

Troops at Little Rock School

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If the school were integrated. Last Friday, U. S. District Judge Ronald N. Davies decided, after a hearing, that there were no grounds for Faubus' fears and enjoined him to stop interfering with integration. Faubus sent the Guard home.

There were two Negroes in the integrated airborne force that moved onto the Central High campus tonight. But officers ordered them to stay behind and unload equipment.

President Eisenhower put the city under proclamation yesterday to stop interfering with integration.

He federalized the 10,000 troops of the Arkansas Guard, making them for practical purposes, Regular Army men and ordered out the airborne troops today after the nine Negroes failed to show up at Central.

No Demonstration There was no demonstration by the 300 Negroes who assembled at the school today, probably because no Negroes appeared, but police arrested and hauled away nine known agitators.

There were many Negroes among the troops on the Little Rock Junior College grounds. The troops there were taken to the armory on the college grounds. Their commander was Lt. Col. William A. Kuhlen.

Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, with the force of President Eisenhower and armed troops behind him, formally ordered the people of Little Rock to stop collecting in crowds and to let Central High School be integrated peacefully.

"I have ordered the troops under my command to take all steps necessary to enforce compliance with this order," he said.

Walker, commander of the Arkansas military district, is in command, by presidential order, of both the airborne troops and 10,000 National Guardsmen who were federalized and called up.

The troops will be used, probably tomorrow, to keep threatening crowds from collecting while nine Negro students permanently integrate Central High School.

The airborne troops, from the 101st Airborne Division at Fort Campbell, Ky., landed at Little Rock Air Force Base, which is 20 miles from Little Rock, in C-119 Flying Boxcars.

Guard Called Up Almost simultaneously with their arrival, the Army called up the National Guard, which President Eisenhower federalized to put a quick end to the defiance of federal courts and the government.

It was the first time since reconstruction days that Regular Army troops walked the streets of Little Rock on federal duty. The units were integrated.

They rumbled toward Little Rock in weapons carriers and six-by-six trucks behind a police escort.

The airborne force is three times the size of the Little Rock police force, which couldn't cope with the angry crowds. The Negroes made no attempt to attend school today.

In Washington, Brig. Gen. Chester Clifton, Army Information

Army Commander To 'Use All Steps,' Little Rock Is Told

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 24 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker issued a stern warning to the citizens of Little Rock tonight that he has ordered federal troops here to "use all steps necessary" to halt obstruction of a federal court order for integration of Central High School.

Walker, a veteran of 11 military campaigns, was named by the Army today to command U. S. forces sent here at President Eisenhower's orders to quell the riotous gatherings outside the strife-ridden school.

He issued a proclamation largely reiterating one by President Eisenhower yesterday.

"I have ordered the troops under my command to take all steps necessary to enforce compliance with this order," the proclamation said.

Chief, said the Army plans to make "the absolute minimum demonstration of force necessary" to compel compliance with Federal Court orders.

Army Secretary Wilber M. Brucker said that although all Arkansas National Guardsmen were called up into federal service, "only selected units" would be needed to enforce duty.

Clifton said Gen. Walker would decide what Guard units to use at Little Rock. The others will be instructed to "stand fast" or allowed to return home, he said.

In any case, he said, they went on the federal pay roll at 2:50 p. m. (EDT) today when Brucker notified Lt. Gov. Nathan Gordon of the call to federal service.

The leader of the NAACP in Arkansas welcomed President Eisenhower's federalization of the Guard and said the nine Negro students will permanently integrate Central High School tomorrow, if troops are on duty.

"The children will go back to school as soon as we are assured protection," Mrs. L. C. Bates, state president of the NAACP, said.

The President's order put 10,000 National Guardsmen in Arkansas under direct command of the Army. It was believed likely, however, that only certain units will be used.

Faubus Returns Gov. Orval Faubus, who thought his presence would have a "quieting effect," was backed by Air Guard planes from the Southern governors' conference at Sea Island, Ga.

Faubus, who thinks that every state is guaranteed a militia, whether or not it is called the National Guard, was an integral part of the dispute, which turned into outright defiance of the federal government yesterday.

He called out the guard the night of Sept. 2 to prevent integration of Central High, explaining that there had been a heavy buying of guns. Faubus said he

feared violence if the Negroes tried to attend.

U. S. District Judge Ronald N. Davies decided last Friday, after the hearing that Faubus was simply concerned with preventing integration and enjoined him to stop interfering with Negroes' attending the school.

In contrast to Monday's unruly crowd, there were about 300 persons at the school when it opened today. It made no demonstration, possibly because police arrested and hauled off to jail nine agitators before they could get things stirred up.

