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1957

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CASE			
1. letter	Elbert Martin to Milton Hall re personnel matter (3 pp)	8/1/57	C
2. memo	Maxwell Rabb to Ross Clinchy transmitting letter re personnel matter (1 pp)	4/8/57	C
3. memo	Maxwell Rabb to Ross Clinchy transmitting letter re personnel matter (1 pp)	3/28/57	C

FILE LOCATION

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G.P.

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August 26, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR:

The Honorable Wendell B. Barnes
Administrator
Small Business Administration

F 2. 7 A

FROM: Maxwell M. Rabb

in = 1, R
The article in Jet which you sent to me is very interesting indeed and I am keeping it here for reference purposes. I am sure it will not be too long before I have need of it. Thanks very much for sending it to me.

SW

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR August 21, 1957

Mr. Maxwell M. Rabb
Secretary to the Cabinet
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Max:

You will be interested in the enclosed copy of an article which appeared recently in JET magazine. I hope it will in some way serve your purposes.

Regards.

Sincerely,



Wendell B. Barnes
Administrator

Enclosure

WBB:baw



■ Court Confab: Charged with forgery and theft of \$2,000 from the Los Angeles Urban League, ex-League bookkeeper, Mrs. Dorothy Taylor confers with her attorney, Rayfield Lundy, who later told JET his client fired him.

Tuskegee Boycott Gains Momentum In 7th Week

As the boycott of white merchants in Tuskegee entered its seventh week, C. G. Gomillion, president of the Tuskegee Civic Association, calmly dismissed reports that Negroes were unknowingly trading with state senator Sam Englehardt, who is president of the Alabama White Citizens Council and author of the bill to reduce Negro voters in Tuskegee from 420 to 10. "The only Negroes trading at Englehardt's farm store in nearby Shorter, Ala., are those from the plantation," said Gomillion.

Solons Get Vote F.B.I. Curb Report Too Late

An F.B.I. report, describing devices used in the South to keep Negroes from voting, was not published in the Congressional Record until after a jury trial amendment to the civil rights bill passed the Senate by a 51 to 42 vote, it was revealed last week. Ironically, some Senators had sought these findings and other reports on Dixie voting practices for some time. But Senate debate turned to almost every matter but the one that assertedly was the heart of the bill. Meanwhile, President Eisenhower was described as "damn unhappy" about passage of the jury trial amendment.

June 27, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Dr. Ross Clinchy XGF 1-H-3
Executive Director
President's Committee on Government
Employment Policy

FROM: Maxwell M. Rabb

Attached hereto is a clipping from the June 29th,
issue of the Afro-American. I am glad to know
that you are working on this and would appreciate
being kept advised of any developments.

Add in Ohio Bar Association publication "Government office in Central
Ohio has need for male, white lawyer, preferably with some experience".
Clinchy checking per clipping

MMR:sw

June 25, 1957

MEMORANDUM

1. Cannot hold meeting at this time. Civil rights bill is first priority and no excuse should be provided for pro-segregationists to postpone action on this legislation.
2. If we permit a minority group to visit with the President in order to discuss its problems, we create a difficult precedent so far as other groups are concerned. How can we turn them down? And this in turn will mean President's program will be seriously burdened. Means we will have to accede to requests of Southern Governors, Southern Attorneys General -- also, Americans of Italian and Greek descent on immigration; Jewish people on Israel; Hungarians and Lithuanians on independence, etc.
3. We probably will have a meeting along the lines of the request, but --
 - a) After Congress adjourns or civil rights bill is out of way;
 - b) Maybe smaller group of 2 or 3 rather than 16.
4. What are they going to say to press when they get out of meeting? They cannot quote President, of course, but will they engage in provocative statements?

June 25, 1957

Helen Colle:

Here is the Randolph file. The decision made at the Calendar Committee meeting last week was that we would give sympathetic consideration to having the President see either 2 or 3 of the leaders mentioned in Randolph's communication, or else the entire delegation of 16. The meeting would be held after Congress was adjourned. In the meantime, no letter is to be written to Randolph. I will get in touch with Randolph to advise him of these developments either personally or have Fred Morrow do it.

Maxwell M. Rabb

MMR/ccm

June 20, 1957

MEMORANDUM ✓

SUBJECT: Visit of Negro leaders to see the President

1. We had agreed to let Martin Luther King come in with one or two others to see the President at a time when the House debate on civil rights had subsided or Congress was out of session. I talked with King and this was agreeable to him. The pressure, of course, continues unabated for such a meeting.
2. The letter which A. Philip Randolph sent on June 10 requesting an appointment with 16 Negro leaders has been reviewed.
3. Fred Morrow feels that such a meeting would be very valuable and would like to do it as soon as possible. He is probably the recipient of the greatest degree of pressure on this subject.
4. Bill Rogers who had doubts about any such meeting in the past now feels that an appointment of this kind might be a good thing. He says there is an advantage to seeing leaders of groups from time to time, and the 16 organizations and individuals represented in Randolph's list is about as good as anyone can get together. His original objection was that bombings and violence had taken place and the time is far better now to see these people inasmuch as the situation has quieted down. He would recommend that the President see the whole group of 16 rather than a smaller group and feels that the only question is one of the President's personal preference as to timing for him and as to whether he wants to do it.

Maxwell M. Rabb

June 24, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR ADAMS

FROM: Max Rabb

With reference to your question about the Vice President and his meeting with Reverend Martin Luther King, I find that he did not promise to make a speech in the South. As a matter of fact, the Vice President refused to comment to the press on his meeting with King. The story which appeared in the press was given out after the conference by Reverend King.

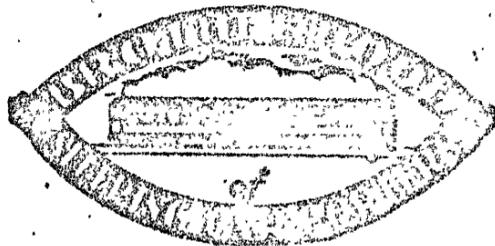
Here is what happened: At an informal meeting at the Capitol which was attended by Vice President Nixon, Secretary Mitchell, and Senator Ives, Reverend King stressed the desirability of having the President and Vice President speak in the South, which, as you know, is the current line urged by Negroes everywhere. The Vice President rejected this and came up with an alternate suggestion that the President's Committee on Government Contracts visit a large Southern city, specifically mentioning New Orleans and Atlanta. This Committee has recently gone outside of Washington on two other occasions -- to Dallas and to Chicago -- with great success and with no noses out of joint at the conclusion. This was what was given out by Martin Luther King.

Incidentally, the Vice President was very much impressed with Reverend King and thinks the President would enjoy talking to him. He is not, he says, a man who believes in violent and retaliatory pro-Negro actions, but sponsors an evolutionary but progressive march forward.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
International President

MILTON P. WEBSTER
1st. International Vice-President
3947 Drexel Boulevard
Chicago 15, Illinois

BENNIE SMITH
2nd International Vice-President
1308 Broadway, Room 305
Detroit, Michigan



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3rd International Vice-President
1716 Seventh Street
Oakland, California

T. D. McNEAL
4th International Vice-President
11 North Jefferson Street
St. Louis 3, Missouri

THOMAS PATTERSON
Eastern Zone Supervisor

June 10, 1937

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

I herewith renew respectfully the request, contained in two previous letters, that you grant to sixteen Negro leaders an audience at the White House. In my previous letters, dated May 8, 1936 and December 29, 1936, I said, in brief, that we wished to discuss basic socio-economic problems that are of vital concern to millions of American Negro citizens and which have a fundamental impact on the general welfare of our nation.

All requests result from a unanimous mandate of seventy-three Negro leaders who met in a State of the Race Conference in Washington, D. C., on April 24, 1936. This conference brought together leaders of numerous religious, civic, fraternal and labor organizations with a combined membership of more than twelve million Negroes.

We are aware fully of the many national and international problems that concern you daily as the Nation's Chief Executive. Yet, the issues which we wish to discuss are of grave concern to the Negro people and the general welfare of our country. We believe, therefore, that these issues should have high priority in your consideration. We believe, also, that you should receive the reports and opinions from the Negro leaders themselves.

Such a conference would serve not only the general welfare of our nation, but would aid immeasurably in reassuring all citizens that the moral strength of your great office is sympathetic to the attainment of equality of participation in every phase of American life.

In order that you might be familiar with the broad section of American life represented by the Negro leaders, I am listing herewith the committee of sixteen:

Page Two

Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, President
National Association of Colored Women

Mr. Lester Granger, Executive Director
National Urban League, Inc.

Dr. J. H. Jackson, President
National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc.

Dr. Martin L. King, President
Montgomery Improvement Association

Dr. David Liorish
Abysinia Baptist Church

Mr. Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Mrs. Wivian Carter Mason, President
National Council of Negro Women

Dr. Benjamin Mays, President
Morehouse College

Mr. Loren Miller, Attorney
NAACP, Los Angeles, California

Mr. Carl Murphy, President
National Newspaper Publishers Association

Bishop D. Ward Nichols
AME Church

Dr. F. D. Patterson, Director
Phelps-Stokes Fund

Dr. O. B. Powell, Publisher and Editor
New York Amsterdam News

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, International President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

Mr. Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Mr. H. P. Webster, International Vice President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

I would appreciate a reply at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully yours,

X
A. Philip Randolph
Conference Chairman

May 23, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SHANLEY

FROM: Maxwell M. Rabb

I have discussed the Martin Luther King appointment with Governor Adams and Jim Hagerty. They both approve holding the appointment, but Governor Adams suggests that we put it off until Congress adjourns so that the civil rights bill is not adversely affected.

I checked with Bill Rogers, in accordance with Governor Adams' suggestion, and he agreed that such an appointment in the future would meet with his approval.

I telephoned Martin Luther King in New York and said that the situation was favorable for an appointment sometime in the future, probably right after Congress adjourned. I pointed out that it would be inadvisable to have him come in at this time and he agreed not to press for the appointment and to wait until he heard from me. In about a month we will talk again.

You do not need to acknowledge the letter. Martin Luther King told me that my telephone call would suffice.

MMR/ccm

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 23, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR FILES ✓

On Monday, May 20, 1957, when I showed Governor Adams the letter which Martin Luther King sent to Mr. Shanley, asking for an appointment with the President, he suggested that the President should see him, probably after Congress adjourns.

He told me to check with the Department of Justice, and this I did. I received the approval of Bill Rogers.

I then called Martin Luther King at the Statler Hotel in New York. During the latter part of my conversation, John Young, the Negro publicist who was sent over by King, listened in. I explained to King that the President would be happy to see him at a later date, but that it would be disastrous for the Civil Rights Bill to have him come in at this time. His appearance would give just cause for complaint by the Governors and the Attorneys General of the Southern States who had previously asked for permission to visit with the President and discuss segregation issues.

I told him to bide his time and we would set an appointment for sometime in a month or so. He was agreeable and said he would not urge publicly for the appointment. He agreed to call me on occasion to find out how the matter rests.

Maxwell M. Rabb



**UNITED TRANSPORT SERVICE EMPLOYEES
of AMERICA**

Proudly Joins and Invites You to
Join a Call to a . . . :

**PRAYER
PILGRIMAGE
For FREEDOM**

**WASHINGTON,
D. C.**



**MAY 17, 1957
TWELVE
NOON**

EUGENE E. FRAZIER

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Join a Call to a . . . :

PRAYER PILGRIMAGE

For FREEDOM

WASHINGTON,
D. C.



MAY 17, 1957
TWELVE
NOON

EUGENE E. FRAZIER
President

A CHALLENGE TO US ALL

By Adolph J. Slaughter

On this page are replicas of two of America's most important institutions, the one, Abraham Lincoln, the other, the Supreme Court of America.

Embodied herein are the dreams, hopes and aspirations of more than one tenth of America's population who have suffered countless indignities at the hands of a people and a country they have not failed to love.

It has not been easy. For certainly, each of Americas' more than 15 million Negroes has at one time or another asked himself:

WHY—In the face of living for 58 years under a doctrine, laid down in 1896 which said: "Separate-but-equal," he should not have fought violently to destroy the inequalities which persisted and multiplied under this very doctrine.

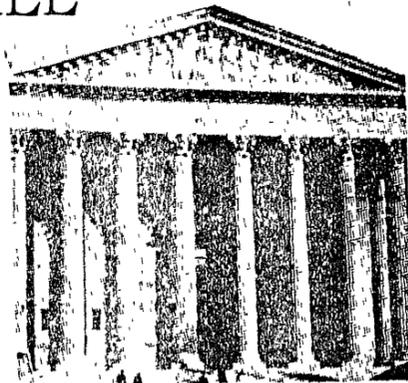
WHY—When enduring insult and physical injury while traveling the nation's public transportation he did not repay insult for insult and injury for injury.

WHY—when herded like cattle into sub-standard ghettos, forced to live like pigs in filth and squalor, he said only, "we will survive" and "our hope is in the Lord."

WHY—When seeing his children denied education for the most part, and receiving the poorest at best, he silently endured this criminal theft of funds which he had already given for their education.

WHY—When donning the khaki color which said he was about to defend the noble ideals for which his country stood, he did so in a segregated army and returned to a community ever less thankful for the blood he might have shed, he did not then and there turn his guns upon the very ones he had so recently gallantly defended

WHY—Amid the bestial crimes of unprovoked lynchings, denial and abrogation of political participation, bombings of his home, and submitting to an economic boycott and pressure more destructive and terrifying than any of the above travesties, he did not visit upon his country a retaliatory bloodbath in which he, too, would have died.



Lincoln answered the question **WHY** a long time ago. But a new Emancipation repeated the answer May 17, 1954, in the chambers of the Supreme Court of the United States.

In a spirit comparable to the Gandhi of India, we have begun to say actively what we have believed for so long, passively.

WE BELIEVE IN OUR COUNTRY.

WE BELIEVE IN OUR CONSTITUTION.

WE BELIEVE IN EQUALITY FOR ALL AND THE HUMAN DIGNITY OF EVERY MAN.

Thus, is it fitting, that on May 17, 1957 each of the oppressed and all of the oppressors, have the enviable opportunity of joining with A. Phillip Randolph, Roy Wilkins, and Martin Luther King, to rededicate their faith in American ideals, through prayer, in the nation's capital.

It is fitting, too, that we can assist financially in this program by sending a contribution to, **THE PRAYER PILGRIMAGE FOR FREEDOM.**

20 West 40th Street, New York 1, New York.

For those, not old enough yet to know the kind of world in which their children will live, it is more than fitting that they begin to believe that, perhaps, this is a nation "conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5/21/57

Mr. Rabb:

The Vice President's office called to say that the VP has made an appointment to see Rev. Martin Luther King on the afternoon of June 13th.

I was also advised that this meeting is not being announced at least, at present.

sw

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 17, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR

Maxwell M. Rabb

Your recommendation will be greatly appreciated on the attached letter I have received from the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.

Or, would you prefer to handle this?

BMS

Bernard M. Shanley

May 16, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TONER

FROM: Max Rabb

The [^]Prayer Pilgrimage which takes place at the Lincoln Memorial on Friday, May 17th between the hours of 12 and 3, will attract approximately 50,000 Negroes from all parts of the country.

While this matter has not been publicized to any great extent in the metropolitan press, it has been a matter of interest in the Negro community.

Governor Adams has asked me to watch this very carefully, and I have been in constant touch with developments here.

Last night, among others, Roy Wilkins of the NAACP called to assure me that there would be no demonstration against the Administration; that the meeting itself would be confined to prayers; that there would be no picketing; and that the threats of communist infiltration which has been mentioned, will be very closely watched.

On the basis of these reports, we can expect a very orderly assemblage, but I still have my fingers crossed.

MMR/ccm

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 8, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR ADAMS

FROM: Max Rabb *MR*

The Attorney General called me to point out that on Friday, May 17th the pilgrimage to Washington will take place. This is the so-called march of thousands of Negroes from all parts of the United States upon the national Capital in observance of the third anniversary of the Supreme Court decision on de-segregation of schools.

He suggests -- and I think there is merit to his thought -- that we give some consideration to moving the date of the Cabinet meeting from Friday, May 17th to another day. His feeling is that making Cabinet people too available might build up this march, which is just what we don't want. He thinks that many of the Cabinet members will be besieged with greeters and they may want to have the excuse of not being available, which they could not give if a Cabinet meeting was held and their presence in Washington accordingly publicized.

I find that on Thursday, May 16th the NSC meeting is scheduled. Would you have any objection if I began negotiations to switch the dates around?

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-6890

April 24, 1957

Dear Max:

The attached is for your information.

Best wishes,

Roy Wilkins
Roy Wilkins,
Executive Secretary.

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

rw/mdj
Enc:

Call to a

PRAYER PILGRIMAGE

for



freedom

AS we approach the third anniversary of the ruling of the United States Supreme Court against racially segregated public school systems, we invite all believers in the God-given concept of the brotherhood of man and in the American ideal of equality, to assemble, review the national scene, give thanks for the progress to date, and pray for the wiping out of the evils that still beset our nation.

The May 17, 1954, ruling against state-imposed segregation came about in orderly fashion, through the courts, from the lowest to the highest. Our appeal was based upon the Constitution of the United States of America. It was made after fifty-eight years of enduring the grossly unequal "separate-but-equal" doctrine laid down in 1896. It came after decades of patience and of reliance on morality and justice. It came slowly, step by step.

It came without violence, terror, or assassination. No bombs were thrown. No school shacks were burned down. No Jim Crow trains were dynamited. *What was then the law of the land was not defied.*

The Negro citizens of the land made the most of their circumstances. They got what education they could for their children. They "made out" with little or no public recreation. When they traveled they endured insult and physical assaults. They took such jobs as they could get at such wages as they were paid. They lived where they were herded. They were barred from the ballot boxes on election day. They abided by the kind of justice they received in the courts. They served their country in a Jim Crow army. They were victims of the bestial crime of lynching. However, this blanket of inequality and oppression did not completely smother the struggle for human rights. Time after

time the challenge was met with steadfastness and courage, even in the face of disheartening odds. The valiant freedom fighters for civil rights became inspiring heroes for our time.

