
	61
	62
	111
	137
	118
	167
	26
	24
	171
	51
	205
	352
	49
	303
	300
	107
	122
	33
	162
	63
	53
	38
	133
	265
	219
	196
	137
	36
	71
	9501

An examination of the unofficial returns from all counties reveals that—in the face of concerted opposition of county officials in most sections— Governor Cherry amassed a substantial lead in the absentee ballot count. He received 12,631 absentee votes to

to enable these controlled boxes to make the difference. We hasten to add that not all the controlled and directed voting was confined to the precincts listed in this issue. There are many others. Now and then, one would show up in the Cherry column, but such instances were rare indeed. In fact, at the moment, we recall only one such box — in Mississippi County, and the total was small in comparison with those for which Mr. Faubus has former Highway Commissioner Crain to thank.

In county after county, however, even those which ended up in the Faubus column, the larger towns and the cities voted to re-elect the governor by healthy margins.

SOME EXAMPLES

In Boone County, Harrison gave Cherry the voting edge, 921 to 900. In the same county two country boxes, Omaha and Carrollton, gave Faubus the lopsided vote of 146 to 23 and 135 to 24, respectively.

Clark County was carried by Faubus but Arkadelphia voted 924 to 593 for Cherry, and Amity 203 to 182.

Cleveland County turned in a Faubus majority but in the township including Rison the vote was 222 for Cherry to 130 for Faubus inside of town outweighing the 109 votes for Faubus with only 94 for Cherry in the Rison box outside of town.

Morrilton in Conway County, home of two who served on McMath's Highway Commission, vote 850 to 698 for Cherry.

In Conway, Faulkner County, home of Senator Guy Jones, Cherry polled a substantial 1,280 votes to Faubus' 911.

Nashville, Howard County, voted 748 for Cherry to 637 for Faubus, Malvern, Hot Spring County, racked up 1,535 Cherry votes to Faubus' 1,115. Country boxes in both counties swung them into the Faubus camp.

At Batesville, Independence County, the vote was 1,206 for Cherry to 762 for Faubus, but such boxes as Christian Township's, with 12 for Cherry to 109 for Faubus, and Cushman Township's, with 37 for Cherry to 103 for Faubus, easily turned the tide.

Newport in Jackson County gave Cherry the edge, 877 to 732; Star City in Lincoln County voted 376 for Cherry to 277 for Faubus, but Gould, site of the State Penitentiary, where state employes and their families might be expected to stick with the administration, turned in 296 votes for Faubus to only 128 for Cherry.

McMATH'S OLD HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERS THROW THEIR WEIGHT AROUND PLENTY IN PROVIDING FAUBUS WITH HIS MAJORITY

Pinpointing the Faubus Margin

	Faubus	Cherry	Faubus Majority
ST FRANCIS COUNTY — (1,872 Faubus, 2,691 Cherry) (home of ex-Commissioner Charles Adams)			
Hughes (rural)	164	5	159
Hughes (town)	215	115	100
Heth	158	16	142
MISSISSIPPI COUNTY — (4,548 Faubus, 3,724 Cherry) (home of ex-Commissioner James H. Crain)			
Wilson	547	13	534
Amorel	88	8	80
Whitten	279	23	256
40 & 8	79	1	78
Home Gin	124	24	100
Bassett	192	5	187
Keiser	180	33	147
No 9	110	1	109
PIKE COUNTY — (1,720 Faubus, 618 Cherry) (home of ex-Commissioner Olen Hendrix)			
Antone	111	15	96
Kirby	135	15	120
Delight	182	52	130
LONOKE COUNTY — (3,017 Faubus, 2,558 Cherry) (home of ex-Commissioner J. D. Wood)			
Ward	145	40	105
SEBASTIAN COUNTY — (6,205 Faubus, 5,465 Cherry) (home of ex-Commissioner Roy Martin)			
Bloomer	60	6	54
Mansfield	149	31	118
CONWAY COUNTY — (2,675 Faubus, 1,820 Cherry) (home of ex-Commissioners Loid Sadler and Olen Fullerton)			
Lick Mountain	187	33	154
Union	213	28	185
Griffin	78	12	66
St Vincent	103	22	81
CRAIGHEAD COUNTY — (4,708 Faubus, 4,913 Cherry) (home of ex-Commissioner Fred Carter)			
Lake City	318	83	235
Bowman	98	12	86
Cash	202	42	160
Dixie	93	23	70
WHITE COUNTY — (4,094 Faubus, 3,286 Cherry) (home of ex-Commissioner Truman Baker)			
Dogwood	189	48	141
Hartsell	116	5	111
Joy	38	1	37
Kentucky	139	16	123
OUACHITA COUNTY — (4,338 Faubus, 4,307 Cherry) (home of ex-Commissioner A. D. Mason)			
Bearden	295	173	122
Budge Creek	91	22	79
MADISON COUNTY — (2,992 Faubus, 59 Cherry) (home of ex-Commissioner Faubus)			
See front page tabulation, 28 boxes	2,992	59	2,933
TOTALS, Madison County + 31 other precincts			
	8,070	982	7,088
Faubus' apparent majority in state			7,072

Both Little River and Miller counties ended up in the Faubus column, but Ashdown, Little River's county seat, turned in 426 votes for Cherry to 376 for Faubus, and Texarkana voted 2,154 for the governor to 1,831 for his opponent.

IN MISSISSIPPI COUNTY

Mississippi County was the scene of one of Cherry's more thorough shellackings, thanks to ex-commissioner Crain, but even there Osceola returned 431 votes for the governor to 314 for Faubus, Leachville 233 to 165, and Luxora 215 to 43. Only Blytheville, of the larger communities, gave Faubus the edge, with a vote of 1,088 to 994.

Prescott, Nevada County, returned 654 votes for Cherry to Faubus' 420; Russellville, Pope County, voted 1,306 for Cherry, 1,268 for Faubus; Benton, Saline County, chose Cherry, 1,553 to 1,298; Mountain View, Stone County, where Cherry polled only 37 per cent of the votes, nevertheless gave the governor a margin of two, 306 to 304.

Even at Searcy, White County, hometown of the ex-highway commissioner and Faubus adviser, Truman Baker, the vote was 982

Other McMath highway commissioners were no more successful for Cherry to 626 for Faubus. Faubus won the urban vote in these counties.

Despite the effort expended on Cherry's home county, Craighead, which is also the home county of former Commissioner Carter Cherry, who polled just 51 per cent of the county vote, carried Jonesboro 2,595 to 1,286.

In Sebastian County, home of ex-commissioner Martin, Fort Smith voted 4,442 for Cherry to 4,283 for Faubus.

In St. Francis County, home of ex-commissioner Charles Adams Forrest City voters turned in 1,365 votes for Cherry and only 558 for Faubus.

Camden, home-town of ex-commissioner Mason of Ouachita County, returned 1,605 Cherry votes to 912 for Faubus, while in Lonoke County, home of ex-commissioner Wood, Carlisle voted 384 to 173 for Cherry and Lonoke 496 to 461. Cabot, Mr. Wood's home town, went for Faubus, however 306 to 257.

In some counties, absentee voting has become pretty much a racket, rather than simply a means of enabling interested citizens to participate in elections while they are away from home.

It is not our intention here to attach blame to any public offi-

cial, Democratic party committee or set of judges and clerks; but we will stand on the proposition that many an absent elector who never marks a ballot has one counted in his name.

No party or governmental auditing procedure has been devised to seek out such irregularities, hence they may, under circumstances prevailing this year, be a decisive factor.

ILLOGIC

We felt flattered (slightly) when we read in an Arkansas Democrat editorial page column the August 10 absentee voting tabulation which the RECORDER had compiled through considerable effort and at its own expense a week ago.

But we cannot condone the purpose to which the columnist put the data. He "theorized" that the fact that Governor Cherry had a majority over Orval Faubus in the absentee voting, 12,361 to 9,504, indicated a "reaction" against the governor over the Commonwealth College issue at the polls on August 10.

This "theorizing" was based on an assertion (without corroboration) that most absent voters' ballots are cast a week before the primary. That was about as violent an assumption as ever a newspaper writer took. Absentee balloting is heaviest in the last days before the primary. Ask any county clerk. Actually, there's only a week in which to vote absentee, for ballots must be printed after the first primary's results have been certified.

What the Democrat's observer failed to take into account was that Governor Cherry's margin in the absentee boxes July 27 was only 1,229, compared with 3,127 August 10; the Commonwealth matter figured in the second primary voting, not in the first. Cherry's position was stronger in the absentee voting the second time than in the first primary; just as was his relative standing in all except a few counties. That being true, and the figures establish it, we cannot see any basis for the Democrat author's conclusion that the Commonwealth disclosure backfired on the governor. It drove the opposition to desperate measures to hold as much of their July 27 advantage as they could.

Some of the steps they took to stave off defeat are apparent in the weird and disproportionate absentee returns from many counties.

COUNTIES (Cities and Towns)	August 10 Vote	
	Cherry	Faubus
Van Buren (Clinton)	176	536
Washington (Fayetteville, Springdale)	1,860	2,545
White (Searcy, Bald Knob)	1,375	868
Woodruff (Augusta, McCrory)	809	573
Yell (Dardanelle, Danville)	692	634
TOTALS, cities and towns	103,119	76,521
Absentee votes	12,631	9,504
TOTAL, municipalities and absentees	115,750	86,028

Is Commonwealth Discussion Taboo?

Any reference to Orval Faubus' connection with Commonwealth College by the Gazette is accompanied by a quite perceptible editorial shudder.

The pro-Faubus letters to the editor spewed venom at Governor Cherry for having—well, it's not too clear just what the Faubus defenders are indignant about. It's not because the governor misrepresented any single fact in the course of his disclosures—for no misrepresentation was made.

With campaign heat somewhat cooled, it would be well for Arkansas citizens to pinpoint the issue.

1. Governor Cherry stated that Faubus was a student at Commonwealth College. Faubus quibbled. He denied he was a student there, but admitted he did stay there—overnight, a day or two, two Sundays, not over two weeks, and now in a red-ink headlined full-page article by George Harmon in the August 22 Memphis Commercial Appeal the Faubus-Commonwealth episode is extended to three weeks. (More about this later.)

2. Governor Cherry stated that the Commonwealth College Fortnightly reported the election of Faubus as student body president in a campus election which, for the first time (the school paper said) was conducted with a "united front"—in other words with opposition squelched. Faubus admitted that he was elected student body president.

3. Governor Cherry stated that the Commonwealth College Fortnightly carried Faubus as the May Day orator in 1935. Faubus couldn't deny this, but he did deny making the speech. In other words he denied everything he could, admitted only that which he couldn't escape. (The Commercial Appeal quotes a former teacher as describing Orval, at age 24, as "a natural-born orator," so the May Day nomination might be considered logical.)

4. Governor Cherry stated that the Commonwealth College Fortnightly listed Faubus as one of four delegates to a Communist-tainted meeting in Chattanooga. Faubus had to concede this was true, but he denied he made the trip to Chattanooga.

So much for the Cherry disclosures and the Faubus contradictions.

Was the Democratic primary supposed to close the issue, once and for all?

The relationship of Orval Faubus to Commonwealth College has not been settled to the satisfaction of any citizen interested only in the facts. Faubus has not yet said exactly when he was at Commonwealth, or exactly how long he stayed. Is it that his memory, so accurate as

to incidents before and since, is hazy, or doesn't he want to be completely frank?

The Harmon opus in the August 22 Commercial Appeal reveals:

"... his friends say he can name any tree, weed, blossom, bird or animal in the Ozark wilderness, and relate its habits with the accuracy of a naturalist college professor."

A man with such capacity for retaining knowledge about the birds, bees and flowers should have no difficulty recollecting the date of his arrival at and departure from Commonwealth, the hammer and sickle imbedded in the concrete walk at the school and the photographs of Lenin and Stalin on the walls.

We have been reading the profiles of Faubus in various publications in the hope that eventually he will give a detailed account of why, at the age of 25, he left his wife at home in Madison County and went to Commonwealth, and why, after arriving, he found anything to hold him there two or three weeks, or longer. This, remember, was after the Gazette had published the series of stories in 1935—stories that Faubus earlier this month was quoting extensively to prove he was not there until several weeks—he was indefinite as to just how long—afterward.

The Commercial Appeal's writer was caught on the Lincolnian propaganda line we first heard from a Little Rock Faubus supporter who is so naive, or pretends to be, as to think that Faubus meant it when he declared he would have nothing to do, as governor, with the McMurry crowd which fathered his candidacy and is still supporting it.

There's a carefully nurtured effort under way to have Faubus advertised as a sort of replica of Abraham Lincoln. Could any one imagine Lincoln campaigning for governor on what the Gazette August 26 described as "a bogey fabricated for political purposes?" (Thus did the Gazette finally get around to branding Faubus' 100 per cent assessment poison as a lie—after the campaign was over and the damage done. Why didn't it denounce that lie, and others when it might have done some good?)

The Commercial Appeal drew heavily on Orval Faubus' memory for its chronicle of events

One Way to Influence Voters

Excerpt, Sec. 3-1414 Ark. Stats.: "It shall be unlawful to print or distribute any ballots . . . for the purpose of instructing voters how to vote. It shall be unlawful for any person to attend any voting place on election day and hand out, or give away, any campaign cards, placards or other articles for the purpose of influencing electors to vote for any candidate. Any violation . . . shall be deemed a misdemeanor and punished by a fine not exceeding \$500."

FOR GOVERNOR	
ORVAL FAUBUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FOR STATE TREASURER	
SAM JONES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE	
JUDGE Wm. J. KIRBY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FOR REPRESENTATIVE NO. 1	
W.T. (Bill) FOGGO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FOR REPRESENTATIVE NO. 4	
M.R. GILBERT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FOR ASSESSOR	
BRUCE M. HUDDLESTON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

This is an exact reproduction (except for the color of paper; the original is pink) of the "ticket" that was distributed surreptitiously and anonymously to certain blocs of labor union and Negro voters in Pulaski County as an aid in marking ballots in the August 10 Democratic primary.

Who authorized the printing of such a "ticket"?

Who printed and distributed it?
Who made the arrangements—

and with whom?

What were the considerations? Such methods of vote-control have long been used by political machines. The Ku Klux Klan in the early '20s employed similar devices in its campaigns to capture public offices.

How effective the "ticket" actually is can only be conjectured; but the results in a few precincts indicate it did swing votes for Candidate Faubus. In Little Rock,

where Faubus received 5,933 votes to Cherry's 16,724, he got nearly 10 per cent of his total in two precincts of the Second Ward, where many Negroes cast their ballots. Faubus carried no other Little Rock boxes; Cherry carried 34. Ward 2, Precinct D, gave Faubus 92 votes to Cherry's 89 and Ward 2, Precinct E, turned in 432 for Faubus while giving Cherry 126.

In North Little Rock, where 8,616 votes were counted in the governor's race, Faubus polled 3,701, which was almost 700 more than Cherry's opposition got there in the first primary. Governor Cherry picked up about 400 more votes in the second primary, and increased his total and his margin in most North Side boxes, but there were a few exceptions, notably Precinct D in the Second Ward where Faubus was given 370 votes, compared with only 231 that all of Cherry's opponents got in the first primary; in North Little Rock's 2D, Cherry's run-off primary vote dropped slightly, to 234 from 240. Thus that precinct accounted for 604 votes August 10, whereas it polled only 471 in the preferential.

Faubus was the beneficiary. His North Little Rock vote—up nearly 700 in the run-off—kept him from receiving fewer votes August 10 than the Cherry opposition got July 27 in the county as a whole. Cherry's countywide total rose 1,931 from 25,155 to 27,086 in the runoff, while Faubus received only 382 more than the preferential opposition vote.

But in the few precincts the noted, particularly one in Little Rock and one in North Little Rock, the trend was reversed. And in those precincts, the "pink ticket" was in circulation.

The "ticket" did not work quite so well for other favored candidates. Some North Little Rock 2D comparisons:

For governor, Faubus 370, Cherry 234, total 604

For state treasurer, Jones 317, Clayton 182, total 499

For representatives Position No. 1, Walther 318, Foggo 120, total 438 Position No. 4, Gilbert 340, Cottrell 115, total 455

For assessor, Huddleston 292, Nolen 202, total 494

For Circuit judge, Kirby 325, Terral 195, total 530

Wouldn't an explanation be in order for the 100-odd ballots for governor candidates in excess of the number cast in most other races? In all 13 of the North Side boxes, the votes for governor ran

about 600 more than in other contests—so a differential of 100 in a single box, and one of the smaller ones at that, does look a bit strange in the official returns.

In the Little Rock 2E box also, far more ballots were counted for governor than for any other office. The total for Faubus (432) and Cherry (126) was 558; for

the circuit judge candidates 510 (Kirby 349, Terral 161); for state treasurer 427 (Jones 266, Clayton 161); for assessor 414 (Huddleston 272, Nolen 142).

This condition was not general in either Little Rock or North Little Rock. Little Rock's 5A-1, as an example, turned in 637 for governor candidates, 624 for state

treasurer candidates, 633 for circuit judge candidates, 618 in one representative race and 604 in the other, 612 for circuit clerk candidates and 622 for assessor candidates.

Few if any "tickets" reached the Fifth Ward. How extensively the "ticket" was used outside of Pulaski County is not a matter of general information.

GAZETTE DIDN'T GET ALL THE MAIL—WE HAD SOME TOO

When this newspaper was established, it adopted as a fixed policy a rule against publication in its "letters to the editor" department of any communication which the author was not willing to have associated with his name. Generally, the persons who write us don't say whether their communications are for publication or not, and if there's any question about it we read acknowledge and file them.

That's the way it has been with the influx of mail during and since the run-off campaign. We would like to print them as letters, but we have no way of knowing whether that was contemplated by the authors. For instance, here's one from a lawyer who helped manfully with the Act 242 referendum:

"Most of the time I am with you 100 per cent on state issues but I cannot agree with you that we should desert the ranks of the Democratic party and vote for a Republican or an independent in the general election [Editor's note: The RECORDER holds that persons who voted in the primary should support the nominee UNLESS they are convinced the nomination was procured through ballot box manipulation.]

"There were several contributing factors in the defeat of Governor Cherry. I do not know whose idea it was to bring out the Commonwealth College issue in your paper [Editor's note: That was our own idea, after we had asked James L. Bland in Faubus headquarters about Faubus and Commonwealth]; however, I do know that from that day on Governor Cherry's popularity began to wane. Whoever instigated and promoted the Commonwealth College issue is responsible for the governor's defeat." [Editor's note: That's the idea which the Faubus managers would like to sell to the public, but we have yet to see their explanation of what was responsible for Governor Cherry's cutting the opposition's margin from 15,000 on July 27, when 325,000 votes were counted, to 6,900 on August 10 with 375,000 votes accounted for. That wasn't the record of a waning candidacy, and the only new issue

in the run-off campaign was Faubus' stay at Commonwealth College. Can our lawyer-friend explain what caused Cherry's vote ratio gain in 50 counties between the first and second primary, if it wasn't the Commonwealth issue?]

A Democratic committeeman in Washington County wrote, two days after the run-off:

"I am sending check for \$5. Please send the RECORDER for a year. It is doing a lot of good and I enjoy the paper. I also pass it on to my neighbors."

A Pope County committeeman reacted differently. His message was: "Take my name off your subscriber list and don't send me any more of your papers."

We liked this one from an old friend of our daily news reporting days:

"There have been lots of times we haven't seen eye to eye and lots of times we have when for one reason or another I never said anything about it. You have done the people of Arkansas a great favor in kicking this (Commonwealth) matter out of the underbrush into the open, so the honest people of Arkansas can take a good shot at it. My old beagle hound could follow Mr. Faubus' trail blindfold. I could almost follow it blindfold myself if it smells so and I am suffering from hay fever."

"Pour it on 'em especially the Old Lady who has fallen on evil days. My father used to rate the Gazette along with the weekly Atlanta Constitution, but he wouldn't now! He would probably stop his subscription if he hadn't been dead 31 years. I may get a signal through to stop it anyway, he would feel so strongly about it."

One letter that apparently was meant for publication came from S. C. Tucker of Danville, who we understand is superintendent of schools there. He wrote:

"My septic tank is full. Construction of a sewerage system will start in the near future and I do not wish to contaminate it; so will you please cancel my subscription to the RECORDER."

And here's another which must have been phrased for publication over the writer's name. C. K. Tudor, editor and publisher of the Southern Standard Printing Co., Arkadelphia, contributed:

"Please remove the Southern Standard from your mailing list. Your loathsome attack on an Arkansas citizen, a Baptist, a Mason and a Legionnaire is disgusting." [Editor's note: All we did was ask a question—since when did that constitute an attack? Especially as it turned out the information should not have been withheld from the public in the first place.]

Mitchell Moore, Osceola, addressed us thusly:

"Dear Sour Grapes. It is all over. Cherry has conceded. Or, did you know? Small publishers are reflected by their own writings." [Editor's note: He missed the point, it isn't Governor Cherry's situation, it's the evidence of vote finagling in some counties that disturbs us. Convince us that Faubus got a majority of the LEGAL votes, and we will join in advising participants in the primary that they should support him in the general election.]

A veteran of public affairs came through with a sensible analysis, which follows, in part:

"It was evident that the vote was not intended to elect Faubus but to chastise and render a protest against Cherry. That Faubus could win was no doubt a surprise to himself and a dismay to the people of Arkansas who wanted good government and wanted Arkansas to have a good name among the neighboring states, but who in a moment of vindictiveness voted against Cherry."

"There are many things that show up as contributing factors. The Fiscal Code, for instance, which state employes and trades people did not like because it was burdensome and created a hurt in their false pride. One school man in Arkadelphia who because of the Code was forced to get a bid on a new typewriter saved the state \$19 in the transaction, but was so peeved at 'being forced' to be honest that he worked against and voted against Cherry."

"The same ill feeling resulted from state employes who were 'forced' to drive in state owned cars which were plainly marked for 'official use only.' Many of these people voted and worked against Cherry because of a personal spite. They didn't especially want Faubus for governor, but they wanted to express their dislike for Cherry.

"Everybody in the state knows that the relief rolls were politically padded under McMath and they wanted those rolls purged. Cherry did it and even the recipients of the increased benefits felt ill toward Cherry because he used the common railroad term of 'dead heads' in referring to the political appointees on the relief rolls . . .

"Take the 100 per cent assessment thing. No one in this state denies that something should be done to equalize and rationalize property assessments. Cherry, on the advice of many people, proposed a plan to remedy the situation.

"As for the Commonwealth College deal, Cherry had the goods on Faubus and drew a hand with four natural aces, but his headquarters seemed to be afraid to follow through vigorously.

"The question is will the farm people, the school people, the state supply vendors, the state employes and others who spat out their venom for Cherry in a vote for Faubus repent and relent to swallow their thread-bare Democratic pride and vote for a good Arkansas man running for governor on the Republican ticket. That seems the only solution"

We cannot decide whether a Harrison lawyer who wrote first July 31 and followed with a sequel August 24 wanted to limit his readership to us, so we will not use his name, but his comments may interest you. First, he said:

"The Literary Digest thought it was big enough to swing the election in 1936, and I believe you are big enough to swing the election for governor. Now, I read your July 30 issue, so hop to it. Give us some more"

Then, this week, came the supplement:

"I have read your issue of August 20 I believe you are going a step further than the Literary Digest did, and I am wondering if you will go one step lower, but everybody loves a 'hell-rouser' so give us some more"

Apparently A. C. Hervey, Trumann lawyer, expected his letter to be puncted. He made a few things plain.

"If it were not for the fact I want to see just what kind of a jackass you are going to make out of yourself and paper, I'd have my subscription discontinued. Others here feel the same way. We in Poinsett county realize that Judge Cherry was a good governor and had he been elected at the recent run-off primary there is no doubt that he would have made a better governor. It is just such language that you are resorting to and your methods that defeated Cherry. Of course, we Democrats will stay with the nominee. You are too little to hurt us."

Then a couple of fellows who didn't have the temerity to sign their names got in their licks. One wanted to know:

"Why not tell the people how many Democratic presidential candidates you have supported during the last 18 years—how many gubernatorial nominees? Also what, if any, moral right you have to participate in a Democrat primary?" [Note: Does any one really want an answer?]

The other anonymous correspondent fancied himself facetious:

"The governor-elect would be grateful to you for sending a large autographed portrait of yourself. Had it not been for your able brainwork in the Commonwealth matter, he might not have won the splendid victory" [Note: From here, the "victory" didn't look very "splendid." What was "splendid" about an opposition vote majority that dropped from 15,000 in 325,000 to less than 7,000 in 375,000, from 4.6 per cent of the vote to 1.8 per cent?]

A Texarkana resident advised us:

"The election procedure here in Texarkana has left thinking citizens shocked. Cold drink dispensers, with signs above, 'Free Drinks,' were set up near polling booths in Negro areas. As the voters had their drinks, Faubus cards were passed out and the attendant talked to them."

In this digest of our mail, we have neglected to quote from notes that accompanied many new subscriptions. A Star City business man made Thursday a nice day for us with these words:

"May we express our sincere appreciation for the articles appearing in your paper."

There are others just as soothing to our spirits, but we feel reasonably certain they weren't for publication. They transmitted checks for subscriptions. What could be nicer?

Big Differentials

The tabulation which follows shows the ratio of total vote for governor to the number of poll tax payers in each county, in the preferential (July 27) and run-off (August 10) primary. It is published as a matter of present and future interest, in analysis of the Cherry - Faubus campaign.

