



DIRECTOR

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
WASHINGTON

March 12, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Lee C. White
Assistant Special Counsel
to the President

SUBJECT: USIA Report on the Past 100 Days

Attached is our memorandum on the
USIA accomplishments during the past 100 days,
as per your request.

Carl
Carl T. Rowan

March 12, 1964

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

USIA's biggest job, and most important accomplishment, during the past 100 days was to tell the story of orderly succession after assassination -- to reassure a nervous world that "the government in Washington lives", and to acquaint millions abroad with the new leader of America and the free world.

Minutes after the bullets struck John Kennedy, USIA threw all its resources into this task, working around the clock and using all media of communications.

USIA's Voice of America scrapped its entire schedule and began an uninterrupted flow of news and features. Before it was over, more than a thousand changes were made in VOA program schedules and transmitter facilities to cope with the unfolding events. Every VOA transmitter in the world was pressed into what became the greatest massing of power, frequencies and hours-on-the-air ever undertaken by any international broadcaster.

In some areas VOA was the only fast source of news of the historic events. In other areas foreign networks relayed or rebroadcast VOA programs.

In the greatest volume of traffic of any eight-day period in its history, USIA's Press Service supplied 110 posts in 103 countries with material designed to add understanding and reassurance.

Radio and press commentaries conveyed the determination of the United States to work for peace, to honor commitments to its friends abroad, and to continue the drive for greater equality and opportunity at home.

More than a hundred different photographs were air-pouched to all posts abroad depicting the transfer of authority; the ceremonies in Washington and the personality, background, and achievements of the new President.

Six-page inserts were immediately prepared for the latest Russian and Polish editions of America Illustrated, which had already been printed. An eight-page insert was prepared for the Arabic Al Hayat fi America. An illustrated 64 page pamphlet, The President of the United States of America, was rushed into print in several languages.

The Agency's television facilities in quick succession turned out several productions:

-- A 12-minute biography of President Johnson went to nearly 100 posts within five days of the assassination.

-- The President's address to the joint-session of Congress on November 27th was videotaped in full, and in the following three days the largest number of prints in Agency history -- 235 -- were sent to 126 posts in 107 countries with adaptations in several languages for both TV and theatre use.

Two TV productions designed in particular for USIA's continuing Latin America series, Panorama Panamericano, were prepared. One was a half-hour show on the continuity of U. S. policies in Latin America; the other was on President Johnson's rededicating the U. S. to the Alliance for Progress.

USIA motion picture treatment of the story included the following:

-- On November 23 a newsreel clip on the assassination and swearing in of the new President was airmailed to 31 posts for immediate local distribution.

-- The bi-monthly Latin American film news magazine, Horizons, covered the new President's White House meeting with representatives of the Alliance for Progress countries.

-- For African countries, USIA's monthly film news magazine Today covered the Presidential succession and featured President Johnson's earlier visit to Africa.

-- A 14-minute color film on the new Chief Executive, The President, was made in 39 languages for distribution in 111 countries.

Within two weeks of the succession, 2,000 copies of a panel exhibit on President Johnson, underscoring his interests and views pertinent to foreign audiences, were air-shipped to all posts in local language versions.

Overseas distribution rights for Booth Mooney's book, The Lyndon Johnson Story, were acquired, and copies of this and other books on the new President were rushed to the field for library use and publication in local languages.



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

March 12, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR HONORABLE LEE WHITE

Subject: Accomplishments in the field of Health, Education
and Welfare - Progress during the first 100 days
of the Johnson Administration

In accordance with your request, I am attaching a copy of a
memorandum we sent to Mr. Salinger on March 10, along with
another brief memorandum which includes two or three other
items which I have marked.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Wilbur J. Cohen". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, sweeping initial "W".

Wilbur J. Cohen
Assistant Secretary

Enclosures - 2

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Progress During the First 100 Days
of the Johnson Administration

Legislative Achievements Thus Far

1. Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 (P.L. 88-204, Approved December 16, 1963) This law, designed to provide needed classrooms, laboratories, and libraries for graduate and undergraduate institutions of higher education, provides a 5-year matching program of construction grants and loans for needed academic facilities.
2. The Clean Air Act (P.L. 88-206, approved December 17, 1963) This law lays the groundwork for a comprehensive national program for prevention and control of air pollution. Grants-in-aid are authorized to assist local, State, and regional air pollution control agencies to initiate, expand, or improve their programs. Authority is also provided to secure abatement of specific air pollution conditions dangerous to health and public welfare.
3. Vocational Education Act of 1963 (P.L. 88-210, approved December 16, 1963) This act authorizes a new permanent program of vocational education which will double the Federal funds immediately available for fiscal year 1964 and quadruple amounts available by fiscal year 1967. Vocational education programs are authorized for persons in high school, those out of high school, persons who are unemployed or underemployed, and persons with academic or socio-economic handicaps that prevent them from succeeding in the regular vocational education program. Funds are reserved for grants for research and demonstration in vocational education, and provision is made for an experimental 4-year program of residential vocational educational schools and payments for student work study programs. The law

also extends certain provisions of the National Defense Education Act and for 2-years extension of educational assistance to federally impacted areas.

4. Manpower Development and Training Act Amendments of 1963 (P.L. 88-214, approved December 19, 1963) This law makes a number of improvements in the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, called for by experience under that law.
5. Library Services and Construction Act (P.L. 88-269, approved February 11, 1964) This law extended Federal aid for library services through fiscal year 1966 and authorized a ^{new} 3-year grant program for the construction of public libraries.

Program Achievements

1. The report of the President's Task Force on Manpower Conservation, "a report on young men found unqualified for military service," was issued January 1, 1964. The Secretaries of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, immediately accelerated plans for health, education, and training services to selective service rejectees.
2. Smoking and Health - Report of the Advisory Committee to the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service was issued on January 11, 1964. The report presents the latest scientific evidence on the relationship between cigarette smoking and lung cancer.
3. In the field of medical care of the aged, as of January 1, 1964, 36 State plans for medical assistance of the aged (Kerr-Mills) were in operation.

4. Special Help to South Bend, Indiana - To assist the community after closing of the Studebaker plant, four new occupational training projects were developed to train about 400 unemployed workers. Federal surplus property was allocated to these projects. Additional training projects will be developed as needed to train about 2,000 workers (not limited to Studebaker employees).

March 10, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR HONORABLE PIERRE SALINGER

Accomplishments in the fields of Health, Education and Welfare during the President's first 100 days in office include the following:

EDUCATION

1. The Congress enacted on December 10 and the President signed on December 16 the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 (P.L. 88-204).

Described by the President as "the most significant education bill passed by the Congress in the history of the Republic," this three-year program authorizes appropriations of \$1.2 billion in grants and loans for the construction of needed facilities at public and private colleges and universities, junior colleges, technical institutes and graduate schools.

A supplemental appropriation to initiate this program in the present fiscal year is pending before the Congress. The President's budget for FY 1965 includes the full amount authorized by P.L. 88-204.

2. The Congress enacted on December 15 and the President signed on December 18 the Vocational Education Act of 1963 (P.L. 88-210).

This legislation, authorizing increased levels of federal assistance to State vocational education programs, is aimed at expanding and modernizing these programs in line with the Nation's changing manpower needs and job opportunities.

3. The Congress enacted on December 15 and the President signed on December 19 the 1963 Amendments to the Manpower Development and Training Act, providing an extension and significant expansion of the job retraining program administered jointly by the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

4. The President signed on February 11 the Library Services and Construction Act, authorizing a three-year extension and expansion of Federal assistance.

HEALTH

1. The Congress enacted on December 11 and the President signed on December 17 the Clean Air Act (P.L. 88-206), laying the groundwork

for a comprehensive national program for the prevention and control of air pollution. In addition to supporting expanded research and providing financial assistance to State and local governments for the establishment or improvement of air pollution control programs, the Act authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to undertake abatement and enforcement actions.

2. Secretary Celebrezze on March 3 announced the appointment of a National Advisory Council on Education for Health Professions to advise the Surgeon General on the administration of grants for the construction or expansion of facilities in schools of medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, nursing, pharmacy, optometry, podiatry and public health. The Health Professions Education Assistance Act, signed by President Kennedy in September, 1963, authorizes appropriations of \$175 million for construction grants over a three-year period. The Act also authorizes funds for student loans.

3. The President signed on February 11 a supplemental appropriation for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for fiscal 1964, providing funds for the implementation of mental retardation legislation enacted by the Congress last October. This legislation will provide services to the mentally retarded, funds to help construct centers for research and care, and demonstration and training grants to improve care and education programs.

4. The Secretary has continued to give emphasis to the strengthening and upgrading of the scientific functions of the Food and Drug Administration in line with the reorganization plan announced last year. Dr. Joseph Sadusk, chairman of the Department of Preventive Medicine of the George Washington University School of Medicine, was appointed Director of FDA's Medical Bureau in February. The agency last week proposed new regulations for carrying out a review of the effectiveness of all drugs marketed since 1938, as required by the 1962 Amendments to the Pure Food and Drug Act.

5. In testimony before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on Monday of this week, Secretary Celebrezze outlined steps taken to insure non-discrimination in hospitals aided by federal grants under the Hill-Burton program.

WELFARE AND SOCIAL SECURITY

The House Ways and Means Committee is planning to meet in executive session to take up the Administration's proposal for hospital insurance for the aged under the social security system.

QUESTIONS

Assuming that the interviewers will seek to draw the President into matters of policy and philosophy, the following questions might come up:

Does the President concur in President Kennedy's view that the Constitution bars across-the-board federal aid to church-related elementary and secondary schools?

What is the President's reaction to the view of some non-government organizations that the federal government, as part of the "war on poverty", should encourage family planning?

Harold R. Levy
Assistant to the Secretary



NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20546

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

MAR 12 1964

Mr. Lee White
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Lee:

Enclosed is a listing of rather significant events in the NASA program which have taken place in the last 100 days. The list has been compiled rather hastily, but I hope it serves your purpose. If not, I trust you will let me know.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read "Rick", is positioned above the typed name of the sender.

Richard L. Callaghan
Assistant Administrator
for Legislative Affairs

Enclosure

MAJOR NASA ACCOMPLISHMENTS

November 23, 1963 - March 13, 1964

1963-64

- November 23: First live TV communication across the Pacific Ocean, from Tokyo on Relay I.
- November 26: NASA's Explorer XVIII, the interplanetary monitoring probe satellite, launched by Thor-Delta from AMR.
- November 27: NASA launched first successful Centaur, second stage (first liquid-hydrogen engine in space) went into orbit as the heaviest object (10,500 lbs.) yet orbited by the U.S.
- November 27: NASA's J-2 liquid hydrogen engine static fired successfully for the first time (510 seconds).
- December 5: X-15 No. 1 flown by Major Rushworth to 4,023 mph, just 81 mph slower than record speed of June 1962.
- December 5: First F-1 rocket engine static firing in 10-second test at NASA Marshall Space Flight Center.
- December 19: NASA's Explorer XIX launched into polar orbit from Pacific Missile Range by Scout booster, a polka-dot balloon satellite to provide upper atmosphere density data.
- December 21: NASA's Tiros VIII meteorological satellite placed into orbit by Thor-Delta from Cape Kennedy.
- January 20: NASA Deputy Administrator Hugh L. Dryden announced that U.S.S.R. had notified U.S. that it would participate in space communication experiments using Echo II.
- January 21: Relay II active communication satellite launched by NASA Delta from Cape Kennedy, completing first communication test on first orbit. It was 22nd straight launch success for NASA's Thor-Delta booster. It transmitted live pictures for US-USSR 1964 Water Olympic hockey game in Innsbruck, Austria.

- January 21: First static firing of both stages of Gemini Launch Vehicle No. 1 (Titan II) at Complex 19, Cape Kennedy. Successful test met all pre-launch requirements.
- January 25: NASA's Echo II passive communications satellite placed into near-polar orbit by Thor-Agena B booster from Vandenberg Air Force Base, which U.S.S.R. tracked on January 27.
- January 28: 100th flight of the X-15 rocket-powered research aircraft, Major Robert Rushworth flew X-15 No. 1 to 107,000 feet at 3,682 mph. X-15 program began in December 1954, and first powered flight was made September 17, 1959.
- January 29: Saturn I (SA-5) launched from Cape Kennedy, a first test of both stages, the six liquid-hydrogen RL-10 engines of the second stage performing properly. Orbital body of 37,700 lbs., nearly 20,000 lbs. of which was payload.
- X January 30: Ranger VI lunar probe launched from Cape Kennedy, successfully navigated to lunar impact target on February 2, but in-board TV cameras failed to perform.
- February 3: NASA-Department of Commerce announced agreement to develop National Operational Meteorological Satellite System, to be operational in 1965.
- February 7: NASA issued first exclusive patent license (Satellite Division of Union Carbide Corporation for nickel alloy).
- February 9: NASA-FAA signed understanding on NASA role in development of Supersonic Transport.
- February 14: NASA-DOD agreement on instrumentation ships for manned space flight tracking.
- February 22: First Soviet-U.S. communication experiment, with British cooperation, with Echo II.

