1	State of Arkansas
2	95th General Assembly
3	Regular Session, 2025 HR 1025
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5	By: Representative Steele
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8	HOUSE RESOLUTION
9	TO RECOGNIZE MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 2025, AS DAISY
10	GATSON BATES DAY AND ALSO PRESIDENT'S DAY, AND TO
11	HONOR DAISY GATSON BATES FOR HER CONTRIBUTIONS TO
12	ARKANSAS, THE NATION, AND THE WORLD, NOW MEMORIALIZED
13	IN THE DISPLAY OF HER STATUE AT THE NATIONAL STATUARY
14	HALL COLLECTION IN THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL.
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17	Subtitle
18	TO RECOGNIZE MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 2025,
19	AS DAISY GATSON BATES DAY, AND TO HONOR
20	DAISY GATSON BATES FOR HER CONTRIBUTIONS
21	TO ARKANSAS, THE NATION, AND THE WORLD,
22	NOW MEMORIALIZED IN THE DISPLAY OF HER
23	STATUE IN THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL.
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25	WHEREAS, Daisy Gatson Bates Day is observed annually in the State of
26	Arkansas on the same day as President's Day to honor the life of Daisy Gatson
27	Bates, a civil rights activist who played a prominent role during the 1957
28	integration crisis at Little Rock Central High School; and
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30	WHEREAS, the life and legacy of Daisy Gatson Bates has been honored
31	previously by the General Assembly, including by Representative Steele during
32	the 2011 Regular Session in House Resolution 1013; and
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34	WHEREAS, Daisy Gatson Bates was born in Huttig, Arkansas, in 1914, but
35	her mother was murdered in a racially motivated incident when Bates was just
36	three (3) years old, prompting Bates's lifelong interest in ending racial



HR1025

l injustice; and

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3 WHEREAS, in 1941, Daisy Gatson Bates moved to Little Rock to start a 4 newspaper, the "Arkansas State Press", in order to advocate for civil rights 5 and other important issues impacting Black Arkansans; and

7 WHEREAS, Daisy Gatson Bates and her husband, Lucious Christopher Bates, 8 worked closely with the Little Rock branch of the National Association for 9 the Advancement of Colored People, and in 1952 Bates was elected president of 10 the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Arkansas 11 State Conference; and

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WHEREAS, Daisy Gatson Bates was already well-known as a civil rights advocate in the Arkansas Black community when she came to the attention of the rest of the state and the entire world as an advocate for public school integration during the federal court case, Aaron v. Cooper, 143 F.Supp. 855 (E.D. Ark. 1956), that set the stage for the 1957 desegregation of Little Rock Central High School; and

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WHEREAS, Daisy Gatson Bates mentored and cared for the nine (9) Black students, later known as the Little Rock Nine, who attended Little Rock Central High School during the school year of 1957-1958, functioning as the principal spokesperson for the children and for school desegregation, as a result of which she and her family suffered intimidation and physical attacks; and

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WHEREAS, Daisy Gatson Bates never wavered in her support of the Little Rock Nine during their difficult first year at Little Rock Central High School, a time in which all nine (9) students suffered verbal and physical assaults from classmates, teachers, and other citizens of Arkansas; and 31

WHEREAS, in 1960, Daisy Gatson Bates moved to New York City and wrote a memoir, "The Long Shadow of Little Rock", about her experience with the Little Rock Nine and her efforts to desegregate public schools; and WHEREAS, Daisy Gatson Bates later moved to Washington, D.C., where she

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1 spoke at the March on Washington in 1963 and worked in the administration of 2 President Lyndon B. Johnson on antipoverty programs; and 3 4 WHEREAS, after suffering a stroke, Daisy Gatson Bates returned to 5 Arkansas in 1965 to advocate for economic self-sufficiency for poor Black 6 Arkansans, securing grants and donations for community improvements such as 7 sewer systems and Head Start programs; and 8 9 WHEREAS, following the death of Daisy Gatson Bates in 1999, a crowd of 10 more than two thousand (2,000) gathered at Robinson Auditorium in Little Rock to honor her memory, at which event President William Jefferson "Bill" 11 12 Clinton compared Bates to a diamond that gets "chipped away and formed and 13 shines more brightly"; and 14 15 WHEREAS, in 2001, the General Assembly enacted a provision recognizing 16 the third Monday in February as Daisy Gatson Bates Day, an official state 17 holiday; and 18 19 WHEREAS, many streets in Arkansas towns, including in Little Rock, bear 20 the name of Daisy Gatson Bates; and 21 22 WHEREAS, in February 2012, the Public Broadcasting Service broadcast a 23 documentary called "Daisy Bates: First Lady of Little Rock"; and 24 25 WHEREAS, in 2019, the General Assembly passed a law to replace the 26 statues in the National Statuary Hall Collection in the United States Capitol 27 with statues of Johnny Cash and of Daisy Gatson Bates; and 28 29 WHEREAS, the statue of Daisy Gatson Bates, created by artist Benjamin 30 Victor, was unveiled in the United States Capitol on May 8, 2024; and 31 32 WHEREAS, the statue of Daisy Gatson Bates depicts her walking forward 33 with a folded copy of the Arkansas State Press newspaper in her left hand and 34 a pen and notepad in her right hand, with a National Association for the 35 Advancement of Colored People pin on her left lapel and a rose on the left 36 side of her jacket, which is a symbol of Bates's continually blossoming

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     motivation for addressing racial inequality,
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     NOW THEREFORE,
     BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NINETY-FIFTH GENERAL
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     ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS:
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           THAT the House of Representatives recognize Monday, February 17, 2025,
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     as Daisy Gatson Bates Day and also President's Day, and honor Daisy Gatson
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     Bates for her contributions to Arkansas, the nation, and the world, now
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     memorialized in the display of her statue at the National Statuary Hall
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     Collection in the United States Capitol.
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