	1st Primary	2nd Primary	1st Primary	2nd Primary
Arkansas	58%	65%		
Ashley	50	59	Crittenden	43
Baxter	55	68	Cross	58
Benton	51	59	Dallas	74
Boone	53	68	Desha	42
Bradley	70	71	Drew	55
Calhoun	81	85	Faulkner	73
Carroll	44	68	Franklin	76
Chicot	57	71	Fulton	62
Clark	77	83	Garland	62
Clay	58	74	Grant	78
Cleburne	65	85	Greene	63
Cleveland	72	86	Hempstead	80
Columbia	58	76	Hot Spring	77
Columbia	58	76	Howard	75
Conway	57	69	Independence	56
Craighead	63	77	Izard	48
Crawford	48	69	Jackson	45
			Jefferson	62
			Johnson	64
			Lafayette	78
			Lawrence	60
			Lee	67
			Lincoln	51
			Little River	57
			Logan	61
			Lonoke	66
			Madison	75
			Marion	60
			Miller	65
			Mississippi	46
			Monroe	66
			Montgomery	73
			Nevada	65
			Newton	39
			Ouachita	71
			Perry	63
			Phillips	43
			Pike	69
			Poinsett	68
			Polk	80
			Pope	83
			Prairie	62
			Pulaski	58
			Randolph	72
			Saline	78
			Scott	53
			Searcy	24
			Sebastian	47
			Sevier	63
			Sharp	62
			St. Francis	50
			Stone	61
			Union	67
			Van Buren	69
			Washington	50
			White	73
			Woodruff	68
			Yell	90
			State	61%
				76%

Election Trend Reversed

Votes Category	Cherry	Faubus	Total	% of Total	Cherry's Ratio %
Absentee	12,631	9,504	22,135	6	57
113 Cities & Towns	103,556	76,301	179,857	48	57
Subtotal	116,187	85,805	201,992	54	57
Rural Votes (Including any small towns not in above total)—					
21 Counties — Carried by Cherry	27,344	25,426	52,770	14	51
19 Counties — 53-63% rural for Faubus	20,189	28,432	48,621	13	41
Cumulative Subtotal	163,720	139,663	303,383	80	54
11 Counties — 64-66% rural for Faubus	9,750	17,349	27,100	7	36
Cumulative Subtotal	173,470	157,012	330,482	87	52
24 Counties — 67-99% rural for Faubus	10,508	34,766	45,274	12	23
Grand Total*	183,778	191,778	375,556	100	49

*Official returns show Cherry 184,432, Faubus 191,343, the above tabulation, which was compiled from available data, official and unofficial, is not completely accurate, but the discrepancies are minor since the differences add up to only a hundred votes.

Through the counting of 80 per cent of the 375,775 ballots tallied in the August 10 run-off primary, Governor Cherry was the beneficiary of a constant, favorable trend that, unless reversed, would have made him a handy winner over Orval Faubus, who was fi-

nally shown with a 6,911 majority. Here's the evidence of the trend: In 113 cities and towns in the 75 counties, Cherry 116,187, Faubus 85,805.

In absentee ballots in 75 counties, Cherry 12,631, Faubus, 9,504. Governor Cherry polled 57 per

cent of the absentee ballots, receiving a majority of them in 47 counties.

Governor Cherry polled 57 per cent in the larger cities and towns of all counties, and in 50 counties he had a majority of the city-town votes.

Thus, with 54 per cent of the votes accounted for, the governor had 57 per cent of the votes.

RURAL VOTE REMAINS

That left only the strictly rural vote, including smaller towns that were not in the list of 113 municipalities for which the computation cited above was made; and when those were totaled Mr. Faubus had overcome Cherry's 30,000 lead and added the 6,911 entered as the majority in official returns.

With the rural vote, however, the trend was not constant in favoring Faubus. It was not until the rural ballots reported in 24 counties, most of them small and averaging 1,800 rural votes each, were figured in the computation, that Faubus finally pushed ahead.

In those 24 counties, Faubus was given 34,766 rural votes, against Cherry's 10,508. Faubus' home county, Madison, added only 43 ballots to Cherry's total in rural precincts while it gave Faubus 2,315. That was 200 more votes than was cast in the entire county for four candidates for governor in the July 29 preferential pri-

pite Adkins' help, in the 1952 third term race, and McMath failed in his Senate quest this year.

Both McMath and Faubus were wary of too obvious association with Mr. Adkins in the 1954 primaries, and he did nothing to invite comment from the opponents of either. In fact, steps were taken to convince the headquarters of Senator McClellan and the campaign leaders for Governor Cherry that Mr. Adkins was keeping his hands off both races.

Will all who believe that he did, hold up their right hands—we torial room. But wait a minute—those are left hands! So it's unanimous.

Who's to Enforce Our Laws?

(An Editorial)

Isn't it somebody's duty to take positive action in the public interest when:

(1) A reserve officer withholds essential information in executing the loyalty certificate which presumably is for the purpose of enabling the federal government to know who has had associations with subversive organizations, such as Commonwealth College was in 1935 when 25-year-old Orval Faubus treked there with a scholarship in hand which, he says now, he did not use.

(2) Indisputable evidence of corruption in the primary election in the home county of a successful candidate is brought to light, as has been done in the case of Madison County which, the RECORDER has established, added to the Faubus total about 1,000 votes recorded in the names of persons without poll tax receipts. That's a high percentage of an aggregate of less than 3,000 — which, incidentally, was greater than the county's poll tax enumeration

Soon or late, we have an idea that the loyalty oath of Orval E. Faubus will become subject of official consideration, but the election irregularities may never be inquired into by enforcement authorities.

The Madison County trickery already has had an unfavorable reaction for Faubus, and for the Democratic Party, among good citizens who resent having their own votes canceled out by illegal ballots.

A group which has styled itself Citizens for Clean Elections set the stage for Mr. Faubus to deal with both these campaign issues — they are issues, whether he likes to think so or not — in a public meeting this week. They addressed a letter to him, containing questions which they requested him to answer. He ignored the queries.

Perhaps he thinks that if he just won't mention the Madison County vote and Commonwealth any more, they will go away. They won't, until and unless he absolves himself or suspicion of culpability with respect with either.

TESTIMONY

February, 1935

COMMONWEALTH COLLEGE

Investigation by Joint Committee

of House and Senate,

ARKANSAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

A Reminder

This is the editorial, published in the July 30 issue of the RECORDER, that precipitated the Commonwealth controversy in the campaign.

A Question for Mr. Faubus And the Voters

Many an Arkansas voter never heard of Commonwealth College, which formerly operated near Mena, in Polk County, Arkansas. Fifteen or twenty years ago, it was the subject of newspaper headlines all over the country.

This week the **RECORDER** asked the House Committee on Un-American Activities what information it could give readily regarding Commonwealth College. The inquiry elicited this statement from the Committee:

"No. 1. It (Commonwealth College) was cited as a communist organization by Attorney General Tom Clark on April 27, 1949.

"No. 2. The Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the House on March 29, 1944, cited it as a 'Communist enterprise.' It was cited as subversive by an investigating Committee of the Arkansas legislature. It received money from the Garland Fund."

In 1935, a joint committee of the Arkansas House and Senate investigated Commonwealth, and several years later the Commonwealth College Corporation was fined \$1,000 in Polk County on a charge of "advocating a doctrine which has for its purpose the overthrow of the U. S. government and the government of the state of Arkansas by force, violence or unlawful means;" it was fined \$1,000 for "displaying an unlawful emblem, to-wit, the Russian Hammer and Sickle," and was fined \$500 for "failing to display the United States Flag during class hours."

Prosecution of the charges against the college was begun

while Byron Goodson was prosecuting attorney and completed in 1941 when Boyd Tackett, who later served in Congress, succeeded Mr. Goodson. Ultimately the school was forced to close.

Officers in all branches of the military services today must sign a loyalty oath in which they are required to reveal any association with, membership in, employment by or attendance at Commonwealth College.

A candidate for governor of Arkansas should do no less.

Ever since Orval Faubus moved into the political limelight with the McMath administration, first as a highway commissioner, then as the governor's administrative assistant and finally as a highway director without the legal qualifications to serve, there have been recurring reports — call them "rumors" or "whispers" if you like — that Mr. Faubus had been a student at Commonwealth College.

It was not imperative that the question of Mr. Faubus's past affiliations be settled so long as he was a subordinate acting for the McMath administration, which was entitled to have the people judge it by performance rather than by any hidden chapters in the biographies of its members.

But it is another thing entirely when the governorship of Arkansas is involved. The people who have placed Mr. Faubus in the run-off primary against Governor Cherry have a right to know whether the candidate did in fact enroll at and attend Commonwealth College.

Certainly there has been nothing in the Faubus campaign literature to indicate he is a Commonwealth former student. The average citizen is inclined to discount uncorroborated derogatory information relative to an aspirant for public office; and we are confident that Mr. Faubus would not find the public unsympathetic in any effort to set at rest the disquieting intimations.

The **RECORDER** quite frankly is of the opinion that a past association with Commonwealth College would disqualify a candidate from serious consideration by the citizens of Arkansas. It would be difficult for Arkansas to explain any set of circumstances that culminated in placing in the governor's office and the governor's mansion a onetime student of an institution that fostered communism.

Mr. Faubus has the opportunity and the obligation, to his own supporters especially, to answer fully and without equivocation the simple question:

Is he a former student of Commonwealth College?

Why, you may ask, is it important to know what colleges a candidate attended? The answer may be found in the official records at the State Capitol of hearings conducted in 1935 by the joint legislative committee composed of Senators J. L. Shaver and Clyde Ellis and Representatives Marcus Miller, John G. Rye and Minor Millwee (now a Supreme Court associate justice).

Excerpts from the testimony is published elsewhere in this book.

Addendum

Six years ago Mr. Fambres challenged
the governor of Arkansas. →

Last night Sept. 4, 1957 he
challenged the President of
the United States!

THE FAUBUS CHALLENGE

In his run-off campaign, Mr. Faubus frequently indulged in harsh references to the RECORDER. At one point he challenged us, along with Governor Cherry, to charge that he is "subversive." That, he said in a telegram, would enable him to file a libel suit.

Congressional committees, grand juries and trial courts find it difficult, even with the Department of Justice assisting, to make such charges stick. Remember how long it took to convict Alger Hiss? He was all but cleared by a Congressional committee, finally was indicted by a grand jury and, when he faced trial, rallied powerful friends to his defense. Two Supreme Court justices were character witnesses for him. Not until he was tried a second time was he convicted.

Mr. Faubus was well aware that neither a newspaper nor a governor can indict, try and convict any one; his telegram was another example of his political strategy.

Actually, no one had used the word "subversive" in the campaign until he did. He opened the subject by denouncing what he called unfounded "whispers" that he had been a student at a school which, if he had been connected with it, would brand him as "subversive." He said that — nobody else did, regardless of what they may have been thinking.

It has taken us a long time, and a great deal of work, to prepare a reply to his challenge. This book constitutes our response.

Here was his telegraphed challenge, dated August 3, 1951:

"While in Little Rock last evening I consulted an attorney in whose opinion and ability I have the utmost confidence.

"I am advised that to call a man a subversive or to make this statement, either oral or written, that he ever engaged in subversive activities or an un-American act is libel per se.

"I have no objection to your condemnation of Commonwealth College and you can talk all you want about that institution if the public wants to hear you. The issue is now based on the insinuation of your crowd that I am a subversive and have engaged in subversive activities.

"Now I charge you to make this statement that I am a subversive or that I ever participated in any subversive activities and if you do, knowing that you do not have any proof of any such charge, I will sue you immediately in the courts of my native state. Now you men get down to the point and get on the line and either stand or fall on this proposition."

"The Soviet international organization has carried on a successful and important penetration of the United States Government and this penetration has not been fully exposed.

"The agents of this penetration have operated in accordance with a distinct design fashioned by their Soviet superiors.

"Members of this conspiracy helped to get each other into government, helped each other to rise in government and protected each other from exposure.

"Policies and programs laid down by members of the Soviet conspiracy are still in effect within our government and constitute a continuing hazard to our national security"

Pat McCarran, Nevada
James O. Eastland, Mississippi
From Report of Sub-committee
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
United States Senate

*Signed by all Senators on Sub-
committee*
Arthur V. Watkins, Utah
Robert C. Hendrickson, New Jersey
Olin D. Johnston, South Carolina
Heiman Walker, Idaho
John Marshall Butler, Maryland

"Brethren, I come to announce unto you a new gospel, which must penetrate to the very ends of the world...the old world must be destroyed and replaced by a new one...the Lie must be stamped out, and give way to truth.

"The first Lie is God; the second Lie is Right...and when you have freed your mind from the fear of God, and from that childish respect for the fiction of Right, then all the remaining chains that bind you, and which are called science, civilization, property, marriage, morality, and justice, will snap asunder like threads...Our first work must be destruction and annihilation of everything as it now exists; you must accustom yourself to destroy everything, the good with the bad, for if but an atom of this old world remains, the new will never be created."

—Words of R. Bakunin, Russian
disciple of Karl Marx, in 1865

September 9, 1957

Dear Mrs. Rohan:

Thank you for your letter of September fifth and the enclosed material concerning Governor Faubus. I appreciated your interest in bringing this material to my attention.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Gerald D. Morgan
Special Counsel to the President

Mrs. Edward Rohan
President
Arkansas Federation of Republican Women
603 North Palm Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

ARD

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THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION SUPPORTS YOUR STEPS TO PUT THE
FULL FORCE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BEHIND THE ENFORCEMENT OF LAW
AND ORDER IN LITTLE ROCK AND EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE THAT THE
OVERWHELMING GOOD FAITH OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WILL MANIFEST
ITSELF IN THE DEFENSE OF CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT

ROBERT R NATHAN NATIONAL CHAIRMAN AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC
ACTION.

x 84.08

WA090 NL PD

BRONXVILLE NY OCT 3

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

REGARDING THE LITTLE ROCK SITUATION HAS THE NATIONAL
APPEAL OF SPORTS BEEN CONSIDERED. SPORTS STARS HAVE BEEN
ACCEPTED EVERYWHERE REGARDLESS OF RACE CREED OR COLOR
PLEASE STUDY THE POSSIBLE IMPACT OF A MASS SPORTS FORUM
IN LITTLE ROCK WITH SUCH ESTABLISHED SOUTHERN STARS AS
ALVIN DARK, WHITEY LOCKMAN, JOHNNY MIZE WITH JOE LEWIS,

file per job
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R
OCKY MARCIANO, WILLIE MAYS, HANK GREENBERG, JACKIE
ROBINSON MICKEY MANTLE AND OTHERS STRESSING THE ANGLE OF
FAIR PLAY. THE THEME OF AMERICANISM WOULD BE STRESSED.
TEAMWORK WOULD ALSO BE AN IMPORTANT FACTOR. THE
TIMELINESS OF THE WORLD SERIES IS VERY IMPORTANT. I AM
SURE THAT EVEN THE MOST RABID ANTI-NEGRO IN LITTLE ROCK
WATCHES THE SERIES AND ADMIRES THE PLAYING OF HOWARD,
AARON COVINGTON AND OTHERS. THE WRITER IS SOUTHERN BORN
FROM DAYTON TENNESSEE. NOT A PUBLICITY SEEKER BUT GLAD
TO SERVE. NOT ONE WORD OF THIS TO BE MENTIONED TO ANY

BROADCASTER OF THE NEW YORK GIANTS AND OF COURSE
EISENHOWER AND AMERICA ALL THE WAY

RUSS HODGES 61 TANGLEWYLDE AVE BRONXVILLE NY.



BRITISH HIGH BRASS—Maj. Gen. Henry Haskins Clapham Sugden, (right) chief of engineers of the British Army, tells a little British humor to Col. A. P. Rollins Jr., director of the Waterways Experiment Station, as the two meet at Jackson Municipal Airport at noon Wednesday. Gen. Sugden arrived for a two days visit of the Vicksburg Engineer District. — Staff Photo by Norm Bergsma.

British General Greeted In City

By PHIL STROUPE
Daily News Staff Writer

The chief engineer of the British Army carried a Chamberlain walking stick, a fat leather brief case and wore a bright smile as he stepped off a plane at Municipal Airport here Wednesday.

Maj. Gen. H. H. C. Sugden was greeted by Col. A. P. Rollins Jr., director of the U. S. Waterways Experiment Station, as he and a party of visitors arrived for a two-day stay in Mississippi.

When asked if London was excited about the Queen's pending visit to the United States in October, the white-haired 53-year-old general replied: "Indeed they are and Washington is too."

He recently visited Washington, St. Louis, and Ft. Belvoir, Va. where the U. S. Army Engineer school is located and other installations before coming to Jackson.

The general declined to show newsmen how to curtsey. He replied quickly: "We are military men, you know, and the Army offers no course in that art." The general was wearing a much decorated khaki uniform and a Sam Browne belt.

He said the British military men do not wear the abbreviated trousers except when they're on duty in Egypt.

Gen. Sugden served with American units in northwest Europe during World War II and has al-

ready conferred with Maj. Gen. Itchner, the U. S. Chief of Engineers, since his arrival here. He said he had recently seen Churchill before leaving London Sept. 14 and he described him thusly: "Mr. Churchill was remarkably cheerful when I saw him walking in an open park behind Buckingham Palace without any assistance."

The general declined to comment on any political matters of the British government, saying the British army is the most non-political army in the world. He said he served "under combat conditions" with the 7th Armored Division during World War II. Gen. Sugden said the British Isles are not hampered by flood disasters as we know them in the United States but they do suffer a great deal of damage from the inland flow of the North Sea into the lowland.

Gen. Sugden was asked if he had any advice on how to help the United States erase a shortage of engineers. He replied: "No, I have no idea as that but I hope to find some ideas while here and take them back home. We have a shortage of engineers too."

Accompanying the general are Col. E. F. Parker, British Joint Services Mission officer, and Lt. Col. M. A. Kalz, American escort officer. In the party to greet the visitors was Capt. Edwin Hensley, aide to Col. Rollins, the Waterways director.

Rites Set Today For Clogston Child

Funeral services for David Bramlett Clogston, III, infant son of Lieut. and Mrs. David B. Clogston, Jr. of 3918 Royal Street and San Angelo, Texas, will be conducted at 3 p.m. Wednesday from the graveside at Lakewood Memorial Park. Rev. Henry Crouch, pastor of the Northside Baptist Church will officiate with Wright & Ferguson Funeral Home in charge of arrangements.

Survivors include his parents, his paternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Clogston and maternal grandmother, Mrs. Edith Mae Ellzey, all of Jackson.

Latimer 'Innocent'

PHILADELPHIA — A Neshoba County circuit court jury Tuesday found former Neshoba County Superintendent of Education I. M. (Boy) Latimer innocent of embezzlement on one of four indictments. The other three were continued until the February term of court.

Mayor Charges Ike With Double Talk

By W. C. SHOEMAKER
Daily News Staff Writer

Jackson's city council meeting Wednesday virtually turned into a session of attacks on President

Eisenhower for the Little Rock situation.

"If I ever heard of a double talking deal in my life, it was last night," Mayor Allen Thompson said.

"He couldn't even read it very well," he added during the discussion of Eisenhower's television address.

"This is something the President and the other political leaders can be very proud of," Thompson continued, but City Attorney E. Q. Stennett interrupted, "Yep, they whipped poor old Arkansas."

A few minutes later city rehabilitation director E. B. Yarbro complained to City Council that Mr. and Mrs. Homer L. Westerfield of 229 West Rankin St., have refused to let inspectors into their home.

"Why don't you wire Eisenhower for troops", a spectator in the council room asked.

City officials later agreed to ask for a court order forcing the Westerfield family to let them inspect their home.

Gartin Deplores Ike's Action

We are not the kind of people to bow under the yoke of integration—even at the point of Federal bayonets and rifles," Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin said here last night in an address before Business and Professional Club members.

Gartin was the principal speaker and his talk followed President Eisenhower's nation-wide television comments on the Little Rock situation.

"Segregation," Gartin said, "will be maintained in Mississippi. It's what the people want and it's what they'll get." He added "we will resist this thing to the bitter end."

Gartin made his position clear to B&PW members and their guests at a banquet celebrating the 29th observance of National Business Women's Week in Jackson.

He praised the women's group for doing such fine work—"not only in the field of business and industry but in helping to uphold the cultural side of life as well."

Gartin then shifted to the attack against Federal interference in Arkansas' internal affairs.

"Today was a sad, dark day for the South when President Eisenhower ordered troops out against the people of Little Rock," he said.

State Times
Republican
Wed. Sept. 25, 1957
State Chief
Blasts Ike

By BOB WEBB
State Times Staff Writer

Republican State Chairman Wirt Yerger Jr. today blistered President Eisenhower in a letter which accused him of failure to practice the respect for states' rights that he preaches.

His letter to the President asked:

"Are Negro votes for our party so much more important than states' rights?"

Reminding that he became the GOP's youngest state chairman at 27, the Jackson insurance man also raked President Eisenhower for his appointment of Earl Warren as chief justice of the Supreme Court.

"Frankly," Yerger wrote, "the

See Repubs on Page 12

first point at which I have failed to respect for your ability was the day you appointed Earl Warren as chief justice. This appointment will go down in history as the most political appointment ever made to the Supreme Court.

"Then, more recently, you appointed a New Jersey Democrat (William J. Brennan Jr.) who is, as far as I can tell, as liberal as most Northern Democrats. If he has the same philosophy of government you do, one of us is in the wrong party."

Yerger waded into Eisenhower on "civil rights" and told him David Lawrence (State Times columnist) "has expressed my own thoughts much better than I could."

"Hope You Read 'Em"

Yerger asked "is it possible you are not shown his editorials. . .?"

"It would do my heart and soul good," he said, "to simply know you read" the Lawrence editorials.

"I have heard you mention states' rights," Yerger said, "but I have yet to be shown where the administration has done anything much about it."

Yerger also lashed the administration for trying "to play politics with organized labor instead of acting in accordance with true convictions."

And on foreign aid Yerger accused the administration of continuing the high expenditures started by the Democrats.

Especially Adams

Yerger Says Ike Scheming To Destroy Constitution

State Republican Chairman Wirt A. Yerger Jr. sent a telegram to President Eisenhower Wednesday charging him with joining hands with the NAACP and the Democratic High Command in a scheme to destroy the Constitution of the United States.

The telegram, signed by Yerger and B. B. McClendon, Chairman of the Mississippi Young Republican Federation, said:

"Mr. President, our confidence in your judgment and ability has been shaken before on several oc-

casions, but never as much as in the past several days.

"Your decision to use federal troops in Arkansas was completely without justification.

"It would be a gross understatement to say your actions in Arkansas are not in keeping with the desires and beliefs of the Republicans in this state.

"It appears that you have not only followed the advice of Herbert Brownell, Sherman Adams, the NAACP, and the Democratic High Command, but you have actually

joined Adlai Stevenson, Harry Truman, Paul Butler and Hubert Humphrey in their scheme to destroy the Constitution of the United States."

Yerger told the Daily News, after sending the telegram, "The South is paying a tremendous price for a one-party system and some seniority in Congress."

He said, "It appears more than ever certain we will be the whipping boys of both political parties until we get in a position to go either way."

OUTSTANDING JOB

Parsons Praises Cancer Workers

By H. S. BONNEY, JR.
Daily News Staff Writer

The binding together of physicians, scientists and laymen will eventually conquer cancer, the president of the Mississippi Cancer Society said Wednesday at the opening session of the organization's annual meet in Jackson.

Dr. W. H. Parsons, of Vicksburg, president of the Mississippi Division, American Cancer Society, told the society that 40 million people are destined to have cancer at one time or another in their life span.

He said huge sums of money are needed and will continue to be needed to combat the dread affliction.

Dr. Parsons emphasized that all thoughts of personal glory to be derived from working for the cancer organization must be put aside if the job of defeating the disease was to be done.

He praised the workers for an outstanding job in campaigns this year which resulted in topping the state's share of the national goal.

Dr. Hal E. Haywood, vice-president of the cancer group and

chairman of the State Crusade Committee, announced the state division had collected \$196,132 with a goal of \$195,000.

Dr. Haywood said Mississippi was one of eight states in the nation to have always exceeded its national quota.

Dr. W. N. Jenkins, of Port Gibson, chairman of the Professional Education Committee, announces that his group had held eight seminars in the past year for 510 physicians and nurses from 51 different counties. He proclaimed the year's program a "splendid success."

Also reporting was Mrs. Jack K. Wilson, of Hollandale, chairman of the Public Information Committee. She said her committee's immediate problem was organizing county units to teach the public basic facts about cancer and how to guard against it.

A noon luncheon was the occasion for the presentation of special awards by Dr. Haywood of certificates of outstanding service to 10 different county clubs participating in the cancer program.

The clubs were: West DeSoto County Home Demonstration Council, Kiwanis Club of Natchez, Altrusa Club of Natchez, Altrusa Club of Laurel, Pilot Club of Holly Springs, Tate County Home Demonstration Council, Cosmopolitan Club of Tylertown, B and PW Club of Rolling Fork, B and PW Club of Woodville and the Miss. Home Demonstration Council.

Flu Cases Hit Total Of 99,800

At least 99,800 new cases of influenza, most of them the Asian variety, were reported in Mississippi last week, the State Board of Health said Tuesday.

The amount was nearly four times the cases reported the previous week.

Dr. A. L. Gray, head of the Department of Preventable Disease Control, said the number may go higher as the disease spreads into counties which so far have had only a few cases. In some counties it has reached its peak, he said.

Gray said new outbreaks were reported in Webster, Marion, Clarke, Wayne, Panola, Coahoma, Leflore, Hinds, Simpson, Copiah, Lincoln and Oktibbeha counties. Gray said the disease has reached or is reaching epidemic proportions in those counties.

Council Sees 'Inside Job' At Little Rock

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A Mississippi spokesman for a national Citizens Council group said Wednesday Little Rock's schools can't be integrated "without dragging those white children to school and forcing them to stay there."

The broad implication of the comment by W. J. Simmons of Jackson was that the integration could be avoided by parents of white children withdrawing their children from classes.