- February 24: NASA-USAF added nine new experiments in X-15 program, extending to 1968.
- February 26: Relay II transmits World heavyweight championship fight in Miami to Europe.
- March 1: First radio-photograph transmitted via Echo II from Jodrell Bank to U.S.S.R.



HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

MAR 12 1964


Federal Housing Administration
Public Housing Administration
Federal National Mortgage Association
Community Facilities Administration
Urban Renewal Administration

MEMORANDUM FOR: Lee C. White
Assistant Special Counsel to the President
The White House

Regarding your request for a list of the Johnson Administration achievements:

1. Proposals for Comprehensive Housing Legislation (The Housing and Community Development Bill of 1964). These proposals, submitted as part of the President's Message of March 27, include new approaches such as financial assistance for the development of new towns and major subdivisions, and new authority to authorize existing housing for low-rent public housing.
2. Increase in New Housing Starts. Private nonfarm housing starts reached a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 1,668,000 in January — 10 percent higher than in December and 27 percent higher than in January, 1963.
3. Increase in FHA Mortgage Insurance Applications. FHA home loan applications in the first two months of 1964 were 14 percent higher than in the first two months of 1963.
4. Cooperation Agreement with Minnesota for Enforcement of Nondiscrimination in Housing. The agreement, signed January 15, is expected to serve as a model for agreements with other States having nondiscrimination laws. It provides for exchange of information and other mutual assistance in implementing the State law and the Executive Order on Equal Opportunity in Housing.
5. Repayment by FNMA to the Treasury. On December 24 the Federal National Mortgage Association agreed to return \$100 million of the Federal funds invested in the Association, through retirement of that amount of Treasury-held preferred stock.
6. Increased Assistance for Housing in Latin America. A Latin American division has been formed in HHFA to assist AID in investigating applications for guarantee of U. S. private investment in housing projects in Latin America. Since December, 19 projects located in 6 countries have been field inspected. These involve 18,900 units and approximately \$118 million of proposed investment.

7. Low-Rent Public Housing for Indians. Since December, 1963, funds have been earmarked for 1,300 units in the new self-help low-rent housing program. These will be located on 31 Indian reservations in 10 States.


Milton P. Simer
General Counsel

Area Reddevelopment Administration
TRANSMITTAL FORM - U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

FORM CD-82
(8-2-60)

DATE Mar 12, 1964

TO: Lee White

FROM: Bill Bozman

These probably do not qualify
as major accomplishments but
they may prove useful for
your purposes.

DO NOT USE FOR PERMANENT RECORD INFORMATION

USCOMM-DC

March 12, 1964

ACCOMPLISHMENTS - LAST 100 DAYS

1. In January action was taken which will make it possible for the Area Redevelopment Administration to help seven major cities attack the unemployment problem of the central city areas. With the cooperation of the Labor Department a system was developed for measuring unemployment within a city itself where it is significantly higher than for a metropolitan labor market area. This has made it possible for seven of our larger cities to become eligible for assistance under the Area Redevelopment Act.
2. The Area Redevelopment Administration and the Small Business Administration have cooperated in Philadelphia to help members of minority groups to get a start in operating and expanding small businesses. With help from these two agencies, a clinic was opened in January for providing guidance and specialized counseling, and for the processing of very small loan requests. Initial response was overwhelming and the original project may become a pilot for similar clinics in the central areas of other cities.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

March 12, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR: Honorable Lee White
Assistant Special Counsel
to the President

FROM: Eugene P. Foley
Administrator

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "E. P. Foley", is written over the typed name "Eugene P. Foley". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Attached per your request of today is a brief report of the major accomplishments of the Small Business Administration in the last 100 days.

Attachment

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN THE PAST 100 DAYS

1. Economy Moves

For the first time since SBA's inception (1953) the FY 1965 budget calls for no increase in personnel and also for the first time in its history no increase in the SBA revolving loan fund. This has been brought about through simplified operating procedures, increased delegation of responsibility to field offices, more effective control and justification of positions and expenses, and increased work load per man.

2. Small Business Investment Companies

The SBIC industry has regained its self confidence as well as its confidence in the Administration's determination to make the program a success. This has been reflected in price increases in publicly held SBIC stocks in the past several months. It has received more favorable publicity in the past few months than any time in the past two years. Four personnel changes at the top of the Investment Division have helped, together with the passage of a liberalizing bill by Congress, tax relief by the Treasury, and regulatory changes by SBA.

3. New Loan Programs

(a) Small Loans. A new emphasis is being given to loans under \$15,000. We are giving much greater weight to management qualities and future prospects as the primary credit considerations. The previous requirements for additional collateral on the applicant's house, insurance and personal property have been eliminated.

(b) 25% Bank Participation Program. In an effort to cut delay and red tape we have instructed our field personnel to rely almost entirely upon a bank's evaluation of an application where the bank is participating to at least 25%. With this degree of risk on the part of the bank it is our feeling that the bank's credit judgment will be at least as good as, if not better than, our own.

4. Management Assistance for Small Business in Poverty Areas

We have instituted a Pilot Program in Philadelphia in which established businessmen from that area help train the operators of very small businesses and prospective businessmen. A substantial number of these are negro businessmen. After a suitable training period, the SBA will make loans up to \$6,000 under credit criteria which stresses character and training more than availability of collateral and previous business experience. The response from the Philadelphia businessmen, as well as minority groups, has exceeded all expectations.

5. Women

A variety of programs have been instituted to upgrade the contribution of women in the agency. These include a review of the personnel records of college educated women and those with special training to determine the possibility of reassignment to more responsible positions. In addition, women employees of SBA are being given an opportunity to participate in a special training program designed to increase the competence of all women employees. Those who complete the course not only will have the opportunity to compete for more responsible positions, but they have been asked to appear and explain the services available from SBA at appropriate meetings of women's business and civic organizations.

March 12, 1964

Mar. 12, 1964

Notes on Civil Rights Activities During the First 100 Days

I have stressed the commitment of my Administration to equality of opportunity and treatment for all Americans in

- my first address to the Joint Session of Congress as President**
- the State of the Union address**
- my remarks upon witnessing the Anti-Poll Tax Amendment formal ceremony**
- news conferences**
- the Economic Report**
- the Special Message on Housing and Community Development**
- numerous other formal and informal documents and speeches.**

The passage of a good and fair Civil Rights Bill remains our top legislative item. The highly satisfactory manner in which the House Rules Committee cleared the way for the Bill and the overwhelming support for it in the House is most satisfying and rewarding.

Although the appointment of Carl Rowan received nationwide attention there have been others, including two federal judges (Spottswood Robinson and Leon Higginbotham) and Mrs. Frankie Freeman as a member of the Civil Rights Commission. Moreover there are continuing throughout the federal government efforts to ensure that employment and promotion are based on merit.

I have held numerous meetings in connection with civil rights including

- key leaders of national Negro organizations
- the Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing
- the Committee on Equal Opportunity in the Armed Forces
- the Subcabinet key officials dealing with civil rights
- companies participating in and contemplating joining the Plans for Progress program.

During the 100 days

- Auburn University has been uneventfully desegregated and the federal government has secured compliance with the federal court order transferring Negro high school children in Macon County, Alabama to previously all-white schools
- the Supreme Court decision on hospital desegregation is being implemented by HEW regulations requiring admittance of patients and professional staffing of hospitals on a nondiscriminatory basis in federally financed hospitals

-- the Justice Department has instituted eight cases in federal court to secure the right to register, a record comparable to any 100 day period; in addition, I have written personally to every Governor and to the Mayor of every principle city urging local action to achieve the broadest possible registration as recommended by the Commission on Registration and Voting Participation

DRAFT/LCW/3/13/64

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Major Administration Accomplishments during the First 100 Days

Attached are brief memos from departments and agencies indicating what they believe to be the important achievements in the first 100 days. In my examination of them the following items appear to be described as major activities:

- 1. The government has demonstrated to the world a powerful transfer of the full power of the Presidency under most trying circumstances (see USIA memo for details).**
- 2. Enactment into law of the Higher Education Facilities and the Vocational Education Bills making the last session of Congress the most productive in education legislation of all time.**
- 3. The Ranger VI lunar probe successfully navigated to the impact target area on the moon.**
- 4. The submission of a comprehensive housing and community development program to the Congress.**
- 5. Enactment of the tax cut legislation.**
- 6. Agreement with the Canadian government on the Columbia River Development Treaty.**
- 7. Commitment to a war on poverty.**

8. Passage through the Rules Committee and through the full House of Representatives of the Civil Rights Bill (see attached memo for detailed civil rights achievements).

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 9, 1964


To: Burke Marshall

I would appreciate your general reaction to this, and in addition, any specific data especially on VIII about the number and type of voting cases instituted since Nov. 22.

Lee C. White
Assistant Special Counsel
to the President

Department of Justice
Washington

11 March 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HONORABLE LEE C. WHITE
The White House

From Burke Marshall

The following are comments on your 100-
days memo:

(1) On page 3, one school in Macon
County was already desegregated, but boycotted.
The Governor closed it. The court ordered the
Negro children transferred to two other schools.
There was resistance at one of them, and we took
appropriate action to enforce compliance.

(2) Since November 22, we have filed
eight additional voting suits. This compares
favorably with any other 100-day period you would
want to select.

Attachment



VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.
March 12, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Mr. Lee C. White
Assistant Special Counsel
to the President
The White House

In accordance with a telephone call from your office today, here is a summary of major accomplishments of the Veterans Administration during the first 100 days of President Johnson's administration.

INSURANCE DIVIDENDS

Paid out nearly \$230 million in GI insurance dividends in record time during the month of January. The payments were made at a cost of about \$25,000, compared to \$1.4 million three years ago.

SAVED MONEY

Will reduce general operating costs by \$3.2 million during Fiscal Year 1965 through the elimination of unnecessary jobs, improved operating efficiency, and increased productivity.

FINER CARE

Will spend \$102 million in the hospital modernization program including new veterans hospitals in Hines, Ill., Los Angeles, Calif., Chicago, Ill., and San Juan, Puerto Rico.


W. J. DRIVER
Deputy Administrator



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

March 12, 1964

Memorandum

To: Mr. Lee White, The White House

From: Orren Beaty, Assistant to the Secretary

Subject: Major Accomplishments of the Department of the Interior
since November 22, 1963.

The Department of the Interior has made major accomplishments in several fields since November 22, 1963. The most significant have been in water and power.

WATER AND POWER

- (1) Columbia River Development Treaty with Canada. A Protocol was agreed to with the Government of Canada for the cooperative development of the water resources of the Columbia River which has enabled the Canadian Government to recommend ratification of the Treaty to the Canadian Parliament. Canadian ratification has been pending for more than three years.
- (2) Electric Power Rate Reduction in Southeast. Wholesale electric power rates were reduced an average of 5 percent for preference customers in Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina by the Southeastern Power Administration. Thirty-nine rural electric cooperatives, 49 cities, two state public power agencies, a large generation and transmission cooperative, and a private utility will benefit.
- (3) Missouri Basin Financial Study. A comprehensive study of financing the Missouri River Basin development program was completed and recommendations made to Congress. Needed new projects, such as the Garrison Diversion Unit in North Dakota, can now be given early consideration. An unavoidable power rate increase was held to a bare minimum--one-fourth of a mill per kilowatt-hour.

(4) Pacific Northwest-Southwest Extra High Voltage Intertie. Eight million dollars to begin construction of the Pacific Northwest-Southwest Extra High Voltage Interconnection were appropriated by Congress.

(5) Southwest Water Plan. The revised report of the Bureau of Reclamation on the proposed comprehensive Pacific Southwest Water Plan was completed in January.

(6) Sacramento Water Contract. Contractual agreements were reached with California water users who have been diverting project water from the Sacramento river since 1945. The issue had been the subject of protracted negotiations for many years.

(7) Power Contracts in Texas and Louisiana. Twenty-year power purchase and sales contracts were signed with three electric cooperatives, four cities, and one utility company in Texas and Louisiana for the purchase of the 52,000-kilowatt output of Sam Rayburn Dam and supporting thermal generation.

(8) Saline Water Conversion Plant for Guantanamo Naval Base. The saline water conversion plant operated by the Office of Saline Water at Point Loma, California, in cooperation with the City of San Diego and the State of California was shut down and prepared for transfer to the Guantanamo Naval Base to provide that station with an independent water supply.

MINERAL RESOURCES

(9) Methane Removal Successfully Tested in Gassy Coal Seam. The Bureau of Mines announced the successful removal of explosive methane gas--the odorless and invisible killer of coal miners--from one of West Virginia's gassiest coal seams at rates up to 1,540 cubic feet per minute in experiments to improve safety and efficiency in mining.

(10) President Requests Tariff Commission Review. Based on the Trade Executive Subcommittee report which detailed the anticipated supply crisis in zinc, the President requested a Tariff Commission review of the lead and zinc industries.

(11) Stockpile Release of Zinc Requested. After an extensive analysis of the zinc industry, Interior requested the Office of Emergency Planning to consider the release of zinc from the stockpile. If current consumption rates continue, the supply of zinc will become critical within the current year.

