

The Impact of Racial Discrimination on Black American Lives in the Jim Crow Era (1944 – 1960)

Center for Legislative Archives

Station 1, Document 1 (page 1): Letter from a Soldier Stationed in Italy, 1944 [NAID 6922054]

C O P Y

A letter from a soldier in Rome Italy to his wife, who works in the War Department.

Italy
9-17-44

My Dearest _____

All my life, I've been hustling nickels and dimes to contribute to the Red Cross. Every since I can remember, in school and in church, I've scuffled to belong to the various Red Cross enterprises.

You're forever telling me about working for the U.S.O. - contributing to the Red Cross. . . . I don't believe that anything you could do would make me any more angry that to hear of you giving another penny, or spending another minute at a U.S.O. club.

The frenchmen whom the American Army fought against in North Africa, the same frenchmen who have been responsible for the killing of American soldiers have access to all the facilities of the American Red Cross. The Italians who before they were conquered, were Allies of the Germans, and who have been responsible for the taking of thousands of American lives--these soldiers, provided they are wearing the American uniform have access to all the facilities of the American Red Cross. This same organization, to whose benefits the Negro has contributed, stands solidly on its feet, and bluntly tells the American born Negro soldier that -- "We have a regulation that does not include Negroes in our program." I have found that one of the most insufferable fates that can happen, is to be born an American Negro.

A fellow from the 15th air force came to a dance that the Red Cross was giving-- he and another soldier and their two girls friends. He was dancing with the girl when a white soldier tapped him. Of course, being more democratic than the policy of the Red Cross, he permitted the fellow to dance with his girl. In the meantime, he taps another soldier, who is dancing with a Red Cross worker. She refuses to dance with him, so he taps another couple. This soldier, who is white, gives him the rest of the dance. His partner happens to be another Italian girl. After that dance is over, the Red Cross hostess makes it a point to come to him and tell him publicly that Negroes aren't allowed to dance at the American Red Cross. So the fellows, along with their girl friends, leave the club. On their way out, they see _____ who happens to be on duty then. They tell him about it. _____ comes back and reports it to our Sgt. who goes to see the director of the Red Cross. It so happens that one of the field directors, a major happens to be there. The director says that there is segregation between races at the ARC and furthermore, he can't do anything about it.

The remarkable thing about the situation is, there is little or no friction between Negro and white soldiers over here.

Every day, you read in the papers about the war being fought for the liberation

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Station 1, Document 1 (page 2): Letter from a Soldier Stationed in Italy, 1944 [[NAID 6922054](#)]

- 2 -

of subjugated people. Yet, the soldiers over here fighting for that purpose are subjugated. It's farce, _____. And the deplorable thing about it is that nothing can be done about it. You can't appeal to their reason, because they have none where this issue is concerned.

Now, we are in a position to create a "stink" about this affair, but that would solve nothing. Because it has been proven that violence has never solved anything in the past.

Yesterday, a fellow who came to the detachment from the camp where we were, said that a staff sgt. in my company had been presented with a chicken as a medal for having shot and killed an Arab while on duty. The presentation was made at a formal ceremony by a colonel! The Company Commander said that for every man in his company who killed an Arab, he would present him with a nice tender young frying chicken. Can you think of anything more preposterous--more imbecilic? I can't. If it had been me, and a general were making the presentation, I would have refused it, even if it had meant the guard-house. There are some things that a man cannot tolerate, no matter what the consequences.

The evening of the Red Cross incident, _____ and I happened to be there. Incidentally, it is the second time that we had been there since we've been here. Both times, we went to see a Red Cross worker, who wanted us to sing on one of her programs. I hope that I will be stricken dumb, and that my tongue will cling to the roof of my mouth forever!--if I so much as walk out on the stage of that Red Cross.

It's not that the guys over here are dying to dance at a Red Cross. It is the principle that we are American soldiers, and have contributed just as much, proportionately to the American Red Cross. And by the same principles should be allowed to enjoy the privileges. But we are born black, unfortunately!!

_____, we didn't ask to participate in this damn war--but since we were called on to do our part, we do it willingly, and to the best of our ability. But at the same time, we feel that we should have access to the same recreational facilities. Haven't we left our homes and families?--haven't we interrupted our educations, and made the same sacrifices that other soldiers have made? Have we not left wives, whom we love; and being near to them--is that not just as important to us as it is to the next soldier? Do we not die on the battle-field, fighting for the same cause as the white soldier? Are we not subjected to the same laws as are the white soldiers?--and the same punishment? And lastly, should we not be accorded the same rights and privileges as the American of Japanese Ancestry??

We should be, but we were unfortunate enough to be born with dark skins, just a shade darker than the Japs.--And every time you pick up a paper you read about

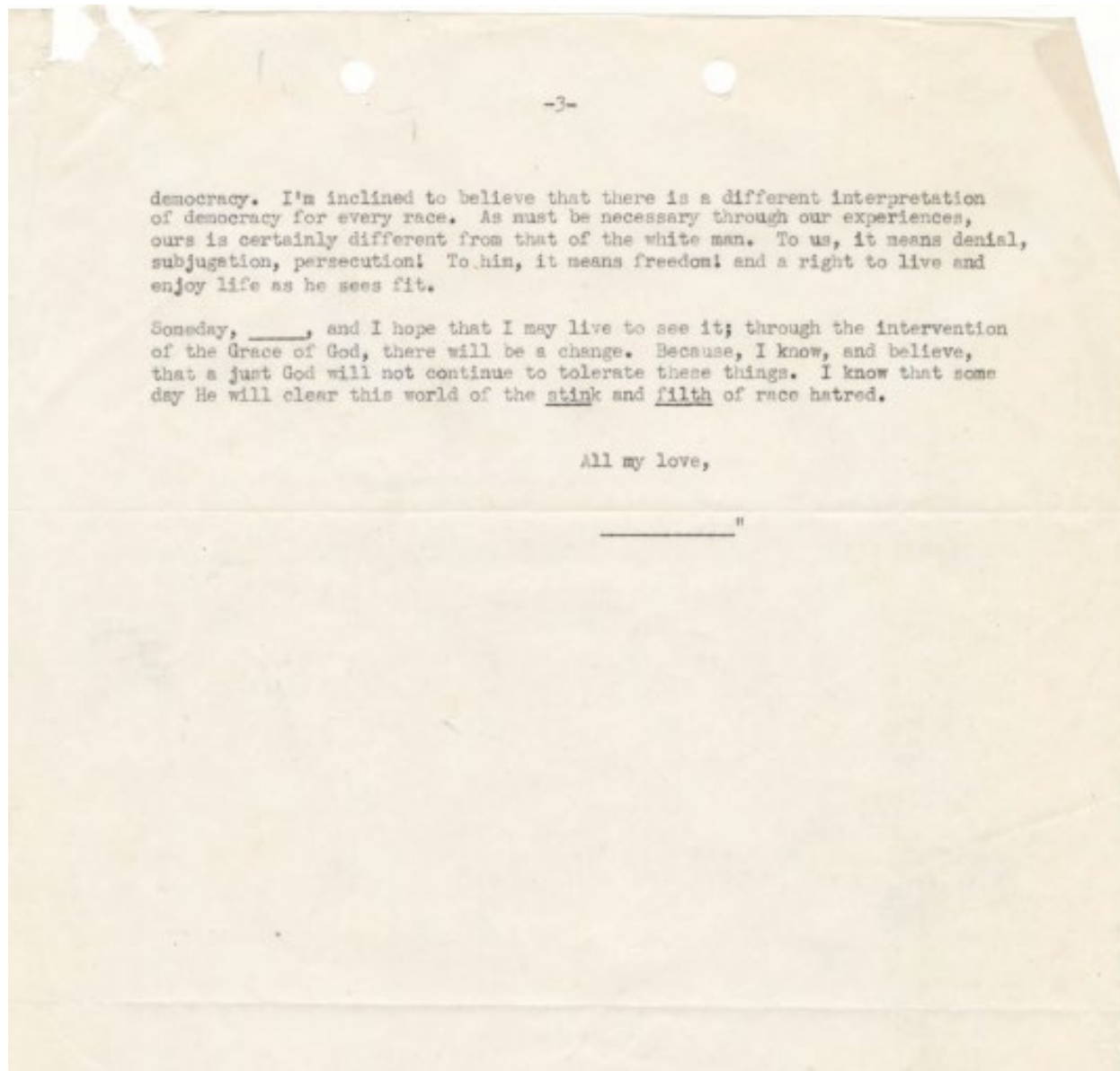
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Station 1, Document 1 (page 3): Letter from a Soldier Stationed in Italy, 1944 [[NAID 6922054](#)]