"I wouldn't presume to make a direct appeal," said Simmons, who is administrator of Mississippi Citizens Councils and editor of a monthly newspaper published by the National Association of Citizens Councils.

"I think the courage and ingenuity of the South is on trial right now and if we're able to meet the test we'll win, if not, we'll lose," Simmons told reporters. He expressed belief the Little Rock situation was "an inside job" and that "if it had not been for the local integrationists in Little Rock, the federal troops would not now be marching in the streets."

Second Victim Dies Tuesday

AMORY, Miss. — A two-car accident four miles north of here Sunday claimed its second life Tuesday night.

Clyde Wright, 27, Amory, died in Amory Hospital of a fractured skull suffered in the Highway 25 wreck. He was the driver of one of the cars.

GOP Solon Has Split De

WASHINGTON (INS) — A Republican senator said today that the Little Rock school integration battle may split the Democratic party and put a third ticket into the 1960 presidential campaign.

Sen. George D. Aiken (R) Vt., in making the forecast, also declared that President Eisenhower must avoid appointing extremists to the six-man racial discrimination commission authorized in the new civil rights law.

Aiken told an interviewer: "The President can't be too careful in the make-up of the commission. He will be under great pressure by interested groups to name some of their people. I think it important that the President avoid naming an extremist or anyone closely connected with racial disputes."

The commission, which is to have subpoena power in its investigatory work, must be confirmed by the senate, but Mr. Eisenhower could make recess appointments and thus set it up before Congress returns in January.

NEGRO VOTE SWAYS

In discussing political repercussions of developments at Little Rock, Aiken said: "As far as the Republican party is concerned, I am not sure they have made any gains by the handling of this. As to Republicans capturing Negro votes, I think that is overrated. There is no wholesale flocking of the colored vote to the Republican standard."

But he said he foresees an attempt by northern Democrats who are wooing the Negro vote, "to eliminate Southern Democrats from power." He said he thought this will be one of the "most obvious"

Sherman Adams

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The commission, which is to have subpoena power in its investigatory work, must be confirmed by the senate, but Mr. Eisenhower could make recess appointments and thus set it up before Congress returns in January.

NEGRO VOTE SWAYS

In discussing political repercussions of developments at Little Rock, Aiken said: "As far as the Republican party is concerned, I am not sure they have made any gains by the handling of this. As to Republicans capturing Negro votes, I think that is overrated. There is no wholesale flocking of the colored vote to the Republican standard."

But he said he foresees an attempt by northern Democrats who are wooing the Negro vote, "to eliminate Southern Democrats from power." He said he thought this will be one of the "most obvious" repercussions of Little Rock.

Aiken continued. "I think it could lead to a third (Southern) ticket in the 1960 election campaigns. A third ticket in 1960 undoubtedly would be more effective than the third ticket was in 1948."

In 1948 Harry S. Truman won an upset presidential election even though the South had its own candidate in the field. He was States' Rights standard bearer Strom Thurmond, now Democratic senator from South Carolina who staged a dramatic one-man filibuster against the civil rights bill last month.

Will Be Released

TRENTON, N. J.—John Woodward, 32-year-old former Meridian, Miss., resident convicted of the fatal stabbing six years ago of another man after a dice game, will be paroled from the state penitentiary.

New Industry

GREENWOOD—City and Chamber of Commerce officials announced Wednesday Medart Lockers, Inc. will establish a plant here to manufacture steel lockers for schools and industrial buildings. A \$350,000 bond issue election will be held.

OUTSTANDING JOB

Parsons Praises Cancer Workers

By H. S. BONNEY, JR.
Daily News Staff Writer

The binding together of physicians, scientists and laymen will eventually conquer cancer, the president of the Mississippi Cancer Society said Wednesday at the opening session of the organization's annual meet in Jackson.

Dr. W. H. Parsons, of Vicksburg, president of the Mississippi Division, American Cancer Society, told the society that 40 million people are destined to have cancer at one time or another in their life span.

He said huge sums of money are needed and will continue to be needed to combat the dread affliction.

Dr. Parsons emphasized that all thoughts of personal glory to be derived from working for the cancer organization must be put aside if the job of defeating the disease was to be done.

He praised the workers for an outstanding job in campaigns this year which resulted in topping the state's share of the national goal.

Dr. Hal E. Haywood, vice-president of the cancer group and

chairman of the State Crusade Committee, announced the state division had collected \$196,132 with a goal of \$195,000.

Dr. Haywood said Mississippi was one of eight states in the nation to have always exceeded its national quota.

Dr. W. N. Jenkins, of Port Gibson, chairman of the Professional Education Committee, announces that his group had held eight seminars in the past year for 510 physicians and nurses from 51 different counties. He proclaimed the year's program a "splendid success."

Also reporting was Mrs. Jack K. Wilson, of Hollandale, chairman of the Public Information Committee. She said her committee's immediate problem was organizing county units to teach the public basic facts about cancer and how to guard against it.

A noon luncheon was the occasion for the presentation of special awards by Dr. Haywood of certificates of outstanding service to 10 different county clubs participating in the cancer program.

The clubs were: West DeSoto County Home Demonstration Council, Kiwanis Club of Natchez, Altrusa Club of Natchez, Altrusa Club of Laurel, Pilot Club of Holly Springs, Tate County Home Demonstration Council, Cosmopolitan Club of Tylertown, B and PW Club of Rolling Fork, B and PW Club of Woodville and the Miss. Home Demonstration Council.

Flu Cases Hit Total Of 99,800

At least 99,800 new cases of influenza, most of them the Asian variety, were reported in Mississippi last week, the State Board of Health said Tuesday.

The amount was nearly four times the cases reported the previous week.

Dr. A. L. Gray, head of the Department of Preventable Disease Control, said the number may go higher as the disease spreads into counties which so far have had only a few cases. In some counties it has reached its peak, he said.

Gray said new outbreaks were reported in Webster, Marion, Clarke, Wayne, Panola, Coahoma, Leflore, Hinds, Simpson, Copiah, Lincoln and Oktibbeha counties. Gray said the disease has reached or is reaching epidemic proportions in those counties.

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FACTS for

ELECTION OFFICIALS

*This tells the story of how
Orval Faubus became
Governor of Arkansas
through vote manipulation*

Supplied by

Citizens for Clean Elections

Dr. George P. Branscum, Chairman

All we ask is that only legal ballots be cast, that all the legal ballots be counted. We are confident that you who receive this have never been, and would not be, parties to election irregularities, but we believe you have reason to be interested in some of the criticism that grew out of the recent Democratic Primary. Let us all co-operate to prevent a repetition, ever again, in Arkansas.

Reprinted from the Book,

ZERO HOUR FOR ARKANSAS

Party Rules Ignored Even When Enforceable

You hear a great deal from Democratic political bosses these days about party loyalty, and the consequences of voting against a Democratic nominee in a General Election. That in itself is a confession of weakness; the bosses are conscious that they have contributed to the nomination of a candidate who lacks two essential qualities, public confidence and popularity.

The Democratic politicians who call the turns in many counties and in hundreds of precincts would never have gone through with their plan to nominate Orval E. Faubus if Arkansas had been a two-party state where ultimately the party — Democratic or Republican — with the most appealing candidate would prevail in the general election.

Now that they are in a spot where they must stress the party angle, and shun a comparison of candidates, they are banking heavily on the party loyalty rule. That rule, which they say would bar from 1956 primaries persons voting against Faubus in the 1954 General Election, is one that it's next to impossible to enforce. They have no way legally of acquiring knowledge of how any individual voted. Secrecy of the ballot is guaranteed by Constitution and statutes. There are a few counties, of course, where neither Constitution nor statutes receive respect and where sanctity of the ballot box is violated, but even there the method by which knowledge is gained of how individuals vote renders testimony of the possible witnesses inadmissible. They would have to admit they violated the law in examining the ballots.

The Democratic Party has other rules, too — one of which makes it mandatory that its county committees void the returns from any precinct that turns in more votes than it has poll tax receipts unless the validity of each vote is substantiated by legal evidence. This rule was disregarded in approximately 100 townships in 42 counties.

Mostly, only small rural boxes were involved, but in one county — Madison — home of Mr. Faubus, the largest township in the county was the worst offender. Nothing whatever was, or has been done, to punish those guilty of the vote fraud or to adjust the returns by elimination of the illegal votes.

How many of these there were, only an official inquiry could determine, but there were more than 1,000 ballots counted for persons named on the poll registers who had not paid the poll tax. Many others who had paid the poll tax and whose names were on the poll registers obviously never actually cast the ballots recorded as theirs.

A tabulation of precincts that turned in votes

exactly equal to, or greater than the number of eligible voters on the official poll tax lists is on the next page (occasionally, one reported a margin in Governor Cherry's favor, but such instances were rare).

In only 12 of these precincts did Cherry receive more than Faubus; in only three did his vote equal Faubus'. Total number of eligibles listed for those 15 townships was 806, the total vote was 716, and Cherry's share was 468, Faubus, 338, a difference of 130.

In the other 85 boxes with excess votes, where the potential based on poll taxes was 5,644, the vote aggregate was 6,533, and Faubus got 5,226, Cherry 1,307, a difference of 3,919.

In some townships, no doubt, there had been no removals or deaths, or, if there were, maiden voters or newcomers had made up the difference, and all the electors did actually vote. Possibly in some there were good reasons accounting for an excess of votes over poll taxes, but it is safe to say the number in such categories was small. Also, due to the manner of listing poll tax payers of some counties, our figures may be in error as to some precincts. (Diaz precinct in Jackson County is typical of several where we could not be absolutely certain of the number of qualified electors. The polls were listed according to school districts instead of political townships.)

Summarized, here are the figures for precincts where votes exceeded or (in eight instances) equalled the number of poll taxpayers:

No. Pcts	Poll Taxes	Votes	Cherry	Faubus
100	6,315	7,340	1,775	5,565

Thus, in those 100 precincts with abnormal votes, the Faubus majority was 3,890. His certified majority for the state as a whole was only 6,911; 56 per cent of it came from those relatively few and small boxes.

The party rules commanded the county committees to throw out the boxes with excess votes, unless their legality was proved, but the rules were ignored.

The number of votes in these particular townships would be much greater if an analysis of the absentee ballots in each county had been available. Those ballots of course were chargeable to specific townships. In Madison County, where 195 absentee votes were given Faubus and 1 to Cherry, 46 of the total were for persons with poll taxes paid in War Eagle township, where the total vote before taking absentees into account was 970 with only 814 polls to draw on.

Ex Governor Cherry is now a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board in the Dept. of Justice.

EXCESSIVE VOTING PRECINCTS

For Faubus				For Cherry				Even Split						
County and Precinct	Total Vote	Cherry	Faubus	Total Polls	County and Precinct	Total Vote	Cherry	Faubus	Total Polls	County and Precinct	Total Vote	Cherry	Faubus	Total Polls
Baxter-Big Pond	49	10	39	13	Huntsville-2	171	2	169	171	Baxter-Salesville	36	18	18	20
Buffalo	19	4	15	15	Huntsville-3	66	0	66	66	Franklin-Mill Creek	20	10	10	14
Independence	64	19	45	50	Huntsville-4	43	1	42	43	Jackson-Diaz	124	62	62	88
Old Joe	39	1	38	17		970	9	961	970	Total	180	90	90	122
Rodney	33	8	25	19	Miller-Cut Off Twp.					Combined Totals	7,340	1,775	5,565	6,315
Arkana	24	10	14	23	Haley Lake	75	20	55	75					
Shady Grove	25	9	16	10	West Track	46	8	38	46					
Benton-Colville	158	21	137	120		121	28	93	121					
Calhoun-Huey	21	4	17	18	Day's Ck Twp									
Moro	218	72	146	177	Cross Roads	59	21	38	59					
Clark-Alpine	72	22	50		Pleasant Hill	69	16	53	69					
Fendley	31	22	9			128	37	91	128					
Wheeler Sch. Hse	19	6	13		Montgomery-Five	10	4	6	10					
	122	50	72	118	Perry-Kenney	35	12	23	35					
Anderson Twp					Polk-Faulkner Twp									
Hebron	28	12	16		Hartley	11	3	8	11					
Vaden	56	21	35		Pope-Hill	10	0	10	10					
	84	33	51	77	Holla Bend	16	5	11	16					
Beech Crk. Twp					Julipeland	20	0	20	20					
Whelen Spgs	151	38	113		Phoenix	36	3	33	36					
Keys Mill	32	1	31		Randolph-Ingram Twp	72	15	57	74					
Red Spgs	26	4	22		Running Lake Twp	76	35	41	76					
	209	43	166	202	Scott-Denton, 2	16	6	10	14					
Bevme	80	28	52	88	Lamb	83	6	77	82					
Long Creek	15	5	10	12	Lewis, 1	108	26	82	106					
Clay-Bradshaw	41	14	27	25	Little Texas	14	1	13	13					
Cleburne-Morgan	30	12	18	29	Sharp-Johnson	19	3	16	19					
Paff	12	3	9	12	S Big Rock	21	9	12	20					
Cleveland-Whitville	128	57	71	127	Strawberry	57	27	30	56					
Conway-White Eagle	7	0	7	6	S Lebanon	51	19	32	47					
Craighead-Taylor	94	45	49	78	L. North	29	13	16	27					
Crawford-Lancaster	52	12	40	52	Stone-Jones	16	3	13	16					
Cross-Brushy Lake	87	25	62	77	Union-New Union	98	30	68	81					
Coldwater-Birdeye	256	8	248		Caledonia	164	29	135	127					
Bav Village	60	0	60		Hibanks	50	20	30	35					
	316	8	308	309	Lisbon	92	40	52	69					
Faulkner-Benedict	27	3	24	23	Van Buren-Liberty	58	22	36	58					
Bristol	60	13	47	51	White-Antioch	62	25	37	61					
Franklin-Wittich	126	27	99	111	Chrisp	51	21	30	44					
Fulton-Afton	63	17	46	54	Gum Spring	51	19	32	49					
Garland-Mazam	72	19	53	71	Jackson	22	3	19	20					
Greene-Salem	132	40	92	88	Royal	69	16	53	56					
St Francis	132	63	69	131	Total	6,534	1,307	5,226	5,650					
Walnut Corner	37	18	19	30	For Cherry									
Hempstead-House	40	11	29	28	Ashley-Trafalgar	23	15	8	20					
Hot Spring-Butterfield	94	38	56	89	Chicot-McConnell	53	27	26	52					
Izard-Dry Town	21	7	14	17	Columbia-Buster	122	62	60	107					
Mt Olive	11	3	8	10	Greene-Belton	34	21	13	30					
Johnson-Dickson	33	2	31	32	Lee-Council & Walnut	41	35	6	32					
Lee	44	5	39	44	Little River-Wallace	128	68	60	113					
Pincy	27	12	15	25	Lonoke-Walls	33	19	14	24					
Lalayette-State Line	27	1	26	13	Mississippi-Pecan Point	16	16	0	16					
Logan-Mountain	32	5	27	26	Swayne Twp.-Rosa	38	38	0	23					
Titsworth	11	2	9	10	Hempstead-Rocky Mound	47	28	19	43					
Lonoke-Richwoods	85	31	54	83	Pope-Lee	48	27	21	41					
Madison-Hilburn	152	0	152	93	Sharp-E Sullivan	43	22	21	42					
King River	249	1	248	248	Total	626	378	256	541					
Lamar	144	4	140	144	Even Split									
Lincoln	37	3	34	37	Baxter-Salesville	36	18	18	20					
Marble	111	0	111	102	Franklin-Mill Creek	20	10	10	14					
Purdy	20	0	20	18	Anice	20	10	10	14					
Richland	75	0	75	74	Jackson-Diaz	124	62	62	88					
Whorton Crk.	62	0	62	52	Total	180	90	90	122					
White River	47	0	47	44	Combined Totals	7,340	1,775	5,565	6,315					
War Eagle	586	6	580											
Huntsville-1	104	0	104											

However, there were 78 ballots listed in the War Eagle registers for persons with poll taxes paid elsewhere in the county, which reduced the excess of votes over polls in that township to 320, or more than 35 per cent over the number of electors.

The poll tax payers in the precinct were not a criterion, however, for there were 338 persons listed who had no poll taxes listed in any township of the county, and there were many others whose names appeared twice on the poll registers.

The 78 ballots of residents, at taxpaying time anyway, of other townships whose votes were recorded in War Eagle Township, when charged back to the townships of residence, boosted the totals for nine other precincts, which already had claimed more votes than polls, still higher above the number qualified.

When, soon after the run-off primary, the RECORDER called attention to lopsided majorities for Faubus in boxes controlled by some of his former associates on the McMath administration's Highway Commission, a challenge came from several Faubus supporters for us to include in our tabulations instances of similarly strong Cherry support—the Lepanto vote in Pomsett County (home of one of the present Highway Commission members, Dan Portis) and the balloting in Crittenden County were specifically cited as evidence that not all the so-called machine-dominated returns favored Faubus.

To present that picture in as true perspective as possible, we have prepared a tabulation of precincts (EXCLUDING any that exceeded their poll tax totals) which reported 100 votes or more and which were predominantly for either Faubus or Cherry. Persons familiar with the political alignments in the respective counties can tell you just who handled these particular boxes. Generally, it is the influence of an individual or of a group that determines how the bulk of such votes are going.

These figures demonstrate that Faubus had far more political machine support than did Cherry. It is in such precincts as these, together with scores of small rural boxes each with a handful of votes, mostly controlled, that manipulators can offset and overcome trends.

A governor can, if of a mind to, use state patronage, purchase orders, honorary appointments and other considerations to line up most of the machine vote. The table which follows clearly shows that Governor Cherry had meager support of that type and in only a few spots.

(Precincts reporting 100 or more votes with preponderance for one candidate)

For Faubus			
County and Precinct	Cherry	Faubus	Total Polls
Baxter—Norfolk	10	131	274
Benton—Mt. Vernon	32	198	307
Washington	40	206	421
Carroll—Yocum	16	166	232
N&S Hickory	89	435	725
Conway—Lick Mountain	33	187	318
Crawford—Maxey	33	269	429
Mountain	68	196	452
Vine Prairie	9	103	118
Desha—Mississippi	8	158	189
Franklin—Alix	8	145	218
Donald	29	121	197
Hogan Rural	35	187	329
Middle	18	174	225
Greene—Crowley	38	146	266
Howard—Dierks	76	223	360
Izard—Oxford	9	110	164
Independence—Christian	12	109	168
Cushman	37	103	218
Jackson—Blackville	21	113	149
Grubbs	34	145	*333
*Incl 2 other pcts. where 82 voted			
Jefferson—Dudley Lake	49	166	275
Johnson—Grant	83	232	394
Horsehead	19	132	176
King	18	111	168
Pittsburg	56	202	351
Redlick	18	125	161
Ward	42	160	263
Lonoke—Ward	40	145	231
Madison—Alabam	2	139	173
Prairie	8	220	241
Marion—White River	76	229	447
Prairie	27	125	177
Mississippi—Wilson	13	547	618
Whitton	23	279	368
Montgomery—Gap	14	114	156
Polk	33	113	187
Perry—Perry	32	111	214
Pike—Kirby	15	136	202
Antone	15	111	*201
*Incl Bowen where 37 voted			
Polk—Ozark	85	241	491
Randolph—James Creek	49	109	187
St. Francis—Heth	15	168	*979
*Incl 3 other bxs where 245 voted			
Hughes Rural	5	164	208
Scott—Mountain	37	100	202
Parks	47	133	258
Searcy—St. Joe	4	116	280
Van Buren—Craig	15	116	200
Bradley	46	198	371
Washington—Richland	16	156	288
Springdale	333	1,221	2,764
White—Kentucky	16	139	204
Totals	1,906	9,883	17,527
For Cherry			
Crittenden—Jackson	248	81	473
Jasper	104	14	197
West Memphis	1,385	333	2,838
Lee—Union	114	10	211
Mississippi—Driver	548	92	734
Stillman	120	1	*497
*Incl 4 other bxs where 239 voted			
Phillips—Hicksville	97	9	179
Pomsett—Lepanto	854	32	1,291
Totals	3,470	562	6,420
Combined Totals	5,376	10,455	*23,937

**Votes in all boxes for which this is poll tax aggregate total 16,331 (see * notes in table)

Irregularities in the absentee voting in a large number of counties were apparent, and in a few there were complaints that involved candidates in contests or that reached grand jury attention. In the RECORDER SCRAPBOOK section of this volume are articles dealing with this phase of the election manipulation. Cherry had a substantial majority of the absentee votes in the state as a whole, but invariably in counties where there was a disproportionately high number of such ballots Faubus was the beneficiary. How much Cherry suffered from these cannot be determined — but an estimated loss of 3,000 is not unreasonable.

But the most glaring examples of ballot box trickery were furnished by Madison County, Faubus' home. There, at least 1,200 votes were marked up for persons without poll tax receipts or whose names appeared more than once on

the precinct vote registers.

All in all, it took a lot of doing to squeeze Faubus by in the run-off — but by dint of illegal ballots, controlled votes, votes in excess of poll taxes and absentee box padding, the politicians eked out a 6,911 win over the general public.

At the State Convention, the Democratic bosses shrugged off a plea by white Democrats for a purging of the ballot boxes and a recount of legal ballots. But they heeded demands of Negro factional leaders, and the Convention adopted a resolution to open the way for six handpicked Negroes to be placed on the Democratic State Committee. The consideration, of course, is Negro support for Faubus — whose home county, Madison, has never had the welcome mat out for members of that race.

Madison County Vote For Governor

(August 10, 1954)

Township—	Poll Taxes	Total Vote	Faubus	Cherry	[Voters ON Poll Book]	[Listed Voters NOT in Poll List]
Alabam	173	141	139	2	46	95
Ball Creek	30	29	29	0	3	22
Bohanan	31	No Election			—	9
Boston	73	45	42	3	8	37
Bowen	113	110	108	2	45	69
California	115	87	83	4	16	67
Hilburn	93	152	152	0	100	43
Japton	93	40	40	0	12	32
Kentucky	90	43	34	9	3	51
Kings River	248	249	248	1	93	165
Lamar	144	146	140	4	57	94
Lincoln	37	37	34	3	15	25
Marble	102	111	111	0	56	67
Mill Creek	110	72	72	0	8	76
Piney	23	No Election			—	8
Prairie	241	228	220	8	86	150
Purdy	18	20	20	0	11	10
Richland	74	75	75	0	42	37
Valley	119	76	75	1	9	83
Venus	11	No Election			—	1
War Eagle*	814	970	961	9	346	527
White River	44	47	47	0	40	31
Whorton Creek	52	62	62	0	21	23
Absentees	?	196	195	1	88	108
Totals	,848	2,935	2,888	47	1,105	1,830

* War Eagle Township includes Huntsville, the county seat, where the vote was: Ward 1, Faubus 104, Cherry 0; Ward 2, Faubus 169, Cherry 2; Ward 3, Faubus 66, Cherry 0; Ward 4, Faubus 42, Cherry 1; total in town, Faubus 381, Cherry 3, in rural precinct of War Eagle Township, Faubus 580, Cherry 6.

(x) Also including duplicate ballots of certain electors

35 Pct. of Madison Vote Without Polls

Ballots for Over 1,000 Persons Not On Eligible List

Registers Tell Story of Gross Irregularities

330 in Home Town Of Faubus

One of every three—and then some—ballots cast in the governor's race in Madison County August 10 was in the name of a person whose name did not appear on the list of electors eligible by virtue of having paid the poll tax.

Examination by the RECORDER of copies of the Democratic primary poll registers (the lists turned in by judges and clerks of each precinct) shows well over 1,000 in that category. Orval E. Faubus, who has been declared the Democratic nominee with a majority of 6,911 in a total of 375,775, is a native of and lives in Madison County. His majority there was 2,888 out of 2,935 votes.

His home is at Huntsville, county seat, which is included in War Eagle Township. There the RECORDER found 338 non-poll tax-paying voters named in the registers for the five precincts of the township, which had 814 poll tax payers. The total vote in those precincts was 970, with 961 for Faubus and 9 for Governor Cherry. Two votes each were listed for four of those without poll taxes.

Thus 35 per cent of all the ballots counted in Faubus' home township were illegal unless they were supported by affidavits establishing eligibility to vote, for their names were not on the official list of poll tax payers for the county. Seventy-eight others

who were shown as voting in War Eagle Township are listed in the official poll tax list for other townships in the County

EXCEEDS POLLS

War Eagle accounted for a third of the votes, total for which in the county was 2,935, whereas only 2,848 names are on the poll tax list

The RECORDER is resolving all doubts in favor of legality for the ballot in question. If the name is spelled differently, or there is a similarity in name or initials, or if there is the slightest probability that the voter may have been a person whose name in the poll book does not correspond exactly to a similar name on the vote register, it is treated as a valid ballot for purposes of this check.

There were numerous cases of the same name appearing twice on one or more voter registers, as in the case of Dixie Cain, who was Faubus headquarters receptionist at Little Rock during the campaign. Hers is only one of scores of such cases. This is not evidence that she herself actually cast two ballots, but somehow two ballots in the box were officially recorded as having been put there by her. The ballots credited to her were Nos 218 and 360. Judges in that precinct, which reported 580 for Faubus, 6 for Cherry, were: A. C. Mowery Jr., Harold Harris and J. W. McConnell. Clerks were Oneta Stroud and Helen Hargis

EX-COMMISSIONER

Mr. Mowery is the former highway commissioner Governor McMath appointed to fill in for Faubus when the latter was made administrative assistant to the governor in 1951. Shortly after that happened, the Highway Commission got into a wrangle with

the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads over denial by the federal agency of federal aid for paving a road from Huntsville to Forum which passed Mowery's farm. An Arkansas Democrat story about the project which Mowery said implied he had violated his oath of office and thus had contravened the law was basis for a libel suit in Pulaski Circuit Court against the Democrat. Mowery's star witness was Faubus, but the jury decided the highway commissioner had not been libeled.