(12) First Oil and Gas Lease Sale Off Washington and Oregon. On February 18 the Department of the Interior announced its first Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas lease sale off the coast of Oregon and Washington. The sale

will be held October 1 in Los Angeles. The lease offering will make available 254,000 acres off Washington and 836,000 acres off Oregon, for a total of 1,090,000 acres. The lease sale will be particularly important to the economy of the Pacific Northwest as it is expected to bring in new industry to the region.

(13) Coal Gasification Contract Awarded. Office of Coal Research contracted with Bituminous Coal Research, Inc., Monroeville, Pennsylvania, to develop low-cost equipment for making gas from coal, at contract price of \$975,000. The study is expected to recommend one or two simple coal-to-gas conversion systems for intensive experimental investigation.

(14) Conference on Basic Water Resources Data. Geological Survey sponsored a two-day, government-wide conference to discuss present and anticipated basic water data needs of 20 Federal agencies. Savings in efficiency and elimination of duplication are expected through the coordination initiated by the conference.

(15) Interior Trains Astronauts. Intensive training in geology is being provided U.S. astronauts by the Geological Survey, in collaboration with NASA. Classroom lectures and field trips will study areas on earth believed to be comparable in character to Lunar surfaces.

(16) Coordination of Acid Mine Water Investigations. A joint program of acid mine water investigations was established among the Geological Survey, the Bureau of Mines, and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife in the Department of the Interior and the Public Health Service in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Field investigations have been carried to eight streams in the Monongahela River Basin of West Virginia which are believed to hold potential as demonstration sites. A Federal-State Advisory group has been appointed.

(17) Coal Export Expansion. The Department's coal export expansion efforts bore fruit in January when Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates entered into a \$100 million contract with Italy to supply coal over the next 10 years. Major credit for the contract was assigned the Departmental program which has included the recent sending of a Departmental official to study European energy technology and markets and the preparation of information on high-quality U.S. coal.

PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

(18) Accelerated Public Works on Indian Reservations. Community facilities type projects valued at \$1 million will be built on 36 Indian reservations in 12 States under the new Accelerated Public Works program for 1964. An estimated 1,700 man-months of needed employment will be provided and social and civic standards will be advanced in many Indian communities.

(19) Allegheny Parkway. Authorization and early construction of the Allegheny Parkway was recommended by the Department. The Parkway, estimated to cost \$210 million, would run 632 miles along the backbone of the Appalachian highlands from Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, to Cumberland Gap National Historical Park in Kentucky.

(20) Roosevelt Campobello International Park. Agreement was reached with the Canadian Government to propose legislation to establish the Roosevelt Campobello International Park.

FISH AND WILDLIFE

(21) Pesticides Research. Plans were completed and initial contracts let for a major fish-pesticide laboratory in Columbia, Missouri. This facility is our first major step in implementing the President's Science Advisory Committee on Pesticides. Another significant action is the recently completed agreement with HEW and Agriculture to ensure more adequate review before pesticides are approved for sale.

(22) The fishery research vessel, the Townsend Cromwell, was commissioned January 25 at Honolulu. The new \$1,700,000 vessel is designed to provide increased range, more seaworthiness, and a greater variety of research facilities for extended cruises.

(23) Commercial Fisheries Research Laboratory. A contract was let for a \$1,308,830 Research Laboratory for the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries adjoining the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. The University of Michigan donated 3.86 acres of land for the major new biological research center.

(24) Fish Products for Peace. Section 403 (c) (1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1963 made fish and fishery products available for use in the Food for Peace program.

(25) New Wildlife Refuges. Three new National Wildlife Refuges primarily for migratory waterfowl have been established totalling 18,000 acres and nearly 7,000 acres have been added to four existing refuges. New refuges are the Choctaw National Wildlife Refuge in Alabama, the Ravalli National Wildlife Refuge in Montana, and the Hatchie National Wildlife Refuge in Tennessee.

PROPOSED RECLAMATION PROJECTS

(26) Planning and legislative reports have been submitted for the following new reclamation projects: Garrison Diversion Unit (North Dakota-South Dakota); Missouri River Basin Project; Nebraska Mid-State Unit, Missouri

River Basin Project; Bostwick Park and Fruitland Mesa Projects (Colorado) and Savery-Pot Hook Project (Wyoming-Colorado), as participating projects of the Colorado River Storage Project; Whitestone-Coulee Unit (Washington), Chief Joseph Dam Project; Manson Unit (Washington); and Lower Teton division (Idaho) of Teton Basin Project.

Ann Beatty

There are six Federal agencies operating principally and directly in the field of civil rights. Since some of these agencies are newly created and others have had their scope changed recently, there exists some confusion as to their structure and functions. This brief summary seeks to clarify this.

It should also be noted that plans are now underway to eliminate any duplication of effort of the agencies and potential confusion among citizens who seek assistance or who deal with the Government on civil rights matters.

The Commission on Civil Rights (1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington) was established by the Civil Rights Act of 1957. There are six commissioners appointed by the President who must be confirmed by the Senate. The Chairman of the Civil Rights Commission is John A. Hannah. The Commission has had no Staff Director since the resignation of Berl I. Bernhard last fall; the acting Director is Howard W. Rogerson. There is a staff of seventy, about half of whom are professionals. The 1964 Civil Rights Act has extended the life of the Commission to January 31, 1968.

The Commission's functions are to investigate denials of the right to vote and have that vote counted on the basis of color, race, religion or national origin; to study and collect information concerning legal developments relating to a denial of equal protection of the laws; to appraise the laws and policies of the Federal Government with respect to equal protection of the laws; to investigate allegations of vote fraud; to serve as a national clearing house for civil rights information; and to make reports and recommendations to the President and to the Congress for corrective action. Subjects covered by the Commission's studies and recommendations have included voting, education, employment, housing and the administration of justice.

Acting under the authority granted it by the 1957 Act, the Civil Rights Commission established advisory committees in each of the fifty states. These advisory groups consist of citizens of standing who are sufficiently interested in civil rights problems to serve without compensation. The state groups meet from time to time and make their own reports and recommendations which are published periodically.

The Civil Rights Commission is unique in that it is the only one of the civil rights agencies which is quasi-independent. Thus, the Commission can -- and has -- submitted reports critical of the administrations under which it has served and has made recommendations which have put the White House in a defensive position (e.g., housing). For this reason, Washington observers note a tendency to deal more cautiously with the Commission than with the agencies under more direct Presidential control.

The President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity (Department of Labor Building, Washington) was established by Executive Order 10925 of March 6, 1961. It is a direct successor to similar committees which had been established by Presidents Roosevelt, Truman and Eisenhower. The Executive Vice Chairman is Hobart Taylor, Jr. The Committee is composed both of Government officials and non-Government public members. There is a staff of about sixty, some half of whom are professionals.

The Committee is concerned both with equal employment opportunity within the Federal service and on Government contract employment. In addition to acting on specific complaints, it also acts affirmatively to assure compliance with the letter and the spirit of the Executive Order, including educational programs. Periodic reports are issued.

The Plans for Progress program, which is part of the President's Committee, is directed at the recruitment of employers who voluntarily pledge to engage in fair employment practices and to accelerate the employment, training and advancement of minority group persons. It supplements the Federal program applicable to government contracts; participants are major employers, including companies not involved in government contracting.

Community Leaders Conferences are held periodically by the Committee in different cities throughout the country to solicit the cooperation and aid of various segments of the community in working toward solutions of problems of equal employment opportunity.

The President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing (Executive Office Building, Washington) was established by Executive Order 11063 of November 20, 1962 to implement President Kennedy's Executive Order on Equal Opportunity in Housing. The Committee's chairman is David L. Lawrence, former governor of Pennsylvania; in addition, its membership is composed of eight Government and eight public members. There is a staff of ten.

Under the Executive Order, complaints of discrimination in Federally-assisted and Federally-owned housing are handled by the agency directly concerned (e.g., FHA). The Committee concerns itself with overseeing the handling of these complaints, with coordinating the activities of the agencies in enforcing the Executive Order on Equal Opportunity in Housing, and with recommending to the agencies and the President policies and procedures to implement the Order.

The other principal function of the Committee is to encourage education and community action efforts by local governments and by private groups to bring about non-discrimination in housing.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (Department of Labor Building, Washington) was established by the Civil Rights Act of 1964. There are five commissioners appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. At this writing, the Commission has not yet received its appropriation and is thus only partially established; also Commissioners have not yet been appointed.

In addition to handling complaints which will be brought to it under the equal employment opportunity section of the Civil Rights Act when that section becomes applicable on July 2, 1965, the Commission is also empowered to work with public and private agencies and individuals, to furnish technical assistance to further compliance, to conciliate where employees block compliance and to make studies to further equal employment opportunities. The Commission is to publish periodic reports.

It should be noted that while the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity oversees employment where a government contract is involved, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission deals with all employment situations covered by the Civil Rights Act whether or not under government contract.

The Community Relations Service (Department of Commerce Building, Washington) was established by the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Its Director is Leroy Collins, former Governor of Florida, and the Acting Deputy Director is Harold Fleming, on loan from the Potomac Institute. The Service contemplates a staff of fifty (half of them professionals) and at this writing is awaiting Congressional approval of its budget in order to become fully operative. While the Service is part of the Department of Commerce for "house-keeping" purposes, it will have direct responsibilities to the White House.

The Service's functions are the voluntary settlement of public accommodations complaints referred to it under the new law and to provide assistance to persons of communities requiring help with civil rights problems where discriminatory practices impair constitutional rights or affect interstate commerce. It is authorized to cooperate with both public and private agencies, either on its own initiative or upon request from local officials or interested persons in situations where peaceful relations among the citizens of the community are threatened. The law directs that activities of the Service in providing conciliation assistance be conducted in confidence and without publicity.

The work of the Service will be aided by a National Citizens Committee for Community Relations (Arthur Dean, chairman) composed of community lay leaders with a "feel" for civil rights who will be called upon for advice and assistance and also by a panel of community and intergroup relations professionals who will be utilized as consultants on a fee basis.

The Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice (Department of Justice Building, Washington) was created by the Civil Rights Act of 1957. It is headed by Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall and plans are under way to expand the staff to some 75-80 attorneys.

The Division is responsible for enforcing Federal statutes relating to civil rights through both criminal prosecutions and civil remedies. The Division is also responsible for actions necessary to protect the integrity of orders of Federal courts in other civil rights cases instituted by private citizens. In addition, it is responsible for enforcement of Federal civil and criminal statutes dealing with intimidation and discrimination against voters, obstructions of justice, peonage and slavery and the illegal use of search warrants. It institutes investigations and prosecutions of Federal, State and local law enforcement officers who misuse their authority by deliberately depriving citizens of their constitutional rights.

The Division's report is published as part of the annual report of the Department of Justice.

In summary, the Civil Rights Commission studies civil rights problems on which it makes recommendations to the President and the Congress and acts as a civil rights information clearing house; the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity deals with employment discrimination in the Federal service and on government contracts; the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing concerns itself with discrimination in Federally-owned and Federally-assisted housing; the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission deals with discrimination in all the types of employment covered under the Civil Rights Act of 1964; the Community Relations Service handles public accommodations complaints under the Civil Rights Act and acts as a mediation and conciliation agency in community problems; and the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice is responsible for enforcing the civil rights laws through criminal prosecutions and civil remedies.

Two of the agencies were created by the 1957 Civil Rights Act (the Civil Rights Commission and the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department); two were created by Presidential Executive Order (the two President's Committees on employment and housing); and two were created by the 1964 Civil Rights Act (the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the Community Relations Service).

Of the four agencies created by statute, three are permanent. The fourth, the Civil Rights Commission, expires on January 31, 1968; however, in the past its life has been extended at the eleventh hour by Congressional enactment.

Three of the agencies have citizen groups in an auxiliary capacity (the Civil Rights Commission, the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity and the Community Relations Service). Both President's Committees have public members.

These then are the six Federal agencies working principally in the field of civil rights. There are other agencies, of course, which devote only a part of their efforts in this direction; for example, the Housing and Home Finance Agency (HHFA) has in the Office of the Administrator an Intergroup Relations Service. With the passage of time, the form and functions of these agencies will change through law, executive action and practice (including the operations of Parkinson's Law). The problems with which they deal are constantly changing, too, and it is hoped that changes in problems are adequately paced by changes in the institutions created to meet them.

UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

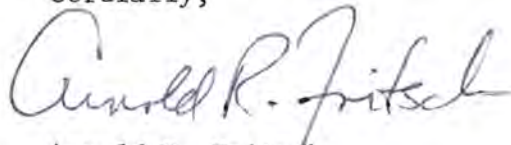
March 12, 1964

Dear Mr. White:

Attached is a copy of the information the Atomic Energy Commission supplied to Pierre Salinger on March 10, regarding the Administration's first 100 days.

If this is not satisfactory or if you wish to have any additional information, we will be happy to supply it.

Cordially,



Arnold R. Fritsch
Technical Assistant
to the Chairman

Mr. Lee C. White
Assistant Special Counsel
to the President
The White House

Attachments

NUCLEAR WEAPONS

1. QUESTION: Only three nuclear test detonations have been announced this year and one of those was not a weapons test. How does this apparent drop in the rate of underground testing stack up with earlier promises to have a vigorous underground testing program?