THE May 17 decision, then, was a New Emancipation. At last Negroes were to be recognized as citizens and the states were forbidden to set them off by law, solely because of race, in public education and elsewhere. In Montgomery the people caught the meaning of the hour and struck a mighty spiritual blow for human dignity.

On the public school question, nine states and the District of Columbia have either completed desegregation or have made a beginning. But eight states have defied the nation's highest court and have refused to begin in good faith, with all deliberate speed, to comply with its ruling. In these states privately organized groups have exerted economic pressure upon Negro citizens who have simply asked obedience to the Supreme Court. Men and women have been fired from their jobs. Merchants have been refused credit and goods. Farmers have been denied loans.

The governments of these states have joined the assault on democracy by moving to put the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People out of business. While the NAACP is the declared target of these actions, the true victims are the white and Negro citizens who are thereby restricted in the exercise of their right to freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and petition, and freedom to seek redress of grievances through the courts.

In view of the historic role the Association has played in the life of American Negroes, the attack upon it becomes a very special and particular one upon the constitutional rights of Negro citizens. Abridging the basic rights of citizens is in itself a high crime; but depriving them of the agency through which they have sought, in the courts, to

secure these very rights is shameful compounding of the felony. It makes a mockery of citizenship.

The law enforcement agencies of these states have permitted violence to be visited upon individuals and institutions which oppose segregation. Ministers have been arrested, threatened and shot. Churches and homes have been bombed. School children have been threatened by mobs.

Accompanying all this has been a campaign of racial slander of the most vicious and reprehensible nature, typified by characterization of the Negro as inherently criminal and diseased, and as a mental incompetent.

THIS defiance, this legislative harassment, this economic pressure, this slander and violence have been encouraged by public officials, including Mayors, Governors, Attorneys General, and United States Senators.

At the Federal level the civil rights bill has been trimmed and delayed in the Congress by members from the states where defiance of the Supreme Court is state policy. The avowed purpose is either to whittle it down to nothing, or to kill it altogether.

One hundred years ago, in the Dred Scott decision, it was held that the Constitution did not include Negroes in its protection of the rights of citizens. Even though a war was fought and the Constitution amended, some states today are seeking to wipe out history and to restore to force the Dred Scott decision of 1857.

In the words of Abraham Lincoln, this is a nation "conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal." We believe its people treasure the heritage of equality before the law. They uphold this principle because they know that every man, whatever his race, religion, or station, must be free if our nation is to remain strong.

“To arouse the conscience of the nation”



FOR INFORMATION WRITE TO:

Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom

REV. THOMAS KILGORE, JR.
National Director
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

OR

REV. RALPH D. ABERNATHY
Southern Director
First Baptist Church
347 Ripley Street
Montgomery, Alabama

WE believe Americans are deeply religious and wish to order their lives and their country according to the great moral truths to be found in our common religious heritage.

As the Founding Americans prayed for strength and wisdom in the wilderness of a new land, as the slaves and their descendants prayed for emancipation and human dignity, as men of every color

and clime in time of crisis have sought Divine guidance, so we now, in these troubled and momentous years, call upon all who love justice and dignity and liberty, who love their country, and who love mankind, to join in a Prayer Pilgrimage to Washington on May 17, 1957, where we shall renew our strength, communicate our unity, and rededicate our efforts, firmly but peaceably, to the attainment of freedom.



A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
*President, Brotherhood of
Sleeping Car Porters, AFL-CIO*



REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
President, Southern Leaders Conference



ROY WILKINS
*Executive Secretary
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People*

Washington, D.C.

April 5, 1957

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 18, 1957

Mr. Rabb -

Clarence Mitchell phoned at 12:00 to say that he had had a conference with Mr. Scoyen, Acting Director of Park Service, and a Mr. Thompson and Mr. Jet (?). He said he told them they would not consider the Sylvan Theater an acceptable place, as well as a location across the street from the Lincoln Memorial.

Scoyen said he would like to think it over and promised to call back this afternoon. He is most anxious to avoid a turndown, and hoped you would make a call or do something to promote their request.

gs

April 17, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR ADAMS

FROM: Max Rabb

This is a further report regarding the recent meeting held by key Negro leaders in Washington to plan a march on the Capitol.

You will recall that the group of Negro leaders met as scheduled and decided to forego the march on Washington and hold instead a Lincoln memorial service in observance of the anniversary of the Supreme Court's decision of May 17, 1954.

The meeting was one that held considerable danger for the Administration because Martin Luther King and some others had planned to urge the march on Washington as a protest of the failure of the President to speak out, principally in a Southern city on violence in the South. We are getting too firm a hold on the friendship of Negroes to risk the damaging effects of a spectacular effort designed to criticize the President. Fortunately, this did not develop.

Congressman Powell, Clarence Mitchell of the NAACP and Reverend Jernigan successfully changed the entire character of this meeting into an occasion where there will be an observance of the anniversary of the school decision through prayer. The President, I am assured, will not be adversely affected.

At the present time this matter is well in hand and I will continue to watch it carefully. I do, however, feel that we must keep a constant vigil relative to this matter. There is always the possibility that a prayer pilgrimage cannot be kept under control, and I am in constant communication with the leaders to ensure keeping it in hand.

2.

Clarence Mitchell tells me the ceremony will be restricted to a period of praying near the Lincoln Memorial from noon to 3:00 Pm, and that the people will be scattered then to go to their homes. He promises me that there will be no untoward incidents.

I will report later on this if there are further developments.

MMR/ccm

OFFICE OF
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

April 17, 1957

Note to Max Rabb, The White House

For your information. *Natural*
If they persist, I understand Park
Service will yield. XG.F17-H

LK

Lorne Kennedy
Assistant to the Secretary
Attach.

RECEIVED
DEC-5 1957
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

April 16, 1957

Mr. Clarence X Mitchell, Director
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
6007 15th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

XGF 124-A-2

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

It is in reply to your letter of March 21 to Mr. Edward Kelly, Superintendent of National Capital Parks, in which you request the use of the Lincoln Memorial grounds to hold an observance in observance of the Supreme Court's decision of May 17, 1954.

We can understand your desire to observe this date; however, we believe you will understand that the Lincoln Memorial grounds are used daily by thousands of people from all over the Nation. We believe also that your Association would not wish to inconvenience these visitors, young and old alike, many of whom might have to forego the pleasure of personal and undisturbed contemplation of this inspiring Memorial if it were closed even partially to the public for a special observance.

We will be very happy to reserve the time for your meeting on May 17 at the Lincoln Memorial on the West Potomac Park grounds, which is a site of historical and inspirational meaning specifically established for programs of civic and patriotic interest. If this location is satisfactory to you, please contact Superintendent Kelly's office and they will be glad to help you with your arrangements, including the provision of seating for your expected attendance.

National Park Service policies have always prohibited the holding of meetings at national memorials, other than for memorial services specifically commemorating the individual to whom the memorial

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

was dedicated, and some events sponsored by civic groups for which a suitable alternate location is not available. We believe your Association will agree with this policy, which stems from the necessity of preserving the character of the memorials and the purposes to which they have been dedicated.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd.) E. T. Scoyen

E. T. Scoyen
Acting Director

Powell —

Slowed up
M.L. King - not
a pilgrimage has ng
to do w. DDE's flut^{to}
spe out ... at

bood pilgrimage
to red all phases

?

glad to c
spe

Not a single Denver

Adlai Stevenson

Paul

just a prayer (All
over

Lincoln
May 17, 1

17 April '57

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dr. Barnes :-

Prayer Pilgrimage
cannot be kept
in control - mass

confusion +

Communists +
rabble rousers

Must to keep discipline

conservative leaders lose
hold - recklessness

Get out of h-- of Martin
Luther King

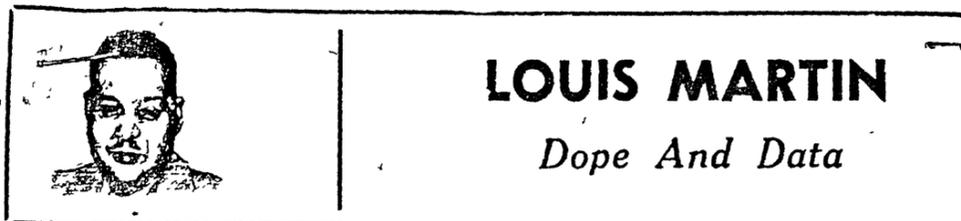
in h-- of dr. King

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

columns
trying to
make an
logical
point
enclosed

3

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At the Metropolitan Baptist church in Washington last Friday, April 5, a cross-section of the leadership from fifteen states met with Roy Wilkins, A. Philip Randolph and the Reverend Martin Luther King and agreed on a mass "Prayer Pilgrimage For Freedom" to the nation's capital on May 17.

Roy Wilkins, Randolph and King told a press group shortly after the big meeting that this movement was not a "March on Washington" movement. It is going to be, as Roy put it, an "honest-to-goodness" prayer meeting.

The affair is expected to take place at the Lincoln Memorial where Marian Anderson once sang after having been denied the right to sing in Constitution Hall.

What are the real objectives of this pilgrimage of prayer? The statement released followed the meeting stated that the public was being invited "to assemble, review the national scene, give thanks for the progress to date, and pray for the wiping out of the evils that still beset our nation."

Why do they plan to pray? Again the official statement declares: "We believe Americans are deeply religious and wish to order their lives and their country according to the great moral truths to be found in our common re-

ligious heritage." The statement continues, "As the Founding Americans prayed for strength and wisdom in the wilderness of a new land, as the slaves and their descendants prayed for emancipation and human dignity, as men of every color and clime in time of crisis have sought Divine guidance, so we now, in these troubled and momentous years, call upon all who love justice and dignity and liberty, who love their country, and who love mankind, to join in a Prayer Pilgrimage to Washington on May 17, 1957, where we shall renew our strength, communicate our unity, and rededicate our efforts, firmly but peaceably, to the attainment of Freedom."

No matter how often Wilkins, Randolph and King the new holy trinity of civil rights crusaders, insist that prayer and the petitioning of the Almighty constitute their chief objective, the majority of us are probably going to regard this pilgrimage as a power play and a propaganda move of a very high order. It is an astute move and it is unassailable. Where is the man who will raise his voice against prayer?

Southerners as a whole are perhaps more religious than any other sectional group in America. H. L. Mencken used to call the

region the "bible belt" and charge that these "bible-headed" citizens were just about the most uncivilized people in the land. Mencken, of course, was roundly denounced as an atheist all through his stormy journalistic career.

The tremendous reaction of the Montgomery movement under the direction of Reverend King and his group of ministers has been felt almost as deeply among Negroes in the North as in the South. The tie-up of civil rights and religion has now become complete and nation-wide. Everywhere now all true Christians can be expected to "fight for freedom" out of a sense of religious and moral duty.

Now when the Eastlands strike at the civil rights fighters they are put in the position of attacking Christians who not only have God on their side but also feel called by God to demand civil rights.

I do not see any way out for the white Southern Christians in this new era. They are being put in an untenable position by the Negro leadership. With God and the Constitution now actively drawn into the civil rights struggle, the white-supremacists must get on the side of the angels or go to the devil, literally and figuratively.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1957

CHICAGO DEFENDER APRIL 12, 1957

Map Pilgrimage To D. C. May 17

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

WASHINGTON — A nation-wide call for a "Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom" was mapped here last Friday by three top leaders and backed by 75 representatives from 15 states.

The mobilization plans which call for a May 17 gathering at Lincoln Memorial were mapped by Rev. Martin Luther King jr., A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP.

Wilkins declared that he expects a minimum of 50 000 persons and a possible 100 000 to respond to the one-day appeal for a demonstration of "unity of purpose."

A PROTEST

The NAACP director called the proposed rally, a "protest against intimidation and terror" and said the wave of violence against Negro citizens constitutes a national disaster as grave and as much in need of emergency action as the tornadoes and flood crisis.

However, Randolph who presided at Friday's meeting, said this was not a second march on Washington movement which he fathered in 1941. Randolph declared this was purely a spiritual demonstration by the Negro community in support of civil rights legislation and the Supreme Court decision.

May 17 was selected as the day in commemoration of this. Rev. King described the rally as an appeal to the "conscience of America" for relief of grievances against Negroes.

LETTER UNANSWERED

Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau of the NAACP, said that a letter had been sent to the Interior Department requesting use of the Lincoln Monument.

When a reporter later asked Wilkins about the failure to receive a reply, the NAACP director said it was "inconceivable" to him that the department would turn down the petition.

Later in the day, a Department spokesman said there was no ques-

tion about granting the group use of the grounds, but there might be some difficulty about permission for the memorial because the meeting might interfere with tourists visiting there.

RAISES ISSUE

He suggested that the Sylvan Park close by might be named as the site. This immediately raised an issue over the memorial because leaders of the pilgrimage specifically want the Lincoln Monument as suitable background for the occasion.

In the past, the Department has permitted several groups to use the monument for large meetings. Most historic was when Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes arranged for Marian Anderson to give a recital on the steps after she was denied use of Constitution Hall by the DAR.

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Labor To Participate In Mass Protest Rally

WASHINGTON — A prayer pilgrimage for freedom protesting mounting injustices in the South and possible passage of civil rights legislation for the first time since



ROY WILKINS

Reconstruction brought 75 of the nation's most prominent Negro leaders here to plan ways of bringing this about.

Co-chairmen of the all-important meeting Friday at Metropolitan Baptist church were Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary; Dr. Martin Luther King, of Montgomery, Ala., and A. Philip Randolph, AFL-CIO vice president and president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

The pilgrimage to Washington planned by these leaders is expected to draw some 100,000 Negroes to the Nation's Capital on May 17, third anniversary of the famed U.S. Supreme Court decision against racially segregated schools.

ISSUE MANDATE

Following White House refusal to intervene in the Dixie racial disturbances, Southern leaders from some 40 communities issued a mandate on Feb. 14 for a prayer pilgrimage to Washington.

The meeting on Friday was a follow up to this mandate and gave top Negro leaders an opportunity

to plan it.

Among those from Chicago who attended the planning conference was Eugene Frazier, international president, United Transport Service Employees Union.

Frazier hurried to the conference in reply to a telegram from Dr. King, Randolph and Wilkins which stated in part:

"Supremacy of law and order increasingly endangered. Widespread terror is visited upon law-abiding citizens, clergy and churches.

DEFIANCE CITED

"There is outright defiance of the courts and threat to the spiritual fibre of the nation and the breakdown of morality . . . in this context dignified massive public expression of our determination to see justice and morality prevail seems to us an historic necessity.



MARTIN KING

"Your counsel is of utmost importance in making the necessary plans for the observance."

Frazier said tentative plans call for 20,000 ministers representing all faiths, along with some 100,000 persons to meet at the base of the Lincoln Memorial here to dedicate and reaffirm their allegiance and



A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

loyalty to the Constitution and pledge support to impending Congressional civil rights legislation

\$20,000 BUDGET

Frazier said an estimated operating budget of \$20,000 was presented to the conference to cover expenses of the pilgrimage. Some \$13,000 was pledged during the meeting, while \$6,000 was collected in cash and checks.

Randolph who presided, declared:

"As the founding Americans prayed for strength and wisdom in the wilderness of a new land,

as the slaves and their descendants prayed for emancipation and human dignity, as men of every color and clime in time of crisis have sought Divine guidance, so we now, in these troubled years, call upon all who love justice, dignity and liberty, who love their country, and mankind, to join in a prayer pilgrimage to Washington on May 17.

"We shall renew our strength, communicate our unity and rededicate our efforts to the attainment of freedom."

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Substance of letter sent by
Clarence Mitchell to Mr. Kelly
of the Park Service; dictated
April 8, 1957, by phone. (95)

Dear Mr. Kelly:

On Friday afternoon, May 17, 1957, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other organizations will hold Lincoln memorial services in observance of the anniversary of the Supreme Court's decision of May 17, 1954.

As you know, the NAACP is committed to the objective that by the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation the job of obtaining full citizenship rights for colored Americans will be completed. The meeting will remind that the Court's decision outlawing racial segregation was another step toward fulfillment of the goals to which this country was committed by the Emancipation Proclamation.

We will appreciate it if you will give us permission to use the Lincoln Memorial and surrounding grounds for this observation.

/s/ Clarence Mitchell

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NEW YORK TIMES, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1957.

NEGROES TO MASS IN CAPITAL MAY 17

Turnout of 50,000 Expected
for 'Pilgrimage' to Mark
Ruling on Integration

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES
WASHINGTON, April 5—Negro leaders of fifteen states laid plans here today for a "Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom" in Washington on May 17.

It will mark the third anniversary of the Supreme Court's decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools.

Spokesmen for the planning group told reporters afterward that the visitation would "demonstrate the unity of the Negro community with regard to civil rights demands."

"The occasion will show our support of the Supreme Court opinion," said Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. "We want to protest the intimidation and terror under which colored people are living."

Mr. Wilkins, as one of the spokesmen, emphasized, however, that the "pilgrimage" was not planned as a "march on Washington."

50,000 Expected to Join

His remarks were seconded by A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., leader of the recent bus integration movement in Montgomery, Ala.

The three leaders said they anticipated "a minimum" of 50,000 Negroes from religious, civic, labor and other groups from various parts of the country to make the "pilgrimage."

Preliminary plans call for an outdoor program at noon on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial. The leaders said they had forwarded a request to the Department of Interior for use of the

memorial site, but had not yet received a reply.

A spokesman at the Interior Department said the request was being "processed." He gave no indication of the action officials might take.

The approach to the Lincoln Memorial was the scene of a recital by Marian Anderson, the Negro contralto, nineteen years ago. Miss Anderson had been denied the use of Constitution Hall by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Harold L. Ickes, then Secretary of the Interior, invited her to sing at the memorial on Easter Sunday.