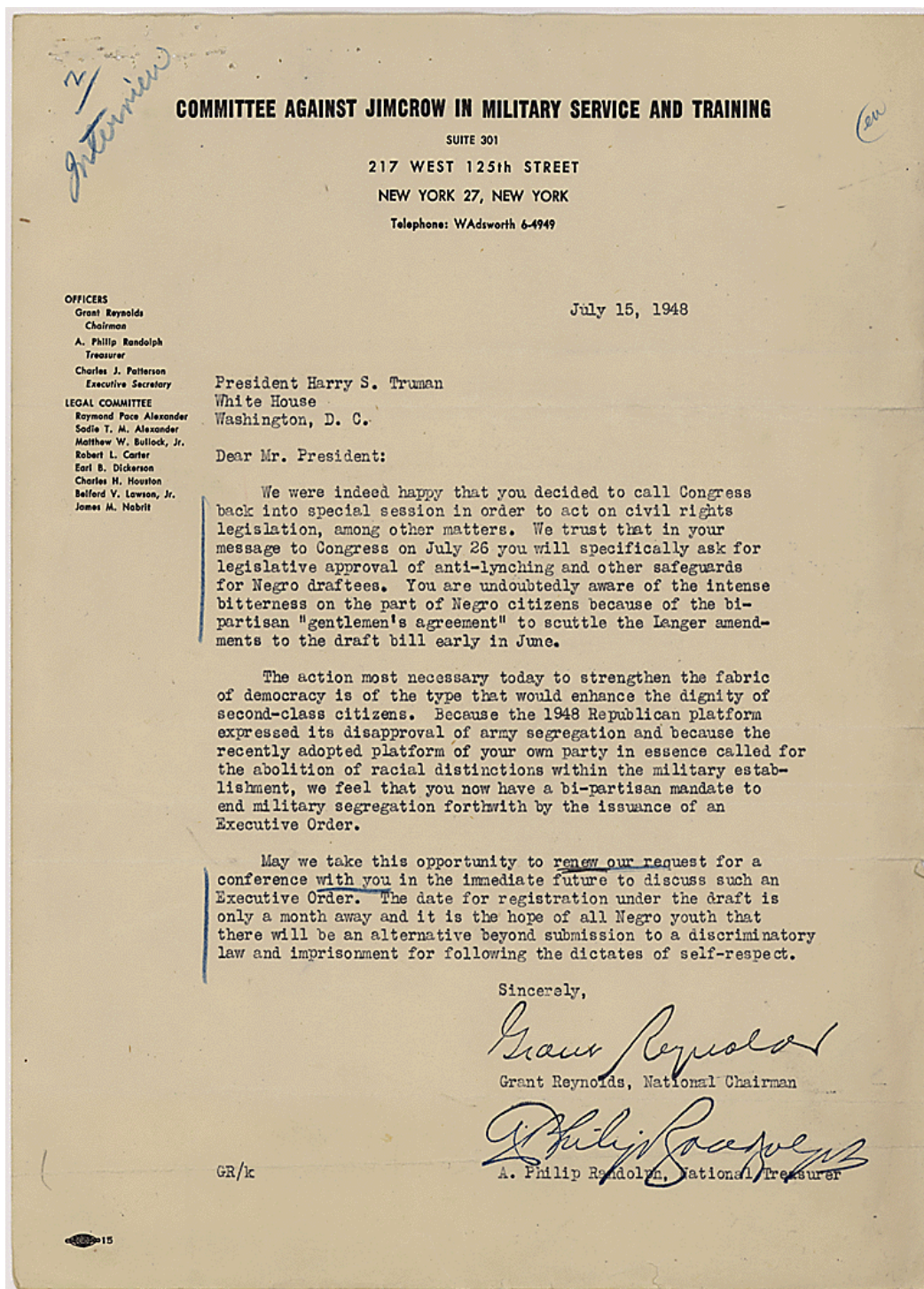
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The Impact of Racial Discrimination on Black American Lives in the Jim Crow Era (1944 – 1960)

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Station 1, Document 2: Letter from the Committee Against JimCrow in Military Service and Training, 1948 [NAID 201129]



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The Impact of Racial Discrimination on Black American Lives in the Jim Crow Era (1944 – 1960)

Center for Legislative Archives

Station 1, Document 3 (page 1): Executive Order 9981, 1948 [[NAID 300009](#)]

EXECUTIVE ORDER

ESTABLISHING THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EQUALITY OF TREATMENT AND OPPORTUNITY IN THE ARMED SERVICES

WHEREAS it is essential that there be maintained in the armed services of the United States the highest standards of democracy, with equality of treatment and opportunity for all those who serve in our country's defense:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, by the Constitution and the statutes of the United States, and as Commander in Chief of the armed services, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the President that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion or national origin. This policy shall be put into effect as rapidly as possible, having due regard to the time required to effectuate any necessary changes without impairing efficiency or morale.

2. There shall be created in the National Military Establishment an advisory committee to be known as the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, which shall be composed of seven members to be designated by the President.

