Commemorating Fifty Years

The Butler Center focuses on the issue of race relations in Arkansas

This year, all eyes have been on Little Rock for the fiftieth anniversary of the 1957 Little Rock Central High School (LRCHS) desegregation crisis. The dawn of 2007 brought with it a year of lectures, books, book signings, and film screenings all focused on the issue of race relations in Arkansas. This theme has penetrated every corner of the Butler Center.

Since February, the Butler Center has sponsored thirteen events on different elements of race relations in Arkansas in support of the LRCHS commemoration. The events have focused on Central High, civil rights, and race relations, including an exhibit of remarkable artwork by Central High students in the Cox Creative Center, running through October 27. Thousands of people have attended these events, which featured a variety of speakers from near and far, including a professor from the University of London. We have offered several dozen workshops for students and out-of-school learners and researchers, published three books, built three new online databases, and launched a two-year Winthrop Rockefeller Foundation-funded effort to produce teaching and learning materials on race relations for Arkansas schools. We also hosted the first Little Rock screening of Sondra Gordy

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Papers with a Purpose

Men are never so likely to settle a question rightly as when they discuss it freely.” These words of T. B. Macaulay, on the wall of the Main Library’s Darragh Center for Intellectual Freedom, were chosen to express the mission of the Darragh Center. The words continue to remind people attending the myriad activities held in the center of Fred K. Darragh Jr.’s lifelong commitment to the possibilities inherent in the free expression of ideas.

The University of London’s John Kirk, addressing the Butler Center’s Legacies & Lunch audience on the history of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations, commented that it was appropriate to discuss the topic in that hall, since Darragh played a critical role in the council and similar organizations dedicated to human rights in Arkansas.

The Butler Center now has the unique opportunity to continue Darragh’s efforts. The Butler Center has been processing Darragh’s papers and will shortly make

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and Sandra Hubbard’s film on the Lost Year. The staff of the Butler Center, wanted these resources and events not only to examine what happened in the past but also to work toward influencing what will take place in the future.

The Butler Center has published three books on race relations and civil rights this year. Crisis of Conscience: Arkansas Methodists and the Civil Rights Struggle, edited by Jim Clemons and Kelly Farr, is a collection of first-person accounts. Central in Our Lives: Voices from Little Rock Central High School 1957-58, written by Ralph Brodie and Marvin Schwartz, is another collection of first-person accounts by students who attended Central High School when the Little Rock Nine enrolled. Race Relations in the Natural State, written by Grif Stockley, is a high-impact condemnation of racism and racist practices in the state’s history (see page 3 for additional information). This book formed the centerpiece for the Winthrop Rockefeller Foundation funded by Race project. The Race by Race team is deep into its work preparing lesson plans and other materials to accompany Stockley’s book and other resources to illuminate this often-vexing aspect of our state’s history.

The Race by Race project has also jump-started our creation of the Audio-Visual Archive, the digitally searchable database that will become a real prize for the Butler Center and CALS. It will be online in a matter of weeks, making audio and video images of those who experienced the state’s race relations available for free to teachers, students, and researchers everywhere. This is in addition to two other features that will go online very soon, the Aftermath map collection that grew out of CALS’s 2007 J. N. Heiskell Distinguished Lecture, co-sponsored with the Butler Center and delivered by Hendrix College’s Jay Barth, and the Readers’ Theater presentation the Butler Center’s Shirley Schuette produced for CALS’s 2007 Fred Darragh Distinguished Lecture. The Readers’ Theater presentation is titled “Who Will Build Arkansas?” and featured a pre-event teacher workshop that helped the Butler Center’s website, www.butlercenter.org, for new resources on race relations in Arkansas as well as other aspects of the state’s history.

Cont. from Papers with a Purpose

them available to the public. The collection includes items that reflect his broad experience in business and public service, his wide range of personal interests, and his dedication to civil and human rights.

Fred Kramer Darragh Jr. (1916-2003) was a lifelong resident of Little Rock, although his life took him around the world and back more than once. He received the Distinguished Flying Cross for his World War II service flying the “Hump” between India and China, and continued his interest in flying, piloting his own plane around the world in 1962. He also traveled widely, especially as a member of Lars Erik Lindblad’s Intrepids Club. In addition, he worked to promote international friendship and understanding, both in Arkansas and nationally.