NATIONAL 8-5794

CLARENCE MITCHELL

Director, Washington Bureau

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE

100 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

CALL
To A
PRAYER PILGRIMAGE FOR FREEDOM

As we approach the third anniversary of the ruling of the United States Supreme Court against racially segregated public school systems, we invite all believers in the God-given concept of the brotherhood of man and in the American ideal of equality, to assemble, review the national scene, give thanks for the progress to date, and pray for the wiping out of the evils that still beset our nation.

The May 17, 1954, ruling against state-imposed segregation came about in orderly fashion, through the courts, from the lowest to the highest. Our appeal was based upon the Constitution of the United States of America. It was made after fifty-eight years of enduring the grossly unequal "separate-but-equal" doctrine laid down in 1896. It came after decades of patience and of reliance on morality and justice. It came slowly, step by step.

It came without violence, terror, or assassination. No bombs were thrown. No school shacks were burned down. No Jim Crow trains were dynamited. *What was then the law of the land was not defied.*

The Negro citizens of the land made the most of their circumstances. They got what education they could for their children. They "made out" with little or no public recreation. When they traveled they endured insult and physical assaults. They took such jobs as they could get at such wages as they were paid. They lived where they were herded. They were barred from the ballot boxes on election day. They abided by the kind of justice they received in the courts. They served their country in a Jim Crow army. They were victims of the bestial crime of lynching. However, this blanket of inequality and oppression did not completely smother the struggle for human rights. Time after time the challenge was met with steadfastness and courage, even in the face of disheartening odds. The valiant freedom fighters for civil rights became inspiring heroes for our time.

The May 17 decision, then, was a New Emancipation. At last Negroes were to be recognized as citizens and the states were forbidden to set them off by law, solely because of race, in public education and elsewhere. In Montgomery the people caught the meaning of the hour and struck a mighty spiritual blow for human dignity.

On the public school question, nine states and the District of Columbia have either completed desegregation or have made a beginning. But eight states have defied

the nation's highest court and have refused to begin in good faith, with all deliberate speed, to comply with its ruling. In these states privately organized groups have exerted economic pressure upon Negro citizens who have simply asked obedience to the Supreme Court. Men and women have been fired from their jobs. Merchants have been refused credit and goods. Farmers have been denied loans.

The governments of these states have joined the assault on democracy by moving to put the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People out of business. While the NAACP is the declared target of these actions, the true victims are the white and Negro citizens who are thereby restricted in the exercise of their right to freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and petition, and freedom to seek redress of grievances through the courts.

In view of the historic role the Association has played in the life of American Negroes, the attack upon it becomes a very special and particular one upon the constitutional rights of Negro citizens. Abridging the basic rights of citizens is in itself a high crime; but depriving them of the agency through which they have sought, in the courts, to secure these very rights is shameful compounding of the felony. It makes a mockery of citizenship.

The law enforcement agencies of these states have permitted violence to be visited upon individuals and institutions which oppose segregation. Ministers have been arrested, threatened and shot. Churches and homes have been bombed. School children have been threatened by mobs.

Accompanying all this has been a campaign of racial slander of the most vicious and reprehensible nature, typified by characterization of the Negro as inherently criminal and diseased, and as a mental incompetent.

This defiance, this legislative harrassment, this economic pressure, this slander and violence have been encouraged by public officials, including Mayors, Governors, Attorneys General, and United States Senators.

At the Federal level the civil rights bill has been trimmed and delayed in the Congress by members from the states where defiance of the Supreme Court is state policy. The avowed purpose is either to whittle it down to nothing, or to kill it altogether.

One hundred years ago, in the Dred Scott decision, it was held that the Constitution did not include Negroes in its protection of the rights of citizens. Even though a war was fought and the Constitution amended, some states today are seeking to wipe out history and to restore to force the Dred Scott decision of 1857.

In the words of Abraham Lincoln, this is a nation 'conceived in liberty

and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal." We believe its people treasure the heritage of equality before the law. They uphold this principle because they know that every man, whatever his race, religion, or station, must be free if our nation is to remain strong.

We believe Americans are deeply religious and wish to order their lives and their country according to the great moral truths to be found in our common religious heritage.

As the Founding Americans prayed for strength and wisdom in the wilderness of a new land, as the slaves and their descendants prayed for emancipation and human dignity, as men of every color and clime in time of crisis have sought Divine guidance, so we now, in these troubled and momentous years, call upon all who love justice and dignity and liberty, who love their country, and who love mankind, to join in a Prayer Pilgrimage to Washington on May 17, 1957, where we shall renew our strength, communicate our unity, and rededicate our efforts, firmly but peaceably, to the attainment of Freedom.

April 2, 1957

Justice Samuel J. Ervin, Jr., and Contempt

"In this State a contempt proceeding is authorized by statute. . . . This Court has described it as sui generis, criminal in its nature, which may be resorted to in civil or criminal actions And it is held that persons charged are not entitled to a jury trial in such proceedings." Safie Manufacturing Co. v. Arnold, 228 N.C. 375; 389; 45 S.E. 2d 577.

The above quotation is from an opinion of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, applying the State's laws on contempt of court.

Under the North Carolina statutes (G.S. 5-1 to G.S. 5-9), one charged with contempt does not receive a jury trial. Neither does he have a right of appeal if the contempt is committed in the presence of the court. In this respect, the North Carolina law grants less protection than comparable Federal law.

The power of contempt under the statutes is granted any court, justice of the peace, referees, commissioners, clerks of court, county boards of Commissioners, Utility Commissioners and Industrial Commissioners.

As a member of the Senate Constitutional Rights Subcommittee, Senator Samuel J. Ervin, Jr., of North Carolina, has been the chief spokesman of those who allege that a jury trial in contempt cases is necessary to preserve our American form of Government.

As a member of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, Justice Samuel J. Ervin, Jr., in decisions in which he participated, applied strictly the law of North Carolina quoted above, which recognizes the long established principle that a court punishes contempt of its authority without recourse to a jury.

When we say that Justice Ervin applied this law strictly, we should perhaps modify the statement to say that he applied it strictly at least against labor unions and their members.

A study of the cases involving contempt in the North Carolina Supreme Court during Justice Ervin's membership shows that thirteen such cases in which he participated were considered by the Court. Of these, the Court found reason to nullify the contempt proceedings in nine:

229 N.C.	111	229 N.C.	248	229 N.C.	555
230 N.C.	481	232 N.C.	154	234 N.C.	429
235 N.C.	69	235 N.C.	107	236 N.C.	147

In the other four cases, the right of a court to invoke contempt proceedings was upheld. Each of these four cases involved injunctions or restraining orders against unions and their members, limiting picketing during the course of strikes against textile mills.

A consideration of these four cases is in order.

In Hart Cotton Mills, Inc. v. Abrams, 231 N.C. 431, over seventy union members were sentenced to jail or fined for contempt arising out of alleged disobedience to a temporary restraining order limiting picketing of the struck textile mill. They were sentenced under the North Carolina statute, which does not grant a jury trial. Justice Ervin and his associates upheld the conviction.

Erwin Mills, Inc. v. Textile Workers of America, 234 N.C. 321, is the second of these cases.

In that case a restraining order against picketing was issued against the union and its members on the plaintiff's affidavit. The order was issued against the union, twenty-eight named members and "other persons unknown to Plaintiff, to whom this action may become known."

On the basis of affidavits made by the plaintiff, the lower court issued order to show cause why six union members should not be held in contempt. Three of them were defendants in the injunction case and three were not parties to the suit. The North Carolina Supreme Court upheld the lower court and ordered the six to stand trial for contempt.

(OVER)

Royal Cotton Mills, Inc. v. Textile Workers of America, 234 N.C. 545, was an injunction case against the union, eighteen named defendants and "others to whom this action may become known."

The defendants were found guilty of contempt of the injunction. Fifty-four of them were given suspended sentences of 12 months and fined.

In its opinion in the case the Court stated "the findings of fact by the Judge are conclusive on us when there is competent evidence to support them." p. 548.

In the Royal Cotton Mill case, a rehearing was denied, 234 N.C. 749. In denying the rehearing, the Court upheld the use of affidavits to support the issuance of a restraining order.

Senator Ervin is now inveighing mightily against alleged dangers he sees in the proposed civil rights legislation, such as lack of a jury trial in contempt cases, use of affidavits in injunction suits, the citing for contempt of persons not a party to the suit.

Yet in the cases considered by Justice Ervin and cited above, there is no dissent or expression of opinion as to the undesirability of these features of injunctive relief, though all are present in the cases.

It is suggested that such lack of dissent is attributable to Justice Ervin's acceptance of another principle enunciated by the Supreme Court of his State:

"Without the ability to require obedience to its mandates . . . or to perform any other act the court is competent to require to be done-- many of its most important and useful functions would be paralyzed." Pain v. Pain, 80 N.C. 322, 325.

As a judge of the highest Court of his State, Justice Ervin was bound to realize the validity of this principle, and the necessity of upholding it if the judicial power of the State was to be validated.

We do not believe that Senator Ervin and those who support him in his attempts to sabotage the pending civil rights legislation by crippling amendments do not recognize this principle that Justice Ervin upheld.

Rather, we think that precisely because they do recognize it, they are following their present course, which is part of the program of "massive resistance" to the judicial power of the Federal Courts. As signers of the Southern Manifesto, they are pledged to defy the decisions of the Supreme Court and to resist its decrees.

If they are successful in their endeavors, they will undermine the authority of the Judicial Branch of Government and raise defiance of the courts to a respectable national pastime.

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The above statement was prepared by J. Francis Pohlhaus, Counsel for the Washington Bureau, NAACP

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For further information or additional copies,

WRITE Washington Bureau, NAACP
100 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Johnston Says Democrats to Win Handily

By JIM ROSEBERRY

"The Democratic Party will win the presidential election by a nice margin this year," Senator Olin D. Johnston said yesterday, "and the Independent movement will have little effect."

The Independents will have virtually no effect except to take a few votes away from the Democrats in South Carolina and perhaps a few other states, Senator Johnston continued during an interview yesterday.

Senator Johnston went on to say that the main reason he felt the Republican Party would lose the coming election was that they promised the farmer 90 per cent of parity and changed after they took office.

"They can't fool the farmers," the senator asserted.

The flexible scale system which

(Please turn to page 14B, Col 2)

Johnston Says

(Continued From Page One)

the Republicans instituted for prices has cost more than parity would have, since prices have gone down, he said. He said it has cost the government more in two and a half years than the Democrat system did in 20 years.

He said the farm income has reached a new low, according to a report by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Benson.

Another reason that the people will vote Democratic is that they realize that this is the only way to maintain segregation, said the senator.

They know that if the Republicans get back in power and can gain control of the key committees in Congress that they will "ram integration down the throats of the South."

"I'm for segregation and holding a line but I predict that that line will be broken if the Democratic Party is not in control of matters," he said.

If the Republicans gain control of key committees in the Senate, he continued, it is my opinion that 95 per cent of them will vote to make it a criminal offense to interfere with integration.

"They have already tried this," he noted, "but through control of committees, we were able to stop them."

"In the committees of which I am chairman, I can stack the committee making sure there are more people who favor the South," said the Senator, "and I can also pigeon-hole bills. I know of about 800 such bills gathering dust now which I pigeon-holed."

There are only two parties

recognized in Washington," he continued, and pointed out that "even if an Independent were elected, he wouldn't get a committee assignment."

"I'm on the committee which makes Senate committee assignments," he noted, "and we can put our Democrats on the committees in which they will do the most good."

The Senator also believes that the Democratic Party, with the Southern portion exerting a great influence, would direct the administration if Stevenson were elected.

The Republicans tell Eisenhower what to do, and he doesn't even consult the Democrats on matters pertaining to segregation," Sen. Johnston continued.

He then explained the committee set-up in the Senate, noting that there was segregation between Republicans and Democrats.

"We don't enter one another's caucus rooms," he said, nor do we eat in the same dining rooms, and in committees, Republicans sit on one side of the table and Democrats on the other."

He then inserted a note about segregation in the Truman administration, saying that he wouldn't want to get Mr. Truman in trouble by quoting him, but as sure as he was sitting there (Sen. Johnston), the former president told him that "he felt the same way about segregation as the Senator did."

After saying this, said the senator, the former president noted that he had to maintain a disinterested outward appearance as President, for he was the leader of the nation as a whole.

In pointing out how he felt the voting would go in the coming election, Senator Johnston said that he didn't know about the farmers but

that 75 per cent of the Government workers would vote Democrat, whereas four years ago they voted for Eisenhower.

Continuing with his voting breakdown, he said California, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Kentucky, which he has visited on a speaking tour recently, would vote Democratic, as well as the border states on New Mexico and Arizona, and perhaps even New York.

Some New England states such as Rhode Island, Delaware and Connecticut will also vote with the Democratic Party, he said, and maybe Colorado, with a close race being in Michigan.

Senator Johnston then lashed out at The State saying that "even a blind man could see that The State was for the Republicans."

"Anything the Republicans do, as far as The State is concerned, is all right," said the Senator, "but it continually criticizes the Democratic Party."

The paper's pro-Republican editorials are the talk of everyone not connected with the paper, in states as far away as Kansas, he continued.

The Senator then slapped newspapers and publications in general saying that they continue to criticize the Post Office deficit, when they are the one's who are responsible through the special mailing rates afforded them by the department.

They also complain about farm-

er's parity, said Senator Johnston, when the papers themselves received more through mailing privileges than the farmers ever have.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

April 4 1957

X 114 22

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Honorable
Maxwell M. Rabb
Secretary to the Cabinet

FROM: Jacob Seldenberg
Executive Director

Here are two newspaper clippings which you

will be interested in

Att.

NEW YORK

Amsterdam News

King Sets May 18

For Date To March

On Washington

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Mass Meeting At Lincoln's Tomb

By JAMES L. HICKS

The largest mass demonstration ever staged by Negroes in the United States will be held in Washington on May 18 when the Rev. Martin Luther King, Rev. Wilkins and A. Philip Randolph will lead hundreds of thousands in a "March on Washington" to protest racial violence in the South, the Amsterdam News learned this week.

Although full details of the meeting are being worked out in tight secrecy, this newspaper has learned that the date will be May 18, that plans are to stage an open air meeting on the Mall in front of the Lincoln Memorial, and that Rev. King feels that at least a half million Negroes from all over the nation can be persuaded to come to Washington to make it the greatest mass demonstration in the history of this nation.

It was further learned that a meeting will be held in Washington Friday, April 5th at which time national leaders from all sections of the nation will sit down with Mr. Wilkins, Rev. King and

Mr. Randolph and map final plans for the May 18 meeting.

Final Plans

At that meeting which will be held in the Metropolitan Church in Washington, final preparations will be made for the demonstration and the actual site of the demonstration will be agreed upon.

The leaders who will attend this meeting will meet at the call of Wilkins, King and Randolph.

On March 28, it was learned, the three men sent telegrams to more than 30 prominent leaders around the nation in which they pointed out that "there is outright defiance of the courts and a threat to the spiritual fibre of the nation."

The call further pointed out that at its San Francisco convention the NAACP had voted to make a suitable "public demonstration" in support of Federal action to protect the civil rights of Negroes and the call ended by urging the leaders to come to Washington for the April 5 meeting to make final plans for the "March."

With the dynamic Rev. King leading the march and aided by Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Randolph, it immediately shapes up as one of the most pregnant political actions of a generation.

The target of the demonstration will naturally be the Eisenhower Administration though none of the leaders will comment as to that.

Repeated requests that the President act or speak out against the violence against Negroes finally brought a flat "no" from the White House.

Rev. King, however, renewed the request and buttonholed Vice President Nixon in Ghana on the subject. Mr. Nixon invited him to come to Washington on his return and discuss the question.

No Nixon Meeting

The Vice President's office told the Amsterdam News Tuesday, however, that no date had been set for an appointment for Rev. King and the Vice President.

It is felt in some circles that as soon as this news of the May 18 March becomes known in official

Washington every political pressure will be to have it called off since it will prove embarrassing to the Eisenhower Administration which Negroes supported in such great numbers during the last elections.

Success Assured

The feeling among Negroes however is that there will be little or no difficulty getting thousands to March on Washington. They have been united as never before under the leadership of Rev. King and the violence which they are protesting continues unabated in the South. Washington in addition is somewhat of a mid-point as a meeting place for Negroes in the North and the South.

The Amsterdam News learned that May 18 was selected as the date of the March so that it would be the nearest non-working date to the anniversary of the May 17 decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the school segregation cases.

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

Ready to March

THE PITTSBURGH COURIER April 3, 1957

on Washington

Leaders of National Prayer Pilgrimage In Confab This Week

NEW YORK—A "massive" public demonstration has been called a "necessity" by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, who has announced plans to support proposed Federal action aimed at the protection of civil rights and the implementation of high court decisions.

Mr. Wilkins explained, "This nation is now on the threshold of momentous decisions. For the first time since Reconstruction, the passage of civil rights legislation is a possibility.

• "At the same time, the supremacy of law and order is increasingly endangered. Widespread terror is visited upon law-abiding citizens, clergy and churches. There is outright defiance of the courts and a threat to the spiritual fiber of the nation in the breakdown of morality."

The NAACP leader asserted that his organization was given a mandate by the San Francisco convention of last June to "make suitable public demonstration" in support of Federal action.

HE CITED the Feb. 14 meet-

ing of Southern leaders which issued a mandate for a prayer pilgrimage to Washington.

• "In this context," continued Mr. Wilkins, "a dignified massive public expression of our determination to see justice and morality prevail seems to us a historic necessity. Support of all organizations and individuals, North and South, is needed."

Mr. Wilkins revealed that a meeting to formulate plans will be held Friday, April 5, at the Metropolitan Baptist Church, 1225 R St., N.W., Washington, D. C. Interested individuals and groups are being urged to contact Mr. Wilkins, A. Philip Randolph and Rev. Martin Luther King at 20 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 4, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Max Rabb

Governor Adams wanted to know if you had sent a copy of your April 3 memo re time and place of Negro meeting to Mr. Rogers. If not, would you please do so.