3. The Committee is authorized on behalf of the President to examine into the rules, procedures and practices of the armed services in order to determine in what respect such rules, procedures and practices may be altered or improved with a view to carrying out the policy of this order. The Committee shall confer and advise with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary

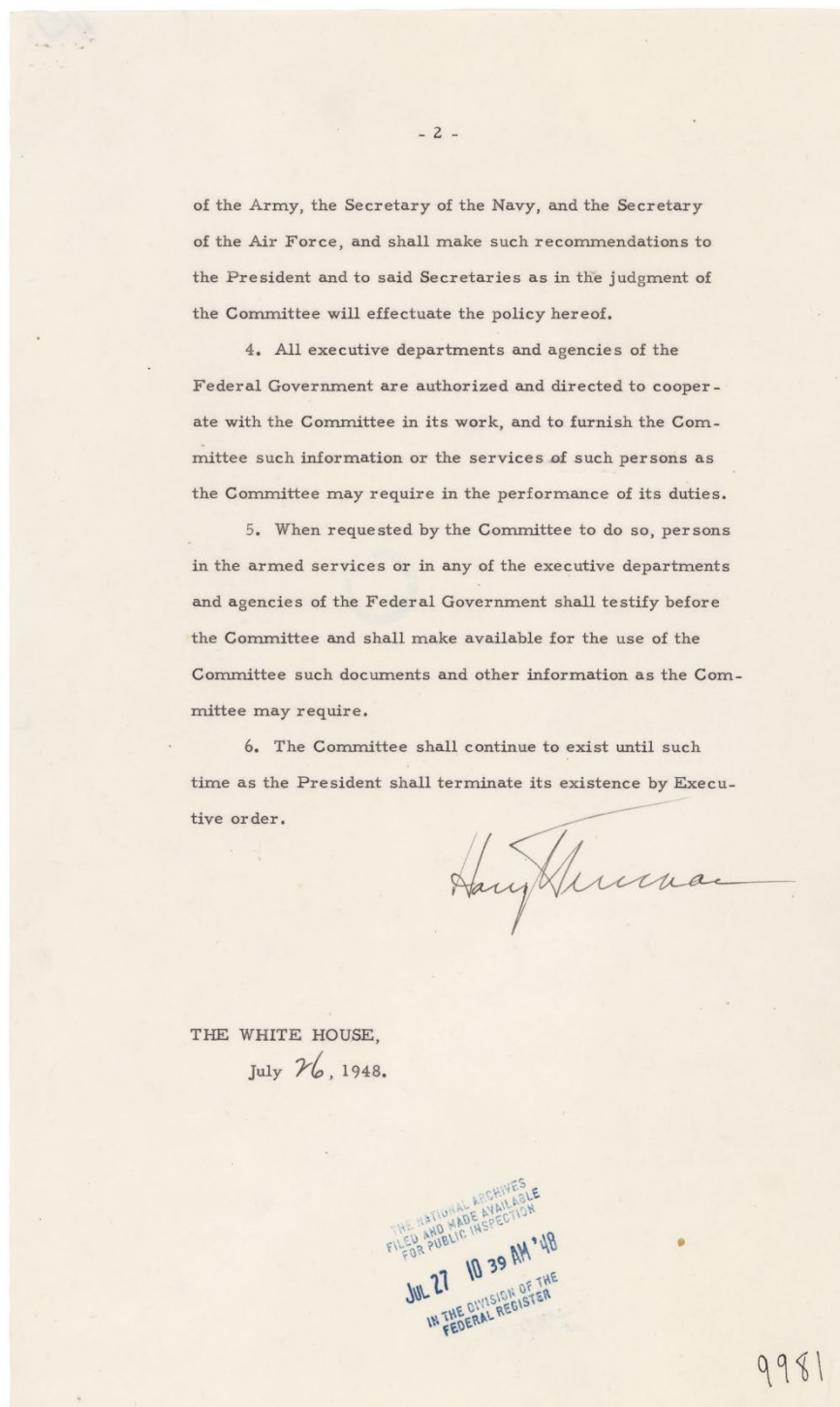
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Station 1, Document 3 (page 2): Executive Order 9981, 1948 [[NAID 300009](#)]

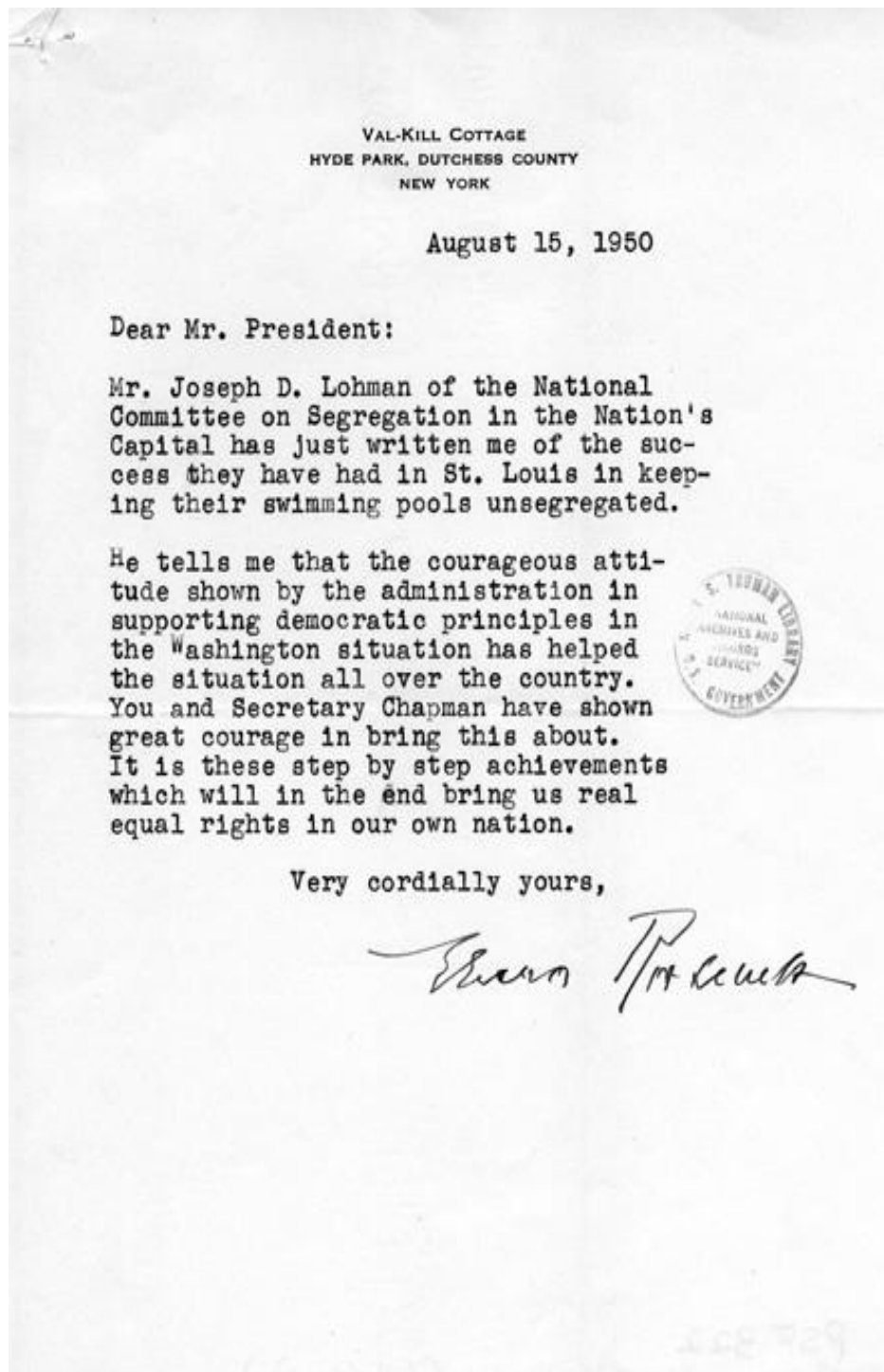


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Station 2, Document 4: Letter from Eleanor Roosevelt, 1950 [[NAID 4708716](#)]