Seven were held by police on open charges and two were charged with carrying concealed weapons. At least 45 persons had been arrested since yesterday, some for being involved in racial incidents last night.

Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson, acting on the President's orders, ordered the entire Arkansas Army and Air National Guard into federal service, and a few moments later Army Secretary Brucker was talking to Lt. Gov. Gordon by telephone.

"Upon proper request from the local authorities, I was prepared at all times to call out the National Guard," Gordon said before Brucker called him. "I have never received a request from the local authorities."

Attendance at Central High was down today, though authorities declined to say exactly how much. Many parents kept their children out, waiting to see what would happen.

Police set up their barricades at Central today, making a woman's land of the area around the school.

As soon as the crowd saw that the Negroes weren't going to school, it began to melt away. Police pulled down their barricades and traffic started moving around the school again.

Ike's Troop Order Recalls Earlier Faith In 'Common Sense'

Washington, Sept. 24 (AP)—Just a little over two months ago President Eisenhower said he couldn't imagine a situation arising in which he would use federal troops to carry out a court order.

On July 17, he told his news conference: "I can't imagine any set of circumstances that would ever induce me to send federal troops into a federal court and into any area to enforce the orders of a federal court, because I believe that common sense of America will never require it."

This was one of several occasions on which Eisenhower seemed to thrust aside the idea of using troops, as he ordered them today to be used in Arkansas.

should fight the President's action, Johnston replied: "I think he will—I hope he will. I certainly would not go down without a fight."

Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) said the President's order sending troops to Little Rock may touch off "more trouble than it will prevent."

McClellan told newsmen: "I regret the proposed use of force by the federal government to enforce integration. I believe it to be without authority of law."

"I am very apprehensive that such action may precipitate more trouble than it will prevent."

Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) said: "I think it is damn near time he (Mr. Eisenhower) took some positive action. I am sure his vacillation has brought this about to a large degree."

Sen. George D. Aiken (R-Vt.) said discretion should be used in the assignment of troops to Little Rock.

Aiken said: "It is unfortunate we have extremists on both sides who stir up incidents of this kind. I believe the President is within his constitutional rights to use the guard to maintain order. I hope the power is used discreetly and I expect it will be."

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) said "every American citizen should believe in government by law should support Mr. Eisenhower in the crisis."

Morse added "It is time for the South to face up to the fact that it belongs to the union and comply with the constitution of the United States."

Ike Warns Anarchy Threatened

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size that the federal government considers the operation of schools "strictly local affairs."

He said the U. S. will never intervene in the operation of a school unless requested by authorities but that in this case the troops are present only to prevent interference with orders of the court.

The President said he took his move with great reluctance and called upon the citizens of Little Rock to assist in bringing an immediate end to all interference with the integration order of Federal Judge Ronald Davies.

He told the nation: "If resistance to the Federal Court order ceases at once, the further presence of federal troops will be unnecessary and the city of Little Rock will return to its normal habits of peace and order and a blot upon the fair name and high honor of our nation in the world will be removed."

Very Serious Mr. Eisenhower appeared very serious—almost grim—from the time he entered his executive office at 8:55 p. m. He was accompanied only by his son, Maj. John Eisenhower, his daughter-in-law, Barbara, and news secretary James C. Hagerty.

During the five minutes before he went on the air, the President maintained his serious expression—with no smiles for photographers nor in making aside comments to his son and daughter-in-law.

The chief executive spoke in sober tones from his office in the White House. The Stars and Stripes and the presidential flag, symbols of the power of the federal government, flanked his desk.

Hoped for Local Control Mr. Eisenhower said he had hoped that the situation in Little Rock could be brought under con-

Ike 'In Fine Shape' Two Years After Suffering Attack

Newport, R. I., Sept. 24 (AP)—President Eisenhower is "in fine shape" today—the second anniversary of his Sept. 24, 1955, heart attack.

White House News Secretary James C. Hagerty said the Chief Executive was maintaining his weight at 172 pounds—his weight when he was at West Point—his cardiovascular system as "in fine shape," and "there has been no recurrence of the illness" condition.

He said the President still was keeping his diet down to 2500 calories a day and was taking the anticoagulant to prevent blood clotting, but that the doctors were satisfied with his condition.

Basis of Freedoms The President detailed the development of the crisis in Little Rock from May, 1955, when the school board approved a plan for gradual desegregation of the public schools.