None of the judges "certified" the War Eagle Precinct vote, but the County Democratic Committee accepted it nevertheless, even though Democratic Party Rules—which the Faubus followers are insistent be followed in other respects—require county committees to void the ballots of any precinct where the number of votes is greater than the number of electors unless legal evidence of the validity of every ballot accompanies the returns.

SOME CUT SLIGHTLY

Next to War Eagle Township, Hilburn turned in the largest excess of votes over polls. It finally settled on 152 votes for Faubus, none for Cherry, after having first reported 172 unofficially. Hilburn had 93 poll tax payers. The vote register listed 172, and it was certified by George Callaway, one of the judges. Others were Joe Myers and Harrison McCarty. Clerks were Jessie Edlin and Eula Worley.

Hilburn was not the only township to trim its initially reported count, as an apparent effort was made after the unofficial tally to bring the county's total within the number of poll tax payers. Marble Township, with 102 poll tax payers, had 121 listed on its vote register, and that was the count. 121 for Faubus, none for Cherry, on the tally sheet; but the figure was reduced officially to 111. This was one of the precinct returns not certified by any of the judges. Luther Monger, C. D. Cope and J. M. Parker. Clerks were Earl McKinney and Hugh Hargis.

Whorton Creek, with 68 names on its vote register, is officially recorded as having only 62, but that's more than its poll tax total. Two judges, Omer Fowler and Al-

bert Carlock, and one clerk, Bonnie Bolinger, conducted the primary, but neither judge certified the return.

A deduction of 10—to 47—was made in the final report for White River Township, which with 44 polls had a vote registration of 57. That's what was first shown in unofficial results. The register itself notes that 18, for whom the ballot numbers were recorded, were not qualified electors, but the tally was left at 57 and was certified by one of the judges, Carl E. Vanlandingham. Other judges were Leonard Vanlandingham and Mrs. Nancy Duke and clerks were W. D. Dram and Tommy Davenport.

Lincoln Township came in with 41 votes for Faubus and 5 for Cherry, which was nine over its poll tax total. This was brought down to 37 for official purposes. Jim Burnett, one of the judges, certified to a 41 to 5 tally. Other judges were George Pettree and Virgie Bryant; clerks were Keith E. Anderson and Mary Burnett.

At Huntsville, the precinct officials and their certified counts:

Ward 1, judges, P. S. Maxwell, who certified the return; A. D. Sparkes, Joe Boatright; clerks, Alice Gaskill, Jean Everett; 104 Faubus, 0 Cherry, 37 without poll tax.

Ward 2, E. S. Stamps is shown as certifying to the return, judges, Charley Whorton, G. W. Reeves, Earl Shinn, clerks, Olive Polk, Charlie Burkett, 169 Faubus, 2 Cherry, 42 without poll tax.

Ward 3, judges, Eugene Watson, Burr Wiggen, Orba Youngblood, clerks, Bessie McBroom, Pearl Whitson, 20 without poll tax.

Ward 4, judges, Mrs. May Markley, Mrs. Chloe Bnam, Frank S. Rice, clerks, Jessie Shuster, Ruth Parrott, 42 Faubus, 1 Cherry, 13 without poll tax.

The Mill Creek Township return was somewhat unusual, in that the precinct officials noted that eight on their register did not have poll tax receipts. There were 74 on the list, but Faubus got 72 votes in the official count, Cherry none. One of the judges, Roy F. Donohou, certified the return. Other judges were Bryan Blevin and J. O. Deaton; clerks were Gussie Miller and Ruby Blevins.

(Note Mr. Faubus has explained the vote excess by suggesting maiden voters and military service personnel cast a great many ballots.)

Unqualified Voters In Home Bailiwick Of Candidate Faubus

So that there will be no doubt as to the authenticity of the RE-CORDER'S information relative to the Madison County primary, it is publishing here the names of the persons whose names are on the vote registers for the five precincts in War Eagle Township, home of Democratic nominee for governor Orval Faubus, but were

not found in the official record of poll tax payers. The RE-CORDER does not accuse these individuals of voting in violation of the law; but if they did not go to the polls and cast a ballot, it is still a fact that their names were written in the register of voters.

Grace Allen
Roa Armstrong
Ida Ashley
John Ashley
Edith Auslam
Josephine Auslem
Florence Barker
John Baughman
Mrs. John Baughman
Leon Bauhbit
Fred E. Benefiel
Mrs. Fred Benefiel
Halene Berry
Tom Berry
J. F. Bohannan
Mrs. J. F. Bohannan
Velma Bohannan
Pearl Bowman
Art Boyle
Ruth Boyle
Golda Brandenburg
Elsie Briggs
Leslie Briggs
Nellie Brose
Bob Brown
Mrs. Bob Brown
Carl Brown
Mrs. Carl Brown
Doyle Brown
Mrs. Doyle Brown
Inola Bruener
Frank Bunch
Grace Bunch
Olyole Burrell
Viva Burrell
Mrs. J. S. Burks
Jamie Burks
Franklin D. Burnett
Mrs. Creed Cain
Creed Cain
Dock Nolen Cain
Donna Cain
S. S. Cain
Grace Calico
Ralph Calico
R. C. Calico
Mrs. Oval Calico
Raymond Carter
Mrs. Raymond Carter
James Christie
Ora Christie
J. F. Clark
Fern Cline
Clyde Cline
Nelle Cobb
W. A. Cobb
Bonnie Coble
Kay Cogger
Richard Cogger
Cecil Colbeigh
Minnie Combs
Richard Combs
Betsy Cook
Nadine Connet
Fannie Counts
Willis Counts
Colkey Cox
Flora Cox
Grover Cox
Laura Cox
Jessie Crabtree
W. P. Crow
Herbert Culwell
Fred Dasie
Ella Davis
W. L. Difford
Hugh Dill
Kathrine Dill
Mrs. Charley Dobson
Clyde Doss
Phil Dotson
Kate Dotson
Elmira Dotson

Lousia Dudgeon
Relu Dunlop
Lucy Dunnaway
John Dunnaway
Mrs. Carl Eaton
Jossie E. Eduard
Richard S. Eduard
Cuthbert Elzey
Sylvia Elzey
C. J. Eubanks
Rilla Eubanks
Herman Evans
Ray Evans
Stella Evans
Ruth Evans
Faye Evans
Donna Evans
George Faulkner
Mack Faulkner
Susie Faulkner
Pearl B. Fifer
Wilda Fifer
W. M. Fifer
Gladys Floyd
J. C. Frisbee
Nancy Frisbee
Ella Frisbee
Flora Frisby
Peggy Fritts
Price Fritts
Clara Fullerton
T. B. Garrett
J. W. Gaskill
Dora Gilbert
Dora Gilliam
Mrs. Harry Gilliam
Harry Gilliam
Mag Glass
Julia Goucher
Donald Green
Mrs. Leon Green
Leon Green
Maxine Grubbs
Josie Grubbs
Conrad Grubbs
Hattie Haddit
Zada Hallam
John Hardy
Clara Harrington
Hershel Harrington
Gene Harrington
Bess Harris
Dexter Harris
Thina Harris
Roy Harrison
Mary Hatton
Charles Harvey
Buelah Harwood
T. H. Haskins
Mrs. Virgil Hatfield
(342) Myrt Hawkins
[War Eagle Pct.]
(22) Myrtle Hawkins
[Huntsville 1]
Babe Hawkins
(109) Curtis Hawkins
[Huntsville 2]
(373) Curt Hawkins
[War Eagle Pct.]
Daisy Hawkins
Clyde Hawkins
Jim Hawkins
Clifton Hawthorne
Chloe Hawthorne
Myrtle Hawthorne
Howard Hayes
Wilma Jean Hayes
Johnnie Head
Oliver Hinshaw
Burgh Hodge
Mrs. Burch Hodge
John Hodge
Della Holland

Dick Holland
Daisy Hoper
G. W. R. Hooper
Marie Hunt
Mrs. John Inman
Elsie Jetl
Gladys S. Johnson
Edna Johnson
Golda Keck
Mary Keck
Laura Keeling
Ambrose Keeling
Gurdon King
Rosie Knight
Joey Lacey
N. D. Lacey
W. W. Lacey
Mrs. P. O. Lee
Charles Leger
Covar Marshall
Roy J. McCollough
Clint McCloud
Harvey Joe McCloud
Reba McCloud
Guy McCoy
Naomi McCoy
Mrs. Clay McElhaney
Clay McElhaney
Hester McElhaney
George McElhaney
Laura McCloud
Earl McKnight Jr.
Mrs. Earl Meeks
Jane Miller
Luccion Minor
Emma Montgomery
Arlene Morgan
Harvey Nelson
Fay Newman
Keith Newman
Ollie Newton
Ronnie Nickel
Camilla Nicolle
Chester Ogden
Mrs. E. A. Laird
Luey Laird
J. D. Larber
Earline Laughter
Curtis Lawson
Laverne Lawson
Loyd Ledbetter
P. O. Lee
Mrs. Lester Ledbetter
Lester Ledbetter
Henry Ogden
Mrs. Henry Ogden
W. M. Parker
Onida Parker
Frank Parker
Freeman Parks
Imogene Parks
Myrtle Parks
Sylvia Parks
Vada Parks
Gwen Parrott
Dillon Parsons
Nellie Mae Patrick
H. H. Pelts
Mrs. Jess Perkins
Jennie Perry
Joan Perry
Mrs. H. H. Petts
Mrs. Wax Pharris
Charlie Pharris
Harley Phillips
Dorothy Phillips
Harry Phillips
Buss Phillips
Shirley Phillips
Jessie Phillips
C. H. Phillips
(151) Edith Phillips
[War Eagle Pct.]

(17) Edith Phillips
[Huntsville 3]
Carl Phillips
(90) Claud Phillips
[Huntsville 1]
(535) Claud Phillips
[War Eagle Pct.]
Kelly Phillips
Joan Phillips
Veran Phillips
Dixie Reed
Elhannon Reed
Only Reed
Mrs Edd Reed
Pearl Reed
Artie Reynolds
Spurgeon Reynolds
Roy Reynolds
Lizzie Richardson
Lorene Rinkell
Aston Rose
Mrs Earn Russell
Sam Salyer
N. C. Sanders
Mrs N. C. Sanders
Bill Shannon
Bess Shannon
Wanda Shireman
Edith Simpson
Earl G. Simpson
Mrs Frank Simpson
A. T. Sisk
Mrs A. T. Sisk
Vernon Skater

Ella Slyvis
Myrna Smith
Mabel Smith
June Smith
Dan Smith
Bertha Spencer
Sarah Sprading
R. A. Stansell
Pearl Steele
Verlyn Stewart
Onita Stroud
Frankie Sutton
Jean Sutton
Mrs Ella Taylor
Eugene Taylor
Willard Taylor
Jean Taylor
Amanda Terrell
Bill Jean Thomas
Cill Thomas
Dovie Thomas
H. H. Thomas
Madge Thomas
Olin Thompson
Mrs E. L. Thurston
Mrs Olin Thompson
Vernon Tice
Glen Treslar
Josie Trinkle
Maudie Trinkle
Mrs Lee Trinkle
Fred Trinkle
Anita Turner
C. A. Walker

Eva Walker
Darlene Wallace
Mrs Troy Walker
Troy Walker
Mary M. Walker
Ruth Walter
Lola Warren
Ruby Warren
Andrew West
Daisie West
Fay West
Kenneth West
Elvia White
Mrs Walter White
Loy Whitely
Fern Whitely
Fanny Whitely
Truby Whitely
Nora Whitrow
Mrs Bruce Wiggins
Cora Wilson
Selvin Withrow
Annabell Wolfe
Attie Wolfe
Velma Woodard
Mrs Virgil Woods
Arnold Worley
Garland Worley
Lorene Wright
Anna Yancey
Riggs Yarborough
Doyle Yarborough
Mrs W. H. Yates

No. 146 in Ward 2, Huntsville, Haline Berry (has been in California teaching and was in Huntsville on visit; was not on list of qualified electors.)

No. 48 in Ward 3, Huntsville, Jack Beeby (reported to have been away teaching for past year.)

In **Bowen Township**, which counted 110 votes, 48 of those listed had no poll tax receipts.

A quick canvass of lists for Huntsville boxes indicated:

Ward 1, 108 votes, 37 with no poll tax.

Ward 2, 172 votes, 42 with no poll tax.

Ward 3, 66 votes, 20 with no poll tax.

Ward 4, 44 votes, 13 with no poll tax.

**Absentee Vote—
195 Faubus, 1 Cherry**

88 Without Poll Tax

On register of absentee voters in Madison County but not found in official list of poll tax payers:

Irene Armes	Doyle Dunaway
Noel Armes	Gladys Pomoransky
Fred Balinger	Mrs Alma Powell
Dorothy D. Bean	Russell Powell
Anna Berry	J. L. Patrick
Thomas Preston	Donna Mae
Berry	Montgomery
W. D. Binam	P. H. Ogden
Mrs Llano Boone	Paul C. Norman
Thelma Brashears	Ann Murphy
Mrs Quentin Brown	Den Montgomery
Charles R. Bunch	Anna Montgomery
Flora Burgess	J. D. Montgomery
A. B. Canion	Eugene McCord
Mrs D. B. Canion	Carolyn McConnell
Jack B. Canion	Juanita McCloud
Melton Canion	Irene J. Mabry
Wayne Cline	Wesley Reynolds
Mildred Colburn	Lullie Reynolds
Fay Combs	Josie E. Stamps
Mack Combs	Troy E. Rowe
Sheridan Crowder	Robert D. Rowe
Zelda Crowder	Macklin Rowe
Leona Ledbetter	Doyle L. Rowe
Margaret Lackey	Jerry Ledbetter
Virgil Inman	Arch S. Rowe
Rena Holt	Odel Smith
T. R. Hunt	C. D. Smith
Jimmy Haynes	Verda Wilson
Mittie Haun	Keith L. Spradling
Roberta Hatfield	Table M. Tatam
Ronald L. Hatfield	Harold Taylor
Geraldine Hatfield	Beatrice Taylor
Arvil Hatfield	Alma Tatam
Lizzie Harwood	Charles T. Soule
Mrs Denton C.	Sally Ann Pace
Grubbs	Ray
Denton C. Grubbs	Iris F. Tillery
Lynn Graham	Alonzo Tillery
Louise Glenn	Emma Lou Vaughn
Paul M. Fulkerson	
Bertie Lee	Mrs Archie A.
Fulkerson	Rowe
Mrs A. M. Foster	Geraldine Velte
James Lewis	Kenneth J.
Floyd	Simpson
Sadie Floyd	Floesie Wilson
Jean Ennis	Albert Wilson
Stella Fay Engel	A. M. Wilson

From Behind an Iron Curtain THE MADISON COUNTY VOTE FOR FAUBUS

Many a legal ballot for Governor Cherry in the August 10 run-off primary was offset by unlawful ballots counted for Orval E. Faubus in his home county, Madison, where he received 2,841 of the 6,911 majority by which the Democratic State Committee certified him as the nominee.

The evidence is in possession of the RECORDER, and is being checked with extreme care. Already, by examination of the lists of voters on the poll registers, it has been established that:

In the absentee box, for which 195 votes for Faubus and 1 for Cherry were reported—

90 persons whose names are written on the register as voters possessed no poll tax receipts.

In War Eagle Precinct, one of the voting places in War Eagle Township which embraces Huntsville, county seat and Mr. Faubus's home town—

No. 218 on the list of voters was Dixie Cain.
No. 360 was Dixie Cain.

(Dixie Cain was receptionist in the Faubus campaign headquarters in Little Rock. We are not accusing her of voting twice, or even once; we simply point out that two of the votes in that box were hers, according to the list turned in by the judges and clerks. Faubus got 580, Cherry 6 in that box.)

No. 23 in War Eagle Precinct, Joe Taylor.
No. 40 in Ward 4, Huntsville, Joe Taylor.
(One Joseph W. Taylor paid poll tax.)

No. 78 in Bowen Township box, J. L. Whorton.
No. 79 in Bowen Township box, Clara Jean Whorton.
(Reported to have been out of the state for two years.)

No. 108 in Bowen Township box, Alton McConnell.
(He is a soldier, who has been away several years and was not in Madison County on election day.)

No. 32 in Ward 4, Huntsville, Zula Calico.
No. 253 in War Eagle Precinct, Mrs. Orval Calico.
(We stress that we make no charge she voted twice or at all; we merely are taking names from the registers.)

More Illegals

**671 on Vote List
In 19 Precincts
Not in Poll Book**

No poll tax payments indicated for 671 recorded as having voted August 10 in 19 precincts of Madison County — already we

have listed 88 absentee ballots and 338 shown as voters in War Eagle Township which embraces Huntsville, home of Orval Faubus.

These plus double votes make up a total of 1,105 ballots for which there are no poll tax payments listed. Many persons, some with poll taxes paid and some without, were listed in two places as voters. That further diminishes the maximum number of legal votes for Faubus in his own county from 2,888 to about 1,750.

In the 19 townships for which the unqualified voters are listed below, there were 138 whose names (or similar names) were found on the poll tax list in townships other than the ones in which their votes were cast. None of those are included in the county total of 1,099 for which no record of a poll tax payment was found.

For the precincts, other than War Eagle Township and the absentee box, the listed voters who apparently lacked the poll tax were:

ALABAMA TOWNSHIP—

Arnold Baublett
Jessie Bailey
Clide Bailey
Hattie Baker
H. S. Baublett
Clara Berry
Rue Berry
W. F. Boughman
Willie Boughman
Jim Boughman
Mrs W. F. Boughman
C. E. Chapman
Mrs C. E. Chapman
Mrs Claud Cisco
J. C. Conley
Lee Crosby
Henry Fields
J. R. Frederick
Alfred Glenn
Era Grubbs
Frank Grubbs
Artie Gunn
Marlin Hoggett
Dora Kettner
Tom Littrell
Opha Long
Burse Montgomery
Frank Montgomery
Jewell Montgomery
Vera Montgomery
Melvin Montgomery
Joe Monto
Eflie Parker
Adele Porter
Mrs Robert Purves
Robert Purvis
Inez Ross
Thelma Volhn
Ella Walden
Minnie Walden
Ruth White
J. F. Whorton
Mrs J. F. Whorton
Mrs Strange Wiggins
Cecil Wood
Lillian Wood

BALL CREEK TOWNSHIP

H. L. Clark
Lee Harvie
Marie Watkins

BOSTON TOWNSHIP
Maudie Bennett
Oscar Bennett
Morgan Brandenburg
Lizzie Bryant
J. D. Johnson
Lloyd Newman
Jess Ward
Lydia Ward

BOWEN TOWNSHIP

Gladis K. Bean
Walter C. Bean
Veda Booardy
Mack Booardy
Leslie Brandberg
Elmer Brown
Jim Davis
Ophena Davis
Cecil Dennis
Haskill Dennis
Mrs Haskill Dennis
Jim Dennis
Mrs Jim Dennis
Macine Dennis
Mrs S. E. Dennis
V. J. Dennis
Charles L. Dittmore
W. H. Estyst
Roy Fredrick
Wanda Lee Harwood

Burell Harwood
Ruby Harwood
Glen Haught
Morison Hinshaw
Dory Hooper
Minnie Hughes
Olive Hughes
Barley Jackson
Erman Jackson
Reba Jackson
Frank Jackson
May Kilpatrick
L. B. McChristen
Alton McConnell
Charles L. McHaney
J. R. McHaney
Ova Murphy
W. R. Ottey
Mrs W. R. Ottey
Ida Reeves
Ivey Stroud
Hershel Thomas
Bonnie Tice
Keith Whorton
Kenneth Whorton

CALIFORNIA TOWNSHIP

Jim Arford
Mrs Jim Arford
Charlie Berry
Mrs Charlie Berry
Kendel Boblin
E. C. Burks
Otto Calico
Jack Clark
Mrs Jack Clark
Rob Evens
W. E. Evens
Mrs W. E. Evens
Mrs Neal Myres
Bill Stafford
Charlie Willhite
Mrs Charlie Willhite

HILBURN TOWNSHIP

Gladys Adkins
Jack Adkins
Iva Baker
Leroy Baker
Lola Baker
Fay Bentley
J. C. Bentley
Nora Bivens
Helen Bivens
William Bowlin
J. C. Boyd
Dock Bryant
Otto Bryant
Loyd Burnett
Harley Burrell
Star Burrell
Nellie Burrell
R. C. Burrell
Maudie Burrell
Jewell Castell
Ruby Collins
Mrs Troy Cousins
Bill Dyon
W. T. Gibbs
Jim Hall
Larry Hall
Mary Hall
Evelyn Hansen
Eddie Hawkins
Alfred Hawkins
Mary Hill
Mary Jane Jones
Steve Jones
Raymond Judy
W. W. Kendricks
George Kilgore
Mrs George Kilgore
Mary Kimball
Ora Koanalski

Alfred Lackey
Emily Lackey
Laura Lackey
Mae Lackey
Oliver Lackey
Maggie Langley
Dorothy P. Lavelle
Jessie Lester
Walt Linville
Lola Linville
Stewart Lula
Jim Marcum
Woodson McCarty
Mary McCarty
Harrison McCarty
Lee McComas
Jennie McConnell
Dean Myers
Pat Myers
James S. Napier
W. E. Nobles
Mrs W. E. Nobles
Dean Ogden
Fred Parsley
Arta Parsley
Eflie Parsley
Evie Patrick
Muriel Patrick
Lizzie Patrick
Harlin Patrick
F. M. Patrick
Richard Patrick
Henry Patrick
Albert Patrick
G. F. Patrick
Dewey Patrick
Leonard Patrick
Verda Patrick
James Patrick
Ray Payne
Charlie Perry
Tommy Reynolds
Stewart Riley
Audrey Roach
Ella Roach
Pete Seabolt
Francis Selph
Ruby Selph
Charlie Sloan
Eva Sloan
Rose Smith
M. O. Stacey
Robbie Stephens
A. J. Stephens
Sherman Stewart
Josephine Thomas
Anna Marie Walker
Tommy Walker
Eflie Wist
Bert Wood
Elizabeth Wood

JAPTON TOWNSHIP

C. G. Colman
John W. Colman
Will Corbett
Buford Cousins
Emmer Cousins
J. A. Eubanks
Alice Eubanks
Lucy Harriman
J. A. Mitchell
Jean Rose
E. L. Reynolds
Rufus Reynolds

KENTUCKY TOWNSHIP
Walter Butt
Melvin Jones
Hannah Patrick
Marvin D. Spencer

KINGS RIVER TOWNSHIP

Eddie Armer
Clifford Barker
Billie Blanton
Mrs Bill Blanton
Mallie Bollinger
Auther Bowen
Eugene Bowen
Mrs Eugene Bowen
Grace Bowen
H. H. Bowen
J. R. Bowen
Mallie Bowen
Melba Bowen
R. A. Bowen
V. A. Bowen
Mrs V. A. Bowen
F. C. Bower
Mallie Bradshaw
Truman Broveen
Clyde Burk
Mrs Clyde Burk
John Burk
Flona Campbell
Mrs Delmer Campbell
J. H. Carler
Allen Cline
Mrs Allen Cline
Edna Cline
Floyd Cline
Louisa Cline
A. E. Combs
Dallie Cook
Dallie Cook
Fred Cook
Jeff Cook
Tommie Cook
Torena Cook
Mrs G. H. Dotsey
G. H. Dorsey
Mary Dorsey
N. L. Eaton
Cora Eoff
Dona Eoff
Ruth Eoff
Erve Eoff
Daphne Fancher
James French
J. W. Gibbins
Fruman Grigg
Mrs W. R. Grigg
J. D. Grun
Charlie Harris
Irma Harris
Mrs J. C. Hawthorn
Idafary Holt
Lee Howard
Joe Johnson
W. O. Jones
Mrs W. O. Jones
A. A. Karnis
Jay Kesner
Vernon Kesner
Abner Knight
Lillie Knight
Ellen Lakey
H. T. Lane
Eddie Little
Vister Madewell
Mrs Henry Madewell
Janet Maloney
Claud Moore
Stella Moore
Amanda Newberry
Leona Obrian
Mickey Obrian
Mrs Tommie Parker
Mrs Imogene Perry
Dalton Phillips
Leetroy Reynolds
Reymon Reynolds
Rocksie Sook
Mrs Hugh Smith
Mrs P. S. Smith
Mrs Marvin D. Spencer

Grey B Stamps
L. W. Stoker
Mrs Sid Sugg
M. L. Ware
Muriel Weed
M. C. Yates
Madge Yates
George Zion

LAMAR TOWNSHIP

Dan Boatright
Flora Byrd
Sally Carpenter
Darlene Cobb
Eugene Counts
Hazel Counts
L. M. Counts
Ora Counts
O. B. Counts
John Dill
Bill Duncan
Eula Duncan
Lilly Duncan
James Dyke
Jim Dyke
Gladys Easley
Wilson Felch
Annice Fritts
Dave Fritts
Lula Fritts
Nannie Fritts
Willie Fritts
Lizzie Gaines
Johnnie Guthrie
Alpha Johnson
Delia King
Howard King
Roy King
Vada King
Maggie M. Kirksey
Ernest Laird
Bessie Lucas
G. B. Lucas
Bill Neal
Callie Neal
Clarence Neal
Eliry Neal
Grace Neal
Chester Page
Grace Paige
Cecil Robbs
J. B. Robbs
Rex Sanders
Clyd Scranton
Emma Scranton
Al Short
Julis Smith
Vernon Stroud
Geraldene Tate
George Thomas
Ernest Thompson
Gertie Thompson
Ernest Tooley
Ruth Tooley
Garland Whitmore
Mrs G. E. Whitmore
Otis Williams