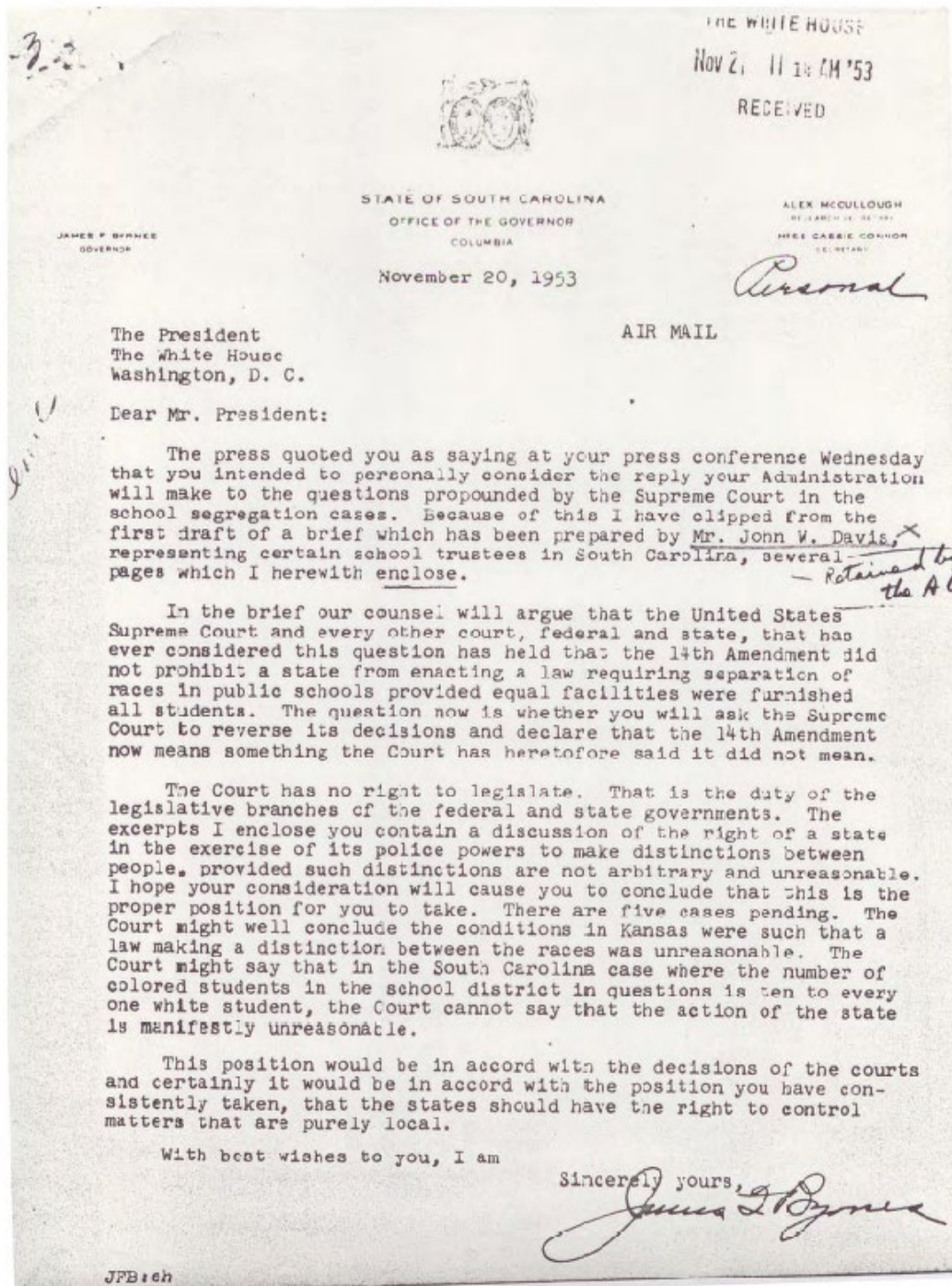


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Station 2, Document 5: Letter from South Carolina Governor James E. Byrnes, 1953

[NAID 12171148]



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The Impact of Racial Discrimination on Black American Lives in the Jim Crow Era (1944 – 1960)

Center for Legislative Archives

Station 2, Document 6 (page 1): Letter from Byron De La Beckwith, Mississippi Society, Sons of the American Revolution 1957 [[NAID 6092867](#)]

On Integration

Join The Citizens' Council 11/6
STATES RIGHTS, RACIAL INTEGRITY
AND CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT

The Mississippi Society
of the
Sons of the American Revolution

REMEMBER LITTLE ROCK

REMEMBER LITTLE ROCK

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-REGISTRAR
Byron De La Beckwith
331 W. Monroe
Shrewport, Miss.
9/12/58

PRESIDENT
NORMAN C. BREWER, JR.
GREENWOOD

1ST VICE PRESIDENT
R. A. ELLISON
SELDON

2ND VICE PRESIDENT
W. M. BARBARO, JR.
INDIANOLA

TREASURER
ROBERT E. HUNTER
LEXINGTON

SECRETARY-REGISTRAR
L. L. HUNTER
LEXINGTON

CHANCELLOR
DAVID G. WELSH
LAUREL

HISTORIAN
C. E. SMITH
STATE COLLEGE

GENEALOGIST
CHARLES R. ASHFORD
STATE COLLEGE

CHAPLAIN
REV. W. H. FOUNTAIN, JR.
CHARLESTON

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS
W. S. HEATH, JR.
CLARKSDALE

BOARD OF GOVERNORS
E. D. JOHNSON, JR.
OLEN ALLAN
P. A. JONES
LEXINGTON
DR. J. J. KAZAR
TOMBALA
E. A. NICHOLS, JR.
GREENWOOD

✓ **BYRON DE LA BECKWITH**
GREENWOOD

NATIONAL TRUSTEE
BURNIDE W. SMITH
HATTIESBURG

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

Dear President Eisenhower —
*I wish to praise you in your
speech last night telling the Chinese
to negotiate or fight.*

Now then to another subject —
*This summer we were host to the National
Society S.A.R. Every S.A.R. who came to
Mississippi saw, participated in and
approved your way of segregation. 98%
of the S.A.R.s are infuriated over forced
integration and are doing something to
stop forced integration — nearly every one
of us except you — do you still choose to
be an act like an S.A.R.? We wish
you would get hold of yourself and again
order segregation. This seems unlikely
therefore it appears to us that you*
(over)

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Station 2, Document 6 (page 2): Letter from Byron De La Beckwith, Mississippi Society, Sons of the American Revolution 1957 [[NAID 6092867](#)]

would rather see white and negro bodies piled high in the streets so their blood will mingle fully in the gutters. This is the only way our blood will mix.