ANSWER: First, numbers of tests alone are not an indication of how vigorous our test program is. More important than numbers are the types of tests and the amount of information gained from them.

Secondly, it should be remembered that the United States does not necessarily announce all of its underground weapons tests.

2. QUESTION: It has been stated officially that the United States will be ready to test in the atmosphere in from two to nine months after January 1, 1965. Does this mean that we couldn't resume atmospheric testing until a whole year from now, even if the Soviets abrogated the test ban treaty tomorrow?

ANSWER: Our plans are to have a continuing readiness posture by January 1, 1965, meaning that after that time we would be ready to begin very comprehensive atmospheric testing on two months' notice. However, if necessary, we could conduct some meaningful tests such as proof tests of bombs and warheads, and whole weapons systems almost immediately -- within 30 days from right now. We can obtain an orderly readiness posture by January 1, 1965, and avoid higher costs which would result from an earlier atmospheric test readiness date.

Q. Recently you announced cutbacks in the production of plutonium and enriched uranium. What about the uranium surplus that may result?

A. We have firm contracts for uranium concentrate purchases extending through 1970. The cutbacks in enriched uranium and plutonium production may result in a surplus of some stocks for a period of time. These materials do not deteriorate with time, and should be considered as a material asset. On the basis of expected growth in nuclear power in the 1970's, however, I do not believe we will have difficulty in disposing of any excess concentrate.

FLOWSHARE

1. QUESTION: Mr. President, we've heard a lot recently about the possibility of digging a sea-level canal with nuclear explosives.

Would you tell us the administration's position on this?

ANSWER: We are interested in studying the sea-level canal possibilities. We need additional information to evaluate the need for a new canal, the benefits from it and the cost of building it. These studies will include an appraisal of the nuclear construction, which appears very promising.

2. QUESTION: Mr. President, we have seen some accounts which indicate that it would take the United States ten or more years to develop the capability to dig a sea-level canal by nuclear methods while other accounts indicate only five years would be needed. Can you clarify this for us?

ANSWER: There are several technical programs which require further development to achieve this capability. The AEC estimates that each of these would take about five years; however, they could all be done concurrently. This is based on technical considerations alone. Other considerations such as budgetary limitations and urgency of need for a canal could alter the time scale. Actual construction of such a canal would take three to ten additional years, depending on the route selected and conditions prevailing at the time.

3. QUESTION: Mr. President, doesn't the test-ban treaty prohibit the use of nuclear explosives in projects such as the sea-level canal?

ANSWER: As Dr. Seaborg and others have testified, a new trans-isthmian canal probably could not be dug with nuclear explosives

under the present limitations. However, some of the necessary cratering experiments can be carried out under the treaty. By conducting the allowable experiments with appropriate international observation we believe that the safety and practicability of nuclear excavation will be demonstrated so that obtaining the necessary treaty amendment will be possible.

REACTOR SAFETY

QUESTION: Questions have arisen in some areas concerning the safety of nuclear power plants. What is your view about the safety of these plants?

ANSWER: Power reactors have been operating in this country since 1957 and they have an impressive record of safety. The Atomic Energy Commission has established rigid procedures for licensing and inspecting these plants. Some of the leading scientists in the country participate in the extensive safety reviews required for each plant, and their aim is to do everything possible to assure safety of the plant.

DESALTING OF WATER

- Q. What is the status of the international program for using nuclear energy to desalt water?
- A. The U. S. and many other countries are extremely interested in the possibility of developing reliable and economic methods of converting salt water to fresh water. Research in this field has been under way for many years. The use of low cost nuclear energy for this purpose appears to be very promising.

Over the past year we have exchanged some information on desalting water with several countries, and with international organizations, principally through panel meetings sponsored by the International Atomic Energy Agency. The next panel meeting will be held in late April, and our technical experts will participate.

We are eager to pool our experience and knowledge with other countries in this field. The IAEA serves as a focal point for this cooperation.

PLUTO

QUESTION: Testing of the Tory IIC Reactor of the AEC's PLUTO

program is expected to begin at the Nevada Test Site this spring. Assuming a successful test series on this nuclear ramjet reactor, what are this nation's plans for the future development of this propulsion system and unmanned low altitude supersonic vehicles (LASV)?

ANSWER: The nature and level of future PLUTO-LASV activity is under consideration. As you probably know, this question was discussed in open hearing last week before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

COVER

QUESTION: Hundreds of millions of dollars have been spent on the nuclear rocket program, and \$150 million is sought for next fiscal year. Can nuclear rockets be developed for space propulsion, and will this nation undertake missions in space requiring such rockets?

ANSWER: This Administration examined the entire nuclear rocket program late in December, and modified the program. Flight-test objectives are removed from the program for the present. We did not diminish the effort or pace on advancing the nuclear technology required for nuclear rockets. We are confident that these rockets can be developed. Despite early difficulties we have made significant technical progress in the laboratories. Missions beyond Apollo will be defined at the proper time. Meanwhile, it is essential that we investigate newer propulsion techniques such as is being done in the nuclear rockets program.

FLIGHT TEST OF A SPACE REACTOR

QUESTION: You indicated recently that you are looking into the matter of making funds available for the flight test of a space reactor (SNAP-10A) for which, as you know, there is no requirement at present. Are you planning to make funds available for the flight test? What is your opinion of making such space tests in the absence of firm mission requirements?

ANSWER: I have notified the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy that I am looking into the question of funds for a flight test, and hope to have a decision soon.

SHERWOOD

QUESTION: Mr. President, last week there was a news report on an advance in the fusion power research program at Oak Ridge. Do you have any comment on this reported development?

ANSWER: The effort to obtain useful power through controlled thermonuclear fusion is an activity of great importance to the future of our world. It is a tremendously difficult task, involving a great deal of basic research and the employment of many approaches. The goal is a long-range one; we think it is many years away. Nonetheless, we have some interesting advances, and one such since I came into office involves the magnetic bottle at Oak Ridge called the DCX-2. I am told that in January they increased the density of the very hot gases in that device about 100-fold, and that these gases have been confined for hundredths of a second. They say they hope to do still better, and I'm sure we all share that hope.

Estimated budget expenditures for FY 1965 have been reduced by \$65 million below the previous year. At the same time, the budget would provide increased support for such important programs as research in the physical, biological and medical sciences, the development of applications for isotopes in industry, agriculture and research, and nuclear training and education. In addition, it would provide continued support at the present level for development of nuclear power reactor technology.

In early January a decision to reduce the production of plutonium and enriched uranium -- fissionable materials used in nuclear weapons -- was announced. We will be able to accomplish this cutback and still maintain our strong defense posture. The decision followed exhaustive Department of Defense studies of long-range requirements and studies by the AEC of ways to effect any necessary curtailment. Budgetary savings of \$50 million in FY 1965 will result from the reduction. Four of the nation's plutonium production reactors will be shut down and the combined electric energy usage in gaseous diffusion plant operations will be curtailed by about 25 per cent below the current level. Our present ability to reduce production levels is a tribute to those who have been responsible for technical advances, plant improvements and operating efficiencies, which have caused the production capacity for fissionable materials to exceed all expectations through the years.

The development of civilian nuclear power has achieved major success as evidenced by recent decisions of utility management in certain high fuel cost areas to proceed with construction of large nuclear plants based on economic justification.

The emphasis in the development program has shifted to advanced systems which will make more effective use of nuclear resources, thereby greatly increasing the energy available for future generations.

Attention also is being directed toward use of nuclear power for improving other aspects of civilian life such as desalting of water.

The AEC's New Production Reactor near Richland, Washington, achieved initial criticality (a controlled self-sustained nuclear chain reaction) on December 31, 1963. It will produce plutonium, and also will generate 800,000 kilowatts of electricity for distribution by public and private utilities, making it the largest nuclear power reactor in the world.

The first deep-sea anchored automatic weather station to be powered by nuclear energy went into unattended operation in the Gulf of Mexico. The isotopic generator is designed as the forerunner of a possible world-wide network of remotely-located, deep-sea anchored weather stations.

A second DOD satellite which receives its entire electrical power needs from a nuclear isotopic generator was launched.

An experimental space reactor (SEAP 8 experimental reactor) was operated on the ground for the first time at full power during this period.

Safeguards to assure that the limited nuclear test-ban treaty will not impair the national security were carried forward in the following ways:

The underground nuclear testing program has been expanded to include devices of higher yields and complexity, and an additional underground testing area adjacent to the present one is being developed.

Nuclear weapons laboratories are being strengthened.

Capability to resume atmospheric nuclear tests, should that ever become necessary for the national security, is being developed and improved.

(Fourth safeguard -- improvement of nuclear test detection capability -- is responsibility of DOD.)

In the Geneva disarmament conference the United States has offered to permit international inspection of one of the four U. S. plutonium plants that are being shut down, and placed the Yankee Atomic Power Station, at Rowe, Massachusetts, under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards inspection, hoping that the Soviet Union and other countries will join in this effort to encourage the development of safeguards to prevent the use of nuclear material for other than peaceful purposes.

A highly successful test of a much cleaner nuclear explosive for peaceful applications, such as large-scale earth-moving, was conducted recently. The test was a significant step toward the day when nuclear explosives will be used for large excavation projects, such as opening of mountain passes, digging of canals, and mining operations.

Advances in the AEC program for physical research included:

Discovery of a key subatomic particle of matter, the omega minus, giving strong support to the basic theory which predicted its existence.

Dedication of the Princeton-Penn accelerator and the ZGS at the Argonne National Laboratory -- two major high-energy tools for basic physical research.

A unique method for permanent disposal of radioactive wastes was tested successfully. Wastes mixed with concrete are pumped into underground shale under pressure. This causes cracks in the shale, thus creating storage space.

At one of our atomic energy installations a facility designed to reduce the volume of highly radioactive liquid wastes was brought into experimental operation. The materials produced occupy only a tenth of the storage space needed for the original volume.

DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON

January 27, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Mr. Lee White

In the past two years we have been making a major effort to increase the quality and quantity of minority students taking the Foreign Service Officer Examination. In support of this objective, a proposal for a Foreign Affairs Scholars Program was developed and submitted to the Ford Foundation. The Foundation has now acted on the proposal providing a grant of \$600,000 to cover a 4-year program. The first phase of this program gets underway this summer with 40 internships being offered in State, AID and USIA. I thought you would be interested in seeing the brochure announcing this program.

Dick

Richard K. Fox, Jr.
Special Assistant

Enclosure:

Brochure.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS SCHOLARS PROGRAM
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20001

PLACE
STAMP
HERE

of the forces which are reshaping the world in which we live, are larger than they have ever been in the past and will not shrink in the future . . . we have a great stake in doing everything that we can to strengthen the Foreign Service, to attract as much top talent into it as we can."

This, then, is the basic purpose of the Foreign Affairs Scholars Program—to attract and develop talented students for careers in the field of foreign affairs. Because of the present small number of Negroes and other minorities, such as Spanish-speaking Americans, currently employed in this field, the training program will direct its efforts toward these groups of citizens.

The current annual starting salary for Foreign Service Officers begins at \$5,795. With promotions and annual increments, under the present scale, salaries range upwards of \$20,000 annually for a Career Ambassador. In addition, such fringe benefits as allowances for living abroad and for travel for the officer and his dependents, life insurance, medical care, paid vacations, and the like make a career in the foreign service attractive and challenging.

RETURN FORM IMMEDIATELY

Qualified college students who would like to be considered for admission to the Foreign Affairs Scholars Program are asked to complete the form which appears on the page at the left, affix a stamp, and mail it immediately. Applications will be mailed upon receipt of the attached form. Applications should be mailed in time to be received at Howard University by March 15, 1964.

Among the criteria forming the basis of the selection of participants in the program are an evaluation of the information supplied by the student on his application form, the student's academic and personal records at his college, letters of reference, and the student's score on a written examination which will be administered by a representative of the program.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS SCHOLARS PROGRAM

A Training Program in Foreign Affairs

A Career
With
A Future

- COUNSELING
- INTERNSHIPS
- FELLOWSHIPS
- GRADUATE STUDY
- JOB OPPORTUNITIES



Administered by
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
Washington, D.C.

In Cooperation With
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Howard University

FOREIGN AFFAIRS SCHOLARS PROGRAM

Howard University, in cooperation with the Department of State, the Agency for International Development, and the United States Information Agency, is engaged in directing a program designed to assist in the training of college students who plan careers in foreign affairs areas of the national government. This program resulted from the deliberations of a committee composed of the presidents of a number of predominantly Negro colleges, together with representatives of the Department of State. With the support of a grant from the Ford Foundation and subsequent grants from other sources, the Foreign Affairs Scholars Program was organized in the fall of 1963 and will be of four years duration.

LIMITED ENROLLMENT

During its initial phase, the Foreign Affairs Scholars Program will involve the selection of approximately 65 persons, primarily students who will have completed their junior year of college by June, 1964. A small number of students who will have finished their undergraduate training by June, 1964, will be included during the program's first year of operation. Junior students selected to participate in the program will be given an opportunity to serve as paid interns in one of the departments or agencies of the national government during the summer of 1964. During this period of internship, they will also take part in a Saturday Seminar. On returning to their colleges for their senior year of study, participants will be visited and counseled by representatives of the program, as well as be provided with supplementary educational assistance of various kinds.