Mary Burns

April 2, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR ADAMS

FROM: Max Rabb

I conferred with ^{Adm. Clift} Congressman Powell with regard to the meeting on Friday of key Negro leaders to plan a march on Washington. Attached hereto is the telegram which he received.

Powell is very much opposed to such a march and will do what he can to stop it. He did suggest that I talk to Clarence Mitchell, the Legislative Director of NAACP. This I did, and I got the following facts:

About 50 people will be called into Washington to plan strategy for a May 17 meeting which will be built around either Lincoln or the Supreme Court decision anniversary.

He agreed that the President should not be pressured to go South to make a speech as he felt this would bring very little results. Mitchell's feeling is that the Friday conference does not contemplate this. He intends to urge that Congress is the place to emphasize the need for action in order to get the Civil Rights Bill through.

He further confided in me that several Negro leaders are chafing to come down to Washington for some purpose, but he was sure that they would not concentrate their fire on the Executive.

Attachment

MMR/ccm

This nation now on threshold of momentous decisions. For first time since Reconstruction passage of civil rights legislation is possible. At the same time supremacy of law and order increasingly endangered. Widespread terror is visited upon law-abiding citizens, clergy and churches. There is outright defiance of the courts and threats to the spiritual fibre of the nation in the breakdown of morality. NAACP mandated by its San Francisco Convention last June makes suitable public demonstration in support of Federal action to protect civil rights and implement decisions of the courts. On February 14 this year the Southern Leaders Conference representing 90 leaders from 40 Southern communities issued a mandate for prayer pilgrimage to Washington. In this context dignified massive public expression of our determination to see justice and morality prevail seems to us an historic necessity.

Your counsel is of utmost importance in making the necessary plans for this joint observance. Support of all organizations and individuals North and South is needed. We earnestly urge you to meet with us 11:00 a.m. Friday, April 5, Metropolitan Baptist Church, 1225 R Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Please wire reply to Roy Wilkins, 20 West 40th Street, New York.

/s/ Rev. Martin Luther King
A. Phillip Randolph
Roy Wilkins

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 2, 1957

Governor:

Congressman Powell called to tell you that he had just received a wire from Roy Wilkins, Executive Director of NAACP, Philip Randolph, Vice President of AFL-CIO, and Reverend Martin Luther King calling a conference this Friday of key Negro leaders to plan a march on Washington. The march will be known as a prayer pilgrimage and its purpose is to protest refusal of the President to see these leaders. He thinks they are planning for the march to take place in May. He will be happy to talk to you any time before Friday about this.

Jandy

cc: Mr. Rabb

MAR 1 1957
GENERAL

March 13, 1957

Dear Mr. King:

XG P 3-A 2 The President has asked that I acknowledge your recent telegram. He is pleased to know that you will be meeting with the Vice President concerning these matters upon his return from Africa.

The suggestions you make have already been given earnest study here, and I know the President will be interested in having the further expression of your views as conveyed to the Vice President.

Sincerely,

The Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.
530-80 Union Street
Montgomery, Alabama

MR:gs

The President has asked that I acknowledge your recent telegram. He is pleased to know that you will be meeting with the Vice President concerning these matters upon his return from Africa. The suggestions you make have already been given earnest study here, and I know the President will be interested in having the further expression of your views as conveyed to the Vice President.

March 13, 1957

Deputy Attorney General Wm. Rogers today approved in behalf of Justice the above suggested draft response to Martin Luther King's telegram to the President.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 1, 1957

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

Dear Max:

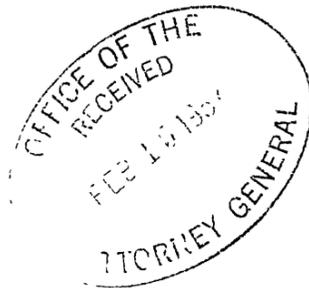
Pursuant to our telephone conversation today,
I am sending you the two telegrams from Reverend King,
et al. If there is anything further I should do in the matter
please advise me.

With best regards,

Sincerely,


William P. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General

TELEGRAM
SPECIAL



1957 FEB 15 11:42 AM
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH
1100 OCEAN DRIVE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

WUE057 NL PD

NEW ORLEANS LA FEB 14 1957

ATTORNEY GENERAL HERBERT BROWNELL

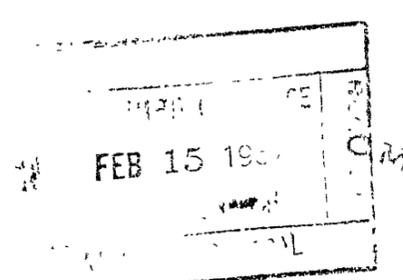
DEPT OF JUSTICE

DEAR MR BROWNELL:

WE HAVE RECEIVED YOUR REPLY TO OUR TELEGRAM OF JANUARY 11, 1957, IN WHICH YOU STATE YOU CANNOT RECEIVE SOUTHERN NEGRO LEADERS IN A CONFERENCE ON OUR RESPONSIBILITY UNDER LAW FOR PEACEFUL SOCIAL CHANGE. WE REGRET YOUR REPLY. THE CONTINUED VIOLENCE IN THE SOUTH OVER THE LAST MONTH LEADS US TO FEEL A CONFERENCE WITH YOU IS NOW IMPERATIVE.

IN THIS CONNECTION, WE WERE ELATED WITH YOUR STATEMENT IN WASHINGTON A FEW DAYS AGO TO EFFECT THAT 165 YEARS IS FAR TOO LONG A PERIOD FOR NEGROES TO HAVE SOUGHT JUSTICE. WE WERE FURTHER IMPRESSED WITH YOUR PUBLIC SUPPORT OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION NOW PENDING BEFORE CONGRESS.

THERE APPEARS TO BE A WIDE DISCREPANCY BETWEEN YOUR PUBLIC STATEMENTS AND THE MANNER IN WHICH SOME OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S



144-012-23

WUE057/2

ARE INCLINED TO ACT IN THE MATTER OF PROMPT ENFORCEMENT OF COURT DECREES. (OF PARTICULAR INSTANCE IS YOUR PRONOUNCEMENT THAT BUS SEGREGATION LAWS ARE DEAD LETTER AND UNENFORCEABLE IN VIEW OF THE SUPREME COURT DECISION, AND THE LACK OF FEDERAL INITIATIVE AND LEADERSHIP IN THIS AREA IN THE SOUTH).

WE THEREFORE, FEEL THAT IT IS URGENT NOT ONLY TO MEET WITH YOU, BUT ALSO TO ASK YOU TO INVITE ALL SOUTHERN DISTRICT ATTORNEYS TO JOIN IN THIS MEETING. IN THIS MANNER EXISTING DISCREPANCIES CAN BE CLEARED UP, AND A POSITIVE APPROACH CAN BE GAINED TOWARD ENFORCEMENT DECREES.

SINCE THERE IS EVERY REASON TO BELIEVE THAT FEDERAL DISTRICT COURTS IN THE SOUTH WILL EXTEND INTEGRATION INTO SEVERAL AREAS, WE BELIEVE THAT SUCH A CONFERENCE SHOULD BE HAD WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY. PLEASE REPLY THE REV MARTIN LUTHER KING 530-C SOUTH UNION ST MONTGOMERY ALA. SINCERELY

REV M L KING MONTGOMERY ALA REV F L SHUTTLESWORTH BIRMINGHAM ALA

REV T J JEMISON BATONROUGE LA

REV C K STEELE TALLAHASSEE FLA REV A L DAVIS JR NEW ORLEANS LA

927A FEB 15.

February 15, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR

The Honorable William P. Rogers ^{AG 15}
Deputy Attorney General

Attached is the telegram received here today from Reverend Martin L. King. For your information, an identical telegram was addressed to the President at Thomasville.

Governor Adams has directed me to rush this to you.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.
Assistant Staff Secretary

Enclosure

The White House
Washington

XAO60 832 DL PD 35 EX

1957 FEB 14 PM 8 28

NEW ORLEANS LA FEB 14 533PMC

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

DEAR MR PRESIDENT:

PERMIT US TO ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF THE WHITE HOUSE
COMMUNICATION OF JANUARY 12, 1957, STATING YOUR
INABILITY TO SCHEDULE AN ADDRESS IN THE SOUTH TO
ENCOURAGE THE MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER AS REQUESTED
BY THE ^XSOUTHERN NEGRO LEADERS ^XCONFERENCE ON JANUARY 11,

*Copy sent to Secy Humphrey
at Thomasville Ga not kept*

1957.

WE POINTED OUT IN OUR LETTER TO YOU THAT LAWLESSNESS WAS BECOMING A DEEPLY DISTURBING FEATURE OF THE DAILY LIFE OF OUR COMMUNITIES. VIOLENCE HAS CONTINUED TO ERUPT BY NIGHT AND BY DAY. IT HAS GROWN TO ALARMING PROPORTIONS. SOME OF THE ACTS OF VIOLENCE WOULD BE UNBELIEVABLE WERE THE GRIM RUINS NOT MUTE TESTIMONY. UNDER THE COVER OF DARKNESS, DYNAMITE BOMBS HAVE BEEN EXPLODED IN OUR CHURCHES AND THE HOMES OF OUR MINISTERS AND CITIZENS. WE HAVE BEEN COMPELLED TO POST UNARMED

GUARDS NIGHTLY TO PROTECT OUR CHURCH PROPERTY. WE ARE NO LONGER FACED WITH SPORATIC VIOLENCE, BUT WITH WHAT APPEARS TO BE AN ORGANIZED CAMPAIGN OF VIOLENCE AND TERROR.

AGAINST THIS SHOCKING BACKGROUND, WE HAVE MET IN NEW ORLEANS TO CONSIDER YOUR RESPONSE TO OUR REQUEST.

WHILE WE ARE SENSITIVE TO THE BURDEN OF YOUR RESPONSIBLE OFFICE, WE ARE AWARE THAT HUMAN LIFE AND ORDERLY, DECENT CONDUCT OF OUR COMMUNITIES ARE AT STAKE. THESE IMPERATIVE CONSIDERATIONS MAKE IT DIFFICULT FOR US

TO ACCEPT AS FINAL YOUR MESSAGE THAT YOU CANNOT MAKE A
SPEECH IN THE SOUTH AT THIS TIME. IT IS OUR SINCERE
BELIEF THAT ACTION ON YOUR PART AT THIS MOMENT CAN AVERT
TRAGIC SITUATIONS BY COOLING PASSIONS FOSTERING
REASONABLENESS, AND ENCOURAGING RESPECT FOR LAW. IN
SAYING THIS, WE ARE NOT UNMINDFUL OF THE IMMENSE
RESPONSIBILITY OF YOUR OFFICE IN THE CONDUCT OF OUR
NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS. HOWEVER, MORALITY
LIKE CHARITY, BEGINS AT HOME. HERE AT HOME, AS WE WRITE,
WE ARE CONFRONTED WITH A BREAKDOWN OF LAW, ORDER, AND

MORALITY. THIS CONDITION IS A SINISTER CHALLENGE AND A
THREAT TO GOVERNMENT BY LAW. IT CALLS FOR DRASTIC AND
REMEDIAL ACTION.

THE FLOUTING OF THE SUPREME COURT DECISIONS SERVES
NOT ONLY TO DEPRIVE A PART OF OUR CITIZENRY OF ITS
RIGHTFUL PRIVILEGES BUT EVEN MORE, IT WEAKENS THE FABRIC
OF OUR DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY FOR ALL CITIZENS, NEGRO AND
WHITE. THE UNLEASHING OF VIOLENCE AGAINST INDIVIDUALS
WHO PEACEFULLY PURSUE JUSTICE, AGAINST CHRISTIAN
CLERGYMAN, AND AGAINST THE HOUSE OF GOD ARE UNSPEAKABLE

X GF 124-A-1
School
Decision

CRIMES. THEY AROUSE THE CONSCIENCE OF ALL HONORABLE AMERICANS TO COMPEL AN END TO THOSE OUTRAGES AS PROOF OF THEIR DEVOTION TO DEMOCRATIC AND SPIRITUAL IDEALS.

TO THIS END,

1. WE IMPLORE YOU TO RE-EXAMINE YOUR DECISION NOT TO SPEAK OUT TO THE SOUTH ON THE QUESTION OF LAW AND ORDER.

2. WE FURTHER URGE YOU TO CALL A WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON THE MAINTAINENCE OF LAW AND ORDER SIMILAR TO THOSE HELD EARLIER ON EDUCATION AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. WE BELIEVE SUCH A CONFERENCE CAN HELP

DEVELOP IN THE SOUTH AND IN THE NATION AN ORDERLY GROWTH TOWARD CIVIL RIGHTS.

WE ASK YOU TO DO THESE THINGS BECAUSE OUR PEOPLE, THOUGH RESOLUTE AND COURAGEOUS, CANNOT BE EXPECTED FOREVER TO BE TARGETS FOR RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, AND FOR BOMBS, PARTICULARLY WHEN OUR WOMEN AND CHILDREN ARE BROUGHT WITHIN RANGE OF THOSE DEADLY WEAPONS. WE KNOW THAT IF A HALT IS PUT TO THESE TERRORISTIC PRACTICES, OUR APPEALS FOR NON-VIOLENT CHRISTIAN BEHAVIOR WILL COME INTO SERIOUS QUESTION BY THOSE WHOSE FRUSTRATION IT HAS

ALREADY BEEN DIFFICULT TO CONTAIN.

WE BELIEVE YOUR INABILITY TO COME SOUTH IS A
PROFOUND DISAPPOINTMENT TO THE MILLIONS OF AMERICANS OF
GOODWILL, NORTH AND SOUTH, WHO EARNESTLY ARE LOOKING TO
YOU FOR LEADERSHIP AND GUIDANCE IN THIS PERIOD OF
INEVITABLE SOCIAL CHANGE.

MR PRESIDENT, WE URGE YOU TO GIVE DEMOCRATIC
LEADERSHIP TO THE CONFUSED CITIZENS OF THE SOUTH AND THE
NATION IN THIS CRITICAL HOUR. WE IMPLORE YOU TO
ENUNCIATE WHETHER IN THE NORTH OR SOUTH AN EISENHOWER

DOCTRINE FOR DEMOCRACY AT HOME.

IN THE ABSENCE OF SOME EARLY AND EFFECTIVE REMEDIAL
ACTION, WE SHALL HAVE NO MORAL CHOICE, BUT TO LEAD A *March on Washington*
PILGRIMAGE OF PRAYER TO WASHINGTON. *X GF 118-D* IF YOU, OUR PRESIDENT *X GF 156-F*
CANNOT COME SOUTH TO RELIEVE OUR HARRASSED PEOPLE, WE
SHALL HAVE TO LEAD OUR PEOPLE TO YOU IN THE CAPITOL IN
ORDER TO CALL THE NATIONS ATTENTION TO THE VIOLENCE AND
ORGANIZED TERROR DIRECTED TOWARD MAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN
WHO MERELY SEEK FREEDOM AND FIRST CLASS CITIZENSHIP OF
GOODWILL FROM ACROSS THE NATION WILL UNDOUBTEDLY JOIN IN

SUCH A PILGRIMAGE FOR FREEDOM AND HUMAN DIGNITY.

MR PRESIDENT, WE PRAYERFULLY URGE YOU TO GIVE EARLY
AND SERIOUS CONSIDERATION TO THE TWO REQUESTS WE HAVE
MADE IN THIS LETTER, FOR THE VIOLENCE OUR PEOPLE FACE BY
DAY AND IN THE DARK OF EACH NIGHT, MAKES IT IMPERATIVE
THAT WE HEAR FROM YOU AT YOUR EARLIEST CONVENIENCE.
PLEASE REPLY THE REV MARTIN LUTHER KING 530-C SOUTH
UNION MONTGOMERY ALA. RESPECTFULLY YOURS

REV MARTIN L KING, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

REV F L SHUTTLESWORTH BIRMINGHAM, ALA.,

REV C.K. STEELE, TALLAHASSEE, FLA.,

REV T.J. JEMISON, BATON ROUGE, LA.,

REV A. L. DAVIS JR, NEW ORLEANS LA.,

FOR: THE SOUTHERN NEGRO LEADERS CONFERENCE.

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

Ready to March

THE PITTSBURGH COURIER April 3, 1957

on Washington

Leaders of National Prayer Pilgrimage In Confab This Week

NEW YORK—A "massive" public demonstration has been called a "necessity" by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, who has announced plans to support proposed Federal action aimed at the protection of civil rights and the implementation of high court decisions.

Mr. Wilkins explained, "This nation is now on the threshold of momentous decisions. For the first time since Reconstruction, the passage of civil rights legislation is a possibility.

• "At the same time, the supremacy of law and order is increasingly endangered. Widespread terror is visited upon law-abiding citizens, clergy and churches. There is outright defiance of the courts and a threat to the spiritual fiber of the nation in the breakdown of morality."

The NAACP leader asserted that his organization was given a mandate by the San Francisco convention of last June to "make suitable public demonstration" in support of Federal action.

ing of Southern leaders which issued a mandate for a prayer pilgrimage to Washington.

• "In this context," continued Mr. Wilkins, "a dignified massive public expression of our determination to see justice and morality prevail seems to us a historic necessity. Support of all organizations and individuals, North and South, is needed."

Mr. Wilkins revealed that a meeting to formulate plans will be held Friday, April 5, at the Metropolitan Baptist Church, 1225 R St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Interested individuals and groups are being urged to contact Mr. Wilkins, A. Philip Randolph and Rev. Martin Luther King at 20 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.