This is the last that you shall hear from me in so far as me begging and pleading for you to restore States Rights, Racial Integrity and Constitutional Government to the land.

It is evident that you neither desire this for the people nor wish for them to obtain it. Nevertheless, we shall have it whether you wish it or not.

Many will suffer now but soon all will be better for the South and the Nation.

It is my purpose to make life happy for most of us by thwarting some of them who would destroy all of us.

Sincerely, Byron De La Beckwith
Board, Sons of the American Revolution

Join The Citizens' Council
STATES' RIGHTS, RACIAL INTEGRITY
AND CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT

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The Impact of Racial Discrimination on Black American Lives in the Jim Crow Era (1944 – 1960)

Center for Legislative Archives

Station 2, Document 6 (transcription): Letter from Byron De La Beckwith, Mississippi Society, Sons of the American Revolution 1957 [[NAID 6092867](#)]

Byron De La Beckwith
331 W. Monroe
Greenwood, MS

9/1/58

President of the United States
Dwight D. Eisenhower
The White House
Washington, DC

Dear President Eisenhower,

I wish to praise you in your speech last night telling the Chinese to negotiate or fight.

Now then to another subject — this summer we were host to the National Society S.A.R (Sons of the American Revolution). Every SAR who came to Mississippi saw, participated in and approved of our way of segregation. 98% of the SAR are infuriated over forced integration and are doing something to stop forced integration — nearly every one of us except you — do you still choose to be and act like an SAR? We wish you would get hold of yourself and again order segregation. This seems unlikely therefore it appears to us that you would rather see white and Negro bodies piled high in the streets so their blood will mingle freely in the gutters. This is the only way our blood will mix.

This is the last that you shall hear from me in so far as me begging and pleading for you to restore States' Rights, Racial Integrity and Constitutional Government to the land. It is evident that you neither desire this for the people nor wish for them to obtain it. Never-the-less, we shall have it whether you wish it or not.

Many will suffer now but soon all will be better for the South and the nation.

It is my purpose to make life happy for most of us by thwarting some of them who would destroy all of us.

Sincerely,

Byron De La Beckwith

Board of Governors, Miss. Society Sons of the American Revolution

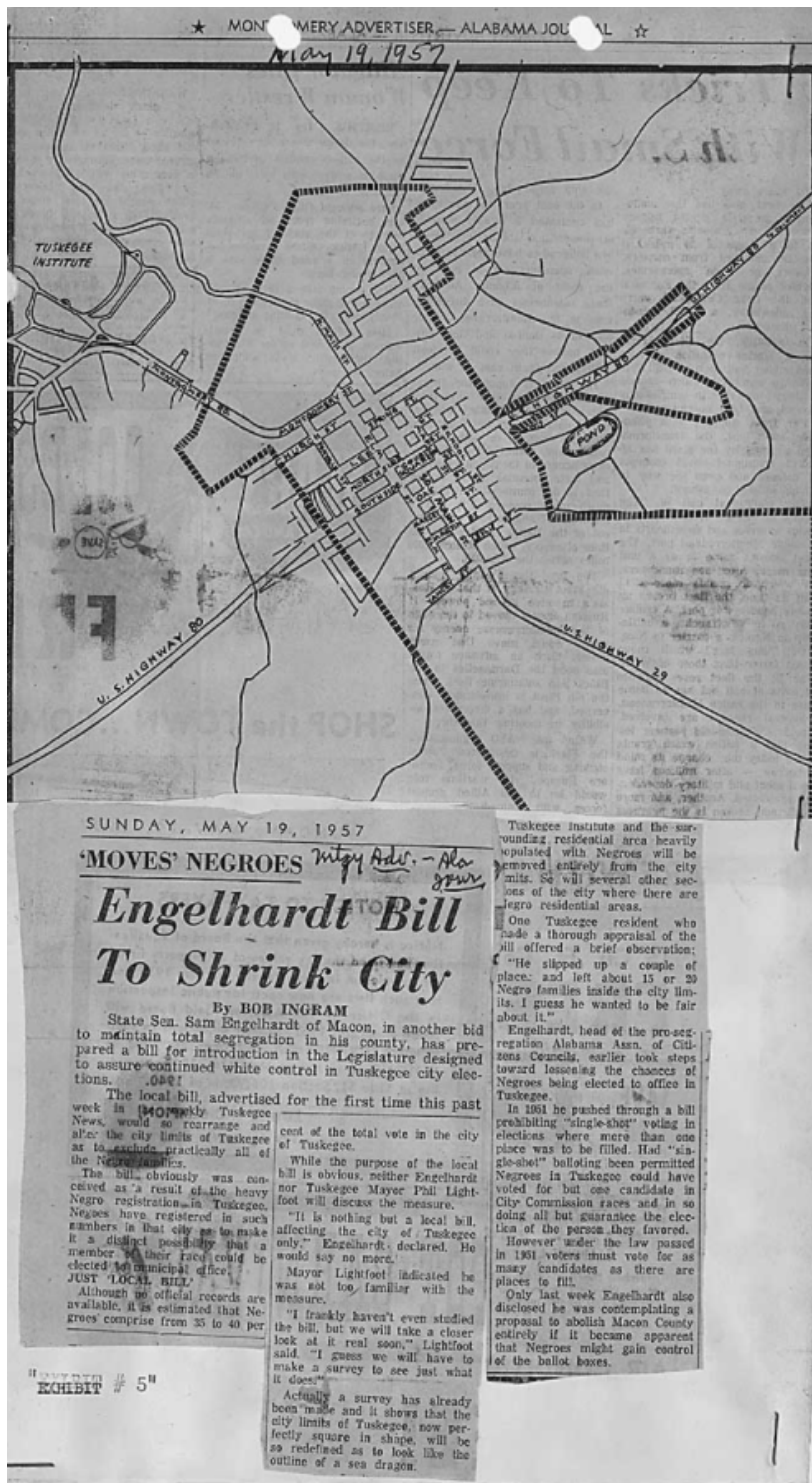
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The Impact of Racial Discrimination on Black American Lives in the Jim Crow Era (1944 – 1960)

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Station 3, Document 7: Newspaper article on Tuskegee, Alabama, 1957 [NAID 279196]



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Center for Legislative Archives

Station 3, Document 7 (enlarged): Newspaper article on Tuskegee, Alabama, 1957

[NAID 279196]

SUNDAY, MAY 19, 1957

'MOVES' NEGROES *mtgy Adv. - Ala your*

Engelhardt Bill To Shrink City

By BOB INGRAM

State Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon, in another bid to maintain total segregation in his county, has prepared a bill for introduction in the Legislature designed to assure continued white control in Tuskegee city elections.