Approximately twenty-five participants will be selected at the end of their senior year for fellowship awards, ranging up to \$4,000, for a year of graduate study in foreign affairs fields at an institution selected in consultation with the program representatives. During or following the year of graduate study, participants are expected to take both the Foreign Service Officer Examination and the Federal Service Entrance Examination.

PROGRAM FOR SENIORS

Seniors selected for the program during its first year will serve paid summer internships, provided a sufficient number of vacancies can be found. Fellowships for graduate study also are available to qualified seniors who, like the juniors, are expected to take the Foreign Service Officer Examination and the Federal Service Entrance Examination during or immediately following the year of graduate study.

To be eligible for participation in the program, students must meet the basic requirements regarding citizenship and age applicable to persons seeking employment as Foreign Service Officers. Basically, these requirements are that the applicant shall have reached the age of twenty-one and not have passed the age of thirty at the time he applies for the Foreign Service Officer Examination. An exception is made for applicants who have reached the age of twenty and have successfully completed their junior year of undergraduate study. In addition, applicants must have been American citizens for at least nine years at the time they apply to take the Foreign Service Officers Examination.

TOP TALENT NEEDED

Secretary of State Dean Rusk has said: "The demands upon the Foreign Service in this country and abroad in terms of knowledge, in terms of an understanding of what our nation is all about, in terms

continued

(Detach Here)

Director
Foreign Affairs Scholars Program
Howard University

Sir:

Please mail me an application form for the Foreign Affairs Scholars Program.

Name: _____ (LAST) _____ (FIRST) _____ (MIDDLE)
Present Address: _____ (CITY AND STATE/COLLEGE)
Permanent Address: _____ (CITY AND STATE)
College: _____ (NUMBER AND STREET) _____ (CITY AND STATE)
Location: _____ (CITY AND STATE)
Major Subject: _____ Minor Subject: _____
Expect to be Graduated: _____ (YEAR)

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 20, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR

Lee C. White

When people talk about the problem of the so-called white backlash, they most frequently suggest that the main roots of it in the North will be found in the Polish, Italian and Irish communities. This is probably so. As one analyzes the problem, however, it comes to mind that all three of these groups have a certain common characteristic -- they are Catholic and as such they live in parishes in which home and school are closely intertwined. The pressure of the Negro who is looking for living space falls more heavily upon their communities than upon Protestant communities because most Protestant children attend the public schools, or private schools which bear no relationship to the location of their homes. The average middle or lower class Catholic usually resides in a community in which he has made considerable personal sacrifice to build up the local school, and as new people replace Catholics in the neighborhood, the cost of maintaining the school becomes proportionately greater. This is the first reason for friction between these groups.

The second reason is a more general one, namely the loss of property values and the wave of panic selling which usually takes place shortly after Negroes are introduced into established communities. Now it is obvious that both of these problems could be obviated if Negro land occupancy did not follow the existing pattern of ghetto expansion, but this is impossible so long as Negroes are not freely permitted to rent or purchase property in the general community.

The present plans that FHA has for building ideal communities in which new policies will be pursued are to my mind visionary, and it would seem to me much more feasible to take some steps to alleviate the economic burdens that press upon existing white householders and create far more tension than the actual presence of people of another race in their community.

Civil Rights Gen

The school matter, although important, I will put aside for an instant because I believe that it is correctible if panic selling and swift neighborhood change is prevented. This could be done by developing some system which would guarantee maintenance of property values from external psychological factors which might include the building of a highway through the neighborhood, a change in zoning or a rapid change in the number of houses sold in any given period of time.

This is a rough statement of the idea, but it would seem to me that if stabilizing forces were built into this situation, a great deal of the heat and venom that presently exists would disappear and at the same time these neighborhoods would become more attractive to whites who have no objection to living with Negroes provided that they are not required to pay a financial penalty for the privilege.

This is a purely background memorandum for such use as you may care to put it to.


Hobart Taylor, Jr.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR

The Honorable Hobart Taylor, Jr.
Associate Counsel to the President

I have discussed with Bob Wallace, Burke Marshall and Lee White the Justice Department memorandum concerning the application of Executive Order 10925 to banks acting as depositories of Federal funds. In essence, the reaction was that some in the Treasury Department might contest the conclusions reached in that memorandum or the advisability of taking the actions suggested therein and that in any event, this matter should be reviewed at the White House. I have forwarded a copy of the memorandum to Lee White, as the attachment indicates. You may want to discuss this matter directly with him.

Tom

N. Thompson Powers
Executive Assistant
to the Secretary

Enclosure

*Lee -
I spoke for you this AM & they didn't run
from the room.
What do you think of this?*

1/7/65

Cliff Alexander has sent
it to Poverty -- Cravit
at Poverty is analyzing
the Woolman plan and
will be in touch with
Alexander. Will also
hear from CORE.

leb

12/22/64

Cliff Alexander
sending copy
of whatever he did.

V.E. M

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

December 3, 1964

*diff bus
copying
I will
take care
of.
get C-07
can't*

MEMORANDUM

TO: Lee C. White
Associate Special Counsel
to the President
The White House

FROM: Sargent Shriver *Sarge*
Director
Office of Economic Opportunity

SUBJECT: Proposal from James Farmer, CORE, for Literacy Training

We have studied James Farmer's memorandum of October 16, 1964, to President Johnson, with interest. Several of our staff are intimately familiar with Dr. Woolman's approach. If this new literacy training method can be shown to be effective, it would promise a massive breakthrough on the illiteracy problem.

We are presently developing a research and demonstration project to test three different methods of literacy training via use of programmed instruction. One of these methods is the Woolman Accelerated Progressive Choice Method.

Our early plans call for the launching of a test of these three methods, using several thousand illiterate public welfare recipients in seven States.

Part of the test includes the use of non-certified instructors and high school graduates as trainers. This would conform to a test of the use of CORE volunteers. We are in close touch with both Commissioner Keppel's staff and Commissioner Winston's staff on the planning of this research.

Lee C. White

December 3, 1964

It is estimated that the first findings of this research would become available in three to four months. While the total project is tentatively projected over a period of one year, we believe that we would have sufficient information much earlier on which to base program decisions.

It should be noted that a validation of literacy methods of the scope contemplated in this research has never been attempted, and is one of the gaping holes in our literacy efforts.

Our own appraisal of program priorities for the Office of Economic Opportunity would call for placing a high priority on literacy training. The research project described above is of critical importance if we are to be able to responsibly invest a large sum of money in this area.

We shall keep you informed on the progress of this project.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
UNITED STATES TRAVEL SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

December 21, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR

Mr. Lee C. White
Associate Special Counsel
to the President
The White House

Your memorandum to Mr. Carl Rowan, Director, U. S. Information Agency about the absence of a Negro in the USTS car card has been referred to the Travel Service for reply.

Although the people in the particular photograph reflect countries from which the U. S. draws its greatest number of visitors (less than 2% of whom are from Negro nations), we do appreciate the desirability of Negro representation in any multi-racial scene.

The card in question was last published by us in 1963 and will not be re-run in its present form.


John W. Black
Acting Director

cc: Mr. Carl Rowan



WASHINGTON, D. C. OFFICE

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE
Of B'nai B'rith

1640 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE, N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C., EXECUTIVE 3-5288

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June 4, 1964

Mr. Lee White
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

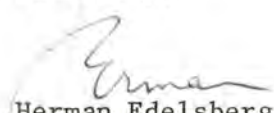
Dear Lee:

It read better in 1957, but it still has a useful
note for Southern Governors.

I suppose it is a measure of the distance we have
come since 1957 that the speech doesn't read so "progressive"
today.

Best regards.

Sincerely,


Herman Edelsberg

HE:ebo
enc.

"...Dedicated to translating democratic ideals into a way of life for all Americans in our time."

in the world. I believe in playing fair with my colleagues and in doing unto others as I would have them do unto me.

THE RIGHTS OF PEOPLE

Mr. President, the members of the Senate trust the people in the land that I love and from which I come. And, Mr. President, they will not be disappointed.

Therefore, I shall genuinely support this measure, secure in the belief that it

435793-63471

represents progress and that it assures an advance in the rights to which all people are entitled.

...other... must...
...I...
...to the... of the...
people. And I believe that it can be...
...at this...
...

Civil Rights Act of 1957

H. R. 6127

XEROX FROM QUICK COPY
8-23-72

Remarks of
Hon. Lyndon B. Johnson
of Texas
in the
Senate of the United States
Wednesday, August 7, 1957

*Not printed
at Government
expense*

United States Government Printing Office, Washington : 1957

435793-63471

Progress for Our People

REMARKS

OF

HON. LYNDON B. JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, August 7, 1957

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, in 10 minutes the Senate will have spent a total of 25 days discussing the civil-rights bill. We will have used 121 hours and 31 minutes.

In all the history of the Senate, I doubt whether there has ever been a debate which has been conducted on a higher level. Senators have spoken to the point. Senators have debated the issues. Senators have stuck to the facts. For this, all my colleagues are entitled to great credit.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION

I shall vote for the bill. It is effective legislation. It is enforceable legislation. It seeks to advance the rights of all Americans. It is national rather than sectional.

In the past few days there has been considerable discussion about the things which the bill does not do. The minority leader has just made some reference to them. I am aware of the fact that the bill does not pretend to solve all the problems of human relations.

But I cannot follow the logic of those who say that because we cannot solve all the problems, we should not try to solve any of them. That is a curious process of thought, indeed.

A STRONG BILL

I prefer, instead, to consider what the bill does, and then to make up my mind as to its value on that basis. In this concluding hour, let us look at what the bill does.

First. The bill creates a Civil Rights Commission with subpoena power. This alone would justify terming the bill a constructive step, and it is more than proponents of civil rights asked the majority leader to have passed last year.

Second. The bill creates the office of a new Assistant Attorney General who can bring the full prestige of his office into the field of civil rights.

Third. The bill repeals a bayonet-type Reconstruction statute, whose very existence inflames passions and makes it more difficult to consider these problems dispassionately.

Fourth. The bill insures the authority of the Federal courts to aid individuals seeking remedial protections for their civil rights.

Fifth. The bill guarantees the use of the full powers of the Federal courts to secure the most important of all rights—the right to vote.

Sixth. The bill guarantees to defendants in criminal contempt proceedings in Federal courts the basic right of trial by jury.

On this point, let us be absolutely clear, and let the record be clear.

No Federal judge will be required to call a jury to enforce compliance with his orders. He can resort to fines, to imprisonment, and to compensatory damages to compel obedience to his orders.

The one thing a Federal judge could not do without a jury is to brand a man a criminal in the eyes of all his fellow citizens.

Seventh, and finally, the bill secures without discrimination the right of all citizens, of all races, all colors, and all creeds, to serve on Federal juries.

AN ADVANCE

Mr. President, I have served in Congress for more than 20 years. A long line of Texas Senators have preceded me, clear back to 1871, when my State once again received representation in the Senate.

The last reconstruction statute was passed in 1875. Since that date, this issue has been agitated and has divided our Nation time and time again. During the 82 years since reconstruction, practically any one of the points I have enumerated would have been regarded as a history-making advance. The Senate, without regard to political division, is going to be in a position to approve seven of them, I hope, tonight.

I can understand the disappointment of those who are not receiving all they believe they should out of this bill. I can understand but not sympathize with their position.

Many times in my life, I have failed to secure all that I considered proper and just and due. But I have learned to

accept the will of my fellow citizens when they have deliberated earnestly and sincerely.

OPEN THE CLOSED MINDS

Never before has a bill been debated so thoroughly in this Senate. And out of that debate has come something even more important than legislation.

This has been a debate which has opened closed minds throughout the country. This has been a debate which has made people everywhere reexamine hard and fast positions.

For the first time in my memory, this issue has been lifted from the field of partisan politics. It has been considered in terms of human beings and the effect of our laws upon them.

And we shall never get rid of a running sore in the body politic until we start thinking in those terms.

Two months ago, I had grave misgivings about the value of the commission section. It seemed to me that a commission—operating in a heated political atmosphere—could do nothing but inflame passions.

But I believe the Senate has set a tone within which the commission can be a useful instrument. It can gather facts instead of charges; it can sift out the truth from the fancies; and it can return with recommendations which will be of assistance to reasonable men.

POLITICS OR PROGRESS

There are, of course, people who are still more interested in securing votes than in securing the right to vote. There are, of course, people who are still more interested in the issue than in a solution to the issue.

But I state—out of whatever experience I have had—that there is no political capital in this issue. Nothing lasting, nothing enduring, has ever been born from hatred and prejudice—except more hatred and more prejudice.

Political ambition which feeds off hatred of the North or hatred of the South is doomed to frustration.

There have been times when feelings ran high. There was a time when the divisions within this country exploded into bloodshed.