Explaining his decision to move to support the court-ordered integration, he said: "The very basis of our individual rights and freedoms is the certainty that the President and the executive branch of government will support and insure the carrying out of the decisions of the federal courts, even, when necessary, with all the means at the President's command."

"Unless the President did so, anarchy would result. There would be no security for any except that which each one of us could provide for himself."

"The interest of the nation in the proper fulfillment of the law's requirements cannot yield to opposition and demonstrations by some few persons."

many of them imported into the city by agitators, openly defied the law.

The President declared: "The overwhelming majority of our people in every section of the country are united in their respect for observance of the law—even in those cases where they may disagree with that law."

"They deplore the call of extremists to violence. He said Southerners do not sympathize with mob rule any more than other Americans do."

Mr. Eisenhower said nothing about the merits of the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

He declared, however: "Our personal opinions about the decision have no bearing on the matter of enforcement; the responsibility and authority of the Supreme Court to interpret the Constitution are clear."

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Southern

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le Rock, Ark. means "you will occupy with troops every nonintegrated school in the south?" Daniel said he was "shocked" at Eisenhower's handling of the integration crisis in Arkansas, and said:

"Federal forces, troops, guns and bayonets are reminiscent of the tactics of reconstruction days, which even President Lincoln opposed. It was not until force and federal troops were removed that peace, order and respect for the law returned to the South and so will it be this time."

Johnston declared that if he were Faubus: "I'd proclaim a state of insurrection down there. I'd call out the national guard and I'd then find out who was going to run things in my state."

Asked if he thought Faubus

Death Grip On Tree Keeps Body of Man, 63, Upright

Shelton, Conn., Sept. 24 (AP)—A search party found a 63-year-old man standing against a tree today with his right arm around it and a bag of mushrooms in his left hand. He was dead.

A medical examiner said Charles Talcik of Shelton, a retired textile worker, had died of a heart attack 24 hours earlier.

Eisenhower Follows Four Presidents in Troop Order

Washington, Sept. 24 (AP)—Administration officials cited precedents dating back to George Washington today in support of President Eisenhower's decision to call on federal troops in the Arkansas school crisis.

They said Presidents Woodrow Wilson, Grover Cleveland and Herbert Hoover also called out troops to put down disorders which could not be controlled by local police.

Hoover summoned 500 troops under Gen. Douglas MacArthur in 1932 to rout "bonus marchers" from buildings they had occupied in Washington. He acted after local police ran into some resistance. MacArthur's aide was Maj. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

On Nov. 3, 1914, Wilson sent the 6th Cavalry to Prairie Grove, Ark., to enforce a federal judge's orders in a coal strike. He ordered the troops to break up "unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages of persons" opposing the court order.

During the so-called Pullman strike in 1894, Cleveland ordered troops into Chicago to take over railway jobs and, in effect, break a nation-wide strike called in defiance of a Federal Court injunction.

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Confidential Jury Member Taken Ill

Hollywood, Sept. 24 (AP)—A member of the jury deliberating criminal libel charges against Confidential Magazine became ill today during the seventh day of deliberations and the panel was excused early so that the juror Carl Rush could be examined by a doctor.

The jury was returned to its hotel at 3:30 p. m. and Superior Judge Herbert V. Walker ordered Dr. Marcus Crahan, county jail medical director, to examine Rush and report back to the court on his condition.

Several hours after the jury was dismissed for the day, Dr. Crahan reported he examined Rush and found him to be suffering from a sore throat and with a slight temperature but he felt the juror could continue his deliberations.

N. H. City Dumps Manager Regime

Concord, N. H., Sept. 24 (AP)—Concord residents today turned down their present city manager-council plan of government for a mayor-alderman charter in the closest election in the capital city's history.

The final unofficial tally recorded 2982 votes for the mayor-alderman plan and 2973 for the in-

cumbent type of government. The new charter calls for a mayor and 15 aldermen to replace the present city manager and 15 councilmen. An election will be held Nov. 5.

Top GOP Leaders High in Masonry

Boston, Sept. 25 (AP)—Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams and Sinclair Weeks, U. S. secretary of commerce, are included among the 172 Masons who will receive their 33d degree, highest order in the Scottish Rite, tomorrow night.

The 172 will be honored "for outstanding contribution to freemasonry, civic endeavor, or other worthy cause recognized by freemasonry," by the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite in the 15 states of the northern jurisdiction.

Also receiving their 33d degrees are Rev. Dr. John Wesley Lord, Methodist bishop of Boston, and Sen. Alexander Wiley (R-Wis.).

The conferral of the degrees highlights the five-day session of the Supreme Council's 145th meeting which ends Thursday.

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