Darragh contributed to public libraries as a delegate to the 1979 White House Conference on Libraries. He served as a member of the board of the Central Arkansas Library System and also as president of the board. In honor of the Arkansas Sesquicentennial celebration, he made grants through the Darragh Foundation to libraries throughout the state for the purchase of books on Arkansas history.

Darragh’s collection includes extensive correspondence files, as Darragh was not shy about expressing his opinions. The collection also contains extensive materials relating to his activity in citizen action groups that addressed zoning and city planning issues such as the extension of Rebsamen Park Road, the profusion of Christmas lights by the Osborne family, and zoning along Cantrell Road and Highway 10.

A substantial portion of the collection contains materials from Darragh’s service on the Arkansas State Advisory Committee for the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights and on the National Citizens Committee for Community Relations.

The Butler Center is grateful to the Darragh family for the donation of his papers. For more information on Darragh’s life, visit www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net.

Contributed by Shirley Schuette, Butler Center for Arkansas Studies
Approved Books

The Arkansas State Education Board approved two books published by the Butler Center to be added to the basal list of recommended textbooks for use in the public schools. The two books are Velma Woody’s book of short stories based on Arkansas history, Bears, Bandits, and Backaches, and Grif Stockley’s Race Relations in the Natural State.

“The approval is a good thing both for the Butler Center’s book-publication program and, more importantly, for our efforts to help teachers and students get access to high-quality materials on Arkansas history and culture,” said David Stricklin, head of the Butler Center.

A Word from the Center
David Stricklin, Head of the Butler Center

This fall is providing two anniversaries. The first was the extraordinary series of events commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the desegregation of Little Rock Central High School. Far from being just a Little Rock event, the crisis of 1957 and the commemoration this year provided people all over the state, the country, and beyond the opportunity to reassess the last fifty years and the progress made toward a freer, more equal society. Some of the reassessments have been sobering.

Some have prompted people to ask why folks don’t just let the past alone. At the Butler Center, we have been proud to be part of the array of commemoration events. In fact, our part has been exhilarating and extensive, as summarized on pages 1 and 2 of this issue of the Butler Banner.

The other anniversary is coming, the Butler Center’s tenth. That will be in the evening of October 29 with a celebration in the Darragh Center at the Main Library, described on page 7 of this Butler Banner. We’ll salute ten years of Butler Center achievements and look forward to a shining future, and I hope to see you then.

As we were sending this newsletter to the printer, we learned of the death of Gertie Butler, whose life is noted on page 4. Mrs. Butler was a remarkable human being whose love and concern for others extended from her own circle of devoted family and friends to vast numbers of people in Arkansas, most of whom never knew her but benefited immeasurably from the many organizations she supported. We were hoping she would take pleasure in the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Butler Center but will now have to content ourselves in the hope of honoring her memory and helping fulfill the vision she and Mr. Butler shared for a better Arkansas. They left a legacy of unmatched goodwill. We will try to live up to it.

Westbrook Collections

Lucille and Parker Westbrook’s Arkansas roots run deep. Fifth-generation Arkansans, their love for this state and its history is undeniable. Together, these siblings have made lifelong contributions to the study of Arkansas history. Lucille, who passed away in 2004, was the founder of the Southwest Arkansas Regional Archives, the official Howard County historian, and a board member of the Southwest Arkansas Regional Library.

Parker has also made great contributions to Arkansas through his twenty-six years of employment under Arkansas Members of Congress as an administrative aide and special assistant to both Senators J. William Fulbright and David Pryor. We are honored to receive both Lucille and Parker Westbrook’s personal manuscript collections. These two collections contain thousands of historical photographs, documents, and census records that are essential to researching this great state.