When Texas was readmitted into the Union on March 30, 1870, two Senators took the seats once occupied by Rusk and Sam Houston. The judgments of those new Senators were not the judgments

of the Americans of their time. They went too far too fast, and our State has never forgotten that period. Basic rights were ignored. Punitive measures were voted. Since that time, men of their thinking have never again occupied the seats of Senators from Texas.

DIGNITY AND UNITY

We do not have to reconstruct Reconstruction in order to have a bill. We do not have to reopen the wounds. Neither do we have to dispense with basic rights—such as the jury trial—in order to have effective legislation.

Under this measure, a good judge can secure compliance for his orders. And it is compliance—not vengeance—that the Senate seeks.

It may be that experience will demonstrate the need for change in this measure. That is one of the reasons why we are voting to create a commission.

But the possible necessity for change is no bar to action. The Senate will not disappear after the vote tonight. We shall be present throughout the years to come.

There will be some, of course, who will seek to play politics. But I hope there are none such in the Senate. There is no compelling need for a campaign issue.

But there is a compelling need for a solution that will enable all American people to live in dignity and in unity. This bill is the greatest step toward that objective that has ever been made.

To deny it now would be a tragedy that will haunt our consciences for years.

A FAIR AND JUST SENATE

I am aware of the implications of my vote. It will be treated cynically in some quarters, and it will be misunderstood in others. No Texas Senator has cast a vote to consider a civil-rights bill or a vote for a civil-rights bill since 1875.

But the Senate has dealt fairly and justly with this measure. This is legislation which I believe will be good for every State of the Union—and, so far as I am concerned, Texas has been a part of the Union since Appomattox.

I could not have voted for the bill which came to the Senate, and I so told the Senate. But the bill now before the Senate seeks to solve the problems of 1957—not to reopen the wounds of 1865.

This is the result of honest and candid debate in the greatest deliberative body

July 23, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR

Mr. Lee C. White

At the request of Stephen Steinbrecher, a partner in the firm of Drexell and Leff, 292 Madison Avenue, New York, New York, I am going to New York to meet with approximately 25 lawyers and businessmen. They are interested in assisting in the Presidential election, and "doing something" in the civil rights struggle. The meeting is scheduled for July 27 at the Hotel Commodore.

XC Whitney Young has invited a special group of government officials to meet with him in Louisville, Kentucky, on August 4, at the Sheraton Hotel. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the current racial situation and the President's Poverty Program.

This memorandum is a request for funds to cover the expenses of these two trips.

Ciff

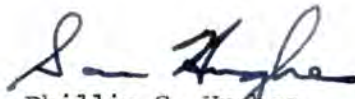
Clifford L. Alexander, Jr.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

June 11, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WHITE

This is our effort at a "civil rights issues" paper. We would appreciate any comments you have, and the sooner the better. Thanks.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "S. Hughes".

Phillip S. Hughes
Assistant Director for
Legislative Reference

Attachment

June 10, 1964

STAFF MEMORANDUM

Subject: Civil Rights Issues - A Task Force Agenda

How far and how fast can the Administration go in the field of civil rights during the next 2-3 years? We use the term "can" because, in our view, the charter of a Civil Rights Task Force should be based on assessment of the intensity of pressures for change and the feasible steps which can be taken in response to them.

As a fundamental premise, we are doubtful that enactment of the pending Civil Rights bill will stave off the pressures for further formal and binding action for more than a brief period. Much will depend on how the law is implemented, and much will depend on the Negroes' acceptance of inevitably slow and limited gains, as for example in education.

In these circumstances, we believe that the Task Force should concern itself with three broad areas:

1. The implementation of the bill,
2. Additional measures which might be taken to speed the pace of change, and
3. More far-reaching and far-out measures which would anticipate and prepare for a possible acceleration in the rate of change in an already dynamic situation.

I. The 1964 Civil Rights Legislation and its Implementation

Will this legislation sufficiently placate protests and assuage the emotions of the Negro community?

1. A slow process

We doubt that the bill will make for sufficient or sufficiently rapid progress as far as the Negro and a good part of the white community is concerned. to placate the forces that have gathered over the past years. It relies on the courts to enforce civil rights. Court machinery is inherently slow, even with devices to expedite action such as the bill provides. The process requires a great deal of local cooperation and compliance — cooperation from the local judiciary and law enforcement agencies, compliance by the thousands of those who are in a position to break the law.

2. Inevitable disappointments

Certain key sections of the legislation, even with the most effective implementation, may prove a severe disappointment to civil rights groups. For instance:

(a) The provision in the original voting title authorizing the use of Federal registrars to prevent undue delay in registering Negroes for elections has been dropped. If registration of voters in the South is held over past the coming fall elections, this could be a serious blow to those who expect that the Act will provide them with the political power that they may have come to expect. In addition, the bill still leaves the States with considerable ability to evade the intent to provide for the registration of Negro voters. As the Civil Rights Commission has pointed out probably nothing short of a national code of voter qualifications will do.

(b) We do not believe the education title will substantially accelerate the pace of school desegregation. Some House Committee members estimated that at the present pace all the presently segregated school districts will be desegregated by the year 2063. We expect that the technical assistance, the grants, the provision for the Attorney General to bring suit upon receipt of a complaint will do some good. But will school desegregation by 2000 or by 1990 be satisfying?

3. Implementation of the Act

Passage of the new Act will be a legislative milestone. But it will only be the beginning. The Act will be important as an expression of national and congressional sentiment. It will convey important new enforcement authorities. But in and of itself it will do very little. The accomplishment will come in the enforcement.

Accordingly, it is of the highest importance that the scheme of enforcement be carefully thought out. That it be coordinated with private efforts. That it be tied in with the great moral force of the President exercised through a great variety of ways.

A scheme of enforcement in depth is needed. There must be fall-back positions conceived in advance. The scheme must be adequately publicized. It must be funded and staffed. Additional legislation may be needed to provide more judges, for example, if enforcement cases overwhelm the present court complement.

Most of the sections of the new Act authorize special enforcement procedures. What are the priorities among sections in terms of need and results? Should the authorities be used selectively or massively?

Should there be geographic concentration or dispersion? Should enforcement efforts be tied in with voluntary private efforts, giving priority to areas which want Federal assistance? Alternatively, should they be concentrated on hard-core resistance areas?

How should the Government exercise its authority to withhold Federal assistance to segregated areas under Title VI of the new Act? Should it be a selective or a massive effort? Tough line or moderate line? It will be particularly important to relate new programs on poverty and Appalachia, for example, to enforcement of Title VI, because of the strong Federal inducements they offer.

What other tools are at the Federal Government's disposal in achieving the objectives of the Act? Should all pertinent Federal programs (regulatory, grant, welfare, training, etc.) be specifically administered (and amended if necessary) to ease discrimination and facilitate minority group advancement?

II. Minimum Measures

It is conceivable that careful and energetic implementation might make it possible to devote the next 2 or 3 years to assimilating and absorbing the Act. We doubt this, however, for reasons given above, and accordingly recommend planning based on need for new action. Following is a discussion of several areas where pressures are bound to exist and grow:

1. Education

How far should the Federal Government go in compelling or persuading the States and school districts to desegregate (whether a legally or de facto segregated situation).

In the legally segregated situation, the technical and financial assistance of the Act will have some effect as will Title VI fund withdrawals. The next question is whether there should be legislation to "compel" school districts to come up with a desegregation plan and put it into effect; or whether there are some better measures, since "compulsion" is a difficult, slow, and uncertain measure. Further legislation is made even more likely by the requirement in the education title that the Commissioner of Education report on the extent of segregation in education within 2 years after enactment.

The de facto segregated school is another whole question that must be confronted both locally and by the Federal Government. It is a diffuse, difficult, and dangerous problem. The House Committee eliminated the Administration's provision to provide technical and financial aid for

situations of "racial imbalance". The problem fundamentally is much more than an educational problem, and involves questions of housing and transportation policy which must be resolved.

Should de facto segregation be attacked by establishing forms of schooling and education which have legitimate educational merit within themselves but which will at the same time ease the segregation problem? For example, the Federal Government could subsidize "campus schools" - high quality, large enrollment and plant institutions that provide educational programs from preschool through junior college, or higher, and which would draw students from whole cities or towns, or a major segment of a city or town.

Aside from direct action to remove the barriers to integration in the schools, we suggest the educational system might be used or adapted to promote the more effective attainment of civil rights by the Negroes. School barriers tend to reflect communication barriers between whites and Negroes - barriers in speech, in language, work habits, and home virtues - which may be overcome if the deficiencies of the educational system were overcome and if each Negro child had a real opportunity to go as far up the educational ladder as the white child. This bespeaks the necessity for considering selective measures of Federal assistance for providing better than average teaching facilities in schools in Negro districts and in providing special student assistance programs to insure that a higher proportion of Negro students advance in the educational chain.

The span of actions to create a better image of the Negro in the white community (and vice-versa) is broad indeed, and we would urge that heavy weight be given to this approach-not just concentration on removal of formal or de facto segregation.

2. Housing

The Housing Executive Order of 1962 seems to have held off pressure to move in this area but we cannot conceive that much more time will go by without strong demands for additional measures. The growing unrest with de facto school segregation which has its roots in housing patterns may alone force this subject into acute attention.

We think the operation of the Executive order should be carefully reviewed-what it has done and what it is likely to do.

Additionally, consideration should be given to whether Executive action or legislation is desirable in connection with conventional housing loans. Nondiscrimination provisions could perhaps be extended, perhaps by Executive order, to federally insured or regulated banks and savings

and loan associations. New legislation would probably be required for mortgage bankers and insurance companies.

We also suggest for consideration, measures to break the classic cycle of neighborhood deterioration - invasion, disruption, and demolition. Underwriting property losses in transition neighborhoods to prevent scare selling and flight is one possible approach.

3. Jobs

Problems of job discrimination and economic advancement would be further ameliorated if the economy were booming sufficiently. However, even the present boom is not enough to achieve the full objectives of the Act, and we do not believe we should assume it will in the near future. Moreover, we should take into account the pressures that will mount if the economy turns down.

We do not believe that the FEPC title of the bill will provide shelter for the Federal Government for very long. The FEPC title may suffer from a fatal flaw of providing a legal solution for what is essentially a social and economic problem. From this viewpoint, it may be desirable to review the economic leverage that the Federal Government possesses. This leverage has been exercised particularly through defense contracts, but can other lever points be found? Can the present impact of the President's Equal Employment Opportunities Committee be deepened and broadened - can it do more in the retail and wholesale fields?

The Task Force might also consider whether the potential problems with the FEPC approach can be overcome by coordinating it with the operation of the President's Committee whose main emphasis is on negotiation and persuasion, backed by threats of economic reprisal. This and other moves might be made to provide added and integrated resources for initiating and negotiating hiring and employment practice agreements across industries and thus reduce the reliance on a complaint and redress procedure.

The practices of labor unions should also be given a substantial review and measures developed for protection of union members or those who would be union members. To what extent should the NLRB use its program and procedures to reduce discrimination practices by unions?

4. Voting

As indicated above, there is doubt whether the pending bill provides the gains expected by Negroes in the area of voting. Strong moves to insure the speediest possible accession of Negroes to voting rolls, particularly in the South, are essential. This may require some form of direct Federal intervention either administratively or legislatively.

The question of national voting laws should be considered.

What should be done to prepare for this fall's elections?

III. Bold New Approaches

A large part of the civil rights problem results from the fact that Negroes and whites do not really know each other; do not, as the result, have any emotional commitment to one another. An initial step has been taken in the public accommodations title of the bill toward breaking down social barriers.

Why should not the Federal Government sponsor voluntary "bridge" organizations where people would sign up to go to church together, exchange visits at home, and play together?

Why not attack the problem of communication between whites and Negroes by a series of White House conferences, by the subsidy of films and books and TV programs?

What steps could be taken to make Negroes more mobile and better able to seek economic opportunities? What can be done to reduce the geographic concentration of the Negro population? Quotas? Housing requirements? Relocation allowances?

Why not build model, integrated residential communities on the periphery of large cities (or on Federal land) with substantial Federal assistance? Both rental and sales housing might be offered to various income levels. All community facilities would of course be integrated. The projects could be married to other HUD objectives of demonstrating sound community planning and improved home design.

Why not develop some form of foster home program where the Federal and State governments might encourage families, with appropriate financial incentives, to take in and raise children from minority groups?



THE VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
CHARLOTTE AMALIE, ST. THOMAS

RALPH M. PAIEWONSKY
GOVERNOR

June 4, 1964

Dear Lee:

Thanks for your kind remarks about my
speech for the Kennedy Memorial Library
Fund Dinner.

I am leaving for the Governor's Conference
tomorrow and will be in Cleveland through
the 10th, then returning to New York and
to Washington for the VICOOP's Bid opening
on June 16th 1964.

At the Gov. Conference I will be on the
panel considering Civil Rights - Public
Accommodations. Am enclosing ^{a copy of} my prepared
statement for the record. Let me know what
you think of it.