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP

H. A. Brown
Jess Bryant
Mabel Bryant
Vigil Bryant
Guy Hought
Ina Jones
Ann Jordan
William Northduth
Wanda Northduth
Ray Ryan
W. C. Smith
L. D. Smith
Don Smith
Margaret Wages
Anna Wages

MARBLE TOWNSHIP

Floyd Bunch
Willis Burbelt
Mabel Burris
Wilhe Burris
Syble Cartey
Tom Davis
Mrs Tom Davis
M. G. Devouille
Minta Fredrick
Batoni Harris
Mrs Mon Harp
Charley Harrison

Mrs Charley Harrison
Nadine Hasty
Minnie Harvey
Truman Hasty
Rubbie Head
Edna Henderson
Grace Hoatl
Ella Holt
Eva Holt
Earl Homby
Maxine Homby
Gennie Howe
Hugh Jennings
Florina Jennings
Mrs. Jennings
Eythel Lichtel
Mrs Jim Littrell
Ruth Mien
Jain Miller
Edd Myers
Perl Parke
Helen Piper
Manerd Porter
Winnie Porter
J. E. Powell
Mrs J. E. Powell
Hugh Salden
Halhen Scott
Roy C. Scott
Sam Shrum
Alice Sima
Doyal Sims
Sam Sims
Mildred Smith
Opal Smith
Orvil Smith
Maud Tackett
L. F. Tackett
Cora Tice
Mabel Tice
Kate Walden
Maggie Walden
Laura Maude Watson
Ona Yarbourough

MILL CREEK TOWNSHIP

Mable Brashers
J. O. Deaton
Della Donahou
Bruce Getz
Cris Getz
Maggie Gibson
W. M. Lackey
Gus Lacky

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP

Falan Banks
Mabel Beavers
Lawrence Bell
Mrs Orin Bison
Charley Bohannon
Mrs Louie Bowen
Charles Bragg
John Camel
Mrs Everett Clark
Forrest Clark
Clifford Cline
Luther Clune
Joe Coff
Mrs Joe Coff
Tipton Collins
Dison Collins
Celia Comaay
Mrs Robert Coose
Mis Ida Culwell
Mary Dotsey
Evelyn Evans
Irvin Evans
Susie Evans
Joe Ferguson
Tom Fitch
Mark Fritts
Clara Gilbert
Harvey Goff
Mrs Atlas Gosvenor
Mis Jimmie Harris
Mrs J. D. Hawkins
Ollie Holland
Hazel Holland
Tslayd Holland
Alma Holland
Roger Hughes
Elmer Inardus
Ellis Inalmy
Frank Ingles
Frank Ingles Jr
Mis John R. Johnson

Mrs Will Inun
Earl Jones
Guy Jones
Virgie Jones
Will Keeney
Mrs Will Keeney
Kenith Lane
Mrs Kenith Lane
Sadie Lane
Mrs Limmaham
Claud Linebarger
Burl McGinnis
Mrs Gus Moatright
Mary Moppins
William Moppins
Mrs William Moppins
Mary Owen
Mrs Raymond Parker
Mrs Dayle Phillips
Eyra Rales
Mary Rales
Pete Rales
Tom Rales
Mrs Levi Rice
Dave Roberts
Harve Rogers
Joe Rogers
Mrs Joe Rogers
Abe Roles
Bill Roles
Andy Routh
Mrs W. J. Sanders
Alford Sanders
Carl Shark
Elmer Siler
Nellie Siler
Clyde Smawley
Mrs Clyde Smawley
Elsie Sprawls
Bill Stafford
Mrs Bill Stafford
Mrs Paul Stanphill
Mrs Grover Trollinge
Mrs Ellis Trollinge
Frank Turner
Mrs Dade Vaughan
Dade Vaughan
Hubert Vaughan
Lawton Vaughan
Jim Wade
Jess Witt

PURDY

TOWNSHIP

Robert C. Crouch
Lois Davis
Lottie Davis
Rena Davis
Elmer Gowis
H. D. Howell
Lorena Lane
W. E. McNeill
Claude Phillips
Tom Phillips
Annie Smith

RICHLAND

TOWNSHIP

B. G. Barnett
W. G. Barnett
Bill Berry
Genison Betty
Elda Boyd
Colleen Counts
Donald Counts
Gladys Counts
Till Counts
Lizzie Dunaway
Ruth Dunaway
Daisy Evans
Ervin Evans
Raymond Garrett
Elery Garrett
Euna Garrett
Elmer Gunn
Farris Haskins
Cleo Hill
Ruda Hill
Woodson Hill
V. E. Lacey
Mary McChristian
Minnie Pennington
Virgie Pennington
W. R. Pennington
Mrs L. W. Pryor
I. W. Pryor
Albert Richardson

Noble Rose
Palince Rose
T. H. Rose
John Simons
Ruby Sisemore
Geneva Sisemore
Clyde Sloan
Chloe St. Clair
Melburn Sumets
Pauline Sunnets
W. T. Tedford
Carl Walden
Sam Yellington

VALLEY
TOWNSHIP

F. N. Anderson
Thelma Barker
True Barker
Irene Caudup
Ruth Foster
Thelma Ledford
Basil Ludford
Kenneth Parsley

WHORTON CREEK
TOWNSHIP

Gertrude Block
Frank Black
Mabel Bock
Vern Bock
Josie Bolinger
C. C. Burk
Donna Burk
Veda Burk
Joe Burk
Darrel Canyon
Mrs W. A. Carpenter
Golda Carpenter
Jack Cook
Joe Cook
John Cook
Rosetta Cornett
C. L. Hodge
Georgia Lee Hodge
Ethel Inman
Doris Lyman
Susie Lyman
/Ballot No 54)
Mrs Paul Norman
(Ballot No 56)
Mrs Paul Norman
Irvin Padgett
Lula Padgett
Lu Vada Parson
Maxine Parson
Minta Phillips
Rosa Lee Phillips
S. L. Phillips
Loyd Phillips
Dewey Reynolds
Viola Reynolds
Nancy Reynolds
Franklin Reynolds
Reba Reynolds
Charlie Tucker
Mertie Tucker
Jewell Walden
Marge Woodell

WHITE RIVER
TOWNSHIP

Merle Atha
Tommy Davenport
George Dotson
R. C. Drain
Effie Dunaway
T. A. Dunaway
Mrs T. A. Dunaway
Mary Dunaway
Ernest Dunaway
Mrs J. T. Farrell
J. T. Farrell
Imogene Gibson
Nola Gibson
Tiler Gibson
Ernest Gleen
Ethel Martin
R. B. Martin
Clyde Robbins
Clarice Smith
Harvey Stewart
Bob Watkins

WHODUNIT?

Not least among the reasons Orval E. Faubus, Democratic nominee for governor, is wholly unacceptable to many Arkansas citizens as a candidate is the record of voting in Madison County, his home, in the August 10 run-off primary.

Official returns, approved by the Democratic Committee of that county, gave him 2,888 to 47 for Governor Cherry. The total, 2935, was 168 more than the certified number of poll tax payers, a circumstance cited in a petition for a recount of ballots throughout the state which was submitted to the Democratic State Convention and was promptly killed by the Resolutions Committee.

We do not charge any particular individual with wrongdoing. Gifted neither with omnipotence nor the power of a grand jury, we are without means of determining who is responsible; we can only point to some of the consequences of loose practices in which the Democratic State Convention could see no basis for demanding a purging of the ballot boxes.

At the State Convention last month, Mr. Faubus gave notice to those who had criticized the returns that between 5,000 and 6,000 votes will be cast in the general election in Madison County, 1950 population of which was 11,734. He accounted for the excess over qualified electors in the run-off primary in this fashion

"I think it was reported that the votes cast amounted to 102 per cent of the poll tax list. Well, we have a number of patriotic young people from the county in the armed forces who like to vote and they are not on the poll tax list. And then, of course, there are others, such as maiden voters."

If the Faubus rationalization could have been made to stand up under scrutiny, it would have been much to his advantage for the State Convention to grant the petition for a recount, and thus lift the iron curtain that settled over election returns in Madison County immediately after the counting was completed (It should be emphasized here that in Pulaski County, the Democratic Committee did recount the ballots in one race, and announced it would accommodate any candidates dissatisfied with the returns. That was not the attitude of the Madison County Committee nor of the State Convention.)

The State Convention wouldn't ask for a recount, which would have cleared the atmosphere and assured the election of the party's nominee, as determined by such a procedure; so the State Committee — attesting to the deepseated opposition to Faubus throughout Arkansas — has allocated \$2,500 to help with his campaign against the Republican candidate, Pratt Remmel.

Has it ever been necessary for the Democratic State Committee to do that before? Without a dime from the State Committee, Governor Cherry walloped his Republican opponent, 342,292 to 49,292, in 1952, while the Republican presidential ticket was polling 177,000 votes and coming within 30,000 votes of a majority in Arkansas.

The State Committee has confessed its alarm — \$2,500 worth.

What's more, it ducked another challenge — it did not at its meeting this week follow the suggestion that it request Faubus to have the Department of Defense make public the contents of the loyalty certificate in which he — like other reserve officers assigned to active units — was required to state under oath whether he had ever been PRESENT AT Commonwealth College, to which he received a scholarship (from a source as yet unidentified by him) in the spring of 1935. Democrats are entitled to know whether his certificate stated the essential facts. So far, they have been effectively secreted by Mr. Faubus.

SOME PECULIAR ASPECTS OF ABSENTEE BALLOTS STAND OUT IN EXAMINATION OF RETURNS FROM THIS YEAR'S PRIMARIES

ABSENTEE VOTING

COUNTIES—	—CHERRY—		—OPPOSITION—		FIRST PRIMARY		SECOND PRIMARY	
	First Primary	Second Primary	First Primary	Second Primary	Absentee Vote	% of Tot. Vote	Absentee Vote	% of Tot. Vote
Arkansas	59	129	21	109	80	2	238	5
Ashley	19	75	12	21	31	1	96	2
Baxter	75	96	56	112	131	7	208	9
Benton	103	103	101	148	204	3	251	3
Boone	36	100	75	133	111	3	233	6
Bradley	115	160	78	95	193	6	255	7
Calhoun	68	97	74	74	142	6	171	7
Carroll	9	13	24	62	33	2	73	2
Chicot	81	175	23	63	104	3	238	6
Clark	188	215	118	238	306	6	453	8
Clay	85	158	44	175	129	4	333	8
Cleburne	67	121	71	97	138	7	218	9
Cleveland	56	94	51	77	107	5	171	7
Columbia	73	176	56	103	129	3	283	5
Conway	125	180	163	231	288	8	411	9
Craighead	310	553	103	167	413	5	722	7
Crawford	21	70	87	196	108	4	266	6
Crittenden	63	201	5	59	68	2	260	6
Cross	43	68	38	41	81	3	109	3
Dallas	164	205	147	157	311	10	362	10
Desha	50	211	18	59	68	2	270	6
Drew	41	125	30	76	71	3	201	6
Faulkner	105	243	256	186	361	6	429	6
Franklin	58	62	231	302	289	7	364	10
Fulton	19	42	26	76	45	3	118	6
Garland	357	561	138	156	495	4	717	7
Grant	65	162	150	153	215	8	315	10
Greene	59	77	57	96	116	2	173	3
Hempstead	201	244	86	110	287	6	354	7
Hot Spring	185	274	130	145	315	5	419	6
Howard	84	143	97	132	181	6	275	3
Independence	76	184	56	104	132	4	288	6
Izard	15	37	28	119	43	3	156	8
Jackson	72	110	29	99	101	3	209	4
Jefferson	298	488	158	186	456	4	674	5
Johnson	35	97	61	182	96	3	279	7
Lafayette	111	163	65	115	176	4	278	10
Lawrence	57	91	53	96	110	2	187	4
Lee	86	98	22	20	108	3	118	6

Narrows Gap

Trend to Cherry In Most Counties Offset by Few

Governor Cherry's vote ratio rose in 50 counties in the second primary, as compared with the first; it was unchanged in eight; it dropped in 17 counties. He added to his vote aggregate in 72 counties; the opposition increased its total in 64 counties.

The opposition gains in a few counties contributed heavily to the final outcome. For instance:

County	1st Primary	2nd Primary	Oppos. Vote	Faubus Difference
Carroll	1,597	2,569	972	
Craighead	3,808	4,708	900	
Crawford	2,193	3,142	1,009	
Jackson	1,635	2,786	921	
Madison	2,136	2,888	742	
Mississippi	3,071	4,548	1,477	
Sebastian	5,096	6,205	1,109	
Totals	19,586	26,846	7,260	
Faubus majority in state				6,911

The day after the July 27 preferential primary Governor Cherry faced almost certain defeat in the August 10 run-off, in the light of the vote against him — 169,596 to 154,779, a difference of 14,817 4.6 percentage points.

A nearly-solid front of county courthouse officials throughout the state had given a demonstration of their power to overwhelm a state administration trying to go it alone and relying on a direct appeal to the electorate.

Only one new issue figured in the run-off campaign. That was Governor Cherry's disclosure of

COUNTIES—	CHERRY—		OPPOSITION—		FIRST PRIMARY		SECOND PRIMARY	
	First Primary	Second Primary	First Primary	Second Primary	Absent. Vote	% of To.Vote	Absent. Vote	% of To.Vote
Lincoln	15	72	7	40	22	1	112	4
Little River	71	125	52	97	123	9	222	8
Logan	96	161	105	176	201	6	337	7
Lonoke	53	153	57	103	110	2	256	5
Madison	3	1	90	195	93	4	196	7
Marion	45	114	110	212	155	10	226	10
Miller	156	243	154	135	310	4	378	5
Mississippi	68	86	26	61	94	2	147	2
Monroe	110	124	60	62	170	6	186	7
Montgomery	80	69	109	111	189	11	180	10
Nevada	51	163	60	137	111	4	300	9
Newton	2	12	99	118	101	10	130	12
Ouachita	221	305	143	167	364	4	372	4
Perry	21	21	37	26	58	4	47	3
Phillips	80	227	18	34	98	2	251	5
Pike	59	79	103	171	162	8	250	11
Poinsett	74	98	40	51	114	2	149	2
Polk	147	126	232	205	379	11	331	9
Pope	259	317	261	352	520	9	669	11
Prairie	66	163	33	49	99	5	212	7
Pulaski	972	1443	310	303	1282	4	1746	4
Randolph	163	141	184	300	347	9	441	10
Saline	109	181	93	107	202	3	288	4
Scott	21	58	61	122	82	5	180	8
Searcy	9	15	12	33	21	3	48	5
Sebastian	181	336	80	162	261	3	498	4
Sevier	51	90	31	63	82	4	153	6
Sharp	8	64	10	53	18	1	117	5
St. Francis	68	163	28	38	96	3	201	4
Stone	16	70	93	133	109	8	203	10
Union	261	477	205	265	366	3	742	6
Van Buren	55	91	177	219	232	11	310	12
Washington	133	205	151	196	284	4	401	5
White	111	180	97	137	208	3	217	3
Woodruff	42	76	31	36	73	2	112	4
Yell	234	151	219	71	453	11	222	6
Totals	7,845	12,631	6,616	9,504	14,866	4%	22,135	6%

the contradictions in Faubus' explanations of his 1935 stay at the school, which was located near Mena, the run-off primary returns showed that Cherry had made a remarkable recovery even though the final tally had Faubus in front by nearly 7,000 votes.

With 184,432 to Faubus' 191,343 Cherry's percentage of the total vote rose to 49.1 per cent, and the percentage of difference dropped to 1.8 per cent from the 4.6 per cent of the first primary.

Strangely, the trend was toward Cherry in a majority of the counties, both with respect to total vote and vote ratio; and his advantage in the absentee votes — usually an accurate reflection of the voting — increased to 33 per cent from a mere 16 per cent in the first primary.

Repeating— Cherry's percentage was greater in 50 counties the second primary; his ratio remained unchanged in eight; the opposition vote ratio gained in only 17 counties.

The upsurge in the total vote was decisive. This was most noticeable in counties where Faubus improved his position. Madison county turned in 102 per cent of its poll tax total August 10. In the first primary, Madison voted 72 per cent of its poll tax total. Average for the state in the second primary was 70 per cent; in the first, 61 per cent.

Commonwealth College publications linking Candidate Orval E. Faubus with the Communist-branded institution, now defunct, as a student body president. May Day speaker and official delegate to a Chattanooga conference over a period of two or three months. After a week's running debate, in which the governor emphasized

One Way to Win an Election

More Votes Than Poll Tax Payers

Not including any absentees.

County	Township	No. Poll Tax Payers	Votes Reported		Excess Votes
			Faubus	Cherry	
Madison	Hilburn	93	152	0	59
Madison	Marble	99	111	0	12
Madison	Whorton Crk.	52	62	0	10
Madison	War Eagle	811	961	9	159
Baxter	Big Pond	19	39	10	30
Baxter	Independence	50	45	19	14
Baxter	Old Joe	17	38	1	22
Baxter	Rodney	19	25	8	14
Baxter	Salesville	20	18	18	16
Baxter	Shady Grove	10	16	9	15
Cross	Coldwater	306	371	47	102
Union	Caledonia	127	135	29	37
White	Royal	56	53	16	13
Totals		1,950	2,334	236	518

Section 37 of the Rules of the Democratic Party in Arkansas:

Sec. 37 **Illegal Votes.**—It shall be mandatory upon each County Committee to refuse to certify, either to the County Convention or to the State Committee, the primary election returns in a particular race in which the total number of votes cast for all candidates in the race is greater than the number of poll tax receipts paid for by electors residing in that precinct as reflected by the county collector's record of poll tax payers or the official printed list of poll tax payers; except as hereafter provided for:

"The County Committee shall certify returns from a precinct which reports more votes for candidates for any office than it has listed poll tax receipts only when the judges and clerks of the precinct attach to the tabulation of the returns sworn proof of the eligibility of every voter whose name appears on the register . . .

"Such proof shall be filed with the County Committee and the County Clerk and shall be at all times available to candidates, newspapers or any others who may desire to have access to it."

Under Section 36 of the Rules, as well as Section 37, all those returns would seem to be subject for automatic invalidation, in the absence of specific proof of each ballot's eligibility. Section 36 restricts the requirement for such proof to precincts where the vote exceeds poll taxes by as many as 10 in rural boxes or 25 in town or city boxes. That would catch all the above returns. Their elimination would have cut Faubus' lead to about 4,800. Numerous other precincts turned in as many, or almost as many, votes as they had poll tax payers.

1952 GENERAL ELECTION		
Counties—	Demo.	Repub.
Arkansas	2648	2697
Ashley	3471	1249
Baxter	1388	1387
Benton	3558	7916
Boone	2786	3361
Bradley	2417	869
Calhoun	1332	272
Carroll	1493	2752
Chicot	2458	1191
Clark	2963	1679
Clay	2277	2105
Cleburne	1045	918
Cleveland	1248	477
Columbia	3359	1931
Conway	3174	2133
Craighead	5975	4199
Crawford	2477	2782
Crittenden	2982	1865
Cross	2344	1461
Dallas	2202	737
Desha	3150	1037
Drew	2261	1040
Faulkner	3461	1995
Franklin	1762	1215
Fulton	1048	890
Garland	5165	7848
Grant	1487	637
Greene	3571	1875
Hempstead	2771	2115
Hot Spring	3474	1842
Howard	1492	944
Independence	2485	2499
Izard	1085	629
Jackson	4401	1516
Jefferson	8300	5925
Johnson	2021	1728
Lafayette	1637	733
Lawrence	2206	1570

1952 INVESTIGATION

The following is reprinted from the Northwest Arkansas Times, Fayetteville's daily newspaper which the Fulbright family owns: (September 4, 1952)

Madison County Grand Jury Opens Inquiry

Charges Of Election Irregularities To Be Investigated

Huntsville — (Special) — The Madison County Grand Jury, summoned to investigate charges of election irregularities in the preferential Democratic primary, convened here yesterday, heard eight witnesses, and recessed until Thursday.

Circuit Judge Maupin Cummings empaneled the all-male jury yesterday morning. He charged the jury members to look closely into charges that many invalid votes were cast in the July 29 primary. In that primary, as in the second, Governor McMath scored an overwhelming victory over Judge Francis Cherry in the Madison County vote.

Lee	1923	10F4
Lincoln	1871	595
Little River	1522	783
Logan	2567	2103
Lonoke	3517	1570
Madison	2110	2868
Marion	1099	844
Miller	5337	3137
Mississippi	6968	4586
Monroe	1834	947
Montgomery	807	947
Nevada	1972	1037
Newton	1107	1728
Ouachita	5936	2171
Perry	802	502
Phillips	3741	2592
Pike	1163	742
Poinsett	4303	2010
Polk	1379	1756
Pope	3036	2226
Prairie	1664	871
Pulaski	24,448	23,460
Randolph	1941	1302
Saline	4045	1766
Scott	1197	893
Searcy	1007	1996
Sebastian	7802	10,114
Sevier	1673	1130
Sharp	1039	655
St. Francis	2466	1792
Stone	573	700
Union	7515	5266
Van Buren	1559	1530
Washington	4923	8650
White	4179	2884
Woodruff	2017	818
Yell	1884	1243
Totals	226,300	177,155
Christian Nationalist	458	
Prohibition	886	
Socialist - Labor	1	

Among witnesses heard yesterday were several election officials as well as private citizens, apparently those who have protested that election officials allowed many non-poll tax receipt holders to vote

Thursday the jurors will begin looking into the disappearance of poll lists from War Eagle township—which includes Huntsville. The list of voters in this township, the county's largest, reportedly vanished immediately after the balloting and have never come to light

That was two years ago when Oival E Faubus, then administrative aide to Governor McMath, was working for a third term for the latter. Nothing came of the Grand Jury investigation, but the Circuit Court did take notice of the complaints. At that time, the War Eagle Township poll registers (lists of voters) vanished mysteriously. This year, they remained at the courthouse at least long enough for the RECORDER to procure copies

POTENTIAL VOTES

The office of Auditor J. Oscar Humphrey reports that county collectors have reported sale of a record 561,011 poll tax receipts through midnight October 1 — deadline for qualifying to vote in the November 2 general election. The statutes require that county officials destroy unused poll tax blanks issued to them but not sold in the prescribed period. Two years ago, the poll tax total was 555,170.

	Charged	CERTIFIED	
	1954	1954	1953
Arkansas	8100	7559	7258
Ashley	7800	7153	6968
Baxter	4500	3815	3543
Benton	14100	12666	12436
Boone	7500	6551	5742
Bradley	5700	6416	5053
Calhoun	3000	2682	3112
Carroll	5700	4611	4583
Chicot	3700	5875	5197
Clark	8900	6550	6747
Clay	6900	5664	5646
Cleburne	3600	2836	3043
Cleveland	3300	2711	2983
Columbia	7800	7162	6917
Conway	7500	6712	6535
Craighead	14400	13780	12542
Crawford	6600	5936	6022
Crittenden	7200	6463	6600
Cross	6900	5017	5100
Dallas	4500	4236	4305
Desha	7500	6990	6896
Drew	5400	5338	4714
Faulkner	8100	8285	8217
Franklin	4800	4461	4431
Fulton	3300	2544	2343
Garland	20700	19625	18714
Grant	3600	3443	3557
Greene	9900	9542	7526
Hempstead	6900	6703	6050
Hot Spring	9900	8675	8121
Howard	4500	3917	4029
Independence	7500	6868	6676
Izard	2700	2278	2772
Jackson	8400	7954	7741
Jefferson	21000	18912	18341
Johnson	5100	4564	4661
Lafayette	3600	3397	3298
Lawrence	6300	5490	5700
Lee	4200	4058	3992
Lincoln	4200	3770	3712
Little River	3600	3489	3702
Logan	6600	5857	5909
Lonoke	8100	7714	7332
Madison	6900	5935	2867
Marion	3600	2829	2787
Miller	12900	12521	11063
Mississippi	18000	13674	14124
Monroe	4800	4520	4247
Montgomery	3300	2835	2334
Nevada	4500	4212	4176
Newton	3900	3743	2652
Ouachita	13200	12388	11058
Perry	2700	2383	2101
Phillips	9600	9047	9408
Pike	3600	2931	2934
Poinsett	9000	7802	8113
Polk	4500	4310	4496
Pope	7500	7227	6829
Prairie	4500	3768	3684
Pulaski	75000	68560	62879
Randolph	5100	4695	5418
St. Francis	7200	6996	7425
Saline	9900	8965	8692
Scott	3600	2499	3033
Searcy	4800	4394	2898
Sebastian	27000	24324	18901
Sevier	3900	3350	3293
Sharp	3300	2525	2540
Stone	2700	2372	2425
Union	18000	16485	16363
Van Buren	4200	3610	3251
Washington	19500	15656	14514
White	11100	10047	9257
Woodruff	4800	4359	4508
Yell	5100	4780	5126
TOTALS	620,100	561,011	532,162

PETITION FILED WITH DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

A synopsis of the petition filed in September by Citizens for Clean Elections with the Democratic State Convention (which permitted it to die in the Resolutions Committee) follows:

This petition is addressed to the Democratic State Committee on behalf of members of the Democratic Party in Arkansas who believe circumstances justify a purging of ballot boxes, to eliminate the illegal ballots cast August 10, and a recount only of the legal ballots, under supervision satisfactory to the parties concerned.

The certifications of returns in the governor's race, as filed by the County Democratic Committees, show a majority of only 6,911 votes out of 375,775—a fraction of one per cent of the votes. That, in itself, suggests the need for a recount, and a determination of the number of votes that were obviously irregular.