Through a generous gift, Parker has also endowed the Lucille and Parker Westbrook Arkansas History and Genealogy Collection, which was dedicated on Tuesday, October 2. “Parker is a dear friend, and, like his late sister, a wonderful supporter of all things Arkansas. We are delighted to house their papers and are pleased to name our collection after these two great supporters of Arkansas history and genealogy” said Bobby Roberts, director of CALS. At the dedication, friends of Parker surprised him with the creation of a permanent book fund named in his honor, proceeds of which will be used to purchase material for the collection.
I attended the fiftieth anniversary ceremony at Central High School. David Stricklin and I were doing guest spots on KTHV’s morning show, which broadcast live from Central. A light drizzle drove us into an alcove near the station’s tent. Two other gentlemen took cover with us, and we began to talk with them. The older man started talking about his memories of Central on the day the Little Rock Nine were escorted into the building. We were trying to figure out who he was, when someone referred to him as Mr. Sutton.

We were chatting with Ozell Sutton, one of the greats of the civil rights movement. That name would not have meant as much to me if I hadn’t read the encyclopedia entry on him back when it was going through the editing process. This man truly lived the civil rights era. He was the first African-American reporter at the Arkansas Democrat; he was in Memphis with Dr. King when King was assassinated. He helped recruit the Little Rock Nine.

I believe the Encyclopedia of Arkansas History & Culture is valuable and a tremendous resource for our state. This incident proved it for me. The EOA website has more than 100 entries on civil rights and social change topics—everything from race riots and sundown towns to women’s rights and gay and lesbian issues. This network of related entries provides multi-layered information that shows the big picture of our state.

My segment on KTHV was about other towns’ experiences with desegregation—I knew what I was talking about just from reading entries about Charleston, Fayetteville, Hoxie, North Little Rock, and Sheridan. Central became a focal point because of the drama on a national level, but every school in Arkansas had to face the desegregation question. The stories of their experiences tell us a lot about our state.

We recently added a place for readers to submit narratives and comments related to our entries. Narratives are first-person accounts and memories that will add to the understanding of the topic. I want to know Ozell Sutton’s memories of the desegregation crisis—the perspective that only he can provide. The comments section provides a place for people to add information to the entries and to provide alternate interpretations of the historical record. When narratives and comments are available for viewing, links that say “selected comments” and “selected narratives” will appear above the entry title. I hope these prove to be valuable to our readers and help spark discussion about experiencing history.

In related news, the Butler Center’s Home Movie Day (see page 6) unearthed some 8mm and 16mm home movie footage of the Central High crisis. Somehow, seeing something shot by an Everyman made it more real. Sort of like reading a narrative about someone’s personal experience with history makes it more human.

Check out the clip of this home movie on the Desegregation of Central High School and Little Rock Nine entries. Then go dig around in your attic and unearth more treasures to share with the world!

Gertrude “Gertie” Remmel Butler passed away at her home Saturday, September 29, 2007, leaving behind a legacy as big as Arkansas. Gertie and her late husband Richard Colburn Butler, for whom the Butler Center was named, spent their lives promoting goodwill and making Arkansas a better place.

In 1928, Mrs. Butler was a member of the first graduating class of what is now known as Little Rock Central High School. She graduated from National Park Seminary near Washington, D.C., in 1930 and married Richard C. Butler in 1936.

Organizations across Central Arkansas benefited from Mrs. Butler’s volunteer work and personal generosity, which were recognized with a 1998 David Pryor CareLinks award for community service and the 2002 Philanthropist of the Year award by Arkansas Fundraising Professionals. Indeed, it is impossible to drive through Little Rock without passing projects that were supported by Mrs. Butler, who is survived by her son, Richard Colburn Butler III.

The Butler Center is grateful for all of Mrs. Butler’s contributions to life in Arkansas. Truly, she will be missed.
There are some people who lived here perhaps too briefly to be considered Arkansans but whose experience with our state has had tremendous cultural implications. One of those is Richard Wright, the writer whose novels *Black Boy, Native Son,* and *Uncle Tom's Children* are now staples in classes on American literature.

Wright was born in Mississippi, and his family moved in with his aunt and uncle in Elaine (Phillips County) in 1918, when Wright was a child. His uncle, a saloon owner, did not come home one night. The family found out the next day that he had been murdered by a white man who coveted his saloon. They fled in fear to West Helena and then to Jackson, Mississippi.