The local bill, advertised for the first time this past week in ~~the~~ *the* Tuskegee News, would so rearrange and alter the city limits of Tuskegee as to exclude practically all of the Negro families.

The bill obviously was conceived as a result of the heavy Negro registration in Tuskegee. Negroes have registered in such numbers in that city as to make it a distinct possibility that a member of their race could be elected to municipal office.

JUST 'LOCAL BILL'

Although no official records are available, it is estimated that Negroes comprise from 35 to 40 per cent of the total vote in the city of Tuskegee.

While the purpose of the local bill is obvious, neither Engelhardt nor Tuskegee Mayor Phil Lightfoot will discuss the measure.

"It is nothing but a local bill, affecting the city of Tuskegee only," Engelhardt declared. He would say no more.

Mayor Lightfoot indicated he was not too familiar with the measure.

"I frankly haven't even studied the bill, but we will take a closer look at it real soon," Lightfoot said. "I guess we will have to make a survey to see just what it does."

Actually a survey has already been made and it shows that the city limits of Tuskegee, now perfectly square in shape, will be so redefined as to look like the outline of a sea dragon.

Tuskegee Institute and the surrounding residential area heavily populated with Negroes will be removed entirely from the city limits. So will several other sections of the city where there are Negro residential areas.

One Tuskegee resident who made a thorough appraisal of the bill offered a brief observation:

"He slipped up a couple of places and left about 15 or 20 Negro families inside the city limits. I guess he wanted to be fair about it."

Engelhardt, head of the pro-segregation Alabama Assn. of Citizens Councils, earlier took steps toward lessening the chances of Negroes being elected to office in Tuskegee.

In 1951 he pushed through a bill prohibiting "single-shot" voting in elections where more than one place was to be filled. Had "single-shot" balloting been permitted Negroes in Tuskegee could have voted for but one candidate in City Commission races and in so doing all but guarantee the election of the person they favored.

However under the law passed in 1951 voters must vote for as many candidates as there are places to fill.

Only last week Engelhardt also disclosed he was contemplating a proposal to abolish Macon County entirely if it became apparent that Negroes might gain control of the ballot boxes.

"EXHIBIT # 5"

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Station 3, Document 8 (page 4, pages 1-3 not included): Statement of Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., 1957 [[NAID 12167080](#)]

vote in any election, state or federal, because of race, color, religion, or national origin may be prosecuted under 18 U.S.C. 242. A number of prosecutions have been had under these provisions.

★ { The major defect in this statutory picture, however, has been the failure of Congress thus far to authorize specifically the Attorney General to invoke civil powers and remedies. Criminal prosecutions of course cannot be instituted until after the harm actually has been done yet no amount of criminal punishment can rectify the harm which the national interest suffers when citizens are illegally kept from the polls. Furthermore, criminal prosecutions are often unduly harsh in this peculiar field where the violators may be respected local officials. What is needed, and what the legislation sponsored by the Administration would authorize, is to lodge power in the Department of Justice to proceed in civil suits in which the problem can often be solved in advance of the election and without the necessity of imposing upon any official the stigma of criminal prosecution.

Let me now give you some examples of situations which have come before us in the Department in which we think the proposed legislation would have been of great assistance in protecting the right to vote.

First, let me refer to the situation which developed last year in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana.

↓ In March, 1956, certain members and officers of the Citizens Council of Ouachita Parish commenced an examination of the register of the voters of Ouachita Parish. Thereafter, they filed approximately 3,420 documents purporting to be affidavits but which were not sworn to before either the registrar or deputy registrar, as required by law. In each purported affidavit it was alleged that the affiant had examined the records on file with the registrar, that the registrant's name therein was believed to be illegally

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Station 3, Document 8 (page 4, pages 1-3 not included): Statement of Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., 1957 [[NAID 12167080](#)]

registered and that the purported affidavit was made for the purpose of challenging the registrant to remain on the roll of registered voters. Such affidavits were filed challenging every one of the 2,389 Negro voters in Ward 10. None of the 4,054 white voters in that ward were challenged. With respect to another ward, Ward 3, such affidavits were filed challenging 1,008 of the 1,523 Negro voters. Only 23 of the white voters in Ward 3 were challenged. The registrar accepted their affidavits even though she knew that each affiant had not examined the registration cards of each registered voter he was challenging. On the basis of these affidavits, citations were mailed out in large groups requiring the challenged voters to appear within ten days to prove their qualifications. Registrants of the Negro race responded to these citations in large numbers. During the months of April and May large lines of Negro registrants seeking to prove their qualifications formed before the registrar's office, starting as early as 5:00 a.m. The registrar and her deputy refused to hear offers of proof of qualifications on behalf of any more than 50 challenged registrants per day. Consequently, most of the Negro registrants were turned away from the registrar's office and were denied any opportunity to establish their proper registration. Thereafter, the registrar struck the names of such registrants from the rolls. With respect to those registrants who were lucky enough to gain admission to the registrar's office, the registrar imposed requirements in connection with meeting the challenge which were in violation of Louisiana law. The registrar refused to accept as witnesses, on behalf of challenged voters, registered voters of the parish who resided in a precinct other than the challenged voter or who had themselves been challenged or had already acted as witnesses for any other challenged voter. By these means the number of registered Negro voters in Ouachita Parish was reduced by October 4, 1956 from approximately 4,000 to 694.

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Station 3, Document 9: Political Cartoon by Jim Berryman, 1957 [[NAID 5743243](#)]