Below are listed briefly some specific instances that would warrant inquiry in the name of the Democratic Party:

I. MADISON COUNTY

This County's return is an affront to the Democratic Party and to all citizens, regardless of party, who recognize the necessity for adherence to rules and statutes in the conduct of elections. As has been frequently reported in the press, the County reported 102 per cent of its eligible electors

It has 2,867 poll tax payers, according to its certificate filed with the state auditor in October, 1953. Yet, on August 10, 2,935 votes were allegedly cast for the two candidates for governor. Of those votes, 2,888 were counted for Orval Faubus whose home is in that County. His reported majority for the state as a whole was 6,911; and of that 2,841 came from Madison County.

Without the Madison County vote, Mr. Faubus' majority, on the basis of the returns, would be cut to 4,070.

The Madison County primary vote should be investigated. Failure of the Democratic State Committee and the Democratic State Convention to clean up the returns there will forfeit any claim the nominee for governor might otherwise have to the votes of Democrats who place duty to their state and country above party regularity.

II. INDIVIDUAL PRECINCTS

It is noteworthy that in Madison County August 10, War Eagle

Township, which includes Huntsville, the county seat and the home town of Mr. Faubus, gave him 961 votes (the township has 821 poll tax taxpayers). Also in Madison County, Hilburn Township, with 93 poll tax payers, first reported 172 votes for Mr. Faubus; then when public attention was directed to the situation, the number reported officially was cut to 152. Other townships in Madison County also turned in more votes than they had electors.

Rules of the Democratic Party provide that where the votes in certain precincts exceed the number of poll tax payers, the entire return shall be voided unless the validity of every ballot is established. Where that is not done, the State Committee has authority to throw out the vote of the entire county.

III. ABNORMAL VOTING

Any inquiry into reports of excessive votes should not be restricted to those boxes where the number of electors was fewer than the number of ballots. The State Committee could well afford to scrutinize the returns in counties where, usually because of the big vote ratio in a few precincts, the total was shown to be from 80 to 86 per cent of the number of poll tax payers. That is not a normal count. With those counties included in the computation, the state's voting ratio August 10 was 76 per cent. A normal ratio, based on returns from most counties, would be 55 to 70 per cent.

Another peculiar aspect of the official returns is the high percentage of absentee votes in some counties. It does not seem reasonable that when counties like Mississippi, Pulaski, Sebastian, Washington and Jefferson have not more than five per cent of their total votes in the absentee boxes others have 10 to 12 per cent in absentees.

The State Committee cannot justly be criticized if it examines the records in the offices of county clerks to ascertain the number of absentee ballots properly applied for. It would render a public service by cross-checking the poll registers to eliminate duplicate voting which, there is reason to believe, was prevalent in some places.

IV. PINK TICKETS

A statute clearly forbids dis-

tribution of sample ballots, or pink tickets such as were in evidence at some precincts in Pulaski County and elsewhere. Honest Democrats are entitled to protection from having their own votes nullified by the controlled votes of persons who do the bidding of factional leaders. The State Committee is urged to give special attention to the precincts in any counties where pink tickets were used to guide the voters.

In this connection, it should be noted that where the pink ticket was used the tendency was to show more ballots cast in the governor's race than in other contests. That is not a usual condition, for in most precincts the differences in the total votes in various races is negligible.

That, in fact, is all that any Democrat can equitably ask the State Committee to have done at this time—review the lists of voters on the registers, void the ballots of any who were not eligible to vote, and count the remaining ballots. Volunteers would respond to an appeal for assistance, and representatives of Governor Cherry and Mr. Faubus could be observers in every county.

V. ALTERNATIVE

Persons who pay the poll tax and cast ballots should be secure in the knowledge that their votes will be counted and that unauthorized voters in their own county or in some distant place will not be permitted to cancel out legal ballots by dropping unlawful ballots into the boxes.

That assurance is not to be found in the procedures followed in the August 10 primary. It can be provided by the State Committee with co-operation of County Committees.

A ballot purge and recount would satisfy most Democrats. A ballot purge and recount would assure the election of whoever finally is declared the Democratic nominee. Without such a ballot purge and recount, aid and comfort will be given the opposition to the nominee, and many Democrats will feel obliged to vote for a Republican or independent candidate.

This petition is respectfully submitted with the earnest prayer that it be given consideration by the State Committee.

G.F.

124 H I

H K

U. S. Naval Base
Newport, Rhode Island
September 9, 1957

RECEIVED
SEP 21 1957
GENERAL FILES

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Kline:

Many thanks for your telegram of September fifth. I know the President would want me to express his appreciation for your thoughtfulness in letting him know that you support the stand he has taken with regard to the Arkansas situation.

I am enclosing a copy of the President's wire to Governor Faubus, which I thought would be of particular interest to you.

Sincerely,

James C. Hagerty
Press Secretary
to the President

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Kline
4956-1/2 Beverly Boulevard
Los Angeles, California

WU014 NL PD LOS ANGELES CALIF 5
JAMES HAGGERTY, DONT PHONE DLVR
WHITEHOUSE PRESS SECY NEWPORT RI

CONGRATULATIONS TO PRESIDENT ON HIS STAND ON LITTLE
ROCK INTEGRATION ISSUE. MANY THANKS TO HIM FOR UPHOLDING
FEDERAL LAW AND CITIZENS RIGHTS

MR AND MRS RICHARD KLINE 4956 1/2 BEVERLY BLVD(748AME

WU16 NL PD TDLV NORTH VERNON IND SEP 10
PRESIDENT EISENHOWER
NEWPORT RI

G.F.

RECEIVED
SEP 12 1957
GENERAL FILES

I THINK A GREAT DEAL OF THIS INTEGRATION CONTROVERSY
SHOULD BE LESSENERED IF YOU WOULD EITHER RETURN TO
WASHINGTON OR MEET PERSONALLY WITH THE PRESS AND
EXPRESS YOUR VIEWS, FIRST HAND, ON THE SUBJECT

DICK MAYER EDITOR SUN-PLAIN DEALER NORTH VERNON IND

(822AME

[Handwritten scribbles and initials]

September 12, 1957

Dear Susie:

The President has asked me to thank you for your letter of September fourth. He is always pleased to hear from a young citizen of this country, particularly when such a deep interest in our government and national welfare is expressed.

It is the President's desire to create a moral climate in this country in which discrimination will have no part. It is his belief that the Civil Rights bill which has recently been enacted into law will aid in the advancement toward a solution to this problem.

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Miss Susie Mindlin
3661 Longview Valley Road
Sherman Oaks, California

s w

3661 Longview Valley Rd.
Sherman Oaks, Calif.
September 4, 1957

President Eisenhower
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear President Eisenhower;

I am a teenager of 15 and take a great interest in our country's future, for we, the teenagers of today will be the leaders of tomorrow.

I have followed the "civil rights bill" and have become disappointed in the great disapproval of it. In school, we have learned the great documents of our country, such as the Preamble to the Constitution, Bill of Rights, etc. and have believed in them. Yesterday, although we were not yet in school, we heard

(2)
of the happenings in the Central
High School in Little Rock, Ark.
The governor, besides ignoring
the Supreme Court order, im-
pressed upon the minds of
every teenager in the U.S.A.
that we should defy every-
thing we have learned
of brotherhood, freedom, and
democracy. I know the state
is responsible for its own
schooling, the federal govern-
ment should have some hand
in keeping America up to
the standards set by our
forefathers.

I know this is the kind
of thing you can't banish
with a law, you have to
try to change the person's
feeling, or else the same
thing will come up in
another 100 years.

(3)
The one question I have
always wondered about and
have never found the answer
to is: "Why do these people
hate the Negro so, when
there are probably more
clean-minded Negroes than
there are Whites, in proportion!"

I have started reading
many teenage magazines where
we can read in our own
thoughts and see what others
in different parts of our &
other countries say about the
same issue. The opinions
I have stated are much
the same as most of the
teenagers for interregation.

W.C., the school kids,
should have something
to say about this problem;
for, the longer you put
off interregation, the more
prejudice there is to

(4)
break down.



Thanks for letting me
fiddle on, but if the
people who are against
Negros would open their
eyes and see how it
would be if the tables
are turned, they might
wake up! Thanks
again!

Sincerely,
Lusie Mendellin

G.F.

100 311
Sullivan
H

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

TO Mr. Morgan

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

Date September 11, 1957

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

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

Remarks:

gpo 16-71204-1

Tel of 9/10/57 to the P from Alderman W. T. Hollis, and others, Little Rock, Ark.; the City Council requests that the National Guard and the Arkansas State Police remain on duty at Little Rock Central High School indefinitely to protect life and property of the citizens; they unanimously adopted a motion commending Gov. Faubus for his prompt action to preserve and maintain the public peace and safety of their citizens.

A. J. GOODPASTER
Staff Secretary

[Handwritten signature]

MIN

SEP 10 10 22

WA062 RX PD

LITTLE ROCK ARK SEP 10 1039AMC

HE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

COUNCIL CHAMBER LITTLE ROCK ARKANSAS SEPTEMBER TENTH

1957 8AM THE LITTLE ROCK CITY COUNCIL MEETING IN

EMERGENCY SESSION THIS DATE UNANIMOUSLY REQUESTS

THAT THE NATIONAL GUARD AND THE ARKANSAS STATE

POLICE REMAIN ON DUTY AT LITTLE ROCK CENTRAL HIGH

SCHOOL INDEFINITELY TO PROTECT THE LIFE AND PROPERTY

OF THE CITIZENS OF THIS CITY

THE CITY COUNCIL UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED A MOTION
COMMENDING GOVERNOR ORVAL E FAUBUS FOR HIS PROMPT
ACTION IN TAKING PREVENTIVE MEASURES TO PRESERVE
AND MAINTAIN THE PUBLIC PEACE AND SAFETY OF THE
CITIZENS OF OUR COMMUNITY

ALDERMAN W T HOLLIS, ALDERMAN FRANKLIN E LOY,
ALDERMAN M C HOOD JR, ALDERMAN RAY WINDER,
ALDERMAN LEE H EVANS, ALDERMAN JAMES A GRIFFEY,
ALDERMAN HAROLD REID, ALDERMAN FRED W PARRIS.

RECEIVED
MAY 10 1964
THE GENERAL INVESTMENT COMPANY
100 WALL STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10038

Mr. Morgan
any reply ?
No. gdm

GE.

*1744
12000 G*

WAO56 PD

1957 SEP 12 PM 4 15

WUX DAVENPORT IOWA SEP 12 1957 133PMC

JAMES HAGERTY, PRESS SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

x GE 1-1-A

DUE TO HIGHLY CRITICAL STAND TAKEN BY LOCAL NEWSPAPER
HERE, WITH REFERENCE TO RADIO AND TV COVERAGE OF RACIAL
TROUBLE IN SOUTH, AND IN VIEW OF YOUR STATEMENT THAT
THE PRESIDENT IS CRITICAL OF RADIO AND TV COVERAGE OF
THIS SUBJECT, REQUEST YOUR CLARIFICATION OF CRITICAL
REMARKS ATTRIBUTED TO THE PRESIDENT IN THE FORM OF

32

SPECIFIC DESIGNATION OF OFFENDERS AND YOUR STATEMENT AS
TO WHETHER OR NOT ALL THE TRUTH WITH REGARD TO RACIAL
FRICTIONS, DISTASTEFUL OR NOT, SHOULD BE MADE AVAILABLE
TO THE PUBLIC

RAYMOND E GUTH PROGRAM DIRECTOR WOC-TV DAVENPORT IOWA.

C.F.

124-11
Sept 14 1957
7

September 14, 1957

Dear Mr. Farabee:

The President has asked me to thank you and the members of the United States National Student Association for your telegram of September twelfth.

It is encouraging to the President to know that you, as an organization of young citizens personally involved in this situation, so strongly support the position he has taken. It is the desire of the President to create a moral climate in this country in which discrimination will have no part and you may be assured that every effort is being made to achieve this purpose.

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mr. K. Raymond Farabee, President
United States National Student Association
1234 Gimbel Building
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

SW

TWAO60 PD

1957 SEP 12 P.M. 4 46

PHILADELPHIA PENN SEP 12 1957 317PME

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION

REPRESENTING NEARLY A MILLION AMERICAN COLLEGE STUDENTS,

SUPPORTS YOUR EFFORTS TO SECURE INTEGRATION IN

EDUCATION. AT A TIME WHEN THOUSANDS OF STUDENTS ARE

PEACEFULLY ATTENDING NEWLY INTEGRATED SOUTHERN SCHOOLS,

USNSA REGRETS TWO MAJOR INCIDENTS IN DEFIANCE OF

INTEGRATION. USNSA CONDEMNS THE ACTION OF GOVERNOR FAUBUS
OF ARKANSAS AND OTHERS IN INTERFERING WITH INTEGRATION
IT URGES FORTHRIGHT EFFORT BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
TOWARDS SCHOOL INTEGRATION.

K RAYMOND FARABEE PRESIDENT

HAROLD C BAKKEN IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT USNSA.

September 16, 1957

G.F.
124
C

Dear Reverend Reynolds:

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

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Reverend J. W. Reynolds, Jr.
Cave Spring Methodist Church
3322 Mount Vernon Drive, S. W.
Roanoke, Virginia

lpg

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95
10
E

Cave Spring Methodist Church

McVITTY ROAD AT MOUNT VERNON DRIVE, S W

ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

J W REYNOLDS, JR., MINISTER
3322 MOUNT VERNON DRIVE, S W

September 6, 1957

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

My dear Mr. President:

I know that the eruption in Little Rock has placed another great decision upon your shoulders. Be assured of our prayers on your behalf.

I appreciate the calm manner in which you and the federal authorities have responded to that situation. However, I urge you not to back down. This is the real test, and federal law must be upheld!

Sincerely yours,

J. W. Reynolds, Jr.
J.W. Reynolds, Jr.

G.F.

*Identified
Sent - unknown*

September 16, 1957

Dear Mr. James:

The President has asked me to thank you
for your recent telegram.

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mr. Starling W. James
President
Federation of Associated Clubs, Inc.
2309 North Capitol
Indianapolis, Indiana

lpg

CL

WA039 NL PD

INDIANAPOLIS IND SEP 9

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

OUR RESPECT AND ADMIRATION GO OUT TO YOU AS A GREAT PUBLIC
SERVANT AMERICAN EVERYWHERE WILL APPLAUD AND SUPPORT YOUR RIGHT AND
STRAIGHT FORWARD ACTION IN THE LITTLE ROCK ARKANSAS CASE

FEDERATION OF ASSOCIATED CLUBS INC STARLING W JAMES PRESIDENT

2309 NORTH CAPITOL INDIANAPOLIS IND.

1957 SEP 10 AM 8 15

September 16, 1957

Dear Mr. Finnegan:

The President has asked me to thank you
for your recent telegram.

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mr. Dan Finnegan
1201 East Raymond
Indianapolis
Indiana

lpg

G.F.

*10/1/57
Sent - to Rabb*

FORM 507 THE STANDARD REGISTER CO., DAYTON 1, OHIO, U. S. A.

C.F.

POST OFFICE

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

The White House
Washington

W

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9/16/57
ff*

1957 SEP 9 AM 12 21

WA002 NL PD

INDIANAPOLIS IND SEP 9

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

STAND YOUR GROUND IT IS NOT A QUESTION OF ANOTHER WAR ALL
PEOPLE LIKE YOU AND BELIEVE IN YOU I HOPE YOU COME OUT
ON TOP BEST WISHES

DAN FINNEGAN / 1201 EAST RAYMOND.

FORM 804 THE STANDARD REGISTER CO., DAYTON 1, OHIO, U. S. A.

G.F.

September 16, 1957

Dear Reverend Smith:

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

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Reverend Franklin P. Smith
First Unitarian Church
6009 La Corrida Road, N. E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico

lpg

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH
OF ALBUQUERQUE
PHONE 4-2487
6009 LA CORRIDA RD., NE
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

REVEREND FRANKLIN P. SMITH
MINISTER

September 6, 1957

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

The enclosed is a copy of an open letter that was sent to the two Albuquerque, New Mexico newspapers, The Tribune and The Journal, relative to the school integration difficulty in Little Rock, Arkansas.

Faithfully yours,

Franklin P. Smith

Franklin P. Smith
minister
First Unitarian Church of Albuquerque

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH

OF ALBUQUERQUE

PHONE 4-2487

6009 LA CORRIDA RD. NE
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

REVEREND FRANKLIN P SMITH
MINISTER

September 6, 1957

A Public Letter Addressed to the Citizens of Albuquerque, N.M.

A Governor of a State has fully armed soldiers prevent boys and girls from entering a school building for the sole purpose of being educated in accordance with the law of the land. Hundreds of adults stand near the school and hurl oaths and stones and spittle at the boys and girls as they approach the school!

Where did this news story originate? Behind the Godless Iron Curtain? No, this news story originated here in America. In America where eighty per cent of the people attend church and call themselves Christians; in America where the citizens pride themselves on their tolerance, their decency and fair-play.

Happily, we know that the Governor of Arkansas and a handful of hate-ridden and fear-ridden citizens in Little Rock do not represent the attitudes and moral values of the vast majority of the citizens of America. But this did happen in America. Truly, therefore, the vast majority of the citizens of America who burn with indignation at the spectacle presented before all the world in the city of Little Rock ought to repudiate this terrible thing. How? By writing the President of the United States that they are 100% behind him as he works to remove this terrible travesty of human relations and this outrageous mockery of the highest law of our land.

Signed Franklin P. Smith
minister
First Unitarian Church of Albuquerque

September 16, 1957

G.F.

124-1112
S. F.

Dear Mrs. Fukuyama:

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

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mrs. Tom Fukuyama
6 East Court Street
New Hampton
Iowa

1pg

6 East Court Street
New Hampton, Iowa
September 6, 1957

President Eisenhower
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

"Bravo" for your answer to Governor Faubus! I have hoped very much that you would speak out on behalf of the children of the South, white and Negro alike, who are faced with such terrible tension in many places over an experience which should be a pleasant one for all children--going to school. I am grateful to you for your firm stand on this matter.

There is another situation which concerns me greatly, as I am sure it does yourself and many other Americans, and it is also one which will increasingly affect our children. That is the matter of radioactive fallout from our bomb testing. Dr. Albert Schweitzer's "A Declaration of Conscience" made clear for me as nothing else I have read on the subject has done the dangers we face from testing already done, and the catastrophe we may well face as mankind if the exploding of the bombs does not cease.

Whether or not the Russians stop testing their bombs, I pray that we may cease testing ours. That would command the respect of the world as no amount of talk ever could.

I remain, Sir, most respectfully yours,

Mrs. Tom Fukuyama
Mrs. Tom Fukuyama

September 16, 1957

G.F.

Dear Mr. Geldzahler:

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

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mr. Walter S. Geldzahler
67-46 161st Street
Flushing
New York

lpg

C.E.

67-46 161 Street
Flushing, New York
September 6, 1957

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

Dear Mr. President:

I have never before been moved to write an officer of our government about a matter of public importance. But the critical situation in Little Rock and through the South today I sincerely feel demands that every citizen of this country express himself.

Some background is appropriate about my point of view although obviously this matter should be of concern to anyone who is interested in the rights of others.

At the time of one of the first integration crises I went to Delaware as Regional Director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. You will undoubtedly recall the "Milford" situation.

There I was soon to learn that the key to resolving the problem was prompt and firm articulation by governmental authority. I am not necessarily suggesting flinging the law in front of people's face. I am talking about something perhaps even more important, the kind of moral leadership that wins people over by its sincerity, conviction and courage. I moreover don't know of anyone more qualified for playing this role in our nation's affairs than you.

If Gov. Faubus has violated the law I am confident you will deal with his actions with appropriate measures. I am suggesting that the important thing for the President of our country now is to go beyond the law and assert the leadership that will make our people see this issue in the moral light of the relations that should exist between all mankind.

I well understand the obligations you have to all our citizens, white as well as colored. But I submit that supporting any kind of wrong never is protecting anyone's right. One thing I earnestly urge you is to raise the moral as well as the legal ramifications in future statements. Failure to take note of this now in language as well as spirit can mean that confusion in the mind's of people about this dilemma can go on indefinitely.

- 2 -

This letter is no reflection of lack of confidence in your desire to do the right thing. Quite on the contrary I am completely convinced of this fact. But I know how much thought I had to give to the problem in Delaware and I know how much I got of value from the experience, including my mistakes.

Frankly, I don't know what your advisers are telling you about your personal standing in this country as a result of recent political events. It's my own feeling that you are still very much the most respected and beloved personage in this nation. Such matters really have no place in influencing your decision. I only raise them to emphasize my point that your leadership now -- will count. The kind of role I ask you to consider I feel will have ramifications in the life of our country that will moreover far transcend the subject of race relations. Much is at stake, sir; great is the opportunity.

Respectfully yours,



Walter S. Geldzahler

September 16, 1957

G.F.

Sec'y H

Dear Mrs. Hans:

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

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mrs. Richard Hans
1240 East Cheltenham Avenue
Philadelphia 24, Pennsylvania

lpg

Paulina Hans

Philadelphia 24, Pa.
1240 East Cheltenham Ave.
September 1957

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

Dear Mr. President !

I wish to express the feeling of regret on the part of millions of citizens that you were forced to interrupt your long-deserved vacation by the uncalled-for actions of the Governor of Arkansas.

I am convinced that the majority of our white citizens and, naturally, all Negroes are behind you with their prayers to bring about a successful solution in the vital matter of equal rights for all our people.

May God bless you and everyone who is working in this difficult situation in order to create a true family of Nations on earth according to the vision of Jesus Christ and all noble men of all times.

Enclosed you will find a copy of a letter I wrote today to the Governor of Arkansas, one of many I have sent to Senators, Governors and individuals during the past months.

Wishing you and Mrs. Eisenhower the best of health and happiness and hoping that you may be able to return soon to a restful vacation, I remain

very respectfully yours

Paulina Hans

(Mrs. Richard Hans)

enclosure

Paulina Hans

Philadelphia 24, Pa.
September 6, 1957

Governor O. Faubus,
Little Rock, Ark.

Dear Governor !

After having seen and heard you on TV, following all actions of white people and guards in your state, I feel compelled to write to you in all humility as a white person and a fellow Christian.

Although you kept insisting that your action is prompted by the desire to preserve peace, you could not hide from the eyes of an unbiased onlooker your true intentions of keeping Negroes out of your schools.

As a Governor you have a tremendous responsibility, but added to it is the equally important one as a Christian and citizen of the United States of America ! I returned last year from a two-year stay in Europe and I can tell you that the question I was asked mostly was of how we can tell people to practise democracy when we ourselves do not act accordingly. But not only Europe is watching us, Mr. Governor, the whole world does ! And, most of all, the colored five-sixth of the world's population, together with the other large number of human beings, the Communists ! And your and your fellow-travellers actions are playing right into their hands !

If you and other Whites could see yourselves as I believe, you would be ashamed of yourselves because it would remind you of the time of witch-hunting and fanatical religious wars. Why, one should think, has not enough passed to create a higher attitude towards other human beings. You all overlook completely the human side of the matter which is to give at long last the Negro what is due to him for many centuries, not only for his long and patient service to this country as a whole and individuals in particular, but as a Human Being and a birthright member of this Nation, namely integrated schools and the right to vote as well !

Did it never occur to you that to give the first part of this to every newcomer and the last part to all at the age of 21 years after they have lived here for five years and become citizens ? But to deny it to the people who have stories have lived here for centuries and who are trying conditions without pay, living in primitive shacks, clothed scantily and cheaply, often being treated badly, their family members frequently being raped, producing additional slaves in the process, the whole time being indebted to alcohol and vice.

I sincerely feel, however, that it is the shame about all this in many a white man's heart that makes him continue to deny the Negroes their human rights with the idea that it will prevent them from seeing through to the deepest roots of their being treated so viciously. Many of the white men I have seen and heard so far stating their opposition to integrated schools and right to vote had all the arrogance and hypocrisy of self-conceited master-race followers, but when I tried to look deeper I found that they were well underlain about it, yet shouted all the louder lest someone

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

would find out. In the stillness of their hearts they all know that it was the white man who, some 300 years ago, hunted and dragged unfortunate, helpless victims from their homeland, separating families, and sold them to different owners. That it was the white man who sent them across the seas chained in the hold of ships. That it was the white man who started the Civil War, because some were convinced by their conscience that Christ's commandment "love God and thy neighbor as thyself" required of them to consider all mankind as their brothers and sisters and treat them accordingly.

Did it never occur to you, Mr. Governor, that the white race would be dark-colored if they would have lived in the tropics for thousands of centuries? That it is not a merit, not a favour being bestowed by God on us, but God's provision for every creature to adapt itself to its surroundings. We have lived through ice-ages and, naturally, we adapted ourselves to the icy-snowy landscape and the lack of sunshine kept us white. But, whether you like it or not, if we continually being subjected to the sun we will develop darker skin and already you can see this on our population. The white Argans overran India several thousand years ago and, in order to subdue the natives, called them impure untouchables, forbade all mingling or mixing. It took a Gandhi to erase this completely in our time by adopting an untouchable girl and raising it with his family and so proving that it was not the will of a higher power, but an act of cruel selfish pretence. Today, all Indians are of dark skin, so you can see the future of our race living for thousands of years in a hot climate.

But there is still another aspect to this question: Is it not obvious to you that God is at work by putting our race on probation? He has ordained a Southern boy to the most outstanding preacher and crusader in Christian history, reaching millions of people all over the world, awakening them to the fact that the color of the skin slips service to a creed does not make you a child of God, nothing does, except your deeds, thoughts and feelings. When your soul is leaving your body, as it surely will one day, God will not ask you for the color of the skin you left behind, but read in your heart and

WHAT WILL YOU ANSWER HIM ?

Sincerely yours

(Mrs. Richard Hans)

September 16, 1957

G.F.

Dear Mrs. Henry:

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

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mrs. James R. Henry
1617 Robinson Avenue
Conway, Arkansas

lpg

President of the United States.