HE CITED the Feb. 14 meet-

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

The White House
Washington

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1957 FEB 15 PM 1 49

WH 1

THOMASVILLE GEORGIA FEB 15

MR L A MINNICH

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON DC

THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE IS FOR HANDLING IN WASHINGTON

MRS WHITMAN

HEREWITH MESSAGE AS RECEIVED HERE

AB23 NSB6 NSB626

NS LLC709 832 PD 35 EX

NEW ORLEANS LA FEB 14 533 PMC

PRESIDENT DWIGHT D EISENHOWER

CARE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY GEORGE HUMPHREY THOMASVILLE GA

DEAR MR PRESIDENT:

PERMIT US TO ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF THE WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATION OF JANUARY 18, 1957, STATING YOUR INABILITY TO SCHEDULE AN ADDRESS IN THE SOUTH TO ENCOURAGE THE MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER AS REQUESTED BY THE SOUTHERN NEGRO LEADERS CONFERENCE OF JANUARY 11, 1957.

WE POINTED OUT IN OUR LETTER TO YOU THAT LAWLESSNESS WAS BECOMING A DEEPLY DISTURBING FEATURE OF THE DAILY LIFE OF OUR COMMUNITIES. VIOLENCE HAS CONTINUED TO ERUPT BY NIGHT AND BY DAY. IT HAS GROWN TO ALARMING PROPORTIONS. SOME OF THE ACTS OF VIOLENCE WOULD BE UNBELIEVABLE WERE THE GRIM RUINS NOT MUTE TESTIMONY. UNDER THE COVER OF DARKNESS, DYNAMITE BOMBS HAVE BEEN EXPLODED IN OUR CHURCHES AND THE HOMES OF OUR MINISTERS AND CITIZENS. WE HAVE BEEN COMPELLED TO POST UNARMED GUARDS NIGHTLY TO PROTECT OUR CHURCH PROPERTY. WE ARE NO LONGER FACED WITH SPORADIC VIOLENCE, BUT WITH WHAT APPEARS TO BE AN ORGANIZED CAMPAIGN OF VIOLENCE AND TERROR.

AGAINST THIS SHOCKING BACKGROUND, WE HAVE MET IN NEW ORLEANS TO CONSIDER YOUR RESPONSE TO OUR REQUEST.

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IN WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

WHILE WE ARE SENSITIVE TO THE BURDEN OF YOUR RESPONSIBLE OFFICE, WE ARE AWARE THAT HUMAN LIFE AND ORDERLY, DECENT CONDUCT OF OUR COMMUNITIES ARE AT STAKE. THESE IMPERATIVE CONSIDERATIONS MAKE IT DIFFICULT FOR US TO ACCEPT AS FINAL YOUR MESSAGE THAT YOU CANNOT MAKE A SPEECH IN THE SOUTH AT THIS TIME. IT IS OUR SINCERE BELIEF THAT ACTION ON YOUR PART AT THIS MOMENT CAN AVERT TRAGIC SITUATIONS BY COOLING PASSIONS FOSTERING REASONABLENESS, AND ENCOURAGING RESPECT FOR LAW. IN SAYING THIS, WE ARE NOT UNMINDFUL OF THE IMMENSE RESPONSIBILITY OF YOUR OFFICE IN THE CONDUCT OF OUR NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS. HOWEVER, MORALITY LIKE CHARITY, BEGINS AT HOME. HERE AT HOME, AS WE WRITE, WE ARE CONFRONTED WITH A BREAKDOWN OF LAW, ORDER, AND MORALITY. THIS CONDITION IS A SINISTER CHALLENGE AND THREAT TO GOVERNMENT BY LAW. IT CALLS FOR

DRASTIC AND REMEDIAL ACTION.

THE FLOUTING OF THE SUPREME COURT DECISIONS SERVES NOT ONLY TO DEPRIVE A PART OF OUR CITIZENRY OF ITS RIGHTFUL PRIVILEGES BUT EVEN MORE, IT WEAKENS THE FABRIC OF OUR DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY FOR ALL CITIZENS, NEGRO AND WHITE. THE UNLEASHING OF VIOLENCE AGAINST INDIVIDUALS WHO PEACEFULLY PURSUE JUSTICE, AGAINST CHRISTIAN CLERGYMAN, AND AGAINST THE HOUSE OF GOD ARE UNSPEAKABLE CRIMES. THEY AROUSE THE CONSCIENCE OF ALL HONORABLE AMERICANS TO COMPEL AN END TO THOSE OUTRAGES AS PROOF OF THEIR DEVOTION TO DEMOCRATIC AND SPIRITUAL IDEALS.

TO THIS END,

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WE ASK YOU TO DO THESE THINGS BECAUSE OUR PEOPLE, THOUGH RESOLUTE AND COURAGEOUS, CANNOT BE EXPECTED FOREVER TO BE TARGETS FOR RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, AND FOR BOMBS, PARTICULARLY WHEN OUR WOMEN AND CHILDREN ARE BROUGHT WITHIN RANGE OF THOSE DEADLY WEAPONS. WE KNOW THAT IF A HALT IS PUT TO THESE TERRORISTIC PRACTICES, OUR APPEALS FOR NON-VIOLENT CHRISTIAN BEHAVIOR WILL COME INTO SERIOUS QUESTION BY THOSE WHOSE

FRUSTRATION IT HAS ALREADY BEEN DIFFICULT TO CONTAIN.

WE BELIEVE YOUR INABILITY TO COME SOUTH IS A PROFOUND DISAPPOINTMENT TO THE MILLIONS OF AMERICAN OF GOODWILL, NORTH AND SOUTH, WHO EARNESTLY ARE LOOKING TO YOU FOR LEADERSHIP AND GUIDANCE IN THIS PERIOD OF INEVITABLE SOCIAL CHANGE.

MR. PRESIDENT, WE URGE YOU TO GIVE DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP TO THE CONFUSED CITIZENS OF THE SOUTH AND THE NATION IN THIS CRITICAL HOUR. WE IMPLORER YOU TO ENUNCIATE WHETHER IN THE NORTH OR SOUTH AN EISENHOWER DOCTRINE FOR DEMOCRACY AT HOME.

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WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

IN THE ABSENCE OF SOME EARLY AND EFFECTIVE REMEDIAL ACTION, WE SHALL HAVE NO MORAL CHOICE, BUT TO LEAD A PILGRIMAGE OF PRAYER TO WASHINGTON. IF YOU, OUR PRESIDENT CANNOT COME SOUTH TO RELIEVE OUR HARRASSED PEOPLE, WE SHALL HAVE TO LEADER OUR PEOPLE TO YOU IN THE CAPITAL IN ORDER TO CALL THE NATIONS ATTENTION TO THE VIOLENCE AND ORGANIZED TERROR DIRECTED TOWARD MAN WOMAN AND CHILDREN WHO MERELY SEEK FREEDOM AND FIRST CLASS CITIZENSHIP OF GOODWILL FROM ACROSS THE NATION WILL UNDOUBTEDLY JOIN IN SUCH A PILGRIMAGE FOR FREEDOM AND HUMAN DIGNITY.

MR PRESIDENT, WE PRAYERFULLY URGE YOU TO GIVE EARLY AND SERIOUS CONSIDERATION TO THE TWO REQUESTS WE HAVE MADE IN THIS LETTER, FOR THE VIOLENCE OUR PEOPLE FACE BY DAY AND IN DARK OF EACH NIGHT, MAKES IT IMPERATIVE THAT WE HEAR FROM YOU AT YOUR EARLIEST CONVENIENCE PLEASE REPLY THE REV MARTIN LUTHER KING 530 - C SOUTH UNION MONTGOMERY ALA. RESPECTFULLY YOURS.

REV MARTIN L KING, MONTGOMERY ALA. REV F L SHUTTLESWORTH BIRMINGHAM, ALA. REV C. K. STEELE, TALLAHASSEE FLORIDA, REV T. J. JIMISON, BATON ROUGE, LA. REV A L DAVIS JR, NEW ORLEANS, LA., FOR: THE SOUTHERN NEGRO LEADERS CONFERENCE.

END MSG

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

UNION
L.A.M.

PRESS CONFERENCE
February 6, 1957

Robert G. Spivack, New York Post:

This is another aspect of the civil rights matter. Governor Sherman Adams (the Assistant to the President) wrote to the Negro leaders in Montgomery several weeks ago that it wouldn't be possible for you at this time to make a speech in the South on the moral issues in the desegregation conflict, and as you know, some of them have been very disappointed at that. Could you tell us why it wouldn't be possible now?

A. - Well, I think I have a pretty good and sizable agenda on my desk every day, and as you know, I insist on going for a bit of recreation every once in a while, and I do that because I think it is necessary to keep up to the state of fitness essential to this job. Now, I have just got as much as I can do for the moment, and I will say this, however. I have expressed myself on this subject so often in the South, in the North, wherever I have been, that I don't know what another speech would do about the thing right now.

PRESS CONFERENCE *x G F 6-11*
January 23, 1957

Robert G. Spivak, New York Post:

Earlier this month the Negro leaders of Montgomery, Ala., appealed to you to come South and speak out against the growing violence of the pro-segregationists there. Have you responded to that appeal?

A. - The message came in and, I believe that -- did Governor Adams make a -- (conferring with Mr. Hagerty) -- yes. Gov. Adams merely stated that the point had been turned over to the Department of Justice for study and advice to me.

STANDARD FORM NO. 14A
APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT
MARCH 10, 1926

TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

January 18, 1957

Rev. M. L. King, Jr.
530-80 Union Street
Montgomery, Alabama

The President has received your wire of January 11 asking for a major speech on the recent violence unfortunately associated with the efforts being made to solve civil rights issues in your area. Although it is not now possible for the President to schedule such a speaking engagement as you ask, I want to assure you that the Department of Justice is closely following all developments. I am therefore referring your wire to that department for further reply.

Sherman Adams

FROM The White House
G.F. Washington
JAN 18 1957
GENERAL SERVICE

Mr. Rabb --

Harold Healey (Brownell's asst.) called re this --
they have a wire to A. G. also and would ~~nk~~ like
to coordinate. He suggested he come over and
talk it over with you before you replied??

Natalie

4 . : 1/15, 50

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

TO Mr. Rabb

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

Date January 12, 1956

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

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

Remarks:

By direction of the President:

AJG
A. J. GOODPASTER
Staff Secretary

film

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 11, 1957

Dear Mr. King:

The President has asked me to thank you for your telegram of January 8. It was good of you to advise us of the conference which was held in Atlanta this week.

The President and this Administration do not condone these acts of violence and, when a federal statute is involved, the federal government stands ready to act speedily. In fact, I am advised by the Department of Justice that the FBI is now making a preliminary inquiry into the bombings which have recently taken place in Montgomery in order to determine whether there has been any violation of federal law.

If you feel that the conference in Atlanta and any results issuing therefrom might be of interest to the President, he would be very happy to hear from you further.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,


Maxwell M. Rabb

The Reverend Martin Luther King
530 S. Union Street
Montgomery, Alabama

DRAFT OF SUGGESTED REPLY BY GOVERNOR ADAMS OR MR.
RABB TO TELEGRAM FROM SOUTHERN MINISTERS TO THE
PRESIDENT DATED JANUARY 11, 1957

The President has received your wire of January 11 asking for a major speech on the recent violence unfortunately associated with the efforts being made to solve civil rights issues in your area. Although it is not now possible for the President to schedule such a speaking engagement as you ask, I want to assure you that the Department of Justice is closely following all developments. I am therefore referring your wire to that department for further reply.

JA

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11
11
11

657 JAN 11 PM 9 53

WA095 DL PD AR

ATLANTA GA JAN 11 656PME

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

DEAR MR PRESIDENT;

EXTREME VIOLENCE CONTINUES TO BE DIRECTED TOWARD
NEGRO PEOPLE IN THE SOUTH WHO MERELY SEEK RIGHTS
GUARANTEED EVERY AMERICAN CITIZEN BY THE UNITED STATES
CONSTITUTION. NEGROES, WHO SEEK TO VOTE, ARE DRIVEN FROM
THEIR LAND IN MISSISSIPPI ON THREAT OF DEATH. IN

TENNESSEE, NEGRO CHILDREN HAVE BEEN ATTACKED. IN FLORIDA,
STONING AND CROSS BURNING ARE USED TO OBSTRUCT JUSTICE.
NEGRO LEADERS ARE THREATENED. IN ALABAMA, CHRISTIAN
CHURCHES LITERALLY HAVE BEEN DESTROYED BY DYNAMITE AND
T.N.T. NUMEROUS INDIVIDUALS, INCLUDING WOMEN HAVE BEEN
BEATEN ON THE STREETS. THE HOMES OF NEGRO AND WHITE
LEADERS HAVE BEEN BOMBED. MEN AND WOMEN, BLACK AND WHITE
SITTING PEACEFULLY IN BUSES HAVE BEEN ATTACKED BY
SNIPERS. A FORT-NIGHT AGO, A 15 YEAR OLD NEGRO GIRL WAS
BRUTALLY BEATEN. A FEW DAYS AGO THE LEGS OF A WOMAN

EIGHT MONTHS PREGNANT WERE SHATTERED BY A GUN FIRED
INTO A PUBLIC CONVEYANCE. A STATE OF TERROR PREVAILS.

AS WE HAVE DEMONSTRATED THE QUESTION BEFORE THE
NATION IS NO LONGER WHETHER THERE SHALL BE SEGREGATION
OR INTEGRATION, BUT RATHER, WHETHER THERE SHALL BE
ANARCHY OR LAW. THE MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER IN THE
NATION FINALLY RESTS SQUARELY ON THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH
OF GOVERNMENT--DIRECTLY UPON THE PRESIDENT. BUT BEYOND
YOUR CONSTITUTIONAL POWER, AS PRESIDENT, YOU POSSESS AND
CAN WIELD AN IMMENSE MORAL POWER. WE, THEREFORE, URGE

YOU TO USE THE WEIGHT OF YOUR GREAT OFFICE TO POINT OUT
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH THE MORAL NATURE OF THE
PROBLEM FACED AT HOME AND ABROAD BY THE UNSOLVED CIVIL
RIGHTS ISSUES AND THE VIOLENT RACIAL DISORDER THAT
WILL ARISE AGAIN AND AGAIN UNTIL THESE ISSUES ARE
SOLVED.

WE ASK YOU TO COME SOUTH IMMEDIATELY TO MAKE A
MAJOR SPEECH IN A MAJOR SOUTHERN CITY URGING ALL
SOUTHERNERS TO ABIDE BY THE SUPREME COURT'S DECISIONS
AS THE LAW OF THE LAND. AS THE LEADER OF A GREAT NATION

X GF 109-17-2
X GF 123-C

X P17 1-57

1957 -

WHICH PROCLAIMS ITS DEFENSE OF FREEDOM ABROAD, YOU WILL
UNDERSTAND OUR URGENT PLEA THAT YOU MAKE THIS TRIP TO
DEFEND, BY WORDS OF WISE COUNSEL, AMERICAN CITIZENS
UNJUSTLY AND BRUTALLY ATTACKED AT HOME. RESPECTFULLY,
THE REV. M L KING JR MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

THE REV C K STEELE, TALLAHASSEE FLORIDA

THE REV F L SHUTTLESWORTH, BIRMINGHAM ALABAMA

THE REV T J ^XJEMISON BATON ROUGE LOUISIANA.

FOR SOUTHERN NEGRO LEADERS CONFERENCE ON
TRANSPORTATION AND NON-VIOLENT INTEGRATION MEETING IN

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JANUARY 10-11 1957, APPRECIATE REPLY BY
WIRE TO

REV M L KING JR 530-80 UNION STREET MONTGOMERY ALA.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 10, 1957

Mr. Rabb --

I called Olney's office and was advised that he is out of the city until Jan. 17.

Then talked to his first asst.: David Irons and told him of wire. He felt that "expression of support and advise" was too much, but did feel that expression of interest might be appropriate. When I ~~ask~~ asked if a wire expressing interest might not be more potential trouble he said "probably so."

I then asked what he would think about a letter going to King (not at conference but at home) dated tomorrow and not necessarily from President which thanked for wire, expressed regret over situation and discussed ~~xx~~ Justice's interest in violence involved (per a statement in Justice Dept. today) and he said he thought it good -- would also recommend sentence saying we would appreciate knowing of tenor of conference and feeling etc.

Natalie

*O.K.
draft
unreadable
xely.*

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

TO Mr. Rabb

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

Date January 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: _____

By direction of the President:

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



1957 JAN 9 AM 6 38
Washington

WAOOS NL PD

NQR NEW YORK NY JAN 8

1957 JAN 9 AM 6 38

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

FACED WITH VIOLENCE AND DEFIANT DISREGARD OF SUPREME COURT DECISION
ON TRANSPORTATION NEGRO LEADERS FROM MORE THAN DOZEN STATES IN SOUTH
ARE HOLDING A CONFERENCE THIS THURSDAY AND FRIDAY WOULD APPRECIATE
YOUR EXPRESSION OF SUPPORT AND ADVICE FOR THE DELIBERATIONS WIRE
CONFERENCE EBENZEER BAPTIST CHURCH AUBURN ST ATLANTA GEORGIA
REV MARTIN LUTHER KING REV J K STEELE REV E L SHUTTLESWORTH.

X

X

X

FORM 80-B-JHE STANDARD REGISTER CO. DAYTON, OHIO, U.S.A.

4 2 2 7 7

May 29, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Mr. John Hanes
Special Assistant to the Secretary
Department of State

FROM: Maxwell M. Rabb

Karl
Mr. Tausig does write a very persuasive
letter but I suggest that you file this.

In accordance with your request, your file
is returned herewith.

MMR:sw

RECEIVED
JUN - 1 1957
GENERAL FILES

RECEIVED
MAY 7 1957
GENERAL FILES

1972

May 6, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Mr. Fisher Howe
Director, Executive Secretariat
Department of State

FROM: Maxwell M. Rabb

Attached hereto is a letter addressed to Governor Adams from Karl Tausig of New York concerning anti-semitism at the Mid Ocean Club of Bermuda.