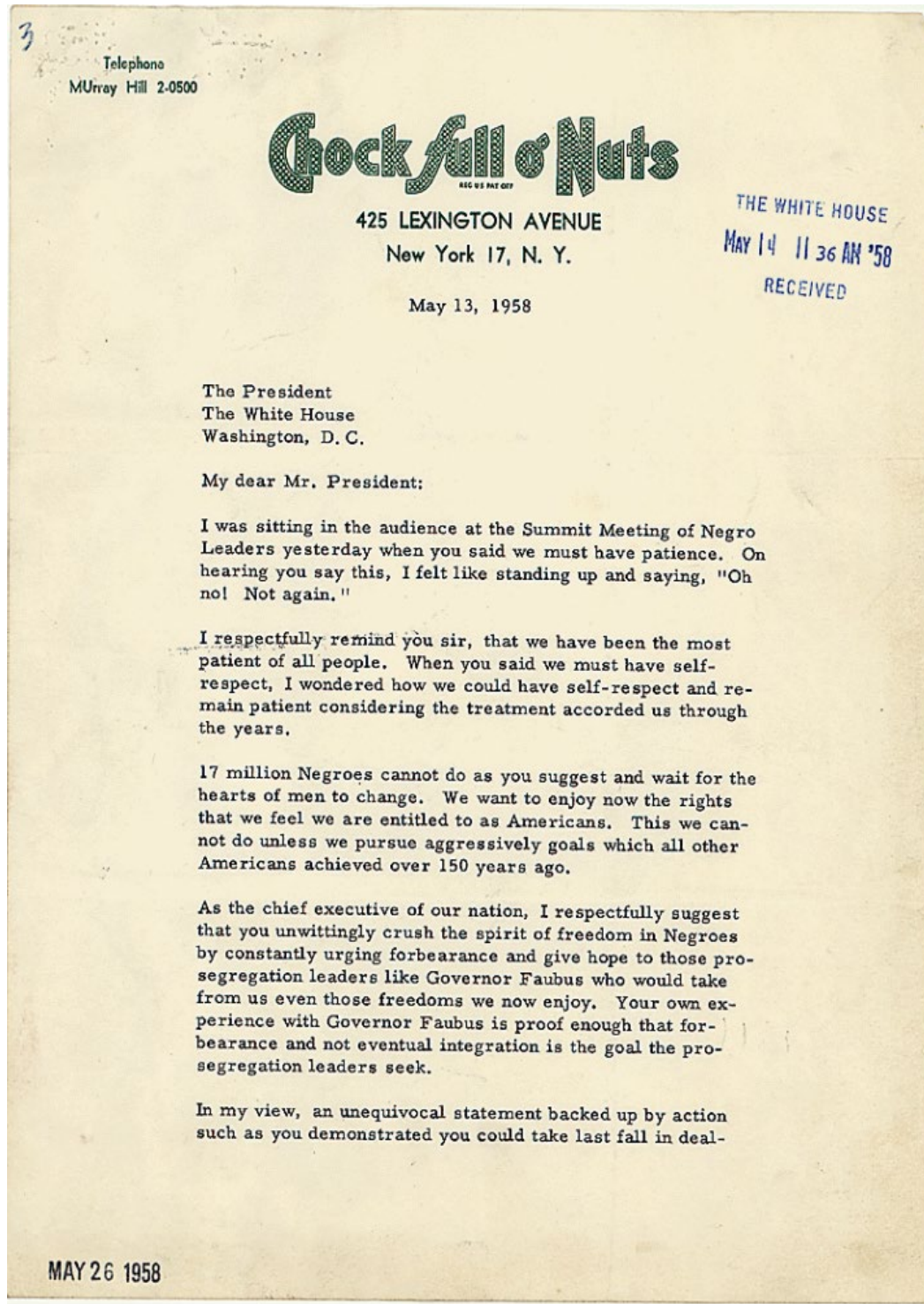


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Station 4, Document 10 (page 1): Letter from Jackie Robinson, 1958 [[NAID 186627](#)]



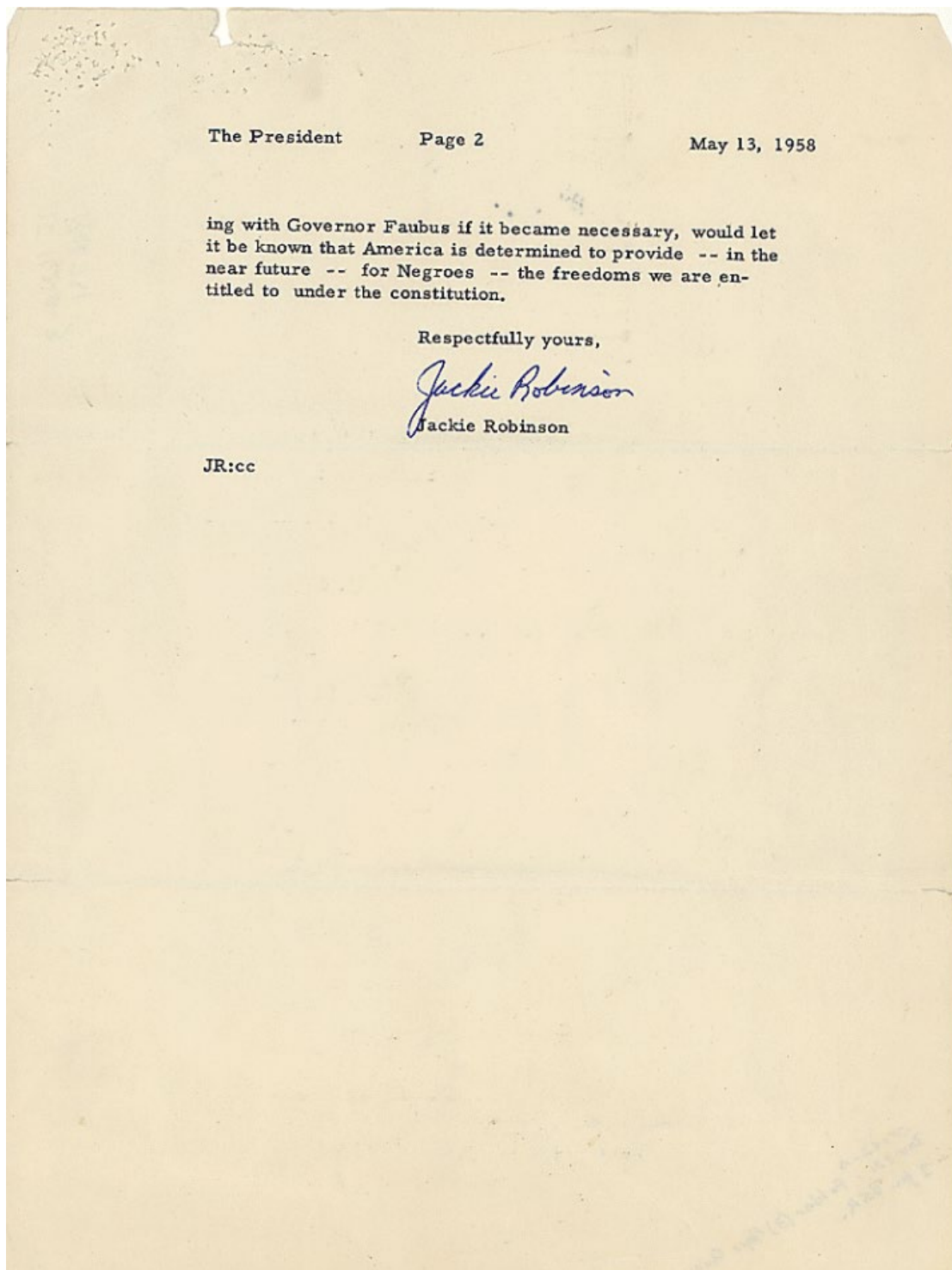
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Station 4, Document 10 (page 2): Letter from Jackie Robinson, 1958 [[NAID 186627](#)]



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Center for Legislative Archives

Station 4, Document 11 (page 1): Telegram from the NAACP and President Truman's response, 1960 [[NAID 40020096](#)]