911451 Sept 6th

1898

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Dear Mr. Eisenhower.

Spec del -

Please accept the appreciation,

Congratulations & thanks, of the intelligent thinking people of Arkansas, for the stand you are taking on the intergration question in Little Rock.

Who does the Governor think he is, to take such a stand, going against the Supreme Courts, Congress, as well as Federal Government, to say nothing of making Arkansas the scape goat & laughing stock of the Nation?

I am only a widowed house wife, with four lovely grown & married children, six wonderful Grand children, but if one ounce of prejudice has ever been instilled any way of them, as to Creed or Race its unknown to me.

Mr. Henry was an employee

with our Federal Government, Chairman of the Board of Review, with the U. S. Civil Service, before his death in 1950, assigned to the Dallas Texas office, so I believe I have a pretty good & appreciative knowledge of what our Federal Government is trying to do for its people.

Gov. Faubus' back ground should be looked into, was born & raised in a Northern County of our state that is very prejudiced towards the Negro Race, to say nothing of where he went to college -

I, as a law abiding citizen of my Native state, want to thank you again for your interest & stand in this matter.

Thanking you in advance, for taking your valuable time, please know that many of your friends, here in Arkansas, are very proud of what you are trying to do.

Respt. yours.

Mrs. James R. Henry

September 16, 1957

G.F.

12-11-57
-10-11-57
K

Dear Mr. Klein:

The President has asked me to thank you
for your recent telegram.

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mr. Ellsworth D. Klein
260 Wellington Avenue
Kenmore 23
New York

lpg

CE

RECEIVED BY BUREAU OF ADAMS...
SEP 10 1957
U.S. AIR MAIL SERVICE
NEW YORK, N.Y.

The White House
Washington

E

OK
9/10/57

WA013 NL PD
BUFFALO NY SEP 7

1957 SEP 8 AM 7 01

THE PRESIDENT
THE WHITE HOUSE
WOULD LIKE TO WRITE VOLUMES THIS SUBJECT. AM TOTAL ABSOLUTE
BELIEVER IN CONSTITUTION IN UNITED STATES. SERVED UNDER YOU IN
WORLD WAR 2 CONSTITUTION OPENED BEFORE ME INSURE DOMESTIC TRANQUILITY
SECURE BLESSINGS OF LIBERTY USE FEDERAL TROOPS, DECLARE MARSHAL
LAW. GODS CONSTITUTION AT STAKE. MAY GOD GUIDE YOU
[CONSTITUTIONAL WHITE AMERICAN] ELLSWORTH D KLEIN 260 WELLINGTON
AVE. KENMORE 23 NY.

FORM 805 THE STANDARD REGISTER CO., DAYTON 1, OHIO, U.S.A.

September 16, 1957

Dear Mr. Kobayashi:

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

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mr. Larry Kobayashi
4782 Brooklyn Avenue
Los Angeles 22
California

lpg

Y. G.
K. J.
CE

ack
9/16/57
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E

4782 Brooklyn Avenue
Los Angeles 22, California
September 5, 1957

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

Dear President Eisenhower;

May I congratulate you on the stand you took today on the desegregation problem in Little Rock, Arkansas. I have a small neighborhood drug store and have not seen eye to eye with you economically in the past, but today I was very proud of you and America.

Yours sincerely,

Larry Kobayashi
Larry Kobayashi
College Crest Pharmacy

September 16, 1957

G.F.

Dear Mr. King:

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

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mr. Durward F. King
RFD #1 Box 188A
Little Rock
Arkansas

lpg

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER
WASHINGTON D C

DEAR PRESIDENT;

I APPRECIATE YOUR STAND IN OUR PRESENT CRISIS IN ARKANSAS.

OUR WEALTHY LAND HOLDERS IN THE EASTERN PART OF THE STATE HUNG THIS SOVEREIGNTY
LEGISLATION ON US BY APPEALING TO PREJUDICED AND BIASED PEOPLE WHO DID THE VOTING,

OUR GOVERNEOR IS APPARENTLY TIED TO THEM THRU CAMPAIGN PROMISES ETC. OUR PREJUDICED
AND BIASED BAPTIST PREACHERS ARE APPARENTLY KEEPING THE FIRE HOT.

OUR BAPTIST PREACHERS ARE FOREVER AND ETERNALLY SAYING SOME THINGS IN THE PULPIT
THAT KEEP THEIR MEMBERSHIP WORKED UP TOWARDS A POINT OF HATRED TOWARDS THE NEGRO
AND ANY ONE WHO IS NOT LILY WHITE IN APPAEARANCE.

I HAVE BEEN A MEMBER OF 3 BAPTIST CHURCHES IN ARKANSAS DURING MY 50 YEARS AND
KNOW WHEREOF I SPEAK.

WE WILL HAVE TO GET RID OF QUITE A BIT OF IGNORANCE, PREJUDICE AND BIAS IN THESE
PREACHERS BEFORE WE CAN GET OUR PEOPLE EDUCATED TOWARDS PROPER BEHAVIOR.

OUR CHILDREN HAVE BEEN ALLOWED TO GROW UP WITHOUT TRAINING OR ELSE THEY HAVE
BEEN TRAINED TO HATE A NEGRO BECAUSE GRANDFATHER HATED ONE ETC.

MOST PROTESTANT CHURCHES IN THIS LOCALITY HAVE FOR ABOUT 30 YEARS MADE BIG EFFORTS
TO GET OUR PEOPLE TO TOLERATE THE NEGRO.

I BELIEVE ALL OF US KNOW THAT OUR SOUTH'S NUMBER ONE PROBLEM IS THE NEGRO
AND THE REASON IS THAT HE IS NOT EDUCATED. THE MAJORITY OF OUR PEOPLE ARE TOO
CONTRARY TO HELP HIM GET AN EDUCATION OR ANY OTHER ADVANTAGES.

THIS IS NOTHING EXCEPT PURE CUSSSEDNESS IN THE WHITE PEOPLE.

WELL, I HOPE YOU AND OTHER CONSTITUTED AUTHORITY CAN CLT SOME FIGURE ALONG THE
LINES SOME OF US ARE WORKING TO BETTERRING OUR LOT.

I DO NOT BELIEVE THE SITUATION WOULD HAVE BEEN ANY TROUBLE HAD THE GOVERNOR BEEN ON
THE RIGHT SIDE. I BELIEVE THE SITUATION IS CROWING WORSE BECAUSE THOSE TACTICS HAVE
ROUSED THE RABBLE AND YOU NO DOUBT KNOW WHAT RESULTS ARE IN SUCH CASES.

OUR OWN FULBRIGHT DOUBLE CROSSED US AND OTHER POLITICIANS ETC WILL DOUBLE CROSS US.
I HAD THOUGHT FULBRIGHT WAS AN EDUCATOR, AND I KNOW THAT HE HAS DONE A LOT TOWARDS
HELPING FOREIGNERS TOWARDS AN EDUCATION, BUT WHEN IT COMES TO EDUCATING OUR NEGROES
HE IS NOT WITH US.

SINCERELY

DURWARD F KING
RFD # 1 BOX 188A
LITTLE ROCK ARK
9/6/57

Durward F. King

9/4

PVA

G.F.

124-A-1-Sch...
Arkansas

NRN
MAR 9/19/57
SLI 100-1000
SERIAL 50

WUA027 LONG DL PD CHICAGO ILL SEP 5 1957 244PMC
PRESIDENT DWIGHT D EISENHOWER, VACATION WHITE HOUSE
US NAVAL BASE COASTER HARBOR IL RI

ARKANSAS EVENTS REQUIRE STRONG MEASURES NOW BY US GOVERNMENT
TO CHECK PRESENT ARMED INSURRECTION AGAINST FEDERAL
AUTHORITY IN LITTLE ROCK. GOVERNOR FAUBUS OPEN DEFIANCE
OF U.S. CONSTITUTION AND COURTS FOLLOWS BLANKET REFUSALS
FOR THREE YEARS BY EIGHT SOUTHERN STATES TO ABIDE BY
SUPREME COURT RULINGS. U.S. NOW FACES CLEAR CUT QUESTION
WHETHER THE CONSTITUTION AS INTERPRETED BY HIGH COURT IS
SUPREME LAW OF LAND OR WETHER LOCAL AND STATE AUTHORITIES
CAN DISOBEY AS THEY SEE FIT. IF FAUBUS ACTION IS ALLOWED
TO PREVAIL IT DESTROYS CONCEPT OF EQUAL JUSTICE UNDER LAW
AND DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT. PUBLIC DISORDERS AND MOB VIOLENCE
RECENTLY WITZNESSED IN CALUMET PARK AND ELSEWHERE IN CHICAGO
REFLECT NATIONWIDE GROWTH OF LAWLESSNESS STIMULATED BY PAST
FAILURES OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO ACT DECISIVELY. FAILURE
TO ACT NOW CAN HAVE DISASTROUS CONSEQUENCES FOR ENTIRE
NATION. JUSTICE DEPARTMENT AGENCIES NOW OCCUPIED WITH
WITCH-HUNT AGAINST COMMUNISTS, LABOR, FOREIGN BORN AND
PROGRESSIVES SHOULD BE ORDERED TO CONCENTRATE ON ACTUAL
"CLEAR AND PRESENT DANGER" IN ARKANSAS AND OTHER SOUTHERN
STATES

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT CHAIRMAN COMMUNIST PARTY OF ILLINOIS..

441PME..

September 16, 1957

G.F.

Dear Mrs. Keslin:

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

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mrs. Joseph Keslin
5525 South Moody
Chicago 38
Illinois

lpg

5/2
11/1

J. M. J. T.

E 9/7

Mrs. Joseph Keelin
55 25 S. Moody
Chicago 38, Ill.

Dear Mr. President

I read in one of our newspapers
this morning where you allowed the school
to integrate this is one of the things that
definitely prove you have good morals.

Since only God could inspire you to
do such a tremendous move toward man-
kind.

May He bless you and may you follow
the inspirations of the Holy Spirit.

Please Mr. President will you read this
prayer I am sending you and remember
the whole United States in this prayer
since the Father of God promises to look

after those who consecrate themselves
to Her. She will very definitely protect it
if you make the important move to
consecrate it to Her.

Being the mother of six children the
second son in service is in Korea now.
my prayers are for you, the Nation and
that all mankind will come to recognize
the Will of Our Father.

Mr President I pray that you will be-
come so inspired that you will not know
of any other.

May God and Mary bless you and may
we become consecrated through your
heart, words and actions to the Immaculate
Heart of Mary.

In Jesus and Mary
Mrs. Joseph Keelin

Sept 6th 1957
President Eisenhower
Washington -
D.C.

Sir
God placed the colored
here and it is our duty
to help them all we can,
They are here to stay,
& have great faith in their
prayers.

Yours sincerely -
E. J. Keim
1465 Dormont ave
Dormont,
Pittsburgh,
Pennsylvania.

September 16, 1957

G.F.

Dear Mr. Labes:

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

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mr. Leo Labes
328 E. 5th Street
Brooklyn
New York

lrg

C'E

328 E. 5 St
Bklyn NY
Sept 6, 1957

9/7

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

Dear Mr President;

We want you to know that
you have our wholehearted
support in whatever decisive
action you may take to resolve
our domestic crisis in the
State of Arkansas.

The entire world is waiting
to hear from you that the
Constitution of our beloved country
and the decisions of our Supreme
Court cannot be violated even
by the governor of a state.

The negro people are entitled
to equal educational opportunities
in integrated schools as
citizens of our land.

We are hopefully looking
to you to take immediate
decisive action.

Sincerely yours
L. L. L.

C.F.C

September 18, 1957

Dear Miss Lobel:

The President has asked me to thank you and those who joined with you for your recent letter.

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Miss Esther Lobel
Suite 1022
15 Park Row
New York 38, N. Y.

G.F.

121-A-1

John - 1/13

L

je

September 9, 1957

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

Dear Mr. President:

We commend your statement and position with regard to the integration crisis in Arkansas. We urge that you continue to do all in your power to maintain law and order in carrying out the Supreme court decision for racial integration of schools.

Esther Lotel
Empire State
Louis Woodson
Bernice Kinnard
Murray Rankin
Norman Fuister
Marianne Miller

Maggie Siegel
Robert M. Cantor
Sylvia Moler
Frances B. Schleen
Linda Jeffers
Rhoda Cutler

G.F.

September 16, 1957

Dear Mrs. Nugent:

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

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mrs. Mae Nugent
46 Russell Street
Saugerties
New York

lpg

5/11

Langertins, N. Y.
Sept. 8, 1957.

ACK
9/16/57
1789 4110

President Eisenhower,
Dear President -

Congratulations on the attitude
you have taken, the colored race
should classify you as second -
Abraham Lincoln,
Your name will live forever thru-
out the world, never to be forgotten.

You are Gods ⁽²⁾ Angel.
May it be Perpetual, Peace, Prosperity,
and Progress, the four P's.
Evidently you being over busy I have
not heard from you since I have -
written several times.

May God guide you in your good
work for humanity.

Best wishes to your dear ones.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Mae Nugent.

A for Abe
I for Ike
Abe and Ike,

May you live a hundred
years under the Flag of peace.
Let Freedom Bells ring.

157

Saugerties, N. Y.
Sept, 8th, 1957.

9/10

President Eisenhower,
Dear President -

These are the words I sent
to the Governor of Arkansas.

Governor of Arkansas

God forbid you are not one
worthy of being addressed as such.
You should be disqualified at once.
One as you against the Constitution
a grave crime, you have taken

the name of Liberty,
Quil, should be your future Address,
You are a Political Trickster you're
future is sorrow.

She is our good man of tomorrow.

Mrs. Mae Nurgent.

September 16, 1957

Dear Mr. Anderson:

The President has asked me to thank you
for your recent card.

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

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

lpg

MR. DOUG ST. N. A.
33 EAST 63RD ST. NEW YORK
N.Y. 10021

158

SEP 3 1957

SEP 3 1957

THE PRESIDENT
THE VICE PRESIDENT
THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE
THE SENATE

SEPTEMBER 3, 1957

DOUG ANDERSON • 35 EAST 63rd ST, NEW YORK 21, N. Y.
TElephon 8-5725

September 3, 1957

Dear Mr. President:

Today Governor Faubus, of Arkansas, has defied the Supreme Court, the President, and a vast majority of the American people. It is time, in my opinion, that the Federal Government stepped in firmly to enforce school integration.

Respectfully yours,

Doug Anderson



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

September 16, 1957

Dear Mr. Leib:

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

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mr. Roy A. Leib
President
Stephen S. Wise Chapter
American Jewish Congress
3282 Yorkshire Road
Cleveland Heights 18, Ohio

lpg

American Jewish Congress

CLEVELAND, OHIO

Stephen S. Wise Chapter
3282 Yorkshire Road
Cleveland Heights 18, Ohio

September 9, 1957

President Dwight D. Eisenhower
Washington, D. C.

Dear President Eisenhower:

The members of my organization have instructed me to write you in support of your firm stand in relation to the Little Rock, Arkansas school integration dispute.

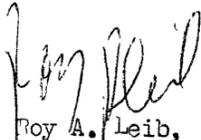
It is our feeling that the citizens of our country are generally in support of the democratic ideas involved in the Supreme Court's famous integration decision. This certainly includes us in the American Jewish Congress.

The defiance of the law and authority of the United States Government by the Governor of Arkansas has caused us to be seriously concerned and in our view requires that every effort of the federal government should be undertaken to overcome such flaunting of the law.

Your position in this matter merits the approbation of all of us and your consistency thus far in opposition to the position taken by the Governor of Arkansas inspires confidence in your firm and ultimate victory for the law of the land.

We wish to register our support for the steps you have taken and feel confident that you will pursue this course until compliance with the Supreme Court's decision is won in Arkansas and elsewhere.

Sincerely yours,



Roy A. Leib,
President, S. S. Wise Chapter

September 16, 1957

G.F.
*12/18/57
Sent A*

Dear Mr. Ahern:

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

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mr. William A. Ahern
1067 Kingston Boulevard
Island Park, L. I.
New York

lpg

CE

WILLIAM A. AHERN
1067 Kingston Boulevard
Island Park, L.I., N.Y.

911-1111
119
Sept 5, 1957 119

Dear President Eisenhower:

It was terrible to see pictures of National Guardsmen in the papers today, keeping American children from attending public schools. There should be equal rights for all to make of themselves the best and most usefull citizen possible. Gov. Faubus is trying to hide behind the cloak of maintaining order in barring colored children from public schools, and attempting to circumvent the courts ruling

I'm very pleased with the stand you took and your decision to see that the constitution, and the law of our land is carried out.

Very truly yours
William A. Ahern

September 16, 1957

G.F.

1.0
5.00

Dear Reverend Costonie:

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

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Reverend K. Costonie
Post Office Box 334
Louisville
Kentucky

lpg

C.F.

Faith Temple Interdenominational Church
9th and Magazine Streets
Louisville, Kentucky

9/11
E

P.O. Box 334
Louisville, Kentucky
September 9, 1957

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

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing you on behalf of our congregation. Yesterday, Sunday, we prayed for you that God would continue to give you the strength and courage you have shown in the past in dealing with the crisis in Little Rock, Arkansas.

Governor Orval Faubus has brought disgrace to our nation and we deeply regret that he has not shown you the respect that he should.

We feel confident that you will exercise every power in your command to enforce the decision of the United States Supreme Court, which is based on the principle that all men are created equal.

We will continue to pray for you and want you to know how much we admire your courage. We are mighty proud that we voted for you and selected you to be our President. We feel confident that you will enforce the decision of the United States Supreme Court.

Respectfully yours,

Rev. K. Costonie
Rev. K. Costonie

G.F.

September 16, 1957

S. C.

Dear Mrs. Callahan:

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

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mrs. Joe Callahan
58 Sutton Street
Brooklyn 22
New York

lpg

CE

Sept 9-57 ^{7/10}

Dear Mr. Pres. Eisenhower,
I am writing you in
reference to, Ark. Gov. Orval Faubus
I am not colored & I am
an American citizen.

I cannot see any reason why
colored people should be
barred from Central high school
in Arkansas or any
where else.

You do not bar them from
the Navy or the Army
& get us killed or crippled
They are good in one place
as the other.
You do not tell them not
to vote, where you want
to be elected.

I am sure Mr. Pres Eisenhower
you & your wonderful wife
I will not stand for

such discrimination.

I am proud to say my father, J. Ross, was a good American citizen & so was my mother.

My father came from Scotland, & he respected & thought this the most wonderful country in the world, so please let us keep it that way.

I worked with colored girls & they all were college graduates, & good workers, and respectable.

It is not good policy to put a foot on people no more than on a dog. over

3

I do hope you will be far
from always & have
God blessing you & Mrs. J.
I prayed for you when
you were ill.
I & God will be good to you
& Mrs. Cunningham.
So please help them.
Mrs. Joe Callahan
58 Sutton St
Brooklyn 22
N.Y.C.

G.F.

September 16, 1957

Dear Mr. Davenport:

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

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mr. Dave Davenport
2616 Scott Avenue
Fort Worth, Texas

lpg



F.M.M.

The Immaculate Heart of Mary at Fatima
"My Immaculate Heart will triumph."

ACT OF CONSECRATION TO THE
IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY

O MOST holy Mary, kneeling at your feet in a spirit of love and devotion, I consecrate my soul and body to your Immaculate Heart!

I wish to be yours entirely, and as a result of my consecration I offer you all my prayers, works, sacrifices, and sufferings for the conversion of sinners and in reparation for the sins which are committed against your Divine Son Jesus.

Virgin most holy, accept and bless this complete consecration of my life to thine Immaculate Heart! Grant me the graces which are needed to carry out my part of this consecration. Assist me in all my actions, and keep all sin far from me. Purify my soul from sin and imperfection. Be with me especially at the moment of my death. Amen

Sweet Heart of Mary, be my salvation!
(300 days; S C Ind, 1852)

With ecclesiastical approbation

The accompanying picture authentically represents the Immaculate Heart of Mary as she appeared at Fatima.

Copyright, 1953, by:
The Consolata Fathers
P O. Box 463
Carmichael (Sacramento Co), California

C.E.

Fort Worth, Texas
September 5, 1957

VIA AIR MAIL

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

Dear Mr. President:

In your last campaign for the Presidency you stated that America should have "No Second Class Citizens". You and my friend Dick Nixon have put forth every effort at your command to make that a reality. Senator Knowland and Herb Brownell have also contributed their part in this battle for true democracy.

I am a white man who was born and reared in a County in West Texas where "The Sun was never permitted to set on the head of a man of the negro race". I am honestly ashamed of this fact but this has never caused me to have any form of racial hatred.

You are to be commended for your Christian Patience in dealing with this problem.

However, the present problem in Little Rock is one that calls for action. The idea of the Governor of the State of Arkansas calling out State Troops is wholly without foundation. He boasts that he has received 500 telegrams congratulating him for this unfair and unchristian action.

Like many other Southerners, I feel that the time is at hand to take action in the Arkansas matter and I have every confidence that you and Herb Brownell will take stern and appropriate steps to see that the rulings of our time honored Federal Courts is not violated further, regardless of whether the person responsible is the Governor of a State or just a common citizen the same as I. Governor Faubus says, "The Governor of a State is a preservator of the peace, not a Federal Judge". I agree that this might be true but it is simply going too far when the Constitution of the United States is openly violated.

May God bless you in your battle for the Right.

Sincerely,
Dave Davenport
Dave Davenport
2616 Scott Avenue
Fort Worth, Texas

CC: Mr. Herbert Brownell
Attorney General of the United States
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

G.F.

September 16, 1957

Dear Reverend Tinker:

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

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Reverend Leonard E. Tinker
Epworth Methodist Church
Fifth and Euclid Avenues
Des Moines 13
Iowa

lpg

CE

CHURCH AT 2-2863

PARSONAGE AT 2-7300

Epworth Methodist Church

Leonard E. Tinker, Pastor

Fifth and Euclid Avenues

Des Moines 13, Iowa

September 5, 1957

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

Dear Mr. President:

I am not often moved to write a letter to your office. I beg your forgiveness for having long since expressed my personal appreciation for the underlying and basic support you have given for the fulfillment of human rights in our country. I do appreciate your support and thus belatedly express this approval.

My immediate concern in writing is the situation which has developed in Little Rock, Arkansas. I certainly hope that you and Attorney General Brownell will take cautious, but firm steps to insure a compliance with the Law of the Land in order that the rights of the negro minority of Little Rock be adequately insured.

Yours sincerely,

Leonard E. Tinker

Leonard E. Tinker

LET:qg

September 16, 1957

*Sept 16 1957
S. M. Rabb*

Dear Mr. Fitzell:

The President has asked me to thank you
for your recent telegram.

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mr. Lincoln Fitzell
470 Beloit Avenue
Berkeley
California

lpg

FORM 805 THE STANDARD REGISTER CO., DAYTON 1, OHIO, U. S. A.

FORM 805 THE STANDARD REGISTER CO., DAYTON 1, OHIO, U. S. A.

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FORM NO. 805

September 10, 1957

The White House
Washington

*add
9/6/57
[initials]*

WA024 NL PD

TDO BERKELEY CALIF SEP 3

1957 SEP 4 AM 6 43

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

DEAR PRES. EISENHOWER, I CONSIDER THE ACT OF GOVERNOR
ORVAL FAUBUS OF ARKANSAS IN BANNING EQUAL RIGHTS FOR
EDUCATION FOR ALL, UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND UN-AMERICAN.
AS A PERSON OF SCOTCH-IRISH ITALIAN DESCENT WHOSE
FOREFATHERS HAVE FOUGHT ON THE SIDE OF FREEDOM, FOR
INSTANCE, GENERAL ZEZOYA MILITARY ADVISER TO GENERAL

GRANT, I PROTEST THE ACTION OF GOVERNOR FAUBUS IN BANNING
EDUCATION PRIVILEGES TO NEGROES. MR PRESIDENT,
I BELIEVE IN YOU AND ASK YOU TO ACT IMMEDIATELY TO
PRESERVE FREEDOM AT HOME AS WELL AS ABROAD.

SUCH A PLEA SHOULD NOT BE ADDRESSED TO A FINER CHRISTIAN
GENTLEMAN. I CONSIDER YOU AMONG THE GREATEST OF OUR
PRESIDENTS AND THE NOBLEST OF MEN. SINCERELY

LINCOLN FITZELL 470 BELOIT AVE BERKELEY.

FORM NO. 805 THE STANDARD REGISTER CO., DAYTON 1, OHIO, U. S. A.

G.F.

September 16, 1957

Dear Reverend Esaias:

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

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Reverend John R. Esaias, Jr.
Branchville Methodist Church
51st Avenue and Branchville Road
College Park, Maryland

lpg

JOHN R. ESAIAS, JR.
MINISTER
TELEPHONE WEBSTER 5-6151

HAROLD G. MOORE
CHAIRMAN
OFFICIAL BOARD

Branchville Methodist Church

51st AVENUE & BRANCHVILLE ROAD
COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND

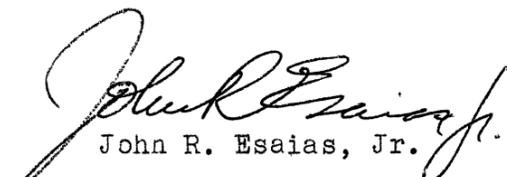
September 9, 1957

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

Dear Mr. President,

I wish to express my full support of your views on the civil rights question and endorse your action in regard to the desegregation situation in Arkansas. Having grown up in that state I understand somewhat the situation in Little Rock. I believe the whole question can be solved through litigation. However, I am convinced the sovereignty of the United States government must be upheld at all costs. Otherwise there will be anarchy which will weaken us in the struggle with the Soviet Union. I am happy to note that Adlai Stevenson has come out in complete support of your position in regard to Arkansas. I am sure that the overwhelming majority of the American people are behind you in this crisis.