Hope all is well with you & family. Our
kindest personal regards -

Sincerely
Ralph

*Lee: This is the corrected statement that I finally
presented to the conference.* *June 9, 1964*
Raehl

RELEASE P.M.'s JUNE 9, 1964

STATEMENT ON CIVIL RIGHTS
AS PRESENTED AT THE GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE
IN CLEVELAND, OHIO
JUNE, 1964

BY

RALPH M. PAIEWONSKY
GOVERNOR OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES

In considering that phase of the civil rights discussion which is concerned with non-discriminatory access to public accommodations, we face a complex and sensitive subject matter. This is a problem that lends itself, no doubt, to a wide range of solutions, permitting differences of approach at least in details.

Successful solutions require, I believe, an underlying combination of both good will in the spirit of men and a firm reflection of basic morality in the law which governs their affairs. Legal regulations cannot do the job alone. But they can supplement and reenforce the spirit of men and avoid undercutting the will of the majority.

In relating the Virgin Islands background and solution I speak with natural diffidence. We are the smallest society represented here today so far as population is concerned: only 35,000 souls, plus a tourist population ranging from 500 to 7,000 at any one time. Moreover, our situation is unusual from the United States viewpoint, for our majority is a native Negro population. Our principal minorities are some 5,000 who came from Puerto Rico, and a smaller number, perhaps 2,000 who came from the mainland, some to work, some to play. And some came to retire but found that something inside tugged them back to work, for the benefit of all.

Though our situation is different from yours, what we have done may still be of interest. We should all be able to learn from one another, making due adjustments for differences.

In the Virgin Islands we have a solid heritage of tolerance and fraternity,

the heritage of a benign Danish regime, at least since the 1848 proclamation abolishing slavery.

I myself was born in the Islands under the Danish flag. I can attest from my own childhood, as well as from the memories and anecdotes of the older inhabitants, that relations between the races have been harmonious, based on mutual respect and self-respect, and reflecting the simple and fundamental moral precept which recognizes the equal humanity and dignity of all men.

Notwithstanding this harmonious past and tradition, we came, in the Virgin Islands, to an awareness that under the demands of an expanding and increasingly complex society legislation was an appropriate and desirable means of assuring continued achievement of the goal of good human relations.

For us these complexities arose out of the increasing awareness of the attractiveness of our Islands, their equable climate and natural beauty, first as a retirement haven and second as a tourist attraction.

We feared, and I regret to say that we had reason to fear, that attitudes and techniques of racial discrimination would be imported from the Mainland.

We have sought to prevent the cancer of bigotry from taking root. And whenever it has manifested itself we have taken prompt corrective action, without hesitation or equivocation.

And so in the 1940's the Virgin Islands legislators passed the first of its anti-discrimination ordinances.

In 1950, before the first large tourist hotel opened for business, the first of our strong civil rights laws was passed. At my request, the law was completely revised, strengthened and reenacted in 1961. This was primarily preventive medicine.

I do not propose in my remarks to go into the details of our Civil Rights

Act. A memorandum concerning the public accommodations provisions is available for reference.

What I wish to emphasize is the simple point that our law is based on the premise, with no "ifs" or "buts", that before God and under the American Flag all men are entitled to equal dignity as men. To reenforce this root democratic concept we have employed the police power of the state.

So far as public accommodations are concerned the law declares it to be the public policy of the Virgin Islands that all persons are entitled to equal access to the "accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of any place of public accommodations, resort or amusement" without "discrimination in any form based upon race, creed, color or national origin, whether practiced directly or indirectly or by subterfuge".

The statute contains a comprehensive definition of public accommodation which includes hotels, restaurants, rooming houses, saloons, swimming pools, barber shops, beauty parlors, shops, stores, amusement and recreation parks, golf courses, public and private schools and all public conveyances.

The law prohibits any person operating a place of public accommodation from adopting or pursuing any custom, policy, practice, requirement or secret understanding of non-membership discrimination or guest card requirement designed to result in discrimination on account of race, creed, color or national origin.

We have made particular efforts to cope with the problem of the private club subterfuge. The law is so designed as to be applicable at a club when and if charges are made to members of the club other than dues or contributions. The law provides that any place at which charges are made, for any article, service or the use of a facility, is deemed a place of public accommodation,

within the act, and upon determination as such by the Government Secretary or the District Court, it must be so registered in the Office of the Government Secretary.

The annual statement filed by such a club must include an affidavit by the president and manager certifying that there is no discrimination in sales, rentals or use of facilities based upon race, creed, color, national origin or non-membership in the club.

Let me make this clear: Our law does not prohibit private clubs. It has no application to any club organized and operated exclusively for pleasure, recreation or other noncommercial purposes, which is supported by or derives its funds entirely from dues and contributions from its membership.

What the law does is to prohibit a club -- along with other persons -- from selling or charging for food or drink or other commodity, facility or service on a discriminatory basis.

When this legislation was under consideration many private clubs were fearful. They implored me to stop or veto the bill. They asked for time to consult with an eminent mainland firm of constitutional lawyers. We did not delay the passage of the law. But I am pleased to advise that the eminent counsel when consulted rendered their opinion that the law did not breach the distinction between private rights of freedom of association in a true private club and the proper interest of a society in eliminating the vice of discrimination in public accommodations.

Does our law work? We think it does. We feel that the law reflects and strengthens the will of the majority of all races and creeds, and prevents that consensus from being enfeebled and undercut by a tiny group of bigots.

Calamity was prophesied when the law was under consideration. But in fact the past three years have witnessed an increase in the number of

establishments catering to the public, and abiding, of course, by the rules prohibiting discrimination.

Many who were at first fearful opponents of the law are now among its advocates, and point with pride to the human relations that prevail in the Islands.

The 300,000 tourists who visit us annually from all parts of the Nation evidence ready acceptance of our way of life. They avail themselves of our hotels, guest houses, restaurants, beaches, and other facilities and approve the policy and practice of lack of discrimination.

We are not so foolish as to deny that some problems exist and that there will continue to be problems. But overall, the Virgin Islands are clearly in a state of good health in the field of human relations, and the Civil Rights Act is an important ingredient in this good health program.

Many of you have already been to our charming Islands. The others I hope will visit us soon. Some day perhaps the Virgin Islands can aspire to be the host to this Conference, and then you can all see for yourselves the success of our human relations story.

MEMORANDUM CONCERNING CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

In 1961 the Virgin Islands legislature, at the request of Governor Ralph M. Palewonsky, passed a Civil Rights Act which reenacted prior legislation on the books since 1940, and added new provisions to strengthen the laws and prevent circumvention.

Statement of Public Policy

The 1961 statute contains the following Statement of Public Policy:

"Whereas this title is enacted under the police power of the Territory of the Virgin Islands, for the protection of the public welfare, order, health, safety, and peace of all the people therein; and

"Whereas the Legislature finds and hereby declares that practices of racial discrimination against any of the inhabitants of the Virgin Islands because of race, creed, color, or national origin not only threatens the rights and proper privileges of its inhabitants but menaces and threatens the foundations of a free and democratic territory and menaces and threatens the peace, order, health, safety, and general welfare of its inhabitants; and

"Whereas it is the cultural and democratic heritage of the people of the Virgin Islands to respect the human and civil rights of all people and to judge all persons according to their individual merit without reference to race, creed, color, or national origin; and to cherish the racial equality, harmony, and goodwill that exists in the Virgin Islands; and

"Whereas racial discrimination, segregation, and other forms of bias and bigotry are not part of the way of life of the people of the Virgin Islands:

"Now, therefore, it is declared to be the public policy of the Virgin Islands that all natural persons within its jurisdiction shall be entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of any place of public accommodations, resort, or amusement, and to the equal opportunity and treatment in employment in any and all businesses and industrial establishments, and to membership in all labor organizations, and to equal privileges in the purchase, lease, or rental of real estate, and in the purchase of any commodity or service offered for sale; subject only to conditions or limitations imposed by law and applicable in like manner to all persons.

"In order to implement this public policy, it is the intent of this chapter to prevent and prohibit discrimination in any form based upon race, creed, color, or national origin, whether practiced directly or indirectly, or by subterfuge in any and all places of public accommodations resort, or amusement, and in all sales of real estate, goods, articles, accommodations, commodities, or services, and in the employment of persons, or their working conditions, or obtaining union membership, and to prohibit clubs from establishing a private clientele of either members or guests, which they has selected, and with which persons alone will they transact their business and commerce."

Brief Summary of Provisions Concerning Public Accommodations

The Law guarantees that there will be no discrimination on account of race, creed, color, or National origin, in according full and equal accommodations, facilities, and privileges to any place of public accommodation, resort or amusement.

law

The/contains a comprehensive definition of public accommodation which includes, among other types of establishments, hotels, restaurants, rooming houses, saloons, swimming pools, barber shops, beauty parlors, shops, stores, amusement and recreation parks, golf courses, public and private schools and all public conveyances.

In an effort to prevent evasions of the prohibitions of discrimination in places of public accommodations, the law prohibits any person operating a place of public accommodation from adopting or pursuing any custom, policy, practice, requirement or secret understanding of non-membership discrimination or guest card requirement with respect to the operation or management of such place which is intended, calculated or designed to, or which shall have the effect of discriminating against any other person or account of race, creed, color or national origin, or by reason of non-membership in a club.

The law also requires any person operating public facilities consisting of physical property such as land, beaches or building to file annually with the Government Secretary a sworn statement of licenses he holds to serve liquor, food or drink, or to rent rooms, together with information of what articles are sold, what rooms are rented and what other facilities or services are maintained for a charge. If any such charges are made to members of a club the statement must also include an affidavit by the president and manager certifying that there is no discrimination in such sales, rentals or use based upon race, creed, color, national origin or non-membership in the club.

The law further provides that any place at which charges are made for any article or for the use of any property, facility or services is deemed to be

a place of public accommodation, resort or amusement within the spirit and meaning of the act and must, upon determination as such by the Government Secretary or the District Court, be so registered in the Office of the Government Secretary.

Definition of Private Club

The Virgin Islands Civil Rights Act contains provisions designed to cope with the practice of using the private club device to evade statutory prohibitions against racial or religious discrimination. In that connection, I should like to read to you the definition of a club as used in the Civil Rights Law of the Virgin Islands:

" 'club' means any association of individuals banded together by their free accord for any lawful purpose. The provisions of this chapter shall not bar any club organized and operated exclusively for pleasure, recreation or other noncommercial purposes, which is supported by or derives its funds entirely from dues and contributions from its membership. This chapter does not prohibit such lawful private clubs; it does not regulate their free selection of club membership; and does not restrict their freedoms of choice or association. This chapter does, however, prohibit such clubs, along with all other persons from selling, leasing, or renting real estate, and from entering the field of business and commerce by selling food or drink or any other commodity or charging for the use of any beach or other club facility or service, or from using the license issued to them to do so, on any discriminatory basis whatsoever."

Power to Prohibit Use of Private Club as Subterfuge

The Civil Rights Act has not been attacked in court. There follows an excerpt from an opinion of eminent mainland counsel, released with permission of the private club to which it was addressed:

"The Legislature of the Virgin Islands has an unqualified and profound responsibility to see to it that business and commerce are carried on in the Islands free from discrimination. Goods and services, as well as employment and use of public accommodations, must be made equally available to all without regard to race, color, creed or origin. The business techniques of buying and selling commodities, of charging fees for services and leasing property are mere tools of convenience to a private social club, but they are the essential ingredients of our business and commercial economy under a free enterprise system.

"It is true that no interference with Civil Rights would result from the use of these business techniques by a bona fide private club. However, the use of a so-called 'private club' as a guise or subterfuge for violating civil rights is easily discernible where, for example, the membership is virtually a public one and its membership limitations stem primarily from discriminatory considerations.

"It is crystal clear that Title 10 is strictly a police measure aimed at insuring against the use of the private club as such a guise or subterfuge, by prohibiting the use of business techniques altogether. From a constitutional point of view

it is, therefore, entirely warranted as a police measure aimed at insuring members of the public their right to buy and sell in the market place and enjoy the pleasure of resorts and places of amusement without the illegal restraints of discriminatory practices.

"We cannot find in the law any devious legislative intent to abolish private clubs as such or to prevent the serving of food and beverages, etc. In fact, in the face of the unqualified express intent of the Legislature to the contrary, a charge to that effect is virtually tantamount to an accusation of bad faith on the part of the Legislature.

"Such a charge of bad faith against the Legislature would have to assume--

"(1) That the Legislature really intends to bar private recreational clubs from the Islands, or control their selection of membership, when in the same breath the Legislature specifically denies such intention;

"(2) That Title 10, as amended, is based on the assumption that clubs which typically provide their members with food and refreshments, golfing, tennis, bathhouses, lockers, and similar facilities, are incapable of being financed by their members by dues and contributions; and that, therefore, the denial of the right to charge specifically for goods and services and facilities is tantamount to abolishing such clubs; and

"(3) That the Legislature is deliberately using words such as 'sale', 'charge', 'lease', and 'rent,' far beyond their commonly accepted meaning in order to camouflage a bar to bona fide private clubs which could readily be declared in simple, straightforward and unambiguous language."

STATEMENT ON CIVIL RIGHTS
AS PRESENTED AT THE GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE
IN CLEVELAND, OHIO
JUNE, 1964

BY

RALPH M. PAIEWONSKY
GOVERNOR OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES

The topic of Civil Rights, especially as it relates to public accommodations, is one which, of necessity, I must approach from a point of view differing from that of most of you.