I understand you have a suggested response to letters of this nature and would appreciate it if this letter would be answered by your Department. No acknowledgment has been made here so it will be necessary to state that the Governor has asked you to acknowledge the letter.

SW

SW

G.F.

June 3, 1957

JUN-4 1957
GENERAL FILES

Dear Mr. Hunter:

The President has asked me to thank you and the members of Sharkey-Issaquena Post No. 8, American Legion, for your interest in making available to him the resolution you recently passed.

With kind regard,

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb
Secretary to the Cabinet

Mr. Joel O. Hunter
First Vice Commander
Sharkey-Issaquena Post No. 8
American Legion
Anguilla, Mississippi

SW

File 5/20/57

WHEREAS, the ^x Mississippi Sovereignty Commission, headed by the governor of this state, an agency created by the Mississippi legislature to maintain segregation in the State of Mississippi, has seen fit to disregard the purpose for which it was created and voted to allow state owned land to be donated to the Veteran's Administration for the purposes of erecting integrated hospital facilities for the veterans of this state; and

WHEREAS, by this action, the inference was drawn that the veterans of Mississippi were more concerned with their personal welfare than maintaining segregation in our beloved state; and ^{x 6880-2-2}

WHEREAS, this post of veterans believes that the Sovereignty Commission has compromised on a principle that should not and cannot be compromised; and

WHEREAS, the members of this post of veterans are willing to sacrifice their fortunes and if need be their lives to uphold the doctrines and principles of State Sovereignty; and

WHEREAS, the federal government is practicing nothing less than blackmail to get the veterans of this state to accept integration; and

WHEREAS, the members of this post are unwilling to deal with blackmailers, and are willing to do without a new hospital, or any hospital, before we would be willing to pay such a price; and

WHEREAS, the members of this post feel that this action will weaken our fight to preserve segregation and would lead the federal government to believe that our principles were not so important to us when it comes to receiving federal handouts and would, therefore, encourage the federal government in its quest for federal aid to education, which would eventually lead to integration of all of our Southland; and,

WHEREAS, the members of this post are opposed to all attempts and ruses to foster and promote integration, whether the attempt be on the local, state or national level, and we will remain steadfast in our efforts to preserve the separation of the races:

Now, therefore, be it resolved by Sharkey-Issaquena Post No. 8, American Legion, Anguilla, Mississippi, that the action of the Sovereignty Commission in advocating the donation of state land for an integrated V.A. Hospital be declared to be contrary to the principles of our sovereign state of Mississippi and contrary to the efforts of all thinking Mississippians in endeavoring to uphold segregation and the cherished principles of States' Rights.

Be it further resolved, That the lone member of said Commission opposing the donating of said land be commended for his courageous stand, and that the adjutant of Sharkey-Issaquena Post No. 8, American Legion, Anguilla, Mississippi, furnish copies of this resolution to the State Sovereignty Commission, the State Building Commission, the press, and to all American Legion posts of the Department of Mississippi.

Joel B. Hunter, 1st Vice Commander
E. L. Sims, Adjutant

124-7-1
JUN 15 1957
GENERAL FILES

June 14, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Dr. Ross Clinchey
Executive Director
President's Committee on Government
Employment Policy

FROM: Maxwell M. Rabb

Attached hereto is a letter addressed to the President from Mr. Jack Pleener concerning alleged discrimination at Fort Totten, New York.

It would be appreciated if you would have someone in your office answer Mr. Pleener as his letter has not been acknowledged.

SW

L.S.C.

G.F.

June 26, 1957

RECEIVED
JUN 27 1957
CENTRAL FILES

Dear Pauline:

The President has asked me to thank you for your letter of June twenty-first, in which you express your concern about the question of discrimination.

The problem which distresses you is a matter which is not within Federal jurisdiction. I would like to point out, however, that within five years the District of Columbia has virtually eliminated segregation. Such an indication as this, that we are moving forward, gives great hope that there will ^{be} even increased understanding in the future.

With kind regard,

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb
Secretary to the Cabinet

Miss Pauline Coleman
1334 Harvard Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

SW

1002

1334 - Harvard St.
Washington D.C.
June 21, 1937

Dear sir,

My name is Pauline Coleman
I would like to know why we
the colored can not go to the swimming
pool, and the white can
come to the swimming pool
the swimming can go on the record book.
Please sir tell me the answer this is
the white peoples world and we
just live on it.

Thank you

Pauline Coleman

ad 4-1995

G.F.
124-111

July 9, 1957

RECEIVED
JUL 11 1957
GENERAL FILES

Dear George:

Attached hereto is a letter from Mr. Herman Edelsberg, Director of the Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith, concerning discrimination at the Homestead Hotel where the Business Advisory Council is scheduling its next meeting.

This is submitted to you for whatever action you deem appropriate.

With kind regard,

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb
Secretary to the Cabinet

Mr. George A. Wyeth, Jr.
Executive Director
Business Advisory Council for the
Department of Commerce
Room 7527, Department of Commerce Building
Washington 25, D. C.

8

SW

July 9, 1957

Dear Herman:

Thank you for your letter of July eighth,
enclosing a copy of "Rights".

You may be sure that I will call this to
the attention of the appropriate people
immediately.

With kind regard,

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb
Secretary to the Cabinet

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

sw

124-11

RECEIVED
JUL 12 1957
CENTRAL FILE

July 10, 1957

Dear Mr. Martin:

The President has asked me to thank you for your letter of June twenty-fifth, with enclosure, which was forwarded by Senator Thurmond.

R.
H.

Your interest in writing to give the President this expression of your views is very much appreciated.

With kind regard,

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mr. Winfield T. Martin X
300 East North Street
Greenville, South Carolina

sw

July 9, 1957

E. JACK MARTIN
CAPTION

Dear Senator Thurmond:

It is a pleasure to acknowledge your July third letter addressed to Mrs. Whitman. We appreciate your courtesy in forwarding Mr. Winfield T. Martin's letter to the President, and assure you that he will have a reply shortly.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

I. Jack Martin
Administrative Assistant
to the President

The Honorable Strom Thurmond
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

bkn

IJM -----

Mr. Rabb's office tells me that they send out routine acknowledgments by the hundreds to letters like Mr. Martin's. They will be glad to do so in this instance.

↑
bkn - 7/9/57

Saiis -
This means you!!!

WARREN G. MAGNUSON, WASH., CHAIRMAN
JOHN O. PASTORE, R. I.
A. S. MIKE MONRONEY, OKLA.
GEORGE A. SMATHERS, FLA.
ALAN BIBLE, NEV.
STROM THURMOND, S. C.
FRANK J. LAUSCHE, OHIO
RALPH YARBOROUGH, TEX.

EDWARD JARRETT, CHIEF CLERK

JOHN W. BRICKER, OHIO
ANDREW F. SCHOEPEL, KANS.
JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER, MD.
CHARLES E. POTTER, MICH.
WILLIAM A. PURTELL, CONN.
FREDERICK G. PAYNE, MAINE
NORRIS COTTON, N. H.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

July 3, 1957.

1957
JUL 3 1957

Mrs. Ann Whitman
Secretary to The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Whitman:

Enclosed find a letter and statement
from Mr. Winfield T. Martin of Greenville, S. C., which
I was requested to pass on to The President.

I would appreciate any consideration
you might deem advisable to give this matter.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Strom Thurmond
Strom Thurmond

ST-c

PHONE 2-7006

WINFIELD T. MARTIN
ATTORNEY AT LAW
300 E. NORTH STREET
GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

June 25, 1957

President Eisenhower, Washington
Dear Mr. President:

I have written you the letter below which I greatly want you to read. However, before I go any further, let me preface it with these remarks: I was appointed to WEST POINT in 1941 by then Senator JAMES F. BYRNES. I was in "B"-Co at the time Corregidor and Pearl Harbor were bombed.

I was found in math' during plebeyear('42) I subsequently lived in New York City, worked in an airplane plant in Long Island City by day and enrolled in the Evening Engineering Division of New York University. This continued until October, 1943, at which I was drafted again into the army. I did duty in this Country and Europe, going overseas as an Infantry Replacement from Ft. Meade, Md. via Boston, Mass. I now teach 10-year boys in Sunday School, where I have not missed a Sunday in $4\frac{1}{2}$ years.

I am, indeed, gravely concerned over the history of our Nation, that history about to be made in the not-too-distant future. Although I am from the South, that which I am about to say will affect the NORTH, the WEST and the East EQUALLY, for I speak on the basis of Nationalism and not on the basis of politics. (I know very little about politics anyway.):

A campaign or a program is now on that will, if not checked, split the United States in TWO! I am convinced that non-segregation of the races is against God's order of things, and can lead only to no good. (And whether this be or not be the case is not a Constitutional question; it is not a political question; it is a BIGGER question than either the Constitution or politics) A decision must be made which is pleasing to mankind or to God, the one or the other.

I was raised on the farm; and it's pretty basic to state that Nature created a distinction between the robin and the bluebird, and the Majority of the genuine colored folks fully realize that a similar distinction was made by Almighty God (for His reason) to distinguish between the different races of this earth, and they do not wish to see this distinction tampered with!

However, there are certain other groups that wish the opposite. Mr. President, if an enemy of this Country might incite us to warring amongst ourselves, couldn't they just watch us fight! It might be said, "Martin, it isn't coming to that." Sir, that is exactly what is on the horizon. That is the reason for my concern; the handwriting on the wall can be read from a near distance; from a far-off, the letters are simply too small to read!

Our Country, a Country I had grown to love is like a ship travelling headlong into a hurricane, with full advance notice, and refusing to alter its course. Under those circumstances, can we expect other than havoc; and God takes careful cognizance of our every move.

Sincerely yours,

Winfield T. Martin
Winfield T. Martin

*PS Attached is a one-page paper which
I also feel that you will appreciate.*

W.T.M.

-- HEARKEN, AMERICA! --
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

A George Washington Carver or a Booker T. Washington cannot be legislated by Congress or decreed by any Supreme Court; indeed, such cannot be produced by any man-inspired document whatsoever, but must be CREATED by Almighty God!

God, for reasons we should never tamper with, created indelible lines of distinction amongst the different races of people of this earth, just the same as He created lines of distinction between the robin and the blue jay.

However, there are certain countries in the world, who through their agents and emissaries, are seeking to peddle their Godless theories abroad; these countries expressly do not believe in God. And the astonishing fact is that they have made tremendous advancements inside this country; and this country was founded on the very belief in God! This illustrates graphically-but solemnly our present direction. Other nations, once powerful, have taken this same course; they declined and fell, and the dust of the centuries now blows over their ruins.

At this point, let me say that this writer was raised on the farm, and some of the best people I have ever known are simple-living(as lived Christ), contented, God-fearing, genuine COLORED people.

This number of colored people, who represent the majority of their race, are about to be victimized by the actions of another group, simply because their skins are of the same color. Saul of Tarsus, who was indeed scholarly, went about wrecking havoc with Christians; he directed and supervised agitation UNTIL he MET God face-to-face on the Road to Damascus.(Acts 9; 3-4) The SAME man later wrote in Philippians 4: 11, "...for I have learned in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content."! In His Sermon On The Mount, Jesus said, "Blessed are the peacemakers", (Matthew 5:9)

"Peace"! according to this nation's present stand, how could we pray for peace with any reasonable expectation that such prayers would be answered? I learned years ago that one must do his part: (that is, the best way to pray for potatoes IS AT THE END OF A HOE HANDLE.)

Instead of ACTS of "peace", this country has witnessed acts of VIOLENCE that WOULD NOT have occurred BUT FOR the actions of a certain clamoring group. It seems that Isaiah 57:20 is very appropriate at this point, "But...are like the troubled sea, when it cannot rest, whose waters cast up mire and dirt."

Our enemies have every reason in the world to be laughing at us. If a foreign power could see to it that this nation should begin warring INSIDE itself, could they not watch, and not need to fire a shot! Let's examine Leviticus 26: 13-14, "But if you will not hearken unto me.. I will appoint over you terror and..and ye shall sow your seed in vain, for your ENEMIES will eat it."

Hearken, America, and open up your eyes before it's too late!

Greenville, S.C.

Infield T. Martin

G.F.

124-571

RECEIVED

July 19, 1957

Dear Mr. Parker:

Thank you for your letter of July 1st, enclosing a copy of the resolution adopted by the Federation of Civil Associations, Inc. I appreciate your making this material available to me.

This subject is, of course, within the jurisdiction of the officials of the District of Columbia but I appreciate your keeping me advised.

With kind regard,

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb
Secretary to the Cabinet

Mr. Barrington D. Parker ✓
President
Federation of Civil Associations, Inc.
4919 16th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

MMR:sw

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FEDERATION OF CIVIC ASSOCIATIONS, INC.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Atty. Barrington D. Parker, President
4919 16th Street, N. W.
Mr. Dutton Ferguson, Vice-President
1751 U Street, N. W.
Mr. Julius W. Hobson, Vice-President
2811 Myrtle Avenue, N. E.
Mrs. Edith P. Thomas, Recording Secretary
5763 East Capitol Street
Mrs. Doris T. Keith, Ass't. Recording Secretary
3453 Eads Street, N. E.
Atty. Huver I. Brown, General Counsel
811 Florida Avenue, N. W.

July 1, 1957

Atty. Leslie S. Perry, Corresponding Secretary
918 F Street, N. W.
Mrs. Ethel Strong, Ass't. Corresponding Secretary
846 Twenty-first Street, N. E.
Mrs. Martha K. Simpson, Financial Secretary
544 Twenty-fourth Street, N. E.
Mr. Patrick Tolliver, Chaplain
4909 Sheriff Road, N. E.
Mrs. Anna Steen, Parliamentarian
2133 First Street, N. W.
Mr. Charles R. Norris, Treasurer
4931 Fitch Place, N. E.
Robert L. Taylor, Archivist
4114 3rd Street, N. W.

The Honorable
Maxwell M. Rabb
Secretary to the Cabinet
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rabb:

I am enclosing herewith, for your attention, a copy of a resolution setting forth areas of discrimination against Negroes in the Metropolitan Police Department, adopted by this Association on June 28, 1957. *LCF-36-I*

As you perhaps have noted in the press over the last several weeks, this matter has been the subject of many editorial and news comments. Unfortunately, this situation, in my judgment, has been reported in such a manner as to leave one with the impression that it is a matter of opposing groups engaged in attacks and counter attacks without any reasonable approach or solution being advanced.

While our Association has been interested in this entire matter for a number of years we have been unable to secure from the officials of the Police Department any significant results. I have been directed to forward this resolution to you with the request that you take a personal interest in these matters.

At such time convenient with you, I will be pleased to discuss this entire subject in detail as well as suggest what our Association considers to be reasonable methods of approach toward a workable solution.

Very truly yours,

Barrington D. Parker

Barrington D. Parker

Enclosure

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FEDERATION OF CIVIC ASSOCIATIONS, INC.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, there has appeared in our public press in recent weeks, news and editorial comments on alleged charges of racial discrimination and segregation in the Metropolitan Police Department, and;

WHEREAS, it is claimed that these charges of racial discrimination and segregation have not been documented and as a result the charges have been subject to the criticism that they are baseless, without foundation and merit, and;

WHEREAS, this Federation has on past occasions brought to the attention of the Chief Of Police and the D. C. Commissioners that in practice, situations have existed which can only lead to the reasonable conclusion that in the area of utilization and assignment of personnel that there are evidences of blatant discrimination, and;

WHEREAS, this Federation has had cause to point out to the Chief of Police and the D. C. Commissioners, the following typical examples of discrimination and segregation:

1. That more than 50% of the Negroes assigned to precincts are concentrated in three out of the fifteen existing precincts.
2. That Negroes are excluded from six of the eleven squads in the Detective Bureau.
3. That Negroes are excluded from three of the four squads in the Traffic Division.
4. That only two Negroes have ever been assigned as Station Clerks.
5. That Negro officers are now and have been systematically excluded from assignment in three precincts within the Department.
6. That Negroes are systematically discriminated against in the assignment of personnel to police squad cars, and;

WHEREAS, this employment and assignment of personnel pattern has existed over the last several years despite the fact that the President of the United States has declared as public policy the elimination of all vestiges of segregation and discrimination in the Nation's Capital, and despite the fact that the D. C. Board of Commissioners have issued a nondiscriminatory regulation which purportedly covers all Departments and Agencies of the D. C. Government, and;

WASHINGTON, D. C.
FEDERATION OF CIVIC ASSOCIATIONS, INC.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FEDERATION OF CIVIC ASSOCIATIONS, INC.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

- 2 -

WHEREAS, this Federation is well aware of the outstanding law enforcement record of our Police Department, but at the same time is strongly convinced that by proper utilization of police manpower an even better record of achievement can be obtained;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the D. C. Federation of Civic Associations calls upon the Chief of Police to undertake immediately an investigation of the above complaints as well as any other complaints which may be documented and that the Chief of Police undertake with deliberate speed to bring the employment practices of the Police Department in complete harmony with the announced public policy of the President of the United States as well as the announced policy of the D. C. Board of Commissioners.

Adopted by the D. C. Federation of Civic Associations this 28th day of June, 1957.


Chairman, Civil Protection Committee


President

G.F.

July 17, 1957

JUL 17 1957

Dear Mr. Harwell:

The President has asked me to thank you for your recent letter concerning the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Girard College case.

While this is a matter of judicial determination and, therefore, outside the proper area of activity for the Executive Branch of Government, your interest in writing to give him this expression of your views is very much appreciated.

With kind regard,

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Mr. Robert J. Harwell
848 White Birch Lane
Wantagh, L. I., New York

sw

W. Cort.

David L. Coley

6-28-57.

Dear Sir: President Eisenhower certified ^{xs.} 1614132 ①

Apparently, the road to "Hades" is still paved with "good intentions".

After reading this article I am more convinced it is so.

The government of this country was formed, I was taught, and believe in, that the greatest good was for the greater number.

Apparently, this is no longer so or so that certain groups in the government is trying their damndest to make it not so.

