Comments and Correspondence on:

1. Issuance of EO Ord
   in 1948

2. Rpt. presented
   5-22-50
Philleo Nash

This is wonderful progress. I hope there are more stories like this one gotten out in the coming months. Any chance this book?
June 7th, 1950

Mr. Philleo Nash
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Nash:

I wish to express my appreciation for your thoughtfulness in sending me a copy of "Freedom to Serve", the report of the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services. It is apparent that the Committee had a thorny problem which it has honestly attempted to solve.

I wonder are there any hard backed copies of the Report and if so may I request that you send one of these to me. I want to preserve this Report as another milestone in our American democratic process.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

RAYMOND PACE ALEXANDER
LAW OFFICES
RAYMOND PACE ALEXANDER
40 SOUTH NINETEENTH ST.
PHILADELPHIA 3, PA.
to:  Dave Bell
Philleo Nash

Thank -
I for a copy already.

Very well written.

[Signature]
Dear Philleo:

I think your latest report is a fine job. I am pleased at the initial response. I hope that magazines and weekly papers take it up now and give it a good boost.

GEORGE M. KELSEY
Dear Philco:

I seldom attempt an editorial on this paper, but I couldn't resist a try on this.

Thank you for your suggestion; I have already made good use of 5 of them. Now what's sending you to the South West? Ted.
May 30, 1930

Mr. Philleo Nash
The White House
Washington, D.C.

My dear Philleo Nash:

You were very kind to send me a copy of FREEDOM TO SERVE, by the President’s Committee. I appreciate it more than I can tell you.

I shall go through it with great interest and understanding, and deep gratitude for the forward strides we have made. God bless our President and give him great vision and even greater courage and spiritual undergirding to carry on in a day like this.

We shall all stand prayerfully and loyally by him.

Sincerely yours,

Mary McLeod Bethune

Founder and President
Bethune-Cookman College

Founder, National Council of Negro Women

651 Pearl Street
Daytona Beach, Florida
June 9, 1950

Mr. Phyllis Nash
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Phyllis:

Freedom to serve only came. We have already mailed it out to the officers of our "late" divisions and affiliated interracial committees over twelve Southern States and to the Fellows of the Council, who number approximately a hundred and are also widely spread in the South.

We are truly grateful for the opportunity to get this excellent publication into further circulation.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

George W. Mitchell
Executive Director

[Stamp]
September 7, 1948.

Dear Mrs. Alexander:

I have had to be away during the summer and returned to find on my desk your letter to the President of July 30th.

On behalf of the President, I should like to thank you, even at this late date, for your statement and for your kind letter.

I will be back at my desk continuously and will always be glad to see you at any time you are in town.

Sincerely,

PHILIP HULSE

Mrs. Sadie T. Alexander,
60 South Nineteenth Street,
Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania.
President Harry Truman
The White House
Washington, D.C.

My dear President Truman:

I enclose herewith copy of a telegram I released through the Associated Press, which expresses my opinion and approval of your Executive Order of July 26, 1948 directing equality of treatment and opportunity for all members of the armed services.

I desire to express personally my appreciation of your forthright action in this regard.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Enclosure
President Truman's executive order directing equality of opportunity for all persons in the armed forces is the first such directive in time of peace or war of the American concept of equality for military personnel regardless of race, religion or national origin by a President of the United States. The President's Committee on Civil Rights has pointedly stated that separate facilities are never equal and that without equality of opportunity democracy is an illusion.

While the order is disappointing in that it does not specifically decree the abolition of segregation, the President having accepted this report and approved it, must envision equality of opportunity in the armed forces as the elimination of segregation. The accomplishment of this purpose with speed will depend upon the character and vision of the seven members appointed to the Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services. The framework of a democratic army has been established by President Truman's Executive Order. Its realization depends upon the people of America using their power to secure the appointment of and action by a Committee that recognizes the Army as a living symbol of Democracy and not dissipating our strength in arguments as to whether the President intended by decreeing equality in the Armed Services to eliminate segregation as recommended in the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights. I am convinced that the President has as his purpose an army representative of our great American heritage of equality, which does not countenance segregation in any form or manner.

/S/ SADIE T. M. ALEXANDER