Yours sincerely,


John R. Esaias, Jr.
Minister

September 16, 1957

Dear Mr. Cass:

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

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mr. H. Cass
484 Northwestern
West Lafayette
Indiana

lpg

G.F.

*Mr. A. J. ...
Sincerely,
G.F.*

CE

Handwritten notes on the left margin, including "Dear Mr. Cass" and other illegible text.

September 19, 1957

484 Northwestern
West Lafayette, Ind.

ack
9/16/57
E 198

Dear Sir:

I voted for Ike twice.

I believe his oath of office requires the President to put down the insurrection by Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas as promptly and vigorously as any communist, fascist, or any other unlawful acts against the government of the U.S.A. should be stamped out.

I hope when you get this letter the deed will already have been done and that this will be a letter then of congratulation.

Sincerely,
H. Cass

September 16, 1957

G.F.

Sept 16 1957

Dear Mr. Coe:

The President has asked me to thank you
for your recent telegram.

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mr. Lee Coe
840 Delaware Street
Berkeley 10
California

lpg

CE

SEP 10 1957

TO: MR. E. A. TAMM, U.S. SUPREME COURT, WASHINGTON, D.C.
FROM: LEE COE, 840 DELAWARE ST., BERKELEY, CALIF.

The White House
Washington
E
ack
9/10/57
[Signature]

WA023 NL PD

1957 SEP 10 AM 7 00

TDO BERKELEY CALIF SEP 9

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

MY WHOLE HEARTED SUPPORT TO YOUR DECISION TO UPHOLD THE
CONSTITUTION IN ARKANSAS. THE WAR AGAINST SOUTHERN
CHILDREN MUST BE ENDED

LEE COE/840 DELAWARE ST/BERKELEY 10 CALIF.

FORM 805 THE STANDARD REGISTER CO. DAYTON 1, OHIO, U. S. A.

September 16, 1957

Dear Mr. Carter:

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

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mr. M. Carter
2227 Stillwell Avenue
Brooklyn
New York

lpg

G.F.

124-4-1
S. Carter
C. Carter

51

9/9/57 9/10
OK
9/16/57
188 E

Dear Mr. President

I would like to congratulate you on your forthright action in the Arkansan school integration problem.

The defiance of Gov. Forbus of your authority was outrageous and he will live to regret this act the rest of his life if he is not

started to regret it
as yet.

I own a Negro and I
voted for you during
your first term and
also for reelection.

I know of your heart
condition and it is not
good for you to get ex-
cited but in this present
situation in Arkansas it
would be nice if you
really got what you

took decisive action:

Please Mr. President
don't give in to the
Governor assert your -
self and make him
apologize publicly and
take down.

Why is my income tax
money being used to
partially maintain the
National Guard of Arkansas.
when the Guard has requires
from attending school

in Arkansas.

That is like rubbing
salt into an open wound
and unbearable to any
man.

Unfair - unjust to
say the least.

Please take action Mr.
President.

yours truly
M. Carter

G.F.

September 16, 1957

Dear Mr. O'Donnell:

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

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mr. George O'Donnell
123 E. Chateau Place
White Fish Bay
Wisconsin

lpg

5/

Sept 5, 1957

911

316
11/4/57
108

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

Dear Mr. Eisenhower:

According to reports in the
Nittwuntee Journal for Thursday
September 5, 1957, militia in
the State of Arkansas have, at
the order of the governor of the
State, prevented negro children
from attending school in
conformity with the segregation
order of the Supreme Court of
the United States.

How long is the United
States government, through its
executive branch, going to
tolerate this flagrant disregard

of law? The South has repeatedly let it be known that the intention on their part has been to defy this order from the very beginning. Subsequent incidents, and now this outrageous act by the head of a sovereign state, have tended to bear out their threats with action. Basically, the whole problem, in my opinion, has been that the South has never really accepted the result of the Civil War. The negroes whom they decry as illiterate and backward socially have never

been accepted basically as
the responsibility ^{of the society} of which
they are a part.

As far as I'm concerned,
I'm ready to take up a
gun and settle this issue
one and for all.

I was honored to fight
with you during world war II
as a member of our beloved
"Blood and guts" Patton's 10th
Infantry regiment. I know
that what you fought for
was not the denial that
American children be
allowed to attend school.

Come on, Ike, let's go
get 'em.

George O'Donnell
123 E. Chateau Pl
Whitefish Bay Wis.

September 16, 1957

G.F.

17-11
S. H. P

Dear Mr. Raymond:

The President has asked me to thank you
for your recent telegram.

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mr. Leon J. Raymond
President
Plain Peoples' Protective Association
3131 Hawkins Point Road
Baltimore, Maryland

lpg

C.F.

1 57 SEP 7 AM 11 53

WA042 PD

BALTIMORE MD SEP 7 1957 1010AME

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

YOUR FORTHRIGHT EXPRESSION IN YOUR TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNOR OF
ARKANSAS WAS AS HEARTENING TO US AS THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
WAS TO THE FOUNDING FATHERS THE GALLANT SOLDIER THAT YOU ARE WE
KNOW YOU WILL STAND FAST

LEON J RAYMOND PRESIDENT PLAIN PEOPLES PROTECTIVE ASSN
3131 HAWKINS POINT RD.

September 16, 1957

G.F.

*12-1
Sept 19, 1957
M*

Dear Mrs. Manthey:

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

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mrs. Fred R. Manthey, Jr.
303 Indian Creek Drive
Levittown
Pennsylvania

lpg

FOR YOUR RECORD PLEASE
THE PRESIDENT HAS SAID HE IS THANK YOU
BEST WISHES. MANTHEY

SEPTEMBER 19, 1957

C.F.

303 Indian Creek Drive
Levittown, Pa.
September 6, 1957

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

My dear Mr. President:

Thank you for your prompt and unwavering
action in regard to the Arkansas Governor and the
Little Rock school integration controversy.

It may be of interest to you as you hear
of the race rioting in Levittown, that the church
of which my husband is a minister has been courageous
enough to publish a statement in the newspaper.
We are being ripped to pieces but it is wonderful
to know our President is behind us.

Yours very truly,

Fred R. Manthey, Jr.
Mrs. Fred R. Manthey, Jr.

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

AND

PUBLIC NOTICE

At its most recent meeting, the General Council of the Congregational Christian Churches, of which Plymouth Congregational Church, Levittown, Penna. is a member went on record as follows:

"We the voting members of the 1956 General Council of the Congregational Christian Churches, reaffirm the actions taken by five previous General Councils in pledging ourselves to work for the nonsegregated society."

"We declare our belief that the Gospel of Jesus Christ is for all men without distinction as to race or color. We further believe that the Church is by its nature a fellowship whose only test for membership is the individual's faith in the Lord Jesus Christ and the intent to follow Him."

"Recognizing that our deeds do not fully match our words, we humbly rededicate ourselves, and call upon all members of our churches to rededicate themselves, to the unfinished task of achieving a racially integrated society. We call upon the conferences and the conventions . . . and local congregations of our fellowship to follow practices consistent with clear policies of non-discrimination."

"We note with gratification that our nation, through decisions made by its highest court, is now committed to eradicate segregation based on race, from public services and institutions, including schools and colleges."

"We recognize that the problems of racial integration confront our people in all sections of the country. Residential segregation makes integration difficult in neighborhoods, schools, churches and other associations even where individuals are willing to accept persons on their merits. Patterns of restrictions based on race are maintained in the housing market. Attempts are often made to justify these restrictions on the basis that neighborhood integration depresses economic values. We call attention to authoritative studies indicating that property values in mixed neighborhoods stabilize at the same level as those prevailing in comparable all white neighborhoods."

"We pledge ourselves to support non-segregated practices in selling, buying and leasing, property and we call upon our fellow Congregational Christians to do likewise. We urge real estate dealers, builders, mortgagors, and government housing agents to follow non-discriminatory practices in their businesses."

"We urge churches in localities where the racial composition of the population is changing to extend their ministries to all the people in the area and to welcome them into their membership. We urge conferences, conventions and boards to encourage such churches with their counsel and financial resources."

At this time, we the duly elected officers of Plymouth Congregational Church wish to publicly affirm that Plymouth Congregational Church Levittown, Penna. and the General Council of Congregational Christian Churches will give their full support to all its officers and members in what ever part of Levittown they may reside, who live by and practice these duly affirmed principles.

**PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
LEVITTOWN, PENNA.**

September 16, 1957

*124-111-1000
Sept 16 1957*

Dear Mr. Mills:

The President has asked me to thank you
for your recent telegram.

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mr. A. L. Mills
Pampa
Texas

lpg

WAO70 PD

OK
PAMPA TEX SEP 10 1143AMC

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR STAND ON THIS SEGREGATION

PROBLEM. WE NEED MORE MEN WITH THE NERVE AND BACK BONE

YOU HAVE

A L MILLS.

1
1957 SEP 10 PM 2 11
110P

September 16, 1957

G.F.

Dear Reverend Sherman:

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

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Reverend O. Sherman
Chairman
Interfaith Fellowship
Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church
424 West Ninth Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

lpg

Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church

- FOUNDED IN 1863 -

MRS. C. DELOIS COCHRAN
SECRETARY - BOOKKEEPER

MR. L. N. SMITH
SEC'Y OFFICIAL BOARD
AND STEWARDS

MR. EARL MOSES
SEWARDS TREASURER

424 WEST NINTH STREET LITTLE ROCK ARKANSAS

TELEPHONE FR 4-2891

RUFUS KING YOUNG, PASTOR

THE PARSONAGE
2304 RINGO STREET
PHONE FR 2-1211

DR. J. V. JORDAN
SEC'Y TRUSTEES

MR. P. W. WADE
TREASURER TRUSTEES

September 6, 1957

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

Mr. President:

We the members of the Interfaith Fellowship, Little Rock area, wish to express our resentment and disgust for the honorable Orval Faubus, our governor, for using his position as governor of the state to call out the National Guard for the primary purpose of preventing nine Negroes, armed only with notebooks and pencils, from entering Central High School of this city. He has by-passed the local authorities and the will of the people in this city and has created a feeling of uneasiness and animosity between the people.

The issue has boiled down to this - which is supreme, the laws of a state or the laws of the United States, the decisions of a judge of a chancery court or the decisions of the judge of federal district court?

We feel that the manner in which the above issue is resolved will have tremendous affect upon the function of the federal government in the future for good or ill. It is our hope and prayer that the dignity and integrity of the laws of the United States and the decision of the federal court will be upheld.

Sincerely yours

INTERFAITH FELLOWSHIP
O. L. Sherman
Bishop O. Sherman, Chairman
R. K. Young
R. K. Young, Secretary

September 16, 1957

G.F.
124-11 /
Sincerely,
J.

Dear Dr. Roberts:

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

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Dr. E. G. Roberts
216 South Main Street
Rockford, Illinois

lpg

G.F.

September 16, 1957

Miss Pearce
Sept 16

Dear Miss Pearce:

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

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Miss Vera Pearce
402 S. 17th Avenue
Yakima
Washington

1pg

CF

118
E

September 6, 1957.

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. President:

Am proud that the President has taken a firm stand on the unfortunate actions of the Governor of Arkansas in regard to the Little Rock situation.

Miss Vera Pearce
402 So. 17th Avenue
Yakima, Washington

Very respectfully yours,

Vera Pearce

September 16, 1957

G.F.

124
Sent

Gentlemen:

The President has asked me to thank you
for your recent telegram.

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

The Board of Directors
Pacific Unitarian Church
2605 Via Campesina
Palos Verdes Estates
California

lpg

WAO51 PD

TDSP PALOSVERDES ESTATES, CALIF. SEPT 10 705AMP

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

WE THE PACIFIC UNITARIAN CHURCH SOCIETY EXPRESS OUR
SUPPORT OF YOUR EFFORTS TO ENFORCE RACIAL INTEGRATION
IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF ARKANSAS

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS 2605 VIA CAMPESINA.

1957 SEP 10 AM 11 59

G.F.

September 16, 1957

Dear Mr. Richards:

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

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mr. H. S. Richards
345 East Delaware Avenue
Southern Pines
North Carolina

lpg

C.E.

Sept. 4th 1957.

Dear President
you passed up the
greatest opportunity of
any President in all
History. Wade Rouseff
would had Troops
in Little Rock in
one hours time after
that Governors remarks
no wonder the people
are calling you Dope
Dumb. Now the South
will really go the limits
against the negroes.
History will mark
what you have failed
to do this day and it
won't be a white
mark. maybe the
old Bow Grows

Okla. was right. But
he should ^{or} added
Guts. I am a life
long Republican. But
your actions have
finished that. and no
Democrats. From
now on me and
my family goes
socialist. My old home
is Charles Co. Penn.
My son or Teddy. is
this hour of trial.

Yours,
C. H. S. Richards
345-E- 7th ave.
Southern Pines,
N. C.

September 16, 1957

G.F.
Handwritten initials

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Ruhlen:

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

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph L. Ruhlen
2010 Prince Street
Conway, Arkansas

Handwritten initials
lpg

2010 Prince St.
Conway, Arkansas
September 7, 1957

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

Dear Mr. President:

As white Arkansans who supported Governor Faubus in the last election we wish to voice our repudiation of his recent action in calling out the National Guard.

We supported Mr. Faubus as the one of the three candidates who would be most likely to follow a sane and reasonable course in complying with the Supreme Court order to integrate the public schools. We feel betrayed and outraged that he should be using the power of his office to act in a manner so contrary to his announced intention.

Our most earnest hope is that the federal government will take a firm, clear stand and quickly quash this open defiance of its authority. The longer this thing stands unresolved the more time the professional rabble-rousers have to work, and the harder it will be to assert the federal authority without resorting to armed force.

The moral considerations in the integration question are the highest of all the facets of the question. But moral (and sometimes even legal) considerations can be over-looked at times by an emotion ridden population -- and with every day that goes by the population of Arkansas is becoming more emotional. Financial considerations might bring Arkansas to her senses where moral arguments fail. It seems the sheerest illogic to us that Arkansas can consistently have her hand out prominently for any and all federal aid -- for roads, bridges, hospitals and the National Guard -- and then think it possible to act as a "sovereign" state when it suits her convenience. A tightening of the federal purse-strings would have an effect which would be directly felt by all of us Arkansans; it might jar us back into a realization that we are a part of a national whole.

Please do not disappoint us with any compromise on this issue. Let the federal government state clearly and strongly its intention to remain in control of these United States.

Sincerely,

Ralph L. Ruhlen
Elizabeth L. Ruhlen

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph L. Ruhlen

September 16, 1957

G.F.

Dear Mr. Simpson:

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

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mr. Paul M. Simpson
717 Byrd Park Court
Richmond 20
Virginia

lpg

67

67
9/10/57
E

PAUL M. SIMPSON *and* SON

717 BYRD PARK COURT - RICHMOND 20, VA. - PHONE 4-0287

9/10/57

To The President of the
United States,
Washington, D C

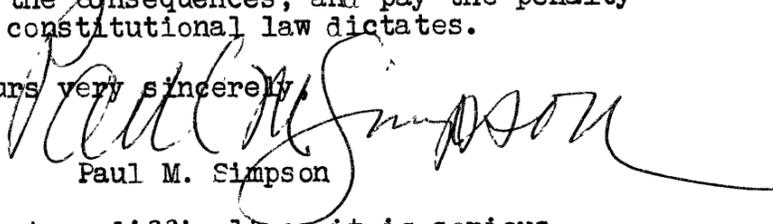
Dear President Eisenhower,

The action of Gov. Faubus at Little Rock Arkansaw is deplorable and disgraceful. I sincerely hope that you can and will surmount this situation, which to me is rebellion against not only the true spirit of mank ind but against law and order in our beloved country.

When a person or persons go as far as Gov Faubus, I believe he should be made to realize the seriousness of his conduct and brought to realize the shame and disgrace which follow him if thru him, he would start the beginning of more serious trouble. God fobid that such might happen.

If he actually does not know any better he should be told, and made to suffer the consequences, and pay the penalty of what our federal constitutional law dictates.

Yours very sincerely,


Paul M. Simpson

PS: This matter is not so difficult as it is serious, compared to the hard battles you have fought in the past.

September 16, 1957

RECEIVED
SEP 17 1957
SOUTH AMERICAN

Dear Mr. Alderson:

The President has asked me to thank you
for your recent telegram.

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mr. J. W. Alderson
10628 Rountree Road
Los Angeles 64
California

lpg

REGISTERED MAIL - DAYTON, OHIO, U.S.A.

MISS MRS. ALDERSON

MISS MRS. ALDERSON

2017

The White House E
Washington

ack
9/16/57
[Signature]

W

A007 NL PD

1957 SEP 11 AM 6 50

TDCY LOS ANGELES CALIF SEP 10

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

WE ARE STILL AMERICANS AND WE STILL DESIRE TO LOVE THE
LIFE THE CONSTITUTION GUARANTEES US PLEASE HAVE THE
COURAGE TO ENFORCE WHAT YOU KNOW IS RIGHT PLEASE DONT
LET US GET IT STUFFED DOWN OUR THROATS

J W ALDERSON 10628 ROUNTREE RD/LOS ANGELES 64.

FORM 805 THE STANDARD REGISTER CO. DAYTON 1, OHIO, U. S. A.

September 16, 1957

G.F.

124-71
Subscribed
S

Dear Mr. Sidd:

The President has asked me to thank you
for your recent telegram.

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mr. Allan Sidd
108 Maple Street
Roxbury
Massachusetts

lpg

C.E.

2711 NL PD BOSTON MASS SEP 9

PRESIDENT DWIGHT D EISENHOWER

NEWPORT RI

TREMENDOSULY HEARTENED TO HEAR OF INJUCTION PROCEEDINGS AGAINST
GOVERNOR FAUBUS HOPE THAT THE FULL POWER OF OUR FEDERAL
GOVERNMENT WILL BE EXERTED TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT FEDERAL LAWS
ARE UPHELD

ALLAN SIDD / 108 MAPLE ST ROXBURY MASS

(754AM)

September 16, 1957

G.F.

124 West
Schmitt Building
S

Dear Mrs. Schaffran:

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

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mrs. E. M. Schaffran
700 Hancock Way
El Cerrito
California

lpg

9-10 57

September 6, 1957.

Dear Mr. President:

Until now, I've felt that running a household taxed my competence and that you'd no need for advice from me. The current school problems in Arkansas seem more in my field since I have two teenage children in an integrated school.

You have the admiration and backing of our entire family in this matter. To us it seems first a religious conviction that before God men have no color and second a legal fact that before the law children have the right to attend the school provided by taxes in their neighborhood.

Your firm calm attitude is heartening to us all.

Sincerely yours

Hannah Scheffan

Mrs. E. M. Scheffan

7007

Waco, Texas

September 16, 1957

Dear Mrs. Sorge:

The President has asked me to thank you
for your recent telegram.

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mrs. Ralph Sorge
45 Airport Drive
Westport
Connecticut

1pg

G.F.
10/1/57
S. G. ...

WA053 PD

WESTPORT CONN SEPT 10 1024AME

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

AS A CHRISTIAN CITIZEN OF THIS DEMOCRACY I STAND BACK OF
YOU IN TAKING IMMEDIATE ACTION TO PROTECT THE SOUTHERN
NEGROES RIGHT AS A FREE CITIZEN

MRS RALPH SORGE/45 AIRPORT DRIVE.

SEP 10 PM 12 03

G.F.

*12/11/57
Sent to [unclear]*

September 16, 1957

Dear Mr. Stephenson:

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

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mr. Richard Stephenson
Earle Hotel
507 Seventh Street
Des Moines, Iowa

lpg

C.F.

Tuesday, Sept. 8,

E

Office of the President
White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I think the President has followed the correct procedure in the Little Rock school crisis. He seems to be adopting the course of following and carrying out the full judicial & legal process of the Presidency to uphold the constitutional authority of the federal court.

I feel that there are immense and varied resources at his command. He has been using them vigorously and must continue to do so. I liked his telegram sent in response to Faulkner's telegram to him.

As a Democrat I would urge him to seek the assistance of leading Democrats. Perhaps men like McChallan, Fullbright, Johnson and other southern democrats could talk to Faulkner politically where President Eisenhower himself wouldn't.

Sincerely yours
Richard Stephenson

G.F.

September 16, 1957

Dear Reverend Hoglan:

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

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Reverend C. B. Hoglan, Jr.
Trinity Episcopal Church
Box 54
Searcy, Arkansas

lpg

Dear Mr. President, please use to return letter

September 14, 1957

CE

ack
9/16/57
1 pg
9/7

TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH
BOX 54
SEARCY, ARKANSAS
5 September, 1957

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

Dear Mr. President,

Our governor's use of the National Guard not simply to prevent violence but to block obedience to a lawful court order is embarrassing and distressing to those of us who look for order and justice to prevail in our state.

It is hoped that the federal authority will be brought to bear quickly against such lawlessness.

With deep respect, I am
Sincerely yours,

C. B. Hoglan, Jr.
The Rev. C. B. Hoglan, Jr.

G.F.

*124. B. 1
School Antenna
a*

September 16, 1957

Gentlemen:

The President has asked me to thank you
for your recent telegram.

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

^x
The Union Baptist Male Chorus
1227 North Greenwood Avenue
Tulsa
Oklahoma

lpg

C.E.

RECEIVED
SEP 10 1957
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

The White House
Washington

E

*ack
9/16/57
EJP*

WA017 NL PD

TULSA OKLA SEP 7

1957 SEP 8 AM 7 05

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

MAY GOD HELP YOU IN YOUR EFFORT TO ERASE THE PRACTICE
OF FORCEFUL SEGREGATION IN OUR COUNTRY

THE UNION BAPTIST MALE CHORUS 1227 NORTH GREENWOOD AVE
TULSA OKLAHOMA.

FORM 805 THE STANDARD REGISTER CO., DAYTON 1, OHIO, U. S. A.

G.F.
124 7 1
10/13

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RECEIVED
SEP 17 1957
CENTRAL FILES

SEP 13 11 32 28

WA018 PD

NEWPORT RI SEP 13 1957 1025AME

THE HON SHERMAN ADAMS, THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
THE WHITE HOUSE

DEADLINE PREVENTS ME FROM COVERING EISENHOWER-FAUBUS
MEETING SATURDAY. WE LOCK UP TONIGHT, APPEAR ON NEWS
STANDS MONDAY. COULD YOU HELP WITH FEW DETAILS ON
ARRANGEMENTS OF EISENHOWER-FAUBUS CONFERENCE. NOT
INTERESTED IN QUOTATION, ATTRIBUTION. ONLY HOPE IS TO HAVE
NEWS ITEMS FOR MONDAY PUBLICATION WHICH ALL NEWS MEDIA

WILL GET SATURDAY. PLEASE CALL EARLIEST. VIKING 73300,
NEWPORT

HOPEFULLY

JACK SUTHERLAND WHITE HOUSE REPORTER

US NEWS AND WORLD REPORT.

C.F.

September 18, 1957

Dear Reverend Jack:

The President has asked me to thank you and Mrs. W. A. Williams, Chairman of the Christian Social Relations Commission, for your telegram.

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Reverend Charles Jack
Methodist Church of Berea
Berea
Ohio

je

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

RECEIVED IN OFFICE
SEP 10 1957
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

WAO12 NL PD

CLEVELAND OHIO SEP 10

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

THE CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS COMMISSION OF THE METHODIST
CHURCH OF BEREA SUPPORTS YOUR CONCERN FOR UPHOLDING THE UNITED STATES
CONSTITUTION AND PLEA FOR PATIENTS IN THE RACIAL CRISIS. WE URGE YOU
CONSIDER STRONG PERSONAL PUBLIC APPEAL IMMEDIATELY EXPRESSING
CONDEMNATION OF CURRENT VIOLENCE AND DYNAMITING IN

The White House
Washington

1957 SEP 11 AM 6 51

E
ack
9-15-57
je

FORM 505 THE STANDARD REGISTER CO., DAYTON, OHIO, U. S. A.

SCHOOL INTEGRATION. THE UNITED STATES NEEDS YOUR
ACTIVE OPEN PERSONAL LEADERSHIP. SUGGEST YOU VISIT
LITTLE ROCK OR NASHVILLE IN ADDITION TO NATIONAL
TELEVISION APPEARANCE

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS COMMUSION MRS W A WILLIAMS
CHAIRMAN AND REV CHARLES JACK PASTOR.

G.F.

124-A-1-Sub
A. K. ...
S

September 17, 1957

Respectfully referred to the appropriate officials of the Department of Justice.

Henry Roemer McPhee
Assistant Special Counsel
to the President

Approves Governor of Arkansas position re segregation. States there is a Circuit Judge in Clayton, Ala., who says he will put any FBI agent in jail who comes "snooping" around. Asks President what he is going to do about it.

xGF4-0-5

jj

Tel. to the Pres. 9/8/57

Mr. Thomas W. Sullivan
209 Moore Bldg.
Montgomery, Ala.

RECEIVED
1950
JAN 10 1950
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

I think this should be routinely referred to
Justice when ~~the file is returned to you.~~

S. Wymard

September 16, 1957

G.F.

12-4-57
S. C. ...
W

Dear Dr. Weed:

The President has asked me to thank you
for your recent telegram.

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

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Dr. Robert Weed
Napa
California

lpg

M

WAO45 PD

NAPA CALIF SEP 7 1957 840AMP

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

YOUR STAND ON SOUTH CORRECT FEDERAL LAWS APPLICABLE TO
EVERYONE

DR. ROBERT WEED.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-11-80 BY SP-8 JRS/ML

THE WHITE HOUSE



Dr. Robert Weed
Napa
California

U.S. MAIL
No such office in
Do not insert in this envelope