This "playing up" to minority groups to the utter exclusion of the majority must sooner or later reach the point of "diminishing returns".

If this condition is allowed to be then none of us are safe.

According to this decision no-one, including myself, can safely sell or lease anything of value to our posterity, or whatever is our choice.

If it is of any value anyone can claim it and using this David case as precedent can cause the estate to be distributed among

undeserving strangers.

With all these traitors and their like ilk using the Constitution for their defense why is it that decent, law-abiding citizens are being robbed and cheated of their rights as guaranteed by the Constitution?

According to one or more of the 30 points of the communist manifesto, small letters meant and intended, along with the punitive tax measures, is the killing of the desire to amass sums of money and properties and the passing on of these houses and properties from generation to generation within the family.

It goes without saying that this is not good. It will affect everyone. Friend and foe alike.

This decision, along with others of their like are just adding weight to the slow wane of rebellion that are washing over myself, my social contacts, and such people I do not know, as it must.

This rebellion must sooner or later manifest itself and when it does, God help us all.

As in all emergencies everyone looks to the leader for guidance, hopefully. (3)

What is your opinion on this matter?
Do you intend to do anything about it?

Hoping that you will read this letter in the good faith that it was sent I close and remain ~

Very sincerely,

Robert J. Harwell
848 White Birch Lane
Wantagh, L.I., N.Y.

Think It-Through

Supreme Court Decision

By E. F. HUTTON

When the Supreme Court held that race segregation is unconstitutional in public schools, it was supposed that the ruling would not apply to private schools, hospitals or other charities not supported by tax money.



Those who thought this did not know the Supreme Court.

The Court has just held that Girard College in Philadelphia for "poor white male orphans" must admit Negroes. Must it also admit females? Or children from rich families who are not orphans?

In so ruling, the Court rewrote the will of Stephen Girard who died in 1831, leaving

for poor, white male orphans,—surely a laudable cause.

By striking out the word, "white," from Mr. Girard's will, his money will now be diverted and less will be available for white orphans.

Not a penny of tax money has ever been spent at Girard College where 1,000 poor white orphan boys are now getting an education.

The "gimmick" used by the Court to support its violation of Girard's will is the fact that the Board which runs the College, was set up by statute and includes two or three public officials, although the majority of the trustees are private individuals.

So, neighbor, with no act of Congress or of the Pennsylvania legislature, and by overruling the State Supreme Court, the United States Supreme Court rewrites a dead man's will to suit itself. the bulk of his fortune to establish a school

G.F.

AUG 6 1957

August 5, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Mr. Jacob Seidenberg
Executive Director
President's Committee on Government
Contracts

FROM: Maxwell M. Rabb

Attached hereto is the telegram to the President from several employment agencies in Los Angeles, California, which I discussed with you today. I am also attaching a copy of my interim reply and forward this for whatever action you deem appropriate.

sw

August 5, 1957

Gentlemen:

The President has received the telegram which your organization, the Technical Exchange Agency, Cadillac Placement Agency and Care Personnel Agency sent to him on August second.

It is helpful to have this wire with the statements contained therein regarding the status of discriminatory employment practices in the Los Angeles area. The information you have submitted will be made available to the President's Committee on Government Contracts which concerns itself with the maintenance of equal opportunity for employment. It is my understanding that this Committee is studying the matter to which you refer in accordance with the authority it was granted under Executive Order 10479.

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Smile Personnel Agency
4027 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles, California

sw

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

8/6/57

Miss Tise at the President's
Committee on Government
Employment informs us that
they too, have received a copy
of this letter.

Sallie Wymard

Handwritten:
Xmas / hand

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For further information,
see entry 170 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

April 8, 1957

Dear Eddie:

Thank you for your letter of the 4th, sending me additional information about the situation of Mrs. Lucy A. Martin.

I have forwarded this information also to the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy to complete their records. I appreciate your making this material available.

With kind regard,

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb
Secretary to the Cabinet

General Edward D. Sirois
Executive Vice President
Mutual Fire Insurance Association
Eighty-nine Broad Street
Boston 10, Massachusetts

SW

100-11-100

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
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March 28, 1957

Dear Eddie:

I have your letter of the 25th with enclosures concerning Mrs. Lucy A. Martin and I am happy to do what I can to be helpful.

I have read this file thoroughly and as you know, complaints of this nature are outside the scope of my activities. However, I have sent the file to the Resident's Committee on Government Employment Policy asking them to give careful consideration to this matter. Although, as you state, this has gone out of channels to some degree, this Committee is the best means to advise Mr. Martin as to the appropriate action to be taken at this juncture.

With kind regard,

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb
Secretary to the Cabinet

General Edward D. Sirois
Mutual Fire Insurance Association
of New England
89 Broad Street
Boston 10, Massachusetts

sw

M. A. Shuler,
Chairman

J. Henry Stuckey,
Vice-Chairman.

Basil Ward,
Secretary.

D. L. Taylor,
Treasurer.

KINGSTREE CITIZENS' COUNCIL
KINGSTREE, SOUTH CAROLINA

G.F.

RECEIVED
AUG 10 1957
GENERAL FILE.

A RESOLUTION

Whereas, the executive branch of our Federal Government, for political reasons, and without the requirement of law, at the urging of various special interest minority pressure groups and with the use of naked power, chooses to humiliate our helpless war veterans with a deliberate racial integration of wards in all Veterans Administration hospitals; and

Whereas, the humiliation of integration causes deep psychological reactions on physically helpless war veterans which could greatly injure their health and well being in a way likely never to be undone; and

Whereas, we do not accept or condone this situation just because it presently exists, and we propose to use every lawful means to cause a return to the policy of racial separation in hospital wards in States whose customs and laws require it, now therefore, be it

RESOLVED by KINGSTREE CITIZENS' COUNCIL, KINGSTREE, SOUTH CAROLINA, That the Congress of the United States is hereby memorialized and respectfully urged to enact such legislation as they deem fit to cause Veterans Hospitals to be operated in conformity with the customs, traditions and laws of the States wherein they are located. And be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this memorial be transmitted to the President of the United States, all members of Congress and the Senate from this State, all interested patriotic and veteran groups, all State officials, members of the State Legislature and other interested organizations and individuals throughout this Nation.

ADOPTED Tuesday, July 2, 1957, by KINGSTREE CITIZENS' COUNCIL, KINGSTREE, S. C., in open meeting

Attest:

Basil Ward
BASIL WARD, Secretary.

31

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH

WASHINGTON, D. C. OFFICE

1003 K STREET, N. W. (1)

EXecutive 3-5288

HERMAN EDELSBERG
Director

DAVID A. BRODY
Counsel

MD.-D C REGIONAL OFFICE
WILLIAM KOREY, Director

August 19, 1957

NATIONAL COMMISSION

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Secy., Exec. Committee

Mr. Maxwell M. Rabb
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Max:

This is the story on Proctor and Gamble. Our Los Angeles survey disclosed that job ads specifying no Jews were placed by P & G with three private employment agencies, as follows:

Agency A - March 1956
Agency B - August 1956
Agency C - April 1957

And several years ago the Chicago Bureau of Jewish Employment reported a similar "no Jews" hiring policy on the part of P & G.

Sincerely,

Herman Edelsberg

HE:src

G.F.

124-A-1

AUG 28 1957
GENERAL

August 23, 1957

Dear Bill:

Thank you very much for sending along the copy of the letter you received from Mr. Charles J. Oplyke with the newspaper clipping regarding Marlon DeWitt Green. XGF114-2,5

This is a matter which properly calls for consideration by the President's Committee on Government Contracts, and I am submitting it to the Committee for study and appropriate action.

Kind regards,

Sincerely,

The Honorable William F. Knowland
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

discuss
...
CARDED

L. JACK MARTIN

371

August 23, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Mr. Jacob Seidenberg
Executive Director
President's Committee on Government Contracts

Attached hereto is correspondence which I have received from Senator Knowland relative to the case of Marlon DeWitt Green who has failed in an attempt to obtain employment as a commercial airlines pilot. 2077-9-25

This is being forwarded for such action as is appropriate.

371

SUGGESTED DRAFT

Dear Senator Knowland:

Thank you very much for sending along the copy of the letter you received from Mr. Charles J. Opdyke with the newspaper clipping regarding Marlon DeWitt Green.

This is a matter which properly calls for consideration by the President's Committee on Government Contracts and I am submitting it to the Committee for study and appropriate action.

Kind regards.

Sincerely

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Mr. Jacob Seidenberg
Executive Director
President's Committee on Government Contracts

FROM:

Attached hereto is correspondence which I have received from Senator Knowland relative to the case of Marlon DeWitt Green who has failed in an attempt to obtain employment as a commercial airlines pilot.

I would appreciate it if you would take such action as you deem appropriate.

See copy of letter to Mr. Seidenberg

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Gretchen:

Here is the letter I asked you
about. Could Mr. Rabb give us some advice
on how to answer it.

Marjorie

124 H 1

September 5, 1957

SL
Wtk/122

Dear Mr. Reeder:

This will acknowledge on behalf of the President receipt of the reprint of the extension of remarks regarding segregation by Representative George W. Grant which appeared in the Congressional Record on Monday, July 22, 1957. #

Your interest in this matter is appreciated.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Gerald D. Morgan
Special Counsel to the President

Mr. Edward Reeder
Reeder Bookbindery
433 North Decatur Street
Montgomery, Alabama

A. Reeder
Reeder Bookbindery
433 N DECATUR ST
MONTGOMERY, ALA



(Personal)

*Hon. Dwight Eisenhower
President of the United States
Gettysburg, Pa.*

(Not printed at Government expense)



Congressional Record

United States of America PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 85th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Is It Un-Christian To Believe in Segregation?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GEORGE M. GRANT

OF ALABAMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, July 22, 1957

Mr. GRANT. Mr. Speaker, Walter B. Jones, presiding judge, 15th Judicial Circuit of Alabama, recently delivered an address, "Is It Un-Christian To Believe in Segregation?" before the Baptist Laymen of Alabama.

Judge Jones' father was a gallant soldier, a distinguished Governor of Alabama and an outstanding Federal Judge.

Judge Jones is a deep student of the Bible and is one who for many years has taken an active interest in the religious, social, civic, and business life of Montgomery. He is the president of the Alabama Bible Society, Jones Law School, past national archon—president—of the SAE Fraternity, an author of lawbooks, writer, and has had many honors—too numerous to mention—bestowed upon him. It can, therefore, be said that he knows whereof he speaks.

IS IT UN-CHRISTIAN TO BELIEVE IN
SEGREGATION?

(Remarks of Walter B. Jones, presiding judge, 15th Judicial Circuit of Alabama, before the Baptist Laymen of Alabama, at Montgomery, July 11, 1957)

It is a distinguished privilege to be here this evening and to speak before you, the Baptist Laymen of Alabama, your friends and guests.

You stand unflinchingly for the ancient principles of separation of church and state, segregated schools and churches, local self-government and of race. You are doing a man's part in preserving for your people the true teachings of the Bible and to keep pure the blood of the white race.

You seek to promote the active participation in the affairs of your churches of all good men, and you repudiate and reject all philosophical and sociological rules laid down by modern, so-called prophets, of whom the Prophet Earl is the archetype.

It is good for our State and her people that you Baptist Laymen of Alabama have organized for action. Plato, the Greek philosopher, said many years ago:

"All that is necessary for the triumph of evil is that good men do nothing."

You realize the truth of the statement and you are doing something to block the forces of evil and discord in religion.

The times and conditions in which we live make it necessary that all church people, who insist upon their rights to worship their

God according to the dictates of their conscience, must organize. We must wage, at all times, the Christian and honorable struggle for religious freedom. Liberty-loving Americans must stand up for the rights of their churches. We must speak the truth and "if an offense comes out of the truth," wrote St. Jerome, "it is better that the offense come than that the truth be concealed."

SEGREGATION DOES NOT CONFLICT WITH TEACHINGS OF CHRIST

In all the discussion today about integrating the white and Negro races in the public schools, in all public recreation facilities, and in the churches, we hear it constantly said, day in and day out, by vast numbers of deceived and misguided people, that it is un-Christian to believe in the ancient and time-honored doctrine of separation of the races, that segregation is in conflict with the spirit and teachings of Christ and the Apostles.

It is dinned into our ears that those who conscientiously oppose integration in our churches are acting contrary to the Gospel of Jesus Christ and lack Christian sympathy and Christian idealism.

It is always safe to follow the dictates of one's conscience, and conscience is a knowledge or feeling of right and wrong, with a compulsion to do right. Conscience has been defined by Browning as

"The great beacon light God sets in all,
The conscience of each bosom."

And, of course, the very first step to having a religion is that there must be liberty of conscience.

Others, who have never experienced life in communities where a large part of the population is of the Negro race, tell us that, "integration is the Christian way," and that the believers in segregation are identifying themselves with the forces of iniquity. We are asked to believe that, "the segregation pattern is out of harmony with the spirit and teaching of the Bible."

The World Council of Churches says segregation is, "abhorrent to God"; that "segregation is essentially and necessarily a sin."

It is regrettable, too, that many of our great Protestant denominations are using as reference material in their church schools pamphlets of the United Nations which are frequently void of Christ and his teachings, and some of our denominations are using pamphlets and material of the National Council of Churches, which have been condemned as being "frequently socialistic and political."

NAME CALLING

Whenever name calling is resorted to, this is an unfailing sign that the ideas of the name callers are without merit—that their reasoning won't stand examination and analysis.

Washington, the Father of our Country, was called a rebel; Jefferson and Tom Paine

were called atheists; Lee and Jackson were called traitors, people who lived in the North and sympathized with the Confederate States when the South was fighting for its independence, and did not cheer Lincoln's invasion and subjugation of the South, were called copperheads; and back in the eighties those who bolted the Republican Party because they believed in independence in political thought were called mugwumps.

And so today, those who have suddenly become disciples of the prophet Earl the First, realizing how untenable their position is, seek to terrify and frighten true Christians from their conscientious convictions by branding them as un-Christian, that is, lacking in the Christian spirit.

According to the base standards of these self-righteous critics, a person may love justice, do mercy, walk humbly before his God, and follow the teachings of the Master, and, yet, because the beacon light God set in his bosom, all the teachings of history, all the experiences of mankind, will not permit him to believe in integration, he is denounced as un-Christian by people who would lead their race, and their Nation, to destruction.

Their touchstone disregards all of Christianity's teachings: you are Christian or un-Christian as you accept or reject integration.

UNKIND CONDEMNATION

Others who pretend to believe that the Negro race is the equal in all respects, if not the superior, of the white race, tell us that Christians and church groups who believe in segregation, stand condemned because of their honestly held beliefs.

It will come as no surprise to you to learn that the National Council of Churches and its predecessors, the Federal Council of Churches, have for many years made racial integration in the churches of our Nation, one of its main objectives, and it is a deep regret to know that nearly every religious denomination in the United States, some in a small degree, and yet others in a larger degree, are using their central organization to work for integration. Many of our religious denominations, the NAACP, and it has the financial and moral backing of the American Jewish Congress in New York, committees of labor unions, and the Supreme Court of the United States, and both of the Nation's chief political parties, are all working together to achieve complete integration of the races, and this we know is the first step toward amalgamation, the consolidating and fusing into 1 race the 2, the white and black races.

One of the world's best known evangelists, Billy Graham, now conducting a revival in New York City, recently said that "He believes the church in the South should lead the way toward bettering racial relationships" and that ministers should take a "very

firm stand in teaching their people along these lines.

"Graham said he tries in his own evangelistic 'crusades' to 'set an example' and permits no racial segregation at such meetings."

In Minneapolis, May 1956, the Methodist Church condemned racial segregation by any method or practice. At Kansas City, May 1956, it was noted that the Southern Baptist Convention had 2 years before expressed its approval of the Supreme Court's decision banning segregation in public schools. In May 1956 the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States adopted a report calling for "total elimination" of racial segregation in the United States. In July 1955 one of the Presbyterian synods voted 283 to 151 in favor of desegregation in all its schools and churches.

It is almost unbelievable, yet it is true, that the Presbyterian Church in one of our Southern States, underwrote the race-mixing activities of the Communist-dominated NAACP, and advanced \$10,000 in cash to "relieve pressing obligations" of the NAACP.

In May 1956 the delegates to the annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North Carolina, voted overwhelmingly in favor of gradual integration in the churches, and an executive council report, urged the Episcopalians of North Carolina to abolish segregation in all public schools and to work diligently "in an effort to effect an orderly transition toward an integrated public-school system in the diocese of North Carolina."

The Fund for the Republic, an organization which often follows the Communist line and is being investigated by a congressional committee, recently made a grant of \$50,000 to the legal defense and educational fund of the NAACP.

It has organized a committee of social scientists to educate the Negroes as to their equal rights. This same Fund for the Republic also granted the Christian life commission of the Southern Baptist Convention \$15,000 to support interracial programs to ease racial tensions, in the North and South.

CONSCIENCE CANNOT BE FORCED

The church should remember that conscience cannot be forced even by fat grants of money from the Fund for the Republic.

It is more than passing strange that this new liberal doctrine of integrating the white and black races in all the churches never reared its ugly head until recent years, and then not until the black Monday (1954) decision of the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, a Court headed, as Vice President Nixon called him, "a great Republican Chief Justice." The Vice President didn't say headed by a great judge. The rest of the Court dominated by Mr. Warren owe their appointment and office first of all to political considerations.

Not since reconstruction days when the Supreme Court cringed before the clamor of the mob have the people had less confidence in its judges and rulings than they have today.

In days now "gone with the wind," Americans could depend on the judgments of the Supreme Court when its decisions were generally based on settled constructions of the Constitution and followed known legal precedents.

Where, during the past century, were those who are now so anxious for the integration of the races? Why, all these years, did their convictions trouble them so little? Is it possible that only the Prophet Eiel could summon them to repentance?