CLASS OF SERVICE	WESTERN UNION	SYMBOLS
This is a <u>DL</u> unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.	TELEGRAM	DL = Day Letter NL = Night Letter LT = International Letter Telegram
The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination.		1201
KA062 DEB226		1960 MAR 21
DE LLS168 PD AR=FAX DETROIT MICH 22 359PME=T		
THE HONORABLE HARRY S TRUMAN=		
INDEPENDENCE MO=		
VARIOUS PRESS REPORTS IN DETROIT THIS WEEK PARTICULARLY DETROIT NEWS, SUNDAY, MARCH 20 AND DETROIT TIMES, MONDAY, MARCH 21 QUOTE YOU WITH REFERENCE TO STUDENT SIT DOWN PROTEST AGAINST LUNCH COUNTER SEGREGATION IN THE SOUTH AS SAYING, "IF ANYONE CAME INTO MY STORE AND TRIED TO STOP BUSINESS I'D THROW HIM OUT...THE NEGRO SHOULD BEHAVE HIMSELF AND SHOW HE'S A GOOD CITIZEN. COMMON SENSE AND		
THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE		

The Impact of Racial Discrimination on Black American Lives in the Jim Crow Era (1944 – 1960)

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Station 4, Document 11 (page 2): Telegram from the NAACP and President Truman's response, 1960 [[NAID 40020096](#)]

CLASS OF SERVICE		WESTERN UNION		SYMBOLS	
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.		TELEGRAM		DL = Day Letter	
		W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT		NL = Night Letter	
		1201		LT = International Letter Telegram	
The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination					
1960 MAR 22 PM 3:31					
GOOD WILL CAN SOLVE THIS THING. THESE STATEMENTS IF ACCURATELY REPORTED ARE SHOCKING AND DEEPLY DISAPPOINTING TO MILLIONS OF YOUR FRIENDS— NEGRO CITIZENS IN PARTICULAR AROUND THE COUNTRY. WE BELIEVE YOU MAY NOT HAVE BEEN PROPERLY INFORMED ON THE ISSUES AND FACTS INVOLVED IN THE LUNCH COUNTER PROTEST MOVEMENT AGAINST RACIAL SEGREGATION ESPECIALLY IN LIGHT OF WAY POLICE AND SOUTHERN STATE GOVERNMENT POWER ARE BEING USED TO CRUSH THE PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATIONS THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE SO FAR IN VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE SOUTH. IN ORDER THAT WE MIGHT ACQUAINT YOU FURTHER WITH SOME OF THE ISSUES AND FACTS INVOLVED IN					
THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE					

The Impact of Racial Discrimination on Black American Lives in the Jim Crow Era (1944 – 1960)

Center for Legislative Archives

Station 4, Document 11 (page 3): Telegram from the NAACP and President Truman's response, 1960 [[NAID 40020096](#)]

CLASS OF SERVICE	WESTERN UNION	SYMBOLS
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.	1960 MAR 22 PM 5 31 TELEGRAM W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT	DL = Day Letter NL = Night Letter LT = International Letter Telegram
The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination		
<p>THIS SITUATION AND IN THE INTEREST OF CLARIFYING YOUR POSITION FOR THE BENEFIT OF YOUR FRIENDS AND OUR MEMBERS HERE, WE RESPECTFULLY REQUEST AN OPPORTUNITY TO MEET WITH YOU AT YOUR CONVENIENCE DURING YOUR VISIT IN DETROIT THIS WEEKEND. WILL YOU KINDLY LET US HEAR FROM YOU AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE AS TO AN APPROPRIATE TIME AND PLACE WHERE SUCH A CONFERENCE MAY BE HELD. THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION=</p> <p>EDWARD M TURNER PRESIDENT ARTHUR L JOHNSON EXECUTIVE SECRETARY DETROIT BRANCH NAACP.</p>		
THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE		

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Station 4, Document 11 (page 4): Telegram from the NAACP and President Truman's response, 1960 [[NAID 40020096](#)]

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

Independence, Missouri
March 24, 1960

EDWARD M TURNER PRESIDENT
ARTHUR L. JOHNSON EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
DETROIT BRANCH NAACP
DETROIT MICHIGAN



YOUR TELEGRAM REGARDING THE STATEMENT WHICH I MADE ABOUT SIT DOWNS
IN THE RESTAURANT IS CORRECT. I WOULD DO JUST WHAT I SAID I WOULD.
NAACP IS AN ORGANIZATION WHICH HAS BEEN WORKING FOR GOOD WILL AND
COMMON SENSE IN THIS SITUATION WITH WHICH WE ARE FACED. WHEN THEY
DO THINGS THAT CAUSE PEOPLE WHO HAVE BEEN AS FRIENDLY TO THEM AS
I HAVE BEEN TO FEEL THAT THEY ARE DOING THE WRONG THING THEY ARE
LOSING FRIENDS INSTEAD OF MAKING THEM.
IF I WERE IN DETROIT I WOULD SAY THE SAME THING TO YOU PERSONALLY FOR
ALL THE NEWSPAPERS AND TELEVISIONS IN THE COUNTRY. I CAN'T COME TO
DETROIT BECAUSE OF ILLNESS IN THE FAMILY BUT IF I WERE THERE I WOULD
TELL YOU EXACTLY WHAT I AM SAYING NOW. THIS IS NOT PERSONAL NOR
CONFIDENTIAL

HARRY S TRUMAN

*File in
Civil Rights file*

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Center for Legislative Archives

Station 4, Document 12: Holmes and Hunter v. Registrar of the University of Georgia, 1960

[\[NAID 641653\]](#)

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATHENS DIVISION

HAMILTON E. HOLMES, a minor,)
by his father and next friend,)
ALFRED HOLMES, and CHARLAYNE)
A. HUNTER, a minor, by her)
mother and next friend, MRS.)
ALTHEA BROWN HUNTER, on behalf)
of themselves and others)
similarly situated,)
Plaintiffs,) CIVIL ACTION NO. 450

VS.)
WALTER N. DANNER, Registrar of)
the University of Georgia,)
Defendant.)

PLAINTIFFS' MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES
IN SUPPORT OF
MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

This is an action brought by the plaintiffs on behalf of themselves and others similarly situated. The minor plaintiffs are Negro students who are qualified in all respects for admission to the University of Georgia but who, because they are American citizens of Negro descent, may not attend the University of Georgia. The exclusion of Negroes from the University of Georgia is a matter of common and historical knowledge of which this Court might take judicial notice. However, plaintiffs' evidence will show that there is presently in existence a tacit policy of limiting admissions to the University of Georgia to white persons despite recent court decisions holding such state action violative of the equal protection and due process clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution and that this policy is being pursued by the defendants in this case. Pursuant to this policy, the application for admission forms require the applicant to state his or her race. An application which reveals that the applicant is a Negro is immediately isolated from all other applications and subjected to delayed response.

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