This murder was imprinted upon Wright's soul and moved him to expose the evils of racism; as he wrote, "Uncle Hoskins had simply been plucked from our midst and we, figuratively, had fallen on our faces to avoid looking into that white-hot face of terror that we knew loomed somewhere above us. This was as close as white terror had ever come to me and my mind reeled. Why had we not fought back, I asked my mother, and the fear that was in her made her slap me into silence."

Richard Wright was in Arkansas briefly—but long enough to learn that the color of his skin precluded any real chance of justice being done in this state then, as in so many other parts of the country. And we work today so that other children may never learn that same lesson.
Home Movie Day: A Box Office Hit

The Butler Center for Arkansas Studies has uncovered a series of original home movies showcasing scenes from the 1957 Little Rock Central High desegregation crisis and its aftermath. The films were presented to the Butler Center during Home Movie Day, an event held last summer to promote film preservation. At this event, Arkansans dropped off old home movies to be digitized for the Butler Center’s collections documenting everyday life in the state.

Hundreds of reels of film from across the state were collected. One such set of films, delivered in a plastic sack, held images of the Little Rock Nine arriving at Central High School in September 1957, the U.S. Army’s 101st Airborne Division escorting the Little Rock Nine into the school, troops with bayonets lining the streets, the empty Central High and Horace Mann Schools during the Lost Year of 1958–59, and the short-lived protests when the schools reopened in the fall of 1959.

Excerpts of the films are available to view online at the Encyclopedia of Arkansas website (www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net), accompanying the Desegregation of Central High School and Little Rock Nine entries, and will be featured in the Butler Center’s Audio-Visual Archive, set to launch this fall. “These may be some of the most important amateur home movies ever shot in Arkansas,” said David Stricklin, head of the Butler Center. Home Movie Day is part of an international movement to preserve and archive these personal records of the past. “Without Home Movie Day, a lot of films such as these might be lost forever,” Stricklin added. The donor of the films has asked to remain anonymous.
Ten Years of Service

Ten years ago, on Wednesday, October 29, 1997, the Central Arkansas Library System dedicated the Butler Center for Arkansas Studies. In the first issue of the Butler Banner in January 1998, the goals of the Butler Center were presented. Among these goals were administering an Arkansas and genealogy collection, improving the teaching of Arkansas history, and providing additional avenues for publication of new research in Arkansas.

As we celebrate our tenth anniversary, we see that these goals are still at the heart of the Butler Center. Researchers will now find over four hundred processed manuscript collections. We offer eighty lesson plans for Arkansas teachers as well as the online Encyclopedia of Arkansas History & Culture. Our book-publishing program has reached new heights, with eight books published under the Butler Center name, three during 2007. These past ten years have been filled with great success, and we are pleased to see a growing desire to preserve the history of this great state. Thank you to all our patrons for making the past ten years a remarkable journey.

Please join us for a reception celebrating our tenth anniversary on Monday, October 29, from 5:30 to 7:30 p.m. in the Darragh Center located in the Main Library. Refreshments will be served, and a brief series of remarks on the occasion will begin at 6:00 p.m. We ask that you RSVP by October 22 to 501-918-3040 or amorshed@cal.org.
Artwork by students at Little Rock Central High School (LRCHS) is featured in an exhibit that challenges the viewer to think and reflect upon the integration of LRCHS fifty years ago. Looking Back – Looking Ahead: Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the 1957 Integration of Little Rock Central High School, is a juried exhibit that contains over 100 pieces of LRCHS student artwork, including drawings, paintings, prints, sculptures, and sculptural installations. The exhibit will run through October 27, 2007, in the Showcase Arkansas Gallery located on the 2nd floor of the Cox Creative Center.

Nancy Rousseau, principal of LRCHS stated that, "The works are inspiring, thought-provoking, and creative. I am proud of and proud for our students and their supportive teachers." LRCHS studio art teachers Lynn Smith (department chair), Lee Anthony, Rex DeLoney, Don Enderson, Jason McCann, Karen Terry, and Nancy Wilson worked with the visual arts students over a year and a half to develop artwork that speaks to the ideas, themes, and issues surrounding the students and community in 1957 as well as how those themes relate to present-day life.

The Cox Creative Center is open Monday – Friday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Saturday 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. For more information call 501-918-3090.