If it is today regarded by many so highly un-Christian to believe in the separation of the races, why wasn't it so generations and generations ago? Times and conditions change, but great fundamental principles are the same today as they were years ago.

IMPERISHABLE NAMES

Look back over the list of the justices who have sat on the United States Supreme Court. You find illustrious names like James Wilson, John Rutledge, John Marshall, Joseph Story, Roger B. Taney, Stephen J. Field, Horace Gray, Melville W. Fuller, David J. Brewer, Oliver W. Holmes, Charles E. Hughes, and William H. Taft. Many of the justices named served terms ranging from 10 to 30 years. They were not only wise jurists, but they were men who cherished the American way of life and revered the principles of our Constitution. Did any one of them ever suggest that it was un-Christian to believe, for the good of both races, and in the interest of law and order, that the separation of the races was un-Christian and should be done away with?

Recall the men who have served as Presidents of the United States, and who have left imperishable memories, do you find any word from them stigmatizing believers of segregation as un-Christian? Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Lincoln, Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson—did any of these great American statesmen condemn the millions and millions of their own race in America, who, in their day and time, believed in the wisdom of the separation of the races?

BIBLE PROOF FOR SEGREGATION

So, now, let us reason together and see if we who believe in the time-hallowed separation of the races, in our schools and in our churches, and who stand firm for our conscientious beliefs, are doing things that are unworthy of a Christian and abhorrent to God.

Let us go back to fundamentals. A Christian is one who bases his life on the teachings of Jesus Christ; and Christianity is a religion which adopts the doctrines taught by Christ. So let us turn now to the fountainhead, to Jesus Christ, to study His teachings and see if the separation of the races is un-Christian or was ever condemned by Him during His ministry here on earth.

Dr. J. E. Flow, of Concord, N. C., in a recent sermon, answered the question "Is segregation un-Christian?" by stating that he believes in segregation for three reasons:

1. It is in harmony with the plan and purpose of God as the best means to prevent the amalgamation of the races.

2. It is in harmony with a well-known law of nature, stated in the proverb, "Birds of a feather will flock together." Sparrows will not flock with robins, nor crows with quail; and

3. Because experience has shown that race segregation contributes to harmony and peace among the races.

These words from Dr. Flow are worthy of keeping before us.

"Segregation was decreed by God Himself in one historical instance. God called Abram out of Ur of Chaldees, to go into the land which he should afterward receive as an inheritance. The patriarchs, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, lived in that land for many years. Jacob's clan, because of famine, went down into Egypt, and were settled in the land of Goshen, where they remained 400 years. Then God sent Moses to lead the tribes of Israel out of Egypt into the wilderness for 40 years, and Joshua led them into the land of Canaan, where the various tribes were settled. For 1,500 years till the birth of Christ they were a segregated nation. They were forbidden by God to mingle socially, to intermarry or to amalgamate with the nations around them. They did not always obey God, but nevertheless God commanded it, and many times punished them when they disobeyed His command. If allowed to mingle socially with each other the inevitable result would be amalgamation

either with or without marriage. Then he notes:

"Out of that segregated nation, through inspired prophets from time to time, from Moses to Malachi, came the revealed will of God in the Old Testament. Out of that segregated nation came the Saviour of the world, and the New Testament which tells us of Him. Does anyone dare to say that God made a mistake in segregating the Jewish nation? Does anyone dare to say that segregation is wrong and un-Christian when the Almighty Himself did it?"

NO APPEASEMENT TO ATHEISTIC COMMUNISM

Recently, the Right Reverend Albert S. Thomas, retired bishop of South Carolina, wrote an article on Development or Obliteration, in which he expressed the view that many integrationists seemed to have the motive of appeasing atheistic communism abroad, and this, wrote the bishop, seems more important to them than the happiness and well-being of a large portion of our own land which would be made secure by the ancient and accepted principle of the separation of the races. The bishop, continuing further, said, "There is virtue, rather than sin, in the maintenance of the integrity of every race as it has come to be in the providence of God. Do we not read in Acts (17:26, RSV) that God 'has made from one every nation of men to live on all the face of the earth, having determined allotted periods and the boundaries of their habitation'?" These words seem clearly to indicate a divine purpose for every race. The plain implication is a racial separation, not inconsistent with love, but rather the appointment of God. It is a wonderful thought in keeping with divine revelation that in the increasing purpose of God through the ages there is a part to be played by each separate race, through the maintenance of its own integrity, especially with its accomplished self-realization. The unity of all men in the Body of Christ, their personal equal value in the sight of God, is not denied by such a conception, but rather assumed."

Frequently, you hear a lot of clap-trap and expressions from some of the Negro preachers, designed to gain applause, that, "I don't want to be your brother-in-law. I want to be your brother." Of course, all Christians are brothers in Christ and in Him there is no east nor west. But there is no principle of Christian brotherhood which implies any sort of equality, over and beyond this, and, surely there is none which gives a person a "preemptive right" of intrusion where his presence is not wanted. It is unreasonable that the concept of brotherhood should be used to describe a condition of worldly equality.

WHAT IS BROTHERHOOD?

Dr. C. K. Brown of Davidson College, in a very interesting address, "The White South is a Minority Group," tells us that:

"Brothers are not equal and cannot be; brotherhood is status in a family. There are big brother and little brother, each with duties of his own and responsibility to the other. Nowhere in the New Testament can I find that it is the purpose of Christianity to wipe out the differences that exist among men. It deals not with the many points in which they differ, but with the one point in which they are all alike. Some men have black skins, but all have black hearts. In dealing with this common characteristic, Christianity does not destroy the differences of men. It does something grander than that; it makes those differences irrelevant. If Jesus had intended to endorse the struggles of men for worldly position and prerogative, He could never have said that the meek shall inherit the earth. And if all the differences were to be wiped out, little room would be left for the charity

joined by the rich 13th chapter of First Corinthians."

We Christians, who stand unawed by the insulting epithet of "un-Christian" and remain firm for the principle of segregation, find support in the Bible, Acts 17. 26, which reads:

"And hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation."

The words, "hath made" mean that the Lord was acting in a sovereign will, power, wisdom, and disposal in setting the bounds of the habitation of the different races.

The word "nations," if you remember your Greek, comes from an ancient word "ethnos," meaning a multitude, whether of men or beasts, associated or living together of the same nature or genus, and this latter word "genus" means "A category of classification between family and species, a group of structurally related species or an isolated species exhibiting unusual differentiation."

The writer of Acts, in using the word "nation," refers to the different races of the world, and not to the geographical boundaries of certain empires, nations, or republics.

The misguided integrationists, the people who want to destroy God's work in making and setting apart the great races of mankind, who want only one blood on the earth and that a mixture and amalgamation of white, black, and yellow, argue that their main support for integration of the races is the Golden Rule ("as you would that men should do to you, do you even so to them"). In the light of the verse I have just discussed from Acts, the race-mixtures have nothing upon which to stand. In the Golden Rule, Jesus was upholding the fair and just treatment of our fellow human beings. He was not thinking of the integration of the races, of destroying the work of His Father.

This new religion, which was revealed to us on black Monday, by Prophet Earl Warren, is gradually destroying many of our churches. Many Christians are leaving the integrationist churches and are staying at home.

A RELIGIOUS FRAUD

Prof. W. C. George, a native North Carolinian, connected with the School of Medicine at Chapel Hill, made a telling point in a recent address made at Dartmouth College, "Human Progress and the Race Problem." In this address he said:

"It is asserted that integration is the Christian way and that separation of the races is un-Christian. It is not clear why anything should be accepted as Christian when its virtue has not been demonstrated. Strange connotations have been given to words nowadays. I believe you will join me in saying that it is a religious fraud to claim that Christianity would require us to adopt a public policy that would lead to destruction of our race."

Later on in this splendid address, made in the heart of the integration country, Professor George tells us that many strange and evil things have been advocated in the name of religion. He recalls that there was a time when Abraham thought that his religion required him to sacrifice his son, Isaac, as a burnt offering to God. So today, the integrationists are telling us to sacrifice our children on the altar of integration.

When people ask you, "Is it necessary for a Christian to support integration?" You can answer with all confidence, "No."

Is it our Christian duty to preserve the integrity of our race and the purity of its

blood strain as God Almighty created it? If we do not, we will become a hybrid race, and that, of course, is an inferior race.

WHY GOD CREATED THE RACES OF MANKIND

The Reverend James P. Dees, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Statesville, N. C., recently asked this question and answered it:

"How can this be the will of God or of Christ or even the natural product of natural processes or natural law? Even if there were no intermarriage—though I am convinced that that is what is intended—it is contrary to and violates principles intrinsic to the created order and to apparent universal moral law. Races, I believe, were created by God to witness to Him as races, as well as individuals were created to witness as individuals. Every race, I believe, should have something to contribute to the eternal plan."

Mr. Dees stated that his view that integration is contrary to the moral law, finds support in commonsense as you look around you. He says:

"Do blackbirds intermingle with the bluebirds? Does the redwing fly with the crows? Would it make sense for my senior warden to mix Black Angus cattle with his purebred Herefords? Commonsense, knotty-headed commonsense, cries out against it, 'No.' It is abhorrent to the natural created order. * * * I cannot conform my intellectual integrity to any other position than that the integration of the races is contrary to natural law, which natural law, even though corrupted, is the product of the hand of God."

PRESERVING RACIAL INTEGRITY

The North Carolina clergyman notes, as I stated at the beginning of this talk, that those of us who, true to the dictates of our conscience, believe in segregation are branded un-Christian and anti-Christian. He denies this false charge and says:

"I believe, to the contrary, that this position is more in harmony with the ultimate Christian position in this particular situation, than is the position of those who are pushing the contrary position, and certainly more in accord with natural law. * * * It is argued, and rightly so, that segregation discriminates against the Negro race in many areas. Where this is so, the answer is not unification, but rather a bettering of the discriminating situation. As one southern governor has stated: 'When schools are unequal, the remedy is not to destroy the schools or the law. The remedy is to require that the schools be made equal.' And with this I heartily concur. As the retired bishop of South Carolina, Rt. Rev. Albert S. Thomas has said: 'Where segregation is un-Christian, this is due to man's fallen nature, not to segregation itself.' The supreme command is 'Love thy neighbor.' I recognize my neighbor in the Negro. Carrying out this command implies helping him to attain to the fullest stature possible as a child of God, both as an individual and as a race. I am compelled to conclude that he can come to his fullest development when his racial integrity is preserved. The destruction of his racial integrity seems to me to be contrary to the natural primal creation of God and to natural law and to enlightened commonsense."

In the name of conscience, what is it that makes it so un-Christian, in the United States above all lands, where we stand for freedom of association and against association forced by law, for a person to sincerely desire to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, among his own people, among the people of his own race and moral standards?

Always remember that God created us as free agents and our right to select our associates is of vital importance to our happiness. No government and no court has the right to demand of us what people we must associate with and make our companions. This principle holds good in all conditions of life, especially in our social and religious relations.

I cannot find anything un-Christian in a group of loyal American people, sincere followers of Christ, building through their own efforts and sacrifices, and with their own money, a church where they may worship God—a temple into which their money and sacrifices are bulded and a church which no other race has contributed 1 cent to its building, and nothing whatever to its maintenance and desiring to worship there without intrusion.

THE RIGHT TO WORSHIP WITHOUT INTRUSION

Is it un-Christian for members of the white race, created by God himself, and who have always aided the Negro race, to better itself, to wish to remain members of the white race and to preserve the race as God created it? What is wrong with those whose conscience, and conscience, remember is the voice of God, tells them that their high moral duty is to preserve the integrity of the white race, wishing to worship God in temples bulded by their own hands, in their own way, according to their conscientious convictions and wishing to follow countless centuries of custom and practice.

HOLDS FAST TO GOD-GIVEN CONVICTIONS

And now, my friends, may we who believe in the Constitution of the United States as so soundly construed by upright and patriotic judges of wiser and happier times; we who worship God according to the dictates of our conscience, we who believe it to be a sacred duty to preserve the integrity of our race as God created it, and we who love our churches and who do not wish them disrupted, our church people torn and divided by dissension and discord—may we hold fast to our God-given convictions, cling with fortitude to our beliefs and the ancient beliefs of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors, and having taken our stand, may we be "steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, knowing that our labor is not in vain in the Lord."

INTEGRATION IS NOT INEVITABLE

Do not be deceived by all the talk that integration is inevitable, that it is bound to happen, that do what we may against it, integration is certain to come. Do not accept this defeatist attitude, do not swallow this deadly opiate.

Have faith in the commonsense of our people and in the final triumph of our right to worship God according to the command of our conscience. Let us pray that it is our God's will that this struggle for freedom of conscience and liberty of association will be won. Let us stand steadfast, yield not 1 inch, not be terrified and beaten back by the sinister forces of evil now rampant throughout the land, if we will do these things, then the victory will be ours.

"Ye that have faith to look with fearless eyes Beyond the tragedy of a world of strife And know that out of death and night shall Rise the dawn of ampler life"

Rejoice, whatever anguish rend the heart, That God has given you the priceless dower To live in these great times and have your Part in Freedom's crowning hour,

That ye may tell your sons who see the light High in the heavens—their heritage to take—

I saw the powers of darkness take their flight; I saw the morning break."

G.F.
12421

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 12, 1957

Governor:

You might like to have a look at
this quotation which was sent in by
our friend Alester G. Furman of
Greenville, South Carolina.

Jerry Persons

JP

↓

September 12, 1957

Dear Mr. Furman:

Thanks very much for your thoughtful letter of September ninth, together with the enclosure, which I have read carefully.

You have extracted an interesting commentary on what appears to be the substance of a continuing problem. You can rest assured that I will not fail to provide the President with the opportunity to see what one of his predecessors had to say on the problem during his time.

With kind personal regards and the hope that everything is going well for you,

Sincerely yours,

Wilton B. Persons
The Deputy Assistant to the President

Mr. Alester G. Furman, Jr.
Alester G. Furman Company
Greenville, South Carolina

ALESTER G. FURMAN Co.

ESTABLISHED 1888

SOUTH CAROLINA NATIONAL BANK BLDG

GREENVILLE, S. C.

INSURANCE
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

September 9, 1957

REAL ESTATE
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

General Wilton B. Persons
The Deputy Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D C.

Dear General:

x GF6-521...
Sometime ago I read a history of Andrew Johnson written by Lloyd Paul Stryker. It was published in 1931 and is now out of print. I have tried to buy a copy, but could not do it.

x GF124-A-1 School
In that book I found the enclosed quotation which I think would be well for some of the leaders of our country to read at this time. I am sure it would not hurt the President to read it in connection with the decisions he must make in the next few days in regard to the integration problem in the South.

May all those who have to make that decision receive wisdom which I am afraid cannot be gathered from this world, but must come from some superior being.

Sincerely,

Alester

Alester G. Furman, Jr.

AGF-Jr-mp
enc.

Quoted from the Life of

ANDREW JOHNSON

By

Lloyd Paul Stryker

Page 38

" Intelligent reading of the history of races and of nations demonstrates that that which we call progress is a flower of slow and anxious growth. Especially is this true of man's institutions and of his conceptions of his place, his rights and above all of his duties on this revolving sphere in its measureless whirl through time and space. England's literature and her poetry, her common law and especially her sagacious time-worn constitution, her venerated customs having more of sanction than many of our laws, all these were not made in one day, but are the product of the centuries.

The statesman has patience, the reformer never. The statesman sees and recognizes evil, he desires its correction, but in correcting it he is unwilling to destroy all that is good. With as much, perhaps with more or clarity than the reformer he sees wrong, with as much perhaps more of sympathy he observes injustice, with as much perhaps more sincerity he desires the remedy, but he is unwilling to kill when his purpose is to heal."

G.F.

127 (105)

RECEIVED
JAN-8
GENERAL FILE

September 7, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Mr. Jacob Seidenberg
Executive Director
President's Committee on Government
Contracts

FROM: Maxwell M. Rabb

Attached hereto is a letter addressed to the President from Mr. Louis Tiller, 1645 Pacific Street, Brooklyn 13, N. Y., concerning alleged discriminatory practices at the Leviton Manufacture Company in Brooklyn, N. Y.

x
This is being forwarded for such action as you deem appropriate. No acknowledgment has been made to Mr. Tiller's letter.

SW

Chairman
HENRY J. CADBURY

Executive Secretary
LEWIS M. HOSKINS

Executive Secretary Emeritus
CLARENCE E. PICKETT

American Friends Service Committee
INCORPORATED

Twenty South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia 7,  Pennsylvania

Telephone, RITTENHOUSE 6-9372

September 13, 1957

G.F.
12-1-57

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

Dear Max:

I tried to reach you by telephone earlier in the week, and found you were out of town. I know that you and your colleagues have been distressed as have we by the violence that has appeared in certain parts of the South. Our Board gave careful and concerned consideration to this problem, and sent the following telegram, yesterday, to the President:

"The Board of Directors of the American Friends Service Committee has reviewed with concern the reports of defiance and violence in opposition to the highest law of the land and to a religious and moral principle which recognizes the equality of all men. We commend the firm action taken by the Federal Government and by many municipal officials. But beyond the avoidance of further specific incidents, men of goodwill need the encouragement of your strong and unequivocal support at three points. The first is mobilization of public opinion to accept school integration wholeheartedly on the basis of fundamental human rights. The second is warning of the danger in the growing resort to violence as a way of solving problems. The third is recognition of the large amount of skillful and effective work already being done to bring about peaceful integration, as communities North and South face the challenge of a changing society.

"We appeal to you, therefore, to speak personally to the entire nation through radio and television - to reaffirm the orderliness of the democratic method and reassert the fairness of the democratic goal. Such a broadcast is but the first of a number of positive steps that you can take reflecting your own religious conviction and democratic commitment."

I thought you would be interested in having a copy for your own files.

I know you'll let us know if there is anything that we should be doing that we are not now working on.

Sincerely your friend,

Lewis

Lewis M. Hoskins

LMH/pt