For, as Governor of the Virgin Islands, I have had the experience and the opportunity of dealing with this problem in our territory with remarkable success. This experience may be of some value to you now since the problem of civil rights has become the major issue of the Nation.

First, we must deal with this issue on a moral basis, because it is a moral ~~issue~~ concerned with the simple, elemental humanity and equal dignity of all men.

What you strive for here, we have grown up with in the Virgin Islands from times beyond the memory of our oldest inhabitants. It is not so much, my distinguished friends, a matter of law, but a matter of the heart and spirit and mind. So it may seem strange, at first, for one to consider that we needed to have a civil rights law in the Virgin Islands. In fact, that law that we do have is probably the strongest and most effective in the world.

There is good reason for this seeming paradox of a strong civil rights law emerging in a small territory which boasts of a long past of racial harmony.

In the late 1940's, the Virgin Islands first began to understand and exploit its potential as a tourist haven. Yes, we were setting out on a competitive race to attract the American tourist dollar, but in the process of doing so we certainly had no intention or desire to become a place where discrimination would or could be sanctioned in any form whatever, especially in an area such as the Virgin Islands, largely populated by Negroes, where racial distinctions would be sharpened, and racial bigotry catered to.

Therefore, in 1950, before the first large hotel opened for business, the first of our strong civil rights laws was passed. At my direction, the law was completely revised, strengthened and reenacted in 1961. This was, in essence, preventive medicine.

We have always sought to prevent the cancer of bigotry from taking root. Thus, our law is based on the premise, with no "ifs" or "buts," that before God and under the American Flag all men are created equal and are entitled to equal dignity as men.

To enforce this basic democratic concept we have employed the police power of the state. Let me quote here the "Statement of Public Policy" written into our Virgin Islands law:

"Statement of public policy

"Whereas this title is enacted under the police power of the Territory of the Virgin Islands, for the protection of the public welfare, order, health, safety, and peace of all of the people therein; and

"Whereas the Legislature finds and hereby declares that practices of racial discrimination against any of the inhabitants of the Virgin Islands because of race, creed, color, or national origin not only threatens the rights and proper privileges of its inhabitants but menaces and threatens the foundations of a free and democratic territory and menaces and threatens the peace, order, health, safety, and general welfare of its inhabitants; and

"Whereas it is the cultural and democratic heritage of the people of the Virgin Islands to respect the human and civil rights of all people and to judge all persons according to their individual merit without reference to race, creed, color, or national origin; and to cherish the racial equality, harmony, and goodwill that exists in the Virgin Islands; and

"Whereas racial discrimination, segregation, and other forms of bias and bigotry are not part of the way of life of the people of the Virgin Islands:

"Now, therefore, it is declared to be the public policy of the Virgin Islands that all natural persons within its jurisdiction shall be entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of any place of public accommodations, resort, or amusement, and to the equal opportunity and treatment in employment in any and all businesses and industrial establishments, and to membership in all labor organizations, and to equal privileges in the purchase, lease, or rental of real estate, and in the purchase of any commodity or service offered for sale; subject only to conditions or limitations imposed by law and applicable in like manner to all persons.

"In order to implement this public policy, it is the intent of this chapter to prevent and prohibit discrimination in any form based upon race, creed, color, or national origin, whether practiced directly or indirectly, or by subterfuge in any and all places of public accommodations, resort, or amusement, and in all sales of real estate, goods, articles, accommodations, commodities, or services, and in the employment of persons, or their working conditions, or obtaining union membership, and to prohibit clubs from establishing a private clientele of either members or guests, which they have selected, and with which persons alone will they transact their business and commerce."

As you have seen, this law applies to all businesses, regardless of the number of employees and, among other things, it accords to all persons without regard to race, creed, color or national origin, full and equal accommodations, facilities and privileges of any place of public accommodation, resort or amusement.

The law contains a comprehensive definition of public accommodation which includes, among other types of establishments, hotels, restaurants, rooming houses, saloons, swimming pools, barber shops, beauty parlors, shops, stores, amusement and recreation parks, golf courses, public and private schools and all public conveyances.

In an effort to prevent evasions of the prohibition of discrimination in places of public accommodations, the law prohibits any person operating a place of public accommodation from adopting or pursuing any custom, policy, practice, requirement or secret understanding of non-membership discrimination or guest card requirement with respect to the operation or management of such place which is intended, calculated or designed to, or which shall have the effect of discriminating against any other person on account of race, creed, color or national origin, or by reason of non-membership in a club. The bill also requires any person operating public facilities consisting of physical property such as land, beaches or buildings to file annually with the Government Secretary a sworn statement of licenses he holds to serve liquor, food or drink, or to rent rooms, together with information of what articles are sold, what rooms are rented and

what other facilities or services are maintained for a charge. If any such charges are made to members of a club the statement must also include an affidavit by the president and manager certifying that there is no discrimination in such sales, rentals or use based upon race, creed, color, national origin or non-membership in the club.

The law further provides that any place at which charges are made for any article or for the use of any property, facility or service is deemed to be a place of public accommodation, resort or amusement within the spirit and meaning of the act and must, upon determination as such by the Government Secretary or the District Court, be so registered in the Office of the Government Secretary. It is to be noted that the Virgin Islands Civil Rights Act is the first and, perhaps, the only serious effort by any Legislature within the United States to cope with the practice of using the private club device to evade statutory prohibitions against racial or religious discrimination. In that connection, I should like to read to you the definition of a club as used in the Civil Rights Law of the Virgin Islands:

" 'club' means any association of individuals banded together by their free accord for any lawful purpose. The provisions of this chapter shall not bar any club organized and operated exclusively for pleasure, recreation or other noncommercial purposes, which is supported by or derives its funds entirely from dues and contributions from its membership. This chapter does not prohibit such lawful private clubs; it does not regulate their free selection of club membership; and does not restrict their freedoms of choice or association. This chapter does, however, prohibit such clubs, along with all other persons, from selling, leasing, or renting real estate, and from entering the field of business and commerce by selling food or drink or any other commodity or charging for the use of any beach

or other club facility or service, or from using the license issued to them to do so, on any discriminatory basis whatsoever."

At this point, I should like to quote, with the permission of the private club to which it was addressed, the opinion of eminent mainland counsel covering the public accommodations sections of the Virgin Islands Civil Rights Law:

"The Legislature of the Virgin Islands has an unqualified and profound responsibility to see to it that business and commerce are carried on in the Islands free from discrimination. Goods and services, as well as employment and use of public accommodations, must be made equally available to all without regard to race, color, creed or origin. The business techniques of buying and selling commodities, of charging fees for services and leasing property are mere tools of convenience to a private social club, but they are the essential ingredients of our business and commercial economy under a free enterprise system.

"It is true that no interference with Civil Rights would result from the use of these business techniques by a bona fide private club. However, the use of a so-called 'private club' as a guise or subterfuge for violating civil rights is easily discernible where, for example, the membership is virtually a public one and its membership limitations stem primarily from discriminatory considerations.

"It is crystal clear that Title 10 is strictly a police measure aimed at insuring against the use of the private club as such a guise or subterfuge, by prohibiting the use of business techniques altogether. From a constitutional point of view it is, therefore, entirely warranted as a police measure aimed at insuring members of the public their right to buy and sell in the market place and enjoy the pleasure of resorts and places of amusement without the illegal restraints of discriminatory practices.

"We cannot find in the law any devious legislative intent to abolish private clubs as such or to prevent the serving of food and beverages, etc. In fact, in the face of the unqualified express intent of the Legislature to the contrary, a charge to that effect is virtually tantamount to an accusation of bad faith on the part of the Legislature.

"Such a charge of bad faith against the Legislature would have to assume --

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"(3) That the Legislature is deliberately using words such as 'sale,' 'charge,' 'lease,' and 'rent,' far beyond their commonly accepted meaning in order to camouflage a bar to bona fide private clubs which could readily be declared in simple, straightforward and unambiguous language."

In the almost 15 years that we have had a strong Civil Rights Law in the Virgin Islands, no one, native or visitor, has ever challenged it. In 1950 we had less than 1,000 visitors. Last year we enjoyed the visits of well over 300,000 tourists from all parts of this nation. Indeed, from our experience in this matter, they accept our way of life, and seemed happy to be in a community free from prejudices. Certainly, the American tourist from all parts of the United States, while visiting with us, avail themselves of our hotels, guest houses, restaurants, etc., and accommodate themselves publicly without any difficulty whatsoever and frequently return to our shores.

This is the success story of a Civil Rights Law. Yet, I sincerely regret that we found it necessary, in self-protection, and in order to ward off the introduction of the virus of hate and bigotry, to enact and maintain such a law.

In the final analysis, laws, though undoubtedly useful and important, can perform only the limited function of restraining certain types of overt action. The ultimate goal, unattainable by compulsion of law, is the ability of all men to live together in genuine fellowship, each carrying in his own heart that inward spiritual conviction that it is just, it is proper, it is good that we should enjoy the unqualified self-esteem and respect of each other.

We in the Virgin Islands like to believe that our racial harmony stems ultimately from such resources and values of the spirit and mind. I pass the thought to you, my fellow-Governors, in the hope that among the people of your own states the same sense of genuine democracy can and shall prevail.

I thank you.

June 4, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR

Mr. Burke Marshall, Assistant Attorney General
Mr. Alfred B. Fitt, Deputy Assistant Secretary
of Defense
Mr. James M. Guigley, Assistant Secretary, HEW
Mr. Lisle Carter, Office of the Secretary, HEW
Mr. David S. Seeley, Office of Education, HEW
Mr. William Taylor, General Counsel, Commission
on Civil Rights
Mr. Pete Libassi, Commission on Civil Rights

Lisle Carter will be sending each of you a copy of the draft regulations prepared by the General Counsel of HEW to implement the portions of the Civil Rights Bill relating to the Department's responsibilities. It seems to me worth discussing these regulations in some detail. I hope, therefore, that you can be present at a meeting on Monday, June 8 at 3 p.m. in the 2d floor conference room in the West Wing of the White House.

Quite obviously, the premature release of the draft regulations, or even the fact that they are being worked on, could be harmful to the Bill's prospects and should, therefore, be treated with a high degree of confidentiality.

Lee C. White
Associate Special Counsel
to the President

March 21, 1964

Dear Jack:

Thanks for your note telling about the project of preparing a directory of people working in inter-group relations. Although the idea has appeal to me I would at least recommend that you give some thought to whether such a document would have any adverse effect upon the Department's Appropriations Bill.

Sincerely,

Lee C. White
Assistant Special Counsel
to the President

Mr. Jack Howard
Special Assistant to the
Under Secretary
Department of Labor

March 21, 1964

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Lee C. White
Assistant Special Counsel
to the President

Mr. Jack Howard
Special Assistant to the
Under Secretary
Department of Labor

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
March 12, 1964

Mr. Lee C. White
Assistant Special Counsel to the President
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Lee:

As you may know, Secretary Wirtz has directed his top staff here and in the field to inject themselves personally into the campaign for equal opportunity in Government employment. We have had a number of good responses from the field. One of the more interesting proposals is covered in the enclosed memorandum. Our western regional office is proposing to get up a directory which will list all Government officials who carry the responsibility of working in the field of intergroup relations. This directory would then be circulated both within the Government and without so that interested persons and organizations would have the information necessary for contact and follow up on these matters.

I will be glad to provide you a copy of the materials that develop from this project.

Sincerely yours,



Jack Howard
Special Assistant
to the Under Secretary

Enclosure

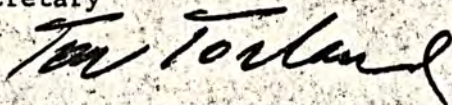
Tor U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Regional Staff Committee
San Francisco, California

MEMORANDUM

February 12, 1964

TO: ALL FEDERAL AGENCY HEADS

FROM: Tor Torland, Executive Secretary
Regional Staff Committee
Western Region



Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz recently sent to his top staff in Washington and afield a memorandum calling on us to assume a personal responsibility for the achievements of equality of opportunity, and directing us to undertake the constructive and positive efforts necessary to identify and employ qualified members of minority groups. Mr. Wirtz felt more could be done in all regional offices to achieve employment of qualified Negroes.

The Labor Department here is implementing a number of action programs in compliance with Secretary Wirtz's instructions. One on which we need your help is the compilation of a "Regional Directory of Intergroup Relations Specialists" in federal establishments. The "region" we intend to cover, ultimately, includes the 13 western states.

Purpose of the directory is to assure inter-agency coordination in equal opportunity efforts where desirable and feasible, and to provide interested government and private organizations with a ready reference of intergroup relations representatives of the federal government.

Under Secretary of Labor John F. Henning endorsed this project during his visit to San Francisco January 29, 1964 and suggested it would be desirable to gather the facts and publish the directory as speedily as possible. With this in mind, I'd much appreciate having the name of the individual (or individuals) who handles intergroup relations for your agency, title, business address and phone number.

cc: Mr. Arthur Chapin, Special Assn't to Secretary of Labor
Mr. Jack Howard, Office of Under Secretary of Labor